

wolfSSL Documentation



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1 Introduction

This manual is written as a technical guide to the wolfSSL embedded SSL/TLS library. It will explain how to build and get started with wolfSSL, provide an overview of build options, features, portability enhancements, support, and much more.

You can find the PDF version of this document [here](#).

1.1 Why Choose wolfSSL?

There are many reasons to choose wolfSSL as your embedded SSL solution. Some of the top reasons include size (typical footprint sizes range from 20-100 kB), support for the newest standards (SSL 3.0, TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2, TLS 1.3, DTLS 1.0, DTLS 1.2, and DTLS 1.3), current and progressive cipher support (including stream ciphers), multi- platform, royalty free, and an OpenSSL compatibility API to ease porting into existing applications which have previously used the OpenSSL package. For a complete feature list, see [Features Overview](#).

2 Building wolfSSL

wolfSSL was written with portability in mind and should generally be easy to build on most systems. If you have difficulty building wolfSSL, please don't hesitate to seek support through our support forums (<https://www.wolfssl.com/forums>) or contact us directly at support@wolfssl.com.

This chapter explains how to build wolfSSL on Unix and Windows, and provides guidance for building wolfSSL in a non-standard environment. You will find the "getting started" guide in [Chapter 3](#) and an SSL tutorial in [Chapter 11](#).

When using the autoconf / automake system to build wolfSSL, wolfSSL uses a single Makefile to build all parts and examples of the library, which is both simpler and faster than using Makefiles recursively.

2.1 Getting wolfSSL Source Code

The most recent version of wolfSSL can be downloaded from the wolfSSL website as a ZIP file:

<https://www.wolfssl.com/download>

After downloading the ZIP file, unzip the file using the `unzip` command. To use native line endings, enable the `-a` modifier when using `unzip`. From the `unzip` man page, the `-a` modifier functionality is described:

[...] The `-a` option causes files identified by zip as text files (those with the 't' label in zipinfo listings, rather than 'b') to be automatically extracted as such, converting line endings, end-of-file characters and the character set itself as necessary. [...]

NOTE: Beginning with the release of wolfSSL 2.0.0rc3, the directory structure of wolfSSL was changed as well as the standard install location. These changes were made to make it easier for open source projects to integrate wolfSSL. For more information on header and structure changes, please see [Library Headers](#) and [Structure Usage](#).

2.2 Building on Unix-like Systems

When building wolfSSL on Linux, *BSD, OS X, Solaris, or other *nix-like systems, use the autoconf system. To build wolfSSL you only need to run two commands from the wolfSSL root directory, `./configure` and `make`.

The `./configure` script sets up the build environment and you can append any number of build options to `./configure`. For a list of available build options, please see [Build Options](#) or run the following command to see a list of possible options to pass to the `./configure` script:

```
./configure --help
```

Once `./configure` has successfully executed, to build wolfSSL, run:

```
make
```

To install wolfSSL run:

```
make install
```

You may need superuser privileges to install, in which case precede the command with `sudo`:

```
sudo make install
```

To test the build, run the testsuite program from the root wolfSSL directory:

```
./testsuite/testsuite.test
```

Alternatively you can use autoconf to run the testsuite as well as the standard wolfSSL API and crypto tests:

```
make test
```

Further details about expected output of the testsuite program can be found in the [Testsuite section](#). If you want to build only the wolfSSL library and not the additional items (examples, testsuite, benchmark app, etc.), you can run the following command from the wolfSSL root directory:

```
make src/libwolfssl.la
```

2.3 Building on Windows

In addition to the instructions below, you can find instructions and tips for building wolfSSL with Visual Studio [here](#).

2.3.1 VS 2008

Solutions are included for Visual Studio 2008 in the root directory of the install. For use with Visual Studio 2010 and later, the existing project files should be able to be converted during the import process.

Note: If importing to a newer version of VS you will be asked: “Do you want to overwrite the project and its imported property sheets?” You can avoid the following by selecting “No”. Otherwise if you select “Yes”, you will see warnings about EDITANDCONTINUE being ignored due to SAFESEH specification. You will need to right click on the testsuite, sslSniffer, server, echoserver, echoclient, and client individually and modify their Properties->Configuration Properties->Linker->Advanced (scroll all the way to the bottom in Advanced window). Locate “Image Has Safe Exception Handlers” and click the drop down arrow on the far right. Change this to No (/SAFESEH:NO) for each of the aforementioned. The other option is to disable EDITANDCONTINUE which, we have found to be useful for debugging purposes and is therefore not recommended for production software.

2.3.2 VS 2010

You will need to download Service Pack 1 to build wolfSSL solution once it has been updated. If VS reports a linker error, clean and rebuild the project; the linker error should be taken care of.

2.3.3 VS 2013 (64 bit solution)

You will need to download Service Pack 4 to build wolfSSL solution once it has been updated. If VS reports a linker error, clean and rebuild the project; the linker error should be taken care of.

To test each build, choose “Build All” from the Visual Studio menu and then run the testsuite program. To edit build options in the Visual Studio project, select your desired project (wolfssl, echoclient, echoserver, etc.) and browse to the “Properties” panel.

Note: After the wolfSSL v3.8.0 release the build preprocessor macros were moved to a centralized file located at IDE/WIN/user_settings.h. This file can also be found in the project. To add features such as ECC or ChaCha20/Poly1305, add #defines here such as HAVE_ECC or HAVE_CHACHA / HAVE_POLY1305.

2.3.4 Cygwin

If building wolfSSL for Windows on a Windows development machine, we recommend using the included Visual Studio project files to build wolfSSL. However, if Cygwin is required here is a short guide on how our team achieved a successful build:

1. Go to <https://www.cygwin.com/install.html> and download setup-x86_64.exe
2. Run setup-x86_64.exe and install however you choose. Click through the installation menus until you reach the “Select Packages” stage.

3. Click on the “+” icon to expand “All”
4. Now go to the “Archive” section and select “unzip” drop down, change “Skip” to 6.0-15 (or some other version).
5. Under “Devel” click “autoconf” drop down and change “Skip” to “10-1” (or some other version)
6. Under “Devel” click “automake” drop down and change “Skip” to “10-1” (or some other version)
7. Under “Devel” click the “gcc-core” drop down and change “Skip” to 7.4.0-1 (NOTE: wolfSSL has not tested GCC 9 or 10 and as they are fairly new does not recommend using them until they have had a bit more time to be fine-tuned for development).
8. Under “Devel” click the “git” drop down and change “Skip” to 2.29.0-1 (or some other version)
9. Under “Devel” click “libtool” drop down and change “Skip” to “2.4.6-5” (or some other version)
10. Under “Devel” click the “make” drop down and change “Skip” to 4.2.1-1 (or some other version)
11. Click “Next” and proceed through the rest of the installation.

The additional packages list should include:

- unzip
- autoconf
- automake
- gcc-core
- git
- libtool
- make

2.3.4.1 Post Install Open a Cygwin terminal and clone wolfSSL:

```
git clone https://github.com/wolfssl/wolfssl.git
cd wolfssl
./autogen.sh
./configure
make
make check
```

2.4 Building with Various Vendor IDEs

Download the complete wolfSSL source code package from the wolfSSL website, extract it, and apply the following settings.

2.4.1 1. wolfSSL Library Build Project

- **Register source files to be compiled**

Register all *.c files under ./src and all *.c files under ./wolfcrypt/src.

Exclude the following files:

```
./src/ssl.c, ./src/x509.c, src/conf.c, src/bio.c wolfcrypt/src/misc.c, ./wolfcrypt/src/evp.c
```

- **Define configuration options**

Store the configuration definitions in a header file named user_settings.h.

Refer to: -wolfssl/examples/configs/README.md -wolfssl/examples/configs/user_settings_template.

- **Register predefined macro names**

When WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS is defined, the above user_settings.h file is included at build time.

- **Register include paths**

Register the path to the wolfSSL source file root and the path to the above user_settings.h.

2.4.2 2. Application Executable Build Project

- Register the wolfSSL library generated in step 1 as a link target.
- Register the wolfSSL source file root path and the configuration option path (`user_settings.h`) defined in step 1 as include paths.
- Specify "WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS" as a predefined macro name.

2.5 Building in a non-standard environment

While not officially supported, we try to help users wishing to build wolfSSL in a non-standard environment, particularly with embedded and cross-compilation systems. Below are some notes on getting started with this.

1. The source and header files need to remain in the same directory structure as they are in the wolfSSL download package.
2. Some build systems will want to explicitly know where the wolfSSL header files are located, so you may need to specify that. They are located in the `<wolfssl_root>/wolfssl` directory. Typically, you can add the `<wolfssl_root>` directory to your include path to resolve header problems.
3. wolfSSL defaults to a little endian system unless the configure process detects big endian. Since users building in a non-standard environment aren't using the configure process, `BIG_ENDIAN_ORDER` will need to be defined if using a big endian system.
4. wolfSSL benefits speed-wise from having a 64-bit type available. The configure process determines if long or long long is 64 bits and if so sets up a define. So if `sizeof(long)` is 8 bytes on your system, define `SIZEOF_LONG 8`. If it isn't but `sizeof(long long)` is 8 bytes, then define `SIZEOF_LONG_LONG 8`.
5. Try to build the library, and let us know if you run into any problems. If you need help, contact us at facts@wolfssl.com.
6. Some defines that can modify the build are listed in the following sub-sections, below. For more verbose descriptions of many options, please see [Build Options](#).

2.5.1 Building into Yocto Linux

wolfSSL also includes recipes for building wolfSSL on Yocto Linux and OpenEmbedded. These recipes are maintained within the meta-wolfSSL layer as a GitHub repository, here: <https://github.com/wolfSSL/meta-wolfssl>. Building wolfSSL on Yocto Linux will require Git and bitbake. The following steps list how to get some wolfSSL products (that recipes exist for) built on Yocto Linux.

1. Cloning wolfSSL meta

This can be done through a git-clone command of the following URL: <https://github.com/wolfSSL/meta-wolfssl>

2. Insert the "meta-wolfSSL" layer into the build's `bblayers.conf`

Within the `BBLAYERS` section, add the path to the location where meta-wolfssl was cloned into. Example:

```
BBLAYERS += "... \
/path/to/meta-wolfssl/ \
..."
```

3. Build a wolfSSL product recipe

bitbake can be used to build one of the three following wolfSSL product recipes: `wolfssl`, `wolfssh`, and `wolfmqtt`. Simply pass one of those recipes into the bitbake command (example: `bitbake wolfssl`). This allows the user to personally confirm compilation succeeds without issues.

4. Edit `local.conf`

The final step is to edit the build's `local.conf` file, which allows desired libraries to be included with the image being built. Edit the `IMAGE_INSTALL_append` line to include the name of the desired recipe(s). An example of this is shown below:

```
IMAGE_INSTALL_append = "wolfssl wolfssh wolfmqtt"
```

Once the image has been built, wolfSSL's default location (or related products from recipes) will be the `/usr/lib/` directory.

Additionally, wolfSSL can be customized when building into Yocto by using the enable and disable options listed in [Build Options](#). This requires creating a `.bbappend` file and placing it within the wolfSSL application/recipe layer. The contents of this file should include a line specifying content to concatenate onto the `EXTRA_OECONF` variable. An example of this is shown below to enable TLS 1.3 support through the TLS 1.3 enable option:

```
EXTRA_OECONF += "--enable-tls13"
```

Further documentation on building into Yocto can be found in the meta-wolfssl README, located here: <https://github.com/wolfSSL/meta-wolfssl/blob/master/README.md>

2.5.2 Building with Atollic TrueSTUDIO

Versions of wolfSSL following 3.15.5 include a TrueSTUDIO project file that is used to build wolfSSL on ARM M4-Cortex devices. The TrueSTUDIO project file simplifies the process of building on STM32 devices, is free to download, and is created by Atollic - a part of ST Microelectronics. To build the wolfSSL static library project file in TrueSTUDIO, it will require the user perform the following steps after opening TrueSTUDIO:

1. Import the project into the workspace (File > Import)
2. Build the project (Project > Build project)

The build then includes the settings located inside of `user_settings.h` at build-time. The default content of the `user_settings.h` file is minimal, and does not contain many features. Users are able to modify this file and add or remove features with options listed in the remainder of this chapter.

2.5.3 Building with IAR

The `<wolfssl_root>/IDE/IAR-EWARM` directory contains the following files:

1. Workspace: `wolfssl.eww` The workspace includes wolfSSL-Lib library and wolfCrypt-test, wolfCrypt-benchmark executable projects.
2. wolfSSL-Lib Project: `lib/wolfSSL-lib.ewp` generates full set library of wolfCrypt and wolfSSL functions.
3. Test suites Project: `test/wolfCrypt-test.ewp` generates test.out test suites executable
4. Benchmark Project: `benchmark/wolfCrypt-benchmark.ewp` generates benchmark.out benchmark executable

These projects have been set up to generic ARM Cortex-M MPUs. In order to generate project for specific target MPU, take following steps.

1. Default Setting: Default Target of the projects are set to Cortex-M3 Simulator. `user_settings.h` includes default options for the projects. You can build and download the to the simulator. Open Terminal I/O window, by "view"->"Terminal I/O", and start execution.
2. Project option settings: For each project, choose appropriate "Target" options.
3. For executable projects: Add "SystemInit" and "startup" for your MPU, choose your debug "Driver".

4. For benchmark project: Choose option for `current_time` function or write your own “current_time” benchmark timer with `WOLFSSL_USER_CURRTIME` option.
5. Build and download: Go to “Project->Make” and “Download and Debug” in Menu bar for EWARM build and download.

2.5.4 Building on OS X and iOS

2.5.4.1 XCODE The `<wolfssl_root>/IDE/XCODE` directory contains the following files:

1. `wolfssl.xcworkspace` – workspace with library and testsuite client
2. `wolfssl_testsuite.xcodeproj` – project to run the testsuite.
3. `wolfssl.xcodeproj` – project to build OS/x and iOS libraries for wolfSSL and/or wolfCrypt
4. `wolfssl-FIPS.xcodeproj` – project to build wolfSSL and wolfCrypt-FIPS if available
5. `user_settings.h` – custom library settings, which are shared across projects

The library will output as `libwolfssl_osx.a` or `libwolfssl_ios.a` depending on the target. It will also copy the wolfSSL/wolfCrypt (and the CyaSSL/CtaoCrypt compatibility) headers into an include directory located in `Build/Products/Debug` or `Build/Products/Release`.

For the library and testsuite to link properly the build location needs to be configured relative to the workspace.

1. File -> Workspace Settings (or Xcode -> Preferences -> Locations -> Locations)
2. Derived Data -> Advanced
3. Custom -> Relative to Workspace
4. Products -> Build/Products

These Xcode projects define the `WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS` preprocessor to enable the `user_settings.h` file for setting macros across multiple projects.

If needed the Xcode preprocessors can be modified with these steps:

1. Click on the Project in “Project Navigator”.
2. Click on the “Build Settings” tab.
3. Scroll down to the “Apple LLVM 6.0 - Preprocessing” section.
4. Open the disclosure for “Preprocessor Macros” and use the “+” and “-” buttons to modify. Remember to do this for both Debug and Release.

This project should build wolfSSL and wolfCrypt using the default settings.

2.5.5 Building with GCC ARM

In the `<wolfssl_root>/IDE/GCC-ARM` directory, you will find an example wolfSSL project for Cortex M series, but it can be adopted for other architectures.

1. Make sure you have `gcc-arm-none-eabi` installed.
2. Modify the `Makefile.common`:
 - Use correct toolchain path `TOOLCHAIN`.
 - Use correct architecture ‘`ARCHFLAGS`’. See [GCC ARM Options](#) `-mcpu=name`.
 - Confirm memory map in `linker.ld` matches your flash/ram or comment out `SRC_LD = -T./linker.ld` in `Makefile.common`.
3. Use make to build the static library (`libwolfssl.a`), wolfCrypt test/benchmark and wolfSSL TLS client targets as `.elf` and `.hex` in `/Build`.

2.5.5.1 Building with generic makefile cross-compile Example `Makefile.common` changes for Raspberry Pi with Cortex-A53:

1. In `Makefile.common` change `ARCHFLAGS` to `-mcpu=cortex-a53 -mthumb`.

2. Comment out SRC_LD, since custom memory map is not applicable.
3. Clear TOOLCHAIN, so it will use default gcc. Set TOOLCHAIN =
4. Comment out LDFLAGS += --specs=nano.specs and LDFLAGS += --specs=nosys.specs to nosys and nano.

2.5.5.2 Building with configure with cross-compile The configure script in the main project directory can perform a cross-compile build with the gcc-arm-none-eabi tools. Assuming the tools are installed in your executable path:

```
./configure \
--host=arm-none-eabi \
CC=arm-none-eabi-gcc \
AR=arm-none-eabi-ar \
STRIP=arm-none-eabi-strip \
RANLIB=arm-none-eabi-ranlib \
--prefix=/path/to/build/wolfssl-arm \
CFLAGS="-march=armv8-a --specs=nosys.specs \
-DHAVE_PK_CALLBACKS -DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -DWOLFSSL_NO_SOCKET -DNO_WRITEV" \
--disable-filesystem --enable-crypttests \
--disable-shared
make
make install
```

If you are building for a 32-bit architecture, add -DTIME_T_NOT_64BIT to the list of CFLAGS.

2.5.6 Building on Keil MDK-ARM

You can find detailed instructions and tips for building wolfSSL on Keil MDK-ARM [here](#).

Note: If MDK-ARM is not installed in the default installation location, you need to change all of the referencing path definitions in the project file to the install location.

2.6 Features Defined as C Pre-processor Macro

2.6.1 Removing Features

The following defines can be used to remove features from wolfSSL. This can be helpful if you are trying to reduce the overall library footprint size. In addition to defining a NO_<feature-name> define, you can also remove the respective source file as well from the build (but not the header file).

2.6.1.1 NO_WOLFSSL_CLIENT Removes calls specific to the client and is for server-only builds. You should only use this if you want to remove a few calls for the sake of size.

2.6.1.2 NO_WOLFSSL_SERVER Likewise removes calls specific to the server side.

2.6.1.3 NO_DES3 Removes the use of DES3 encryptions. DES3 is built-in by default because some older servers still use it and it's required by SSL 3.0. NO_DH and NO_AES are the same as the two above, they are widely used.

2.6.1.4 WOLFSSL_DES_ECB Enables DES-ECB (Electronic Codebook) mode. Off by default. Used by some legacy protocols.

2.6.1.5 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_3DES Enables asynchronous 3DES operations via the wolfSSL async crypto framework.

2.6.1.6 FREESCALE_LTC_DES Enables Freescale/NXP LTC hardware DES/3DES acceleration.

2.6.1.7 NO_DSA Removes DSA since it's being phased out of popular use.

2.6.1.8 NO_ERROR_STRINGS Disables error strings. Error strings are located in `src/internal.c` for wolfSSL or `wolfcrypt/src/asn.c` for wolfCrypt.

2.6.1.9 NO_HMAC Removes HMAC from the build.

NOTE: SSL/TLS depends on HMAC but if you are only using wolfCrypt IE build option `WOLFCRYPT_ONLY` then HMAC can be disabled in this case.

2.6.1.10 HAVE_HKDF Enables HKDF (HMAC-based Extract-and-Expand Key Derivation Function) per RFC 5869. Used for TLS 1.3 key derivation and general-purpose key derivation from shared secrets.

2.6.1.11 WOLFSSL_HMAC_COPY_HASH Copies the hash state instead of re-initializing for each HMAC operation. Improves performance when the same key is used for multiple HMAC computations.

2.6.1.12 STM32_HMAC Enables STM32 hardware HMAC acceleration using the STM32 HASH peripheral.

2.6.1.13 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_HMAC Enables asynchronous HMAC operations via the wolfSSL async crypto framework.

2.6.1.14 WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO_HMAC Enables HMAC acceleration via the Linux `/dev/crypto` interface.

2.6.1.15 WOLFSSL_KCAPI_HMAC Enables HMAC operations through the Linux kernel crypto API (AF_ALG).

2.6.1.16 NO_MD4 Removes MD4 from the build, MD4 is broken and shouldn't be used.

2.6.1.17 NO_MD5 Removes MD5 from the build.

2.6.1.18 HAVE_MD5_CUST_API Enables a custom MD5 API. Allows user-provided MD5 implementation.

2.6.1.19 STM32_NOMD5 Disables STM32 hardware MD5 acceleration. Use when STM32 crypto is enabled but MD5 should use the software implementation.

2.6.1.20 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_MD5 Enables asynchronous MD5 operations via the wolfSSL async crypto framework.

2.6.1.21 NO_SHA Removes SHA-1 from the build.

2.6.1.22 NO_SHA256 Removes SHA-256 from the build.

2.6.1.23 NO_PSK Turns off the use of the pre-shared key extension. It is built-in by default.

2.6.1.24 NO_PWDBASED Disables password-based key derivation functions such as PBKDF1, PBKDF2, and PBKDF from PKCS #12.

2.6.1.25 HAVE_PKCS7 Enables PKCS#7 (Cryptographic Message Syntax) support for signed data, enveloped data, encrypted data, and compressed data content types.

2.6.1.26 NO_PKCS7_STREAM Disables PKCS#7 streaming mode. Streaming mode allows processing PKCS#7 data incrementally.

2.6.1.27 NO_PKCS7_ENCRYPTED_DATA Disables the PKCS#7 EncryptedData content type. Reduces code size when only SignedData or EnvelopedData are needed.

2.6.1.28 NO_PKCS7_COMPRESSED_DATA Disables the PKCS#7 CompressedData content type. When CompressedData support is enabled (i.e., this macro is not defined), zlib (**HAVE_LIBZ**) is required.

2.6.1.29 WC_PKCS7_STREAM_DEBUG Enables debug output for PKCS#7 streaming operations.

2.6.1.30 WOLFSSL_PKCS7_MAX_DECOMPRESSION Sets the maximum size for PKCS#7 decompression output. Prevents memory exhaustion from maliciously crafted compressed data.

2.6.1.31 HAVE_PKCS7_RSA_RAW_SIGN_CALLBACK Enables a custom callback for raw RSA signing in PKCS#7. Allows HSM or external signing integration.

2.6.1.32 HAVE_PKCS7_ECC_RAW_SIGN_CALLBACK Enables a custom callback for raw ECC signing in PKCS#7. Allows HSM or external signing integration.

2.6.1.33 HAVE_X963_KDF Enables ANSI X9.63 Key Derivation Function. Used for ECC-based key agreement in PKCS#7 EnvelopedData.

2.6.1.34 NO_RC4 Removes the use of the ARC4 stream cipher from the build. ARC4 is built-in by default because it is still popular and widely used.

2.6.1.35 NO_SESSION_CACHE Can be defined when a session cache is not needed. This should reduce memory use by nearly 3 kB.

2.6.1.36 NO_TLS Turns off TLS. We do not recommend turning off TLS.

2.6.1.37 SMALL_SESSION_CACHE Can be defined to limit the size of the SSL session cache used by wolfSSL. This will reduce the default session cache from 33 sessions to 6 sessions and save approximately 2.5 kB.

2.6.1.38 NO_RSA Removes support for the RSA algorithm.

2.6.1.39 WC_NO_RSA_OAEP Removes code for OAEP padding.

2.6.1.40 WOLFSSL_RSA_VERIFY_INLINE Enables inline RSA verify, returning a pointer into the input buffer rather than copying the output. Reduces memory usage for RSA verify operations.

2.6.1.41 WC_RSA_DIRECT Enables the direct RSA encrypt/decrypt API (`wc_RsaDirect`). Provides raw RSA operations without padding, useful for custom protocols.

2.6.1.42 WC_RSA_NO_PADDING Enables the no-padding RSA mode. Allows RSA operations without any padding scheme applied. Use with caution - typically only for custom implementations.

2.6.1.43 WOLFSSL_RSA_KEY_CHECK Enables RSA key pair consistency checking via `wc_CheckRsaKey()`. Validates that the public and private key components are mathematically consistent.

2.6.1.44 WOLFSSL_RSA_CHECK_D_ON_DECRYPT Validates the RSA private exponent `d` before each decrypt operation. Provides additional security against fault injection attacks at the cost of performance.

2.6.1.45 WOLFSSL_RSA_DECRYPT_TO_0_LEN Allows RSA decrypt operations to return a zero-length result (empty plaintext). By default, a zero-length decryption result is treated as an error.

2.6.1.46 NO_RSA_BOUNDS_CHECK Disables bounds checking on RSA input data. By default, wolfSSL validates that the input value is less than the RSA modulus.

2.6.1.47 SHOW_GEN Enables progress indicator (dots) during RSA key generation. Useful for user feedback during long key generation operations.

2.6.1.48 WOLFSSL_PSS_LONG_SALT Allows RSA-PSS signatures to use a salt length longer than the hash output length. Some implementations use salt length equal to the key size minus overhead.

2.6.1.49 WOLFSSL_PSS_SALT_LEN_DISCOVER Enables automatic discovery of the PSS salt length during RSA-PSS signature verification. Tries different salt lengths to find a match.

2.6.1.50 WC_RSA_NONBLOCK_TIME Enables time-based non-blocking RSA operations. Allows RSA operations to yield after a configurable time period. Requires `WC_RSA_NONBLOCK`.

2.6.1.51 WOLFSSL_MP_INVMOD_CONSTANT_TIME Uses constant-time modular inverse computation. Protects against timing side-channel attacks during RSA private key operations.

2.6.1.52 WC_RSA_NO_FERMAT_CHECK Disables the Fermat factorization proximity check during RSA key generation. By default, wolfSSL verifies that `p` and `q` are not too close together, which would make the key vulnerable to Fermat's factorization method.

2.6.1.53 FP_MAX_BITS Sets the maximum key size in bits when using fast math (`USE_FAST_MATH`). The value should be set to key size times 2. For example, for RSA 3072 set to 6144. Default is 4096 (supporting up to RSA 2048).

2.6.1.54 WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA Enables Single Precision (SP) math optimizations for RSA operations. SP math provides significant performance improvements for common key sizes (2048, 3072, 4096).

2.6.1.55 WOLFSSL_SP_ASM Enables assembly-optimized SP math routines. Provides maximum performance for RSA, ECC, and DH operations on supported platforms (x86_64, ARM, RISC-V).

2.6.1.56 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_RSA Enables asynchronous RSA operations via the wolfSSL async crypto framework. Allows RSA operations to be offloaded to hardware accelerators.

2.6.1.57 WOLFSSL_KCAPI_RSA Enables RSA operations through the Linux kernel crypto API (AF_ALG). Offloads RSA to the kernel's crypto subsystem.

2.6.1.58 WOLFSSL_AFALG_XILINX_RSA Enables RSA acceleration through AF_ALG on Xilinx platforms using Xilinx crypto hardware.

2.6.1.59 WOLFSSL_SE050_NO_RSA Disables RSA through the NXP SE050 secure element. Other SE050 operations remain available.

2.6.1.60 WOLFSSL_XILINX_CRYPT Enables Xilinx hardware crypto acceleration for RSA and other algorithms on Xilinx FPGA/SoC platforms.

2.6.1.61 NO_AES_CBC Turns off AES-CBC algorithm support.

2.6.1.62 NO_AES_DECRYPT Can be set to reduce code size. Set to disable the decrypt and only support encryption.

2.6.1.63 WOLFCRYPT_ONLY Enables wolfCrypt only while disabling TLS.

2.6.1.64 NO_CAMELLIA_CBC Disables Camellia CBC support but only applies to TLS cipher suites only.

2.6.1.65 NO_AES Disables AES algorithm support.

2.6.1.66 NO_AES_128 Used for AES key size selection at compile time.

2.6.1.67 NO_AES_192 Used for AES key size selection at compile time.

2.6.1.68 NO_AES_256 Used for AES key size selection at compile time.

2.6.1.69 NO_AESGCM_AEAD Used for disabling TLS cipher suites that use AES GCM. It is used internally when no AES GCM cipher suites are enabled, but can also be used to limit cipher suites.

2.6.1.70 NO_ASN_TIME Disables time checking for ASN. Note: This should be used with caution because all certificate begin/end date checking will be skipped.

2.6.1.71 NO_BIO Disables the BIO (Basic I/O) abstraction layer. Reduces code size when BIO functionality such as `BIO_new()`, `BIO_read()`, `BIO_write()` is not needed.

2.6.1.72 WOLFSSL_CERT_PIV Enables PIV (Personal Identity Verification) certificate support for government smart card applications.

2.6.1.73 WOLFSSL_CERT_GEN_CACHE Caches the DER encoding during certificate generation for reuse without re-encoding.

2.6.1.74 WOLFSSL_CERT_SIGN_CB Enables a callback function for certificate signing, allowing external signing operations (e.g., HSM).

2.6.1.75 WOLFSSL_CERT_NAME_ALL Stores all certificate name components including initials, given name, and DN qualifier. Uses more memory but provides full name access.

2.6.1.76 WOLFSSL_MULTI_ATTRIB Enables multi-valued Relative Distinguished Name (RDN) attributes in certificates.

2.6.1.77 WOLFSSL_DER_TO_PEM Enables DER to PEM format conversion functions.

2.6.1.78 WOLFSSL_PUB_PEM_TO_DER Enables public key PEM to DER format conversion.

2.6.1.79 WOLFSSL_KEY_TO_DER Enables key to DER encoding functions for RSA and ECC private keys.

2.6.1.80 ASN_BER_TO_DER Enables BER (Basic Encoding Rules) to DER (Distinguished Encoding Rules) conversion. Required for parsing BER-encoded certificates and CMS/PKCS#7 data.

2.6.1.81 WOLFSSL_DUP_CERTPOL Allows duplicate certificate policy OIDs in the certificate policies extension. By default, duplicates cause a validation error.

2.6.1.82 NO_VERIFY_OID Disables OID verification during certificate parsing.

2.6.1.83 NO_SKID Disables Subject Key Identifier extension processing.

2.6.1.84 NO_STRICT_ECDSA_LEN Relaxes strict ECDSA signature length checking. Allows non-minimal DER encoding of ECDSA signatures for interoperability.

2.6.1.85 ALLOW_SELF_SIGNED_INVALID_CERTSIGN Allows self-signed certificates that do not have the `keyCertSign` bit set in the Key Usage extension.

2.6.1.86 ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS Allows X.509 v1 certificates to contain extensions. Per RFC 5280, extensions are only valid in v3 certificates.

2.6.1.87 USE_WOLF_VALIDATE Uses wolfSSL's own date validation implementation instead of the platform's.

2.6.1.88 USE_WOLF_TM Uses wolfSSL's own `struct tm` definition instead of the system-provided one. Needed on platforms without a standard `struct tm`.

2.6.1.89 WC_ASN_RUNTIME_DATE_CHECK_CONTROL Enables runtime control of certificate date checking. Allows enabling or disabling date validation at runtime via API.

2.6.1.90 WOLFSSL_AFTER_DATE_CLOCK_SKEW Sets the clock skew tolerance (in seconds) for certificate not-after date checking. Allows certificates to be valid slightly past their expiration.

2.6.1.91 WOLFSSL_BEFORE_DATE_CLOCK_SKEW Sets the clock skew tolerance (in seconds) for certificate not-before date checking. Allows certificates to be accepted slightly before their validity period.

2.6.1.92 NO_WOLFSSL_SKIP_TRAILING_PAD Disables skipping of trailing padding bytes in ASN.1 parsing.

2.6.1.93 NO_WOLFSSL_STUB Disables stub implementations of unimplemented OpenSSL compatibility functions. Without stubs, calling unimplemented functions will result in a linker error rather than a runtime failure.

2.6.1.94 WOLFSSL_ALT_NAMES Enables Subject Alternative Name (SAN) support in certificate generation and parsing.

2.6.1.95 WOLFSSL_ALT_NAMES_NO_REV Stores Subject Alternative Names without reversing the order. By default, SANs are stored in reverse order.

2.6.1.96 WOLFSSL_ALTERNATIVE_DOWNGRADE Uses an alternative protocol downgrade detection mechanism instead of the standard approach.

2.6.1.97 WOLFSSL_IP_ALT_NAME Enables IP address entries in Subject Alternative Names.

2.6.1.98 WOLFSSL_JNI Enables APIs and behaviors needed for Java JNI (wolfSSL JNI/JSSE) compatibility.

2.6.1.99 WOLFSSL_RID_ALT_NAME Enables Registered ID entries in Subject Alternative Names.

2.6.1.100 WOLFSSL_EKU_OID Enables Extended Key Usage OID support for additional OIDs beyond the standard set.

2.6.1.101 WOLFSSL_ACERT Enables X.509 attribute certificate support (RFC 5755).

2.6.1.102 IGNORE_KEY_EXTENSIONS Ignores key usage and extended key usage extensions during certificate validation.

2.6.1.103 WOLFSSL_ALLOW_CRIT_AIA Allows the Authority Information Access (AIA) extension to be marked as critical. By default, a critical AIA causes a validation error.

2.6.1.104 WOLFSSL_ALLOW_CRIT_AKID Allows the Authority Key Identifier extension to be marked as critical.

2.6.1.105 WOLFSSL_ALLOW_CRIT_SKID Allows the Subject Key Identifier extension to be marked as critical.

2.6.1.106 WOLFSSL_ALLOW_MAX_FRAGMENT_ADJUST Allows runtime adjustment of the maximum fragment size after the initial TLS negotiation has completed.

2.6.1.107 WOLFSSL_ALLOW_NO_SUITES Allows creation of SSL/CTX objects even when no cipher suites are available. Normally an error is raised if no suites match the build configuration.

2.6.1.108 WOLFSSL_ALLOW_NO_CN_IN_SAN Allows certificates that have a Subject Alternative Name (SAN) extension but no Common Name (CN) in the subject.

2.6.1.109 WC_ASN_UNKNOWN_EXT_CB Enables a callback for handling unknown certificate extensions. The callback receives the OID and extension data for custom processing.

2.6.1.110 WOLFSSL_ASN_ALL Enables all optional ASN.1 features at once.

2.6.1.111 WOLFSSL_ASN_CA_ISSUER Enables parsing of the CA Issuer field in the Authority Information Access extension.

2.6.1.112 WOLFSSL_ASN_PRINT Enables ASN.1 structure printing functions for debugging and inspection of DER-encoded data.

2.6.1.113 WOLFSSL_ASN_INT_LEAD_0_ANY Allows any leading zero byte in ASN.1 INTEGER encoding. By default, only minimal encoding is accepted.

2.6.1.114 WOLFSSL_ASN_PARSE_KEYUSAGE Enables parsing of the Key Usage extension during certificate processing.

2.6.1.115 WOLFSSL_ASN_TIME_STRING Enables conversion of ASN.1 time values to human-readable string format.

2.6.1.116 ASN_TEMPLATE_SKIP_ISCA_CHECK Skips the isCA check in ASN.1 template-based certificate parsing.

2.6.1.117 HAVE_OID_ENCODING Enables OID (Object Identifier) encoding support for generating ASN.1 OIDs from dotted-decimal notation.

2.6.1.118 WOLFSSL_OLD_OID_SUM Uses the old OID sum calculation method. For backwards compatibility with applications that depend on specific OID sum values.

2.6.1.119 WOLFSSL_OPENVPN Enables OpenVPN compatibility behaviors in wolfSSL. Required when using wolfSSL as the TLS provider for OpenVPN.

2.6.1.120 HAVE_OCSP_RESPONDER Enables OCSP responder functionality. Allows wolfSSL to act as an OCSP responder that signs and sends OCSP responses.

2.6.1.121 WOLFSSL_OCSP_PARSE_STATUS Enables parsing of OCSP response status fields for detailed status information.

2.6.1.122 HAVE_PKCS8 Enables PKCS#8 private key format support for importing and exporting encrypted and unencrypted private keys.

2.6.1.123 HAVE_PKCS12 Enables PKCS#12 (PFX) format support for bundling private keys, certificates, and CA chains into a single encrypted file.

2.6.1.124 WOLFSSL_DILITHIUM_NO_ASN1 Disables ASN.1 encoding/decoding for Dilithium keys and signatures. Uses raw format instead.

2.6.1.125 WOLFSSL_DISABLE_EARLY_SANITY_CHECKS Disables early sanity checks on incoming TLS messages. May be needed for interoperability with non-compliant TLS implementations.

2.6.1.126 WOLFSSL_DILITHIUM_FIPS204_DRAFT Enables FIPS 204 draft version of Dilithium parameters.

2.6.1.127 HAVE_SPHINCS Enables SPHINCS+ post-quantum signature scheme support.

2.6.1.128 WC_ENABLE_ASYM_KEY_IMPORT Enables generic asymmetric key import functions for Ed25519, Ed448, Curve25519, and Curve448.

2.6.1.129 WC_ENABLE_ASYM_KEY_EXPORT Enables generic asymmetric key export functions for Ed25519, Ed448, Curve25519, and Curve448.

2.6.1.130 WOLFSSL_X509_NAME_AVAILABLE Enables the X509_NAME API for OpenSSL-compatible certificate name access.

2.6.1.131 WOLFSSL_HAVE_ISSUER_NAMES Stores pointers to issuer name components, their lengths and encodings for efficient access.

2.6.1.132 WOLFSSL_ASN_KEY_SIZE_ENUM Uses an enum for AES key size representation in ASN.1 processing instead of raw integers.

2.6.1.133 HAVE_SMIME Enables S/MIME (Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) support for email signing and encryption.

2.6.1.134 WC_RC2 Enables RC2 cipher support. Primarily needed for legacy PKCS#12 file compatibility.

2.6.1.135 WOLFSSL_MD2 Enables MD2 hash algorithm support. Only needed for legacy certificate compatibility. Not recommended for new applications.

2.6.1.136 NO_CHECK_PRIVATE_KEY This macro disables additional private key checking that is on by default. This enables checking to validate the private key is a pair for the public key. It is supported for RSA, ECDSA, ED25519, ED448, Falcon, Dilithium and Sphincs.

2.6.1.137 NO_CIPHER_SUITE_ALIASES Disables cipher suite name aliases. Only the primary cipher suite name will be recognized, not alternative names.

2.6.1.138 NO_CHAPOL_AEAD Disables ChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD cipher suites. Use when ChaCha20-Poly1305 support is not desired even though the algorithms are compiled in.

2.6.1.139 NO_DH Disables Diffie-Hellman (DH) support.

2.6.1.140 NO_ED25519_CLIENT_AUTH Disables TLS client authentication support for ED25519. It is used to reduce memory usage during TLS if ED25519 is not used, since it requires caching messages.

2.6.1.141 NO_ED448_CLIENT_AUTH Disables client authentication for ED448.

2.6.1.142 NO_FORCE_SCR_SAME_SUITE By default secure renegotiation requires using the same cipher suite. This disables that requirement.

2.6.1.143 NO_MULTIBYTE_PRINT Used for compiling out special characters that embedded devices may have problems with.

2.6.1.144 NO_OLD_SSL_NAMES This disables some of the old OpenSSL compatibility macros for using wolfSSL and OpenSSL together.

2.6.1.145 NO_OLD_WC_NAMES Removes unneeded namespace.

2.6.1.146 NO_OLD_POLY1305 This disables support for the old ChaCha20/Poly1305 TLS 1.2 cipher suite that is typically used for interop.

2.6.1.147 NO_HANDSHAKE_DONE_CB Disables support for the handshake callback set with `wolfSSL_SetHsDoneCb`. This option is useful for reducing code size.

2.6.1.148 NO_STDIO_FILESYSTEM This disables include of `stdio.h`. Used with portability.

2.6.1.149 NO_TLS_DH Excludes TLS DH. Should not negotiate cipher suites based on ephemeral finite-field Diffie-Hellman key agreement.

2.6.1.150 NO_WOLFSSL_CM_VERIFY Disables the Certificate Manager verify callback. The verify callback allows intercepting errors and overriding them. This option is useful for reducing code size.

2.6.1.151 NO_WOLFSSL_DIR Disable directory support.

2.6.1.152 NO_WOLFSSL_RENESAS_TSIP_TLS_SESSION For disabling only the TSIP TLS-linked Common key encryption method. Note: This is a Renesas RX TSIP specific define.

2.6.1.153 NO_WOLFSSL_SHA256 This applies to TLS 1.3 only. It allows SHA2-256 to be enabled and usable from wolfCrypt, but exclude it from TLS 1.3.

2.6.1.154 WOLFSSL_BLIND_PRIVATE_KEY Used as a mask to blind the private key. The blinding is used to protect against Rowhammer attacks.

2.6.1.155 WOLFSSL_DTLS13_NO_HRR_ON_RESUME If defined, a DTLS server will not do a cookie exchange on successful client resumption: the resumption will be faster (one RTT less) and will consume less bandwidth (one ClientHello and one HelloVerifyRequest/HelloRetryRequest less). On the other hand, if a valid SessionID/ticket/psk is collected, forged clientHello messages will consume resources on the server. For DTLS 1.3, using this option also allows for the server to process Early Data/0-RTT Data. Without this, the Early Data would be dropped since the server doesn't enter stateful processing until receiving a verified ClientHello with the cookie. To allow DTLS 1.3 resumption without the cookie exchange:- Compile wolfSSL with WOLFSSL_DTLS13_NO_HRR_ON_RESUME defined - Call wolfSSL_dtls13_no_hrr_on_resume(ssl, 1) on the WOLFSSL object to disable the cookie exchange on resumption - Continue like with a normal connection.

2.6.1.156 WOLFSSL_DTLS13_SEND_MOREACK_DEFAULT Enables sending more ACK messages by default in DTLS 1.3 for improved reliability on lossy networks.

2.6.1.157 WOLFSSL_NO_CLIENT_AUTH Disables the caching code required for using Ed25519 and Ed448.

2.6.1.158 WOLFSSL_NO_CURRDIR Portability macro for platforms that do not support ./ for test paths in wolfssl/test.h. Applies to testing tools only.

2.6.1.159 WOLFSSL_NO_DEF_TICKET_ENC_CB No default ticket encryption callback, server only. The application must set its own callback to use session tickets.

2.6.1.160 WOLFSSL_NO_DTLS_SIZE_CHECK Disables DTLS record size validation checks. May be needed for interoperability with implementations that send non-standard record sizes.

2.6.1.161 WOLFSSL_NO_ETM_ALERT Suppresses the alert message when Encrypt-Then-MAC extension negotiation fails. Silently falls back to MAC-then-encrypt.

2.6.1.162 WOLFSSL_NO SOCK Portability macro for disabling built-in socket support. If using TLS without sockets typically WOLFSSL_USER_IO would be defined and callbacks used for send/rcv.

2.6.1.163 WOLFSSL_NO_STRICT_CIPHER_SUITE Relaxes strict cipher suite validation requirements. Allows cipher suites that may not perfectly match the negotiated protocol version.

2.6.1.164 WOLFSSL_NO_TICKET_EXPIRE Disables session ticket expiration checking. Session tickets will be accepted regardless of their age.

2.6.1.165 WOLFSSL_NO_TLS12 Define to exclude TLS 1.2.

2.6.1.166 WOLFSSL_PEM_TO_DER Key and cert generation feature support for disabling PEM to DER.

2.6.1.167 WOLFSSL_NO_SIGALG Disables the signature algorithms extension

2.6.1.168 NO_RESUME_SUITE_CHECK Disables the check of cipher suite when resuming a TLS connection

2.6.1.169 NO_ASN Removes support for ASN formatted certificate processing.

2.6.1.170 NO_OLD_TLS Removes support for SSLv3, TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1

2.6.1.171 WOLFSSL_AEAD_ONLY Removes support for non-AEAD algorithms. AEAD stands for “authenticated encryption with associated data” which means these algorithms (such as AES-GCM) do not just encrypt and decrypt data, they also assure confidentiality and authenticity of that data.

2.6.1.172 WOLFSSL_SP_NO_2048 Removes RSA/DH 2048-bit Single-Precision (SP) optimization.

2.6.1.173 WOLFSSL_SP_NO_3072 Removes RSA/DH 3072-bit Single-Precision (SP) optimization.

2.6.1.174 WOLFSSL_SP_NO_256 Removes ECC Single-Precision (SP) optimization for SECP256R1. Only applies to WOLFSSL_SP_MATH.

2.6.2 Enabling Features macros (on by default)

2.6.2.1 HAVE_TLS_EXTENSIONS Enables support for TLS extensions, which are required for most TLS builds. Enabled by default with `./configure`, but needs to be manually defined if building with `WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS`.

2.6.2.2 HAVE_SUPPORTED_CURVES Enables the TLS supported curves and key share extensions used with TLS. Required with ECC, Curve25519 and Curve448. Enabled by default with `./configure`, but needs to be manually defined if building with `WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS`.

2.6.2.3 HAVE_EXTENDED_MASTER Enables extended master secret PRF for calculation of session keys used with TLS v1.2 and older. The PRF method is on by default and is considered more secure. This is on by default if using `./configure`, but needs to be manually defined if building with `WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS`.

2.6.2.4 HAVE_ENCRYPT_THEN_MAC Enables encrypt-then-mac support to perform mac after encryption with block ciphers. This is the default and improves security. This is on by default if using `./configure`, but needs to be manually defined if building with `WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS`.

2.6.2.5 HAVE_ONE_TIME_AUTH Required if using ChaCha20/Poly1305 with TLS v1.2 for setting up Poly authentication. This is on by default with ChaCha20/Poly1305 if using `./configure`, but needs to be manually defined if building with `WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS`.

2.6.2.6 WOLFSSL_ASN_TEMPLATE Enables the new version of ASN parsing code that uses template-based ASN.1 processing. This parsing adheres to standard ASN.1 rules and uses a template structure to dictate encoding and decoding, allowing the parser code to generalize across templates. This is on by default if using `./configure`, but needs to be manually defined if building with `WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS`.

2.6.2.7 WOLFSSL_DEBUG_ASN_TEMPLATE Enables debugging output when using ASN.1 templates. Only relevant when used with `WOLFSSL_ASN_TEMPLATE`.

2.6.2.8 WOLFSSL_DEBUG_CERTS Enables debug logging for certificate processing operations including parsing, validation, and chain building.

2.6.2.9 WOLFSSL_ASN_TEMPLATE_TYPE_CHECK Use ASN functions to better test compiler type issues for testing. Only relevant when used with `WOLFSSL_ASN_TEMPLATE`

2.6.3 Enabling Features Disabled by Default

2.6.3.1 WOLFSSL_CERT_GEN Turns on wolfSSL's certificate generation functionality. See [Keys and Certificates](#) for more information.

2.6.3.2 WOLFSSL_DER_LOAD Allows loading DER-formatted CA certs into the wolfSSL context (`WOLFSSL_CTX`) using the function `wolfSSL_CTX_der_load_verify_locations()`.

2.6.3.3 WOLFSSL_DTLS Turns on the use of DTLS, or datagram TLS. This isn't widely supported or used.

2.6.3.4 WOLFSSL_DTLS_CID Enables DTLS Connection ID support (RFC 9146). Allows DTLS connections to survive IP address changes by identifying connections with a CID rather than the transport address.

2.6.3.5 WOLFSSL_DTLS_DROP_STATS Enables tracking of DTLS packet drop statistics for monitoring and debugging DTLS connection quality.

2.6.3.6 WOLFSSL_DTLS_DISALLOW_FUTURE Rejects DTLS records that have a future epoch number. Provides stricter epoch validation during DTLS communication.

2.6.3.7 WOLFSSL_ALLOW_TLSV10 Allows TLS 1.0 connections. TLS 1.0 is disabled by default for security reasons. Only enable when legacy compatibility is required.

2.6.3.8 WOLFSSL_ALLOW_TLS_SHA1 Allows SHA-1 based cipher suites and signatures in TLS, even when SHA-1 is otherwise restricted by security policy.

2.6.3.9 WOLFSSL_EITHER_SIDE Allows the same `WOLFSSL_CTX` to be used for both client and server connections. By default, a context is configured for either client or server at creation time.

2.6.3.10 WOLFSSL_EGD_NBLOCK Enables non-blocking EGD (Entropy Gathering Daemon) support for random number generation on systems using EGD.

2.6.3.11 HAVE_SNI Enables Server Name Indication (SNI) TLS extension support (RFC 6066). Allows clients to indicate which hostname they are connecting to, enabling virtual hosting over TLS.

2.6.3.12 WOLFSSL_ALWAYS_KEEP_SNI Keeps the SNI value in the SSL session after the handshake completes. By default, the SNI data is freed after the handshake to save memory.

2.6.3.13 WOLFSSL_ALWAYS_VERIFY_CB Always invokes the certificate verify callback, even when verification succeeds. By default the callback is only called on failure.

2.6.3.14 HAVE_TRUNCATED_HMAC Enables the Truncated HMAC TLS extension (RFC 6066). Allows using 80-bit HMAC tags instead of the full size to reduce bandwidth.

2.6.3.15 HAVE_TIME_T_TYPE Indicates the platform provides a `time_t` type definition. Set automatically on most platforms.

2.6.3.16 HAVE_SECURE_RENEGOTIATION Enables secure renegotiation support (RFC 5746). Allows TLS connections to renegotiate cipher suites and keys during an active session.

2.6.3.17 HAVE_SERVER_RENEGOTIATION_INFO Enables the server-side renegotiation info extension. Indicates secure renegotiation support in server hello messages.

2.6.3.18 HAVE_SESSION_TICKET Enables TLS session ticket support (RFC 5077). Allows the server to issue session tickets for faster resumption without server-side session state. Required for TLS 1.3 resumption.

2.6.3.19 HAVE_TRUSTED_CA Enables the Trusted CA Indication TLS extension (RFC 4366). Allows the client to indicate which CA certificates it trusts, helping the server select the appropriate certificate chain.

2.6.3.20 HAVE_RPK Enables Raw Public Key support (RFC 7250). Allows using raw public keys instead of X.509 certificates in TLS, reducing handshake overhead for constrained environments.

2.6.3.21 HAVE_ECH Enables Encrypted Client Hello (ECH) support. Encrypts the ClientHello to protect sensitive fields like SNI from passive observers.

2.6.3.22 WOLFSSL_NO_CA_NAMES Disables sending CA names in the CertificateRequest message. Reduces handshake message size when the server has many trusted CAs.

2.6.3.23 WOLFSSL_NO_SERVER_GROUPS_EXT Prevents the server from sending its supported groups in a TLS extension when the server's top preference is not in the client's list.

2.6.3.24 HAVE_FFDHE Enables Finite Field Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral (FFDHE) key exchange using standardized groups from RFC 7919.

2.6.3.25 HAVE_SECRET_CALLBACK Enables the TLS secret callback, allowing applications to receive TLS key material during the handshake. Used for key logging, debugging, and integration with external tools.

2.6.3.26 HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS Enables public key operation callbacks, allowing applications to override the default RSA, ECC, and DH operations with custom implementations (e.g., HSM or secure element integration).

2.6.3.27 WOLFSSL_SNIFFER Enables TLS packet sniffing support. Allows decrypting and inspecting TLS traffic using the wolfSSL sniffer library with the private key.

2.6.3.28 HAVE_WEBSERVER Enables web server-oriented features in wolfSSL, such as additional HTTP helper functions.

2.6.3.29 HAVE_WOLF_EVENT Enables wolf event-driven processing support for async operations. Provides an event queue for managing pending async crypto operations.

2.6.3.30 HAVE_WRITE_DUP Enables write duplication support, allowing separate threads to perform SSL read and write operations simultaneously on the same SSL object.

2.6.3.31 NO_CERTS Disables all certificate processing in wolfSSL. Use for PSK-only configurations where no certificate handling is needed, significantly reducing code size.

2.6.3.32 NO_CLIENT_CACHE Disables the client-side session cache. Only the server session cache will be used for session resumption.

2.6.3.33 WOLFSSL_HAVE_PRF Enables access to the TLS Pseudo-Random Function (PRF). Allows applications to derive additional keying material using the TLS PRF.

2.6.3.34 WOLFSSL_REQUIRE_TCA Requires that the client send the Trusted CA extension. If the extension is missing, the handshake will fail.

2.6.3.35 WOLFSSL_DH_EXTRA Stores additional DH key information in the SSL object. Provides access to DH parameters and keys after the handshake.

2.6.3.36 WOLFSSL_CURVE25519_BLINDING Enables blinding for Curve25519 operations during TLS key exchange. Protects against timing side-channel attacks.

2.6.3.37 WOLFSSL_KEY_GEN Turns on wolfSSL's RSA key generation functionality. See [Keys and Certificates](#) for more information.

2.6.3.38 WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID This is used with PKCS11 to enable support for key ID and label API's. FIPS v5 and older doesn't support WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID with Crypto Callbacks.

2.6.3.39 WOLFSSL_WOLFSENTRY_HOOKS This switch adds support in the TLS layer for generic network accept and connect filter hooks, using `wolfSSL_CTX_set_AcceptFilter()` and `wolfSSL_CTX_set_ConnectFilter()`. It also activates wolfSentry integration in the example client and server applications.

2.6.3.40 WOLFSSL_CERT_EXT Certificate extension, key and cert generation feature.

2.6.3.41 WOLFSSL_CERT_REQ Certificate request, key, and cert generation feature.

2.6.3.42 WOLFSSL_SSLKEYLOGFILE This enables the key logging used by Wireshark. It does produce a compiler warning since the master secret and client random are written to a file. This is useful for testing and not recommended for production.

2.6.3.43 WOLFSSL_SSLKEYLOGFILE_OUTPUT This macro defines the filename for the key logging. It is used with `WOLFSSL_SSLKEYLOGFILE`.

2.6.3.44 WOLFSSL_HAVE_WOLFSCPE Enable feature used by autoconf to see if wolfSCPE is available.

2.6.3.45 WOLFSSL_HAVE_MIN This macro is for portability of the library to indicate if MIN/MAX are already defined by the platform. It prevents duplicate definitions.

2.6.3.46 WOLFSSL_HAVE_TLS_UNIQUE Keeps the “Finished” messages after a TLS handshake for use as the “tls-unique” channel binding. Added in libest port: allow applications to get the ‘tls-unique’ Channel Binding Type (<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5929#section-3>). This is used in the EST protocol to bind an enrollment to a TLS session through ‘proof-of-possession’ (<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7030#section-3.4> and <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7030#section-3.5>).

2.6.3.47 WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTED_KEYS Enable for encrypted keys PKCS8 support. This macro enables PKCS8 password based key encryption. Here is a link to RFC PKCS8 documentation (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc5208>).

2.6.3.48 WOLFSSL_CUSTOM_OID Certificate feature that enables custom OID support for subject and request extensions. This also applies to parsing certificates with custom OID.

2.6.3.49 WOLFSSL_RIPEMD Enables RIPEMD-160 support.

2.6.3.50 WOLFSSL_SHA384 Enables SHA-384 support.

2.6.3.51 WOLFSSL_SHA512 Enables SHA-512 support.

2.6.3.52 WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT Enables direct AES ECB mode support. On its own ECB mode is not considered secure. This feature is required for PKCS7. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API’s directly whenever possible.

2.6.3.53 DEBUG_WOLFSSL Builds in the ability to debug. For more information regarding debugging wolfSSL, see [Debugging](#).

2.6.3.54 HAVE_AESCCM Enables AES-CCM support.

2.6.3.55 HAVE_AESGCM Enables AES-GCM support.

2.6.3.56 WOLFSSL_AES_XTS Enables AES-XTS support.

2.6.3.57 WOLFSSL_AES_128 Enables AES-128 key size support. Enabled by default. Disable to remove AES-128 and reduce code size when only larger key sizes are needed.

2.6.3.58 WOLFSSL_AES_192 Enables AES-192 key size support. Enabled by default. Disable to remove AES-192 and reduce code size.

2.6.3.59 WOLFSSL_AES_256 Enables AES-256 key size support. Enabled by default. Disable to remove AES-256 when not needed.

2.6.3.60 AES_MAX_KEY_SIZE Sets the maximum AES key size in bits. Defaults to 256. Can be set to 128 or 192 to reduce code and memory usage.

2.6.3.61 HAVE_AES_ECB Enables AES-ECB (Electronic Codebook) mode. Off by default. ECB mode encrypts each block independently and is generally not recommended for most applications, but is needed by some protocols.

2.6.3.62 HAVE_AES_DECRYPT Enables AES decryption support. On by default. Can be disabled to save code size on platforms that only need AES encryption (e.g., GCM encryption-only).

2.6.3.63 WOLFSSL_AES_COUNTER Enables AES-CTR (Counter) mode. Turns a block cipher into a stream cipher using an incrementing counter.

2.6.3.64 WOLFSSL_AES_CFB Enables AES-CFB (Cipher Feedback) mode. Includes CFB-1, CFB-8, CFB-64, and CFB-128 sub-modes unless restricted by **WOLFSSL_NO_AES_CFB_1_8**.

2.6.3.65 WOLFSSL_NO_AES_CFB_1_8 Disables AES-CFB-1 and AES-CFB-8 sub-modes when **WOLFSSL_AES_CFB** is enabled. Reduces code size when only CFB-64/128 are needed.

2.6.3.66 WOLFSSL_AES_OFB Enables AES-OFB (Output Feedback) mode. OFB mode turns AES into a stream cipher and does not require padding.

2.6.3.67 WOLFSSL_AES_CTS Enables AES-CTS (Ciphertext Stealing) mode. CTS allows encrypting data that is not a multiple of the block size without padding.

2.6.3.68 WOLFSSL_AES_SIV Enables AES-SIV (Synthetic Initialization Vector) mode (RFC 5297). A nonce-misuse resistant AEAD mode that provides deterministic authenticated encryption.

2.6.3.69 WOLFSSL_AES_EAX Enables AES-EAX AEAD mode. EAX is a two-pass AEAD scheme built from CTR mode and OMAC (CMAC), providing authenticated encryption with associated data.

2.6.3.70 HAVE_AES_KEYWRAP Enables AES Key Wrap support (RFC 3394). Used for wrapping (encrypting) cryptographic keys for secure transport.

2.6.3.71 WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS Enables strict validation of input data length for AES-CBC operations. When enabled, CBC encrypt/decrypt will return an error if the input length is not a multiple of the AES block size.

2.6.3.72 HAVE_AESGCM_DECRYPT Enables AES-GCM decryption support. On by default when **HAVE_AESGCM** is enabled. Can be disabled on constrained devices that only need GCM encryption.

2.6.3.73 WOLFSSL_AESGCM_STREAM Enables streaming AES-GCM API. Allows processing AES-GCM data incrementally rather than all at once, useful for large data or memory-constrained environments.

2.6.3.74 WC_AES_GCM_DEC_AUTH_EARLY Authenticates the GCM tag before performing decryption. Provides fail-fast behavior when the authentication tag does not match, avoiding unnecessary decryption of invalid ciphertext.

2.6.3.75 GCM_TABLE Use a pre-computed 4-bit lookup table for AES-GCM Galois field multiplication. Faster than **GCM_SMALL** but uses more memory. See also **GCM_TABLE_4BIT** and **GCM_WORD32**.

2.6.3.76 GCM_TABLE_4BIT Explicit option for 4-bit GCM lookup table mode. Functions similarly to **GCM_TABLE**.

2.6.3.77 GCM_WORD32 Use a 32-bit word implementation for AES-GCM Galois field multiplication. An alternative to **GCM_SMALL** and **GCM_TABLE** that works well on platforms without 64-bit support.

2.6.3.78 GCM_GMULT_LEN Enables GCM GMULT length optimization for processing multiple blocks of AAD or ciphertext in a single GMULT call.

2.6.3.79 WOLFSSL_AESXTS_STREAM Enables streaming AES-XTS API. Allows processing AES-XTS data incrementally across multiple update calls rather than a single operation.

2.6.3.80 WC_AESXTS_STREAM_NO_REQUEST_ACCOUNTING Disables request accounting in the streaming AES-XTS API. Removes overhead of tracking data unit boundaries when not needed.

2.6.3.81 WC_AES_XTS_SUPPORT_SIMULTANEOUS_ENC_AND_DEC_KEYS Allows an AES-XTS context to hold both encryption and decryption keys simultaneously. By default, XTS contexts support only one direction at a time to save memory.

2.6.3.82 HAVE_CAMELLIA Enables Camellia support.

2.6.3.83 HAVE_CHACHA Enables ChaCha20 support.

2.6.3.84 HAVE_POLY1305 Enables Poly1305 support.

2.6.3.85 POLY130564 Uses the 64-bit Poly1305 implementation for better performance on 64-bit platforms. Automatically selected on platforms with 64-bit support.

2.6.3.86 USE_INTEL_POLY1305_SPEEDUP Enables Intel AVX/AVX2 optimized Poly1305 implementation for maximum throughput on Intel/AMD processors.

2.6.3.87 HAVE_CRL Enables Certificate Revocation List (CRL) support.

2.6.3.88 HAVE_CRL_IO Enables blocking inline HTTP request on the CRL URL. It will load the CRL into the WOLFSSL_CTX and apply it to all WOLFSSL objects created from it.

2.6.3.89 HAVE_ECC Enables Elliptical Curve Cryptography (ECC) support.

2.6.3.90 HAVE_LIBZ Is an extension that can allow for compression of data over the connection. It normally shouldn't be used, see the note below under configure notes libz.

2.6.3.91 OPENSSL_EXTRA Builds even more OpenSSL compatibility into the library, and enables the wolfSSL OpenSSL compatibility layer to ease porting wolfSSL into existing applications which had been designed to work with OpenSSL. It is off by default.

2.6.3.92 HAVE_EXT_CACHE Enables a feature support use of an external session cache (vs an internal one).

2.6.3.93 WOLFSSL_WPAS_SMALL Enables a smaller subset of the compatibility layer for WPA supplicant support.

2.6.3.94 OPENSSL_ALL Enables support for all compatibility functions for testing integration.

2.6.3.95 OPENSSL_COEXIST OpenSSL compat layer. Needs old names disabled. Mode to allow wolfSSL and OpenSSL to exist together.

2.6.3.96 OPENSSL_VERSION_NUMBER Specifies the version number to implement OpenSSL compatibility.

2.6.3.97 OLD_HELLO_ALLOWED Allows SSLv2-format ClientHello messages for backward compatibility with legacy clients that use the SSLv2 record format to negotiate higher protocol versions.

2.6.3.98 WOLFSSL_NGINX OpenSSL compatibility application specific. Use, nginx (--enable-nginx) WOLFSSL_NGINX.

2.6.3.99 WOLFSSL_ERROR_CODE_OPENSSL OpenSSL compatibility API wolfSSL_EVP_PKEY_cmp returns 0 on success and -1 on failure. This behavior is different from OpenSSL. EVP_PKEY_cmp returns: 1: two keys match 0: do not match -1: key types are different -2: the operation is not supported If you want this function to behave the same as openssl, define WOLFSSL_ERROR_CODE_OPENSSL so that WS_RETURN_CODE translates return codes to match OpenSSL equivalent behavior.

2.6.3.100 WOLFSSL_HARDEN_TLS Implement the recommendations specified in RFC9325. This macro needs to be defined to the desired number of bits of security. The currently implemented values are 112 and 128 bits. The following macros disable certain checks. - WOLFSSL_HARDEN_TLS_ALLOW_TRUNCATED_HMAC - WOLFSSL_HARDEN_TLS_ALLOW_OLD_TLS - WOLFSSL_HARDEN_TLS_NO_SCR_CHECK - WOLFSSL_HARDEN_TLS_NO_PKEY_CHECK - WOLFSSL_HARDEN_TLS_ALLOW_ALL_CIPHERSUITES

2.6.3.101 WOLFSSL_ASIO OpenSSL compatibility specific macro.

2.6.3.102 WOLFSSL_QT OpenSSL compatibility specific. Enable DH Extra for QT, OpenSSL all, OpenSSH, and static ephemeral.

2.6.3.103 WOLFSSL_QNX_CAAM Enables QNX CAAM (Cryptographic Acceleration and Assurance Module) support for hardware-accelerated crypto on QNX-based systems.

2.6.3.104 WOLFSSL_HAPROXY OpenSSL compatibility specific macro.

2.6.3.105 WOLFSSL_ASYNC_IO Used in async cleanup.

2.6.3.106 WOLFSSL_ASYNC_CRYPT_SW Enables software-based async crypto simulation for testing. Simulates async behavior without requiring actual async hardware.

2.6.3.107 WOLFSSL_ATMEL Enables ASF hooks seeding random data using the `atmel_get_random_number` function.

2.6.3.108 WOLFSSL_CMAC Additional CMAC algorithm enable. Note: requires `WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT`.

2.6.3.109 WOLFSSL_ESPIDF_ERROR_PAUSE Used only in `test.c` and on test error adds a delay for debugging purposes.

2.6.3.110 TEST_IPV6 Turns on testing of IPv6 in the test applications. `wolfSSL` proper is IP neutral, but the testing applications use IPv4 by default.

2.6.3.111 TEST_NONBLOCK_CERTS Used only for testing a non-blocking OCSP response. Enabled with `WOLFSSL_NONBLOCK_OCSP` and `OCSP_WANT_READ`.

2.6.3.112 TEST_OPENSSL_COEXIST Use when enabling the build option: `./configure --enable-opensslcoexist`.

2.6.3.113 TEST_PK_PRIVKEY Used for testing PK callbacks only. In `wolfssl/test.h` it uses the context to pass the actual private key which is loaded and used in the PK callback.

2.6.3.114 TEST_BUFFER_SIZE Allows overriding the TLS benchmarking test buffer size used with the example client/server `-B` option.

2.6.3.115 FORCE_BUFFER_TEST Forces use of the `test_certs.h` buffers instead of using the file system. Used for internal testing only in `wolfssl/test.h`.

2.6.3.116 WOLFSSL_FORCE_MALLOC_FAIL_TEST Define for internal testing to induce random malloc failures.

2.6.3.117 WOLFSSL_POST_HANDSHAKE_AUTH TLS extension, Used for post-handshake authentication.

2.6.3.118 WOLFSSL_PSK_MULTI_ID_PER_CS With TLS 1.3 PSK, when `WOLFSSL_PSK_MULTI_ID_PER_CS` is defined, multiple IDs for a cipher suite can be handled.

2.6.3.119 WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN This exposes the ASN.1 API's publicly that are used internally. This is useful for customers who want to use the internal `asn.h` API's to parse.

2.6.3.120 WOLFSSL_QUIC Enables support for QUIC protocol. See (<https://github.com/wolfSSL/wolfssl/blob/master>) for more information.

2.6.3.121 WOLFSSL_QUIC_MAX_RECORD_CAPACITY Defines max quic capacity as $1024 \times 1024 - 1$ MB.

2.6.3.122 WOLFSSL_RENESAS_FSPSM_TLS Not yet supported TLS related capabilities.

2.6.3.123 WOLFSSL_REFCNT_ERROR_RETURN Returns errors on reference counting failures in SSL objects instead of silently continuing. Helps detect resource management issues.

2.6.3.124 WOLFSSL_RENESAS_TSIP_TLS This is for disabling only the TSIP TLS-linked common key encryption method.

2.6.3.125 WOLFSSL_SM2 Define to use SM ciphers.

2.6.3.126 WOLFSSL_SM3 Define to use SM ciphers.

2.6.3.127 WOLFSSL_SM4 Define to use SM ciphers.

2.6.3.128 WOLFSSL_SM4_CBC SM setting for SM4 CBC.

2.6.3.129 WOLFSSL_SM4_CCM SM settings for SM4 CCM.

2.6.3.130 WOLFSSL_SM4_GCM SM settings for SM4 GCM.

2.6.3.131 WOLFSSL_SNIFFER_CHAIN_INPUT The Chain Input option allows the sniffer to receive its input as a struct iovec list. Rather than a pointer to a raw packet.

2.6.3.132 XSLEEP_MS Used for testing only. It allows defining a custom delay.

2.6.3.133 XSNPRINTF Allows overriding the snprintf function.

2.6.3.134 DEFAULT_TIMEOUT_SEC Used with HAVE_IO_TIMEOUT to specify the wolfio.c socket timeout in seconds. This is used by the internal socket code for OCSP and CRL HTTP.

2.6.3.135 HAVE_IO_TIMEOUT Certificate revocation. IO options enable support for connect timeout, but the default is off.

2.6.3.136 HAVE_OCSP Enables Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) support.

2.6.3.137 HAVE_CSHARP Turns on configuration options needed for C# wrapper.

2.6.3.138 HAVE_CURVE25519 Turns on the use of curve25519 algorithm.

2.6.3.139 HAVE_ED25519 Turns on use of the ed25519 algorithm.

2.6.3.140 WOLFSSL_DH_CONST Turns off use of floating point values when performing Diffie Hellman operations and uses tables for XPOW() and XLOG(). Removes dependency on external math library.

2.6.3.141 WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT Turns on the use of trusted peer certificates. This allows for loading in a peer certificate to match with a connection rather than using a CA. When turned on if a trusted peer certificate is matched than the peer cert chain is not loaded and the peer is considered verified. Using CAs is preferred.

2.6.3.142 WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY Turns on the use of static memory buffers and functions. This allows for using static memory instead of dynamic.

2.6.3.143 WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY_LEAN It requires WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY to be defined. It uses smaller type sizes for structs requiring memory pool sizes of less than 65k and limits features available, like IO buffers, to reduce footprint size.

2.6.3.144 WOLFSSL_SESSION_EXPORT Turns on the use of DTLS session export and import. This allows for serializing and sending/receiving the current state of a DTLS session.

2.6.3.145 WOLFSSL_SESSION_EXPORT_DEBUG Enables debug logging for session export and import operations. Helps diagnose issues with session serialization.

2.6.3.146 WOLFSSL_SESSION_EXPORT_NOPEER Exports sessions without including peer certificate information. Reduces exported session size when peer cert is not needed.

2.6.3.147 WOLFSSL_ARMASM Turns on the use of ARMv8 hardware acceleration.

2.6.3.148 WC_RSA_NONBLOCK Turns on fast math RSA non-blocking support for splitting RSA operations into smaller chunks of work. Feature is enabled by calling `wc_RsaSetNonBlock()` and checking for `FP_WOULDBLOCK` return code.

2.6.3.149 WC_RSA_BLINDING Used to enable timing resistance.

2.6.3.150 WC_RSA_PSS Enables RSA PSS padding. The only TLS 1.3 RSA padding scheme supported is PSS (per specification). PSS padding uses random padding.

2.6.3.151 WOLFSSL_RSA_VERIFY_ONLY Turns on small build for RSA verify only use. Should be used with the macros `WOLFSSL_RSA_PUBLIC_ONLY`, `WOLFSSL_RSA_VERIFY_INLINE`, `NO_SIG_WRAPPER`, and `WOLFCRYPT_ONLY`.

2.6.3.152 WOLFSSL_RSA_PUBLIC_ONLY Turns on small build for RSA public key only use. Should be used with the macro `WOLFCRYPT_ONLY`.

2.6.3.153 WOLFSSL_SHA3 Turns on build for SHA3 use. This is support for SHA3 Keccak for the sizes SHA3-224, SHA3-256, SHA3-384 and SHA3-512. In addition `WOLFSSL_SHA3_SMALL` can be used to trade off performance for resource use.

2.6.3.154 USE_ECDSA_KEYSZ_HASH_ALGO Will choose a hash algorithm that matches the ephemeral ECDHE key size or the next highest available. This workaround resolves issues with some peers that do not properly support scenarios such as a P-256 key hashed with SHA512.

2.6.3.155 WOLFSSL_ALT_CERT_CHAINS Allows CA's to be presented by peer, but not part of a valid chain. Default wolfSSL behavior is to require validation of all presented peer certificates. This also allows loading intermediate CA's as trusted and ignoring no signer failures for CA's up the chain to root. The alternate certificate chain mode only requires that the peer certificate validate to a trusted CA.

2.6.3.156 WOLFSSL_SYS_CA_CERTS Allows wolfSSL to use trusted system CA certificates for verification when `wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs()` is called, either by loading them into wolfSSL certificate manager, or by invoking system authentication APIs. See `wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs()` for more details. This preprocessor macro is automatically set by the `--enable-sys-ca-certs` configure option.

2.6.3.157 WOLFSSL_SYS_CRYPTOPOLICY Honors system-level crypto policy settings (e.g., `/etc/crypto-policies`) for restricting available algorithms and key sizes.

2.6.3.158 WOLFSSL_APPLE_NATIVE_CERT_VERIFICATION Enables the use of Apple's native trust APIs when authenticating TLS peer certificates. Requires `WOLFSSL_SYS_CA_CERTS` to be defined. This macro does not need to be set by the user if building with configure or CMake on iOS or other apple devices, but should be explicitly set on MacOS if you wish to use the native verification methods.

2.6.3.159 WOLFSSL_TEST_APPLE_NATIVE_CERT_VALIDATION Enables testing mode for Apple native certificate validation. Used for unit testing the Apple cert validation integration.

2.6.3.160 WOLFSSL_CUSTOM_CURVES Allow non-standard curves. Includes the curve "a" variable in calculation. Additional curve types can be enabled using `HAVE_ECC_SECP224K1`, `HAVE_ECC_SECP256K1`, `HAVE_ECC_BRAINPOOL` and `HAVE_ECC_KOBLITZ`.

2.6.3.161 HAVE_COMP_KEY Enables ECC compressed key support.

2.6.3.162 WOLFSSL_EXTRA_ALERTS Enables additional alerts to be sent during a TLS connection. This feature is also enabled automatically when `--enable-opensslextra` is used.

2.6.3.163 WOLFSSL_EXTRA Enables extra SSL session information tracking and APIs beyond the standard set. Provides additional session details for debugging and monitoring.

2.6.3.164 WOLFSSL_DEBUG_TLS Enables additional debugging print outs during a TLS connection

2.6.3.165 WOLFSSL_DEBUG_TRACE_ERROR_CODES Enables tracing of error code origins for debugging. Logs where error codes are generated in the wolfSSL source code.

2.6.3.166 WOLFSSL_DEBUG_MEMORY Enables memory allocation debugging. Logs `malloc()` and `free()` calls with file name and line number information.

2.6.3.167 WOLFSSL_DEBUG_OPENSSL Enables debug logging for the OpenSSL compatibility layer functions. Helps trace which OpenSSL compatibility APIs are being called.

2.6.3.168 HAVE_BLAKE2 Enables Blake2s algorithm support

2.6.3.169 HAVE_FALLBACK_SCSV Enables Signaling Cipher Suite Value(SCSV) support on the server side. This handles the cipher suite 0x56 0x00 sent from a client to signal that no downgrade of TLS version should be allowed.

2.6.3.170 HAVE_AEAD Implements the use of AEAD and is required for TLS 1.3.

2.6.3.171 HAVE_AES_CBC Enable option for AES CBC.

2.6.3.172 HAVE_ALPN Crypto enables the option for application-layer protocol negotiation.

2.6.3.173 HAVE_CAVIUM_OCTEON_SYNC This enables the blocking (synchronous) version of the Marvell Cavium/Octeon hardware.

2.6.3.174 HAVE_CERTIFICATE_STATUS_REQUEST Used for Certificate revocation as a cert status request feature.

2.6.3.175 HAVE_CERTIFICATE_STATUS_REQUEST_V2 Used for Certificate revocation as a cert status request feature.

2.6.3.176 HAVE_CURL Used for building a subset of the wolfSSL library when linking with cURL.

2.6.3.177 HAVE_CURVE448 Define for Curve448 support. Additional macro settings can be changed. The default is to enable shared secret, key export, and import.

2.6.3.178 HAVE_CURVE448_SHARED_SECRET Enables Curve448 shared secret computation. On by default when **HAVE_CURVE448** is enabled.

2.6.3.179 HAVE_CURVE448_KEY_EXPORT Enables Curve448 public key export. On by default when **HAVE_CURVE448** is enabled.

2.6.3.180 HAVE_CURVE448_KEY_IMPORT Enables Curve448 public key import. On by default when **HAVE_CURVE448** is enabled.

2.6.3.181 WOLFSSL_ECDHX_SHARED_NOT_ZERO Validates that ECDH shared secrets are not all zeros. Provides protection against invalid curve attacks.

2.6.3.182 HAVE_DANE This option is only supported with HAVE_RPK (Raw Public Keys) and is a placeholder for when it might be added in the future.

2.6.3.183 HAVE_DILITHIUM Enable to include DILITHIUM post quantum cryptography/signature algo.

2.6.3.184 HAVE_DH_DEFAULT_PARAMS Includes default DH parameters for key exchange when the application does not explicitly load its own DH parameters.

2.6.3.185 HAVE_ED25519_KEY_IMPORT ED25519 config. Enables Ed25519 and Curve25519 options for granular control of sign, verify, shared secret, import, and export.

2.6.3.186 HAVE_EX_DATA Enable "extra" EX data APIs for user information in CTX/WOLFSSL.

2.6.3.187 HAVE_EX_DATA_CLEANUP_HOOKS Set the extra data and cleanup callback against the RSA key at an index.

2.6.3.188 HAVE_EX_DATA_CRYPT Enables extra data (ex_data) support for wolfCrypt objects such as RSA and ECC keys, in addition to SSL/CTX/X509 objects.

2.6.3.189 HAVE_FALCON Enables post-quantum crypto FALCON from OpenQuantumSafe.

2.6.3.190 HAVE_FIPS Used when implementing different FIPS versions.

2.6.3.191 HAVE_FUZZER Enables fuzzing callback support for security testing. Allows a callback to be set that can modify or inspect TLS records during processing.

2.6.3.192 HAVE_KEYING_MATERIAL Enables exporting keying material based on section 7.5 of RFC 8446.

2.6.3.193 HAVE_OID_DECODING Included in ASN template code. Used to decode in some cases.

2.6.3.194 HAVE_MAX_FRAGMENT Sets maximum fragment size. TLS extension.

2.6.3.195 HAVE_MEMCACHED Enables APIs and behaviors needed for memcached compatibility with wolfSSL.

2.6.3.196 WOLFSSL_PSK_ONE_ID Enables support for only one PSK ID with TLS 1.3.

2.6.3.197 WOLFSSL_PSK_IDENTITY_ALERT Sends a specific TLS alert when PSK identity lookup fails during the handshake, rather than a generic handshake failure.

2.6.3.198 SHA256_MANY_REGISTERS A SHA256 version that keeps all data in registers and partially unrolls loops.

2.6.3.199 WOLFCRYPT_HAVE_SRP Enables wolfCrypt secure remote password support

2.6.3.200 WOLFSSL_MAX_STRENGTH Enables the strongest security features only and disables any weak or deprecated features. This results in slower performance due to near constant-time execution to protect against timing-based side-channel attacks.

2.6.3.201 MAX_RECORD_SIZE Determine maximum record size. 2^14 is the max size by standard.

2.6.3.202 MAX_CERTIFICATE_SZ Defines the max size of a certificate message payload assumes MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH number of certificates at 2kb per certificate.

2.6.3.203 MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH Defines the max chain depth.

2.6.3.204 MAX_CIPHER_NAME Defines max cipher name.

2.6.3.205 MAX_DATE_SIZE Defines max size of date either used as byte lastdate, or byte nextdate.

2.6.3.206 MAX_EARLY_DATA_SZ Used to define the maximum early data size.

2.6.3.207 MAX_EX_DATA Sets the maximum number of extra data (ex_data) entries that can be stored per SSL/CTX/X509 object. Default is 5 if not defined.

2.6.3.208 WOLFSSL_MAX_SEND_SZ Define to specify max send size.

2.6.3.209 WOLFSSL_MAX_SUITE_SZ Define to specify max suite size. If too small error out.

2.6.3.210 MAX_WOLFSSL_FILE_SIZE 4 MB allocated size limit.

2.6.3.211 WOLFSSL_MAXQ10XX_TLS Lets maxq10xx know what TLS version we are using.

2.6.3.212 WOLFSSL_MAX_SIGALGO Enables the ability to override maximum signature algorithms.

2.6.3.213 WOLFSSL_MEM_GUARD Can assign a specified memory guard.

2.6.3.214 WOLFSSL_STATIC_EPHEMERAL TLS sniffer support.

2.6.3.215 SSL_SNIFFER_EXPORTS WIN32 sniffer export.

2.6.3.216 WOLFSSL_SNIFFER_KEYLOGFILE The SSL Keylog file option enables the sniffer to decrypt TLS traffic using the master secret obtained from a [NSS keylog file](#). This allows the sniffer to decrypt all TLS traffic, even for TLS connections using ephemeral cipher suites. Keylog file sniffing is supported for TLS versions 1.2 and 1.3. WolfSSL can be configured to export a keylog file using the `--enable-keylog-export` configure option, independently from the sniffer feature (NOTE: never do this in a production environment, as it is inherently insecure). To enable sniffer support for keylog files, use the following configure command line and build as before: `./configure --enable-sniffer CPPFLAGS=-DWOLFSSL_SNIFFER_KEYLOGFILE`.

2.6.3.217 WOLFSSL_SNIFFER_STORE_DATA_CB The Store Data Callback option allows the sniffer to take a callback that is called when storing the application data into a custom buffer rather than into the reallocated data pointer. The callback is called in a loop until all data is consumed. To enable this option, use the following configure command line and build as before: `./configure --enable-sniffer CPPFLAGS=-DWOLFSSL_SNIFFER_STORE_DATA_CB`.

2.6.3.218 WOLFSSL_SNIFFER_WATCH The Session Watching option allows the sniffer to watch any packet provided without initial setup. It will start to decode all TLS sessions and when the server's certificate is detected, the certificate is given to a callback function provided by the user which should provide the appropriate private key. To enable this option, use the following configure command line and build as before: `./configure --enable-sniffer CPPFLAGS=-DWOLFSSL_SNIFFER_WATCH`.

2.6.3.219 STATIC_BUFFER_LEN Don't fragment memory from the record header. Expands to: `RECORD_HEADER_SZ`.

2.6.3.220 STATIC_CHUNKS_ONLY The user has the option to turn off the 16K output option if we are using small static buffers (the default) and SSL_write tries to write data larger than the record we have, dynamically getting it unless the user says only write in static buffer chunks.

2.6.3.221 WOLFSSL_DEF_PSK_CIPHER Enables user-defined PSK cipher.

2.6.3.222 WOLFSSL_OLD_PRIME_CHECK Enable feature which uses faster DH and RSA prime checking.

2.6.3.223 WOLFSSL_OLD_SET_CURVES_LIST Uses the old-style curve list parsing for backward compatibility with applications that set curves using the older format.

2.6.3.224 WOLFSSL_OLD_TIMINGPADVERIFY Uses the old timing-based padding verification for CBC cipher suites. The new method provides better constant-time behavior.

2.6.3.225 WOLFSSL_OLDTLS_AEAD_CIPHERSUITES Enables AEAD cipher suites (GCM, CCM) for TLS versions prior to 1.2. These suites are normally only available in TLS 1.2 and later.

2.6.3.226 WOLFSSL_OLDTLS_SHA2_CIPHERSUITES Enables SHA-2 based cipher suites for TLS versions prior to 1.2. These suites are normally only available in TLS 1.2 and later.

2.6.3.227 WOLFSSL_STATIC_RSA Static ciphers are strongly discouraged and should never be used if avoidable. However there are still legacy systems that ONLY support static cipher suites. To that end if you need to connect to a legacy peer only supporting static RSA cipher suites use this to enable support for static RSA in wolfSSL. (See also [WOLFSSL_STATIC_PSK](#) and [WOLFSSL_STATIC_DH](#))

2.6.3.228 WOLFSSL_STRONGEST_HASH_SIG Prefers the strongest available hash algorithm when performing signature operations during the TLS handshake.

2.6.3.229 WOLFSSL_STATIC_PSK Feature that enables static PSK cipher suites. Static ciphers are highly discouraged see [WOLFSSL_STATIC_RSA](#)

2.6.3.230 WOLFSSL_STATIC_DH Feature that enables static ECDH cipher suites. Static ciphers are highly discouraged see [WOLFSSL_STATIC_RSA](#)

2.6.3.231 HAVE_NULL_CIPHER Turns on support for NULL ciphers. This option is highly discouraged from a security standpoint however some systems are too small to perform encrypt/decrypt operations and it is better to at least authenticate messages and peers to prevent message tampering than nothing at all!

2.6.3.232 HAVE_ANON Turns on support for anonymous cipher suites. (Never recommended, some valid use cases involving closed or private networks detached from the web)

2.6.3.233 HAVE_ATEXIT Registers wolfSSL_Cleanup() as an atexit() handler for automatic cleanup when the program exits.

2.6.3.234 HAVE_LIBOQS Turn on support for the OpenQuantumSafe team's liboqs integration. Please see the appendix "Experimenting with Quantum-Safe Cryptography" in this document for more details.

2.6.3.235 HAVE_LIGHTY Enables APIs and behaviors needed for lighttpd web server compatibility with wolfSSL.

2.6.3.236 WOLFSSL_SP_4096 Enable RSA/DH 4096-bit Single-Precision (SP) support.

2.6.3.237 WOLFSSL_SP_384 Enable ECC SECP384R1 Single-Precision (SP) support. Only applies to WOLFSSL_SP_MATH.

2.6.3.238 WOLFSSL_SP_1024 Enable SAKKE pairing based cryptography Single-Precision (SP) support.

2.6.3.239 ATOMIC_USER Enable Atomic Record Layer callbacks.

2.6.3.240 BIG_ENDIAN_ORDER Endianness - defaults to little endian, i.e., makes big-endian.

2.6.3.241 WOLFSSL_32BIT_MILLI_TIME Function TimeNowInMilliseconds() returns an unsigned 32-bit value. The default behavior is to return a signed 64-bit value.

2.6.3.242 WOLFSSL_MAX_DHKEY_BITS DH maximum bit size must be a multiple of 8. DH maximum bit size must not exceed 16384 or greater than WOLFSSL_MIN_DHKEY_BITS.

2.6.3.243 WOLFSSL_MIN_DHKEY_BITS The DH minimum bit size must be a multiple of 8. For 112 bits of security, DH needs at least 2048-bit keys, and the minimum bit size must not be greater than 16000.

2.6.3.244 WOLFSSL_MAX_MTU Max expected MTU. 1500 - 100 bytes to account for UDP and IP headers.

2.6.3.245 IGNORE_NETSCAPE_CERT_TYPE Define to input netscape cert type but holds a place.

2.6.3.246 SESSION_CERTS TLS session cache for certs.

2.6.3.247 WOLFSSL_DUAL_ALG_CERTS Dual algorithm certificate required feature.

2.6.3.248 CRL_MAX_REVOKED_CERTS Specifies the number of buffers to hold RevokedCerts. The default value is set to 4.

2.6.3.249 CRL_STATIC_REVOKED_LIST Enables a fixed static list of RevokedCerts to allow for a binary search.

2.6.3.250 SESSION_INDEX Identifies the session's location in the cache. Specifies index session/row shifts.

2.6.3.251 SESSION_TICKET_HINT_DEFAULT The ticket hint default is used to set the default hint value. The Ticket Key lifetime must be longer than the ticket life hint.

2.6.3.252 WOLFSSL_DTLS13 Enable wolfSSL DTLS 1.3.

2.6.3.253 WOLFSSL_TLS13 Enable TLS 1.3 protocol implementation.

2.6.3.254 WOLFSSL_TLS13_IGNORE_AEAD_LIMITS Limits specified by <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9147.html#aead-limits>. We specify the limit by which we need to do a key update as the halfway point to the hard decryption fail limit.

2.6.3.255 WOLFSSL_TLS13_DRAFT Uses draft TLS 1.3 specification parameters for testing against draft implementations. Not for production use.

2.6.3.256 WOLFSSL_TLS13_MIDDLEBOX_COMPAT Enable middlebox compatibility in the TLS 1.3 handshake. This includes sending ChangeCipherSpec before encrypted messages and including a session ID.

2.6.3.257 WOLFSSL_TLS13_IGNORE_PT_ALERT_ON_ENC Ignores plaintext alerts received when encrypted records are expected in TLS 1.3. May improve interoperability with some implementations.

2.6.3.258 WOLFSSL_TLS13_SHA512 Allow generation of SHA-512 digests in handshake - no cipher-suite requires SHA-512 at this time. This enables calculation of a SHA2-512 hash for the handshake messages even though its not used by TLS v1.3 yet.

2.6.3.259 WOLFSSL_TLS13_TICKET_BEFORE_FINISHED Allows the server to send a NewSessionTicket message before receiving the client's Finished message. See TLS 1.3 specification, Section 4.6.1, Paragraph 4.

2.6.3.260 WOLFSSL_EARLY_DATA Enables TLS 1.3 0-RTT (Zero Round Trip Time) early data support. Allows clients to send application data in the first flight of the handshake for faster connection establishment. Requires session resumption via PSK or session tickets.

2.6.3.261 WOLFSSL_EARLY_DATA_GROUP Groups the early data message with the ClientHello when sending. Reduces the number of network round trips by combining messages.

2.6.3.262 WOLFSSL_CHECK_SIG_FAULTS Verifies the ECC signature after signing to detect fault injection attacks. Useful in environments where hardware fault attacks are a concern.

2.6.3.263 WOLFSSL_CIPHER_INTERNALNAME Uses wolfSSL internal cipher suite names instead of IANA-standard names when reporting cipher suite information through the API.

2.6.3.264 WOLFSSL_PSK_ID_PROTECTION Enables PSK identity protection in TLS 1.3. Encrypts the PSK identity to prevent passive observers from tracking clients by their PSK identity.

2.6.3.265 WOLFSSL_NO_CLIENT_CERT_ERROR When enabled, the server requires the client to send a valid certificate. If the client does not provide one, the handshake fails with an error.

2.6.3.266 WOLFSSL_NONBLOCK_OCSP Enables non-blocking OCSP stapling processing. Allows OCSP lookups to be performed asynchronously during the TLS handshake.

2.6.3.267 WOLFSSL_TLS_OCSP_MULTI Enables support for multiple OCSP responses in TLS, allowing stapling of OCSP responses for intermediate certificates in addition to the end-entity certificate.

2.6.3.268 WOLFSSL_CERT_SETUP_CB Enables a certificate setup callback that is invoked during the TLS 1.3 handshake. Allows dynamic certificate and key selection based on the ClientHello contents.

2.6.3.269 WOLFSSL_RW_THREADED Enables read/write threading support, allowing separate threads to perform TLS read and write operations concurrently on the same SSL session.

2.6.3.270 WOLFSSL_PRIORITIZE_PSK During a TLS 1.3 handshake, prioritizes PSK order instead of ciphersuite order when selecting a cipher suite. The PSK callback order determines preference.

2.6.3.271 WOLFSSL_UIP When CONTIKI is defined, it is an implementation of UIP.

2.6.3.272 TLS13_MAX_TICKET_AGE Specifies Max ticket age. For TLS 1.3, this is 7 days.

2.6.3.273 TLS13_TICKET_NONCE_STATIC_SZ TLS13_TICKET_NONCE_STATIC_SZ is not supported in this FIPS_VERSION_GE.

2.6.3.274 TIME_OVERRIDES Application provides custom time functions (XTIME, XGMTIME, etc.) instead of using the system time functions.

2.6.3.275 TLS13_TICKET_NONCE_MAX_SZ Defines version max size for ticket nonce. Max size is defined as 255 bytes.

2.6.3.276 WOLFSSL_TICKET_ENC_AES128_GCM Use AES128-GCM to encrypt/decrypt session tickets in the default callback. This is server-only. If ChaCha20/Poly1305 is not compiled, this is the default algorithm.

2.6.3.277 WOLFSSL_TICKET_ENC_AES256_GCM Use AES256-GCM to encrypt/decrypt session tickets in default callback. Server only.

2.6.3.278 WOLFSSL_TICKET_ENC_CHACHA20_POLY1305 Use ChaCha20-Poly1305 to encrypt/decrypt session tickets in the default callback. If none are defined, the default algorithm is used, and algorithms are compiled. This is server-only.

2.6.3.279 WOLFSSL_TICKET_ENC_CBC_HMAC Uses CBC+HMAC for session ticket encryption instead of an AEAD cipher. Provides an alternative for builds without AEAD support.

2.6.3.280 WOLFSSL_TICKET_EXTRA_PADDING_SZ Defines ticket extra padding size defined as 32.

2.6.3.281 WOLFSSL_TICKET_HAVE_ID Use to make sure the ticket has ID. Only add to the cache when support is built in and when the ticket contains an ID. Otherwise we have no way to actually retrieve a ticket from the cache.

2.6.3.282 WOLFSSL_TICKET_KEY_LIFETIME The default lifetime is 1 hour from the issue of the first ticket with the key. It must be longer than a hint.

2.6.3.283 WOLFSSL_TICKET_NONCE_MALLOC Enable dynamic allocation of ticket nonces. Need to disable the HKDF expand callbacks.

2.6.3.284 SHOW_CERTS Show certs will output certs when defined. Use for embedded debugging.

2.6.3.285 SHOW_SECRETS Used for debugging. It will show applicable secrets.

2.6.3.286 SHOW_SIZES Displays sizes of major wolfSSL structures at initialization. Useful for debugging and memory analysis on constrained systems.

2.6.3.287 DEBUG_UNIT_TEST_CERTS Used when debugging name constraint tests. Not static to allow use in multiple locations with complex define guards.

2.6.3.288 DEBUG_WOLFSSL_VERBOSE When using the OPENSSL_EXTRA or DEBUG_WOLFSSL_VERBOSE macro, WOLFSSL_ERROR is mapped to the new function WOLFSSL_ERROR_LINE, which gets the line number and function name where WOLFSSL_ERROR is called.

2.6.3.289 SOCKET_INVALID Used to define an invalid socket and is defined as -1.

2.6.3.290 WOLFSSL_SOCKET_INVALID Used for testing and it only allows overriding the value used to indicate an invalid socket. Typically is -1.

2.6.3.291 WOLFSSL_SOCKET_IS_INVALID Used in socket handling.

2.6.3.292 WOLFSSL_SRTP Used to activate SRTP.

2.6.3.293 WOLFSSL_CIPHER_CHECK_SZ Defined as cipher check size which needs 64-bits to confirm encrypt operation worked.

2.6.3.294 DTLS_CID_MAX_SIZE DTLS 1.3 parsing code copies the record header in a static buffer to decrypt the record. Increasing the CID max size also increases this buffer, impacting the per-session runtime memory footprint. The max size for DTLS CID is 255 bytes.

2.6.3.295 DTLS13_EPOCH_SIZE Portability improvement with DTLS 1.3 epoch. Implements a way to save the key bound to a DTLS epoch and setting the right key/epoch when needed.

2.6.3.296 DTLS13_RETRANS_RN_SIZE Portability improvement with DTLS 1.3. Used in DTLS 1.3 to identify size before retransmission.

2.6.3.297 WOLFSSL_DTLS_FRAG_POOL_SZ Defines the allowed number of fragments per specified time.

2.6.3.298 WOLFSSL_DTLS_MTU Enables DTLS MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) management APIs for controlling the maximum datagram size during DTLS communication.

2.6.3.299 WOLFSSL_CLIENT_SESSION_DEFINED Declare opaque struct for API to use.

2.6.3.300 WOLFSSL_COND Defined if this system supports signaling COND_TYPE - type that should be passed into the signaling API.

2.6.3.301 WOLFSSL_DTLS_CH_FRAG Allows a server to process a fragmented second/verified (one containing a valid cookie response) ClientHello message. The first/unverified (one without a cookie extension) ClientHello MUST be unfragmented so that the DTLS server can process it statelessly. This is only implemented for DTLS 1.3. The user MUST call `wolfSSL_dtls13_allow_ch_frag()` on the server to explicitly enable this during runtime. Note: Using DTLS 1.3 + pqc without `WOLFSSL_DTLS_CH_FRAG` will probably fail In this case use `--enable-dtls-frag-ch` to enable it.

2.6.3.302 WOLFSSL_DTLS_MTU_ADDITIONAL_READ_BUFFER We need additional bytes to read so that we can work with a peer who has a slightly different MTU than us.

2.6.3.303 WOLFSSL_DTLS_WINDOW_WORDS Used to check storage size or to verify if an index is valid for window.

2.6.3.304 WOLFSSL_EXPORT_SPC_SZ Define to specify the amount of bytes used from CipherSpecs.

2.6.3.305 WOLFSSL_MIN_DOWNGRADE Specifies minimum downgrade version.

2.6.3.306 WOLFSSL_MIN_DTLS_DOWNGRADE Specifies minimum DTLS downgrade version.

2.6.3.307 WOLFSSL_MIN_ECC_BITS Can set minimum ECC key size allowed.

2.6.3.308 WOLFSSL_MIN_RSA_BITS By default, wolfSSL restricts RSA key sizes to 1024-bits minimum. To allow the decoding of smaller, less secure RSA keys like 512-bit keys, you will need to add the compiler flag `-DWOLFSSL_MIN_RSA_BITS=512` to `CFLAGS` or `CPPFLAGS` or define it in your user-settings header.

2.6.3.309 WOLFSSL_MODE_AUTO_RETRY_ATTEMPTS Used to limit the possibility of an infinite retry loop.

2.6.3.310 WOLFSSL_MULTICAST DTLS multicast feature.

2.6.3.311 WOLFSSL_MULTICAST_PEERS Multicast feature defined as max allowed 100 peers.

2.6.3.312 WOLFSSL_MYSQL_COMPATIBLE Enables MySQL protocol compatibility behaviors in wolfSSL. Required when using wolfSSL as the TLS provider for MySQL.

2.6.3.313 WOLFSSL_NAMES_STATIC Uses static ECC structs for Position Independent Code (PIC).

2.6.3.314 WOLFSSL_SEND_HRR_COOKIE TLS extension used by DTLS 1.3.

2.6.3.315 WOLFSSL_SEP Feature certificate policy set extension.

2.6.3.316 WOLFSSL_SECURE_RENEGOTIATION_ON_BY_DEFAULT Enables secure renegotiation by default for all new SSL contexts without requiring an explicit API call.

2.6.3.317 WOLFSSL_SESSION_ID_CTX Used to copy over application session context ID.

2.6.3.318 WOLFSSL_SESSION_TIMEOUT Default session resumption cache timeout in seconds is used to define timeout manually.

2.6.3.319 WOLFSSL_SET_CIPHER_BYTES Enables setting cipher suites by raw two-byte values instead of name strings. Useful for programmatic cipher suite configuration.

2.6.3.320 KEEP_OUR_CERT Used to ensure the ability to return SSL certificate.

2.6.3.321 KEEP_PEER_CERT Retains peer certs. Parts of the OpenSSL compatibility layer require peer certs.

2.6.3.322 WOLFSSL_SIGNER_DER_CERT This enables retention of the DER/ASN.1 used for signing. This is used by the compatibility layer an example of this is `wolfSSL_X509_STORE_get1_certs`.

2.6.3.323 CA_TABLE_SIZE Used by the wolfSSL Certificate Manager signer table. The default `CA_TABLE_SIZE` is 11, but this can be adjusted based on actual needs. Each `WOLFSSL_CTX` has its own Certificate Manager (CM).

2.6.3.324 ECDHE_SIZE Define to allow this to be overridden at compile-time. ECDHE server size defaults to 256 bits, which can set a predetermined ECDHE curve size. The default is 32 bytes.

2.6.3.325 CIPHER_NONCE It is used as a cryptographic number, which is implemented in authentication. It is a pseudo-random number, which is an integrity-only cipher suite.

2.6.3.326 WOLFSSL_USE_POPEN_HOST Uses `popen` for creating socket with host and port for `wolfio.c` socket open code used with CRL and OCSP.

2.6.3.327 CloseSocket A way to override the function used for closing a socket. Used with CRL, OCSP and BIO.

2.6.3.328 CONFIG_POSIX_API Enables POSIX names for networking systems calls.

2.6.3.329 WOLFSSL_USER_CURRTIME Add in the option to use in `test.h` without the `gettimeofday` function using the macro `WOLFSSL_USER_CURRTIME`.

2.6.3.330 WOLFSSL_USER_MUTEX Option for user-defined mutexes with `WOLFSSL_USER_MUTEX`.

2.6.3.331 DEFAULT_MIN_ECCKEY_BITS Identifies the minimum number of bits in ECC key.

2.6.3.332 DEFAULT_MIN_RSAKEY_BITS Identifies the minimum number of bits in RSA key.

2.6.3.333 EXTERNAL_SERIAL_SIZE A raw serial number byte that writes X509 serial numbers in unsigned binary to a buffer. For all cases, the buffer needs to be at least `EXTERNAL_SERIAL_SIZE` (32). On success, it returns `WOLFSSL_SUCCESS`. Note: this is a internal macro that cannot be user defined.

2.6.3.334 LARGE_STATIC_BUFFERS Embedded callbacks require large static buffers; make sure it gives the option to enable larger buffers to 16K.

2.6.3.335 LIBWOLFSSL_VERSION_STRING This is the wolfSSL version string populated for release bundles or when `./configure` is run. There is also a 32-bit HEX version of this in `LIBWOLFSSL_VERSION_HEX`. These come from `wolfssl/version.h`.

2.6.4 Customizing or Porting wolfSSL

2.6.4.1 WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS If defined, it allows the use of a user-specific settings file. The file must be named `user_settings.h` and exist in the include path. It is included prior to the standard `settings.h` file, so default settings can be overridden.

2.6.4.2 WOLFSSL_CALLBACKS This extension allows debugging callbacks through the use of signals in an environment without a debugger. It is off by default. It can also be used to set up a timer with blocking sockets. Please see [Callbacks](#) for more information.

2.6.4.3 WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB Enable crypto callback support. This feature is also enabled automatically when `--enable-cryptocb` is used.

2.6.4.4 WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB_FIND Enable find device callback functions for looking up registered crypto devices by device ID. Requires `WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB`.

2.6.4.5 WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB_CMD Enable command callback functions that are invoked during register and unregister of crypto callback devices. Requires `WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB`.

2.6.4.6 WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB_COPY Enable copy callback for algorithm structures, allowing hash and cipher state to be copied via the crypto callback framework. Requires `WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB`.

2.6.4.7 WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB_FREE Enable free callback for algorithm structures, allowing cleanup of crypto objects via the crypto callback framework. Requires `WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB`.

2.6.4.8 WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB_AES_SETKEY Enable crypto callback support for AES key setup operations. Allows hardware to handle key scheduling. Requires `WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB`.

2.6.4.9 WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB_RSA_PAD Enable crypto callback support for RSA padding operations, allowing custom padding handling by hardware or external modules. Requires `WOLF_CCRYPTO_CB`.

2.6.4.10 DEBUG_CCRYPTO_CB Enable debug InfoString functions for crypto callback operations. Useful for debugging which crypto operations are being routed to hardware.

2.6.4.11 WC_USE_DEVID Specify a default device ID to use for crypto callbacks when no hardware-specific device (such as CAAM) is detected.

2.6.4.12 WC_NO_DEFAULT_DEVID Disable automatic default device ID selection in the crypto callback framework. When defined, applications must explicitly pass a device ID for all crypto operations.

2.6.4.13 WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID Defines the device ID constant (value 7) for NXP CAAM hardware crypto. Used in default device ID selection logic.

2.6.4.14 NO_SHA2_CCRYPTO_CB Disable crypto callback support for SHA-384 and SHA-512 operations. When defined, these hash operations will always use software implementations.

2.6.4.15 WOLF_CRYPTO_CB_ONLY_RSA Restricts RSA operations to use only crypto callbacks, disabling all software RSA implementations. Useful when RSA should be delegated entirely to hardware.

2.6.4.16 WOLFSSL_DYN_CERT Allow allocation of subjectCN and publicKey fields when parsing certificates even with WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC set. If using the WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC option with RSA certificates the public key needs to be retained for CA's for validate certificates on the peer's certificate. This appears as a ConfirmSignature error -173 BAD_FUNC_ARG, since the ca->publicKey is NULL.

2.6.4.17 WOLFSSL_USER_IO Allows the user to remove automatic setting of the default I/O functions `EmbedSend()` and `EmbedReceive()`. Used for custom I/O abstraction layer (see [Abstraction Layers](#) for more details).

2.6.4.18 NO_FILESYSTEM Is used if stdio isn't available to load certificates and key files. This enables the use of buffer extensions to be used instead of the file ones.

2.6.4.19 NO_INLINE Disables the automatic inlining of small, heavily used functions. Turning this on will slow down wolfSSL and actually make it bigger since these are small functions, usually much smaller than function call setup/return. You'll also need to add `wolfcrypt/src/misc.c` to the list of compiled files if you're not using autoconf.

2.6.4.20 NO_DEV_RANDOM Disables the use of the default `/dev/random` random number generator. If defined, the user needs to write an OS-specific `GenerateSeed()` function (found in `wolfcrypt/src/random.c`).

2.6.4.21 NO_MAIN_DRIVER Is used in the normal build environment to determine whether a test application is called on its own or through the testsuite driver application. You'll only need to use it with the test files: `test.c`, `client.c`, `server.c`, `echoclient.c`, `echoserver.c`, and `testsuite.c`.

2.6.4.22 NO_WRITEV Disables simulation of `writev()` semantics.

2.6.4.23 SINGLE_THREADED Is a switch that turns off the use of mutexes. wolfSSL currently only uses one for the session cache. If your use of wolfSSL is always single threaded you can turn this on.

2.6.4.24 USER_TICKS Allows the user to define their own clock tick function if `time(0)` is not wanted. Custom function needs second accuracy, but doesn't have to be correlated to Epoch. See `LowResTimer()` function in `wolfssl_int.c`.

2.6.4.25 USER_TIME Disables the use of `time.h` structures in the case that the user wants (or needs) to use their own. See `wolfcrypt/src/asn.c` for implementation details. The user will need to define and/or implement `XTIME()`, `XGMTIME()`, and `XVALIDATE_DATE()`.

2.6.4.26 USE_CERT_BUFFERS_256 Enables 256-bit test certificate and key buffers located in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfssl/certs_test.h`. Helpful when testing on and porting to embedded systems with no filesystem.

2.6.4.27 USE_CERT_BUFFERS_1024 Enables 1024-bit test certificate and key buffers located in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfssl/certs_test.h`. Helpful when testing on and porting to embedded systems with no filesystem.

2.6.4.28 USE_CERT_BUFFERS_2048 Enables 2048-bit test certificate and key buffers located in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfssl/certs_test.h`. Helpful when testing on and porting to embedded systems with no filesystem.

2.6.4.29 USE_CERT_BUFFERS_3072 Enables 3072-bit test certificate and key buffers located in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfssl/certs_test.h`. Helpful when testing on and porting to embedded systems with no filesystem.

2.6.4.30 USE_CERT_BUFFERS_4096 Enables 4096-bit test certificate and key buffers located in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfssl/certs_test.h`. Helpful when testing on and porting to embedded systems with no filesystem.

2.6.4.31 USE_CERT_BUFFERS_25519 Enables Ed25519 test certificate and key buffers located in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfssl/certs_test.h`. Helpful when testing on and porting to embedded systems with no filesystem.

2.6.4.32 USE_WOLFSSL_IO This macro enables callbacks to send/recv. You can find an example of it in use here: (<https://github.com/wolfSSL/wolfssl-examples/blob/master/tls/client-tls-callback.c#L6>)

2.6.4.33 CUSTOM_RAND_GENERATE_SEED Allows user to define custom function equivalent to `wc_GenerateSeed(byte* output, word32 sz)`.

2.6.4.34 CUSTOM_RAND_GENERATE_BLOCK Allows user to define custom random number generation function. Examples of use are as follows.

```
./configure --disable-hashdrbg
CFLAGS="-DCUSTOM_RAND_GENERATE_BLOCK= custom_rand_generate_block"
```

Or

```
/* RNG */
/* #define HAVE_HASHDRBG */
extern int custom_rand_generate_block(unsigned char* output, unsigned int sz);
```

2.6.4.35 WC_NO_RNG Disables all RNG (Random Number Generator) support. Use when the application provides its own random data or when no randomness is needed (e.g., deterministic operations only).

2.6.4.36 HAVE_HASHDRBG Enables the Hash-based Deterministic Random Bit Generator (DRBG) per NIST SP 800-90A. This is the default RNG implementation in wolfSSL using SHA-256 as the underlying hash.

2.6.4.37 WC_RNG_BLOCKING Makes RNG operations blocking, retrying on transient failures rather than returning an error. Useful on platforms where the entropy source may temporarily be unavailable.

2.6.4.38 WC_VERBOSE_RNG Enables verbose debug output for RNG operations. Prints detailed information about seed generation, DRBG state, and health test results.

2.6.4.39 WC_X25519_NONBLOCK Enables non-blocking X25519 key agreement operations. Allows X25519 computations to yield and resume, useful for cooperative multitasking.

2.6.4.40 WC_RNG_SEED_CB Enables a custom seed callback function for the DRBG. Allows the application to provide its own entropy source via `wc_SetSeed_Cb()`.

2.6.4.41 WC_RNG_BANK_SUPPORT Enables RNG bank support for pre-generating random data. Allows buffering random bytes in advance for faster subsequent random number requests.

2.6.4.42 WOLFSSL_RNG_USE_FULL_SEED Uses the full seed length (384 bits) for DRBG seeding instead of the minimum required. Provides additional entropy margin.

2.6.4.43 WOLFSSL_GENSEED_FORTEST Uses a deterministic seed source for testing purposes. WARNING: This produces predictable random output and must never be used in production.

2.6.4.44 WOLFSSL_KEEP_RNG_SEED_FD_OPEN Keeps the `/dev/random` or `/dev/urandom` file descriptor open between seed operations instead of opening and closing it each time. Reduces overhead on systems with frequent reseeding.

2.6.4.45 CUSTOM_RAND_GENERATE Allows the user to define a custom random word generator function. The function should return a single random word (unsigned int).

2.6.4.46 CUSTOM_RAND_GENERATE_SEED_OS Allows the user to define a custom OS-level seed generator function, replacing the default platform-specific `GenerateSeed()` while still using the wolfSSL DRBG on top.

2.6.4.47 HAVE_ENTROPY_MEMUSE Enables the memory-use based entropy source. This entropy source measures timing variations in memory access patterns (cache hits/misses) to generate entropy for DRBG seeding.

2.6.4.48 ENTROPY_MEMUSE_FORCE_FAILURE Forces the memory-use entropy source to fail. Used for testing error handling paths in the entropy collection code.

2.6.4.49 HAVE_GETRANDOM Indicates that the Linux `getrandom()` syscall is available for entropy collection. Automatically detected on supported platforms.

2.6.4.50 WOLFSSL_GETRANDOM Enables use of the `getrandom()` syscall as the entropy source for DRBG seeding on Linux systems. More reliable than reading from `/dev/urandom` as it blocks until sufficient entropy is available.

2.6.4.51 FORCE_FAILURE_GETRANDOM Forces the `getrandom()` syscall to fail. Used for testing fallback entropy source paths.

2.6.4.52 NO_DEV_URANDOM Disables use of `/dev/urandom` for random seeding. When defined along with `NO_DEV_RANDOM`, an alternative seed source must be provided.

2.6.4.53 HAVE_AMD_RDSEED Enables use of AMD's RDSEED instruction for direct hardware entropy. Similar to `HAVE_INTEL_RDSEED` but for AMD processors.

2.6.4.54 IDIRECT_DEV_RANDOM Specifies a custom path for the random device on iDirect platforms instead of the default `/dev/random`.

2.6.4.55 WIN_REUSE_CRYPT_HANDLE Reuses the Windows CryptContext handle between random number generation calls instead of acquiring and releasing it each time. Improves performance on Windows.

2.6.4.56 WC_RNG_SEED_APT_CUTOFF Sets the cutoff value for the DRBG Adaptive Proportion Test (APT). The APT detects degradation in the entropy source by checking if any single value appears too frequently within a window.

2.6.4.57 WC_RNG_SEED_APT_WINDOW Sets the window size for the DRBG Adaptive Proportion Test (APT). Defines how many samples are examined in each test window.

2.6.4.58 WC_RNG_SEED_RCT_CUTOFF Sets the cutoff value for the DRBG Repetition Count Test (RCT). The RCT detects catastrophic entropy source failure by checking for consecutive identical outputs.

2.6.4.59 STM32_RNG Enables the STM32 hardware Random Number Generator peripheral for entropy collection.

2.6.4.60 STM32_NUTTX_RNG Enables STM32 hardware RNG access through the NuttX RTOS /dev/random interface.

2.6.4.61 WOLFSSL_STM32F427_RNG Enables hardware RNG support specific to the STM32F427 microcontroller.

2.6.4.62 WOLFSSL_STM32_RNG_NOLIB Enables direct register access to the STM32 RNG peripheral without using the STM32 HAL library. Useful for bare-metal deployments.

2.6.4.63 WOLFSSL_PIC32MZ_RNG Enables the Microchip PIC32MZ hardware Random Number Generator for entropy collection.

2.6.4.64 FREESCALE_RNGA Enables the Freescale/NXP RNGA (Random Number Generator Accelerator) hardware peripheral.

2.6.4.65 FREESCALE_K70_RNGA Enables RNGA support specific to the Freescale/NXP Kinetis K70 microcontroller family.

2.6.4.66 FREESCALE_RNGB Enables the Freescale/NXP RNGB (Random Number Generator version B) hardware peripheral.

2.6.4.67 FREESCALE_KSDK_2_0_RNGA Enables Freescale/NXP RNGA through the KSDK 2.0 SDK driver interface.

2.6.4.68 FREESCALE_KSDK_2_0_TRNG Enables Freescale/NXP TRNG (True Random Number Generator) through the KSDK 2.0 SDK driver interface.

2.6.4.69 MAX3266X_RNG Enables the Maxim MAX3266X hardware Random Number Generator.

2.6.4.70 QAT_ENABLE_RNG Enables hardware RNG through the Intel QuickAssist Technology (QAT) accelerator.

2.6.4.71 WOLFSSL_ATECC_RNG Enables hardware RNG from the Microchip ATECC508A/ATECC608A secure element.

2.6.4.72 WOLFSSL_SILABS_TRNG Enables the Silicon Labs True Random Number Generator (TRNG) for entropy collection.

2.6.4.73 WOLFSSL_SCE_NO_TRNG Disables the TRNG on Renesas Secure Crypto Engine (SCE). AES and other SCE features remain available but RNG uses a software implementation.

2.6.4.74 WOLFSSL_SCE_TRNG_HANDLE Specifies the Renesas SCE TRNG handle to use for random number generation.

2.6.4.75 WOLFSSL_SE050_NO_TRNG Disables the TRNG on NXP SE050 secure element. Other SE050 crypto operations remain available.

2.6.4.76 WOLFSSL_PSA_NO_RNG Disables RNG through the Platform Security Architecture (PSA) crypto API. Use when PSA is enabled but RNG should use a different source.

2.6.4.77 HAVE_IOTSAFE_HWRNG Enables hardware RNG from an IoT-Safe compliant SIM card or secure element.

2.6.4.78 WOLFSSL_XILINX_CRYPT_VERSAL Enables crypto hardware support on Xilinx Versal platforms, including the hardware TRNG for entropy collection.

2.6.4.79 NO_PUBLIC_GCM_SET_IV Use this if you have done your own custom hardware port and not provided a public implementation of `wc_AesGcmSetIV()`

2.6.4.80 NO_PUBLIC_CCM_SET_NONCE Use this if you have done your own custom hardware port and not provided a public implementation of `wc_AesGcmSetNonce()`

2.6.4.81 NO_GCM_ENCRYPT_EXTRA Use this if you have done your own custom hardware port and not provided an implementation of `wc_AesGcmEncrypt_ex()`

2.6.4.82 WOLFSSL_STM32[F1 | F2 | F4 | F7 | L4] Use one of these defines when building for the appropriate STM32 device. Update `wolfssl-root/wolfssl/wolfcrypt/settings.h` section with regards to the wolfSSL porting guide (<https://www.wolfssl.com/docs/porting-guide/>) as appropriate.

2.6.4.83 WOLFSSL_STM32_CUBEMX When using the CubeMX tool to generate Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) API's use this setting to add appropriate support in wolfSSL.

2.6.4.84 WOLFSSL_CUBEMX_USE_LL When using the CubeMX tool to generate APIs there are two options, HAL (Hardware Abstraction Layer) or Low Layer (LL). Use this define to control which headers are include in `wolfssl-root/wolfssl/wolfcrypt/settings.h` in the `WOLFSSL_STM32[F1/F2/F4/F7/L4]` section.

2.6.4.85 NO_STM32_CRYPT0 For when an STM32 part does not offer hardware crypto support

2.6.4.86 NO_STM32_HASH For when an STM32 part does not offer hardware hash support

2.6.4.87 NO_STM32_RNG For when an STM32 part does not offer hardware RNG support

2.6.4.88 XTIME_MS Macro to map a function for use to get the time in milliseconds when using TLS 1.3. Example being:

```
extern time_t m2mb_xtime_ms(time_t * timer);  
#define XTIME_MS(tl) m2mb_xtime_ms((tl))
```

2.6.4.89 WOLFSSL_CIPHER_TEXT_CHECK Define this to check for possible glitching attack against the AES encrypt operation during a TLS connection.

2.6.4.90 RTTHREAD RT-THREAD macro is used when porting rtthread IoT to wolfSSL.

2.6.4.91 SO_REUSEPORT Allows local address and port reuse.

2.6.4.92 INTIME_RTOS Port setting for INtime RTOS.

2.6.4.93 WOLFSSL_SGX Used when porting to SGX.

2.6.5 Reducing Memory or Code Usage

2.6.5.1 TFM_TIMING_RESISTANT Can be defined when using fast math (**USE_FAST_MATH**) on systems with a small stack size. This will get rid of the large static arrays.

2.6.5.2 ECC_TIMING_RESISTANT This is used as a Timing Resistance feature that enables code in ecc.c to prevent side channel and differential power analysis (DPA) attacks.

2.6.5.3 FUSION_RTOS A Fusion RTOS implementation is used for tickets to represent the difference between when they are first seen and when they are sent. It returns the time in milliseconds as a 32-bit value.

2.6.5.4 WOLFSSL_SMALL_STACK Can be used for devices which have a small stack size. This increases the use of dynamic memory in wolfcrypt/src/integer.c, but can lead to slower performance.

2.6.5.5 WOLFSSL_PTHREADS Use pthread-based mutex and threading implementations. Auto-detected on most POSIX systems.

2.6.5.6 WOLFSSL_MUTEX_INITIALIZER Use static mutex initialization (e.g., PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER) instead of dynamic pthread_mutex_init. Useful for reducing initialization overhead.

2.6.5.7 WC_MUTEX_OPS_INLINE Use inlined mutex operations instead of function calls. Can improve performance on platforms where mutex operations are frequent.

2.6.5.8 WOLFSSL_USE_RWLOCK Enable reader-writer lock support for improved concurrency in read-heavy workloads.

2.6.5.9 WOLFSSL_THREAD_NO_JOIN Create threads without join capability (detached threads). Useful on platforms that do not support thread joining.

2.6.5.10 WOLFSSL_THREADED_CRYPT Enables multi-threaded cryptographic operations for improved performance on multi-core systems. Allows encryption/decryption to run in parallel.

2.6.5.11 WOLFSSL_ALGO_HW_MUTEX Enable per-algorithm hardware mutex locks for AES, hash, public-key, and RNG operations. Useful when hardware crypto engines require serialized access.

2.6.5.12 WOLFSSL_CRYPT_HW_MUTEX Master control for hardware crypto mutex initialization. When enabled, provides `wolfSSL_CryptHwMutexInit`, `Lock`, and `UnLock` functions.

2.6.5.13 USE_WOLFSSL_MEMORY Enable custom memory allocation hooks (`wolfSSL_SetAllocators`). On by default. Allows replacing `malloc`/`realloc`/`free` with custom implementations.

2.6.5.14 WOLFSSL_TRACK_MEMORY Enable memory allocation tracking and statistics. Useful for profiling memory usage in `wolfSSL`/`wolfCrypt`.

2.6.5.15 WOLFSSL_TRACK_MEMORY_VERBOSE Enable verbose memory tracking output with per-allocation details. Extends `WOLFSSL_TRACK_MEMORY`.

2.6.5.16 WOLFSSL_MEM_FAIL_COUNT Count `malloc` failures for testing. Allows testing error handling paths by failing after a specified number of allocations.

2.6.5.17 WOLFSSL_CHECK_MEM_ZERO Verify that sensitive memory (key material, etc.) is properly zeroed on free. Debug tool for detecting potential key material leaks.

2.6.5.18 WOLFSSL_GMTIME Provide a custom `gmtime` implementation for platforms without standard C library time functions.

2.6.5.19 STRING_USER User provides all string function implementations. Disables built-in string function wrappers.

2.6.5.20 USE_WOLF_STRTOK Use `wolfSSL`'s built-in `strtok` implementation for portability on platforms without `strtok_r`.

2.6.5.21 USE_WOLF_STRSEP Use `wolfSSL`'s built-in `strsep` implementation for portability.

2.6.5.22 USE_WOLF_STRLCPY Use `wolfSSL`'s built-in `strncpy` implementation for portability on platforms without BSD `strncpy`.

2.6.5.23 USE_WOLF_STRLCAT Use `wolfSSL`'s built-in `strlcat` implementation for portability.

2.6.5.24 USE_WOLF_STRCASECMP Use wolfSSL's built-in case-insensitive string comparison for portability.

2.6.5.25 USE_WOLF_STRNCASECMP Use wolfSSL's built-in length-limited case-insensitive string comparison for portability.

2.6.5.26 USE_WOLF_STRDUP Use wolfSSL's built-in strdup implementation for portability.

2.6.5.27 WOLFSSL_ATOMIC_OPS Enable atomic operations for thread-safe reference counting and other operations without requiring full mutexes.

2.6.5.28 WOLFSSL_ATOMIC_INITIALIZER Provides a static initializer for atomic variables used in thread-safe cleanup operations.

2.6.5.29 WOLFSSL_USER_DEFINED_ATOMICS User-provided atomic operation implementations. Define this when the platform requires custom atomic primitives.

2.6.5.30 WOLFSSL_LEANPSK Lean PSK (Pre-Shared Key) build with minimal features. Reduces code size by disabling non-essential features.

2.6.5.31 WOLF_C89 Enable C89 compatibility mode. Ensures the codebase compiles with strict C89/ANSI C compilers.

2.6.5.32 ALT_ECC_SIZE If using fast math and RSA/DH you can define this to reduce your ECC memory consumption. Instead of using stack for ECC points it will allocate from the heap.

2.6.5.33 ECC_SHAMIR Uses variation of ECC math that is slightly faster, but doubles heap usage.

2.6.5.34 RSA_LOW_MEM When defined CRT is not used which saves on some memory but slows down RSA operations. It is off by default.

2.6.5.35 WOLFSSL_SHA3_SMALL When SHA3 is enabled this macro will reduce build size.

2.6.5.36 WOLFSSL_SHUTDOWNONCE Ensures `wolfSSL_shutdown()` only sends one `close_notify` alert even if called multiple times. Prevents duplicate shutdown messages.

2.6.5.37 WOLFSSL_SHAKE128 Enables SHAKE128 extendable-output function (XOF) based on SHA-3. Provides variable-length output.

2.6.5.38 WOLFSSL_SHAKE256 Enables SHAKE256 extendable-output function (XOF) based on SHA-3. Provides variable-length output.

2.6.5.39 SHA3_BY_SPEC Uses the specification-ordered Keccak-f permutation. By default, wolfSSL uses an optimized bit-interleaved ordering.

2.6.5.40 WC_SHA3_NO_ASM Disables assembly-optimized SHA-3 implementation. Forces use of the portable C implementation.

2.6.5.41 WC_SHA3_FAULT_HARDEN Hardens SHA-3 against fault injection attacks by performing redundant computations and verifying consistency.

2.6.5.42 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_SHA3 Enables asynchronous SHA-3 operations via the wolfSSL async crypto framework.

2.6.5.43 STM32_HASH_SHA3 Enables STM32 hardware SHA-3 acceleration.

2.6.5.44 PSoC6_HASH_SHA3 Enables Cypress/Infineon PSoC6 hardware SHA-3 acceleration.

2.6.5.45 WOLFSSL_SMALL_CERT_VERIFY Verify the certificate signature without using Decoded-Cert. Doubles up on some code but allows smaller peak heap memory usage. Cannot be used with **WOLFSSL_NONBLOCK_OCSP**.

2.6.5.46 GCM_SMALL Option to reduce AES GCM code size by calculating at runtime instead of using tables. Possible options are: GCM_SMALL, GCM_WORD32 or GCM_TABLE.

2.6.5.47 CURVED25519_SMALL Defines **CURVE25519_SMALL** and **ED25519_SMALL**.

2.6.5.48 CURVE25519_SMALL Use small memory option for curve25519. This uses less memory, but is slower.

2.6.5.49 ED25519_SMALL Use small memory option for ed25519. This uses less memory, but is slower.

2.6.5.50 USE_SLOW_SHA Reduces code size by not unrolling loops, which reduces performance for SHA.

2.6.5.51 WC_HASH_DATA_ALIGNMENT Specifies required data alignment for hash input. Some hardware backends require aligned input buffers.

2.6.5.52 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_SHA Enables asynchronous SHA-1 operations via the wolfSSL async crypto framework.

2.6.5.53 WOLFSSL_PIC32MZ_HASH Enables Microchip PIC32MZ hardware hash acceleration for SHA-1 and SHA-256.

2.6.5.54 WOLFSSL_TI_HASH Enables Texas Instruments hardware hash acceleration.

2.6.5.55 WOLFSSL_RENESAS_RX64_HASH Enables Renesas RX64 hardware hash acceleration.

2.6.5.56 FREESCALE_LTC_SHA Enables Freescale/NXP LTC (Low Power Trusted Cryptography) SHA acceleration.

2.6.5.57 FREESCALE_MMCAU_SHA Enables Freescale/NXP MMCAU (Memory-Mapped Cryptographic Acceleration Unit) SHA acceleration.

2.6.5.58 PSOC6_HASH_SHA1 Enables Cypress/Infineon PSoC6 hardware SHA-1 acceleration.

2.6.5.59 USE_SLOW_SHA256 Reduces code size by not unrolling loops, which reduces performance for SHA. About 2k smaller and about 25% slower.

2.6.5.60 USE_SLOW_SHA512 Reduces code size by not unrolling loops, which reduces performance for SHA. Over twice as small, but 50% slower.

2.6.5.61 WOLFSSL_NOSHA512_224 Disables the SHA-512/224 variant. Reduces code size when SHA-512/224 is not needed.

2.6.5.62 WOLFSSL_NOSHA512_256 Disables the SHA-512/256 variant. Reduces code size when SHA-512/256 is not needed.

2.6.5.63 USE_SLOW_SHA2 Disables loop unrolling for all SHA-2 family algorithms. Reduces code size at the cost of performance.

2.6.5.64 WOLFSSL_HASH_FLAGS Enables hash flags for tracking hash state (e.g., whether the hash has been finalized). Used by some hardware backends.

2.6.5.65 WOLFSSL_HASH_KEEP Keeps the hash input data in memory for potential reuse. Allows re-hashing of data without re-feeding it.

2.6.5.66 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_SHA512 Enables asynchronous SHA-512 operations via the wolfSSL async crypto framework.

2.6.5.67 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_SHA384 Enables asynchronous SHA-384 operations via the wolfSSL async crypto framework.

2.6.5.68 WOLFSSL_KCAPI_HASH Enables hash operations through the Linux kernel crypto API (AF_ALG). Offloads SHA and other hashes to the kernel.

2.6.5.69 WOLFSSL_SE050_HASH Enables hash acceleration on the NXP SE050 secure element.

2.6.5.70 WOLFSSL_SILABS_SHA384 Enables Silicon Labs hardware acceleration for SHA-384.

2.6.5.71 WOLFSSL_SILABS_SHA512 Enables Silicon Labs hardware acceleration for SHA-512.

2.6.5.72 WOLFSSL_ARMASM_CRYPT_SHA512 Enables ARM crypto extension instructions for SHA-512 acceleration.

2.6.5.73 WOLFSSL_RENESAS_RSIP Enables Renesas RSIP (Renesas Security IP) hardware acceleration for hashing and crypto operations.

2.6.5.74 ECC_USER_CURVES Allow user to choose ECC curve sizes that are enabled. Only the 256-bit curve is enabled by default. To enable others use HAVE_ECC192, HAVE_ECC224, etc...

2.6.5.75 WOLFSSL_SP_NO_MALLOC In the SP code, always use stack, no heap XMMALLOC()/XREALLOC()/XFREE() calls are made.

2.6.5.76 WOLFSSL_SP_NO_DYN_STACK Disable use of dynamic stack items. Used with small code size and not small stack.

2.6.5.77 WOLFSSL_SP_FAST_MODEXP Compiles in a faster mod_exp implementation at the expense of code size.

2.6.5.78 WC_DISABLE_RADIX_ZERO_PAD Disable printing of leading zero in hexadecimal string output. For example, if this macro is defined, the value 8 will be printed as the string "0x8" but if it is not defined it will be printed as "0x08". Defining this macro can reduce code size.

2.6.5.79 WC_ASN_NAME_MAX This allows overriding the maximum name support for an X.509 certificate field.

2.6.5.80 OPENSSL_EXTRA_X509_SMALL Special small OpenSSL compat layer for certs.

2.6.5.81 OPENSSL_EXTRA_NO_ASN1 Enables OpenSSL extra compatibility APIs but excludes ASN1 object functions. Useful when ASN1 compatibility is not needed to reduce code size.

2.6.6 Increasing Performance

2.6.6.1 USE_INTEL_SPEEDUP Enables use of Intel's AVX/AVX2 instructions for accelerating AES, ChaCha20, Poly1305, SHA256, SHA512, ED25519 and Curve25519.

2.6.6.2 WOLFSSL_AESNI Enables use of AES accelerated operations which are built into some Intel and AMD chipsets. When using this define, the aes_asm.asm (for Windows with at&t syntax) or aes_asm.S file is used to optimize via the Intel AES new instruction set (AESNI).

2.6.6.3 WOLFSSL_AESNI_BY4 Enables 4-block parallel AES-NI processing. Processes four AES blocks simultaneously using AES-NI pipelining for improved throughput. Requires **WOLFSSL_AESNI**.

2.6.6.4 WOLFSSL_AESNI_BY6 Enables 6-block parallel AES-NI processing. Processes six AES blocks simultaneously using AES-NI pipelining for maximum throughput. Requires **WOLFSSL_AESNI**.

2.6.6.5 WOLFSSL_AES_SMALL_TABLES Uses smaller AES S-box lookup tables. Reduces code/data size at the cost of slightly slower AES operations. Useful for memory-constrained embedded targets.

2.6.6.6 WOLFSSL_AES_NO_UNROLL Disables loop unrolling in AES round functions. Reduces code size at the cost of performance. Useful for constrained environments where code size matters more than speed.

2.6.6.7 WOLFSSL_AES_TOUCH_LINES Touch all AES table cache lines before lookups to provide side-channel resistance. Mitigates cache-timing attacks by ensuring all table entries are in cache before use.

2.6.6.8 WC_AES_BITSLICED Enables bitsliced AES implementation. Uses a bitwise-parallel technique that processes multiple blocks simultaneously and provides constant-time execution for side-channel resistance.

2.6.6.9 AES_GCM_GMULT_NCT Enables non-constant-time GCM GMULT implementation. Faster but not protected against cache-timing side-channel attacks. Only use when side-channel resistance is not required.

2.6.6.10 NO_WOLFSSL_ALLOC_ALIGN Disables aligned memory allocation for AES contexts. By default, AES contexts are aligned to cache line boundaries for performance. Disable on platforms that do not support aligned allocation.

2.6.6.11 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_AES Enables asynchronous AES operations. Allows AES encrypt/decrypt to be offloaded to hardware accelerators using the wolfSSL async crypto framework.

2.6.6.12 WOLFSSL_CRYPTOCELL_AES Enables AES acceleration using ARM CryptoCell hardware. Requires the CryptoCell SDK and **WOLFSSL_CRYPTOCELL**.

2.6.6.13 WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO_AES Enables AES acceleration via Linux /dev/crypto interface. Requires **WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO**.

2.6.6.14 WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO_CBC Enables AES-CBC acceleration via Linux /dev/crypto interface. Requires **WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO**.

2.6.6.15 WOLFSSL_KCAPI_AES Enables AES operations through the Linux kernel crypto API (AF_ALG). Offloads AES to the kernel's crypto subsystem.

2.6.6.16 WOLFSSL_NO_KCAPI_AES_CBC Disables AES-CBC through KCAPI when **WOLFSSL_KCAPI_AES** is enabled. Useful when only non-CBC AES modes are needed through the kernel crypto API.

2.6.6.17 WOLFSSL_PSA_NO_AES Disables AES through the Platform Security Architecture (PSA) crypto API. Use when PSA is enabled but AES should use the software implementation instead.

2.6.6.18 WOLFSSL_SCE_NO_AES Disables AES through the Renesas Secure Crypto Engine (SCE). Use when SCE is enabled but AES should use the software implementation.

2.6.6.19 NO_IMX6_CAAM_AES Disables AES acceleration on NXP i.MX6 CAAM (Cryptographic Acceleration and Assurance Module). Use when CAAM is enabled but AES should use the software implementation.

2.6.6.20 WOLFSSL_AFALG_XILINX_AES Enables AES acceleration through AF_ALG on Xilinx platforms. Uses the Xilinx crypto hardware via the Linux AF_ALG interface.

2.6.6.21 NO_WOLFSSL_ESP32_CRYPT_AES Disables ESP32 hardware AES acceleration. Use when building for ESP32 but AES should use the software implementation.

2.6.6.22 STM32_CRYPT_AES_ONLY Restricts STM32 hardware crypto to AES operations only. Other algorithms will use software implementations even when STM32 crypto hardware is available.

2.6.6.23 WC_DEBUG_CIPHER_LIFECYCLE Enables debug logging for AES cipher context lifecycle events (init, set key, free). Useful for debugging resource leaks or double-free issues with AES contexts.

2.6.6.24 WOLFSSL_HW_METRICS Enables tracking of hardware acceleration usage metrics. When enabled, wolfSSL counts how many operations were offloaded to hardware vs. handled in software, accessible via `wolfCrypt_GetHwMetrics()`.

2.6.6.25 HAVE_INTEL_RDSEED Enable Intel's RDSEED for DRBG seed source.

2.6.6.26 HAVE_INTEL_RDRAND Enable Intel's RDRAND instruction for wolfSSL's random source.

2.6.6.27 FP_ECC Enables ECC Fixed Point Cache, which speeds up repeated operations against same private key. Can also define number of entries and LUT bits using `FP_ENTRIES` and `FP_LUT` to reduce default static memory usage.

2.6.6.28 FP_ENTRIES Defines the number of cache entries (default 15) for the ECC fixed-point multiplication lookup table. Requires `FP_ECC`. Adjust to balance memory usage and performance.

2.6.6.29 FP_LUT Sets the lookup table bit size (2-12, default 8) for ECC fixed-point precomputation. Larger values use more memory but provide faster verification. Requires `FP_ECC`.

2.6.6.30 FP_ECC_CONTROL Auto-selects cached fixed-point ECC verification using SP functions when `WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC` is available. Enabled by default when applicable.

2.6.6.31 HAVE_ECC_CHECK_PUBKEY_ORDER Enables ECC public key order validation during import to detect invalid keys. Auto-enabled unless `NO_ECC_CHECK_PUBKEY_ORDER` is defined or hardware accelerators are in use.

2.6.6.32 HAVE_ECC_MAKE_PUB Enables the `wc_ecc_make_pub` function to compute a public key from a private key. Enabled by default.

2.6.6.33 HAVE_ECC_VERIFY_HELPER Enables ECC signature verification helper functions. Auto-enabled unless hardware accelerators are in use.

2.6.6.34 NO_ECC_CHECK_PUBKEY_ORDER Disables ECC public key order validation checks during key import. Not recommended for production use as it skips important security validation.

2.6.6.35 WC_NO_CACHE_RESISTANT Disables cache-resistant operations (conditional swaps) in ECC scalar multiplication to reduce overhead. Not recommended as it may expose operations to cache-based side-channel attacks.

2.6.6.36 WOLFSSL_ECC_NO_SMALL_STACK Disables `WOLFSSL_SMALL_STACK` optimizations for ECC operations, forcing stack allocation instead of heap. Useful when stack space is plentiful and heap allocation overhead is undesirable.

2.6.6.37 WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ECC_ADD_DBL Makes `ecc_projective_add_point` and `ecc_projective_dbl_point` public APIs instead of internal-only functions. Useful for applications that need direct access to ECC point arithmetic.

2.6.6.38 WOLFSSL_PYTHON Enables APIs and behaviors needed for the Python wolfSSL module compatibility.

2.6.6.39 SQRTPMOD_USE_MOD_EXP Computes square root modulo prime using modular exponentiation instead of the Jacobi symbol method for compressed key decompression. Off by default.

2.6.6.40 WOLFSSL_ECIES_OLD Uses the original wolfSSL ECIES format where the public key is not included in the shared secret material. Off by default.

2.6.6.41 WOLFSSL_ECDSA_MATCH_HASH Requires the ECDSA signature hash algorithm to match the curve's preferred hash (e.g., P-256 uses SHA-256, P-384 uses SHA-384).

2.6.6.42 WOLFSSL_ECIES_ISO18033 Uses the ISO 18033 ECIES standard which includes the public key in the shared secret derivation. Off by default.

2.6.6.43 WOLFSSL_ECIES_GEN_IV Generates a random IV for ECIES encryption instead of deriving it from the KDF output. Off by default.

2.6.6.44 WOLFSSL_SP_521 Enables single-precision (SP) math optimized implementation for the P-521 ECC curve. Off by default; auto-enabled when **WOLFSSL_SP_MATH** or **WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL** is set and HAVE_ECC521 is defined.

2.6.6.45 WOLFSSL_SP_SM2 Enables single-precision (SP) math optimized implementation for the SM2 curve (Chinese cryptographic standard). Auto-enabled when **WOLFSSL_SM2** is set.

2.6.6.46 WOLF_CRYPTO_CB_ONLY_ECC Restricts ECC operations to use only crypto callbacks, disabling all software ECC implementations. Useful when all ECC operations should be delegated to hardware or an external module. Off by default.

2.6.6.47 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_ECC Enables asynchronous (non-blocking) ECC operations with crypto callbacks. Requires **WOLFSSL_ASYNC_CRYPT**. Off by default.

2.6.6.48 WC_ASYNC_ENABLE_ECC_KEYGEN Enables asynchronous ECC key generation, allowing key generation to be offloaded to hardware accelerators. Requires **WOLFSSL_ASYNC_CRYPT**. Off by default.

2.6.6.49 PLUTON_CRYPTO_ECC Enables use of ARM Pluton trusted execution environment for ECC operations. Off by default.

2.6.6.50 WOLFSSL_CAAM_BLACK_KEY_SM Uses NXP CAAM secure memory for encrypted black key storage in ECC operations. Off by default.

2.6.6.51 WOLFSSL_KCAPI_ECC Offloads ECC operations to the Linux Kernel Crypto API (kCAPI) for hardware acceleration. Off by default.

2.6.6.52 WOLFSSL_ASYNC_CRYPT This enables support for asynchronous cryptography using hardware based adapters such as the Intel QuickAssist or Marvell (Cavium) Nitrox V. The asynchronous code is not included in the public distribution and is available for evaluation by contacting us via email at facts@wolfssl.com.

2.6.6.53 WOLFSSL_NO_ASYNC_IO This disables the asynchronous I/O networking. Asynchronous I/O is on by default and can take up to around 140 bytes during the handshaking process. If your network interface doesn't return `SOCKET_EWOULDBLOCK` or `SOCKET_EAGAIN` (or `WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_WANT_WRITE` for custom I/O callbacks) on writing you can define `WOLFSSL_NO_ASYNC_IO` to have wolfSSL not save the state while building handshake messages.

2.6.7 GCM Performance Tuning

There are 4 variants of GCM performance:

- `GCM_SMALL` - Smallest footprint, slowest (FIPS validated)
- `GCM_WORD32` - Medium (FIPS validated)
- `GCM_TABLE` - Fast (FIPS validated)
- `GCM_TABLE_4BIT` - Fastest (FIPS validated)

2.6.8 wolfSSL's Math Options

There are three math libraries in wolfSSL.

- Big Integer
- Fast Math
- Single Precision Math

When building wolfSSL, only one of these must be used.

Big Integer Library is the most portable option as it is written in C without any assembly. As such it is not optimized for specific architectures. All math variables are instantiated on the heap; minimal stack usage. Unfortunately, Big Integer Library is not timing resistant.

Fast Math Library is a good option. It is implemented using both C and assembly. As such, it has optimizations for specific architectures. All math variables are instantiated on the stack, leading to less heap usage. It can be made timing resistant if the `TFM_TIMING_RESISTANT` macro is defined. We have taken it through FIPS 140-2 and 140-3 certifications.

Single Precision (SP) Math Library is our recommended library. It is implemented using both C and assembly. As such, it has optimizations for specific architectures. All math variables are instantiated on the stack, leading to less heap usage. It is always timing resistant. It is generally optimized for speed at the cost of code size, but is highly configurable to compile out unneeded code. We have taken it through DO-178C certifications.

2.6.8.1 Big Integer Math Library (Deprecation Planned) This library is planned to be deprecated and removed from the wolfSSL/wolfCrypt library by the end of 2023. If desired this can be enabled with `--enable-heapmath` or `CFLAGS=-DUSE_INTEGER_HEAP_MATH`.

Forked from public domain LibTomMath library. For more information about LibTomMath, please see <https://www.libtom.net/LibTomMath/>. Please note that our fork is considerably more active and secure than the original public domain code.

This library is generally the most portable and easiest to get going with. The negatives to the normal big integer library are that it is slower, it uses a lot of heap memory as all memory is allocated from the heap, requires an `XREALLOC()` implementation, and is not timing resistant. The implementation can be found in `integer.c`.

2.6.8.2 Fast Math

2.6.8.2.1 USE_FAST_MATH Forked from public domain LibTomFastMath library. For more information about LibTomFastMath, please see <https://www.libtom.net/TomsFastMath>. Please note that our fork is considerably more active and secure than the original public domain code from LibTomFastMath. We have improved performance, security and code quality. Also we have taken the FastMath code through FIPS 140-2 and 140-3 certifications.

The FastMath library uses assembly if possible, and will speed up asymmetric private/public key operations like RSA, DH, and DSA. Assembly inclusion is dependent on compiler and processor combinations. Some combinations will need additional configure flags and some may not be possible. Help with optimizing FastMath with new assembly routines is available on a consulting basis. See the Architecture-Specific Optimizations.

For FastMath, all memory is allocated on the stack. Because the stack memory usage can be larger when using FastMath, we recommend defining `TFM_TIMING_RESISTANT` as well when using this option. The FastMath code is timing resistant if `TFM_TIMING_RESISTANT` is defined. This will reduce some of the large math windows for constant time, which use less memory. This uses less stack because there are no shortcuts and therefore less branching during private key operations. This also makes the implementation more secure as timing attacks are a real threat and can give malicious third parties enough information to reproduce the private key.

On ia32, for example, all of the registers need to be available so high optimization and omitting the frame pointer needs to be taken care of. wolfSSL will add `-O3 -fomit-frame-pointer` to GCC for non debug builds. If you're using a different compiler you may need to add these manually to `CFLAGS` during configure.

OS X will also need `-mdynamic-no-pic` added to `CFLAGS`. In addition, if building in shared mode for ia32 on OS X you'll need to pass options to `LDFLAGS` as well:

```
LDFLAGS="-Wl,-read_only_relocs,warning"
```

This gives warnings for some symbols instead of errors.

FastMath also changes the way dynamic and stack memory are used. The normal math library uses dynamic memory for big integers. FastMath uses fixed size buffers that hold 4096 bit integers by default, allowing for 2048 bit by 2048 bit multiplications. If you need 4096 bit by 4096 bit multiplications then change `FP_MAX_BITS` in `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/tfm.h`. As `FP_MAX_BITS` is increased, this will also increase the runtime stack usage since the buffers used in the public key operations will now be larger. `FP_MAX_BITS` needs to be double the max key size. For example if your biggest key is 2048-bit, `FP_MAX_BITS` should be 4096 and if it is 4096-bit `FP_MAX_BITS` should be 8192. If using ECC only this can be reduced to the maximum ECC key size times two. A couple of functions in the library use several temporary big integers, meaning the stack can get relatively large. This should only come into play on embedded systems or in threaded environments where the stack size is set to a low value. If stack corruption occurs with FastMath during public key operations in those environments, increase the stack size to accommodate the stack usage.

If you are enabling FastMath without using the autoconf system, you'll need to define `USE_FAST_MATH` and add `tfm.c` to the wolfSSL build while removing `integer.c`. Defining `ALT_ECC_SIZE` will allocate ECC points only from the heap instead of the stack.

2.6.8.2.2 Architecture-Specific Optimizations The following macros can be defined for assembly optimizations with `USE_FAST_MATH`.

- `TFM_ARM`
- `TFM_SSE2`
- `TFM_AVR32`
- `TFM_PPC32`
- `TFM_PPC64`
- `TFM_MIPS`

- TFM_X86
- TFM_X86_64

If none of these are defined or TFM_NO_ASM is defined, then TFM_ISO will be defined and ISO C portable code will be used.

2.6.8.2.3 Algorithm-Specific Optimizations When enabled, optimized implementations for multiplication and squaring are used for the respective ECC curve.

- TFM_ECC192
- TFM_ECC224
- TFM_ECC256
- TFM_ECC384
- TFM_ECC521

2.6.8.2.4 TFM_SMALL_SET Speed optimization for multiplication of smaller numbers. Includes implementations of 1-16 word Comba multiplication and squaring. Useful for improving the performance of ECC operations.

2.6.8.2.5 TFM_HUGE_SET Speed optimization for multiplication of larger numbers. Includes implementations of 20, 24, 28, 32, 48 and 64 word Comba multiplication and squaring where bit size allows. Useful for improving the performance of RSA/DH/DSA operations.

2.6.8.2.6 TFM_SMALL_MONT_SET Speed optimization for montgomery reduction of smaller numbers on Intel architectures. Includes implementations of 1-16 word Montgomery reduction. Useful for improving the performance of ECC operations.

2.6.8.3 Proprietary Single Precision (SP) Math Support SP math is our recommended default option and has been taken through DO-178C certifications. Use these to speed up public key operations for specific keys sizes and curves that are common. Make sure to include the correct code files such as:

- sp_c32.c
- sp_c64.c
- sp_arm32.c
- sp_arm64.c
- sp_armthumb.c
- sp_cortexm.c
- sp_int.c
- sp_x86_64.c
- sp_x86_64_asm.S
- sp_x86_64_asm.asm

2.6.8.3.1 WOLFSSL_SP Enable Single Precision math support.

2.6.8.4 WOLFSSL_SP_MATH Enable only SP math and algorithms. Eliminates big integer math code such as normal (integer.c) or fast (tfm.c). Restricts key sizes and curves to only ones supported by SP.

2.6.8.5 WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL Enable SP math and algorithms. Implements big integer math code such as normal (integer.c) or fast (tfm.c) for key sizes and curves not supported by SP.

2.6.8.6 WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL If using SP math this will use smaller versions of the code and avoid large stack variables.

2.6.8.6.1 SP_WORD_SIZE Force 32-bit or 64-bit data type for storing one word of a number.

2.6.8.6.2 WOLFSSL_SP_NONBLOCK Enables “non blocking” mode for Single Precision math, which will return FP_WOULDBLOCK for long operations and function must be called again until complete. Currently, this is only supported for ECC and is used in conjunction with WC_ECC_NONBLOCK.

2.6.8.6.3 WOLFSSL_SP_FAST_NCT_EXPTMOD Enables the faster non-constant time modular exponentiation implementation. Will only be used for public key operations; not private key operations.

2.6.8.6.4 WOLFSSL_SP_INT_NEGATIVE Allows multi-precision numbers to be negative. (Not required for cryptographic operations.)

2.6.8.6.5 WOLFSSL_SP_INT_DIGIT_ALIGN Enable when unaligned access of sp_int_digit pointer is not allowed.

2.6.8.6.6 WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA Single Precision RSA for 2048, 3072 and 4096 bit.

2.6.8.6.7 WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_DH Single Precision DH for 2048, 3072 and 4096 bit.

2.6.8.6.8 WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC Single Precision ECC for SECP256R1 and SECP384R1.

2.6.8.6.9 WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE Allows Single-Precision (SP) speedups that come at the cost of larger binary size. Might not be appropriate for some embedded platforms.

2.6.8.6.10 WOLFSSL_SP_DIV_WORD_HALF Indicates that division using a double length word isn’t available. For example, on 32-bit CPUs, if you do not want to compile in a 64-bit division from a library, then defining this macro turn on an implementation where the divide is done using half word size portions.

2.6.8.6.11 WOLFSSL_SP_DIV_32 Indicates that 32-bit division isn’t available and that wolfSSL should use its own Single-Precision (SP) implementation.

2.6.8.6.12 WOLFSSL_SP_DIV_64 Indicates that 64-bit division isn’t available and that wolfSSL should use its own Single-Precision (SP) implementation.

2.6.8.6.13 WOLFSSL_SP_ASM Enables Single-Precision (SP) platform specific assembly code implementation that is faster. Platform is detected.

2.6.8.6.14 WOLFSSL_SP_X86_64_ASM Enable Single-Precision (SP) Intel x64 assembly implementation.

2.6.8.6.15 WOLFSSL_SP_ARM32_ASM Enable Single-Precision (SP) Aarch32 assembly implementation.

2.6.8.6.16 WOLFSSL_SP_ARM64_ASM Enable Single-Precision (SP) Aarch64 assembly implementation.

2.6.8.6.17 WOLFSSL_SP_ARM_CORTEX_M_ASM Enable Single-Precision (SP) Cortex-M family (including Cortex-M4) assembly implementation.

2.6.8.6.18 WOLFSSL_SP_ARM_THUMB_ASM Enable Single-Precision (SP) ARM Thumb assembly implementation (used with -mthumb).

2.6.8.6.19 WOLFSSL_SP_X86_64 Enable Single-Precision (SP) Intel x86 64-bit assembly speedup macros. Only applies if WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL is defined. See `sp_int.c`.

2.6.8.6.20 WOLFSSL_SP_X86 Enable Single-Precision (SP) Intel x86 assembly speedup macros. Only applies if WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL is defined. See `sp_int.c`.

2.6.8.6.21 WOLFSSL_SP_PPC64 Enable Single-Precision (SP) PPC64 assembly speedup macros. Only applies if WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL is defined. See `sp_int.c`.

2.6.8.6.22 WOLFSSL_SP_PPC Enable Single-Precision (SP) PPC assembly speedup macros. Only applies if WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL is defined. See `sp_int.c`.

2.6.8.6.23 WOLFSSL_SP_MIPS64 Enable Single-Precision (SP) MIPS64 assembly speedup macros. Only applies if WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL is defined. See `sp_int.c`.

2.6.8.6.24 WOLFSSL_SP_MIPS Enable Single-Precision (SP) MIPS assembly speedup macros. Only applies if WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL is defined. See `sp_int.c`.

2.6.8.6.25 WOLFSSL_SP_RISCV64 Enable Single-Precision (SP) RISCV64 assembly speedup macros. Only applies if WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL is defined. See `sp_int.c`.

2.6.8.6.26 WOLFSSL_SP_RISCV32 Enable Single-Precision (SP) RISCV32 assembly speedup macros. Only applies if WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL is defined. See `sp_int.c`.

2.6.8.6.27 WOLFSSL_SP_S390X Enable Single-Precision (SP) S390X assembly speedup macros. Only applies if WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL is defined. See `sp_int.c`.

2.6.8.7 SP_INT_BITS The number of bits to have in an `sp_int`. Which can determine the largest bignum that the library can handle.

2.6.9 Stack or Chip Specific Defines

wolfSSL can be built for a variety of platforms and TCP/IP stacks. Most of the following defines are located in `./wolfssl/wolfcrypt/settings.h` and are commented out by default. Each can be uncommented to enable support for the specific chip or stack referenced below.

2.6.9.1 IPHONE Can be defined if building for use with iOS.

2.6.9.2 THREADX Can be defined when building for use with the ThreadX RTOS (<https://www.rtos.com>).

2.6.9.3 MICRIUM Can be defined when building wolfSSL to enable support for Micrium's μ C/OS-III RTOS (<https://www.micrium.com>).

2.6.9.4 MBED Can be defined when building for the mbed prototyping platform (<https://www.mbed.org>).

2.6.9.5 MICROCHIP_PIC32 Can be defined when building for Microchip's PIC32 platform (<https://www.microchip.com>).

2.6.9.6 MICROCHIP_TCPIP_V5 Can be defined specifically version 5 of microchip tcp/ip stack.

2.6.9.7 MICROCHIP_TCPIP Can be defined for microchip tcp/ip stack version 6 or later.

2.6.9.8 WOLFSSL_MICROCHIP_PIC32MZ Can be defined for PIC32MZ hardware cryptography engine.

2.6.9.9 FREERTOS Can be defined when building for FreeRTOS (<https://www.freertos.org>). If using LwIP, define **WOLFSSL_LWIP** as well.

2.6.9.10 FREERTOS_WINSIM Can be defined when building for the FreeRTOS windows simulator (<https://www.freertos.org>).

2.6.9.11 WOLFSSL_CHIBIOS Can be defined when building for ChibiOS RTOS.

2.6.9.12 WOLFSSL_CLEANUP_THREADSafe_BY_ATOMIC_OPS Uses atomic operations to make `wolfSSL_Cleanup()` thread-safe without requiring a mutex.

2.6.9.13 WOLFSSL_CMSIS_RTOS Can be defined when building for Mbed CMIS-RTOS.

2.6.9.14 WOLFSSL_CMSIS_RTOSv2 Can be defined when building for Mbed CMIS-RTOSv2.

2.6.9.15 WOLFSSL_LWIP_NATIVE Use in platforms for LWIP native.

2.6.9.16 WOLFSSL_DEOS You can enable the wolfSSL support for Deos RTOS available [here](#) using this define.

2.6.9.17 WOLFSSL_ESPIDF Can be defined when building for ESP-IDF.

2.6.9.18 WOLFSSL_LINUXKM Use if building for Linux Kernel Module.

2.6.9.19 WORD64_AVAILABLE Portability macro to indicate 64-bit types are supported. Typically its better to use `sizeof_long_long` 8.

- 2.6.9.20 WOLFSSL_NUCLEUS_1_2** Use if building for Nucleus 1.2.
- 2.6.9.21 WOLFSSL_PICOTCP** use if building with PicoTCP.
- 2.6.9.22 WOLFSSL_RENESAS_RA6M3G** Use if building with RENESAS RA6M3G.
- 2.6.9.23 WOLFSSL_RENESAS_RA6M4** use if building with RENESAS RA6M4.
- 2.6.9.24 WOLFSSL_RIOT_OS** Use if building with RIOT-OS.
- 2.6.9.25 WOLFSSL_uITRON4** Use if building for uITRON4.
- 2.6.9.26 WOLFSSL_uTKERNEL2** Use if building with uT-Kernel.
- 2.6.9.27 WOLFSSL_VXWORKS** Use if building with VxWorks.
- 2.6.9.28 DEVKITPRO** Use when building for devkitPro.
- 2.6.9.29 WOLFSSL_VXWORKS_6_x** Used only with implementation for VxWorks 6.x only.
- 2.6.9.30 WOLFSSL_VERIFY_CB_ALL_CERTS** Calls the certificate verify callback for all certificates in the chain, not just the peer certificate.
- 2.6.9.31 WOLFSSL_WICED** Used if building for WICED Studio.
- 2.6.9.32 FREESCALE_KSDK_FREERTOS** Older name of this is FREESCALE_FREE_RTOS but this is used when building for Freescale KSDK FreeRTOS.
- 2.6.9.33 FREESCALE_KSDK_MQX** Used when building for Freescale KSDK MQX/RTCS/MFS.
- 2.6.9.34 FREESCALE_MQX_5_0** Used when building for Freescale Classic MQX version 5.0.
- 2.6.9.35 WOLFSSL_KEIL_TCP_NET** Configure the TCP stack (MDK_CONF_NETWORK). By default uses Keil TCP WOLFSSL_KEIL_TCP_NET. Use 0 for none or 2 for user io callbacks.
- 2.6.9.36 INTEL_GALILEO** Used when configuring ARDUINO and wolfSSL. If building for Intel Galileo platform add: `#define INTEL_GALILEO`
- 2.6.9.37 HAVE_KEIL_RTX** WolfSSL for MDK-RTX-TCP-FS Configuration.
- 2.6.9.38 EBSNET** Can be defined when using EBSnet products and RTIP.
- 2.6.9.39 WOLFSSL_EMBOS** Can be defined when building for SEGGER embOS (<https://www.segger.com/products/rtos/embos/>). If using emNET, define **WOLFSSL_EMNET** as well.

2.6.9.40 WOLFSSL_EMNET Can be defined when building for SEGGER emNET TCP/IP stack (<https://www.segger.com/products/connectivity/emnet/>).

2.6.9.41 WOLFSSL_LWIP Can be defined when using wolfSSL with the LwIP TCP/IP stack (<https://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/lwip/>).

2.6.9.42 WOLFSSL_ISOTP Can be defined when using wolfSSL with the ISO-TP transport protocol, typically used for CAN bus. A usage example can be found in the [wolfssl-examples repository](#).

2.6.9.43 WOLFSSL_IOTSAFE Enables IoTSafe (GSMA) applet support for secure element operations. Allows TLS keys and crypto to be handled by an IoTSafe-compliant SIM.

2.6.9.44 WOLFSSL_GAME_BUILD Can be defined when building wolfSSL for a game console.

2.6.9.45 WOLFSSL_LSR Can be defined if building for LSR.

2.6.9.46 WOLFSSL_LOCAL_X509_STORE Uses a local X509 certificate store per SSL context instead of a global one. Provides better isolation between contexts.

2.6.9.47 FREESCALE_MQX Can be defined when building for Freescale MQX/RTCS/MFS (<https://www.freescale.com>). This in turn defines FREESCALE_K70_RNGA to enable support for the Kinetis H/W Random Number Generator Accelerator

2.6.9.48 WOLFSSL_STM32F2 Can be defined when building for STM32F2. This define also enables STM32F2 hardware crypto and hardware RNG support in wolfSSL (<https://www.st.com/internet/mcu/subclass/1520.jsp>).

2.6.9.49 COMVERGE Can be defined if using Comverge settings.

2.6.9.50 WOLFSSL_QL Can be defined if using QL SEP settings.

2.6.9.51 WOLFSSL_EROAD Can be defined building for EROAD.

2.6.9.52 WOLFSSL_IAR_ARM Can be defined if build for IAR EWARM.

2.6.9.53 WOLFSSL_TIRTOS Can be defined when building for TI-RTOS.

2.6.9.54 WOLFSSL_ROWLEY_ARM Can be defined when building with Rowley CrossWorks.

2.6.9.55 WOLFSSL_NRF51 Can be defined when porting to Nordic nRF51.

2.6.9.56 WOLFSSL_NRF51_AES Can be defined to use built-in AES hardware for AES 128 ECB encrypt when porting to Nordic nRF51.

2.6.9.57 WOLFSSL_CONTIKI Can be defined to enable support for the Contiki operating system.

2.6.9.58 WOLFSSL_COPY_CERT Copies the certificate buffer when loading into an SSL object instead of referencing it, ensuring the SSL object owns its own copy of the data.

2.6.9.59 WOLFSSL_COPY_KEY Copies the private key buffer when loading into an SSL object instead of referencing it, ensuring the SSL object owns its own copy of the data.

2.6.9.60 WOLFSSL_APACHE_MYNEWT Can be defined to enable the Apache Mynewt port layer.

2.6.9.61 WOLFSSL_APACHE_HTTPD Can be defined to enable support for the Apache HTTPD web server.

2.6.9.62 ASIO_USE_WOLFSSL Can be defined to make wolfSSL build as an ASIO-compatible version. ASIO then relies on the BOOST_ASIO_USE_WOLFSSL preprocessor define.

2.6.9.63 WOLFSSL_CRYTOCELL Can be defined to enable using ARM CRYTOCELL.

2.6.9.64 WOLFSSL_SIFIVE_RISC_V Can be defined to enable using RISC-V SiFive/HiFive port.

2.6.9.65 WOLFSSL_MDK_ARM Adds support for MDK ARM

2.6.9.66 WOLFSSL_MDK5 Adds support for MDK5 ARM

2.6.10 OS Specific Defines

2.6.10.1 USE_WINDOWS_API Specify use of windows library APIs' as opposed to Unix/Linux APIs'

2.6.10.2 WIN32_LEAN_AND_MEAN Adds support for the Microsoft win32 lean and mean build.

2.6.10.3 FREERTOS_TCP Adds support for the FREERTOS TCP stack

2.6.10.4 WOLFSSL_SAFERTOS Adds support for SafeRTOS

2.7 Build Options

The following are options which may be appended to the ./configure script to customize how the wolfSSL library is built.

By default, wolfSSL only builds in shared mode, with static mode being disabled. This speeds up build times by a factor of two. Either mode can be explicitly disabled or enabled if desired.

2.7.1 --enable-debug

Enable wolfSSL debugging support. Enabling debug support allows easier debugging by compiling with debug information and defining the constant `DEBUG_WOLFSSL` which outputs messages to stderr. To turn debug on at runtime, call `wolfSSL_Debugging_ON()`. For more information, see [Debugging](#).

2.7.2 --enable-distro

Enable wolfSSL distro build.

2.7.3 --enable-singlethread

Enable single threaded mode, no multi thread protections.

Enabling single threaded mode turns off multi thread protection of the session cache. Only enable single threaded mode if you know your application is single threaded or your application is multithreaded and only one thread at a time will be accessing the library.

2.7.4 --enable-dtls

Enable wolfSSL DTLS support

Enabling DTLS support allows users of the library to also use the DTLS protocol in addition to TLS and SSL. For more information, see the [DTLS](#) section.

2.7.5 --disable-rng

Disable compiling and using RNG

2.7.6 --enable-sctp

Enable wolfSSL DTLS-SCTP support

2.7.7 --enable-openssh

Enable OpenSSH compatibility build

2.7.8 --enable-apachehttpd

Enable Apache httpd compatibility build

2.7.9 --enable-openvpn

Enable OpenVPN compatibility build

2.7.10 --enable-opensslextra

Enable extra OpenSSL API compatibility, increases the size

Enabling OpenSSL Extra includes a larger set of OpenSSL compatibility functions. The basic build will enable enough functions for most TLS/SSL needs, but if you're porting an application that uses 10s or 100s of OpenSSL calls, enabling this will allow better support. The wolfSSL OpenSSL compatibility layer is under active development, so if there is a function missing which you need, please contact us and we'll try to help. For more information about the OpenSSL Compatibility Layer, please see [OpenSSL Compatibility](#).

2.7.11 --enable-opensslall

Enable all OpenSSL API.

2.7.12 --enable-maxstrength

Enable Max Strength build, allows TLSv1.2-AEAD-PFS ciphers only. This is disabled by default because it can cause interoperability issues. It also enables glitching detection.

2.7.13 --disable-harden

Disable hardening, timing resistance and RSA blinding. Disabling this feature can give performance improvements.

NOTE Hardening provides mitigations against side channel attacks. Only disable this feature after careful consideration.

To disable via `user_settings.h` the equivalent settings would be:

- `#define WC_NO_CACHE_RESISTANT`
- `#define WC_NO_HARDEN`
- Remove the setting `WC_RSA_BLINDING` if present or un-define it
- Remove the setting `ECC_TIMING_RESISTANT` if present or un-define it
- Remove the setting `TFM_TIMING_RESISTANT` if present or un-define it

2.7.14 --enable-ipv6

Enable testing of IPv6, wolfSSL proper is IP neutral

Enabling IPV6 changes the test applications to use IPv6 instead of IPv4. wolfSSL proper is IP neutral, either version can be used, but currently the test applications are IP dependent.

2.7.15 --enable-bump

Enable SSL Bump build

2.7.16 --enable-leanpsk

Enable Lean PSK build.

Very small build using PSK, and eliminating many features from the library. Approximate build size for wolfSSL on an embedded system with this enabled is 21kB.

2.7.17 --enable-leantls

Implements a lean TLS 1.2 client only (no client auth), ECC256, AES128 and SHA256 w/o Shamir. Meant to be used by itself at the moment and not in conjunction with other build options.

Enabling produces a small footprint TLS client that supports TLS 1.2 client only (no client auth), ECC256, AES128 and SHA256 w/o Shamir. Meant to be used by itself at the moment and not in conjunction with other build options.

2.7.18 --enable-tinytls13

Enable the tiny TLS 1.3 footprint profile. This is a TLS 1.3 only build that strips wolfSSL to a minimal handshake surface for embedded and resource constrained targets. It is expressed as a translation layer over standard wolfSSL macros (the `WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13` umbrella in `settings.h`), so it adds no new feature flags to the core library.

The profile is selected with a comma separated list:

```
./configure --enable-tinytls13=LIST
```

The bare flag `--enable-tinytls13` is equivalent to `--enable-tinytls13=psk`. This profile is non FIPS and cannot be combined with a FIPS build.

2.7.18.1 Base profiles

- **psk** (default): a pre shared key plus ECDHE build with no X.509. The floor is X25519 key exchange, AES-128-GCM, SHA-256 and HKDF. This is the smallest configuration.
- **cert**: adds a minimal X.509 certificate chain verify on top of the floor, using ECDSA P-256 by default.

The certificate profile is a reduced security verify. It disables X.509 name constraint enforcement, relaxes ASN.1 strictness and removes CRL revocation checking to save code. It is intended for a known or pinned certificate authority, not for general public internet PKI. Configure prints a notice when the certificate profile is selected.

2.7.18.2 Adders The following may be combined with a base profile in the comma separated list:

- **server**: add the TLS 1.3 server role. The default is client only.
- **mutualauth**: mutual TLS with X.509 client authentication. Implies cert.
- **staticmem**: serve TLS allocations from a caller provided static memory pool. Add WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC separately for a true zero heap build.
- **asm**: use assembly crypto instead of the small C backend. Larger but faster.
- **p256**: use P-256 ECDHE on the PSK floor instead of X25519.
- **sha384**: add SHA-384, for example for AES-256-GCM-SHA384.
- **mldsa**: add ML-DSA-65 certificate verification (verify only).
- **rsaverify**: add RSA-PSS certificate verification. The certificate profile is ECDSA only by default.

For example, a TLS 1.3 server that verifies ECDSA certificates and also supports SHA-384:

```
./configure --enable-tinytls13=cert,server,sha384
```

2.7.18.3 Footprint The figures below are flash (text plus data) of the linked client binary, built -Os with link time optimization and dead code elimination (-flto -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wl,--gc-sections) on the SHA-256 only floor. This is what links into an application, which is much smaller than the size of libwolfssl.a. Toolchains: arm-none-eabi-gcc 14.2 with newlib-nano (Cortex-M33), clang -Os (Intel x86_64), aarch64-none-elf-gcc 14.2 with newlib (ARM aarch64).

Configuration	Cortex-M33	Intel x86_64	ARM aarch64
PSK, X25519 (floor)	30,836	56,092	50,700
PSK, P-256	37,347	66,068	59,292
Cert, ECDSA P-256	62,765	110,817	95,404
Mutual TLS	66,554	116,789	99,836

Cost of common adders on Cortex-M33, relative to the PSK floor:

Build	Flash (bytes)	Delta vs floor
PSK floor (X25519)	30,836	0
plus static memory (zero heap)	32,169	+1,333
plus P-256	37,347	+6,511
plus ML-DSA-65 verify	43,780	+12,944

Where the flash goes for a PSK P-256 client on Cortex-M33 (37,347 bytes):

Component	Bytes
TLS 1.3 handshake	7,766
TLS extensions	5,678
ECC P-256 (SP math)	5,962
CTX, SSL object and API	4,050
Record layer	3,564
AES-128-GCM	2,650
HMAC, HKDF, DRBG and RNG	2,110
SHA-256	1,370
Key schedule	1,120
Memory and cleanup	630
C library (newlib)	952
Other and inlined	1,486

2.7.18.4 Customizing for your application

1. Start from the closest base profile. Use `psk` if your endpoints share a pre shared key and you do not need certificates. Use `cert` if you must validate an X.509 certificate from a known certificate authority.
2. Add only the adders you need. Each one is a deliberate, measured step up in size, as the tables above show. Begin with `server` if the build is a server, and add a curve or signature adder only when your peer requires it.
3. Choose the key exchange curve. The PSK floor uses X25519 and the certificate profile uses P-256. Add `p256` when you want P-256 on the PSK floor, for example to reuse the P-256 code already pulled in by an ECDSA certificate. To supply your own group instead, for example P-384 or a post quantum hybrid, select that curve yourself and define `WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13_NO_DEFAULT_CURVE` so the profile does not force a default X25519 or P-256.
4. Choose the memory model. The default uses the system allocator. Add `staticmem` to serve TLS allocations from a fixed pool supplied with `wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory()`. For a target with no heap at all, also define `WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC`.
5. Provide the platform glue for bare metal. The example template enables `WOLFSSL_USER_IO` (you supply send and receive callbacks), `NO_FILESYSTEM` and `WOLFSSL_NO_SOCKET`, and expects a hardware entropy source through `CUSTOM_RAND_GENERATE_SEED`.
6. Build for size. Link your application with `-Os -flto -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wl,--gc-sections` so unused code is dropped.

The same profile is available without autotools through the `WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13` umbrella in `settings.h`. The template `examples/configs/user_settings_tinytls13.h` selects the profile and adders with `#if 0` and `#if 1` blocks. The smallest result comes from a dead code eliminated, link time optimized build:

```
cp ./examples/configs/user_settings_tinytls13.h user_settings.h
./configure --enable-usersettings --enable-static --disable-shared \
    --disable-examples --disable-crypttests
make
# link your application with:
# -Os -flto -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wl,--gc-sections
```

The profile is driven entirely by the `WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13` family of macros. Each one maps to a configure list item, so a `settings.h` build and an `--enable-tinytls13` build select the same features:

Macro	Configure item	Effect
WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13	psk	The base profile. TLS 1.3 only, PSK plus ECDHE, no X.509. X25519, AES-128-GCM, SHA-256 and HKDF. Every other macro implies this one.
WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13_CERT	cert	Add minimal X.509 certificate chain verify (ECDSA P-256), and switch the default curve to P-256. Implies the base profile.
WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13_MUTUAL_AUTH	mutualauth	Mutual TLS with X.509 client authentication. Implies WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13_CERT.
WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13_SERVER	server	Add the TLS 1.3 server role. The default is client only.
WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13_STATIC_MEMORY	staticmem	Serve TLS allocations from a caller provided static memory pool.
WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13_ASM	asm	Use assembly crypto instead of the small C backend. Larger but faster.
WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13_RSA_VERIFY	rsaverify	Add RSA-PSS certificate verification. Pair with the certificate profile.
WOLFSSL_TINY_TLS13_NO_DEFAULT_CURVE	noDefaultCurve	Suppress the automatic default curve. The profile then enables neither X25519 nor P-256, so you can select your own group (for example P-384 or a post quantum hybrid).

The p256, sha384 and mldsa configure items have no dedicated tiny macro; they are selected with the standard wolfSSL macros (HAVE_ECC with ECC_USER_CURVES, WOLFSSL_SHA384, and WOLFSSL_HAVE_MLDSA with WOLFSSL_MLDSA_VERIFY_ONLY). See examples/configs/user_settings_tinytls13.h for the exact blocks.

A self contained, single process TLS 1.3 handshake smoke test for the profile is provided in examples/configs/tinytls13_smoke.c. It wires an in memory client and server together with no sockets or threads, so it can validate a tiny build that has no example or test harness available.

2.7.18.5 Dos and don'ts

- Do use the cert profile only with a known or pinned certificate authority. Its verify is deliberately reduced (no name constraints, relaxed ASN.1, no CRL).
- Do not use the cert profile for general public internet PKI.
- Do pair mldsa and rsaverify with the cert profile. They are certificate verification algorithms, so on the PSK floor they only confirm the build links.
- Do supply a real hardware entropy source through CUSTOM_RAND_GENERATE_SEED on bare metal. The default seed sources are not present once NO_FILESYSTEM and similar are set.
- Do not combine the profile with a FIPS build. It is a non FIPS footprint profile.
- Do not define WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC and expect the standard make check test suite to run, since that suite needs an allocator. Validate a zero heap build by linking it and running the smoke test

instead.

- Note that AES-256-GCM-SHA384 uses a SHA-384 transcript. With an external pre shared key, provision the key for SHA-384 through the cipher suite specific PSK callback, or use the cipher on the certificate profile, otherwise the PSK binder will not match.

2.7.19 --enable-bigcache

Enable a big session cache.

Enabling the big session cache will increase the session cache from 33 sessions to 20,027 sessions. The default session cache size of 33 is adequate for TLS clients and embedded servers. The big session cache is suitable for servers that aren't under heavy load, basically allowing 200 new sessions per minute or so.

2.7.20 --enable-hugecache

Enable a huge session cache.

Enabling the huge session cache will increase the session cache size to 65,791 sessions. This option is for servers that are under heavy load, over 13,000 new sessions per minute are possible or over 200 new sessions per second.

2.7.21 --enable-smallcache

Enable small session cache.

Enabling the small session cache will cause wolfSSL to only store 6 sessions. This may be useful for embedded clients or systems where the default of nearly 3kB is too much RAM. This define uses less than 500 bytes of RAM.

2.7.22 --enable-savesession

Enable persistent session cache.

Enabling this option will allow an application to persist (save) and restore the wolfSSL session cache to/from memory buffers.

2.7.23 --enable-savecert

Enable persistent cert cache.

Enabling this option will allow an application to persist (save) and restore the wolfSSL certificate cache to/from memory buffers.

2.7.24 --enable-atomicuser

Enable Atomic User Record Layer.

Enabling this option will turn on User Atomic Record Layer Processing callbacks. This will allow the application to register its own MAC/encrypt and decrypt/verify callbacks.

2.7.25 --enable-pkcallbacks

Enable Public Key Callbacks

Enabling this option will turn on Public Key callbacks, allowing the application to register its own ECC sign/verify and RSA sign/verify and encrypt/decrypt callbacks.

2.7.26 --enable-sniffer

Enable wolfSSL sniffer support.

Enabling sniffer (SSL inspection) support will allow the collection of SSL traffic packets as well as the ability to decrypt those packets with the correct key file.

Currently the sniffer supports the following RSA ciphers:

CBC ciphers:

- AES-CBC
- Camellia-CBC
- 3DES-CBC

Stream ciphers:

- RC4

2.7.27 --enable-aesgcm

Enable AES-GCM support.

Enabling AES-GCM will add these cipher suites to wolfSSL. wolfSSL offers four different implementations of AES-GCM balancing speed versus memory consumption. If available, wolfSSL will use 64-bit or 32-bit math. For embedded applications, there is a speedy 8-bit version that uses RAM-based lookup tables (8KB per session) which is speed comparable to the 64-bit version and a slower 8-bit version that doesn't take up any additional RAM. The `--enable-aesgcm` configure option may be modified with the options `=word32`, `=table`, or `=small`, i.e. `--enable-aesgcm=table`.

2.7.28 --enable-aesccm

Enable AES-CCM support

2.7.29 --disable-aescbc

Used to with `--disable-aescbc` to compile out AES-CBC

AES-GCM will enable Counter with CBC-MAC Mode with 8-byte authentication (CCM-8) for AES.

2.7.30 --enable-aescfb

Turns on AES-CFB mode support

2.7.31 --enable-aesctr

Enable wolfSSL AES-CTR support

Enabling AES-CTR will enable Counter mode.

2.7.32 --enable-aesni

Enable wolfSSL Intel AES-NI support

Enabling AES-NI support will allow AES instructions to be called directly from the chip when using an AES-NI supported chip. This provides speed increases for AES functions. See [Features](#) for more details regarding AES-NI.

2.7.33 --enable-intelasm

Enable ASM speedups for Intel and AMD processors.

Enabling the intelasm option for wolfSSL will utilize expanded capabilities of your processor that dramatically enhance AES performance. The instruction sets leveraged when configure option is enabled include AVX1, AVX2, BMI2, RDRAND, RDSEED, AESNI, and ADX. These were first introduced into Intel processors and AMD processors have started adopting them in recent years. When enabled, wolfSSL will check the processor and take advantage of the instruction sets your processor supports.

2.7.34 --enable-camellia

Enable Camellia support

2.7.35 --enable-md2

Enable MD2 support

2.7.36 --enable-nullcipher

Enable wolfSSL NULL cipher support (no encryption)

2.7.37 --enable-ripemd

Enable wolfSSL RIPEMD-160 support

2.7.38 --enable-blake2

Enable wolfSSL BLAKE2 support

2.7.39 --enable-blake2s

Enable wolfSSL BLAKE2s support

2.7.40 --enable-sha3

Enabled by default on x86_64 and Aarch64.

Enables wolfSSL SHA3 support (=small for small build)

2.7.41 --enable-sha512

Enabled by default on x86_64.

Enable wolfSSL SHA-512 support

2.7.42 --enable-she

Enable SHE (Secure Hardware Extension) key update message generation support. SHE is an automotive security standard for secure key management in ECUs. This module provides software-based generation and verification of SHE key update messages (M1-M5) with optional hardware offload via crypto callbacks.

Two modes are available:

- --enable-she=standard - Standard SHE support (defines WOLFSSL_SHE)

- `--enable-she=extended` - Standard plus extended overrides for custom KDF constants and message headers (defines `WOLFSSL_SHE` and `WOLFSSL_SHE_EXTENDED`)

SHE automatically enables its dependencies: AES, AES-CBC, AES-direct, and CMAC.

The following defines can be used to compile out optional features:

- `NO_WC_SHE_GETUID` - Compile out `wc_SHE_GetUID` callback
- `NO_WC_SHE_GETCOUNTER` - Compile out `wc_SHE_GetCounter` callback
- `NO_WC_SHE_IMPORT_M123` - Compile out `wc_SHE_ImportM1M2M3`
- `NO_WC_SHE_EXPORTKEY` - Compile out `wc_SHE_ExportKey` callback
- `NO_WC_SHE_LOADKEY` - Compile out all `wc_SHE_LoadKey` / `wc_SHE_LoadKey_Verify` convenience wrappers
- `WC_SHE_SW_DEFAULT` - Enable software-only default UID and counter for testing without hardware

2.7.43 `--enable-sessioncerts`

Enable session cert storing

2.7.44 `--enable-keygen`

Enable key generation (applies to RSA key generation only)

2.7.45 `--enable-certgen`

Enable cert generation

2.7.46 `--enable-certtext`

Enable cert extensions (see chapter 7 on supported extensions)

2.7.47 `--enable-certreq`

Enable cert request generation

2.7.48 `--enable-sep`

Enable SEP extensions

2.7.49 `--enable-hkdf`

Enable HKDF (HMAC-KDF)

2.7.50 `--enable-x963kdf`

Enable X9.63 KDF support

2.7.51 `--enable-dsa`

Enable Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA).

NIST approved digital signature algorithm along with RSA and ECDSA as defined by FIPS 186-4 and are used to generate and verify digital signatures if used in conjunction with an approved hash function as defined by the Secure Hash Standard (FIPS 180-4).

2.7.52 --enable-eccshamir

Enabled by default on x86_64

Enable ECC Shamir

2.7.53 --enable-ecc

Enabled by default on x86_64

Enable ECC.

Enabling this option will build ECC support and cipher suites into wolfSSL.

2.7.54 --enable-eccustcurves

Enable ECC custom curves (=all to enable all curve types)

2.7.55 --enable-compkey

Enable compressed keys support

2.7.56 --enable-curve25519

Enable Curve25519 (or --enable-curve25519=small for CURVE25519_SMALL).

An elliptic curve offering 128 bits of security and to be used with ECDH key agreement (see [Cross Compiling](#)). Enabling curve25519 option allows for the use of the curve25519 algorithm. The default curve25519 is set to use more memory but have a faster run time. To have the algorithm use less memory the option --enable-curve25519=small can be used. Although using less memory there is a trade off in speed.

2.7.57 --enable-ed25519

Enable ED25519 (or --enable-ed25519=small for ED25519_SMALL)

Enabling ed25519 option allows for the use of the ed25519 algorithm. The default ed25519 is set to use more memory but have a faster run time. To have the algorithm use less memory the option --enable-ed25519=small can be used. Like with curve25519 using this enable option less is a trade off between speed and memory.

2.7.58 --enable-fpcc

Enable Fixed Point cache ECC

2.7.59 --enable-eccencrypt

Enable ECC encrypt

2.7.60 --enable-psk

Enable PSK (Pre Shared Keys)

2.7.61 --disable-errorstrings

Disable the error strings table

2.7.62 --disable-oldtls

Disable old TLS version < 1.2

2.7.63 --enable-ssl3

Enable SSL version 3.0

2.7.64 --enable-stacksize

Enable stack size info on examples

2.7.65 --disable-memory

Disable memory callbacks

2.7.66 --disable-rsa

Disable RSA

2.7.67 --enable-rsapss

Enable RSA-PSS

2.7.68 --disable-dh

Disable DH

2.7.69 --enable-anon

Enable Anonymous

2.7.70 --disable-asn

Disable ASN

2.7.71 --disable-aes

Disable AES

2.7.72 --disable-coding

Disable Coding base 16/64

2.7.73 --enable-base64encode

Enabled by default on x86_64

Enable Base64 encoding

2.7.74 --disable-des3

Disable DES3

2.7.75 --enable-arc4

Enable ARC4

2.7.76 --disable-md5

Disable MD5

2.7.77 --disable-sha

Disable SHA

2.7.78 --enable-webserver

Enable Web Server.

This turns on functions required over the standard build that will allow full functionality for building with the yaSSL Embedded Web Server.

2.7.79 --enable-fips

Enable FIPS 140-2 (Must have license to implement.)

2.7.80 --enable-sha224

Enabled by default on x86_64

Enable wolfSSL SHA-224 support

2.7.81 --disable-poly1305

Disable wolfSSL POLY1305 support

2.7.82 --disable-chacha

Disable CHACHA

2.7.83 --disable-hashdrbg

Disable Hash DRBG support

2.7.84 --disable-filesystem

Disable Filesystem support.

This makes it easier to disable filesystem use. This option defines `NO_FILESYSTEM`.

2.7.85 --disable-inline

Disable inline functions.

Disabling this option disables function inlining in wolfSSL. Function placeholders that are not linked against but, rather, the code block is inserted into the function call when function inlining is enabled.

2.7.86 --enable-ocsp

Enable Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP).

Enabling this option adds OCSP (Online Certificate Status Protocol) support to wolfSSL. It is used to obtain the revocation status of x.509 certificates as described in RFC 6960.

2.7.87 --enable-ocspstapling

Enable OCSP Stapling (=no-multi to disable multiple OCSP Stapling for TLS1.3 Certificate)

2.7.88 --enable-ocspstapling2

Enable OCSP Stapling version 2

2.7.89 --enable-crl

Enable CRL (Certificate Revocation List)

2.7.90 --enable-crl-monitor

Enable CRL Monitor.

Enabling this option adds the ability to have wolfSSL actively monitor a specific CRL (Certificate Revocation List) directory.

2.7.91 --enable-sni

Enable Server Name Indication (SNI).

Enabling this option will turn on the TLS Server Name Indication (SNI) extension.

2.7.92 --enable-maxfragment

Enable Maximum Fragment Length.

Enabling this option will turn on the TLS Maximum Fragment Length extension.

2.7.93 --enable-alpn

Enable Application Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN)

2.7.94 --enable-truncatedhmac

Enable Truncated Keyed-hash MAC (HMAC).

Enabling this option will turn on the TLS Truncated HMAC extension.

2.7.95 --enable-renegotiation-indication

Enable Renegotiation Indication.

As described in [RFC 5746](#), this specification prevents an SSL/TLS attack involving renegotiation splicing by tying the renegotiations to the TLS connection they are performed over.

2.7.96 --enable-secure-renegotiation

Enable Secure Renegotiation

2.7.97 --enable-supportedcurves

Enable Supported Elliptic Curves.

Enabling this option will turn on the TLS Supported ECC Curves extension.

2.7.98 --enable-session-ticket

Enable Session Ticket

2.7.99 --enable-extended-master

Enable Extended Master Secret

2.7.100 --enable-tlsx

Enable all TLS extensions.

Enabling this option will turn on all TLS extensions currently supported by wolfSSL.

2.7.101 --enable-pkcs7

Enable PKCS#7 support

2.7.102 --enable-pkcs11

Enable PKCS#11 access

2.7.103 --enable-ssh

Enable wolfSSH options

2.7.104 --enable-scep

Enable wolfSCEP (Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol)

As defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force, Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol is a PKI that leverages PKCS#7 and PKCS#10 over HTTP. CERT notes that SCEP does not strongly authenticate certificate requests.

2.7.105 --enable-srp

Enable Secure Remote Password

2.7.106 --enable-smallstack

Enable Small Stack Usage

2.7.107 --enable-valgrind

Enable valgrind for unit tests.

Enabling this option will turn on valgrind when running the wolfSSL unit tests. This can be useful for catching problems early on in the development cycle.

2.7.108 --enable-testcert

Enable Test Cert.

When this option is enabled, it exposes part of the ASN certificate API that is usually not exposed. This can be useful for testing purposes, as seen in the wolfCrypt test application (wolfcrypt/test/test.c).

2.7.109 --enable-iopool

Enable I/O Pool example

2.7.110 --enable-certserv

Enable certificate service (Windows Servers)

2.7.111 --enable-jni

Enable wolfSSL JNI

2.7.112 --enable-lighty

Enable lighttpd/lighty

2.7.113 --enable-stunnel

Enable stunnel

2.7.114 --enable-md4

Enable MD4

2.7.115 --enable-pwdbased

Enable PWDBASED

2.7.116 --enable-scrypt

Enable SCRYPT

2.7.117 --enable-cryptonly

Enable wolfCrypt Only build

2.7.118 --disable-examples

Disable building examples.

When enabled, the wolfSSL example applications will be built (**client**, **server**, **echoclient**, **echoserver**).

2.7.119 --disable-crypttests

Disable Crypt Bench/Test

2.7.120 --enable-fast-rsa

Enable RSA using Intel IPP.

Enabling fast-rsa speeds up RSA operations by using IPP libraries. It has a larger memory consumption than the default RSA set by wolfSSL. If IPP libraries can not be found an error message will be displayed during configuration. The first location that autoconf will look is in the directory `wolfssl_root/IPP` the second is standard location for libraries on the machine such as `/usr/lib/` on linux systems.

The libraries used for RSA operations are in the directory `wolfssl-X.X.X/IPP/` where X.X.X is the current wolfSSL version number. Building from the bundled libraries is dependent on the directory location and name of IPP so the file structure of the subdirectory IPP should not be changed.

When allocating memory the fast-rsa operations have a memory tag of `DYNAMIC_TYPE_USER_CRYPT0`. This allows for viewing the memory consumption of RSA operations during run time with the fast-rsa option.

2.7.121 --enable-staticmemory

Enable static memory use

2.7.122 --enable-mcapi

Enable Microchip API

2.7.123 --enable-asynccrypt

Enable Asynchronous Crypto

2.7.124 --enable-sessionexport

Enable export and import of sessions

2.7.125 --enable-aeskeywrap

Enable AES key wrap support

2.7.126 --enable-jobserver

Values: yes (default) / no / #

When using make this builds wolfSSL using a multithreaded build, yes (default) detects the number of CPU cores and builds using a recommended amount of jobs for that count, # to specify an exact number. This works in a similar way to the make `-j` option.

2.7.127 --enable-shared[=PKGS]

Building shared wolfSSL libraries [default=yes]

Disabling the shared library build will exclude a wolfSSL shared library from being built. By default only a shared library is built in order to save time and space.

2.7.128 --enable-static[=PKGS]

Building static wolfSSL libraries [default=no]

2.7.129 --with-liboqs=PATH

Path to OpenQuantumSafe install (default /usr/local).

This turns on the ability for wolfSSL to use the experimental TLS 1.3 quantum-safe KEM groups, hybrid quantum-safe KEM groups and FALCON signature scheme via wolfSSL integration with liboqs. Please see the appendix “Experimenting with Quantum-Safe Cryptography” in this document for more details.

2.7.130 --with-libz=PATH

Optionally include libz for compression.

Enabling libz will allow compression support in wolfSSL from the libz library. Think twice about including this option and using it by calling `wolfSSL_set_compression()`. While compressing data before sending decreases the actual size of the messages being sent and received, the amount of data saved by compression usually takes longer in time to analyze than it does to send it raw on all but the slowest of networks.

2.7.131 --with-cavium

Path to cavium/software directory.

2.7.132 --with-user-crypto

Path to USER_CRYPT0 install (default /usr/local).

2.7.133 --enable-rsavy

Enables RSA verify only support (**note** requires `--enable-cryptonly`)

2.7.134 --enable-rsapub

Default value: Enabled RSA public key only support (**note** requires `--enable-cryptonly`)

2.7.135 --enable-armasm

Enables ARMv8 ASM support.

The default configure sets mcpu or mfpu based on 64 vs 32 bit system. It does not overwrite mcpu or mfpu setting passed in by use of CPPFLAGS. On some compilers `-mstrict-align` may be needed due to the constraints and `-mstrict-align` is now also set by default unless a user passes in mcpu/mfpu flags with CPPFLAGS.

2.7.136 --disable-tlsv12

Disable TLS 1.2 support

2.7.137 --enable-tls13

Enable TLS 1.3 support

This build option can be combined with `--disable-tlsv12` and `--disable-ldtls` to produce a wolfSSL build that is only TLS 1.3.

2.7.138 --enable-all

Enables all wolfSSL features, excluding SSL v3

2.7.139 --enable-xts

Enables AES-XTS mode

2.7.140 --enable-asio

Enables ASIO.

Requires that the options `--enable-opensslextra` and `--enable-opensslall` be enabled when configuring wolfSSL. If these two options are not enabled, then the autoconf tool will automatically enable these options to enable ASIO when configuring wolfSSL.

2.7.141 --enable-qt

Enables Qt 5.12 onwards support.

Enables wolfSSL build settings compatible with the wolfSSL Qt port. Patch file is required from wolfSSL for patching Qt source files.

2.7.142 --enable-qt-test

Enable Qt test compatibility build.

Enables support for building wolfSSL for compatibility with running the built-in Qt tests.

2.7.143 --enable-apache-httpd

Enables Apache httpd support

2.7.144 --enable-afalg

Enables use of Linux module AF_ALG for hardware acceleration. Additional Xilinx use with `=xilinx`, `=xilinx-rsa`, `=xilinx-aes`, `=xilinx-sha3`

Is similar to `--enable-devcrypto` in that it leverages a Linux kernel module (AF_ALG) for offloading crypto operations. On some hardware the module has performance accelerations available through the Linux crypto drivers. In the case of Petalinux with Xilinx the flag `--enable-afalg=xilinx` can be used to tell wolfSSL to use the Xilinx interface for AF_ALG.

2.7.145 --enable-devcrypto

Enables use of Linux /dev/crypto for hardware acceleration.

Has the ability to receive arguments, being able to receive any combination of aes (all aes support), hash (all hash algorithms), and cbc (aes-cbc only). If no options are given, it will default to using all.

2.7.146 --enable-mcast

Enable wolfSSL DTLS multicast support

2.7.147 --disable-pkcs12

Disable PKCS12 code

2.7.148 --enable-fallback-scsv

Enables Signaling Cipher Suite Value(SCSV)

2.7.149 --enable-psk-one-id

Enables support for single PSK ID with TLS 1.3

2.7.150 --enable-cryptocb

Enable crypto callbacks. Register a crypto callback using `wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice` and set the associated `devId` using `wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId`.

The following two defines can be used with `--enable-cryptocb` to compile out RSA or ECC software fallback to optimize for footprint reduction when software RSA/ECC is not required.

- `WOLF_CRYPT_CB_ONLY_RSA` - compiles out RSA software crypto fallback
- `WOLF_CRYPT_CB_ONLY_ECC` - compiles out ECC software crypto fallback

Use of the `WOLF_CRYPT_CB_ONLY_*` options requires disabling the examples. See [--disable-examples](#)

2.7.151 --enable-reproducible-build

Suppresses the binary jitter (timestamps and other non-functional metadata) to allow generation of bitwise-identical binary packages with identical hashes.

2.7.152 --enable-sys-ca-certs

Allows wolfSSL to use trusted system CA certificates for verification when `wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs()` is called, either by loading them into wolfSSL certificate manager, or by invoking system authentication APIs. See `wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs()` for more details.

2.8 Special Math Optimization Flags

2.8.1 --enable-fastmath

Enable FastMath implementation. Both FastMath and Big Integer library are disabled if Single-Precision (SP) math is enabled.

See `USE_FAST_MATH` and Big Integer Math Library sections.

2.8.2 --enable-fasthugemath

Enable fast math + huge code.

Enabling fasthugemath includes support for the FastMath library and greatly increases the code size by unrolling loops for popular key sizes during public key operations. Try using the benchmark utility before and after using fasthugemath to see if the slight speedup is worth the increased code size.

2.8.3 --enable-sp-math

Enable Single-Precision (SP) math implementation with restricted algorithm suite. Unsupported algorithms are disabled. Overrides --enable-sp, --enable-sp-math-all, --enable-fastmath and --enable-fasthugemath.

- Replaces the math implementation with that in sp_int.c
- A minimal implementation, turns on portions of sp_int.c but not all.
- MUST combine with -enable-sp to turn on the solutions in sp_x86_64.c or sp_arm.c etc (list of files below depending on the target system) to be able to perform RSA/ECC/DH operations.
- Not to be combined with -enable-sp-math-all (below)

FILE LIST (platform dependent, chosen by configure based on system specs or can be manually controlled when using a Makefile/IDE solution): sp_arm32.c sp_arm64.c sp_armthumb.c sp_cortexm.c sp_dsp32.c sp_x86_64.c sp_x86_64_asm.S sp_x86_64_asm.asm

2.8.4 --enable-sp-math-all

Enabled by default. Enable Single-Precision (SP) math implementation with full algorithm suite. Unsupported algorithms are enabled, but unoptimized. Overrides --enable-sp, --enable-fastmath and --enable-fasthugemath.

- Replaces the math implementation with that in sp_int.c
- A FULL implementation, does not depend on -enable-sp to work
- Can be combined with -enable-sp to allow use of the implementations written in portable c assembly (non-hardware specific assembly) in sp_c32.c for 32-bit or sp_c64.c for 64-bit when possible. The rest of the time (when not possible) the implementations in sp_int.c are used. The portable C assembly gives significant performance gains on targets that do not have hardware optimizations available.
- Not to be combined with -enable-sp-math (above)

NOTE: If you are using asymmetric cryptography with key length in bits [256, 384, 521, 1024, 2048, 3072, 4096], you should consider using -enable-sp-math option to get maximum performance with a larger footprint size.

2.8.5 --enable-sp-asm

Enable Single-Precision (SP) assembly implementation.

Can be used to enable Single-Precision performance improvements through assembly with Intel x86_64 and ARM architectures.

2.8.6 --enable-sp=OPT

Enable Single-Precision (SP) math for RSA, DH, and ECC to improve performance.

There are many possible values for OPT. Below is a list of ways to call enable-sp and the resulting macros that will be defined as a result. All of these can be combined in a coma separated list. For example, --enable-sp=ec256,ec384. The meaning of the macros that will be defined are defined above in the [wolfSSL's Proprietary Single Precision (SP) Math Support] section.

NOTE: 1) “--enable-sp=small --enable-sp-math” can be smaller than... 2) “--enable-sp-math-all=small”... as (1) only has implementations of specific key sizes while (2) has implementations to support all key sizes.

NOTE: This is for x86_64 and with no other configuration flags; your results may vary depending on your architectures and other configuration flags that you specify. For example, WOLFSSL_SP_384 and WOLFSSL_SP_4096 will only be enabled for Intel x86_64.

2.8.6.1 --enable-sp=no or --disable-sp No new macros defined. Equivalent of not using --enable-sp.

2.8.6.2 --enable-sp or --enable-sp=yes

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_DH
- WOLFSSL_SP_384
- WOLFSSL_SP_4096
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE

2.8.6.3 --enable-sp=small

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_DH
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC
- WOLFSSL_SP_4096
- WOLFSSL_SP_384
- WOLFSSL_SP_4096
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_384

2.8.6.4 --enable-sp=smallfast

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_DH
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC
- WOLFSSL_SP_4096
- WOLFSSL_SP_384
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL
- WOLFSSL_SP_4096
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_FAST_MODEXP

2.8.6.5 --enable-sp=ec256 or --enable-sp=p256 or --enable-sp=p256

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC

2.8.6.6 --enable-sp=smallec256 or --enable-sp=smallp256 or --enable-sp=small256

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL

2.8.6.7 --enable-sp=ec384 or --enable-sp=p384 or --enable-sp=384

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC
- WOLFSSL_SP_384
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_256

2.8.6.8 --enable-sp=smallec384 or --enable-sp=smallp384 or --enable-sp=small384

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC
- WOLFSSL_SP_384
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_256
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL

2.8.6.9 --enable-sp=ec1024 or --enable-sp=p1024 or --enable-sp=1024

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC
- WOLFSSL_SP_1024
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_256

2.8.6.10 --enable-sp=smallec1024 or --enable-sp=smallp1024 or --enable-sp=small1024

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_ECC
- WOLFSSL_SP_1024
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_256
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL

2.8.6.11 --enable-sp=2048

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_DH
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_3072

2.8.6.12 --enable-sp=small2048

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_DH
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_3072
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL

2.8.6.13 --enable-sp=rsa2048

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_3072

2.8.6.14 --enable-sp=smallrsa2048

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_3072
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL

2.8.6.15 --enable-sp=3072

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_DH
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_2048

2.8.6.16 --enable-sp=small3072

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_DH
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_2048
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL

2.8.6.17 --enable-sp=rsa3072

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_2048

2.8.6.18 --enable-sp=smallrsa3072

- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_2048
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL

2.8.6.19 --enable-sp=4096 or --enable-sp=+4096

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_DH
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_4096
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_2048
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_3072

2.8.6.20 --enable-sp=small4096

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_DH
- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_4096
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_2048
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_3072
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL

2.8.6.21 --enable-sp=rsa4096

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_4096
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_2048
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_3072

2.8.6.22 --enable-sp=smallrsa4096

- WOLFSSL_HAVE_SP_RSA
- WOLFSSL_SP_4096
- WOLFSSL_SP_LARGE_CODE
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_2048
- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_3072
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL

2.8.6.23 --enable-sp=nomalloc

- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_MALLOC

2.8.6.24 --enable-sp=nonblock

- WOLFSSL_SP_NO_MALLOC
- WOLFSSL_SP_NONBLOCK
- WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL

2.8.6.25 asm Combine with other algorithm options to indicate that assembly code is turned on for those options. For example, `--enable-sp=rsa2048,asm`.

2.9 Cross Compiling

Many users on embedded platforms cross compile wolfSSL for their environment. The easiest way to cross compile the library is to use the `./configure` system. It will generate a Makefile which can then be used to build wolfSSL.

When cross compiling, you'll need to specify the host to `./configure`, such as:

```
./configure --host=arm-linux
```

You may also need to specify the compiler, linker, etc. that you want to use:

```
./configure --host=arm-linux CC=arm-linux-gcc AR=arm-linux-ar RANLIB=arm-linux
```

There is a bug in the configure system which you might see when cross compiling and detecting user overriding malloc. If you get an undefined reference to `rpl_malloc` and/or `rpl_realloc`, please add the following to your `./configure` line:

```
ac_cv_func_malloc_0_nonnull=yes ac_cv_func_realloc_0_nonnull=yes
```

After correctly configuring wolfSSL for cross-compilation, you should be able to follow standard auto-conf practices for building and installing the library:

```
make
sudo make install
```

If you have any additional tips or feedback about cross compiling wolfSSL, please let us know at fact@wolfssl.com.

2.9.1 Example cross compile configure options for toolchain builds**2.9.1.1 armebv7-eabi-hf-glibc**

```
./configure --host=armeb-linux \
    CC=armeb-linux-gcc LD=armeb-linux-ld \
    AR=armeb-linux-ar \
    RANLIB=armeb-linux-ranlib \
```

```
CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -Os" \
CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.9.1.2 armv5-eabi-glibc

```
./configure --host=arm-linux \
    CC=arm-linux-gcc LD=arm-linux-ld \
    AR=arm-linux-ar \
    RANLIB=arm-linux-ranlib \
    CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -Os" \
    CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.9.1.3 armv6-eabi-hf-glibc

```
./configure --host=arm-linux \
    CC=arm-linux-gcc LD=arm-linux-ld \
    AR=arm-linux-ar \
    RANLIB=arm-linux-ranlib \
    CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -Os" \
    CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.9.1.4 armv7-eabi-hf-glibc

```
./configure --host=arm-linux \
    CC=arm-linux-gcc LD=arm-linux-ld \
    AR=arm-linux-ar \
    RANLIB=arm-linux-ranlib \
    CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -Os" \
    CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.9.1.5 armv7m-uclibc

```
./configure --enable-static --disable-shared --host=arm-linux
↪ CC=arm-linux-gcc \
    LD=arm-linux-ld AR=arm-linux-ar \
    RANLIB=arm-linux-ranlib \
    CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -Os" \
    CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.9.1.6 arm-none-eabi-gcc

```
./configure --host=arm-none-eabi \
    CC=arm-none-eabi-gcc LD=arm-none-eabi-ld \
    AR=arm-none-eabi-ar RANLIB=arm-none-eabi-ranlib \
    CFLAGS="-DNO_WOLFSSL_DIR \
    -DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -DNO_WRITEV \
    -mcpu=cortex-m4 -mthumb -Os \
    -specs=rdimon.specs" CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.9.1.7 mips32-glibc

```
./configure --host=mips-linux \
    CC=mips-linux-gcc LD=mips-linux-ld \
    AR=mips-linux-ar \
```

```
RANLIB=mips-linux-ranlib \
CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -Os" \
CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.9.1.8 PowerPc64le-Power8-Glibc

```
./configure --host=powerpc64le-buildroot-linux-gnu \
CC=powerpc64le-buildroot-linux-gnu-gcc \
LD=powerpc64le-buildroot-linux-gnu-ld \
AR=powerpc64le-buildroot-linux-gnu-ar \
RANLIB=powerpc64le-buildroot-linux-gnu-ranlib \
CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -Os" \
CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.9.1.9 x86-64-core-i7-glibc

```
./configure --host=x86_64-linux \
CC=x86_64-linux-gcc LD=x86_64-linux-ld \
AR=x86_64-linux-ar \
RANLIB=x86_64-linux-ranlib \
CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -Os" \
CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.9.1.10 x86-64-core-i7-musl

```
./configure --host=x86_64-linux \
CC=x86_64-linux-gcc LD=x86_64-linux-ld \
AR=x86_64-linux-ar \
RANLIB=x86_64-linux-ranlib \
CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -Os" \CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.9.1.11 x86-64-core-i7-uclibc

```
./configure --host=x86_64-linux \
CC=x86_64-linux-gcc LD=x86_64-linux-ld \
AR=x86_64-linux-ar \
RANLIB=x86_64-linux-ranlib \
CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_USER_IO -Os" \
CPPFLAGS="-I./"
```

2.10 Building Ports

wolfSSL has been ported to many environments and devices. A portion of these ports and accompanying documentation for them is located in the directory `wolfssl-X.X.X/IDE`, where X.X.X is the current wolfSSL version number. This directory also contains helpful information and code for IDE's used to build wolfSSL for the environments.

PORT Lists:

- Arduino
- LPCXPRESSO
- Wiced Studio
- CSBench
- SGX Windows and Linux

- These directories (`wolfssl/IDE/WIN-SGX` and `wolfssl/IDE/LINUX-SGX`) contain Makefiles for and Visual Studio solutions for building wolfSSL as a library to be used in an Intel SGX project.
- Hexagon
 - This directory (`wolfssl/IDE/HEXAGON`) contains a Makefile for building with the Hexagon tool chain. It can be used to build wolfSSL for offloading ECC verify operations to a DSP processor. The directory contains a README file to help with the steps required to build.
- Hexiwear
- NetBurner M68K
 - In the directory (`wolfssl/IDE/M68K`) there is a Makefile for building wolfSSL for a MCF5441X device using the Netburner RTOS.
- Renesas
 - This directory (`wolfssl/IDE/Renesas`) contains multiple builds for different Renesas devices. It also has example builds that demonstrate using hardware acceleration.
- XCode
- Eclipse
- Espressif
- IAR-EWARM
- Kinetis Design Studio (KDS)
- Rowley Crossworks ARM
- OpenSTM32
- RISC-V
- Zephyr
- Mynewt
- INTIME-RTOS

2.11 Building For NXP CAAM

2.11.1 i.MX8 (Linux)

2.11.1.1 Known Issues

- If exiting an open HSM key store session before closing up the HSM session (`wc_SECO_CloseHSM` and `wolfSSL_Cleanup` or `wolfCrypt_Cleanup`) the next time the NVM is started up it segfaults. A power cycle is needed to work around it.

2.11.1.2 Limitations Found

- AES operations with large inputs (i.e. 1 megabyte) fails with the SECO getting “Not enough space in shared memory”.
- After creating 2 keystores the attempt to create a 3rd will fail. To reset the keystores do `rm -rf /etc/seco_hsm` and power cycle the device.

2.11.1.3 Intro On i.MX8 devices there is a SECO hardware module available for heightened security. This module handles AES operations and key storage, limited ECC operations and key storage, and provides a RNG. wolfSSL has been expanded to make use of the SECO where possible. For some algorithms the CAAM on i.MX8 supports them but the SECO module does not yet. In these cases wolfSSL will make calls through `/dev/crypto` down to a Linux CAAM driver that creates jobs for the CAAM directly. There are some algorithms supported by default with the NXP Linux CAAM driver but not all algorithms that the CAAM supports. wolfSSL has expanded the Linux CAAM driver to add support for additional algorithms. To use both avenues of accessing the CAAM from the same application the “devId” associated with the different code paths can be set, either `WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID` or `WOLFSSL_SECO_DEVID`. These IDs are used when first initializing a structure to set which code path will be

used throughout the lifetime of the structure. If using software only then the default `INVALID_DEVID` should be set. The exception to this is SECO items that do not use the key store; TRNG, and Hashing.

Versions of software used:

- imx-seco-libs branch imx_5.4.24_2.1.0
- NXP “repo” tool and Yocto build. Documentation on Yocto setup is [here](#)
- wolfSSL 5.2.0 + (was developed after 5.2.0 release)

2.11.1.4 Supported Algorithms Supported algorithms, modes, and operations include:

- AES (ECB, CBC, CCM, GCM)
- AES CMAC
- SHA256, SHA384
- ECC 256/384 (keygen, sign, verify, ecdh)
- RSA 3072 (keygen, sign, verify)
- HMAC
- Curve25519
- TRNG

2.11.1.5 Building Image

2.11.1.5.1 “repo” Setup Setting up the NXP “repo” command tool was done on Ubuntu 18.04 LTS

```
sudo apt-get install gawk wget git-core diffstat unzip texinfo gcc-multilib
sudo apt-get install build-essential chrpath socat cpio python python3 python3
-pip
sudo apt-get install python3-pexpect xz-utils debianutils iputils-ping python3
-git
sudo apt-get install python3-jinja2 libegl1-mesa libsdl1.2-dev pylint3 xterm
curl
sudo apt-get install ca-certificates
```

```
mkdir ~/bin
curl https://storage.googleapis.com/git-repo-downloads/repo > ~/bin/repo
chmod a+x ~/bin/repo
export PATH=~/bin:$PATH
```

```
git config --global user.name "Your Git Name"
git config --global user.email "Your Email"
```

As of Jan 11, 2022 GitHub is no longer allowing unauthenticated git connections. NXP’s repo tool has not yet taken this into account at the time that this document was created (March, 2022). To work around this redirect `git://github.com/` to `https://github.com/` with the following command:

```
git config --global url."https://github.com/".insteadOf git://github.com/
```

Make the desired directory to build in, for example:

```
mkdir imx-yocto-bsp
cd imx-yocto-bsp/
```

After setting up NXP’s “repo” command tool, initialize and sync a directory with the desired version of Linux. In this case 5.4.24_2.1.0.

```
repo init -u https://source.codeaurora.org/external/imx/imx-manifest -b imx-
  linux-zeus -m imx-5.4.24-2.1.0.xml
repo sync
```

```
DISTRO=fsl-imx-wayland MACHINE=imx8qxp0mek source imx-setup-release.sh -b
  build-xwayland
```

2.11.1.5.2 Additional Yocto CAAM Layers Next download the CAAM driver expansion layers that will apply patches to cryptodev-module, cryptodev-linux, and to files in `linux-imx/drivers/crypto/caam/*`. The base blob and ECDSA (sign/verify/keygen) is located here (<https://source.codeaurora.org/external/imxsupport/imx>). The layer that expands that farther to have RSA black key, ECDH, and Curve25519 support is meta-imx-expand-caam. Place both of these directories into the sources directory next to the other existing meta-* directories.

```
#<assuming in the build-xwayland directory from previous command>
```

```
#<either clone the current work or open from a delivered zip>
```

```
git clone -b caam_expansion https://github.com/JacobBarthelmeh/imx_sec_apps
cp -r imx_sec_apps/meta-imx-ecdsa-sec ../sources/
cp -r imx_sec_apps/meta-imx-expand-caam ../sources/
```

```
# or
```

```
git clone https://source.codeaurora.org/external/imxsupport/imx_sec_apps.git
#(meta-imx-expand-caam comes from wolfSSL)
unzip meta-imx-expand-caam.zip
```

```
cp -r imx_sec_apps/meta-imx-ecdsa-sec ../sources/
mv meta-imx-expand-caam ../sources/
```

Add those layers to the build, ecdsa first, then the CAAM expansion.

```
vim conf/bblayers.conf
BBLAYERS += "${BSPDIR}/sources/meta-imx-ecdsa-sec"
BBLAYERS += "${BSPDIR}/sources/meta-imx-expand-caam"
```

Add the desired modules and libraries to the local conf file.

```
vim conf/local.conf
EXTRA_IMAGE_FEATURES_append = " dev-pkgs tools-sdk tools-debug
  ↪ ssh-server-openssh "
IMAGE_INSTALL_append = " cryptodev-module cryptodev-linux eckey "
```

In this build, we had added debugging tools and an SSH server, which are not necessary if looking to trim down on size. The important items to add are “cryptodev-module and cryptodev-linux”. “eckey” is a demo tool from NXP for encapsulating and decapsulating blobs.

[Optional] To add the auto loading of cryptodev module add the following line to `conf/local.conf`.

```
KERNEL_MODULE_AUTOLOAD += "cryptodev"
```

Otherwise the module will need to be loaded after each power cycle using “modprobe cryptodev”.

2.11.1.5.3 Build and Deploy To kick off the build of the image use the following command. Then if using an sdcard, flash it to the card.

```
bitbake core-image-base
```

```
cd tmp/deploy/images/imx8qpc0mek/
bzip2 core-image-base-imx8qpc0mek.sdcard.bz2 | sudo dd of=/dev/diskX bs=5m
```

Note: 5m is for Mac OS, use 5M for Linux. diskX should be replaced with the location of sdcard, i.e. disk2 on Mac or sdbX on Linux. Check to make sure of the sdcard disk number before executing. For use with building wolfssl/examples later export the install directory using the following:

```
export CRYPTODEV_DIR=`pwd`/tmp/sysroots-components/aarch64/cryptodev-linux/usr/
include/
```

To install the toolchain for cross compiling use the following Yocto command

```
bitbake meta-toolchain
sudo ./tmp/deploy/sdk/<version>.sh
```

2.11.1.6 Building NXP HSM

2.11.1.6.1 Build zlib Multiple ways to do this, one is to add it to the Yocto build one way is to build it using bitbake as follows.

```
cd build-xwayland
bitbake zlib
```

This places the results into the directory tmp/sysroots-components/aarch64/zlib/usr/

For use with building wolfssl/examples later export the install directory using the following:

```
export ZLIB_DIR=`pwd`/tmp/sysroots-components/aarch64/zlib/usr/
```

2.11.1.6.2 Build NXP HSM lib Download the NXP HSM library, and adjust the Makefile (or environment variables) in order to find the necessary zlib.

```
git clone https://github.com/NXP/imx-seco-libs.git
cd imx-seco-libs
git checkout imx_5.4.24_2.1.0
vim Makefile
```

```
CFLAGS = -O1 -Werror -fPIC -I$(ZLIB_DIR)/include -L$(ZLIB_DIR)/lib
```

```
then
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

For use with building wolfssl/examples later export the install directory using the following:

```
export HSM_DIR=`pwd`/export/usr/
```

Make install places the results in the subdirectory "export" by default.

2.11.1.7 Building wolfSSL

2.11.1.7.1 Building Using Autoconf If setting up the Yocto image with development tools then wolfSSL can be built directly on the system. For a more minimalistic approach cross compiling can be used. Debug messages can be enabled with `--enable-debug`. Extra debug messages specific to the SECO work can be enabled by defining the macro `DEBUG_SECO` and for the `/dev/crypto` calls `DEBUG_DEVCRYPTO`. The extra debug messages for both make use of `printf`, outputting on the std-out pipe. There are a couple key enable options for use with SECO. `--enable-caam=seco`, `--enable-devcrypto=seco`, `--with-seco=/hsm-lib/export`.

Example build with HSM SECO only (no devcrypto support for additional algorithms)

```
source /opt/fsl-imx-wayland/5.4-zeus/environment-setup-aarch64-poky-linux
```

```
# Install dependencies for building wolfSSL
sudo apt-get install autoconf automake libtool
```

```
./autogen.sh
./configure --host=aarch64-poky-linux --with-libz=$ZLIB_DIR
  ↳ --with-seco=$HSM_DIR \ --enable-caam=seco --enable-cmac --enable-aesgcm
  ↳ --enable-aesccm --enable-keygen \
CPPFLAGS="-DHAVE_AES_ECB"
make
```

Example building with HSM SECO and additional devcrypto support. The include path to `crypto/cryptodev.h` needs to be set.

```
./configure --host=aarch64-poky-linux --with-libz=$ZLIB_DIR
  ↳ --with-seco=$HSM_DIR \
--enable-caam=seco --enable-cmac --enable-aesgcm --enable-aesccm
  ↳ --enable-keygen \
CPPFLAGS="-DHAVE_AES_ECB -I$CRYPTODEV_DIR" --enable-devcrypto=seco \
--enable-curve25519
make
```

There are fail safes to error out early on `wolfCrypt_Init` / `wolfSSL_Init` function calls. One case is if the `cryptodev` module has not been loaded or does not have the support available for the desired operations. The other case where the init operation would fail is if the NXP HSM was not able to be set up. If the application is failing on initialization, adding `--enable-debug` to the wolfSSL build and the function call `wolfSSL_Debugging_ON()` before the initialization of wolfSSL will print out useful debug messages about why it is failing.

Example building with debug options turned on

```
./configure --host=aarch64-poky-linux --with-libz=$ZLIB_DIR
  ↳ --with-seco=$HSM_DIR \
--enable-caam=seco --enable-cmac --enable-aesgcm --enable-aesccm
  ↳ --enable-keygen \
CPPFLAGS="-DHAVE_AES_ECB -I$CRYPTODEV_DIR -DDEBUG_SECO -DDEBUG_DEVCRYPTO" \
--enable-devcrypto=seco --enable-curve25519
```

2.11.1.7.2 Building Using user_settings.h These are the macros that can be enabled for building without autotools:

CAAM

- `WOLFSSL_CAAM` - Main macro switch to enable CAAM support.
- `WOLF_CRYPTO_CB` - CAAM support makes use of crypto callbacks
- `WOLFSSL_SECO_CAAM` - Enable SECO HSM use with CAAM (AES-GCM is required and used as the algo for importing plain keys into the HSM).

- WOLFSSL_HASH_KEEP - When hashing with algos like SHA256 build up the message and send it to be hashed only on a call to Final.
- WOLFSSL_CAAM_ECC - Enable CAAM ECC support.
- WOLFSSL_CAAM_CMAC - Enable CAAM CMAC support.
- WOLFSSL_CAAM_CIPHER - Enable CAAM AES support.
- WOLFSSL_CAAM_HMAC - Enable CAAM HMAC support.
- WOLFSSL_CAAM_HASH - Enable CAAM hashing support such as SHA256.
- WOLFSSL_CAAM_CURVE25519 - Enable CAAM Curve25519 support.

cryptodev-linux

- WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO - Main macro switch to enable cryptodev-linux use.
- WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO_HMAC - Enable support of HMAC with cryptodev-linux.
- WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO_RSA - Enable support of RSA with cryptodev-linux.
- WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO_CURVE25519 - Enable support of Curve25519 with cryptodev-linux.
- WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO_ECDSA - Enable support of ECDSA with cryptodev-linux.
- WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO_HASH_KEEP - Enable support of storing up hashes with cryptodev-linux.

Additional files that need compiled for CAAM support are:

- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/caam/wolfcaam_aes.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/caam/wolfcaam_cmac.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/caam/wolfcaam_rsa.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/caam/wolfcaam_ecdsa.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/caam/wolfcaam_x25519.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/caam/wolfcaam_hash.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/caam/wolfcaam_hmac.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/caam/wolfcaam_init.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/caam/wolfcaam_seco.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/devcrypto/devcrypto_ecdsa.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/devcrypto/devcrypto_x25519.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/devcrypto/devcrypto_rsa.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/devcrypto/devcrypto_hmac.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/devcrypto/devcrypto_hash.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/devcrypto/devcrypto_aes.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/port/devcrypto/wc_devcrypto.c
- wolfssl/wolfcrypt/src/cryptocb.c

2.11.1.8 Examples

2.11.1.8.1 Running Testwolfcrypt The unit tests that are bundled with wolfSSL are located in wolfcrypt/test/test.c. An example of building and running the tests on the device would be the following. Note that this uses WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID so it is making use of the cryptodev module and not the NXP HSM library.

```
./configure --host=aarch64-poky-linux --with-libz=$ZLIB_DIR \
--with-seco=$HSM_DIR --enable-caam=seco --enable-cmac --enable-aesgcm \
--enable-aesccm --enable-keygen CPPFLAGS="-DHAVE_AES_ECB -I$CRYPTODEV_DIR" \
--enable-devcrypto=seco --enable-curve25519 --enable-sha224 --enable-static \
--disable-shared --disable-filesystem
make
```

```
scp wolfcrypt/test/testwolfcrypt root@192.168.0.14:/tmp
ssh root@192.168.0.14
root@imx8qpc0mek:~# /tmp/testwolfcrypt
```

```
wolfSSL version 5.2.0
-----
error      test passed!
MEMORY     test passed!
base64     test passed!
asn        test passed!
RANDOM      test passed!
MD5        test passed!
SHA        test passed!
SHA-224    test passed!
SHA-256    test passed!
SHA-384    test passed!
SHA-512    test passed!
SHA-3      test passed!
Hash       test passed!
HMAC-MD5   test passed!
HMAC-SHA   test passed!
HMAC-SHA224 test passed!
HMAC-SHA256 test passed!
HMAC-SHA384 test passed!
HMAC-SHA512 test passed!
HMAC-SHA3   test passed!
HMAC-KDF   test passed!
GMAC       test passed!
Chacha     test passed!
POLY1305   test passed!
ChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD test passed!
AES        test passed!
AES192     test passed!
AES256     test passed!
AES-GCM    test passed!
AES-CCM    test passed!
RSA        test passed!
DH         test passed!
PWDBASED   test passed!
ECC        test passed!
ECC buffer test passed!
CURVE25519 test passed!
CMAC       test passed!
COMPRESS   test passed!
logging    test passed!
time       test passed!
mutex      test passed!
memcb      test passed!
crypto callback test passed!
Test complete
Exiting main with return code: 0
root@imx8qpc0mek:~#
```

Additional examples are located in the wolfssl-examples repository under the caam/seco directory.

```
git clone https://github.com/wolfssl/wolfssl-examples
cd wolfssl-examples/caam/seco
make
```

2.11.1.8.2 Compiling Source Code [using user_settings.h] To build a single source file linking to wolfSSL the following commands could be used. Assuming that the env. variables from the previous steps are still set.

```
source /opt/fsl-imx-xwayland/5.4-zeus/environment-setup-aarch64-poky-linux
```

```
$CC -DWOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS -I /path/to/user_settings.h \
-I $CRYPTODEV_DIR -I $HSM_DIR/include -I ./wolfssl server-dtls.c \
libwolfssl.a $HSM_DIR/lib/hsm_lib.a $HSM_DIR/lib/seco_nvm_manager.a \
$ZLIB_DIR/lib/libz.a -lpthread -lm
```

2.11.1.9 API

2.11.1.9.1 API Added *List of additional API added*

- void wc_SECO_AesSetKeyID(Aes* aes, int keyId); This function is used to set a SECO key ID into an Aes structure. It should be called after the Aes structure has been initialized and before the structure gets used for encrypt/decrypt operations.
- int wc_SECO_AesGetKeyID(Aes* aes); A getter function for the SECO key ID set in the Aes structure.
- void wc_SECO_CMACSetKeyID(Cmac* cmac, int keyId); Similar to wc_SECO_AesSetKeyID but for Cmac structures.
- int wc_SECO_CMACGetKeyID(Cmac* cmac); Getter function for the SECO key ID set in the Cmac structure.
- int wc_SECO_OpenHSM(word32 keyStoreId, word32 nonce, word16 maxUpdates, byte flag); This function should be called before doing any operations that require the keystore. Such as ECC or AES operations. The first argument is the keystore ID, "nonce" is the specific 32bit sequence used when creating and unlocking an already existing keystore, "maxUpdates" sets the max number of times the key store can be updated, "flag" is used for optional flags and takes in whether or not the key store is being created. To create the HSM keystore the flag should be CAAM_KEYSTORE_CREATE otherwise to open an existing keystore or update it the flag should be CAAM_KEYSTORE_UPDATE.
- int wc_SECO_CloseHSM(void); This function must be called when done with the keystore and before calling wolfCrypt_Cleanup/wolfSSL_Cleanup. It closes down the currently open keystore.
- int wc_SECO_GenerateKey(int flags, int group, byte* out, int outSz, int keyType, int keyInfo, unsigned int* keyIdOut);
This function can be used for generating new keys in the SECO. For key generation the flag should be CAAM_GENERATE_KEY. For updating a key the flag should be CAAM_UPDATE_KEY. The keyId-Out argument is an in/out argument that gets populated on key creation and should be set as an input on key update. In the case of updating a key it should be a transient type and the group should be set to 0 for updating. Transient type is set as the keyInfo arg, possible options for keyInfo and KeyTypes are;
 - CAAM_KEY_TRANSIENT (keyInfo)
 - CAAM_KEY_PERSISTENT (keyInfo)
 - CAAM_KEYTYPE_ECDSA_P256 (keyType)
 - CAAM_KEYTYPE_ECDSA_P384 (keyType)
 - CAAM_KEYTYPE_AES128 (keyType)
- int wc_SECO_DeleteKey(unsigned int keyId, int group, int keyTypeInfo); Used to delete a key from the keystore.

2.11.1.9.2 Native wolfSSL API With CAAM Support This is a list of native wolfSSL API that now have CAAM support with the SECO build outlined in this documentation.

For generation of any AES encrypt and decrypt operations the key can be generated using the following process. Using `wc_SECO_GenerateKey(CAAM_GENERATE_KEY, groupID, pubOut, 0, CAAM_KEYTPE_AES128, CAAM_KEY_PERSISTENT, &keyIdOut);` where `groupID` is a specified group number and `pubOut` is a 32 byte buffer, and the variable `keyIdOut` gets set to a the new key ID generated. This new key ID generated can then be set in an Aes structure using `wc_SECO_AesSetKeyID(Aes, keyIdOut);`. Once the key ID has been set in the structure and the Aes structure has been initialized as a `WOLFSSL_SECO_DEVID` type it will use that key ID for all encrypt and decrypt operations.

AES (ECB/CBC)

Alternatively to generate AES ECB/CBC keys, if the Aes structure has been initialized with `WOLFSSL_SECO_DEVID` the function `wc_AesSetKey` can be called with a plain text key passed to it. The API `wc_AesSetKey` will then try to encrypt the key using the unique KEK and import it into the SECO HSM. If imported successfully, the value of 0 will be returned and the key ID will be set in the Aes structure.

- CBC encrypt would be done with `wc_AesCbcEncrypt`, decrypt with `wc_AesCbcDecrypt`.
- ECB encrypt would be done with `wc_AesEcbEncrypt`, decrypt with `wc_AesEcbDecrypt`.

Once finished with the Aes structure it must be free'd using `wc_AesFree(Aes);`.

AES-GCM

- GCM encrypt would be done with `wc_AesGcmEncrypt`, decrypt with `wc_AesGcmDecrypt`.

The AES-GCM encrypt function takes in the Aes structure, output buffer, input buffer, input buffer size, nonce, nonce size (required to be 12 bytes), MAC or known as tag, tag size (required to be 16 bytes), additional data, additional data size (4 bytes). On encryption the input buffer is encrypted and the tag buffer is filled with a created MAC.

For AES-GCM decrypt the function takes in the Aes structure, plain text output buffer, cipher text input buffer, input buffer size, nonce, nonce size (12 bytes), previously created tag from encryption call, tag buffer size, additional data, additional data size. On decryption the tag buffer is checked to verify the message's integrity.

Once finished with the Aes structure it must be free'd using `wc_AesFree(Aes);`.

AES-CCM

- CCM encrypt would be done with `wc_AesCcmEncrypt`, decrypt with `wc_AesCcmDecrypt`.

The AES-CCM encrypt function takes in the Aes structure, output buffer, input buffer, input buffer size, nonce, nonce size (required to be 12 bytes), MAC or known as tag, tag size (required to be 16 bytes), additional data, additional data size (0 bytes). The additional data buffer should be NULL and a size of 0 is required with the NXP HSM library. On encryption the input buffer is encrypted and the tag buffer is filled with a created MAC.

For AES-CCM decrypt the function takes in the Aes structure, plain text output buffer, cipher text input buffer, input buffer size, nonce, nonce size (12 bytes), previously created tag from encryption call, tag buffer size, additional data, additional data size. Similar to the encrypt function the additional data buffer should be NULL. On decryption the tag buffer is checked to verify the message's integrity.

Once finished with the Aes structure it must be free'd using `wc_AesFree(Aes);`.

AES CMAC

For AES CMAC operations the AES key can be generated using `wc_SECO_GenerateKey(CAAM_GENERATE_KEY, groupID, pubOut, 0, CAAM_KEYTPE_AES128, CAAM_KEY_PERSISTENT, &keyIdOut);` where `groupID` is a specified group number and `pubOut` is a 32 byte buffer, and the variable `keyIdOut` gets set to a the new key ID generated. This new key ID generated can then be set in an Aes structure using `wc_SECO_CMACESetKeyID(Cmac, keyIdOut);`. Once the key ID has been set in the structure and the Aes structure has been initialized as a `WOLFSSL_SECO_DEVID` type it will use that key ID for all encrypt and decrypt operations.

Since the HSM library is a single shot type, each call to `wc_CmacUpdate` stores up the input into an internal buffer. Then once `wc_CmacFinal` is called the whole buffer is passed on to the hardware for creating the MAC.

RSA

RSA operations make use of the `cryptodev-linux` module. This includes support for AES-ECB encrypted black private keys, which is the default when initialized with `WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID`.

Example of native wolfSSL API that would be used with the `cryptodev-linux` module is as follows:

```
wc_InitRsaKey_ex(key, heap-hint (can be NULL), WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID);
wc_MakeRsaKey(key, 3072, WC_RSA_EXPONENT, &rng);
wc_RsaSSL_Sign or wc_RsaPublicEncrypt
wc_RsaSSL_Verify or wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt
wc_FreeRsaKey(key)
```

ECC

ECC sign and verify operations can use either the `cryptodev-linux` module or the NXP HSM library. ECDH operations for creating a shared secret can only be done with the `cryptodev-linux` module.

For use with SECO (using the NXP HSM library) the dev ID flag of `WOLFSSL_SECO_DEVID` should be used when initializing the `ecc_key` structure. For use with the `cryptodev-linux` module the dev ID flag `WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID` should be used. After initialization with the function `wc_ecc_init_ec(key, heap-hint (can be NULL), dev ID)`; then both use cases follow the same function native wolfSSL function calls for sign and verify.

Example function calls after initialization of the `ecc_key` structure would be:

```
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, ECC_P256_KEYSIZE, key);
wc_ecc_sign_hash(hash, hashSz, sigOut, sigOutSz, &rng, key);
wc_ecc_verify_hash(sig, sigSz, hash, hashSz, &result, key);
```

And with the `cryptodev-linux` module (`WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID`) the ECDH function can be used:

```
wc_ecc_shared_secret(keyA, keyB, sharedSecret, sharedSecretSz);
```

Hash (Sha256, Sha384, HMAC)

SHA256 and SHA384 operations use the NXP HSM library. HMAC operations make use of the `cryptodev-linux` module.

By default SHA operations try to make use of the NXP HSM library, but explicitly set them to the dev ID `WOLFSSL_SECO_DEVID` can be used.

```
wc_InitSha256_ex(sha256, heap-hint, WOLFSSL_SECO_DEVID);
wc_InitSha384_ex(sha384, heap-hint, WOLFSSL_SECO_DEVID);
```

Because the NXP HSM library supports a single shot operation for hashing, each call to “update” will store the buffer until a “final” function is called and then pass the whole buffer on to the hardware for creating the hash digest.

Where HMAC makes use of the `cryptodev-linux` the `Hmac` structure should be initialized using the dev ID `WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID`.

```
wc_HmacInit(hmac, heap-hint, WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID);
```

It then can be used like it typically would be with native wolfSSL API:

```
wc_HmacSetKey(hmac, hash-type, key, keySz);
wc_HmacUpdate(hmac, input, inputSz);
wc_HmacFinal(hmac, digestOut);
```

Curve25519

Curve25519 point multiplication is done using the cryptodev-linux module and should be initialized with the dev ID WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID for use with the hardware.

Example API calls would be as follows:

```
wc_curve25519_init_ex(key, heap-hint, WOLFSSL_CAAM_DEVID);
wc_curve25519_make_key(&rng, CURVE25519_KEYSIZE, key);
wc_curve25519_shared_secret(key, keyB, sharedSecretOut, sharedSecretOutSz);
```

RNG

TRNG for seeding the wolfSSL HASH-DRBG makes use of the NXP HSM library. This is compiled in to the wolfcrypt/src/random.c file when wolfSSL is built with `-enable-caam=seco`. All RNG initializations in wolfSSL will make use of the TRNG for seeding. Standard RNG API calls would be as follows:

```
wc_InitRng(rng);
wc_RNG_GenerateBlock(rng, output, outputSz);
wc_FreeRng(rng);
```

2.11.2 i.MX8 (QNX)

<Documentation available, not inserted here yet @TODO>

2.11.3 i.MX6 (QNX)

<Documentation available, not inserted here yet @TODO>

2.11.4 IMXRT1170 (FreeRTOS)

Example IDE Setup for use with IMXRT1170 can be found in the directory IDE/MCUEXPRESSO/RT1170

2.11.4.1 Build Steps

- Open MCUEXPRESSO and set the workspace to wolfssl/IDE/MCUEXPRESSO/RT1170
- File -> Open Projects From File System... -> Directory : and set the browse to wolfssl/IDE/MCUEXPRESSO/RT1170 directory then click "select directory"
- Select wolfssl_cm7, wolfcrypt_test_cm7, CSR_example, PKCS7_example
- Right click the projects -> SDK Management -> Refresh SDK Components and click "yes"
- increase the size of configTOTAL_HEAP_SIZE in FreeRTOSConfig.h to be 60240 for CSR and PKCS7 example and around 100000 for wolfcrypt_test_cm7
- (note board files need to be recreated this can be done by creating a new project that has the same settings and copying over the generated board/* files)
- Build the projects

2.11.4.2 Expanding RT1170 CAAM Driver The files RT1170/fsl_caam_h.patch and RT1170/fsl_caam_c.patch include changes to the existing NXP CAAM driver for use with creating/opening Blobs and generating and using ECC black keys.

To apply the patches first create a project that has the caam driver. This will generate the base fsl_caam.c and fsl_caam.h in the drivers directory. (i.e PKCS7_example_cm7/drivers/fsl_caam.{c,h}) . Once the base files are generated then 'cd' to the drivers directory and apply the patch (cd PKCS7_example_cm7/drivers/ && patch -p1 < ../fsl_caam_c.patch && patch -p1 < ../fsl_caam_h.patch)

In the patch for `fsl_caam.h` there are macros defined for both the ECC and Blob expansion (`CAAM_ECC_EXPANSION` and `CAAM_BLOB_EXPANSION`). When wolfSSL code finds that these macros are defined (the patch has been applied) then it tries to compile in use of the expanded driver.

2.11.4.3 WOLFSSL_HAVE_ERROR_QUEUE Enables an OpenSSL-compatible error queue for storing and retrieving error information via `ERR_get_error()` and related functions.

2.11.4.4 WOLFSSL_HAVE_CERT_SERVICE Enables certificate service callbacks for custom certificate handling during the TLS handshake.

2.11.4.5 WOLFSSL_HEAP_TEST Enables heap-related testing utilities for verifying memory allocation behavior in wolfSSL.

2.11.4.6 WOLFSSL_NO_OPENSSL_RAND_CB Disables OpenSSL RAND callback compatibility. Prevents the RNG from being overridden via OpenSSL-style `RAND_set_rand_method()` callbacks.

2.11.4.7 WOLFSSL_NO_REALLOC Disables use of `realloc()`. All buffer resizing will be done via `malloc() + memcpy() + free()` instead.

2.11.4.8 WOLFSSL_DEBUG_DTLS Enables debug logging for DTLS-specific operations including retransmission, epoch management, and record processing.

3 Getting Started

3.1 General Description

wolfSSL, formerly CyaSSL, is about 10 times smaller than yaSSL, and up to 20 times smaller than OpenSSL when using the compile options described in [Chapter 2](#). User benchmarking and feedback also reports dramatically better performance from wolfSSL vs. OpenSSL in the vast majority of standard SSL operations.

For instructions on the build process please see [Chapter 2](#).

3.2 Testsuite

The testsuite program is designed to test the ability of wolfSSL and its cryptography library, wolfCrypt, to run on the system.

wolfSSL needs all examples and tests to be run from the wolfSSL home directory. This is because it finds certs and keys from ./certs. To run testsuite, execute:

```
./testsuite/testsuite.test
```

Or when using autoconf:

```
make test
```

On *nix or Windows the examples and testsuite will check to see if the current directory is the source directory and if so, attempt to change to the wolfSSL home directory. This should work in most setup cases, if not, just use the first method above and specify the full path.

On a successful run you should see output like this, with additional output for unit tests and cipher suite tests:

```
-----  
wolfSSL version 4.8.1  
-----  
error      test passed!  
MEMORY     test passed!  
base64     test passed!  
base16     test passed!  
asn        test passed!  
RANDOM      test passed!  
MD5        test passed!  
SHA        test passed!  
SHA-224    test passed!  
SHA-256    test passed!  
SHA-384    test passed!  
SHA-512    test passed!  
SHA-3      test passed!  
Hash       test passed!  
HMAC-MD5   test passed!  
HMAC-SHA   test passed!  
HMAC-SHA224 test passed!  
HMAC-SHA256 test passed!  
HMAC-SHA384 test passed!  
HMAC-SHA512 test passed!  
HMAC-SHA3  test passed!  
HMAC-KDF   test passed!  
GMAC       test passed!
```



```

Chacha    test passed!
POLY1305  test passed!
ChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD test passed!
AES       test passed!
AES192    test passed!
AES256    test passed!
AES-GCM   test passed!
RSA       test passed!
DH        test passed!
PWDBASED  test passed!
OPENSSL   test passed!
OPENSSL (EVP MD) passed!
OPENSSL (PKEY0) passed!
OPENSSL (PKEY1) passed!
OPENSSL (EVP Sign/Verify) passed!
ECC       test passed!
logging   test passed!
mutex     test passed!
memcb     test passed!
Test complete
Alternate cert chain used
  issuer : /C=US/ST=Montana/L=Bozeman/O=Sawtooth/OU=Consulting/CN=www.wolfssl.
          com/emailAddress=facts@wolfssl.com
  subject: /C=US/ST=Montana/L=Bozeman/O=wolfSSL/OU=Support/CN=www.wolfssl.com/
          emailAddress=facts@wolfssl.com
  altname = example.com
Alternate cert chain used
  issuer : /C=US/ST=Montana/L=Bozeman/O=wolfSSL_2048/OU=Programming-2048/CN=www
          .wolfssl.com/emailAddress=facts@wolfssl.com
  subject: /C=US/ST=Montana/L=Bozeman/O=wolfSSL_2048/OU=Programming-2048/CN=www
          .wolfssl.com/emailAddress=facts@wolfssl.com
  altname = example.com
  serial number:01
SSL version is TLSv1.2
SSL cipher suite is TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
SSL signature algorithm is RSA-SHA256
SSL curve name is SECP256R1
Session timeout set to 500 seconds
Client Random : serial number:f1:5c:99:43:66:3d:96:04
SSL version is TLSv1.2
SSL cipher suite is TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
SSL signature algorithm is RSA-SHA256
SSL curve name is SECP256R1
1DC16A2C0D3AC49FC221DD5B8346B7B38CB9899B7A402341482183Server Random : 1679
  E50DBBBB3DB88C90F600C4C578F4F5D3CEAEC9B16BCCA215C276B448
  765A1385611D6A
Client message: hello wolfssl!
I hear you fa shizzle!
sending server shutdown command: quit!
client sent quit command: shutting down!
ciphers = TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256:TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384:TLS13-CHACHA20-
          POLY1305-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:
          ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-
          AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-RSA-

```

```

AES256-GCM-SHA384: ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256: ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256: ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384: ECDHE-RSA-
AES128-SHA256: ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256: ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384: ECDHE-ECDSA-
-AES256-SHA384: ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305: ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:
DHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305: ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305-OLD: ECDHE-ECDSA-
CHACHA20-POLY1305-OLD: DHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305-OLD
33bc1a4570f4f1abccd5c48aace529b01a42ab51293954a297796e90d20970f0  input
33bc1a4570f4f1abccd5c48aace529b01a42ab51293954a297796e90d20970f0  /tmp/output-
gNQWZL

```

All tests passed!

This indicates that everything is configured and built correctly. If any of the tests fail, make sure the build system was set up correctly. Likely culprits include having the wrong endianness or not properly setting the 64-bit type. If you've set anything to the non-default settings try removing those, rebuilding wolfSSL, and then re-testing.

3.3 Client Example

You can use the client example found in `examples/client` to test wolfSSL against any SSL server. To see a list of available command line runtime options, run the client with the `--help` argument:

```
./examples/client/client --help
```

Which returns:

```

wolfSSL client 4.8.1 NOTE: All files relative to wolfSSL home dir
Max RSA key size in bits for build is set at : 4096
-? <num>      Help, print this usage
              0: English, 1: Japanese
--help        Help, in English
-h <host>      Host to connect to, default 127.0.0.1
-p <num>      Port to connect on, not 0, default 11111
-v <num>      SSL version [0-4], SSLv3(0) - TLS1.3(4)), default 3
-V            Prints valid ssl version numbers, SSLv3(0) - TLS1.3(4)
-l <str>      Cipher suite list (: delimited)
-c <file>      Certificate file, default ./certs/client-cert.pem
-k <file>      Key file, default ./certs/client-key.pem
-A <file>      Certificate Authority file, default ./certs/ca-cert.pem
-Z <num>      Minimum DH key bits, default 1024
-b <num>      Benchmark <num> connections and print stats
-B <num>      Benchmark throughput using <num> bytes and print stats
-d            Disable peer checks
-D            Override Date Errors example
-e            List Every cipher suite available,
-g            Send server HTTP GET
-u            Use UDP DTLS, add -v 2 for DTLSv1, -v 3 for DTLSv1.2 (default)
-m            Match domain name in cert
-N            Use Non-blocking sockets
-r            Resume session
-w            Wait for bidirectional shutdown
-M <prot>     Use STARTTLS, using <prot> protocol (smtp)
-f            Fewer packet/group messages
-x            Disable client cert/key loading
-X            Driven by eXternal test case
-j            Use verify callback override

```

```

-n          Disable Extended Master Secret
-H <arg>    Internal tests [defCipherList, exitWithRet, verifyFail,
              useSupCurve,
                      loadSSL, disallowETM]
-J          Use HelloRetryRequest to choose group for KE
-K          Key Exchange for PSK not using (EC)DHE
-I          Update keys and IVs before sending data
-y          Key Share with FFDHE named groups only
-Y          Key Share with ECC named groups only
-1 <num>    Display a result by specified language.
              0: English, 1: Japanese
-2          Disable DH Prime check
-6          Simulate WANT_WRITE errors on every other IO send
-7          Set minimum downgrade protocol version [0-4] SSLv3(0) - TLS1.3(4)

```

To test against example.com:443 try the following. This is using wolfSSL compiled with the --enable-opensslextra and --enable-supportedcurves build options:

```
./examples/client/client -h example.com -p 443 -d -g
```

Which returns:

Alternate cert chain used

```

issuer : /C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert TLS RSA SHA256 2020 CA1
subject: /C=US/ST=California/L=Los Angeles/O=Internet Corporation for
Assigned Names and Numbers/CN=www.example.org

```

```

altname = www.example.net
altname = www.example.edu
altname = www.example.com
altname = example.org
altname = example.net
altname = example.edu
altname = example.com
altname = www.example.org

```

```
serial number:0f:be:08:b0:85:4d:05:73:8a:b0:cc:e1:c9:af:ee:c9
```

SSL version is TLSv1.2

SSL cipher suite is TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256

SSL curve name is SECP256R1

Session timeout set to 500 seconds

Client Random : 20640

```
B8131D8E542646D395B362354F9308057B1624C2442C0B5FCDD064BFE29
```

SSL connect ok, sending GET...

HTTP/1.0 200 OK

Accept-Ranges: bytes

Content-Type: text/html

Date: Thu, 14 Oct 2021 16:50:28 GMT

Last-Modified: Thu, 14 Oct 2021 16:45:10 GMT

Server: ECS (nyb/1D10)

Content-Length: 94

Connection: close

This tells the client to connect to (-h) example.com on the HTTPS port (-p) of 443 and sends a generic (-g) GET request. The (-d) option tells the client not to verify the server. The rest is the initial output from the server that fits into the read buffer.

If no command line arguments are given, then the client attempts to connect to the localhost on the

wolfSSL default port of 11111. It also loads the client certificate in case the server wants to perform client authentication.

The client is able to benchmark a connection when using the `-b <num>` argument. When used, the client attempts to connect to the specified server/port the argument number of times and gives the average time in milliseconds that it took to perform `SSL_connect()`. For example:

```
./examples/client/client -b 100 -h example.com -p 443 -d
```

Returns:

```
wolfSSL_connect avg took: 296.417 milliseconds
```

If you'd like to change the default host from localhost, or the default port from 11111, you can change these settings in `/wolfssl/test.h`. The variables `wolfSSLIP` and `wolfSSLPort` control these settings. Re-build all of the examples including testsuite when changing these settings otherwise the test programs won't be able to connect to each other.

By default, the wolfSSL example client tries to connect to the specified server using TLS 1.2. The user is able to change the SSL/TLS version which the client uses by passing the `-v` command line option. The following values are available for this option:

- `-v 0` - SSL 3.0 (disabled by default)
- `-v 1` - TLS 1.0
- `-v 2` - TLS 1.1
- `-v 3` - TLS 1.2 (selected by default)
- `-v 4` - TLS 1.3

A common error users see when using the example client is -188:

```
wolfSSL_connect error -188, ASN no signer error to confirm failure
wolfSSL error: wolfSSL_connect failed
```

This is typically caused by the wolfSSL client not being able to verify the certificate of the server it is connecting to. By default, the wolfSSL client loads the yaSSL test CA certificate as a trusted root certificate. This test CA certificate will not be able to verify an external server certificate which was signed by a different CA. As such, to solve this problem, users either need to turn off verification of the peer (server), using the `-d` option:

```
./examples/client/client -h myhost.com -p 443 -d
```

Or load the correct CA certificate into the wolfSSL client using the `-A` command line option:

```
./examples/client/client -h myhost.com -p 443 -A serverCA.pem
```

3.4 Server Example

The server example demonstrates a simple SSL server that optionally performs client authentication. Only one client connection is accepted and then the server quits. The client example in normal mode (no command line arguments) will work just fine against the example server, but if you specify command line arguments for the client example, then a client certificate isn't loaded and the `wolfSSL_connect()` will fail (unless client cert check is disabled using the `-d` option). The server will report an error "`-245, peer didn't send cert`". Like the example client, the server can be used with several command line arguments as well:

```
./examples/server/server --help
```

Which returns:

```
server 4.8.1 NOTE: All files relative to wolfSSL home dir
-? <num>      Help, print this usage
```

```

                                0: English, 1: Japanese
--help      Help, in English
-p <num>    Port to listen on, not 0, default 11111
-v <num>    SSL version [0-4], SSLv3(0) - TLS1.3(4)), default 3
-l <str>    Cipher suite list (: delimited)
-c <file>   Certificate file,          default ./certs/server-cert.pem
-k <file>   Key file,                  default ./certs/server-key.pem
-A <file>   Certificate Authority file, default ./certs/client-cert.pem
-R <file>   Create Ready file for external monitor default none
-D <file>   Diffie-Hellman Params file, default ./certs/dh2048.pem
-Z <num>    Minimum DH key bits,       default 1024
-d          Disable client cert check
-b          Bind to any interface instead of localhost only
-s          Use pre Shared keys
-u          Use UDP DTLS, add -v 2 for DTLSv1, -v 3 for DTLSv1.2 (default)
-f          Fewer packet/group messages
-r          Allow one client Resumption
-N          Use Non-blocking sockets
-S <str>    Use Host Name Indication
-w          Wait for bidirectional shutdown
-x          Print server errors but do not close connection
-i          Loop indefinitely (allow repeated connections)
-e          Echo data mode (return raw bytes received)
-B <num>    Benchmark throughput using <num> bytes and print stats
-g          Return basic HTML web page
-C <num>    The number of connections to accept, default: 1
-H <arg>    Internal tests [defCipherList, exitWithRet, verifyFail,
            useSupCurve,
                                loadSSL, disallowETM]
-U          Update keys and IVs before sending
-K          Key Exchange for PSK not using (EC)DHE
-y          Pre-generate Key Share using FFDHE_2048 only
-Y          Pre-generate Key Share using P-256 only
-F          Send alert if no mutual authentication
-2          Disable DH Prime check
-1 <num>    Display a result by specified language.
                                0: English, 1: Japanese
-6          Simulate WANT_WRITE errors on every other IO send
-7          Set minimum downgrade protocol version [0-4]  SSLv3(0) - TLS1.3(4)

```

3.5 EchoServer Example

The echoserver example sits in an endless loop waiting for an unlimited number of client connections. Whatever the client sends the echoserver echoes back. Client authentication isn't performed so the example client can be used against the echoserver in all 3 modes. Four special commands aren't echoed back and instruct the echoserver to take a different action.

1. quit - If the echoserver receives the string "quit" it will shutdown.
2. break If the echoserver receives the string "break" it will stop the current session but continue handling requests. This is particularly useful for DTLS testing.
3. printstats - If the echoserver receives the string "printstats" it will print out statistics for the session cache.
4. GET - If the echoserver receives the string "GET" it will handle it as an http get and send back a simple page with the message "greeting from wolfSSL". This allows testing of various TLS/SSL

clients like Safari, IE, Firefox, gnutls, and the like against the echoserver example.

The output of the echoserver is echoed to stdout unless NO_MAIN_DRIVER is defined. You can redirect output through the shell or through the first command line argument. To create a file named output.txt with the output from the echoserver run:

```
./examples/echoserver/echoserver output.txt
```

3.6 EchoClient Example

The echoclient example can be run in interactive mode or batch mode with files. To run in interactive mode and write 3 strings “hello”, “wolfssl”, and “quit” results in:

```
./examples/echoclient/echoclient
hello
hello
wolfssl
wolfssl
quit
sending server shutdown command: quit!
```

To use an input file, specify the filename on the command line as the first argument. To echo the contents of the file input.txt issue:

```
./examples/echoclient/echoclient input.txt
```

If you want the result to be written out to a file, you can specify the output file name as an additional command line argument. The following command will echo the contents of file input.txt and write the result from the server to output.txt:

```
./examples/echoclient/echoclient input.txt output.txt
```

The testsuite program does just that, but hashes the input and output files to make sure that the client and server were getting/sending the correct and expected results.

3.7 Benchmark

Many users are curious about how the wolfSSL embedded SSL library will perform on a specific hardware device or in a specific environment. Because of the wide variety of different platforms and compilers used today in embedded, enterprise, and cloud-based environments, it is hard to give generic performance calculations across the board.

To help wolfSSL users and customers in determining SSL performance for wolfSSL / wolfCrypt, a benchmark application is provided which is bundled with wolfSSL. wolfSSL uses the wolfCrypt cryptography library for all crypto operations by default. Because the underlying crypto is a very performance-critical aspect of SSL/TLS, our benchmark application runs performance tests on wolfCrypt’s algorithms.

The benchmark utility located in wolfcrypt/benchmark (./wolfcrypt/benchmark/benchmark) may be used to benchmark the cryptographic functionality of wolfCrypt. Typical output may look like the following (in this output, several optional algorithms/ciphers were enabled including ECC, SHA-256, SHA-512, AES-GCM, AES-CCM, and Camellia):

```
./wolfcrypt/benchmark/benchmark
```

```
-----
wolfSSL version 4.8.1
-----
```

```
wolfCrypt Benchmark (block bytes 1048576, min 1.0 sec each)
```

RNG 20.94	105 MB took 1.004 seconds,	104.576 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-128-CBC-enc 7.12	310 MB took 1.008 seconds,	307.434 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-128-CBC-dec 7.56	290 MB took 1.002 seconds,	289.461 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-192-CBC-enc 8.35	265 MB took 1.010 seconds,	262.272 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-192-CBC-dec 9.24	240 MB took 1.013 seconds,	236.844 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-256-CBC-enc 9.22	240 MB took 1.011 seconds,	237.340 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-256-CBC-dec 9.48	235 MB took 1.018 seconds,	230.864 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-128-GCM-enc 13.83	160 MB took 1.011 seconds,	158.253 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-128-GCM-dec 13.90	160 MB took 1.016 seconds,	157.508 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-192-GCM-enc 14.91	150 MB took 1.022 seconds,	146.815 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-192-GCM-dec 15.16	150 MB took 1.039 seconds,	144.419 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-256-GCM-enc 17.12	130 MB took 1.017 seconds,	127.889 MB/s Cycles per byte =
AES-256-GCM-dec 16.10	140 MB took 1.030 seconds,	135.943 MB/s Cycles per byte =
GMAC Table 4-bit 6.83	321 MB took 1.002 seconds,	320.457 MB/s Cycles per byte =
CHACHA 5.22	420 MB took 1.002 seconds,	419.252 MB/s Cycles per byte =
CHA-POLY 6.72	330 MB took 1.013 seconds,	325.735 MB/s Cycles per byte =
MD5 3.36	655 MB took 1.007 seconds,	650.701 MB/s Cycles per byte =
POLY1305 1.47	1490 MB took 1.002 seconds,	1486.840 MB/s Cycles per byte =
SHA 3.93	560 MB took 1.004 seconds,	557.620 MB/s Cycles per byte =
SHA-224 9.22	240 MB took 1.011 seconds,	237.474 MB/s Cycles per byte =
SHA-256 8.93	250 MB took 1.020 seconds,	245.081 MB/s Cycles per byte =
SHA-384 5.79	380 MB took 1.005 seconds,	377.963 MB/s Cycles per byte =
SHA-512 5.80	380 MB took 1.007 seconds,	377.260 MB/s Cycles per byte =
SHA3-224 5.74	385 MB took 1.009 seconds,	381.679 MB/s Cycles per byte =
SHA3-256 6.11	360 MB took 1.004 seconds,	358.583 MB/s Cycles per byte =
SHA3-384 8.27	270 MB took 1.020 seconds,	264.606 MB/s Cycles per byte =
SHA3-512 12.06	185 MB took 1.019 seconds,	181.573 MB/s Cycles per byte =

```

HMAC-MD5          665 MB took 1.004 seconds,  662.154 MB/s Cycles per byte =
    3.31
HMAC-SHA          590 MB took 1.004 seconds,  587.535 MB/s Cycles per byte =
    3.73
HMAC-SHA224       240 MB took 1.018 seconds,  235.850 MB/s Cycles per byte =
    9.28
HMAC-SHA256       245 MB took 1.013 seconds,  241.805 MB/s Cycles per byte =
    9.05
HMAC-SHA384       365 MB took 1.006 seconds,  362.678 MB/s Cycles per byte =
    6.04
HMAC-SHA512       365 MB took 1.009 seconds,  361.674 MB/s Cycles per byte =
    6.05
PBKDF2            30 KB took 1.000 seconds,   29.956 KB/s Cycles per byte =
  74838.56
RSA      2048 public    18400 ops took 1.004 sec, avg 0.055 ms, 18335.019 ops
/sec
RSA      2048 private    300 ops took 1.215 sec, avg 4.050 ms, 246.891 ops/
sec
DH       2048 key gen    1746 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.573 ms, 1745.991 ops/
sec
DH       2048 agree      900 ops took 1.060 sec, avg 1.178 ms, 849.210 ops/
sec
ECC [      SECP256R1] 256 key gen      901 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 1.110
ms, 900.779 ops/sec
ECDHE [      SECP256R1] 256 agree      1000 ops took 1.105 sec, avg 1.105
ms, 904.767 ops/sec
ECDSA [      SECP256R1] 256 sign        900 ops took 1.022 sec, avg 1.135
ms, 880.674 ops/sec
ECDSA [      SECP256R1] 256 verify     1300 ops took 1.012 sec, avg 0.779
ms, 1284.509 ops/sec
Benchmark complete

```

This is especially useful for comparing the public key speed before and after changing the math library. You can test the results using the normal math library (`./configure`), the fastmath library (`./configure --enable-fastmath`), and the fasthugemath library (`./configure --enable-fasthugemath`).

For more details and benchmark results, please refer to the wolfSSL Benchmarks page: <https://www.wolfssl.com/docs/benchmarks>

3.7.1 Relative Performance

Although the performance of individual ciphers and algorithms will depend on the host platform, the following graph shows relative performance between wolfCrypt's ciphers. These tests were conducted on a Macbook Pro (OS X 10.6.8) running a 2.2 GHz Intel Core i7.

If you want to use only a subset of ciphers, you can customize which specific cipher suites and/or ciphers wolfSSL uses when making an SSL/TLS connection. For example, to force 128-bit AES, add the following line after the call to `wolfSSL_CTX_new(SSL_CTX_new)`:

```
wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(ctx, "AES128-SHA");
```

3.7.2 Benchmarking Notes

1. The processors native register size (32 vs 64-bit) can make a big difference when doing 1000+ bit public key operations.

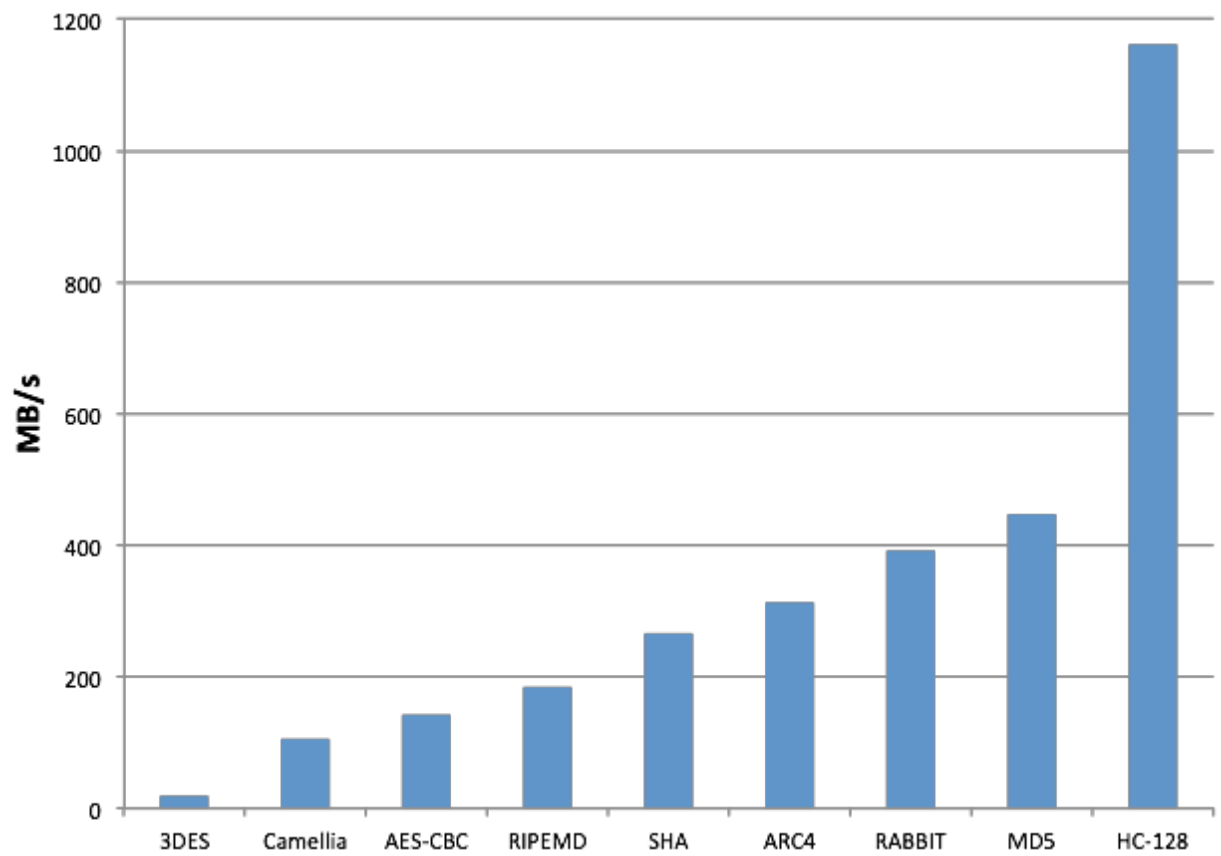


Figure 1: Benchmark

2. **keygen** (`--enable-keygen`) will allow you to also benchmark key generation speeds when running the benchmark utility.
3. **fastmath** (`--enable-fastmath`) reduces dynamic memory usage and speeds up public key operations. If you are having trouble building on 32-bit platform with fastmath, disable shared libraries so that PIC isn't hogging a register (also see notes in the README):

```
./configure --enable-fastmath --disable-shared
make clean
make
```

Note: doing a `make clean` is good practice with wolfSSL when switching configure options.

4. By default, fastmath tries to use assembly optimizations if possible. If assembly optimizations don't work, you can still use fastmath without them by adding `TFM_NO_ASM` to `CFLAGS` when building wolfSSL:

```
./configure --enable-fastmath C_EXTRA_FLAGS="-DTFM_NO_ASM"
```

5. Using fasthugemath can try to push fastmath even more for users who are not running on embedded platforms:

```
./configure --enable-fasthugemath
```

6. With the default wolfSSL build, we have tried to find a good balance between memory usage and performance. If you are more concerned about one of the two, please refer back to [Build Options](#) for additional wolfSSL configuration options.
7. **Bulk Transfers:** wolfSSL by default uses 128 byte I/O buffers since about 80% of SSL traffic falls within this size and to limit dynamic memory use. It can be configured to use 16K buffers (the maximum SSL size) if bulk transfers are required.

3.7.3 Benchmarking on Embedded Systems

There are several build options available to make building the benchmark application on an embedded system easier. These include:

3.7.3.1 BENCH_EMBEDDED Enabling this define will switch the benchmark application from using Megabytes to using Kilobytes, therefore reducing the memory usage. By default, when using this define, ciphers and algorithms will be benchmarked with 25kB. Public key algorithms will only be benchmarked over 1 iteration (as public key operations on some embedded processors can be fairly slow). These can be adjusted in `benchmark.c` by altering the variables `numBlocks` and `times` located inside the `BENCH_EMBEDDED` define.

3.7.3.2 USE_CERT_BUFFERS_1024 Enabling this define will switch the benchmark application from loading test keys and certificates from the file system and instead use 1024-bit key and certificate buffers located in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfssl/certs_test.h`. It is useful to use this define when an embedded platform has no filesystem (used with `NO_FILESYSTEM`) and a slow processor where 2048-bit public key operations may not be reasonable.

3.7.3.3 USE_CERT_BUFFERS_2048 Enabling this define is similar to `USE_CERT_BUFFERS_1024` except that 2048-bit key and certificate buffers are used instead of 1024-bit ones. This define is useful when the processor is fast enough to do 2048-bit public key operations but when there is no filesystem available to load keys and certificates from files.

3.8 Changing a Client Application to Use wolfSSL

This section will explain the basic steps needed to add wolfSSL to a client application, using the wolfSSL native API. For a server explanation, please see [Changing a Server Application to Use wolfSSL](#). A more complete walk-through with example code is located in the SSL Tutorial in Chapter 11. If you want more information about the OpenSSL compatibility layer, please see [OpenSSL Compatibility](#).

1. Include the wolfSSL header:

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

2. Initialize wolfSSL and the WOLFSSL_CTX. You can use one WOLFSSL_CTX no matter how many WOLFSSL objects you end up creating. You'll just need to load CA certificates to verify the server you are connecting to. Basic initialization looks like:

```
wolfSSL_Init();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
if ((ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_client_method())) == NULL)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "wolfSSL_CTX_new error.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
if (wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(ctx, "./ca-cert.pem", 0) !=
    ↪ SSL_SUCCESS) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Error loading ./ca-cert.pem,"
        " please check the file.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

3. Create the WOLFSSL object after each TCP connect and associate the file descriptor with the session:

```
/*after connecting to socket fd*/
WOLFSSL* ssl;
if ((ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx)) == NULL) {
    fprintf(stderr, "wolfSSL_new error.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
wolfSSL_set_fd(ssl, fd);
```

4. Change all calls from `read()` (or `recv()`) to `wolfSSL_read()` so:

```
result = read(fd, buffer, bytes);
```

becomes:

```
result = wolfSSL_read(ssl, buffer, bytes);
```

5. Change all calls from `write()` (or `send()`) to `wolfSSL_write()` so:

```
result = write(fd, buffer, bytes);
```

becomes

```
result = wolfSSL_write(ssl, buffer, bytes);
```

6. You can manually call `wolfSSL_connect()` if it hasn't taken place yet.

7. Error checking. Each `wolfSSL_read()` call will return the number of bytes written upon success, 0 upon connection closure, and -1 for an error, just like `read()` and `write()`. In the event of an error you can use two calls to get more information about the error:

```
char errorString[80];
int err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, 0);
wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, errorString);
```

If you are using non-blocking sockets, you can test for `errno` `EAGAIN/EWOULDBLOCK` or more correctly you can test the specific error code returned by `wolfSSL_get_error()` for `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`.

8. Cleanup. After each WOLFSSL object is done being used you can free it up by calling:

```
wolfSSL_free(ssl);
```

When you are completely done using SSL/TLS altogether you can free the WOLFSSL_CTX object by calling:

```
wolfSSL_CTX_free(ctx);
wolfSSL_Cleanup();
```

For an example of a client application using wolfSSL, see the client example located in the `<wolf-ssl-root>/examples/client.c` file.

3.9 Changing a Server Application to Use wolfSSL

This section will explain the basic steps needed to add wolfSSL to a server application using the wolfSSL native API. For a client explanation, please see [Changing a Client Application to Use wolfSSL](#). A more complete walk-through, with example code, is located in the [SSL Tutorial](#) chapter.

1. Follow the instructions above for a client, except change the client method call in step 2 to a server one, so:

```
wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_client_method());
```

becomes:

```
wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_server_method());
```

or even:

```
wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfSSLv23_server_method());
```

To allow SSLv3 and TLSv1+ clients to connect to the server.

2. Add the server's certificate and key file to the initialization in step 5 above:

```
if (wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file(ctx, "./server-cert.pem",
    ↪ SSL_FILETYPE_PEM) != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Error loading ./server-cert.pem,"
        " please check the file.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
if (wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file(ctx, "./server-key.pem",
    ↪ SSL_FILETYPE_PEM) != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Error loading ./server-key.pem,"
        " please check the file.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

It is possible to load certificates and keys from buffers as well if there is no filesystem available. In this case, see the `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer()` API documentation, linked here, for more information.

For an example of a server application using wolfSSL, see the server example located in the <wolf-ssl_root>/examples/server.c file.

4 Features

wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) supports the C programming language as a primary interface, but also supports several other host languages, including Java, PHP, Perl, and Python (through a [SWIG](#) interface). If you have interest in hosting wolfSSL in another programming language that is not currently supported, please contact us.

This chapter covers some of the features of wolfSSL in more depth, including Stream Ciphers, AES-NI, IPv6 support, SSL Inspection (Sniffer) support, and more.

4.1 Features Overview

For an overview of wolfSSL features, please reference the wolfSSL product webpage: <https://www.wolfssl.com/products/wolfssl>

4.2 Protocol Support

wolfSSL supports **SSL 3.0**, **TLS (1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)**, and **DTLS (1.0, 1.2, 1.3)**. You can easily select a protocol to use by using one of the following functions (as shown for either the client or server). wolfSSL does not support SSL 2.0, as it has been insecure for several years. The client and server functions below change slightly when using the OpenSSL compatibility layer. For the OpenSSL-compatible functions, please see [OpenSSL Compatibility](#).

4.2.1 Server Functions

- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method()` - DTLS 1.0
- `wolfDTLSv1_2_server_method()` - DTLS 1.2
- `wolfSSLv3_server_method()` - SSL 3.0
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method()` - TLS 1.0
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method()` - TLS 1.1
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method()` - TLS 1.2
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method()` - TLS 1.3
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method()` - Use highest possible version from SSLv3 - TLS 1.2

wolfSSL supports robust server downgrade with the `wolfSSLv23_server_method()` function. See [Robust Client and Server Downgrade](#) for details.

4.2.2 Client Functions

- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method()` - DTLS 1.0
- `wolfDTLSv1_2_client_method_ex()` - DTLS 1.2
- `wolfSSLv3_client_method()` - SSL 3.0
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method()` - TLS 1.0
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method()` - TLS 1.1
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method()` - TLS 1.2
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method()` - TLS 1.3
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method()` - Use highest possible version from SSLv3 - TLS 1.2

wolfSSL supports robust client downgrade with the `wolfSSLv23_client_method()` function. See [Robust Client and Server Downgrade](#) for details.

For details on how to use these functions, please see the [Getting Started](#) chapter. For a comparison between SSL, TLS, and DTLS, please see Appendix A.

4.2.3 Robust Client and Server Downgrade

Both wolfSSL clients and servers have robust version downgrade capability. If a specific protocol version method is used on either side, then only that protocol version will be negotiated or an error will be returned. For example, if a client that uses TLS 1.0 tries to connect to an SSL 3.0 only server, then the connection will fail; likewise, connecting to a TLS 1.1 server will fail as well.

To resolve this issue, a client that uses the `wolfSSLv23_client_method()` function will support the highest protocol version supported by the server by downgrading if necessary. In this case, the client will be able to connect to a server running TLS 1.0 - TLS 1.3 (or a subset or superset that includes SSL 3.0 depending on which protocol versions are configured in wolfSSL). The only versions it can't connect to are SSL 2.0 which has been insecure for years, and SSL 3.0 which has been disabled by default.

Similarly, a server using the `wolfSSLv23_server_method()` function can handle clients supporting protocol versions from TLS 1.0 - TLS 1.3. A wolfSSL server can't accept a connection from SSLv2 because no security is provided.

4.2.4 IPv6 Support

If you are an adopter of IPv6 and want to use an embedded SSL implementation then you may have been wondering if wolfSSL supports IPv6. The answer is yes, we do support wolfSSL running on top of IPv6.

wolfSSL was designed as IP neutral, and will work with both IPv4 and IPv6, but the current test applications default to IPv4 (so as to apply to a broader range of systems). To change the test applications to IPv6, use the `-enable-ipv6` option while building wolfSSL.

Further information on IPv6 can be found here:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6>.

4.2.5 DTLS

wolfSSL has support for DTLS ("Datagram" TLS) for both client and server. The current supported versions are DTLS 1.0, 1.2, and 1.3.

The TLS protocol was designed to provide a secure transport channel across a **reliable** medium (such as TCP). As application layer protocols began to be developed using UDP transport (such as SIP and various electronic gaming protocols), a need arose for a way to provide communications security for applications which are delay sensitive. This need led to the creation of the DTLS protocol.

Many people believe the difference between TLS and DTLS is the same as TCP vs. UDP. This is incorrect. UDP has the benefit of having no handshake, no tear-down, and no delay in the middle if something gets lost (compared with TCP). DTLS on the other hand, has an extended SSL handshake and tear-down and must implement TCP-like behavior for the handshake. In essence, DTLS reverses the benefits that are offered by UDP in exchange for a secure connection.

DTLS can be enabled when building wolfSSL by using the `--enable-dtls` build option.

4.2.6 LWIP (Lightweight Internet Protocol)

wolfSSL supports the lightweight internet protocol implementation out of the box. To use this protocol all you need to do is define `WOLFSSL_LWIP` or navigate to the `settings.h` file and uncomment the line:

```
/*#define WOLFSSL_LWIP*/
```

The focus of lwIP is to reduce RAM usage while still providing a full TCP stack. That focus makes lwIP great for use in embedded systems, an area where wolfSSL is an ideal match for SSL/TLS needs.

4.2.7 TLS Extensions

A list of TLS extensions supported by wolfSSL and the RFC corresponding to each extension:

RFC	Extension	wolfSSL Type
6066	Server Name Indication	TLSX_SERVER_NAME
6066	Maximum Fragment Length Negotiation	TLSX_MAX_FRAGMENT_LENGTH
6066	Truncated HMAC	TLSX_TRUNCATED_HMAC
6066	Status Request	TLSX_STATUS_REQUEST
7919	Supported Groups	TLSX_SUPPORTED_GROUPS
5246	Signature Algorithm	TLSX_SIGNATURE_ALGORITHMS
7301	Application Layer Protocol Negotiation	TLSX_APPLICATION_LAYER_PROTOCOL
6961	Multiple Certificate Status Request	TLSX_STATUS_REQUEST_V2
5077	Session Ticket	TLSX_SESSION_TICKET
5746	Renegotiation Indication	TLSX_RENEGOTIATION_INFO
8446	Key Share	TLSX_KEY_SHARE
8446	Pre Shared Key	TLSX_PRE_SHARED_KEY
8446	PSK Key Exchange Modes	TLSX_PSK_KEY_EXCHANGE_MODES
8446	Early Data	TLSX_EARLY_DATA
8446	Cookie	TLSX_COOKIE
8446	Supported Versions	TLSX_SUPPORTED_VERSIONS
8446	Post Handshake Authorization	TLSX_POST_HANDSHAKE_AUTH

4.3 Cipher Support

4.3.1 Cipher Suite Strength and Choosing Proper Key Sizes

To see what ciphers are currently being used you can call the method: `wolfSSL_get_ciphers()`.

This function will return the currently enabled cipher suites.

Cipher suites come in a variety of strengths. Because they are made up of several different types of algorithms (authentication, encryption, and message authentication code (MAC)), the strength of each varies with the chosen key sizes.

There can be many methods of grading the strength of a cipher suite - the specific method used seems to vary between different projects and companies and can include things such as symmetric and public key algorithm key sizes, type of algorithm, performance, and known weaknesses.

NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) makes recommendations on choosing an acceptable cipher suite by providing comparable algorithm strengths for varying key sizes of each. The NIST Special Publication, [SP800-57](#), states how two algorithms can be compared:

Two algorithms are considered to be of comparable strength for the given key sizes (X and Y) if the amount of work needed to “break the algorithms” or determine the keys (with the given key sizes) is approximately the same using a given resource. The security strength of an algorithm for a given key size is traditionally described in terms of the amount of work it takes to try all keys for a symmetric algorithm with a key size of “X” that has no shortcut attacks (i.e., the most efficient attack is to try all possible keys).

The following two tables are based off of both Table 2 (pg. 56) and Table 4 (pg. 59) from [NIST SP800-57](#), and shows comparable security strength between algorithms as well as a strength measurement (based off of NIST’s suggested algorithm security lifetimes using bits of security).

Note: In the following table “L” is the size of the public key for finite field cryptography (FFC), “N” is the size of the private key for FFC, “k” is considered the key size for integer factorization cryptography (IFC), and “f” is considered the key size for elliptic curve cryptography.

Bits of Security	Symmetric Key Algorithms	FFC Key Size (DSA, DH, etc.)	IFC Key Size (RSA, etc.)	ECC Key Size (ECDSA, etc.)	Description
80	2TDEA, etc.	L = 1024, N = 160	k = 1024	f = 160-223	Security good through 2010
128	AES-128, etc.	L = 3072, N = 256	k = 3072	f = 256-383	Security good through 2030
192	AES-192, etc.	L = 7680, N = 384	k = 7680	f = 384-511	Long Term Protection
256	AES-256, etc.	L = 15360, N = 512	k = 15360	f = 512+	Secure for the foreseeable future

Using this table as a guide, to begin to classify a cipher suite, we categorize it based on the strength of the symmetric encryption algorithm. In doing this, a rough grade classification can be devised to classify each cipher suite based on bits of security (only taking into account symmetric key size):

- **LOW** - bits of security smaller than 128 bits
- **MEDIUM** - bits of security equal to 128 bits
- **HIGH** - bits of security larger than 128 bits

Outside of the symmetric encryption algorithm strength, the strength of a cipher suite will depend greatly on the key sizes of the key exchange and authentication algorithm keys. The strength is only as good as the cipher suite's weakest link.

Following the above grading methodology (and only basing it on symmetric encryption algorithm strength), wolfSSL 2.0.0 currently supports a total of 0 LOW strength cipher suites, 12 MEDIUM strength cipher suites, and 8 HIGH strength cipher suites – as listed below. The following strength classification could change depending on the chosen key sizes of the other algorithms involved. For a reference on hash function security strength, see Table 3 (pg. 56) of [NIST SP800-57](#).

In some cases, you will see ciphers referenced as “**EXPORT**” ciphers. These ciphers originated from the time period in US history (as late as 1992) when it was illegal to export software with strong encryption from the United States. Strong encryption was classified as “Munitions” by the US Government (under the same category as Nuclear Weapons, Tanks, and Ballistic Missiles). Because of this restriction, software being exported included “weakened” ciphers (mostly in smaller key sizes). In the current day, this restriction has been lifted, and as such, EXPORT ciphers are no longer a mandated necessity.

4.3.2 Supported Cipher Suites

The following cipher suites are supported by wolfSSL. A cipher suite is a combination of authentication, encryption, and message authentication code (MAC) algorithms which are used during the TLS or SSL

handshake to negotiate security settings for a connection.

Each cipher suite defines a key exchange algorithm, a bulk encryption algorithm, and a message authentication code algorithm (MAC). The **key exchange algorithm** (RSA, DSS, DH, EDH) determines how the client and server will authenticate during the handshake process. The **bulk encryption algorithm** (DES, 3DES, AES, ARC4), including block ciphers and stream ciphers, is used to encrypt the message stream. The **message authentication code (MAC) algorithm** (MD2, MD5, SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-512, RIPEMD) is a hash function used to create the message digest.

The table below matches up to the cipher suites (and categories) found in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfssl/internal.h` (starting at about line 1097). If you are looking for a cipher suite which is not in the following list, please contact us to discuss getting it added to wolfSSL.

ECC cipher suites:

- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_DH_anon_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA256
- TLS_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA384
- TLS_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA
- SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
- SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
- SSL_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
- TLS_ECDHE_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_NULL_SHA

Static ECC cipher suites:

- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA

- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384

Blake2b cipher suites:

- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_B2B256
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_B2B256

SHA-256 cipher suites:

- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA256

SHA-384 cipher suites:

- TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
- TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA384

AES-GCM cipher suites:

- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
- TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384

ECC AES-GCM cipher suites:

- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384

AES-CCM cipher suites:

- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM_8
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM_8
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM_8
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM_8
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CCM
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CCM
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CCM_8
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CCM_8
- TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CCM

- TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CCM

Camellia cipher suites:

- TLS_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA256

ChaCha cipher suites:

- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_PSK_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
- TLS_PSK_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_OLD_POLY1305_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_OLD_POLY1305_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_OLD_POLY1305_SHA256

Renegotiation Indication Extension Special Suite:

- TLS_EMPTY_RENEGOTIATION_INFO_SCSV

4.3.3 AEAD Suites

wolfSSL supports AEAD suites, including AES-GCM, AES-CCM, and CHACHA-POLY1305. The big difference between these AEAD suites and others is that they authenticate the encrypted data with any additional cleartext data. This helps with mitigating man in the middle attacks that result in having data tampered with. AEAD suites use a combination of a block cipher (or more recently also a stream cipher) algorithm combined with a tag produced by a keyed hash algorithm. Combining these two algorithms is handled by the wolfSSL encrypt and decrypt process which makes it easier for users. All that is needed for using a specific AEAD suite is simply enabling the algorithms that are used in a supported suite.

4.3.4 Block and Stream Ciphers

wolfSSL supports the **AES**, **DES**, **3DES**, and **Camellia** block ciphers and the **RC4**, and **CHACHA20** stream ciphers. AES, DES, 3DES, RC4, and ChaCha20 are enabled by default. Camellia can be enabled when building wolfSSL with the `--enable-camellia` build option. The default mode of AES is CBC mode. To enable GCM or CCM mode with AES, use the `--enable-aesgcm` and `--enable-aesccm` build options. Please see the examples for usage and the [wolfCrypt Usage Reference](#) for specific usage information.

While SSL uses RC4 as the default stream cipher, it has been obsoleted due to compromise. Recently wolfSSL added ChaCha20. While RC4 is about 11% more performant than ChaCha, RC4 is generally considered less secure than ChaCha. ChaCha can put up very nice times of its own with added security as a tradeoff.

To see a comparison of cipher performance, visit the wolfSSL Benchmark web page, located here: <https://www.wolfssl.com/docs/benchmarks>.

4.3.4.1 What's the Difference? A block cipher has to be encrypted in chunks that are the block size for the cipher. For example, AES has a block size of 16 bytes. So if you're encrypting a bunch of small, 2 or 3 byte chunks back and forth, over 80% of the data is useless padding, decreasing the speed of the encryption/decryption process and needlessly wasting network bandwidth to boot. Basically, block ciphers are designed for large chunks of data, have block sizes requiring padding, and use a fixed, unvarying transformation.

Stream ciphers work well for large or small chunks of data. They are suitable for smaller data sizes because no block size is required. If speed is a concern, stream ciphers are your answer, because they use a simpler transformation that typically involves an xor'd keystream. So if you need to stream media, encrypt various data sizes including small ones, or have a need for a fast cipher then stream ciphers are your best bet.

4.3.5 Hashing Functions

wolfSSL supports several different hashing functions, including **MD2**, **MD4**, **MD5**, **SHA-1**, **SHA-2** (SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512), **SHA-3** (BLAKE2), and **RIPEMD-160**. Detailed usage of these functions can be found in the wolfCrypt Usage Reference, [Hash Functions](#).

4.3.6 Public Key Options

wolfSSL supports the **RSA**, **ECC**, **DSA/DSS** and **DH** public key options, with support for **EDH** (Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman) on the wolfSSL server. Detailed usage of these functions can be found in the wolfCrypt Usage Reference, [Public Key Cryptography](#).

4.3.6.1 ML-KEM, ML-DSA ML-KEM (Module Lattice Key Encapsulation Mechanism) is a NIST-standardized, lattice-based post-quantum algorithm derived from Kyber. It enables two parties to establish a shared key over an insecure channel using a key encapsulation mechanism, protecting against both classical and quantum adversaries.

ML-DSA (Module Lattice Digital Signature Algorithm) is a NIST-standardized, lattice-based post-quantum digital signature scheme derived from Dilithium. It enables a sender to produce a verifiable signature that proves the origin and integrity of a message.

Both ML-KEM and ML-DSA are public-key algorithms designed to resist cryptographically relevant quantum computers. They are part of NIST's Post-Quantum Cryptography standards (FIPS 203 and FIPS 204) and can be deployed today, often in hybrid form, to prepare for the post-quantum era.

4.3.7 ECC Support

wolfSSL has support for Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) including but not limited to: ECDH-ECDSA, ECDHE-ECDSA, ECDH-RSA, ECDHE-PSK and ECDHE-RSA.

wolfSSL's ECC implementation can be found in the `<wolfssl_root>/wolfssl/wolfcrypt/ecc.h` header file and the `<wolfssl_root>/wolfcrypt/src/ecc.c` source file.

Supported cipher suites are shown in the table above. ECC is disabled by default on non x86_64 builds, but can be turned on when building wolfSSL with the HAVE_ECC define or by using the autoconf system:

```
./configure --enable-ecc
make
make check
```

When `make check` runs, note the numerous cipher suites that wolfSSL checks (if `make check` doesn't produce a list of cipher suites run `./testsuite/testsuite.test` on its own). Any of these cipher

suites can be tested individually, e.g., to try ECDH-ECDSA with AES256-SHA, the example wolfSSL server can be started like this:

```
./examples/server/server -d -l ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA -c
↪ ./certs/server-ecc.pem -k ./certs/ecc-key.pem
```

(-d) disables client cert check while (-l) specifies the cipher suite list. (-c) is the certificate to use and (-k) is the corresponding private key to use. To have the client connect try:

```
./examples/client/client -A ./certs/server-ecc.pem
```

where (-A) is the CA certificate to use to verify the server.

4.3.8 PKCS Support

PKCS (Public Key Cryptography Standards) refers to a group of standards created and published by RSA Security, Inc. wolfSSL has support for **PKCS #1, PKCS #3, PKCS #5, PKCS #7, PKCS #8, PKCS #9, PKCS #10, PKCS #11, and PKCS #12**.

Additionally, wolfSSL also provides support for RSA-Probabilistic Signature Scheme (PSS), which is standardized as part of PKCS #1.

4.3.8.1 PKCS #5, PBKDF1, PBKDF2, PKCS #12 PKCS #5 is a password-based key derivation method which combines a password, a salt, and an iteration count to generate a password-based key. wolfSSL supports both PBKDF1 and PBKDF2 key derivation functions. A key derivation function produces a derived key from a base key and other parameters (such as the salt and iteration count as explained above). PBKDF1 applies a hash function (MD5, SHA1, etc) to derive keys, where the derived key length is bounded by the length of the hash function output. With PBKDF2, a pseudorandom function is applied (such as HMAC-SHA-1) to derive the keys. In the case of PBKDF2, the derived key length is unbounded.

wolfSSL also supports the PBKDF function from PKCS #12 in addition to PBKDF1 and PBKDF2. The function prototypes look like this:

```
int PBKDF2(byte* output, const byte* passwd, int pLen,
           const byte* salt, int sLen, int iterations,
           int kLen, int hashType);

int PKCS12_PBKDF(byte* output, const byte* passwd, int pLen,
                 const byte* salt, int sLen, int iterations,
                 int kLen, int hashType, int purpose);
```

output contains the derived key, passwd holds the user password of length pLen, salt holds the salt input of length sLen, iterations is the number of iterations to perform, kLen is the desired derived key length, and hashType is the hash to use (which can be MD5, SHA1, or SHA2).

If you are using ./configure to build wolfssl, the way to enable this functionality is to use the option **--enable-pwdbased**

A full example can be found in <wolfSSL Root>/wolfcrypt/test.c. More information can be found on PKCS #5, PBKDF1, and PBKDF2 from the following specifications:

PKCS#5, PBKDF1, PBKDF2: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2898>

4.3.8.2 PKCS #8 PKCS #8 is designed as the Private-Key Information Syntax Standard, which is used to store private key information - including a private key for some public-key algorithm and set of attributes.

The PKCS #8 standard has two versions which describe the syntax to store both encrypted private keys and non-encrypted keys. wolfSSL supports both unencrypted and encrypted PKCS #8. Supported formats include PKCS #5 version 1 - version 2, and PKCS#12. Types of encryption available include DES, 3DES, RC4, and AES.

PKCS#8: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5208>

4.3.8.3 PKCS #7 PKCS #7 is designed to transfer bundles of data whether as an enveloped certificate or unencrypted but signed string of data. The functionality is turned on by using the enable option (`--enable-pkcs7`) or by using the macro HAVE_PKCS7. Note that degenerate cases are allowed by default as per the RFC having an empty set of signers. To toggle allowing degenerate cases on and off the function `wc_PKCS7_AllowDegenerate()` can be called.

Supported features include:

- Degenerate bundles
- KARI, KEKRI, PWRI, ORI, KTRI bundles
- Detached signatures
- Compressed and Firmware package bundles
- Custom callback support
- Limited streaming capability

4.3.8.3.1 PKCS #7 Callbacks Additional callbacks and supporting functions were added to allow for a user to choose their keys after the PKCS7 bundle has been parsed. For unwrapping the CEK the function `wc_PKCS7_SetWrapCEKCb()` can be called. The callback set by this function gets called in the case of KARI and KEKRI bundles. The keyID or SKID gets passed from wolfSSL to the user along with the originator key in the case of KARI. After the user unwraps the CEK with their KEK the decrypted key to be used should then be passed back to wolfSSL. An example of this can be found in the wolfssl-examples repository in the file `signedData-EncryptionFirmwareCB.c`.

An additional callback was added for decryption of PKCS7 bundles. For setting a decryption callback function the API `wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCb()` can be used. To set a user defined context the API `wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCtx()` should be used. This callback will get executed on calls to `wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedData()`.

4.3.8.3.2 PKCS #7 Streaming Stream oriented API for PKCS7 decoding gives the option of passing inputs in smaller chunks instead of all at once. By default the streaming functionality with PKCS7 is on. To turn off support for streaming PKCS7 API the macro NO_PKCS7_STREAM can be defined. An example of doing this with autotools would be `./configure --enable-pkcs7 CFLAGS=-DNO_PKCS7_STREAM`.

For streaming when decoding/verifying bundles the following functions are supported:

1. `wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedData()`
2. `wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData()`
3. `wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData_ex()`
4. `wc_PKCS7_DecodeEnvelopedData()`
5. `wc_PKCS7_DecodeAuthEnvelopedData()`

Note: that when calling `wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData_ex` it is expected that the argument `pkiMsg-Footer` is the full buffer. The internal structure only supports streaming of one buffer, which in this case would be `pkiMsgHeader`.

4.3.9 Forcing the Use of a Specific Cipher

By default, wolfSSL will pick the “best” (highest security) cipher suite that both sides of the connection can support. To force a specific cipher, such as 128 bit AES, add something similar to:

```
wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(ctx, "AES128-SHA");
```

after the call to `wolfSSL_CTX_new()` so that you have:

```
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);  
wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(ctx, "AES128-SHA");
```

4.3.10 OpenQuantumSafe’s liboqs Integration

Please see the appendix [Experimenting with Post-Quantum Cryptography](#) in this document for more details.

4.4 Hardware Accelerated Crypto

wolfSSL is able to take advantage of several hardware accelerated (or “assisted”) crypto functionalities in various processors and chips. The following sections explain which technologies wolfSSL supports out-of-the-box.

4.4.1 AES-NI

AES is a key encryption standard used by governments worldwide, which wolfSSL has always supported. Intel has released a new set of instructions that is a faster way to implement AES. wolfSSL is the first SSL library to fully support the new instruction set for production environments.

Essentially, Intel and AMD have added AES instructions at the chip level that perform the computationally-intensive parts of the AES algorithm, boosting performance. For a list of Intel’s chips that currently have support for AES-NI, you can look here:

<https://ark.intel.com/search/advanced/?s=t&AESTech=true>

We have added the functionality to wolfSSL to allow it to call the instructions directly from the chip, instead of running the algorithm in software. This means that when you’re running wolfSSL on a chipset that supports AES-NI, you can run your AES crypto 5-10 times faster!

If you are running on an AES-NI supported chipset, enable AES-NI with the `--enable-aesni` build option. To build wolfSSL with AES-NI, GCC 4.4.3 or later is required to make use of the assembly code. wolfSSL supports the ASM instructions on AMD processors using the same build options.

References and further reading on AES-NI, ordered from general to specific, are listed below. For information about performance gains with AES-NI, please see the third link to the Intel Software Network page.

- [AES \(Wikipedia\)](#)
- [AES-NI \(Wikipedia\)](#)
- [AES-NI \(Intel Software Network page\)](#)

AES-NI will accelerate the following AES cipher modes: AES-CBC, AES-GCM, AES-CCM-8, AES-CCM, and AES-CTR. AES-GCM is further accelerated with the use of the 128-bit multiply function added to the Intel chips for the GHASH authentication.

4.4.2 STM32F2

wolfSSL is able to use the STM32F2 hardware-based cryptography and random number generator through the STM32F2 Standard Peripheral Library.

For necessary defines, see the `WOLFSSL_STM32F2` define in `settings.h`. The `WOLFSSL_STM32F2` define enables STM32F2 hardware crypto and RNG support by default. The defines for enabling these individually are `STM32F2_CRYPT0` (for hardware crypto support) and `STM32F2_RNG` (for hardware RNG support).

Documentation for the STM32F2 Standard Peripheral Library can be found in the following document: https://www.st.com/internet/com/TECHNICAL_RESOURCES/TECHNICAL_LITERATURE/USER_MANUAL/DM00023896.pdf

4.4.3 Cavium NITROX

wolfSSL has support for Marvell (previously Cavium) NITROX (<https://www.marvell.com/products/security-solutions.html>). To enable Marvell NITROX support when building wolfSSL use the following configure option:

```
./configure --with-cavium=/home/user/cavium/software
```

Where the `--with-cavium=**` option is pointing to your licensed cavium/software directory. Since Cavium doesn't build a library wolfSSL pulls in the `cavium_common.o` file which gives a libtool warning about the portability of this. Also, if you're using the github source tree you'll need to remove the `-Wredundant-decls` warning from the generated Makefile because the cavium headers don't conform to this warning.

Currently wolfSSL supports Cavium RNG, AES, 3DES, RC4, HMAC, and RSA directly at the crypto layer. Support at the SSL level is partial and currently just does AES, 3DES, and RC4. RSA and HMAC are slower until the Cavium calls can be utilized in non-blocking mode. The example client turns on cavium support as does the crypto test and benchmark. Please see the `HAVE_CAVIUM` define.

4.4.4 ESP32-WROOM-32

wolfSSL is able to use the ESP32-WROOM-32 hardware-based cryptography.

For necessary defines, see the `WOLFSSL_ESPWR00M32` define in `settings.h`. The `WOLFSSL_ESPWR00M32` define enables ESP32-WROOM-32 hardware crypto and RNG support by default. Currently wolfSSL supports RNG, AES, SHA and RSA primitive at the crypt layer. The example projects including TLS server/client, wolfCrypt test and benchmark can be found at `/examples/protocols` directory in ESP-IDF after deploying files.

4.4.5 ESP8266

Unlike the ESP32, there's no hardware-based cryptography available for the ESP8266. See the `WOLFSSL_ESP8266` define in `user_settings.h` or use `./configure CFLAGS="-DWOLFSSL_ESP8266"` to compile for the embedded ESP8266 target.

4.4.6 EFR32

wolfSSL is able to use the EFR32 family of devices for hardware-based cryptography.

To enable support define `WOLFSSL_SILABS_SE_ACCEL` in `user_settings.h`. wolfSSL currently supports the hardware acceleration of RNG, AES-CBC, AES-GCM, AES-CCM, SHA-1, SHA-2, ECDHE, and ECDSA on the EFR32 platform.

More details and benchmarks are available in the `README.md` in `wolfcrypt/src/port/silabs` of the wolfSSL repository tree.

4.4.7 MAX32665/MAX32666

wolfSSL supports using the Trust Protection Unit (TPU), Modular Arithmetic Accelerator (MAA) and TRNG found on supported models of the [MAX32666/MAX32665](#) microcontrollers from Analog Devices.

To enable support define `WOLFSSL_MAX3266X` and `WOLFSSL_SP_MATH_ALL`. wolfSSL currently supports the hardware acceleration of RNG, AES-CBC, AES-GCM, AES-ECB, SHA-1, SHA-2, RSA 2048, and ECDSA.

This HW also supports the use of wolfSSL's crypto callback feature to allow the usage of both HW and SW implementations.

More details of the support can be found in the `README.md` at `wolfcrypt/src/port/maxim` of the wolfSSL repository tree.

4.5 SSL Inspection (Sniffer)

Beginning with the wolfSSL 1.5.0 release, wolfSSL has included a build option allowing it to be built with SSL Sniffer (SSL Inspection) functionality. This means that you can collect SSL traffic packets and with the correct key file, are able to decrypt them as well. The ability to "inspect" SSL traffic can be useful for several reasons, some of which include:

- Analyzing Network Problems
- Detecting network misuse by internal and external users
- Monitoring network usage and data in motion
- Debugging client/server communications

To enable sniffer support, build wolfSSL with the `--enable-sniffer` option on *nix or use the `vcproj` files on Windows. You will need to have `pcap` installed on *nix or `WinPcap` on Windows. The main sniffer functions which can be found in `sniffer.h` are listed below with a short description of each:

- `ssl_SetPrivateKey` - Sets the private key for a specific server and port.
- `ssl_SetNamedPrivateKey` - Sets the private key for a specific server, port and domain name.
- `ssl_DecodePacket` - Passes in a TCP/IP packet for decoding.
- `ssl_Trace` - Enables / Disables debug tracing to the `traceFile`.
- `ssl_InitSniffer` - Initialize the overall sniffer.
- `ssl_FreeSniffer` - Free the overall sniffer.
- `ssl_EnableRecovery` - Enables option to attempt to pick up decoding of SSL traffic in the case of lost packets.
- `ssl_GetSessionStats` - Obtains memory usage for the sniffer sessions.

To look at wolfSSL's sniffer support and see a complete example, please see the `snifftest` app in the `sslSniffer/sslSnifferTest` folder from the wolfSSL download.

Keep in mind that because the encryption keys are setup in the SSL Handshake, the handshake needs to be decoded by the sniffer in order for future application data to be decoded. For example, if you are using "snifftest" with the wolfSSL example echoserver and echoclient, the snifftest application must be started before the handshake begins between the server and client.

The sniffer can only decode streams encrypted with the following algorithms: AES-CBC, DES3-CBC, ARC4 and Camellia-CBC. If ECDHE or DHE key agreement is used the stream cannot be sniffed; only RSA or ECDH key-exchange is supported.

Watch callbacks with wolfSSL sniffer can be turned on with `WOLFSSL_SNIFFER_WATCH`. With the sniffer watch feature compiled in, the function `ssl_SetWatchKeyCallback()` can be used to set a custom callback. The callback is then used to inspect the certificate chain, error value, and digest of the certificate sent from the peer. If a non 0 value is returned from the callback then an error state is set when processing the peer's certificate. Additional supporting functions for the watch callbacks are:

- `ssl_SetWatchKeyCtx`: Sets a custom user context that gets passed to the watch callback.

- `ssl_SetWatchKey_buffer`: Loads a new DER format key into server session.
- `ssl_SetWatchKey_file`: File version of `ssl_SetWatchKey_buffer`.

Statistics collecting with the sniffer can be compiled in by defining the macro `WOLFSSL_SNIFFER_STATS`. The statistics are kept in a `SSLStats` structure and are copied to an application's `SSLStats` structure by a call to `ssl_ReadStatistics`. Additional API to use with sniffer statistics is `ssl_ResetStatistics` (resets the collection of statistics) and `ssl_ReadResetStatistics` (reads the current statistic values and then resets the internal state). The following is the current statistics kept when turned on:

- `sslStandardConns`
- `sslClientAuthConns`
- `sslResumedConns`
- `sslEphemeralMisses`
- `sslResumeMisses`
- `sslCiphersUnsupported`
- `sslKeysUnmatched`
- `sslKeyFails`
- `sslDecodeFails`
- `sslAlerts`
- `sslDecryptedBytes`
- `sslEncryptedBytes`
- `sslEncryptedPackets`
- `sslDecryptedPackets`
- `sslKeyMatches`
- `sslEncryptedConns`

4.6 Static Buffer Allocation Option

By default, wolfSSL assumes that the execution environment provides dynamic memory allocation, i.e., buffers can be allocated/freed with the `malloc/free` functions. The wolfCrypt cryptography library, which wolfSSL uses internally for underlying cryptography operations, can alternatively be configured to not use dynamic memory. This can be helpful for environments without dynamic memory support, or safety-critical applications where dynamic memory use is disallowed.

4.6.1 Basic Operation of Static Buffer Allocation

“Dynamic memory allocation” is a management method that dynamically finds/allocates and provides a buffer of a “specified size (variable length)”. Buffer usage efficiency is high, but processing is relatively complicated. On the other hand, the “static buffer allocation” provided by wolfSSL is a memory management model that searches for a buffer close to the requested size from among several types of buffers prepared in advance (statically) and provides it back to the caller. A memory block larger than the requested size may be allocated and returned to the requester of the buffer (thus reducing the efficiency of use). Although not as precise in memory management, it is simple and simulates dynamic memory allocation that dynamically allocates a memory block of any size.

Using static-buffer-allocation is equivalent in API to using dynamic memory with wolfSSL. This functional equivalency is achieved in wolfSSL by abstracting memory allocation/free into `XMALLOC/XFREE` function calls. Once static-buffer-allocation is set, wolfSSL will use it from then on to allocate buffers and other structures used internally. Since this feature is set for `WOLFSSL_CTX`, it will continue to work for the lifetime of the context object.

The static-buffer-allocation set in a `WOLFSSL_CTX` is thread-safe. Even if the same `WOLFSSL_CTX` is shared by different threads, buffer allocation/free is used under exclusive control inside wolfSSL. The following is a visual representation of the CTX structure, the arrows indicate passing a pointer to the heap and “...” references all structs and not to the ones listed.

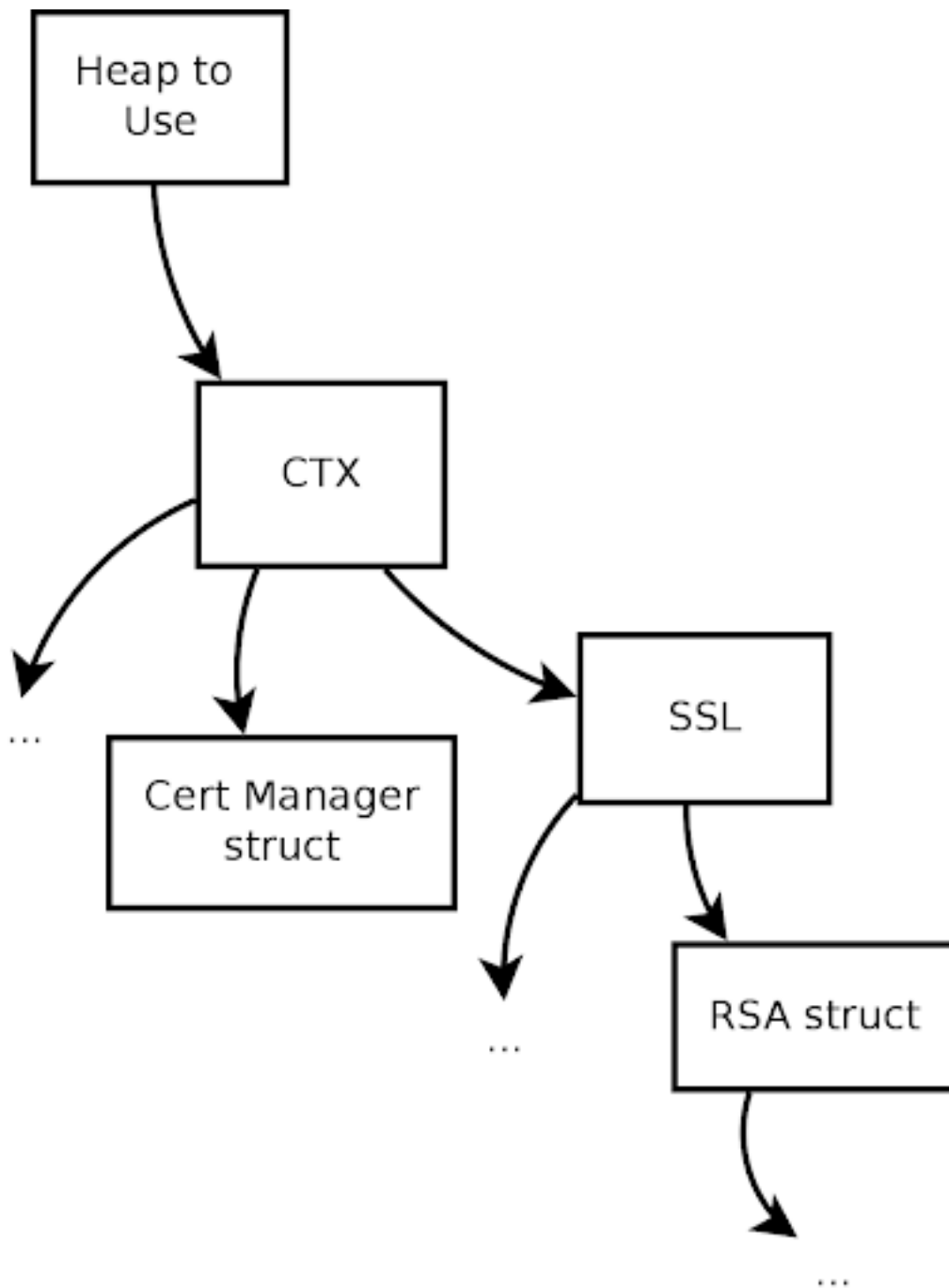


Figure 2: Alt text

In comparison to a memory pool functionality offered by an RTOS implementation, memory functionality in an RTOS will commonly suspend a thread (task) if an unused memory block cannot be found when requested until a free block becomes available. wolfSSL's static memory functionality has no such synchronization capability.

4.6.2 Specifying Static Buffer Use

With static-buffer-allocation in wolfSSL, it is possible to divide memory between two purposes. It's possible to allocate and free buffers separately between general purposes and I/O use cases. The buffer used for I/O is set relatively large (about 17KB) to accommodate the maximum TLS fragment size of up to 2^{16} bytes. This is different from the buffer sizes for other general uses. Additionally, when setting the buffer configuration the user can limit the maximum number of WOLFSSL objects that can be created simultaneously. If the maximum number of WOLFSSL sessions is limited, each use of the `wolfSSL_new()` function will check the number of WOLFSSL objects that can be created and will error out if the limit is exceeded.

4.6.3 Enabling Static Buffer Allocation

Enable the static-buffer-allocation option when building wolfSSL. For systems built using Autoconf, specify "--enable-staticmemory" as follows:

```
$ ./configure --enable-staticmemory
```

Or if you are using a `user_settings.h` header, add the following macro definition:

```
user_settings.h
```

```
#define WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY
```

The static-buffer-allocation option is implemented by default to fall back to the standard `malloc()` function when a NULL heap hint is passed in. If a heap hint is passed in and the memory associated with it is exhausted, an error will occur. If the environment does not provide dynamic memory management functionality, a link error will occur. Therefore, also define the **WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC** macro to disable this feature if needed:

```
user_settings.h
```

```
#define WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY
#define WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC
```

In addition there are two build configurations. One is `--enable-staticmemory=small` which is a smaller version that has smaller struct sizes and less supporting API's available. The other build configuration is `--enable-staticmemory=debug` that enables the ability to set a callback function. This is useful in cases where `printf()` is not available for determining what is being allocated and what bucket sizes are being used. Here is what the example client output looks like with example callback:

```
./examples/client/client
...
...
...
Free'ing : 16128
OUT BUFFER: Alloc'd 6 bytes using bucket size 16992
Alloc'd 848 bytes using bucket size 1024
OUT BUFFER: Alloc'd 150 bytes using bucket size 16992
Alloc'd 13 bytes using bucket size 64
Alloc'd 12 bytes using bucket size 64
```

```

Alloc'd 848 bytes using bucket size 1024
IN BUFFER: Alloc'd 40 bytes using bucket size 16992
Alloc'd 13 bytes using bucket size 64
Alloc'd 12 bytes using bucket size 64
Free'ing : 1024
Free'ing : 512

```

```

...
...
...

```

4.6.4 Using Static Buffer Allocation

This can be helpful for environments without dynamic memory support, or safety-critical applications where dynamic memory use is disallowed.

4.6.4.1 Static buffer setup function and its arguments This can be helpful for environments without dynamic memory support, or safety-critical applications where dynamic memory use is disallowed.

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(
    WOLFSSL_CTX** ctx, /* address of the variable to hold WOLFSSL_CTX */
    wolfSSL_method_func method, /* method pointer */
    unsigned char* buf, /* pointer to the buffer to use as heap */
    unsigned int sz, /* buffer size */
    int flag, /* heap usage */
    int max); /* maximum number of objects allowed */

```

- parameter **ctx** specifies the address of a variable that receives a pointer to the generated WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
- parameter **method** specifies a function pointer with "_ex", such as wolfSSLv23_client_method_ex(). The functions that can be used are listed in a later chapter.
- parameter **buf** and **sz** specify the address and size of the buffer used for the heap, respectively. For information on determining the buffer size to be set, see "**Obtaining the Required Buffer Size**".
- parameter **flag** is a flag that specifies the usage of the buffer. You can also specify whether to track the allocation status. When specifying for general use, specify "0" or **WOLFMEM_GENERAL**. For I/O use, specify **WOLFMEM_IO_POOL** or **WOLFMEM_IO_POOL_FIXED**. When tracking the allocation status of static buffers, **OR** the value specifying the usage with **WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS**.
- parameter **max** is related to the use of the buffer specified by the argument flag. If the buffer is for general use, you may want to set the maximum number of WOLFSSL objects that can be generated simultaneously (the number of objects that can exist at the same time). Specify 0 if there is **no need to limit**. If you specify a limit value other than 0, subsequent calls to wolfSSL_new() will fail if the number of concurrent WOLFSSL objects created exceeds the set value.

4.6.4.2 How to call the static buffer setup function When using the static-buffer-allocation option, call the wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory() function **twice**. The first sets up a buffer for general use, and then uses that buffer to allocate a WOLFSSL_CTX structure. The second call sets up the I/O buffer:

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = NULL; /* pass NULL to generate WOLFSSL_CTX */
int ret;

```

```

#define MAX_CONCURRENT_TLS 0
#define MAX_CONCURRENT_IO 0

unsigned char GEN_MEM[GEN_MEM_SIZE];
unsigned char IO_MEM[IO_MEM_SIZE];

/* set up a general-purpose buffer and generate WOLFSSL_CTX from it on the
   first call. */
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(
    &ctx, /* set NULL to ctx */
    wolfSSLv23_client_method_ex(), /* use function with "_ex" */
    GEN_MEM, GEN_MEM_SIZE, /* buffer and its size */
    WOLFMEM_GENERAL, /* general purpose */
    MAX_CONCURRENT_TLS); /* max concurrent objects */

/* set up a I/O-purpose buffer on the second call. */
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(
    &ctx, /* make sure ctx is holding the object */
    NULL, /* pass it to NULL this time */
    IO_MEM, IO_MEM_SIZE, /* buffer and its size */
    WOLFMEM_IO_FIXED, /* I/O purpose */
    MAX_CONCURRENT_IO); /* max concurrent objects */

```

After this, when you are done using the WOLFSSL_CTX structure, free it with the usual `wolfSSL_CTX_free()`.

4.6.5 Using Static Memory Without TLS (Crypto-Only)

wolfSSL also supports using static memory allocation for wolfCrypt operations without requiring TLS functionality. This is useful for applications that only need cryptographic operations (hashing, encryption, random number generation, etc.) without the overhead of TLS connections.

The `wc_LoadStaticMemory()` function is used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use. Memory can be used by passing the created heap hint into functions that support it. An example of this is when calling `wc_InitRng_ex()`.

Example:

```

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
int flag = WOLFMEM_GENERAL;

// load in memory for use
ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory(&hint, memory, memorySz, flag, 0);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}

ret = wc_InitRng_ex(&rng, hint, 0);
// check ret value

```

Example with Global Heap Hint:

```

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
void* oldHint;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];

// Set up static memory
ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory(&hint, memory, MAX, WOLFMEM_GENERAL, 0);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}

// Set as global heap hint (not thread safe)
oldHint = wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint(hint);

// Now all NULL heap hint calls will use this global hint
// ... use wolfSSL functions ...

// Restore previous global heap hint when done
wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint(oldHint);
wc_UnloadStaticMemory(hint);

```

Example with Custom Buffer Sizes:

```

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
word32 customSizes[] = {64, 128, 256, 512, 1024};
word32 customDist[] = {10, 5, 3, 2, 1};
int requiredSize, ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];

// Calculate required buffer size for custom configuration
requiredSize = wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex(5, customSizes, customDist,
                                         NULL, 0, WOLFMEM_GENERAL);
printf("Required buffer size: %d bytes\n", requiredSize);

// Allocate memory buffer
if (requiredSize <= MAX) {
    // Load static memory with custom bucket configuration
    ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex(&hint, 5, customSizes, customDist,
                                memory, requiredSize, WOLFMEM_GENERAL, 0);
    if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
        // handle error case
    }

    // Use the custom-configured static memory
    // ... use wolfSSL functions with hint ...

    // Clean up when done
    wc_UnloadStaticMemory(hint);
}

// Calculate padding overhead
int paddingSize = wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz();
printf("Memory padding per bucket: %d bytes\n", paddingSize);

```


4.6.5.1 Setting a Global Heap Hint A global heap hint can be set using the API `void* wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint(void* heap)`. When a global heap hint is set all calls to `XMALLOC` and `XFREE` using a `NULL` pointer as the heap hint will be redirected to use the global heap hint set. This is useful in cases where no system `malloc` is available to fall back to and `NULL` heap hint pointers are being used. The function `wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint` returns the current global heap hint set, and is NOT considered to be thread safe.

The getter function `void* wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint(void)` can be used to get the current global heap hint set.

This functionality was added in versions of wolfSSL after version 5.7.0.

4.6.5.2 Debug Memory Callback When using static memory allocation with the `WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY_DEBUG_CALLBACK` build option, you can set a debug callback function using `void wolfSSL_SetDebugMemoryCb(DebugMemoryCb cb)`. This callback is called during memory allocation and deallocation operations to provide debugging information about memory usage.

The callback function signature is:

```
typedef void (*DebugMemoryCb)(size_t sz, int bucketSz, byte st, int type);
```

Where: - `sz` is the requested size - `bucketSz` is the bucket size used - `st` is the status (0=alloc, 1=fail, 2=free, 3=init) - `type` is the memory type

4.6.5.3 Unloading Static Memory When you're done using static memory allocation, you should call `void wc_UnloadStaticMemory(WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT* heap)` to properly free the static memory heap and associated mutex. This ensures proper cleanup of resources.

4.6.5.4 Advanced Static Buffer Size Calculation The function `int wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex(unsigned int listSz, const word32 *sizeList, const word32 *distList, byte* buffer, word32 sz, int flag)` is a pre-allocation planning tool that calculates how much of a given buffer can be effectively used for static memory allocation, based on the provided bucket sizes and distribution. It returns the usable portion of the buffer that fits complete buckets, excluding any unusable leftover space. This is useful for sizing and tuning static memory pools to maximize utilization and reduce overall memory usage.

Parameters: - `listSz`: Number of bucket sizes in the list - `sizeList`: Array of bucket sizes - `distList`: Array of distribution counts for each bucket size - `buffer`: Buffer to test (can be `NULL` for calculation only) - `sz`: Size of the buffer - `flag`: Memory flag (`WOLFMEM_GENERAL`, `WOLFMEM_IO_POOL`, etc.)

4.6.5.5 Memory Padding Calculation The function `int wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz(void)` calculates the size of management memory needed for each memory bucket, including alignment padding. This is useful for understanding the overhead of static memory allocation and for precise memory planning.

4.6.6 Adjustment of Static Buffer Allocation

The static-buffer-allocation option provided by wolfSSL manages the specified buffer by dividing it into multiple areas called "buckets" as shown in the following diagram. Multiple memory blocks of the same size are linked within a bucket. The figure below omits the structure that manages the memory block, but a buffer with a size that includes the omitted structure is required.

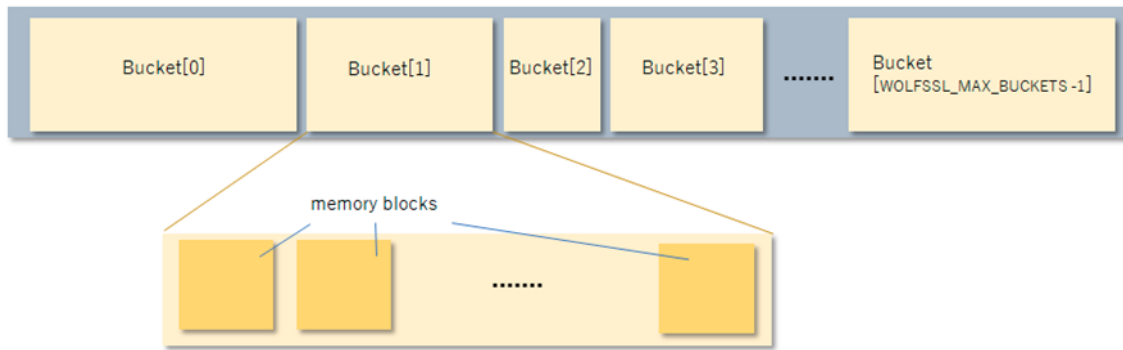


Figure 3: Alt text

4.6.6.1 Macros for General Use Buffers Each bucket varies in size depending on the number of memory blocks it contains and their size.

The memory block size and number of blocks for each area to be used are defined in `/wolfssl/wolfcrypt/memory.h` with the following macros:

`/wolfssl/wolfcrypt/memory.h`

```
#define WOLFSSL_STATIC_ALIGN 16 /* alignment 16 bytes by default*/
#define WOLFMEM_MAX_BUCKETS 9 /* number of buckets */
#define WOLFMEM_IO_SZ 16992 /* buffer size for I/O */
#define LARGEST_MEM_BUCKET 16128 /* the max block size */
#define WOLFMEM_BUCKETS 64,128,256,512,1024,2432,3456,
                        4544,LARGEST_MEM_BUCKET
#define WOLFMEM_DIST 49,10,6,14,5,6,9,1,1
```

- **WOLFSSL_STATIC_ALIGN** specifies the buffer alignment size. It is 16 bytes by default. You need to change it according to the alignment size of your MCU.
- **WOLFMEM_MAX_BUCKETS** shows the number of buckets. This means using 9 different bucket sizes.
- **WOLFMEM_BUCKETS** specifies the number of bytes in blocks in each bucket, separated by commas, from smallest to largest. This definition applies to general purpose buffers.
- **WOLFMEM_DIST** specifies the number of same-sized blocks in each bucket, separated by commas, corresponding to each block in **WOLFMEM_BUCKETS**. This definition applies to general purpose buffers.

In the example above, a bucket with a block size of 64 bytes is the minimum size, and that bucket would have 49 memory blocks. The next larger bucket means 10 memory blocks with a block size of 128 bytes. The above defined values can be used as default values, but the size of each bucket and the number of memory blocks it contains may need to be adjusted when used in an actual environment.

4.6.6.2 Macros for I/O Use Buffers For TLS client:

- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method_ex`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method_ex`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method_ex`

For TLS server:

- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method_ex`

- wolfTLSv1_2_server_method_ex
- wolfTLSv1_1_server_method_ex
- wolfSSLv23_server_method_ex

For DTLS client:

- wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method_ex
- wolfTLSv1_2_client_method_ex
- wolfTLSv1_1_client_method_ex
- wolfSSLv23_client_method_ex

For DTLS server:

- wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method_ex
- wolfTLSv1_2_server_method_ex
- wolfTLSv1_1_server_method_ex
- wolfSSLv23_server_method_ex

4.6.6.3 APIs for Static Buffer Allocation

API	description
wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory	Set buffer for WOLFSSL_CTX as a heap memory. Returns whether “Static buffer Allocation” is used. If it is the case, gets usage report.
wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory	
wolfSSL_is_static_memory	Returns whether “Static buffer Allocation” is used. If it is the case, gets usage report.
wc_LoadStaticMemory	Used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use.
wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex	Used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use with custom bucket sizes and distributions.
wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint	Set a global heap hint that will be used when NULL heap hint is passed to memory allocation functions. Returns the previous global heap hint.
wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint	Get the current global heap hint that is used when NULL heap hint is passed to memory allocation functions.
wolfSSL_SetDebugMemoryCb	Set a debug callback function for static memory allocation tracking. Used with WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY_DEBUG_CALLBACK build option.
wc_UnloadStaticMemory	Free static memory heap and associated mutex. Should be called when done using static memory allocation.
wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz	Calculate required buffer size for “Static buffer Allocation” based on the macros defined in /wolfssl/wolfcrypt/memory.h.
wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex	Calculate required buffer size for static memory allocation with custom bucket sizes and distributions.
wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz	Calculate the size of management memory needed for each memory bucket, including alignment padding.

4.7 Compression

wolfSSL supports data compression with the **zlib** library. The `./configure` build system detects the presence of this library, but if you're building in some other way define the constant `HAVE_LIBZ` and include the path to `zlib.h` for your includes.

Compression is off by default for a given cipher. To turn it on, use the function `wolfSSL_set_compression()` before SSL connecting or accepting. Both the client and server must have compression turned on in order for compression to be used.

Keep in mind that while compressing data before sending decreases the actual size of the messages being sent and received, the amount of data saved by compression usually takes longer time to analyze than it does to send it raw on all but the slowest of networks.

4.8 Pre-Shared Keys

wolfSSL has support for these ciphers with static pre-shared keys:

- `TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA256`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA384`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CCM`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CCM`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CCM_8`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CCM_8`
- `TLS_PSK_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305`

These suites are built into wolfSSL with `WOLFSSL_STATIC_PSK` on, all PSK suites can be turned off at build time with the constant `NO_PSK`. To only use these ciphers at runtime use the function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list()` with the desired ciphersuite.

wolfSSL has support for ephemeral key PSK suites:

- `ECDHE-PSK-AES128-CBC-SHA256`
- `ECDHE-PSK-NULL-SHA256`
- `ECDHE-PSK-CHACHA20-POLY1305`
- `DHE-PSK-CHACHA20-POLY1305`
- `DHE-PSK-AES256-GCM-SHA384`
- `DHE-PSK-AES128-GCM-SHA256`
- `DHE-PSK-AES256-CBC-SHA384`
- `DHE-PSK-AES128-CBC-SHA256`
- `DHE-PSK-AES128-CBC-SHA256`

On the client, use the function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_callback()` to setup the callback. The client example in `<wolfSSL_Home>/examples/client/client.c` gives example usage for setting up the client identity and key, though the actual callback is implemented in `wolfssl/test.h`.

On the server side two additional calls are required:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_callback()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint()`

The server stores its identity hint to help the client with the 2nd call, in our server example that's "wolfssl server". An example server psk callback can also be found in `my_psk_server_cb()` in `wolfssl/test.h`.

wolfSSL supports identities and hints up to 128 octets and pre-shared keys up to 64 octets.

4.9 Client Authentication

Client authentication is a feature which enables the server to authenticate clients by requesting that the clients send a certificate to the server for authentication when they connect. Client authentication requires an X.509 client certificate from a CA (or self-signed if generated by you or someone other than a CA).

By default, wolfSSL validates all certificates that it receives - this includes both client and server. To set up client authentication, the server must load the list of trusted CA certificates to be used to verify the client certificate against:

```
wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(ctx, caCert, 0);
```

To turn on client verification and control its behavior, the `wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify()` include `SSL_VERIFY_NONE` and `SSL_VERIFY_CLIENT_ONCE`.

```
wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_PEER | (usePskPlus ?
                        SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_EXCEPT_PSK :
                        SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT), 0);
```

An example of client authentication can be found in the example server (`server.c`) included in the wolfSSL download (`/examples/server/server.c`).

4.10 Server Name Indication

SNI is useful when a server hosts multiple 'virtual' servers at a single underlying network address. It may be desirable for clients to provide the name of the server which it is contacting. To enable SNI with wolfSSL you can simply do:

```
./configure --enable-sni
```

Using SNI on the client side requires an additional function call, which should be one of the following functions:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI()`
- `wolfSSL_UseSNI()`

`wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI()` is most recommended when the client contacts the same server multiple times. Setting the SNI extension at the context level will enable the SNI usage in all SSL objects created from that same context from the moment of the call forward.

`wolfSSL_UseSNI()` will enable SNI usage for one SSL object only, so it is recommended to use this function when the server name changes between sessions.

On the server side one of the same function calls is required. Since the wolfSSL server doesn't host multiple 'virtual' servers, the SNI usage is useful when the termination of the connection is desired in the case of SNI mismatch. In this scenario, `wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI()` will be more efficient, as the server will set it only once per context creating all subsequent SSL objects with SNI from that same context.

4.11 Handshake Modifications

4.11.1 Grouping Handshake Messages

wolfSSL has the ability to group handshake messages if the user desires. This can be done at the context level with `wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages(ctx);`.

4.12 Truncated HMAC

Currently defined TLS cipher suites use the HMAC to authenticate record-layer communications. In TLS, the entire output of the hash function is used as the MAC tag. However, it may be desirable in constrained environments to save bandwidth by truncating the output of the hash function to 80 bits when forming MAC tags. To enable the usage of Truncated HMAC at wolfSSL you can simply do:

```
./configure --enable-truncatedhmac
```

Using Truncated HMAC on the client side requires an additional function call, which should be one of the following functions:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_UseTruncatedHMAC()`
- `wolfSSL_UseTruncatedHMAC()`

`wolfSSL_CTX_UseTruncatedHMAC()` is most recommended when the client would like to enable Truncated HMAC for all sessions. Setting the Truncated HMAC extension at context level will enable it in all SSL objects created from that same context from the moment of the call forward.

`wolfSSL_UseTruncatedHMAC()` will enable it for one SSL object only, so it's recommended to use this function when there is no need for Truncated HMAC on all sessions.

On the server side no call is required. The server will automatically attend to the client's request for Truncated HMAC.

All TLS extensions can also be enabled with:

```
./configure --enable-tlsx
```

4.13 Timing-Resistance in wolfSSL

wolfSSL provides the function "ConstantCompare" which guarantees constant time when doing comparison operations that could potentially leak timing information. This API is used at both the TLS and crypto level in wolfSSL to deter against timing based, side-channel attacks.

The wolfSSL ECC implementation has the define `ECC_TIMING_RESISTANT` to enable timing-resistance in the ECC algorithm. Similarly the define `TFM_TIMING_RESISTANT` is provided in the fast math libraries for RSA algorithm timing-resistance. The function `exptmod` uses the timing resistant Montgomery ladder.

See also: `--disable-harden`

Timing resistance and cache resistance defines enabled with `--enable-harden`:

- `DEPRECATED: WOLFSSL_SP_CACHE_RESISTANT`: Always on by default, see `--disable-harden` to disable default cache resistance.
- `WC_RSA_BLINDING`: Enables blinding mode, to prevent timing attacks.
- `ECC_TIMING_RESISTANT`: ECC specific timing resistance.
- `TFM_TIMING_RESISTANT`: Fast math specific timing resistance.

4.14 Fixed ABI

wolfSSL provides a fixed Application Binary Interface (ABI) for a subset of the Application Programming Interface (API). Starting with wolfSSL v4.3.0, the following functions will be compatible across all future releases of wolfSSL:

- `wolfSSL_Init()`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method()`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations()`
- `wolfSSL_new()`
- `wolfSSL_set_fd()`
- `wolfSSL_connect()`
- `wolfSSL_read()`
- `wolfSSL_write()`
- `wolfSSL_get_error()`
- `wolfSSL_shutdown()`
- `wolfSSL_free()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_free()`
- `wolfSSL_check_domain_name()`
- `wolfSSL_UseALPN()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion()`
- `wolfSSL_pending()`
- `wolfSSL_set_timeout()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout()`
- `wolfSSL_get_session()`
- `wolfSSL_set_session()`
- `wolfSSL_flush_sessions()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode()`
- `wolfSSL_get_sessionID()`
- `wolfSSL_UseSNI()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI()`
- `wc_ecc_init_ex()`
- `wc_ecc_make_key_ex()`
- `wc_ecc_sign_hash()`
- `wc_ecc_free()`
- `wolfSSL_SetDevId()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCb()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file()`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file()`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_file()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file()`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file()`
- `wolfSSL_X509_load_certificate_file()`
- `wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate()`
- `wolfSSL_X509_NAME_oneline()`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name()`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name()`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname()`
- `wolfSSL_X509_notBefore()`
- `wolfSSL_X509_notAfter()`
- `wc_ecc_key_new()`

- `wc_ecc_key_free()`

5 Portability

5.1 Abstraction Layers

5.1.1 C Standard Library Abstraction Layer

wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) can be built without the C standard library to provide a higher level of portability and flexibility to developers. The user will have to map the functions they wish to use instead of the C standard ones.

5.1.1.1 Memory Use Most C programs use `malloc()` and `free()` for dynamic memory allocation. wolfSSL uses `XMALLOC()` and `XFREE()` instead. By default, these point to the C runtime versions. By defining `XMALLOC_USER`, the user can provide their own hooks. Each memory function takes two additional arguments over the standard ones, a heap hint, and an allocation type. The user is free to ignore these or use them in any way they like. You can find the wolfSSL memory functions in `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/types.h`.

wolfSSL also provides the ability to register memory override functions at runtime instead of compile time. `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/memory.h` is the header for this functionality and the user can call the following function to set up the memory functions:

```
int wolfSSL_SetAllocators(wolfSSL_Malloc_cb malloc_function,
                          wolfSSL_Free_cb free_function,
                          wolfSSL_Realloc_cb realloc_function);
```

See the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/memory.h` for the callback prototypes and `memory.c` for the implementation.

5.1.1.2 string.h wolfSSL uses several functions that behave like `string.h`'s `memcpy()`, `memset()`, and `memcmp()` amongst others. They are abstracted to `XMEMCPY()`, `XMEMSET()`, and `XMEMCMP()` respectively. And by default, they point to the C standard library versions. Defining `STRING_USER` allows the user to provide their own hooks in `types.h`. For example, by default `XMEMCPY()` is:

```
#define XMEMCPY(d,s,l)    memcpy((d),(s),(l))
```

After defining `STRING_USER` you could do:

```
#define XMEMCPY(d,s,l)    my_memcpy((d),(s),(l))
```

Or if you prefer to avoid macros:

```
external void* my_memcpy(void* d, const void* s, size_t n);
```

to set wolfSSL's abstraction layer to point to your version `my_memcpy()`.

5.1.1.3 math.h wolfSSL uses two functions that behave like `math.h`'s `pow()` `log()`. They are only required by Diffie-Hellman, so if you exclude DH from the build, then you don't have to provide your own. They are abstracted to `XPOW()` and `XLOG()` and found in `wolfcrypt/src/dh.c`.

5.1.1.4 File System Use By default, wolfSSL uses the system's file system for the purpose of loading keys and certificates. This can be turned off by defining `NO_FILESYSTEM`, see item V. If instead, you'd like to use a file system but not the system one, you can use the `XFILE()` layer in `ssl.c` to point the file system calls to the ones you'd like to use. See the example provided by the `MICRIUM` define.

5.1.2 Custom Input/Output Abstraction Layer

wolfSSL provides a custom I/O abstraction layer for those who wish to have higher control over I/O of their SSL connection or run SSL on top of a different transport medium other than TCP/IP.

The user will need to define two functions:

1. The network Send function
2. The network Receive function

These two functions are prototyped by `CallbackIORecv` and `CallbackIOSend` in `ssl.h`:

```
typedef int (*CallbackIORecv)(WOLFSSL *ssl, char *buf, int sz, void *ctx);
typedef int (*CallbackIOSend)(WOLFSSL *ssl, char *buf, int sz, void *ctx);
```

The user needs to register these functions per `WOLFSSL_CTX` with `wolfSSL_SetIORecv()` and `wolfSSL_SetIOSend()`. For example, in the default case, `CBIORecv()` and `CBIOSend()` are registered at the bottom of `io.c`:

```
void wolfSSL_SetIORecv(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx, CallbackIORecv CBIORecv)
{
    ctx->CBIORecv = CBIORecv;
}

void wolfSSL_SetIOSend(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx, CallbackIOSend CBIOSend)
{
    ctx->CBIOSend = CBIOSend;
}
```

The user can set a context per `WOLFSSL` object (session) with `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx()` and `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx()`, as demonstrated at the bottom of `io.c`. For example, if the user is using memory buffers, the context may be a pointer to a structure describing where and how to access the memory buffers. The default case, with no user overrides, registers the socket as the context.

The `CBIORecv` and `CBIOSend` function pointers can be pointed to your custom I/O functions. The default `Send()` and `Receive()` functions, `EmbedSend()` and `EmbedReceive()`, located in `io.c`, can be used as templates and guides.

`WOLFSSL_USER_IO` can be defined to remove the automatic setting of the default I/O functions `EmbedSend()` and `EmbedReceive()`.

5.1.3 Operating System Abstraction Layer

The wolfSSL OS abstraction layer helps facilitate easier porting of wolfSSL to a user's operating system. The `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/settings.h` file contains settings which end up triggering the OS layer.

OS-specific defines are located in `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/types.h` for `wolfCrypt` and `wolfssl/internal.h` for `wolfSSL`.

5.2 Supported Operating Systems

One factor which defines wolfSSL is its ability to be easily ported to new platforms. As such, wolfSSL has support for a long list of operating systems out-of-the-box. Currently-supported operating systems include:

- Win32/64
- Linux
- Mac OS X
- Solaris
- ThreadX

- VxWorks
- FreeBSD
- NetBSD
- OpenBSD
- embedded Linux
- Yocto Linux
- OpenEmbedded
- WinCE
- Haiku
- OpenWRT
- iPhone (iOS)
- Android
- Nintendo Wii and Gamecube through DevKitPro
- QNX
- MontaVista
- NonStop
- TRON/ITRON/ μ ITRON
- Micrium's μ C/OS-III
- FreeRTOS
- SafeRTOS
- NXP/Freescale MQX
- Nucleus
- TinyOS
- HP/UX
- AIX
- ARC MQX
- TI-RTOS
- uTasker
- embOS
- INtime
- Mbed
- μ T-Kernel
- RIOT
- CMSIS-RTOS
- FROSTED
- Green Hills INTEGRITY
- Keil RTX
- TOPPERS
- PetaLinux
- Apache Mynewt

5.3 Supported Chipmakers

wolfSSL has support for chipsets including ARM, Intel, Motorola, mbed, Freescale, Microchip (PIC32), STMicro (STM32F2/F4), NXP, Analog Devices, Texas Instruments, AMD and more.

5.4 C# Wrapper

wolfSSL has limited support for use in C#. A Visual Studio project containing the port can be found in the directory `root_wolfSSL/wrapper/CSharp/`. After opening the Visual Studio project set the "Active solution configuration" and "Active solution platform" by clicking on BUILD->Configuration Manager... The supported "Active solution configuration"s are DLL Debug and DLL Release. The supported platforms are Win32 and x64.

Once having set the solution and platform the preprocessor flag HAVE_CSHARP will need to be added. This turns on the options used by the C# wrapper and used by the examples included.

To then build simply select build solution. This creates the `wolfssl.dll`, `wolfSSL_CSharp.dll` and examples. Examples can be ran by targeting them as an entry point and then running debug in Visual Studio.

Adding the created C# wrapper to C# projects can be done a couple of ways. One way is to install the created `wolfssl.dll` and `wolfSSL_CSharp.dll` into the directory `C:/Windows/System/`. This will allow projects that have:

```
using wolfSSL.CSharp
```

```
public some_class {  
  
    public static main(){  
        wolfssl.Init()  
        ...  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

to make calls to the wolfSSL C# wrapper. Another way is to create a Visual Studio project and have it reference the bundled C# wrapper solution in wolfSSL.

6 Callbacks

6.1 HandShake Callback

wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) has an extension that allows a HandShake Callback to be set for connect or accept. This can be useful in embedded systems for debugging support when another debugger isn't available and sniffing is impractical. To use wolfSSL HandShake Callbacks, use the extended functions, `wolfSSL_connect_ex()` and `wolfSSL_accept_ex()`:

```
int wolfSSL_connect_ex(WOLFSSL*, HandShakeCallback, TimeoutCallback,
                      Timeval)
int wolfSSL_accept_ex(WOLFSSL*, HandShakeCallback, TimeoutCallback,
                     Timeval)
```

HandShakeCallback is defined as:

```
typedef int (*HandShakeCallback)(HandShakeInfo*);
```

HandShakeInfo is defined in `wolfssl/callbacks.h` (which should be added to a non-standard build):

```
typedef struct handShakeInfo_st {
    char    cipherName[MAX_CIPHERNAME_SZ + 1]; /*negotiated name */
    char    packetNames[MAX_PACKETS_HANDSHAKE][MAX_PACKETNAME_SZ+1];
                                                /* SSL packet names */
    int     numberPackets;                      /*actual # of packets */
    int     negotiationError;                   /*cipher/parameter err */
} HandShakeInfo;
```

No dynamic memory is used since the maximum number of SSL packets in a handshake exchange is known. Packet names can be accessed through `packetNames[idx]` up to `numberPackets`. The callback will be called whether or not a handshake error occurred. Example usage is also in the client example.

6.2 Timeout Callback

The same extensions used with wolfSSL Handshake Callbacks can be used for wolfSSL Timeout Callbacks as well. These extensions can be called with either, both, or neither callbacks (Handshake and/or Timeout). TimeoutCallback is defined as:

```
typedef int (*TimeoutCallback)(TimeoutInfo*);
```

Where TimeoutInfo looks like:

```
typedef struct timeoutInfo_st {
    char    timeoutName[MAX_TIMEOUT_NAME_SZ + 1]; /*timeout Name*/
    int     flags;                                /* for future use*/
    int     numberPackets;                        /*actual # of packets */
    PacketInfo packets[MAX_PACKETS_HANDSHAKE]; /*list of packets */
    Timeval timeoutValue;                        /*timer that caused it */
} TimeoutInfo;
```

Again, no dynamic memory is used for this structure since a maximum number of SSL packets is known for a handshake. `Timeval` is just a typedef for struct `timeval`.

PacketInfo is defined like this:

```
typedef struct packetInfo_st {
    char    packetName[MAX_PACKETNAME_SZ + 1]; /* SSL name */
    Timeval timestamp;                         /* when it occurred */
}
```

```

    unsigned char value[MAX_VALUE_SZ];    /* if fits, it's here */
    unsigned char* bufferValue;          /* otherwise here (non 0) */
    int valueSz;                          /* sz of value or buffer */
} PacketInfo;

```

Here, dynamic memory may be used. If the SSL packet can fit in value then that's where it's placed. valueSz holds the length and bufferValue is 0. If the packet is too big for value, only **Certificate** packets should cause this, then the packet is placed in bufferValue. valueSz still holds the size.

If memory is allocated for a **Certificate** packet then it is reclaimed after the callback returns. The timeout is implemented using signals, specifically SIGALRM, and is thread safe. If a previous alarm is set of type ITIMER_REAL then it is reset, along with the correct handler, afterwards. The old timer will be time adjusted for any time wolfSSL spends processing. If an existing timer is shorter than the passed timer, the existing timer value is used. It is still reset afterwards. An existing timer that expires will be reset if has an interval associated with it. The callback will only be issued if a timeout occurs.

See the [client example](#) for usage.

6.3 User Atomic Record Layer Processing

wolfSSL provides Atomic Record Processing callbacks for users who wish to have more control over MAC/encrypt and decrypt/verify functionality during the SSL/TLS connection.

The user will need to define 2 functions:

1. MAC/encrypt callback function
2. Decrypt/verify callback function

These two functions are prototyped by CallbackMacEncrypt and CallbackDecryptVerify in ssl.h:

```

typedef int (*CallbackMacEncrypt)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    unsigned char* macOut, const unsigned char* macIn,
    unsigned int macInSz, int macContent, int macVerify,
    unsigned char* encOut, const unsigned char* encIn,
    unsigned int encSz, void* ctx);

typedef int (*CallbackDecryptVerify)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    unsigned char* decOut, const unsigned char* decIn,
    unsigned int decSz, int content, int verify,
    unsigned int* padSz, void* ctx);

```

The user needs to write and register these functions per wolfSSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX) with `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMacEncryptCb()` and `[wolfSSL_CTX_SetDecryptVerifyCb()](#function-wolfssl_ctx_setdecryptverifycb)`.

The user can set a context per WOLFSSL object (session) with `wolfSSL_SetMacEncryptCtx()` and `wolfSSL_SetDecryptVerifyCtx()`. This context may be a pointer to any user-specified context, which will then in turn be passed back to the MAC/encrypt and decrypt/verify callbacks through the `void* ctx` parameter.

1. Example callbacks can be found in `wolfssl/test.h`, under `myMacEncryptCb()` and `myDecryptVerifyCb()`. Usage can be seen in the wolfSSL example client (`examples/client/client.c`), when using the `-U` command line option.

To use Atomic Record Layer callbacks, wolfSSL needs to be compiled using the `--enable-atomicuser` configure option, or by defining the `ATOMIC_USER` preprocessor flag.

6.4 Public Key Callbacks

wolfSSL provides Public Key (PK) callbacks for users who wish to have more control over DH, ECC, Ed25519, X25519, Ed448, X448, and RSA operations during the SSL/TLS connection.

To use Public Key callbacks, wolfSSL needs to be compiled with HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS defined. This can be done using the configure option:

```
./configure --enable-pkcallbacks
```

Additionally, each callback type requires its specific feature to be enabled (e.g., HAVE_DH, HAVE_ED25519, etc.).

6.4.1 DH Callbacks

wolfSSL provides DH (Diffie-Hellman) callbacks for users who wish to have more control over DH key generation and key agreement operations during the SSL/TLS connection.

The user can optionally define 2 functions:

1. DH key generation callback
2. DH key agreement callback

These functions are prototyped by CallbackDhGenerateKeyPair and CallbackDhAgree in ssl.h:

```
typedef int (*CallbackDhGenerateKeyPair)(DhKey* key, WC_RNG* rng,
                                         byte* priv, word32* privSz,
                                         byte* pub, word32* pubSz);

typedef int (*CallbackDhAgree)(WOLFSSL* ssl, struct DhKey* key,
                              const unsigned char* priv, unsigned int privSz,
                              const unsigned char* otherPubKeyDer, unsigned int otherPubKeySz,
                              unsigned char* out, word32* outlen,
                              void* ctx);
```

The user needs to write and register these functions per wolfSSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX) with:

- wolfSSL_CTX_SetDhGenerateKeyPair()
- wolfSSL_CTX_SetDhAgreeCb()

The user can set a context per WOLFSSL object (session) with wolfSSL_SetDhAgreeCtx().

Example callbacks can be found in wolfssl/test.h, under myDhCallback(). Usage can be seen in the wolfSSL example client.

To use DH callbacks, wolfSSL needs to be compiled with HAVE_DH defined.

6.4.2 Ed25519 Callbacks

wolfSSL provides Ed25519 callbacks for users who wish to have more control over Ed25519 sign/verify operations during the SSL/TLS connection.

The user can optionally define 2 functions:

1. Ed25519 sign callback
2. Ed25519 verify callback

These functions are prototyped by CallbackEd25519Sign and CallbackEd25519Verify in ssl.h:

```
typedef int (*CallbackEd25519Sign)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
                                   const unsigned char* in, unsigned int inSz,
                                   unsigned char* out, unsigned int* outSz,
```

```

    const unsigned char* keyDer, unsigned int keySz,
    void* ctx);

typedef int (*CallbackEd25519Verify)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    const unsigned char* sig, unsigned int sigSz,
    const unsigned char* msg, unsigned int msgSz,
    const unsigned char* keyDer, unsigned int keySz,
    int* result, void* ctx);

```

The user needs to write and register these functions per wolfSSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX) with:

- wolfSSL_CTX_SetEd25519SignCb()
- wolfSSL_CTX_SetEd25519VerifyCb()

The user can set a context per WOLFSSL object (session) with:

- wolfSSL_SetEd25519SignCtx()
- wolfSSL_SetEd25519VerifyCtx()

Example callbacks can be found in `wolfssl/test.h`, under `myEd25519Sign()` and `myEd25519Verify()`. Usage can be seen in the wolfSSL example client.

To use Ed25519 callbacks, wolfSSL needs to be compiled with `HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS` and `HAVE_ED25519` defined.

6.4.3 X25519 Callbacks

wolfSSL provides X25519 callbacks for users who wish to have more control over X25519 key generation and shared secret computation during the SSL/TLS connection.

The user can optionally define 2 functions:

1. X25519 key generation callback
2. X25519 shared secret callback

These functions are prototyped by `CallbackX25519KeyGen` and `CallbackX25519SharedSecret` in `ssl.h`:

```

typedef int (*CallbackX25519KeyGen)(WOLFSSL* ssl, struct curve25519_key* key,
    unsigned int keySz, void* ctx);

typedef int (*CallbackX25519SharedSecret)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    struct curve25519_key* otherKey,
    unsigned char* pubKeyDer, unsigned int* pubKeySz,
    unsigned char* out, unsigned int* outlen,
    int side, void* ctx);

```

The user needs to write and register these functions per wolfSSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX) with:

- wolfSSL_CTX_SetX25519KeyGenCb()
- wolfSSL_CTX_SetX25519SharedSecretCb()

The user can set a context per WOLFSSL object (session) with:

- wolfSSL_SetX25519KeyGenCtx()
- wolfSSL_SetX25519SharedSecretCtx()

Example callbacks can be found in `wolfssl/test.h`, under `myX25519KeyGen()` and `myX25519SharedSecret()`. Usage can be seen in the wolfSSL example client.

To use X25519 callbacks, wolfSSL needs to be compiled with `HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS` and `HAVE_CURVE25519` defined.

6.4.4 Ed448 Callbacks

wolfSSL provides Ed448 callbacks for users who wish to have more control over Ed448 sign/verify operations during the SSL/TLS connection.

The user can optionally define 2 functions:

1. Ed448 sign callback
2. Ed448 verify callback

These functions are prototyped by `CallbackEd448Sign` and `CallbackEd448Verify` in `ssl.h`:

```
typedef int (*CallbackEd448Sign)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    const unsigned char* in, unsigned int inSz,
    unsigned char* out, unsigned int* outSz,
    const unsigned char* keyDer, unsigned int keySz,
    void* ctx);
```

```
typedef int (*CallbackEd448Verify)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    const unsigned char* sig, unsigned int sigSz,
    const unsigned char* msg, unsigned int msgSz,
    const unsigned char* keyDer, unsigned int keySz,
    int* result, void* ctx);
```

The user needs to write and register these functions per wolfSSL context (`WOLFSSL_CTX`) with:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetEd448SignCb()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetEd448VerifyCb()`

The user can set a context per WOLFSSL object (session) with:

- `wolfSSL_SetEd448SignCtx()`
- `wolfSSL_SetEd448VerifyCtx()`

Example callbacks can be found in `wolfssl/test.h`, under `myEd448Sign()` and `myEd448Verify()`. Usage can be seen in the wolfSSL example client.

To use Ed448 callbacks, wolfSSL needs to be compiled with `HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS` and `HAVE_ED448` defined.

6.4.5 X448 Callbacks

wolfSSL provides X448 callbacks for users who wish to have more control over X448 key generation and shared secret operations during the SSL/TLS connection.

The user can optionally define 2 functions:

1. X448 key generation callback
2. X448 shared secret callback

These functions are prototyped by `CallbackX448KeyGen` and `CallbackX448SharedSecret` in `ssl.h`:

```
typedef int (*CallbackX448KeyGen)(WOLFSSL* ssl, struct curve448_key* key,
    unsigned int keySz, void* ctx);
```

```
typedef int (*CallbackX448SharedSecret)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    struct curve448_key* otherKey,
    unsigned char* pubKeyDer, unsigned int* pubKeySz,
    unsigned char* out, unsigned int* outlen,
    int side, void* ctx);
```

The user needs to write and register these functions per wolfSSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX) with:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetX448KeyGenCb()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetX448SharedSecretCb()`

The user can set a context per WOLFSSL object (session) with:

- `wolfSSL_SetX448KeyGenCtx()`
- `wolfSSL_SetX448SharedSecretCtx()`

Example callbacks can be found in `wolfssl/test.h`, under `myX448KeyGen()` and `myX448SharedSecret()`. Usage can be seen in the wolfSSL example client.

To use X448 callbacks, wolfSSL needs to be compiled with `HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS` and `HAVE_CURVE448` defined.

6.4.6 RSA PSS Callbacks

wolfSSL provides RSA PSS callbacks for users who wish to have more control over RSA PSS sign/verify operations during the SSL/TLS connection.

The user can optionally define 4 functions:

1. RSA PSS sign callback
2. RSA PSS verify callback
3. RSA PSS sign check callback
4. RSA PSS verify check callback

These functions are prototyped by `CallbackRsaPssSign`, `CallbackRsaPssVerify`, and `CallbackRsaPssSignCheck` in `ssl.h`:

```
typedef int (*CallbackRsaPssSign)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    const unsigned char* in, unsigned int inSz,
    unsigned char* out, unsigned int* outSz,
    int hash, int mgf,
    const unsigned char* keyDer, unsigned int keySz,
    void* ctx);
```

```
typedef int (*CallbackRsaPssVerify)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    unsigned char* sig, unsigned int sigSz,
    unsigned char** out,
    int hash, int mgf,
    const unsigned char* keyDer, unsigned int keySz,
    void* ctx);
```

```
typedef int (*CallbackRsaPssSignCheck)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    unsigned char* sig, unsigned int sigSz,
    unsigned char** out,
    const unsigned char* keyDer, unsigned int keySz,
    void* ctx);
```

The user needs to write and register these functions per wolfSSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX) with:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaPssSignCb()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaPssVerifyCb()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaSignCheckCb()`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaPssSignCheckCb()`

The user can set a context per WOLFSSL object (session) with:

- `wolfSSL_SetRsaPssSignCtx()`
- `wolfSSL_SetRsaPssVerifyCtx()`
- `wolfSSL_SetRsaSignCheckCtx()`
- `wolfSSL_SetRsaPssSignCheckCtx()`

Example callbacks can be found in `wolfssl/test.h`, under `myRsaPssSign()`, `myRsaPssVerify()`, and `myRsaPssSignCheck()`. Usage can be seen in the `wolfSSL` example client.

To use RSA PSS callbacks, `wolfSSL` needs to be compiled with `HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS` and `WC_RSA_PSS` defined.

6.4.7 ECC Callbacks

The user can optionally define 7 functions:

1. ECC sign callback
2. ECC verify callback
3. ECC shared secret callback
4. RSA sign callback
5. RSA verify callback
6. RSA encrypt callback
7. RSA decrypt callback

These two functions are prototyped by `CallbackEccSign`, `CallbackEccVerify`, `CallbackEccSharedSecret`, `CallbackRsaSign`, `CallbackRsaVerify`, `CallbackRsaEnc`, and `CallbackRsaDec` in `ssl.h`:

```
typedef int (*CallbackEccSign)(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned
    char* in, unsigned int inSz, unsigned char* out,
    unsigned int* outSz, const unsigned char* keyDer,
    unsigned int keySz, void* ctx);
```

```
typedef int (*CallbackEccVerify)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    const unsigned char* sig, unsigned int sigSz,
    const unsigned char* hash, unsigned int hashSz,
    const unsigned char* keyDer, unsigned int keySz,
    int* result, void* ctx);
```

```
typedef int (*CallbackEccSharedSecret)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    struct ecc_key* otherKey,
    unsigned char* pubKeyDer, unsigned int* pubKeySz,
    unsigned char* out, unsigned int* outlen,
    int side, void* ctx);
```

```
typedef int (*CallbackRsaSign)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    const unsigned char* in, unsigned int inSz,
    unsigned char* out, unsigned int* outSz,
    const unsigned char* keyDer, unsigned int keySz,
    void* ctx);
```

```
typedef int (*CallbackRsaVerify)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    unsigned char* sig, unsigned int sigSz,
    unsigned char** out, const unsigned char* keyDer,
    unsigned int keySz, void* ctx);
```

```
typedef int (*CallbackRsaEnc)(WOLFSSL* ssl,
```

```

const unsigned char* in, unsigned int inSz,
Unsigned char* out, unsigned int* outSz,
const unsigned char* keyDer,
unsigned int keySz, void* ctx);

typedef int (*CallbackRsaDec)(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char* in,
    unsigned int inSz, unsigned char** out,
    const unsigned char* keyDer, unsigned int keySz,
    void* ctx);

```

The user needs to write and register these functions per wolfSSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX) with:

- wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCb()
- wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccVerifyCb()
- wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSharedSecretCb()
- wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaSignCb()
- wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaVerifyCb()
- wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaEncCb()
- wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaDecCb()

The user can set a context per WOLFSSL object (session) with:

- wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx()
- wolfSSL_SetEccVerifyCtx()
- wolfSSL_SetEccSharedSecretCtx()
- wolfSSL_SetRsaSignCtx()
- wolfSSL_SetRsaVerifyCtx()
- wolfSSL_SetRsaEncCtx()
- wolfSSL_SetRsaDecCtx()

These contexts may be pointers to any user-specified context, which will then in turn be passed back to the respective public key callback through the void* ctx parameter.

Example callbacks can be found in wolfssl/test.h, under myEccSign(), myEccVerify(), myEccSharedSecret(), myRsaSign(), myRsaVerify(), myRsaEnc(), and myRsaDec(). Usage can be seen in the wolfSSL example client (examples/client/client.c), when using the -P command line option.

To use Atomic Record Layer callbacks, wolfSSL needs to be compiled using the **--enable-pkcallbacks** configure option, or by defining the HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS preprocessor flag.

6.5 Crypto Callbacks (cryptocb)

The Crypto callback framework in wolfSSL/wolfCrypt enables users to override the default implementation of select cryptographic algorithms and provide their own custom implementations at runtime. The most common use case for crypto callbacks is to offload an algorithm to custom hardware acceleration, however it could also be used to add additional logging/introspection, retrieve keys from secure storage, to call crypto from another library for standards compliance reasons, or even to perform a remote procedure call.

6.5.1 Using Crypto callbacks

The high level steps use crypto callbacks are:

1. Compile wolfSSL with crypto callback support
2. Register a callback and unique device ID (devId) with wolfCrypt
3. Pass the devId as an argument to a wolfCrypt API function
4. (TLS only): associate the devId with a wolfSSL context

6.5.1.1 1. Compile wolfSSL with crypto callback support Support for crypto callbacks is enabled in wolfSSL via the `--enable-cryptocb` configure option, or `#define WOLF_CRYPTO_CB`.

6.5.1.2 2. Register your callback and unique devID with wolfCrypt To use crypto callbacks, the user must register a top-level cryptographic callback function with wolfCrypt and provide a device ID (devId), which is an integer ID that uniquely identifies this particular callback function to wolfCrypt. This allows multiple crypto callbacks to be registered with wolfCrypt at once. The appropriate callback function will then be invoked internally by every wolfCrypt function that takes a devId parameter, or by wolfSSL when associated with a WOLFSSL_CTX or WOLFSSL structure.

To register a cryptographic callback function with wolfCrypt, use the `wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice` API. This takes a (devId), the callback function, and an optional user context that will be passed through to the callback when it is invoked.

```
typedef int (*CryptoDevCallbackFunc)(int devId, wc_CryptoInfo* info, void*
    ↪ ctx);
```

```
WOLFSSL_API int wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice(int devId,
                                           CryptoDevCallbackFunc cb,
                                           void* ctx);
```

Note: A registered devId can be any value other than -2, which is reserved for the special `INVALID_DEVID` enum value. Passing `devId == INVALID_DEVID` as an argument into a wolfCrypt API indicates that no callback should be invoked and to use the default internal implementation instead.

6.5.1.3 3. Pass the devId as an argument to a wolfCrypt API function For wolfCrypt API's, use the init functions that accept devId such as:

```
wc_InitRsaKey_ex
wc_ecc_init_ex
wc_AesInit
wc_InitSha256_ex
wc_InitSha_ex
wc_HmacInit
wc_InitCmac_ex
```

This will cause wolfCrypt to invoke the crypto callback in place of the default implementation. This is not an exhaustive API list. Please refer to the wolfCrypt API documentation to see if a particular algorithm supports crypto callbacks.

6.5.1.4 4. (TLS only): associate the devId with a wolfSSL context To enable use of a crypto callback when using TLS, you must supply the devId arguments on initialization of a WOLFSSL_CTX or WOLFSSL struct.

```
wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId(ctx, devId);
wolfSSL_SetDevId(ssl, devId);
```

All relevant crypto for TLS connections associated with those structures will now invoke the crypto callback.

6.5.2 Writing your crypto callback

When a crypto callback is invoked, it will need to know what cryptographic operation has been requested, as well as the location of the input and output data and how to communicate success/failure back to wolfCrypt. This information is relayed to the callback through the `wc_CryptoInfo* info` argument.

At a high level, a crypto callback should determine if it supports the requested operation, act on the input data, update the `wc_CryptoInfo *info` argument with any relevant output data, and return a valid wolfCrypt error code.

6.5.2.1 Determining the Type of Request The `wc_CryptoInfo` structure contains a union of different structures (some of which are unions themselves), each corresponding to a specific type of cryptographic operation. The type of operation to be performed is determined by `info->algo_type`, which should be a variant of enum `wc_AlgoType` defined in `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/types.h`. Based on this `algo_type`, the appropriate union element within `wc_CryptoInfo` can be accessed to get or set parameters specific to the operation. We can refer to this top-level union as the “algo type union”.

To determine the type of cryptographic request and process it accordingly, one would typically use a switch-case statement on the `algo_type` field of the `wc_CryptoInfo` structure. Each case within the switch would correspond to a different cryptographic operation, such as a symmetric cipher, hashing, public key operations, etc. There is a one-to-one mapping between `wc_AlgoType` and the corresponding algo type union, which are commented in the `wc_CryptoInfo` struct definition in `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/cryptocb.h`.

The crypto callback should return zero on success, or a valid wolfCrypt error code on failure. For unsupported algorithms, the callback should return `CRYPTOCB_UNAVAILABLE`, which will cause wolfCrypt to fall back to the internal implementation.

Here's a simplified example to illustrate this:

```
int myCryptoCallback(int devId, wc_CryptoInfo* info, void* ctx)
{
    int ret = CRYPTOCB_UNAVAILABLE;

    switch (info->algo_type) {
        case WC_ALGO_TYPE_HASH:
            /* Handle hashing, using algo type union: info->hash */
            ret = 0; /* or wolfCrypt error code */
            break;

        case WC_ALGO_TYPE_PK:
            /* Handle public key operations, using algo type union: info->pk */
            ret = 0; /* or wolfCrypt error code */
            break;

        case WC_ALGO_TYPE_CIPHER:
            /* Handle cipher operations, using algo type union: info->cipher */
            ret = 0; /* or wolfCrypt error code */
            break;

        /* and so on for other algo types... */
    }

    return ret; // Return success or an appropriate error code
}
```

Some of the simpler algo type unions, such as the RNG and seed unions, require no further processing and can be immediately acted on. However, more complicated operations like cipher or public key types have multiple union variants unto themselves that must be conditionally interpreted in the same manner. The variants and levels of hierarchy of each union are specific to each category of algorithm type, the full definitions of which can be found in the definition of the `wc_CryptoInfo` structure. As a general rule, each level that is a union will contain some sort of type indicator informing how the rest

of the union should be dereferenced.

Here is a simplified example for a complex algo type union with multiple levels of union decoding. The callback contains support for random number generation, as well as ECC key agreement, sign, and verify.

```
int myCryptoCallback(int devId, wc_CryptoInfo* info, void* ctx)
{
    int ret = CRYPTOCB_UNAVAILABLE;

    switch (info->algo_type) {
        case WC_ALGO_TYPE_PK:
            /* Handle public key operations, using algo type union: info->pk */
            switch (info->pk.type) { /* pk type is of type wc_PkType */
                case WC_PK_TYPE_ECDH:
                    /* use info->pk.ecdh */
                    ret = 0; /* or wolfCrypt error code */
                    break;

                case WC_PK_TYPE_ECDSA_SIGN:
                    /* use info->pk.eccsign */
                    ret = 0; /* or wolfCrypt error code */
                    break;

                case WC_PK_TYPE_ECDSA_VERIFY:
                    /* use info->pk.eccverify */
                    ret = 0; /* or wolfCrypt error code */
                    break;
            }
            break;

        case WC_ALGO_TYPE_RNG:
            /* use info->rng */
            ret = 0; /* or wolfCrypt error code */
            break;
    }

    return ret;
}
```

6.5.3 Handling the request

The data structure for each type of request generally contains a pointer and associated size for input and output data. Depending on the request it may include additional data including cryptographic keys, nonces, or further configuration. The crypto callback should operate on the input data and write relevant output data back to the appropriate variant of the algo type union. Writing data to a union variant that does not correspond to the algorithm type in question (e.g. using `info->cipher` when `info->algo_type == WC_ALGO_TYPE_RNG`) is a memory error and can result in undefined behavior.

6.5.4 Troubleshooting

Some older compilers don't allow "anonymous inline aggregates", which wolfCrypt uses when defining the nested `wc_CryptoInfo` anonymous unions in order to save space. To disable the use of anonymous inline aggregates, define the `HAVE_ANONYMOUS_INLINE_AGGREGATES` preprocessor macro as 0. This

will allow crypto callbacks to be used, but will dramatically increase the size of the wcCryptoInfo structure.

6.5.5 Examples

Full examples of crypto callbacks can be found in the following locations

- [VaultIC Crypto Callbacks](#)
- [STSAFE-A100 ECC Crypto Callbacks](#)
- [TPM 2.0 wolfTPM Crypto Callbacks](#)
- [Generic wolfCrypt tests](#)

7 Keys and Certificates

For an introduction to X.509 certificates, as well as how they are used in SSL and TLS, please see Appendix A.

7.1 Supported Formats and Sizes

wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) has support for **PEM**, and **DER** formats for certificates and keys, as well as PKCS#8 private keys (with PKCS#5 or PKCS#12 encryption).

PEM, or “Privacy Enhanced Mail” is the most common format that certificates are issued in by certificate authorities. PEM files are Base64 encoded ASCII files which can include multiple server certificates, intermediate certificates, and private keys, and usually have a .pem, .crt, .cer, or .key file extension. Certificates inside PEM files are wrapped in the “-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----” and “-----END CERTIFICATE-----” statements.

DER, or “Distinguished Encoding Rules”, is a binary format of a certificate. DER file extensions can include .der and .cer, and cannot be viewed with a text editor.

An X.509 certificate is encoded using ASN.1 format. The DER format is the ASN.1 encoding. The PEM format is Base64 encoded and wrapped with a human readable header and footer. TLS sends certificates in DER format.

7.2 Supported Certificate Extensions

If an unsupported or unknown extension that is marked as critical is found, then an error message is returned, otherwise unsupported or unknown extensions found are ignored. Certificate extension parsing expects that at the very least `--enable-certtext` (macro `WOLFSSL_CERT_EXT`) has been used when compiling the wolfSSL library. This is a high level list of certificate extensions that can be **parsed** and at least part, if not all, of the extensions be used.

Extension From RFC 5280	Supported
Authority Key Identifier	Yes
Subject Key Identifier	Yes
Key Usage	Yes
Certificate Policies	Yes
Policy Mappings	No
Subject Alternative Name	Yes
Issuer Alternative Name	No
Subject Directory Attributes	No
Basic Constraints	Yes
Name Constraints	Yes
Policy Constraints	Yes
Extended Key Usage	Yes
CRL Distribution Points	Yes
Inhibit anyPolicy	Yes
Freshest CRL	No

Additional Extension	Supported
Netscape	Yes
Custom OID	Yes

The next couple of sections delve deeper into the support of the individual certificate extensions.

7.2.0.1 Auth/Subject Key ID By default key ID's are a SHA1 hash of the key. SHA256 hashes of the key are also supported.

7.2.0.2 Subject Alternative Names

Alternative Name Types	Supported
email	Yes
DNS name	Yes
IP address	Yes
URI	Yes

7.2.0.3 Key Usage Key usage can be parsed and retrieved after parsing of the certificate is complete.

Key Usage	Supported
digitalSignature	Yes
nonRepudiation	Yes
keyEncipherment	Yes
dataEncipherment	Yes
keyAgreement	Yes
keyCertSign	Yes
cRLSign	Yes
encipherOnly	Yes
decipherOnly	Yes

7.2.0.4 Extended Key Usage Starting at wolfSSL version 3.15.5 if an extended key usage is unknown/unsupported then it is ignored. For versions before 3.15.5 an unknown extended key usage OID will cause a parsing error.

Extended Key Usage	Supported
anyExtendedKeyUsage	Yes
id-kp-serverAuth	Yes
id-kp-clientAuth	Yes
id-kp-codeSigning	Yes
id-kp-emailProtection	Yes
id-kp-timeStamping	Yes
id-kp-OCSPSigning	Yes

7.2.0.5 Custom OID Extensions Custom OID X.509 extension injection and parsing was introduced in wolfSSL version 5.3.0. The enable options `--enable-certgen` must be used along with the macros `WOLFSSL_ASN_TEMPLATE`, `WOLFSSL_CUSTOM_OID` and `HAVE_OID_ENCODING` to enable custom extensions. `WOLFSSL_ASN_TEMPLATE` is defined by default when using `./configure` but needs to be manually defined if building with `WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS`.

After building wolfSSL with these settings the function `wc_SetCustomExtension()` can be used to set a custom extension in a `Cert` struct and `wc_SetUnknownExtCallback()` can be used to register a callback for handling unknown extension OIDs in a `DecodedCert` struct.

7.3 Certificate Loading

Certificates are normally loaded using the file system (although loading from memory buffers is supported as well - see [No File System and using Certificates](#)).

7.3.1 Loading CA Certificates**

CA certificate files can be loaded using the `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations()` function:

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx,
                                     const char *CAfile,
                                     const char *CApath);
```

CA loading can also parse multiple CA certificates per file using the above function by passing in a CAfile in PEM format with as many certs as possible. This makes initialization easier, and is useful when a client needs to load several root CAs at startup. This makes wolfSSL easier to port into tools that expect to be able to use a single file for CAs.

NOTE: If you have to load a chain of Roots and Intermediate certificates you must load them in the order of trust. Load ROOT CA first followed by Intermediate 1 followed by Intermediate 2 and so on. You may call `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations()` for each cert to be loaded or just once with a file containing the certs in order (Root at the top of the file and certs ordered by the chain of trust)

7.3.2 Loading Client or Server Certificates

Loading single client or server certificates can be done with the `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file()` function. If this function is used with a certificate chain, only the actual, or "bottom" certificate will be sent.

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx,
                                    const char *CAfile,
                                    int type);
```

CAfile is the CA certificate file, and type is the format of the certificate - such as `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

The server and client can send certificate chains using the `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file()` function. The certificate chain file must be in PEM format and must be sorted starting with the subject's certificate (the actual client or server cert), followed by any intermediate certificates and ending (optionally) at the root "top" CA. The example server (`/examples/server/server.c`) uses this functionality.

NOTE: This is the exact reverse of the order necessary when loading a certificate chain for verification! Your file contents in this scenario would be Entity cert at the top of the file followed by the next cert up the chain and so on with Root CA at the bottom of the file.

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx,
                                          const char *file);
```

7.3.3 Loading Private Keys

Server private keys can be loaded using the `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file()` function.

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx,
                                    const char *keyFile, int type);
```

keyFile is the private key file, and type is the format of the private key (e.g. `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`).

7.3.4 Loading Trusted Peer Certificates

Loading a trusted peer certificate to use can be done with `wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert()`.

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx,
                               const char *trustCert, int type);
```

`trustCert` is the certificate file to load, and `type` is the format of the private key (i.e. `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`).

7.4 Certificate Chain Verification

wolfSSL requires only the top or “root” certificate in a chain to be loaded as a trusted certificate in order to verify a certificate chain. This means that if you have a certificate chain (A -> B -> C), where C is signed by B, and B is signed by A, wolfSSL only requires that certificate A be loaded as a trusted certificate in order to verify the entire chain (A->B->C).

For example, if a server certificate chain looks like:

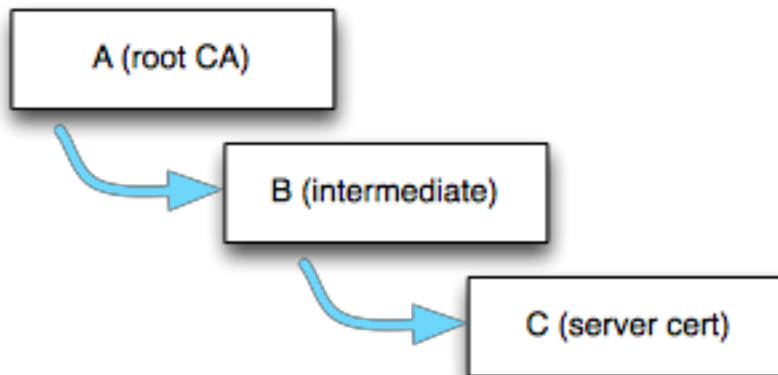


Figure 4: Certificate Chain

The wolfSSL client should already have at least the root cert (A) loaded as a trusted root (with `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations()`). When the client receives the server cert chain, it uses the signature of A to verify B, and if B has not been previously loaded into wolfSSL as a trusted root, B gets stored in wolfSSL’s internal cert chain (wolfSSL just stores what is necessary to verify a certificate: common name hash, public key and key type, etc.). If B is valid, then it is used to verify C.

Following this model, as long as root cert “A” has been loaded as a trusted root into the wolfSSL server, the server certificate chain will still be able to be verified if the server sends (A->B->C), or (B->C). If the server just sends (C), and not the intermediate certificate, the chain will not be able to be verified unless the wolfSSL client has already loaded B as a trusted root.

7.5 Domain Name Check for Server Certificates

wolfSSL has an extension on the client that automatically checks the domain of the server certificate. In OpenSSL mode nearly a dozen function calls are needed to perform this. wolfSSL checks that the date of the certificate is in range, verifies the signature, and additionally verifies the domain if you call `wolfSSL_check_domain_name(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* dn)` will return `DOMAIN_NAME_MISMATCH`.

Checking the domain name of the certificate is an important step that verifies the server is actually who it claims to be. This extension is intended to ease the burden of performing the check.

7.6 No File System and using Certificates

Normally a file system is used to load private keys, certificates, and CAs. Since wolfSSL is sometimes used in environments without a full file system, an extension to use memory buffers instead is provided. To use the extension define the constant `NO_FILESYSTEM` and the following functions will be made available:

- `int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const unsigned char* in, long sz, int format);`
- `int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const unsigned char* in, long sz, int format);`
- `int wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const unsigned char* in, long sz, int format);`
- `int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const unsigned char* in, long sz);`
- `int wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const unsigned char* in, long sz, int format);`

Use these functions exactly like their counterparts that are named `*_file` instead of `*_buffer`. And instead of providing a filename provide a memory buffer. See API documentation for usage details.

7.6.1 Test Certificate and Key Buffers

wolfSSL comes bundled with test certificate and key files. Additionally, it also comes bundled with test certificate and key buffers for use in environments with no filesystem available. These buffers are available in `certs_test.h` when defining one or more of `USE_CERT_BUFFERS_1024`, `USE_CERT_BUFFERS_2048`, or `USE_CERT_BUFFERS_256`.

7.7 Serial Number Retrieval

The serial number of an X.509 certificate can be extracted from wolfSSL using `wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number()`. The serial number can be of any length.

```
int wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number(WOLFSSL_X509* x509,
    unsigned char* buffer, int* inOutSz)
```

buffer will be written to with at most `*inOutSz` bytes on input. After the call, if successful (return of 0), `*inOutSz` will hold the actual number of bytes written to buffer. A full example is included `wolfssl/test.h`.

7.8 RSA Key Generation

wolfSSL supports RSA key generation of varying lengths up to 4096 bits. Key generation is off by default but can be turned on during the `./configure` process with `--enable-keygen` or by defining `WOLFSSL_KEY_GEN` in Windows or non-standard environments. Creating a key is easy, only requiring one function from `rsa.h`:

```
int MakeRsaKey(RsaKey* key, int size, long e, RNG* rng);
```

Where `size` is the length in bits and `e` is the public exponent (using 65537 is usually a good choice for `e`). The following from `wolfcrypt/test/test.c` gives an example creating an RSA key of 1024 bits:

```
RsaKey genKey;
RNG     rng;
int     ret;
```

```
InitRng(&rng);
```

```
InitRsaKey(&genKey, 0);

ret = MakeRsaKey(&genKey, 1024, 65537, &rng);
if (ret != 0)
    /* ret contains error */;
```

The RsaKey genKey can now be used like any other RsaKey. If you need to export the key, wolfSSL provides both DER and PEM formatting in asn.h. Always convert the key to DER format first, and then if you need PEM use the generic DerToPem() function like this:

```
byte der[4096];
int derSz = RsaKeyToDer(&genKey, der, sizeof(der));
if (derSz < 0)
    /* derSz contains error */;
```

The buffer der now holds a DER format of the key. To convert the DER buffer to PEM use the conversion function:

```
byte pem[4096];
int pemSz = DerToPem(der, derSz, pem, sizeof(pem),
                    PRIVATEKEY_TYPE);
if (pemSz < 0)
    /* pemSz contains error */;
```

The last argument of *DerToPem()* takes a type parameter, usually either PRIVATEKEY_TYPE or CERT_TYPE. Now the buffer pem holds the PEM format of the key. Supported types are:

- CA_TYPE
- TRUSTED_PEER_TYPE
- CERT_TYPE
- CRL_TYPE
- DH_PARAM_TYPE
- DSA_PARAM_TYPE
- CERTREQ_TYPE
- DSA_TYPE
- DSA_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE
- ECC_TYPE
- ECC_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE
- RSA_TYPE
- PRIVATEKEY_TYPE
- ED25519_TYPE
- EDDSA_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE
- PUBLICKEY_TYPE
- ECC_PUBLICKEY_TYPE
- PKCS8_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE
- PKCS8_ENC_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE

7.8.1 RSA Key Generation Notes

The RSA private key contains the public key as well. The private key can be used as both a private and public key by wolfSSL as used in test.c. The private key and the public key (in the form of a certificate) is all that is typically needed for SSL.

A separate public key can be loaded into wolfSSL manually using the RsaPublicKeyDecode() function if need be. Additionally, the *wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer()* function can be used to export the public RSA key.

7.9 Certificate Generation

wolfSSL supports X.509 v3 certificate generation. Certificate generation is off by default but can be turned on during the `./configure` process with `--enable-certgen` or by defining `WOLFSSL_CERT_GEN` in Windows or non-standard environments.

Before a certificate can be generated the user needs to provide information about the subject of the certificate. This information is contained in a structure from `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/asn_public.h` named `Cert`:

```
/* for user to fill for certificate generation */
typedef struct Cert {
    int      version;           /* x509 version */
    byte     serial[CTC_SERIAL_SIZE]; /* serial number */
    int      sigType;           /*signature algo type */
    CertName issuer;           /* issuer info */
    int      daysValid;         /* validity days */
    int      selfSigned;        /* self signed flag */
    CertName subject;          /* subject info */
    int      isCA;              /*is this going to be a CA*/
    ...
} Cert;
```

Where `CertName` looks like:

```
typedef struct CertName {
char country[CTC_NAME_SIZE];
    char countryEnc;
    char state[CTC_NAME_SIZE];
    char stateEnc;
    char locality[CTC_NAME_SIZE];
    char localityEnc;
    char sur[CTC_NAME_SIZE];
    char surEnc;
    char org[CTC_NAME_SIZE];
    char orgEnc;
    char unit[CTC_NAME_SIZE];
    char unitEnc;
    char commonName[CTC_NAME_SIZE];
    char commonNameEnc;
    char email[CTC_NAME_SIZE]; /* !!!! email has to be last!!!! */
} CertName;
```

Before filling in the subject information an initialization function needs to be called like this:

```
Cert myCert;
InitCert(&myCert);
```

`InitCert()` sets defaults for some of the variables including setting the version to **3** (0x02), the serial number to **0** (randomly generated), the `sigType` to `CTC_SHAwRSA`, the `daysValid` to **500**, and `selfSigned` to **1** (TRUE). Supported signature types include:

- `CTC_SHAwDSA`
- `CTC_MD2wRSA`
- `CTC_MD5wRSA`
- `CTC_SHAwRSA`
- `CTC_SHAwECDSA`
- `CTC_SHA256wRSA`

- CTC_SHA256wECDSA
- CTC_SHA384wRSA
- CTC_SHA384wECDSA
- CTC_SHA512wRSA
- CTC_SHA512wECDSA

Now the user can initialize the subject information like this example from `wolfcrypt/test/test.c`:

```
strncpy(myCert.subject.country, "US", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(myCert.subject.state, "OR", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(myCert.subject.locality, "Portland", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(myCert.subject.org, "yaSSL", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(myCert.subject.unit, "Development", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(myCert.subject.commonName, "www.wolfssl.com", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(myCert.subject.email, "facts@wolfssl.com", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
```

Then, a self-signed certificate can be generated using the variables `genKey` and `rng` from the above key generation example (of course any valid `RsaKey` or `RNG` can be used):

```
byte derCert[4096];

int certSz = MakeSelfCert(&myCert, derCert, sizeof(derCert), &key, &rng);
if (certSz < 0)
    /* certSz contains the error */;
```

The buffer `derCert` now contains a DER format of the certificate. If you need a PEM format of the certificate you can use the generic `DerToPem()` function and specify the type to be `CERT_TYPE` like this:

```
byte* pem;

int pemSz = DerToPem(derCert, certSz, pem, sizeof(pemCert), CERT_TYPE);
if (pemCertSz < 0)
    /* pemCertSz contains error */;
```

Supported types are:

- CA_TYPE
- TRUSTED_PEER_TYPE
- CERT_TYPE
- CRL_TYPE
- DH_PARAM_TYPE
- DSA_PARAM_TYPE
- CERTREQ_TYPE
- DSA_TYPE
- DSA_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE
- ECC_TYPE
- ECC_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE
- RSA_TYPE
- PRIVATEKEY_TYPE
- ED25519_TYPE
- EDDSA_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE
- PUBLICKEY_TYPE
- ECC_PUBLICKEY_TYPE
- PKCS8_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE
- PKCS8_ENC_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE

Now the buffer `pemCert` holds the PEM format of the certificate.

If you wish to create a CA signed certificate then a couple of steps are required. After filling in the subject information as before, you'll need to set the issuer information from the CA certificate. This can be done with `SetIssuer()` like this:

```
ret = SetIssuer(&myCert, "ca-cert.pem");
if (ret < 0)
    /* ret contains error */;
```

Then you'll need to perform the two-step process of creating the certificate and then signing it (`MakeSelfCert()` does these both in one step). You'll need the private keys from both the issuer (`caKey`) and the subject (`key`). Please see the example in `test.c` for complete usage.

```
byte derCert[4096];

int certSz = MakeCert(&myCert, derCert, sizeof(derCert), &key, NULL, &rng);
if (certSz < 0);
    /*certSz contains the error*/;

certSz = SignCert(myCert.bodySz, myCert.sigType, derCert,
    sizeof(derCert), &caKey, NULL, &rng);
if (certSz < 0);
    /*certSz contains the error*/;
```

The buffer `derCert` now contains a DER format of the CA signed certificate. If you need a PEM format of the certificate please see the self signed example above. Note that `MakeCert()` and `SignCert()` provide function parameters for either an RSA or ECC key to be used. The above example uses an RSA key and passes NULL for the ECC key parameter.

7.10 Certificate Signing Request (CSR) Generation

wolfSSL supports X.509 v3 certificate signing request (CSR) generation. CSR generation is off by default but can be turned on during the `./configure` process with `--enable-certreq --enable-certgen` or by defining `WOLFSSL_CERT_GEN` and `WOLFSSL_CERT_REQ` in Windows or non-standard environments.

Before a CSR can be generated the user needs to provide information about the subject of the certificate. This information is contained in a structure from `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/asn_public.h` named `Cert`:

For details on the `Cert` and `CertName` structures please reference [Certificate Generation](#) above.

Before filling in the subject information an initialization function needs to be called like this:

```
Cert request;
InitCert(&request);
```

`InitCert()` sets defaults for some of the variables including setting the version to **3** (0x02), the serial number to **0** (randomly generated), the `sigType` to `CTC_SHAwRSA`, the `daysValid` to **500**, and `selfSigned` to **1** (TRUE). Supported signature types include:

- `CTC_SHAwDSA`
- `CTC_MD2wRSA`
- `CTC_MD5wRSA`
- `CTC_SHAwRSA`
- `CTC_SHAwECDSA`
- `CTC_SHA256wRSA`
- `CTC_SHA256wECDSA`
- `CTC_SHA384wRSA`
- `CTC_SHA384wECDSA`

- CTC_SHA512wRSA
- CTC_SHA512wECDSA

Now the user can initialize the subject information like this example from https://github.com/wolfSSL/wolfssl-examples/blob/master/certgen/csr_example.c:

```
strncpy(req.subject.country, "US", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(req.subject.state, "OR", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(req.subject.locality, "Portland", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(req.subject.org, "wolfSSL", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(req.subject.unit, "Development", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(req.subject.commonName, "www.wolfssl.com", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
strncpy(req.subject.email, "facts@wolfssl.com", CTC_NAME_SIZE);
```

Then, a valid signed CSR can be generated using the variable key from the above key generation example (of course any valid ECC/RSA key or RNG can be used):

```
byte der[4096]; /* Store request in der format once made */

ret = wc_MakeCertReq(&request, der, sizeof(der), NULL, &key);
/* check ret value for error handling, <= 0 indicates a failure */
```

Next you will want to sign your request making it valid, use the rng variable from the above key generation example. (of course any valid ECC/RSA key or RNG can be used)

```
derSz = ret;

req.sigType = CTC_SHA256wECDSA;
ret = wc_SignCert(request.bodySz, request.sigType, der, sizeof(der), NULL,
    ↪ &key, &rng);
/* check ret value for error handling, <= 0 indicates a failure */
```

Lastly it is time to convert the CSR to PEM format for sending to a CA authority to use in issuing a certificate:

```
ret = wc_DerToPem(der, derSz, pem, sizeof(pem), CERTREQ_TYPE);
/* check ret value for error handling, <= 0 indicates a failure */
printf("%s", pem); /* or write to a file */
```

7.10.1 Limitations

There are fields that are mandatory in a certificate that are excluded in a CSR. There are other fields in a CSR that are also deemed “optional” that are otherwise mandatory when in a certificate. Because of this the wolfSSL certificate parsing engine, which strictly checks all certificate fields AND considers all fields mandatory, does not support consuming a CSR at this time. Therefore while CSR generation AND certificate generation from scratch are supported, wolfSSL does not support certificate generation FROM a CSR. Passing in a CSR to the wolfSSL parsing engine will return a failure at this time. Check back for updates once we support consuming a CSR for use in certificate generation!

See also: [Certificate Generation](#)

7.11 Convert to raw ECC key

With our recently added support for raw ECC key import comes the ability to convert an ECC key from PEM to DER. Use the following with the specified arguments to accomplish this:

```
EccKeyToDer(ecc_key*, byte* output, word32 inLen);
```

7.11.1 Example

```
#define FOURK_BUF 4096
byte der[FOURK_BUF];
ecc_key userB;

EccKeyToDer(&userB, der, FOURK_BUF);
```

8 Debugging

8.1 Debugging and Logging

wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) has support for debugging through log messages in environments where debugging is limited. To turn logging on use the function `wolfSSL_Debugging_ON()`. In a normal build (release mode) these functions will have no effect. In a debug build, define `DEBUG_WOLFSSL` to ensure these functions are turned on.

As of wolfSSL 2.0, logging callback functions may be registered at runtime to provide more flexibility with how logging is done. The logging callback can be registered with the function `wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb()`:

```
int wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb(wolfSSL_Logging_cb log_function);

typedef void (*wolfSSL_Logging_cb)(const int logLevel,
                                   const char *const logMessage);
```

The log levels can be found in `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/logging.h`, and the implementation is located in `logging.c`. By default, wolfSSL logs to `stderr` with `fprintf`.

8.2 Error Codes

wolfSSL tries to provide informative error messages in order to help with debugging.

Each `wolfSSL_read()` and `wolfSSL_write()` call will return the number of bytes written upon success, 0 upon connection closure, and -1 for an error, just like `read()` and `write()`. In the event of an error you can use two calls to get more information about the error.

The function `wolfSSL_get_error()` will return the current error code. It takes the current WOLFSSL object, and `wolfSSL_read()` or `wolfSSL_write()` result value as arguments and returns the current error code.

```
int err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, result);
```

To get a more human-readable error code description, the `wolfSSL_ERR_error_string()` function can be used. It takes the return code from `wolfSSL_get_error` and a storage buffer as arguments, and places the corresponding error description into the storage buffer (`errorString` in the example below).

```
char errorString[80];
wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, errorString);
```

If you are using non blocking sockets, you can test for `errno` `EAGAIN/EWOULDBLOCK` or more correctly you can test the specific error code for `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`.

For a list of wolfSSL and wolfCrypt error codes, please see Appendix C (Error Codes).

9 Library Design

9.1 Library Headers

With the release of wolfSSL 2.0.0 RC3, library header files are now located in the following locations:

- wolfSSL: `wolfssl/`
- wolfCrypt: `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/`
- wolfSSL OpenSSL Compatibility Layer: `wolfssl/openssl/`

When using the OpenSSL Compatibility layer (see [OpenSSL Compatibility](#)), the `/wolfssl/openssl/ssl.h` header is required to be included:

```
#include <wolfssl/openssl/ssl.h>
```

When using only the wolfSSL native API, only the `/wolfssl/ssl.h` header is required to be included:

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

9.2 Startup and Exit

All applications should call `wolfSSL_Init()` at program termination. Currently these functions only initialize and free the shared mutex for the session cache in multi-user mode but in the future they may do more so it's always a good idea to use them.

9.3 Structure Usage

In addition to header file location changes, the release of wolfSSL 2.0.0 RC3 created a more visible distinction between the native wolfSSL API and the wolfSSL OpenSSL Compatibility Layer. With this distinction, the main SSL/TLS structures used by the native wolfSSL API have changed names. The new structures are as follows. The previous names are still used when using the OpenSSL Compatibility Layer (see [OpenSSL Compatibility](#)).

- WOLFSSL (previously SSL)
- WOLFSSL_CTX (previously SSL_CTX)
- WOLFSSL_METHOD (previously SSL_METHOD)
- WOLFSSL_SESSION (previously SSL_SESSION)
- WOLFSSL_X509 (previously X509)
- WOLFSSL_X509_NAME (previously X509_NAME)
- WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN (previously X509_CHAIN)

9.4 Thread Safety

wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) is thread safe by design. Multiple threads can enter the library simultaneously without creating conflicts because wolfSSL avoids global data, static data, and the sharing of objects. The user must still take care to avoid potential problems in some areas.

1. A client may share an WOLFSSL object across multiple threads but access must be synchronized, i.e., trying to read/write at the same time from two different threads with the same SSL pointer is not supported.

wolfSSL could take a more aggressive (constrictive) stance and lock out other users when a function is entered that cannot be shared but this level of granularity seems counter-intuitive. All users (even single threaded ones) will pay for the locking and multi-thread ones won't be able to re-enter the library even if they aren't sharing objects across threads. This penalty seems much too high and wolfSSL leaves the responsibility of synchronizing shared objects in the hands of the user.

2. Besides sharing WOLFSSL pointers, users must also take care to completely initialize an WOLFSSL_CTX before passing the structure to `wolfSSL_new()` creation and any future (or simultaneous changes) to the WOLFSSL_CTX will not be reflected once the WOLFSSL object is created.

Again, multiple threads should synchronize writing access to a WOLFSSL_CTX and it is advised that a single thread initialize the WOLFSSL_CTX to avoid the synchronization and update problem described above.

3. Some optimizations allocate memory on a per thread basis. If fixed point ECC cache is enabled (FP_ECC), then threads should release the cached buffers using `wc_ecc_fp_free()` before the thread exits.

9.5 Input and Output Buffers

wolfSSL now uses dynamic buffers for input and output. They default to 0 bytes and are controlled by the RECORD_SIZE define in `wolfssl/internal.h`. If an input record is received that is greater in size than the static buffer, then a dynamic buffer is temporarily used to handle the request and then freed. You can set the static buffer size up to the MAX_RECORD_SIZE which is 2^{14} or 16,384.

If you prefer the previous way that wolfSSL operated, with 16Kb static buffers that will never need dynamic memory, you can still get that option by defining LARGE_STATIC_BUFFERS.

If dynamic buffers are used and the user requests a `wolfSSL_write()` that is bigger than the buffer size, then a dynamic block up to MAX_RECORD_SIZE is used to send the data. Users wishing to only send the data in chunks of at most RECORD_SIZE size can do this by defining STATIC_CHUNKS_ONLY. This will cause wolfSSL to use I/O buffers which grow up to RECORD_SIZE, which is 128 bytes by default.

10 wolfCrypt Usage Reference

wolfCrypt is the cryptography library primarily used by wolfSSL. It is optimized for speed, small footprint, and portability. wolfSSL interchanges with other cryptography libraries as required.

Types used in the examples:

```
typedef unsigned char byte;
typedef unsigned int word32;
```

10.1 Hash Functions

10.1.1 MD4

NOTE: MD4 is outdated and considered insecure. Please consider using a different hashing function if possible.

To use MD4 include the MD4 header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/md4.h`. The structure to use is `Md4`, which is a typedef. Before using, the hash initialization must be done with the `wc_InitMd4()` to retrieve the final hash.

```
byte md4sum[MD4_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte buffer[1024];
/* fill buffer with data to hash*/
```

```
Md4 md4;
wc_InitMd4(&md4);
```

```
wc_Md4Update(&md4, buffer, sizeof(buffer)); /*can be called again
                                             and again*/
```

```
wc_Md4Final(&md4, md4sum);
```

`md4sum` now contains the digest of the hashed data in `buffer`.

10.1.2 MD5

NOTE: MD5 is outdated and considered insecure. Please consider using a different hashing function if possible.

To use MD5 include the MD5 header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/md5.h`. The structure to use is `Md5`, which is a typedef. Before using, the hash initialization must be done with the `wc_InitMd5()` to retrieve the final hash

```
byte md5sum[MD5_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte buffer[1024];
/*fill buffer with data to hash*/
```

```
Md5 md5;
wc_InitMd5(&md5);
```

```
wc_Md5Update(&md5, buffer, sizeof(buffer)); /*can be called again
                                             and again*/
```

```
wc_Md5Final(&md5, md5sum);
```

`md5sum` now contains the digest of the hashed data in `buffer`.

10.1.3 SHA / SHA-224 / SHA-256 / SHA-384 / SHA-512

To use SHA include the SHA header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/sha.h`. The structure to use is `Sha`, which is a typedef. Before using, the hash initialization must be done with the `wc_InitSha()` to retrieve the final hash:

```
byte shaSum[SHA_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte buffer[1024];
/*fill buffer with data to hash*/

Sha sha;
wc_InitSha(&sha);

wc_ShaUpdate(&sha, buffer, sizeof(buffer)); /*can be called again
                                             and again*/
wc_ShaFinal(&sha, shaSum);
```

`shaSum` now contains the digest of the hashed data in `buffer`.

To use either SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, or SHA-512, follow the same steps as shown above, but use either the `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/sha256.h` or `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/sha512.h` (for both SHA-384 and SHA-512). The SHA-256, SHA-384, and SHA-512 functions are named similarly to the SHA functions.

For **SHA-224**, the functions `wc_InitSha224()` will be used with the structure `Sha224`.

For **SHA-256**, the functions `wc_InitSha256()` will be used with the structure `Sha256`.

For **SHA-384**, the functions `wc_InitSha384()` will be used with the structure `Sha384`.

For **SHA-512**, the functions `wc_InitSha512()` will be used with the structure `Sha512`.

SHA interleaving (typically only of interest to hardware-acceleration that supports it) is enabled by default, define `NO_WOLFSSL_SHA256_INTERLEAVE` to disable it. Software SHA has always supported interleaving.

10.1.4 BLAKE2b

To use BLAKE2b (a SHA-3 finalist) include the BLAKE2b header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/blake2.h`. The structure to use is `Blake2b`, which is a typedef. Before using, the hash initialization must be done with the `wc_InitBlake2b()` to retrieve the final hash:

```
byte digest[64];
byte input[64]; /*fill input with data to hash*/

Blake2b b2b;
wc_InitBlake2b(&b2b, 64);

wc_Blake2bUpdate(&b2b, input, sizeof(input));
wc_Blake2bFinal(&b2b, digest, 64);
```

The second parameter to `wc_InitBlake2b()` should be the final digest size. `digest` now contains the digest of the hashed data in `buffer`.

Example usage can be found in the `wolfCrypt` test application (`wolfcrypt/test/test.c`), inside the `blake2b_test()` function.

10.1.5 RIPEMD-160

To use RIPEMD-160, include the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/ripemd.h`. The structure to use is `RipeMd`, which is a typedef. Before using, the hash initialization must be done with the `wc_InitRipeMd()` to retrieve the final hash

```
byte ripeMdSum[RIPEMD_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte buffer[1024];
/*fill buffer with data to hash*/

RipeMd ripemd;
wc_InitRipeMd(&ripemd);

wc_RipeMdUpdate(&ripemd, buffer, sizeof(buffer)); /*can be called
                                                    again and again*/
wc_RipeMdFinal(&ripemd, ripeMdSum);
ripeMdSum now contains the digest of the hashed data in buffer.
```

10.2 Keyed Hash Functions

10.2.1 HMAC

wolfCrypt currently provides HMAC for message digest needs. The structure `Hmac` is found in the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/hmac.h`. HMAC initialization is done with `wc_HmacSetKey()`. 5 different types are supported with HMAC: MD5, SHA, SHA-256, SHA-384, and SHA-512. Here's an example with SHA-256.

```
Hmac    hmac;
byte    key[24];          /*fill key with keying material*/
byte    buffer[2048];     /*fill buffer with data to digest*/
byte    hmacDigest[SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE];

wc_HmacSetKey(&hmac, SHA256, key, sizeof(key));
wc_HmacUpdate(&hmac, buffer, sizeof(buffer));
wc_HmacFinal(&hmac, hmacDigest);

hmacDigest now contains the digest of the hashed data in buffer.
```

10.2.2 GMAC

wolfCrypt also provides GMAC for message digest needs. The structure `Gmac` is found in the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/aes.h`, as it is an application AES-GCM. GMAC initialization is done with `wc_GmacSetKey()`.

```
Gmac    gmac;
byte    key[16];          /*fill key with keying material*/
byte    iv[12];           /*fill iv with an initialization vector*/
byte    buffer[2048];     /*fill buffer with data to digest*/
byte    gmacDigest[16];

wc_GmacSetKey(&gmac, key, sizeof(key));
wc_GmacUpdate(&gmac, iv, sizeof(iv), buffer, sizeof(buffer),
gmacDigest, sizeof(gmacDigest));

gmacDigest now contains the digest of the hashed data in buffer.
```

10.2.3 Poly1305

wolfCrypt also provides Poly1305 for message digest needs. The structure Poly1305 is found in the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/poly1305.h`. Poly1305 initialization is done with `wc_Poly1305SetKey()` has been called.

```
Poly1305    pmac;
byte        key[32];           /*fill key with keying material*/
byte        buffer[2048];      /*fill buffer with data to digest*/
byte        pmacDigest[16];
```

```
wc_Poly1305SetKey(&pmac, key, sizeof(key));
wc_Poly1305Update(&pmac, buffer, sizeof(buffer));
wc_Poly1305Final(&pmac, pmacDigest);
```

`pmacDigest` now contains the digest of the hashed data in `buffer`.

10.3 Block Ciphers

10.3.1 AES

wolfCrypt provides support for AES with key sizes of 16 bytes (128 bits), 24 bytes (192 bits), or 32 bytes (256 bits). Supported AES modes include CBC, CTR, GCM (GCM-Streaming), OFB, CFB(1, 8, 128), SIV, XTS (XTS-Streaming), GMAC, CMAC, ECB, KW (KeyWrap), and CCM-8.

NOTE: `wc_AesInit()`.

CBC mode is supported for both encryption and decryption and is provided through the `wc_AesSetKey()` functions. Please include the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/aes.h` to use AES. AES has a block size of 16 bytes and the IV should also be 16 bytes. Function usage is usually as follows:

```
Aes enc;
Aes dec;

const byte key[] = { /*some 24 byte key*/ };
const byte iv[] = { /*some 16 byte iv*/ };

byte plain[32]; /*an increment of 16, fill with data*/
byte cipher[32];

wc_AesInit(&enc, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesInit(&dec, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID);

/*encrypt*/
wc_AesSetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key), iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
wc_AesCbcEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain));

cipher now contains the ciphertext from the plain text.

/*decrypt*/
wc_AesSetKey(&dec, key, sizeof(key), iv, AES_DECRYPTION);
wc_AesCbcDecrypt(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher));
```

`plain` now contains the original plaintext from the ciphertext.

wolfCrypt also supports CTR (Counter), GCM (Galois/Counter), and CCM-8 (Counter with CBC-MAC) modes of operation for AES. When using these modes, like CBC, include the `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/aes.h` header.

GCM mode is available for both encryption and decryption through the `wc_AesGcmSetKey()` functions. For a usage example, see the `aesgcm_test()` function in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfcrypt/test/test.c`.

CCM-8 mode is supported for both encryption and decryption through the `wc_AesCcmSetKey()` functions. For a usage example, see the `aescm_test()` function in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfcrypt/test/test.c`.

CTR mode is available for both encryption and decryption through the `wc_AesCtrEncrypt()` function. The encrypt and decrypt actions are identical so the same function is used for both. For a usage example, see the function `aes_test()` in file `wolfcrypt/test/test.c`.

10.3.1.1 DES and 3DES wolfCrypt provides support for DES and 3DES (Des3 since 3 is an invalid leading C identifier). To use these include the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/des.h`. The structures you can use are `Des` and `Des3`. Initialization is done through `wc_Des_SetKey()`. `Des` has a key size of 8 bytes (24 for 3DES) and the block size is 8 bytes, so only pass increments of 8 bytes to encrypt/decrypt functions. If your data isn't in a block size increment you'll need to add padding to make sure it is. Each `SetKey()` also takes an IV (an initialization vector that is the same size as the key size). Usage is usually like the following:

```
Des3 enc;
Des3 dec;

const byte key[] = { /*some 24 byte key*/ };
const byte iv[] = { /*some 24 byte iv*/ };

byte plain[24]; /*an increment of 8, fill with data*/
byte cipher[24];

/*encrypt*/
wc_Des3_SetKey(&enc, key, iv, DES_ENCRYPTION);
wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain));
cipher now contains the ciphertext from the plain text.

/*decrypt*/
wc_Des3_SetKey(&dec, key, iv, DES_DECRYPTION);
wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher));
plain now contains the original plaintext from the ciphertext.
```

10.3.1.2 Camellia wolfCrypt provides support for the Camellia block cipher. To use Camellia include the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/camellia.h`. The structure you can use is called `Camellia`. Initialization is done through `wc_CamelliaSetKey()`.

For usage examples please see the `camellia_test()` function in `<wolfssl_root>/wolfcrypt/test/test.c`.

10.4 Stream Ciphers

10.4.1 ARC4

NOTE: ARC4 is outdated and considered insecure. Please consider using a different stream cipher.

wolfCrypt supports ARC4 through the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/arc4.h`. Usage is simpler than block ciphers because there is no block size and the key length can be any length. The following is a typical usage of ARC4.

```
Arc4 enc;
Arc4 dec;
```

```

const byte key[] = { /*some key any length*/};

byte plain[27]; /*no size restriction, fill with data*/
byte cipher[27];

/*encrypt*/
wc_Arc4SetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key));
wc_Arc4Process(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain));
cipher now contains the ciphertext from the plain text.

/*decrypt*/
wc_Arc4SetKey(&dec, key, sizeof(key));
wc_Arc4Process(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher));
plain now contains the original plaintext from the ciphertext.

```

10.4.2 ChaCha

ChaCha with 20 rounds is slightly faster than ARC4 while maintaining a high level of security. To use it with wolfCrypt, please include the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/chacha.h`. ChaCha typically uses 32 byte keys (256 bit) but can also use 16 byte keys (128 bits).

```

CHACHA enc;
CHACHA dec;

```

```

const byte key[] = { /*some key 32 bytes*/};
const byte iv[] = { /*some iv 12 bytes*/ };

byte plain[37]; /*no size restriction, fill with data*/
byte cipher[37];

/*encrypt*/
wc_Chacha_SetKey(&enc, key, keySz);
wc_Chacha_SetIV(&enc, iv, counter); /*counter is the start block
                                     counter is usually set as 0*/
wc_Chacha_Process(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain));
cipher now contains the ciphertext from the plain text.

/*decrypt*/
wc_Chacha_SetKey(&enc, key, keySz);
wc_Chacha_SetIV(&enc, iv, counter);
wc_Chacha_Process(&enc, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher));
plain now contains the original plaintext from the ciphertext.

```

`wc_Chacha_SetKey` must be called with a new iv (nonce). Counter is set as an argument to allow for partially decrypting/encrypting information by starting at a different block when performing the encrypt/decrypt process, but in most cases is set to 0. **ChaCha should not be used without a mac algorithm (e.g. Poly1305, hmac).**

10.5 Public Key Cryptography

10.5.1 RSA

wolfCrypt provides support for RSA through the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/rsa.h`. There are two types of RSA keys, public and private. A public key allows anyone to encrypt something that only the

holder of the private key can decrypt. It also allows the private key holder to sign something and anyone with a public key can verify that only the private key holder actually signed it. Usage is usually like the following:

```
RsaKey rsaPublicKey;

byte publicKeyBuffer[] = { /*holds the raw data from the key, maybe
                           from a file like RsaPublicKey.der*/ };
word32 idx = 0;           /*where to start reading into the buffer*/

RsaPublicKeyDecode(publicKeyBuffer, &idx, &rsaPublicKey,
    ↪ sizeof(publicKeyBuffer));

byte in[] = { /*plain text to encrypt*/ };
byte out[128];
RNG rng;

wc_InitRng(&rng);

word32 outLen = RsaPublicEncrypt(in, sizeof(in), out, sizeof(out),
    ↪ &rsaPublicKey, &rng);
```

Now out holds the ciphertext from the plain text in. `wc_RsaPublicEncrypt()` will write.

In the event of an error, a negative return from `wc_RsaPublicEncrypt()` to get a string describing the error that occurred.

```
void wc_ErrorString(int error, char* buffer);
```

Make sure that buffer is at least MAX_ERROR_SZ bytes (80).

Now to decrypt out:

```
RsaKey rsaPrivateKey;

byte privateKeyBuffer[] = { /*hold the raw data from the key, maybe
                           from a file like RsaPrivateKey.der*/ };
word32 idx = 0;           /*where to start reading into the buffer*/

wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecode(privateKeyBuffer, &idx, &rsaPrivateKey,
    sizeof(privateKeyBuffer));

byte plain[128];
word32 plainSz = wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt(out, outLen, plain,
    sizeof(plain), &rsaPrivateKey);
```

Now plain will hold plainSz bytes or an error code. For complete examples of each type in wolfCrypt please see the file `wolfcrypt/test/test.c`. Note that the `wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecode` function only accepts keys in raw DER format.

10.5.2 DH (Diffie-Hellman)

wolfCrypt provides support for Diffie-Hellman through the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/dh.h`. The Diffie-Hellman key exchange algorithm allows two parties to establish a shared secret key. Usage is usually similar to the following example, where **sideA** and **sideB** designate the two parties.

In the following example, `dhPublicKey` contains the Diffie-Hellman public parameters signed by a Certificate Authority (or self-signed). `privA` holds the generated private key for sideA, `pubA` holds the generated public key for sideA, and `agreeA` holds the mutual key that both sides have agreed on.

```

DhKey    dhPublicKey;
word32 idx = 0; /*where to start reading into the
                publicKeyBuffer*/
word32 pubASz, pubBSz, agreeASz;
byte    tmp[1024];
RNG      rng;

byte privA[128];
byte pubA[128];
byte agreeA[128];

wc_InitDhKey(&dhPublicKey);

byte publicKeyBuffer[] = { /*holds the raw data from the public key
                           parameters, maybe from a file like
                           dh1024.der*/ }
wc_DhKeyDecode(tmp, &idx, &dhPublicKey, publicKeyBuffer);
wc_InitRng(&rng); /*Initialize random number generator*/
wc_DhGenerateKeyPair() will generate a public and private DH key based on the initial public pa-
rameters in dhPublicKey.
wc_DhGenerateKeyPair(&dhPublicKey, &rng, privA, &privASz,
                    pubA, &pubASz);

```

After sideB sends their public key (pubB) to sideA, sideA can then generate the mutually-agreed key(agreeA) using the `wc_DhAgree()` function.

```

wc_DhAgree(&dhPublicKey, agreeA, &agreeASz, privA, privASz,
          pubB, pubBSz);

```

Now, agreeA holds sideA's mutually-generated key (of size agreeASz bytes). The same process will have been done on sideB.

For a complete example of Diffie-Hellman in wolfCrypt, see the file `wolfcrypt/test/test.c`.

10.5.3 EDH (Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman)

A wolfSSL server can do Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman. No build changes are needed to add this feature, though an application will have to register the ephemeral group parameters on the server side to enable the EDH cipher suites. A new API can be used to do this:

```

int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char* p,
                    int pSz, unsigned char* g, int gSz);

```

The example server and echoserver use this function from `SetDH()`.

10.5.4 DSA (Digital Signature Algorithm)

wolfCrypt provides support for DSA and DSS through the header `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/dsa.h`. DSA allows for the creation of a digital signature based on a given data hash. DSA uses the SHA hash algorithm to generate a hash of a block of data, then signs that hash using the signer's private key. Standard usage is similar to the following.

We first declare our DSA key structure (key), initialize our initial message (message) to be signed, and initialize our DSA key buffer (dsaKeyBuffer).

```

DsaKey key;
Byte    message[] = { /*message data to sign*/ }

```

```
byte    dsaKeyBuffer[] = { /*holds the raw data from the DSA key,
                           maybe from a file like dsa512.der*/ }
```

We then declare our SHA structure (sha), random number generator (rng), array to store our SHA hash (hash), array to store our signature (signature), idx (to mark where to start reading in our dsaKeyBuffer), and an int (answer) to hold our return value after verification.

```
Sha      sha;
RNG      rng;
byte     hash[SHA_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte     signature[40];
word32   idx = 0;
int      answer;
```

Set up and create the SHA hash. For more information on wolfCrypt's SHA algorithm, see [SHA / SHA-224 / SHA-256 / SHA-384 / SHA-512](#). The SHA hash of message is stored in the variable hash.

```
wc_InitSha(&sha);
wc_ShaUpdate(&sha, message, sizeof(message));
wc_ShaFinal(&sha, hash);
```

Initialize the DSA key structure, populate the structure key value, and initialize the random number generator (rng).

```
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode(dsaKeyBuffer, &idx, &key,
                      sizeof(dsaKeyBuffer));
wc_InitRng(&rng);
```

The `wc_DsaSign()` function creates a signature (signature) using the DSA private key, hash value, and random number generator.

```
wc_DsaSign(hash, signature, &key, &rng);
```

To verify the signature, use `wc_DsaVerify()`.

```
wc_DsaVerify(hash, signature, &key, &answer);
wc_FreeDsaKey(&key);
```

11 SSL Tutorial

11.1 Introduction

The wolfSSL embedded SSL/TLS library can easily be integrated into your existing application or device to provide enhanced communication security through the addition of SSL and TLS. wolfSSL has been targeted at embedded and RTOS environments, and as such, offers a minimal footprint while maintaining excellent performance. Minimum build sizes for wolfSSL range between 20-100kB depending on the selected build options and platform being used.

The goal of this tutorial is to walk through the integration of SSL and TLS into a simple application. Hopefully the process of going through this tutorial will also lead to a better understanding of SSL in general. This tutorial uses wolfSSL in conjunction with simple echoserver and echoclient examples to keep things as simple as possible while still demonstrating the general procedure of adding SSL support to an application. The echoserver and echoclient examples have been taken from the popular book titled [Unix Network Programming, Volume 1, 3rd Edition](#) by Richard Stevens, Bill Fenner, and Andrew Rudoff.

This tutorial assumes that the reader is comfortable with editing and compiling C code using the GNU GCC compiler as well as familiar with the concepts of public key encryption. Please note that access to the Unix Network Programming book is not required for this tutorial.

11.1.1 Examples Used in this Tutorial

- echoclient - Figure 5.4, Page 124
- echoserver - Figure 5.12, Page 139

11.2 Quick Summary of SSL/TLS

TLS (Transport Layer Security) and **SSL** (Secure Sockets Layer) are cryptographic protocols that allow for secure communication across a number of different transport protocols. The primary transport protocol used is TCP/IP. The most recent version of SSL/TLS is TLS 1.3. wolfSSL supports SSL 3.0, TLS 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 in addition to DTLS 1.0, 1.2, and 1.3

SSL and TLS sit between the Transport and Application layers of the OSI model, where any number of protocols (including TCP/IP, Bluetooth, etc.) may act as the underlying transport medium. Application protocols are layered on top of SSL and can include protocols such as HTTP, FTP, and SMTP. A diagram of how SSL fits into the OSI model, as well as a simple diagram of the SSL handshake process can be found in Appendix A.

11.3 Getting the Source Code

All of the source code used in this tutorial can be downloaded from the wolfSSL website, specifically from the following location. The download contains both the original and completed source code for both the echoserver and echoclient used in this tutorial. Specific contents are listed below the link.

<https://www.wolfssl.com/documentation/ssl-tutorial-2.5.zip>

The downloaded ZIP file has the following structure:

```
/finished_src
  /certs (Certificate files)
  /echoclient (Completed echoclient code)
  /echoserver (Completed echoserver code)
  /include (Modified unp.h)
  /lib (Library functions)
```



```

/original_src
    /echoclient (Starting echoclient code)
    /echoserver (Starting echoserver code)
    /include     (Modified unp.h)
    /lib         (Library functions)
README

```

11.4 Base Example Modifications

This tutorial, and the source code that accompanies it, have been designed to be as portable as possible across platforms. Because of this, and because we want to focus on how to add SSL and TLS into an application, the base examples have been kept as simple as possible. Several modifications have been made to the examples taken from Unix Network Programming in order to either remove unnecessary complexity or increase the range of platforms supported. If you believe there is something we could do to increase the portability of this tutorial, please let us know at support@wolfssl.com.

The following is a list of modifications that were made to the original echoserver and echoclient examples found in the above listed book.

11.4.1 Modifications to the echoserver (tcpserv04.c)

- Removed call to the `fork()` function because `fork()` is not supported by Windows. The result of this is an echoserver which only accepts one client simultaneously. Along with this removal, Signal handling was removed.
- Moved `str_echo()` function from `str_echo.c` file into `tcpserv04.c` file
- Added a `printf` statement to view the client address and the port we have connected through:


```
printf("Connection from %s, port %d\n",
      inet_ntop(AF_INET, &cliaddr.sin_addr, buff, sizeof(buff)),
      ntohs(cliaddr.sin_port));
```
- Added a call to `setsockopt()` after creating the listening socket to eliminate the "Address already in use" bind error.
- Minor adjustments to clean up newer compiler warnings

11.4.2 Modifications to the echoclient (tcpcli01.c)

- Moved `str_cli()` function from `str_cli.c` file into `tcpcli01.c` file
- Minor adjustments to clean up newer compiler warnings

11.4.3 Modifications to unp.h header

- This header was simplified to contain only what is needed for this example.

Please note that in these source code examples, certain functions will be capitalized. For example, `Fputs()` and `Writen()`. The authors of Unix Network Programming have written custom wrapper functions for normal functions in order to cleanly handle error checking. For a more thorough explanation of this, please see **Section 1.4** (page 11) in the *Unix Network Programming* book.

11.5 Building and Installing wolfSSL

Before we begin, download the example code (echoserver and echoclient) from the [Getting the Source Code](#) section, above. This section will explain how to download, configure, and install the wolfSSL embedded SSL/TLS library on your system.

You will need to download and install the most recent version of wolfSSL from the [wolfSSL download page](#).

For a full list of available build options, see the [Building wolfSSL](#) guide. wolfSSL was written with portability in mind, and should generally be easy to build on most systems. If you have difficulty building wolfSSL, please feel free to ask for support on the [wolfSSL product support forums](#).

When building wolfSSL on Linux, *BSD*, *OS X*, *Solaris*, or *other* nix like systems, you can use the auto-conf system. For Windows-specific instructions, please refer to the [Building wolfSSL](#) section of the wolfSSL Manual. To configure and build wolfSSL, run the following two commands from the terminal. Any desired build options may be appended to `./configure` (ex: `./configure --enable-opensslextra`):

```
./configure  
make
```

To install wolfSSL, run:

```
sudo make install
```

This will install wolfSSL headers into `/usr/local/include/wolfssl` and the wolfSSL libraries into `/usr/local/lib` on your system. To test the build, run the testsuite application from the wolfSSL root directory:

```
./testsuite/testsuite.test
```

A set of tests will be run on wolfCrypt and wolfSSL to verify it has been installed correctly. After a successful run of the testsuite application, you should see output similar to the following:

```
-----  
wolfSSL version 5.7.0  
-----  
error      test passed!  
MEMORY     test passed!  
base64     test passed!  
asn        test passed!  
RANDOM      test passed!  
MD5        test passed!  
SHA        test passed!  
SHA-224    test passed!  
SHA-256    test passed!  
SHA-384    test passed!  
SHA-512    test passed!  
SHA-512/224 test passed!  
SHA-512/256 test passed!  
SHA-3      test passed!  
Hash       test passed!  
HMAC-MD5   test passed!  
HMAC-SHA   test passed!  
HMAC-SHA224 test passed!  
HMAC-SHA256 test passed!  
HMAC-SHA384 test passed!  
HMAC-SHA512 test passed!
```

```

HMAC-SHA3    test passed!
HMAC-KDF     test passed!
PRF          test passed!
TLSv1.3 KDF  test passed!
GMAC         test passed!
Chacha       test passed!
POLY1305     test passed!
ChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD test passed!
AES          test passed!
AES192       test passed!
AES256       test passed!
AES-GCM      test passed!
RSA          test passed!
DH           test passed!
PWDBASED     test passed!
ECC          test passed!
logging      test passed!
time         test passed!
mutex        test passed!
memcb        test passed!
Test complete

```

Running simple test

```

SSL version is TLSv1.2
SSL version is TLSv1.2
SSL cipher suite is TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
SSL curve name is SECP256R1
SSL cipher suite is TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
SSL curve name is SECP256R1
Client message: hello wolfssl!
I hear you fa shizzle!

```

Running TLS test

```

sending server shutdown command: quit!
client sent quit command: shutting down!
ciphers = TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256:TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384:TLS13-CHACHA20-
POLY1305-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-
AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-RSA-
AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-RSA-
AES128-SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-
-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:
DHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305-OLD:ECDHE-ECDSA-
CHACHA20-POLY1305-OLD:DHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305-OLD
33bc1a4570f4f1abccd5c48aace529b01a42ab51293954a297796e90d20970f0  input
33bc1a4570f4f1abccd5c48aace529b01a42ab51293954a297796e90d20970f0  /var/folders
/dy/888x7r7d6dgcqw4840l32tpw0000gp/T//testsuite-output-9Ymbuv

```

All tests passed!

Now that wolfSSL has been installed, we can begin modifying the example code to add SSL functionality. We will first begin by adding SSL to the echoclient and subsequently move on to the echoserver.

11.6 Initial Compilation

To compile and run the example echoclient and echoserver code from the SSL Tutorial source bundle, you can use the included Makefiles. Change directory (cd) to either the echoclient or echoserver directory and run:

```
make
```

This will compile the example code and produce an executable named either echoserver or echoclient depending on which one is being built. The GCC command which is used in the Makefile can be seen below. If you want to build one of the examples without using the supplied Makefile, change directory to the example directory and replace tcpcli01.c (echoclient) or tcpserve04.c (echoserver) in the following command with correct source file for the example:

```
gcc -o echoserver ../lib/*.c tcpserve04.c -I ../include
```

This will compile the current example into an executable, creating either an “echoserver” or “echoclient” application. To run one of the examples after it has been compiled, change your current directory to the desired example directory and start the application. For example, to start the echoserver use:

```
./echoserver
```

You may open a second terminal window to test the echoclient on your local host and you will need to supply the IP address of the server when starting the application, which in our case will be 127.0.0.1. Change your current directory to the “echoclient” directory and run the following command. Note that the echoserver must already be running:

```
./echoclient 127.0.0.1
```

Once you have both the echoserver and echoclient running, the echoserver should echo back any input that it receives from the echoclient. To exit either the echoserver or echoclient, use *Ctrl + C* to quit the application. Currently, the data being echoed back and forth between these two examples is being sent in the clear - easily allowing anyone with a little bit of skill to inject themselves in between the client and server and listen to your communication.

11.7 Libraries

The wolfSSL library, once compiled, is named libwolfssl, and unless otherwise configured the wolfSSL build and install process creates only a shared library under the following directory. Both shared and static libraries may be enabled or disabled by using the appropriate build options:

```
/usr/local/lib
```

The first step we need to do is link the wolfSSL library to our example applications. Modifying the GCC command (using the echoserver as an example), gives us the following new command. Since wolfSSL installs header files and libraries in standard locations, the compiler should be able to find them without explicit instructions (using -l or -L). Note that by using -lwolfssl the compiler will automatically choose the correct type of library (static or shared):

```
gcc -o echoserver ../lib/*.c tcpserve04.c -I ../include -lm -lwolfssl
```

11.8 Headers

The first thing we will need to do is include the wolfSSL native API header in both the client and the server. In the tcpcli01.c file for the client and the tcpserve04.c file for the server add the following line near the top:

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

11.9 Startup/Shutdown

Before we can use wolfSSL in our code, we need to initialize the library and the WOLFSSL_CTX. wolfSSL is initialized by calling `wolfSSL_Init()`. This must be done first before anything else can be done with the library.

11.10 WOLFSSL_CTX Factory

The WOLFSSL_CTX structure (wolfSSL Context) contains global values for each SSL connection, including certificate information. A single WOLFSSL_CTX can be used with any number of WOLFSSL objects created. This allows us to load certain information, such as a list of trusted CA certificates only once.

To create a new WOLFSSL_CTX, use `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`. The possible client and server protocol options are shown below. SSL 2.0 is not supported by wolfSSL because it has been insecure for several years.

EchoClient:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method()`; - SSL 3.0
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method()`; - TLS 1.0
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method()`; - TLS 1.1
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method()`; - TLS 1.2
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method()`; - TLS 1.3
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method()`; - Use highest version possible from SSL 3.0 - TLS 1.3
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method()`; - DTLS 1.0
- `wolfDTLSv1_2_client_method_ex()`; - DTLS 1.2
- `wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method_ex()`; - DTLS 1.3

EchoServer:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method()`; - SSL 3.0
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method()`; - TLS 1.0
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method()`; - TLS 1.1
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method()`; - TLS 1.2
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method()`; - TLS 1.3
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method()`; - Allow clients to connect with TLS 1.0+
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method()`; - DTLS 1.0
- `wolfDTLSv1_2_server_method()`; - DTLS 1.2
- `wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method()`; - DTLS 1.3

We need to load our CA (Certificate Authority) certificate into the WOLFSSL_CTX so that the when the echoclient connects to the echoserver, it is able to verify the server's identity. To load the CA certificates into the WOLFSSL_CTX, use `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations()` function returns either SSL_SUCCESS or SSL_FAILURE:

```
wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* file, const
↪ char* path)
```

Putting these things together (library initialization, protocol selection, and CA certificate), we have the following. Here, we choose to use TLS 1.2:

EchoClient:

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

wolfSSL_Init(); /* Initialize wolfSSL */

/* Create the WOLFSSL_CTX */
if ( (ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_2_client_method())) == NULL) {
```

```

        fprintf(stderr, "wolfSSL_CTX_new error.\n");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    /* Load CA certificates into WOLFSSL_CTX */
    if (wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(ctx, "../certs/ca-cert.pem", NULL) !=
        SSL_SUCCESS) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error loading ../certs/ca-cert.pem, "
            "please check the file.\n");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

```

Add the above code to `tcpcli01.c` in `main()` after the variable definitions and the check that the user has started the client with an IP address.

EchoServer:

When loading certificates into the `WOLFSSL_CTX`, the server certificate and key file should be loaded in addition to the CA certificate. This will allow the server to send the client its certificate for identification verification:

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

wolfSSL_Init(); /* Initialize wolfSSL */

/* Create the WOLFSSL_CTX */
if ( (ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_2_server_method())) == NULL) {
    fprintf(stderr, "wolfSSL_CTX_new error.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* Load CA certificates into WOLFSSL_CTX */
if (wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(ctx, "../certs/ca-cert.pem", NULL) !=
    SSL_SUCCESS) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Error loading ../certs/ca-cert.pem, "
        "please check the file.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* Load server certificates into WOLFSSL_CTX */
if (wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file(ctx, "../certs/server-cert.pem",
    SSL_FILETYPE_PEM) != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Error loading ../certs/server-cert.pem, please"
        "check the file.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* Load keys */
if (wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file(ctx, "../certs/server-key.pem",
    SSL_FILETYPE_PEM) != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Error loading ../certs/server-key.pem, please check"
        "the file.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

```

The code shown above should be added to the beginning of `tcpserve04.c` after the variable definitions in `main()`. A version of the finished code is included in the SSL tutorial ZIP file for reference.

Now that wolfSSL and the WOLFSSL_CTX have been initialized, make sure that the WOLFSSL_CTX object and the wolfSSL library are freed when the application is completely done using SSL/TLS. In both the client and the server, the following two lines should be placed at the end of the main() function (in the client right before the call to exit()):

```
wolfSSL_CTX_free(ctx);  
wolfSSL_Cleanup();
```

11.11 WOLFSSL Object

11.11.1 EchoClient

A WOLFSSL object needs to be created after each TCP connect and the socket file descriptor needs to be associated with the session. In the echoclient example, we will do this after the call to connect(), shown below:

```
/* Connect to socket file descriptor */  
connect(sockfd, (SA *) &servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
```

Directly after connecting, create a new WOLFSSL object using the wolfSSL_new() function. This function returns a pointer to the WOLFSSL object if successful or NULL in the case of failure. We can then associate the socket file descriptor (sockfd) with the new WOLFSSL object (ssl):

```
/* Create WOLFSSL object */  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
  
if( (ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx)) == NULL) {  
    fprintf(stderr, "wolfSSL_new error.\n");  
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);  
}  
  
wolfSSL_set_fd(ssl, sockfd);
```

One thing to notice here is that we haven't made a call to the wolfSSL_connect() do it for us.

11.11.2 EchoServer

At the end of the for loop in the main method, insert the WOLFSSL object and associate the socket file descriptor (connfd) with the WOLFSSL object (ssl), just as with the client:

```
/* Create WOLFSSL object */  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
  
if ( (ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx)) == NULL) {  
    fprintf(stderr, "wolfSSL_new error.\n");  
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);  
}  
  
wolfSSL_set_fd(ssl, connfd);
```

Again, a WOLFSSL object needs to be created after each TCP Connect and the socket file descriptor needs to be associated with the session.

11.12 Sending/Receiving Data

11.12.1 Sending with EchoClient

The next step is to begin sending data securely. Take note that in the echoclient example, the `main()` function hands off the sending and receiving work to `str_cli()`. The `str_cli()` function is where our function replacements will be made. First we need access to our WOLFSSL object in the `str_cli()` function, so we add another argument and pass the `ssl` variable to `str_cli()`. Because the WOLFSSL object is now going to be used inside of the `str_cli()` function, we remove the `sockfd` parameter. The new `str_cli()` function signature after this modification is shown below:

```
void str_cli(FILE *fp, WOLFSSL* ssl)
```

In the `main()` function, the new argument (`ssl`) is passed to `str_cli()`:

```
str_cli(stdin, ssl);
```

Inside the `str_cli()` function, `Writen()` and `Readline()` are replaced with calls to `wolfSSL_write()` were successful.

The authors of the Unix Programming book wrote error checking into their `Writen()` function which we must make up for after it has been replaced. We add a new `int` variable, `n`, to monitor the return value of `wolfSSL_read` and before printing out the contents of the buffer, `recvline`, the end of our read data is marked with a `\0`:

```
void
str_cli(FILE *fp, WOLFSSL* ssl)
{
    char    sendline[MAXLINE], recvline[MAXLINE];
    int     n = 0;

    while (Fgets(sendline, MAXLINE, fp) != NULL) {

        if(wolfSSL_write(ssl, sendline, strlen(sendline)) !=
            strlen(sendline)){
            err_sys("wolfSSL_write failed");
        }

        if ((n = wolfSSL_read(ssl, recvline, MAXLINE)) <= 0)
            err_quit("wolfSSL_read error");

        recvline[n] = '\0';
        Fputs(recvline, stdout);
    }
}
```

The last thing to do is free the WOLFSSL object when we are completely done with it. In the `main()` function, right before the line to free the WOLFSSL_CTX, call to `wolfSSL_free()`:

```
str_cli(stdin, ssl);
```

```
wolfSSL_free(ssl);          /* Free WOLFSSL object */
wolfSSL_CTX_free(ctx);      /* Free WOLFSSL_CTX object */
wolfSSL_Cleanup();          /* Free wolfSSL */
```

11.12.2 Receiving with EchoServer

The echo server makes a call to `str_echo()` to handle reading and writing (whereas the client made a call to `str_cli()`). As with the client, modify `str_echo()` by replacing the `sockfd` parameter with

a WOLFSSL object (ssl) parameter in the function signature:

```
void str_echo(WOLFSSL* ssl)
```

Replace the calls to Read() and Writen() with calls to the `wolfSSL_read()`:

```
void
str_echo(WOLFSSL* ssl)
{
    int n;
    char buf[MAXLINE];

    while ( (n = wolfSSL_read(ssl, buf, MAXLINE)) > 0) {
        if(wolfSSL_write(ssl, buf, n) != n) {
            err_sys("wolfSSL_write failed");
        }
    }

    if( n < 0 )
        printf("wolfSSL_read error = %d\n", wolfSSL_get_error(ssl,n));
    else if( n == 0 )
        printf("The peer has closed the connection.\n");
}
```

In main() call the str_echo() function at the end of the for loop (soon to be changed to a while loop). After this function, inside the loop, make calls to free the WOLFSSL object and close the connfd socket:

```
str_echo(ssl);                /* process the request */

wolfSSL_free(ssl);           /* Free WOLFSSL object */
Close(connfd);
```

We will free the ctx and cleanup before the call to exit.

11.13 Signal Handling

11.13.1 Echoclient / Echoserver

In the echoclient and echoserver, we will need to add a signal handler for when the user closes the app by using "Ctrl+C". The echo server is continually running in a loop. Because of this, we need to provide a way to break that loop when the user presses "Ctrl+C". To do this, the first thing we need to do is change our loop to a while loop which terminates when an exit variable (cleanup) is set to true.

First, define a new static int variable called cleanup at the top of tcpserv04.c right after the #include statements:

```
static int cleanup; /* To handle shutdown */
```

Modify the echoserver loop by changing it from a for loop to a while loop:

```
while(cleanup != 1)
{
    /* echo server code here */
}
```

For the echoserver we need to disable the operating system from restarting calls which were being executed before the signal was handled after our handler has finished. By disabling these, the operating system will not restart calls to accept() after the signal has been handled. If we didn't do this, we would have to wait for another client to connect and disconnect before the echoserver would clean up

resources and exit. To define the signal handler and turn off SA_RESTART, first define act and oact structures in the echoserver's main() function:

```
struct sigaction      act, oact;
```

Insert the following code after variable declarations, before the call to `wolfSSL_Init()` in the main function:

```
/* Signal handling code */
struct sigaction act, oact;          /* Declare the sigaction structs */
act.sa_handler = sig_handler;        /* Tell act to use sig_handler */
sigemptyset(&act.sa_mask);          /* Tells act to exclude all sa_mask
                                     * signals during execution of
                                     * sig_handler. */

act.sa_flags = 0;                    /* States that act has a special
                                     * flag of 0 */

sigaction(SIGINT, &act, &oact);      /* Tells the program to use (o)act
                                     * on a signal or interrupt */
```

The echoserver's sig_handler function is shown below:

```
void sig_handler(const int sig)
{
    printf("\nSIGINT handled.\n");
    cleanup = 1;
    return;
}
```

That's it - the echoclient and echoserver are now enabled with TLSv1.2!!

What we did:

- Included the wolfSSL headers
- Initialized wolfSSL
- Created a WOLFSSL_CTX structure in which we chose what protocol we wanted to use
- Created a WOLFSSL object to use for sending and receiving data
- Replaced calls to `Writen()` and `Readline()` with `wolfSSL_write()`
- Freed WOLFSSL, WOLFSSL_CTX
- Made sure we handled client and server shutdown with signal handler

There are many more aspects and methods to configure and control the behavior of your SSL connections. For more detailed information, please see additional wolfSSL documentation and resources.

Once again, the completed source code can be found in the downloaded ZIP file at the top of this section.

11.14 Certificates

For testing purposes, you may use the certificates provided by wolfSSL. These can be found in the wolfSSL download, and specifically for this tutorial, they can be found in the `finished_src` folder.

For production applications, you should obtain correct and legitimate certificates from a trusted certificate authority.

11.15 Conclusion

This tutorial walked through the process of integrating the wolfSSL embedded SSL/TLS library into a simple client and server application. Although this example is simple, the same principles may be applied for adding SSL or TLS into your own application. The wolfSSL embedded SSL/TLS library provides

all the features you would need in a compact and efficient package that has been optimized for both size and speed.

Being dual licensed under GPLv2 and standard commercial licensing, you are free to download the wolfSSL source code directly from our website. Feel free to post to our support forums (<https://www.wolfssl.com/forums>) with any questions or comments you might have. If you would like more information about our products, please contact facts@wolfssl.com.

We welcome any feedback you have on this SSL tutorial. If you believe it could be improved or enhanced in order to make it either more useful, easier to understand, or more portable, please let us know at support@wolfssl.com.

12 Best Practices for Embedded Devices

12.1 Creating Private Keys

Embedding a private key into firmware allows anyone to extract the key and turns an otherwise secure connection into something nothing more secure than TCP.

We have a few ideas about creating private keys for SSL enabled devices.

1. Each device acting as a server should have a unique private key, just like in the non-embedded world.
2. If the key can't be placed onto the device before delivery, have it generated during setup.
3. If the device lacks the power to generate its own key during setup, have the client setting up the device generate the key and send it to the device.
4. If the client lacks the ability to generate a private key, have the client retrieve a unique private key over an SSL/TLS connection from the devices known website (for example).

wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) can be used in all of these steps to help ensure an embedded device has a secure unique private key. Taking these steps will go a long way towards securing the SSL connection itself.

12.2 Digitally Signing and Authenticating with wolfSSL

wolfSSL is a popular tool for digitally signing applications, libraries, or files prior to loading them on embedded devices. Most desktop and server operating systems allow creation of this type of functionality through system libraries, but stripped down embedded operating systems do not. The reason that embedded RTOS environments do not include digital signature functionality is because it has historically not been a requirement for most embedded applications. In today's world of connected devices and heightened security concerns, digitally signing what is loaded onto your embedded or mobile device has become a top priority.

Examples of embedded connected devices where this requirement was not found in years past include set top boxes, DVR's, POS systems, both VoIP and mobile phones, connected home, and even automobile-based computing systems. Because wolfSSL supports the key embedded and real time operating systems, encryption standards, and authentication functionality, it is a natural choice for embedded systems developers to use when adding digital signature functionality.

Generally, the process for setting up code and file signing on an embedded device are as follows:

1. The embedded systems developer will generate an RSA key pair.
2. A server-side script-based tool is developed
 1. The server side tool will create a hash of the code to be loaded on the device (with SHA-256 for example).
 2. The hash is then digitally signed, also called RSA private encrypt.
 3. A package is created that contains the code along with the digital signature.
3. The package is loaded on the device along with a way to get the RSA public key. The hash is re-created on the device then digitally verified (also called RSA public decrypt) against the existing digital signature.

Benefits to enabling digital signatures on your device include:

1. Easily enable a secure method for allowing third parties to load files to your device.
2. Ensure against malicious files finding their way onto your device.
3. Digitally secure firmware updates
4. Ensure against firmware updates from unauthorized parties

General information on code signing:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_signing

13 OpenSSL Compatibility

13.1 Compatibility with OpenSSL

wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) provides an OpenSSL compatibility header, `wolfssl/openssl/ssl.h`, in addition to the wolfSSL native API, to ease the transition into using wolfSSL or to aid in porting an existing OpenSSL application over to wolfSSL. For an overview of the OpenSSL Compatibility Layer, please continue reading below. To view the complete set of OpenSSL functions supported by wolfSSL, please see the `wolfssl/openssl/ssl.h` file.

The OpenSSL Compatibility Layer maps a subset of the most commonly-used OpenSSL commands to wolfSSL's native API functions. This should allow for an easy replacement of OpenSSL by wolfSSL in your application or project without changing much code.

Our test beds for OpenSSL compatibility are stunnel and Lighttpd, which means that we build both of them with wolfSSL as a way to test our OpenSSL compatibility API.

Building wolfSSL With Compatibility Layer:

1. Enable with (`--enable-opensslextra`) or by defining the macro `OPENSSL_EXTRA`.
`./configure --enable-opensslextra`
2. Include `<wolfssl/options.h>` as first wolfSSL header
3. Header files for migration are located under:
 - `./wolfssl/openssl/*.h`
 - Ex: `<wolfssl/openssl/ssl.h>`

13.2 Differences Between wolfSSL and OpenSSL

Many people are curious how wolfSSL compares to OpenSSL and what benefits there are to using an SSL/TLS library that has been optimized to run on embedded platforms. Obviously, OpenSSL is free and presents no initial costs to begin using, but we believe that wolfSSL will provide you with more flexibility, an easier integration of SSL/TLS into your existing platform, current standards support, and much more – all provided under a very easy-to-use license model.

The points below outline several of the main differences between wolfSSL and OpenSSL.

1. With a 20-100 kB build size, wolfSSL is up to 20 times smaller than OpenSSL. wolfSSL is a better choice for resource constrained environments – where every byte matters.
2. wolfSSL is up to date with the most current standards of TLS 1.3 with DTLS. The wolfSSL team is dedicated to continually keeping wolfSSL up-to-date with current standards.
3. wolfSSL offers the best current ciphers and standards available today, including ciphers for streaming media support. In addition, the recently-introduced liboqs integration allows for you to start experimenting with post-quantum cryptography.
4. wolfSSL is dual licensed under both the GPLv2 as well as a commercial license, where OpenSSL is available only under their unique license from multiple sources.
5. wolfSSL is backed by an outstanding company who cares about its users and about their security, and is always willing to help. The team actively works to improve and expand wolfSSL. The wolfSSL team is based primarily out of Bozeman, MT, Portland, OR, and Seattle, WA, along with other team members located around the globe.
6. wolfSSL is the leading SSL/TLS library for real time, mobile, and embedded systems by virtue of its breadth of platform support and successful implementations on embedded environments. Chances are we've already been ported to your environment. If not, let us know and we'll be glad to help.

7. wolfSSL offers several abstraction layers to make integrating SSL into your environment and platform as easy as possible. With an OS layer, a custom I/O layer, and a C Standard Library abstraction layer, integration has never been so easy.
8. wolfSSL offers several support packages for wolfSSL. Available directly through phone, email or the wolfSSL product support forums, your questions are answered quickly and accurately to help you make progress on your project as quickly as possible.

13.3 Supported OpenSSL Structures

- `SSL_METHOD` holds SSL version information and is either a client or server method. (Same as `WOLFSSL_METHOD` in the native wolfSSL API).
- `SSL_CTX` holds context information including certificates. (Same as `WOLFSSL_CTX` in the native wolfSSL API).
- `SSL` holds session information for a secure connection. (Same as `WOLFSSL` in the native wolfSSL API).

13.4 Supported OpenSSL Functions

The three structures shown above are usually initialized in the following way:

```
SSL_METHOD* method = SSLv3_client_method();
SSL_CTX* ctx = SSL_CTX_new(method);
SSL* ssl = SSL_new(ctx);
```

This establishes a client side SSL version 3 method, creates a context based on the method, and initializes the SSL session with the context. A server side program is no different except that the `SSL_METHOD` is created using `SSLv3_server_method()`, or one of the available functions. For a list of supported functions, please see the [Protocol Support](#) section. When using the OpenSSL Compatibility layer, the functions in this section should be modified by removing the “wolf” prefix. For example, the native wolfSSL API function:

```
wolfTLSv1_client_method()
```

Becomes:

```
TLSv1_client_method()
```

When an SSL connection is no longer needed the following calls free the structures created during initialization.

```
SSL_CTX_free(ctx);
SSL_free(ssl);
```

`SSL_CTX_free()` has the additional responsibility of freeing the associated `SSL_METHOD`. Failing to use the `XXX_free()` functions will result in a resource leak. Using the system's `free()` instead of the SSL ones results in undefined behavior.

Once an application has a valid SSL pointer from `SSL_new()`, the SSL handshake process can begin. From the client's view, `SSL_connect()` will attempt to establish a secure connection.

```
SSL_set_fd(ssl, sockfd);
SSL_connect(ssl);
```

Before the `SSL_connect()` can be issued, the user must supply wolfSSL with a valid socket file descriptor, `sockfd` in the example above. `sockfd` is typically the result of the TCP function `socket()` which is later established using `TCP connect()`. The following creates a valid client side socket descriptor for use with a local wolfSSL server on port 11111, error handling is omitted for simplicity.

```
int sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
sockaddr_in servaddr;
```

```
memset(&servaddr, 0, sizeof(servaddr));
servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
servaddr.sin_port = htons(11111);
servaddr.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr("127.0.0.1");
connect(sockfd, (const struct sockaddr*)&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
```

Once a connection is established, the client may read and write to the server. Instead of using the TCP functions `send()` and `receive()`, wolfSSL and yaSSL use the SSL functions `SSL_write()` and `SSL_read()`. Here is a simple example from the client demo:

```
char msg[] = "hello wolfssl!";
int wrote = SSL_write(ssl, msg, sizeof(msg));
char reply[1024];
int read = SSL_read(ssl, reply, sizeof(reply));
reply[read] = 0;
printf("Server response: %s\n", reply);
```

The server connects in the same way, except that it uses `SSL_accept()` instead of `SSL_connect()`, analogous to the TCP API. See the server example for a complete server demo program.

13.5 x509 Certificates

Both the server and client can provide wolfSSL with certificates in either **PEM** or **DER**.

Typical usage is like this:

```
SSL_CTX_use_certificate_file(ctx, "certs/cert.pem",
SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
SSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file(ctx, "certs/key.der",
SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1);
```

A key file can also be presented to the Context in either format. `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM` signifies the file is PEM formatted while `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` declares the file to be in DER format. To verify that the key file is appropriate for use with the certificate the following function can be used:

```
SSL_CTX_check_private_key(ctx);
```

14 Licensing

14.1 Open Source

wolfSSL, wolfCrypt, wolfMQTT, wolfTPM, wolfBoot, and wolfSentry are free software downloads and may be modified to the needs of the user as long as the user adheres to version two of the GPL License. The GPLv2 license can be found on the gnu.org website <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/old-licenses/gpl-2.0.html>.

wolfSSH software is a free software download and may be modified to the needs of the user as long as the user adheres to version three of the GPL license. The GPLv3 license can be found on the gnu.org website (<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>).

14.2 Commercial Licensing

Businesses and enterprises who wish to incorporate wolfSSL products into proprietary appliances or other commercial software products for re-distribution must license commercial versions. Commercial licenses for wolfSSL and wolfCrypt are available per end product or SKU. Licenses are generally issued for one product and include unlimited royalty-free distribution. Custom licensing terms are also available.

Commercial licenses are also available for wolfMQTT, wolfSSH, wolfTPM, wolfBoot, and wolfSentry. Please contact licensing@wolfssl.com with inquiries.

14.3 FIPS 140-2/3 Validation

wolfSSL is currently the leader in embedded FIPS certificates. For details on currently-active FIPS certificates and validation options, please see the [wolfCrypt FIPS FAQ](#) or contact fips@wolfssl.com.

14.4 Support Packages

Support packages for wolfSSL products are available on an annual basis directly from wolfSSL. With four different package options, you can compare them side-by-side and choose the package that best fits your specific needs. Please see our Support Packages page (<https://www.wolfssl.com/products/support-and-maintenance>) for more details.

15 Support and Consulting

15.1 How to Get Support

For general product support, wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) maintains an online forum for the wolfSSL product family. Please post to the forums or contact wolfSSL directly with any questions.

- wolfSSL (yaSSL) Forums: <https://www.wolfssl.com/forums>
- Email Support: support@wolfssl.com

For information regarding wolfSSL products, questions regarding licensing, or general comments, please contact wolfSSL by emailing facts@wolfssl.com. For support packages, please see [Licensing](#).

15.1.1 Bugs Reports and Support Issues

If you are submitting a bug report or asking about a problem, please include the following information with your submission:

1. wolfSSL version number
2. Operating System version
3. Compiler version
4. The exact error you are seeing
5. A description of how we can reproduce or try to replicate this problem

With the above information, we will do our best to resolve your problems. Without this information, it is very hard to pinpoint the source of the problem. wolfSSL values your feedback and makes it a top priority to get back to you as soon as possible.

15.2 Consulting

wolfSSL offers both on and off site consulting - providing feature additions, porting, a Competitive Upgrade Program (see [Competitive Upgrade Program](#)), and design consulting.

15.2.1 Feature Additions and Porting

We can add additional features that you may need which are not currently offered in our products on a contract or co-development basis. We also offer porting services on our products to new host languages or new operating environments.

15.2.2 Competitive Upgrade Program

We will help you move from an outdated or expensive SSL/TLS library to wolfSSL with low cost and minimal disturbance to your code base.

Program Outline:

1. You need to currently be using a commercial competitor to wolfSSL.
2. You will receive up to one week of on-site consulting to switch out your old SSL library for wolfSSL. Travel expenses are not included.
3. Normally, up to one week is the right amount of time for us to make the replacement in your code and do initial testing. Additional consulting on a replacement is available as needed.
4. You will receive the standard wolfSSL royalty free license to ship with your product.

The purpose of this program is to enable users who are currently spending too much on their embedded SSL implementation to move to wolfSSL with ease. If you are interested in learning more, then please contact us at facts@wolfssl.com.

15.2.3 Design Consulting

If your application or framework needs to be secured with SSL/TLS but you are uncertain about how the optimal design of a secured system would be structured, we can help!

We offer design consulting for building SSL/TLS security into devices using wolfSSL. Our consultants can provide you with the following services:

1. *Assessment*: An evaluation of your current SSL/TLS implementation. We can give you advice on your current setup and how we think you could improve upon this by using wolfSSL.
2. *Design*: Looking at your system requirements and parameters, we'll work closely with you to make recommendations on how to implement wolfSSL into your application such that it provides you with optimal security.

If you would like to learn more about design consulting for building SSL into your application or device, please contact facts@wolfssl.com for more information.

16 wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) Updates

16.1 Product Release Information

We regularly post update information on Twitter. For additional release information, you can keep track of our projects on GitHub, follow us on Facebook, or follow our daily blog.

- wolfSSL on GitHub - <https://www.github.com/wolfssl/wolfssl>
- wolfSSL on Twitter - <https://twitter.com/wolfSSL>
- wolfSSL on Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/wolfSSL>
- wolfSSL on Reddit - <https://www.reddit.com/r/wolfssl/>
- Daily Blog - <https://www.wolfssl.com/blog>

A wolfSSL API Reference

A.1 CertManager API

A.1.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_SignCert_cb (int requestSz, int sType, byte * buf, word32 buffSz, int keyType, wc_SignCertCb signCb, void * signCtx, WC_RNG * rng)Sign a certificate or CSR using a callback function.
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER *	wolfSSL_CertManagerNew_ex (void * heap)Allocates and initializes a new Certificate Manager context. This context may be used independent of SSL needs. It may be used to load certificates, verify certificates, and check the revocation status.
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER *	wolfSSL_CertManagerNew (void)Allocates and initializes a new Certificate Manager context. This context may be used independent of SSL needs. It may be used to load certificates, verify certificates, and check the revocation status.
void	wolfSSL_CertManagerFree (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm)Frees all resources associated with the Certificate Manager context. Call this when you no longer need to use the Certificate Manager.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const char * f, const char * d)Specifies the locations for CA certificate loading into the manager context. The PEM certificate CAfile may contain several trusted CA certificates. If CApath is not NULL it specifies a directory containing CA certificates in PEM format.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCABuffer (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const unsigned char * buff, long sz, int format)Loads the CA Buffer by calling wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer and returning that result using a temporary cm so as not to lose the information in the cm passed into the function.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadCAs (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm)This function unloads the CA signer list.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadIntermediateCerts (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm)This function unloads intermediate certificates add to the CA signer list.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerUnload_trust_peers (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm)The function will free the Trusted Peer linked list and unlocks the trusted peer list.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const char * f, int format)Specifies the certificate to verify with the Certificate Manager context. The format can be SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerVerifyBuffer (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const unsigned char * buff, long sz, int format) Specifies the certificate buffer to verify with the Certificate Manager context. The format can be SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.
void	wolfSSL_CertManagerSetVerify (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, VerifyCallback verify_callback) The function sets the verifyCallback function in the Certificate Manager. If present, it will be called for each cert loaded. If there is a verification error, the verify callback can be used to over-ride the error.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, int options) Turns on Certificate Revocation List checking when verifying certificates with the Certificate Manager. By default, CRL checking is off. options include WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECKALL which performs CRL checking on each certificate in the chain versus the Leaf certificate only which is the default.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm) Turns off Certificate Revocation List checking when verifying certificates with the Certificate Manager. By default, CRL checking is off. You can use this function to temporarily or permanently disable CRL checking with this Certificate Manager context that previously had CRL checking enabled.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const char * path, int type, int monitor) Error checks and passes through to LoadCRL() in order to load the cert into the CRL for revocation checking. An updated CRL can be loaded by first calling wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL, then loading the new CRL.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRLBuffer (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const unsigned char * buff, long sz, int type) The function loads the CRL file by calling BufferLoadCRL.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, CbMissingCRL cb) This function sets the CRL Certificate Manager callback. If HAVE_CRL is defined and a matching CRL record is not found then the cbMissingCRL is called (set via wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb). This allows you to externally retrieve the CRL and load it.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRLUpdate_Cb (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, CbUpdateCRL cb) This function sets the CRL Update callback. If HAVE_CRL and HAVE_CRL_UPDATE_CB is defined, and an entry with the same issuer and a lower CRL number exists when a CRL is added, then the CbUpdateCRL is called with the details of the existing entry and the new one replacing it.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerGetCRLInfo (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, CrlInfo * info, const byte * buff, long sz, int type) This function yields a structure with parsed CRL information from an encoded CRL buffer.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckOCSP (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const unsigned char * der, int sz) The function enables the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER's member, ocsEnabled to signify that the OCSP check option is enabled.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, int options) Turns on OCSP if it's turned off and if compiled with the set option available.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm) Disables OCSP certificate revocation.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const char * url) The function copies the url to the ocsOverrideURL member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, CbOCSPIO ioCb, CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb, void * ioCbCtx) The function sets the OCSP callback in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm) This function turns on OCSP stapling if it is not turned on as well as set the options.

A.1.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_SignCert_cb(
    int requestSz,
    int sType,
    byte * buf,
    word32 buffSz,
    int keyType,
    wc_SignCertCb signCb,
    void * signCtx,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Sign a certificate or CSR using a callback function.

Parameters:

- **requestSz** Size of the certificate body to sign (from Cert.bodySz).
- **sType** Signature algorithm type (e.g., CTC_SHA256wRSA, CTC_SHA256wECDSA).
- **buf** Buffer containing the certificate/CSR DER data to sign.
- **buffSz** Total size of the buffer (must be large enough for signature).
- **keyType** Type of key used for signing. Only RSA_TYPE and ECC_TYPE are supported.
- **signCb** User-provided signing callback function.
- **signCtx** Context pointer passed to the signing callback.
- **rng** Random number generator (may be NULL if not needed).

See:

- wc_SignCertCb
- wc_SignCert
- wc_SignCert_ex
- wc_MakeCert
- wc_MakeCertReq

Return:

- Size of the signed certificate/CSR on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if signCb or buf is NULL, buffSz is 0, or keyType is not RSA_TYPE or ECC_TYPE.
- BUFFER_E if the buffer is too small for the signed certificate.
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails.
- Negative error code on other failures.

This function signs a certificate or Certificate Signing Request (CSR) using a user-provided signing callback. This allows external signing implementations (e.g., TPM, HSM) without requiring the crypto callback infrastructure, making it suitable for FIPS-compliant applications.

The function performs the following:

1. Hashes the certificate/CSR body according to the signature algorithm
2. Encodes the hash (RSA) or prepares it for signing (ECC)
3. Calls the user-provided callback to perform the actual signing
4. Encodes the signature into the certificate/CSR DER structure

NOTE: Only RSA and ECC key types are supported. Ed25519, Ed448, and post-quantum algorithms (Falcon, Dilithium, SLH-DSA) sign messages directly rather than hashes, so they cannot use this callback-based API. Use wc_SignCert_ex for those algorithms.

NOTE: This function does NOT support async crypto (WOLFSSL_ASYNC_CRYPT). The internal context is local to this function and cannot persist across async re-entry.

Example

```
Cert cert;
byte derBuf[4096];
int derSz;
MySignCtx myCtx;

wc_InitCert(&cert);
```

```

derSz = wc_MakeCert(&cert, derBuf, sizeof(derBuf), NULL, NULL, &rng);

derSz = wc_SignCert_cb(cert.bodySz, cert.sigType, derBuf, sizeof(derBuf),
                      RSA_TYPE, mySignCallback, &myCtx, &rng);
if (derSz > 0) {
    printf("Signed certificate is %d bytes\n", derSz);
}

```

```

WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * wolfSSL_CertManagerNew_ex(
    void * heap
)

```

Allocates and initializes a new Certificate Manager context. This context may be used independent of SSL needs. It may be used to load certificates, verify certificates, and check the revocation status.

Parameters:

- **heap** pointer to a heap hint for memory allocation.

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerFree](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER If successful the call will return a valid WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER pointer.
- NULL will be returned for an error state.

```

WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * wolfSSL_CertManagerNew(
    void
)

```

Allocates and initializes a new Certificate Manager context. This context may be used independent of SSL needs. It may be used to load certificates, verify certificates, and check the revocation status.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerFree](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER If successful the call will return a valid WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER pointer.
- NULL will be returned for an error state.

Example


```
#import <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
if (cm == NULL) {
    // error creating new cert manager
}
```

```
void wolfSSL_CertManagerFree(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)
```

Frees all resources associated with the Certificate Manager context. Call this when you no longer need to use the Certificate Manager.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew](#)

Return: none

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
...
wolfSSL_CertManagerFree(cm);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const char * f,
    const char * d
)
```

Specifies the locations for CA certificate loading into the manager context. The PEM certificate CAfile may contain several trusted CA certificates. If CApath is not NULL it specifies a directory containing CA certificates in PEM format.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).
- **file** pointer to the name of the file containing CA certificates to load.
- **path** pointer to the name of a directory path containing CA certificates to load. The NULL pointer may be used if no certificate directory is desired.

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify](#)

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` If successful the call will return.
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` is the error that will be returned if a pointer is not provided.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` - will be returned upon failure.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA(cm, "path/to/cert-file.pem", 0);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs into cert manager
}

int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCABuffer(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const unsigned char * buff,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

Loads the CA Buffer by calling `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer` and returning that result using a temporary cm so as not to lose the information in the cm passed into the function.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.
- **in** buffer for cert information.
- **sz** length of the buffer.
- **format** certificate format, either PEM or DER.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `ProcessChainBuffer`
- `ProcessBuffer`
- `cm_pick_method`

Return:

- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` is returned if the `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` struct is NULL or if `wolfSSL_CTX_new()` returns NULL.
- `SSL_SUCCESS` is returned for a successful execution.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER*)vp;
...
const unsigned char* in;
long sz;
int format;
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCABuffer(vp, sz, format) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Error returned. Failure case code block.
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadCAs(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)

```

This function unloads the CA signer list.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.

See: UnlockMutex

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is NULL.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex error.

Example

```

#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CTX_GetCertManager(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadCAs(cm) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failure case.
}

int wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadIntermediateCerts(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)

```

This function unloads intermediate certificates add to the CA signer list.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.

See: UnlockMutex

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is NULL.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex error.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CTX_GetCertManager(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadIntermediateCerts(cm) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failure case.
}

int wolfSSL_CertManagerUnload_trust_peers(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)
```

The function will free the Trusted Peer linked list and unlocks the trusted peer list.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.

See: UnLockMutex

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS if the function completed normally.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is NULL.
- BAD_MUTEX_E mutex error if tpLock, a member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER struct, is 0 (null).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(Protocol define);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerUnload_trust_peers(cm) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    The function did not execute successfully.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const char * f,
    int format
)
```

Specifies the certificate to verify with the Certificate Manager context. The format can be SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.
- **fname** pointer to the name of the file containing the certificates to verify.
- **format** format of the certificate to verify - either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA`
- `wolfSSL_CertManagerVerifyBuffer`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful.
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E will be returned if the signature could not be verified.
- ASN_SIG_OID_E will be returned if the signature type is not supported.
- CRL_CERT_REVOKED is an error that is returned if this certificate has been revoked.
- CRL_MISSING is an error that is returned if a current issuer CRL is not available.
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E will be returned if the current date is before the before date.
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E will be returned if the current date is after the after date.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a pointer is not provided.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
...

ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify(cm, "path/to/cert-file.pem",
    SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    error verifying certificate
}

int wolfSSL_CertManagerVerifyBuffer(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const unsigned char * buff,
```

```

    long sz,
    int format
)

```

Specifies the certificate buffer to verify with the Certificate Manager context. The format can be SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.
- **buff** buffer containing the certificates to verify.
- **sz** size of the buffer, buf.
- **format** format of the certificate to verify, located in buf - either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA`
- `wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful.
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E will be returned if the signature could not be verified.
- ASN_SIG_OID_E will be returned if the signature type is not supported.
- CRL_CERT_REVOKED is an error that is returned if this certificate has been revoked.
- CRL_MISSING is an error that is returned if a current issuer CRL is not available.
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E will be returned if the current date is before the before date.
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E will be returned if the current date is after the after date.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a pointer is not provided.

Example

```

#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int ret = 0;
int sz = 0;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
byte certBuff[...];
...

ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerVerifyBuffer(cm, certBuff, sz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    error verifying certificate
}

```

```
void wolfSSL_CertManagerSetVerify(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    VerifyCallback verify_callback
)
```

The function sets the verifyCallback function in the Certificate Manager. If present, it will be called for each cert loaded. If there is a verification error, the verify callback can be used to over-ride the error.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).
- **verify_callback** a VerifyCallback function pointer to the callback routine

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int myVerify(int preverify, WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX* store)
{ // do custom verification of certificate }

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(Protocol define);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
...
wolfSSL_CertManagerSetVerify(cm, myVerify);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    int options
)
```

Turns on Certificate Revocation List checking when verifying certificates with the Certificate Manager. By default, CRL checking is off. options include WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECKALL which performs CRL checking on each certificate in the chain versus the Leaf certificate only which is the default.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).
- **options** options to use when enabling the Certification Manager, cm.

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL](#)

Return:

- **SSL_SUCCESS** If successful the call will return.
- **NOT_COMPILED_IN** will be returned if wolfSSL was not built with CRL enabled.
- **MEMORY_E** will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** is the error that will be returned if a pointer is not provided.
- **SSL_FAILURE** will be returned if the CRL context cannot be initialized properly.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
...

ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL(cm, 0);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    error enabling cert manager
}

...

int wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)
```

Turns off Certificate Revocation List checking when verifying certificates with the Certificate Manager. By default, CRL checking is off. You can use this function to temporarily or permanently disable CRL checking with this Certificate Manager context that previously had CRL checking enabled.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful the call will return.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a function pointer is not provided.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
...

ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL(cm);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    error disabling cert manager
}

...
```



```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL(  
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,  
    const char * path,  
    int type,  
    int monitor  
)
```

Error checks and passes through to LoadCRL() in order to load the cert into the CRL for revocation checking. An updated CRL can be loaded by first calling wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL, then loading the new CRL.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).
- **path** a constant char pointer holding the CRL path.
- **type** type of certificate to be loaded.
- **monitor** requests monitoring in LoadCRL().

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL](#)
- [wolfSSL_LoadCRL](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS if there is no error in wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL and if LoadCRL returns successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER struct is NULL.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR if wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL returns anything other than SSL_SUCCESS.
- BAD_PATH_ERROR if the path is NULL.
- MEMORY_E if LoadCRL fails to allocate heap memory.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>  
  
int wolfSSL_LoadCRL(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* path, int type,  
int monitor);  
...  
wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL(SSL_CM(ssl), path, type, monitor);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRLBuffer(  
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,  
    const unsigned char * buff,  
    long sz,  
    int type  
)
```

The function loads the CRL file by calling BufferLoadCRL.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
- **buff** a constant byte type and is the buffer.
- **sz** a long int representing the size of the buffer.
- **type** a long integer that holds the certificate type.

See:

- BufferLoadCRL
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function completed without errors.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is NULL.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned if there is an error associated with the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
const unsigned char* buff;
long sz; size of buffer
int type; cert type
...
int ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRLBuffer(cm, buff, sz, type);
if(ret == SSL_SUCCESS){
    return ret;
} else {
    Failure case.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    CbMissingCRL cb
)
```

This function sets the CRL Certificate Manager callback. If HAVE_CRL is defined and a matching CRL record is not found then the cbMissingCRL is called (set via wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb). This allows you to externally retrieve the CRL and load it.

Parameters:

- **cm** the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure holding the information for the certificate.
- **cb** a function pointer to (*CbMissingCRL) that is set to the cbMissingCRL member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER.

See:

- CbMissingCRL
- `wolfSSL_SetCRL_Cb`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned upon successful execution of the function and subroutines.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
void cb(const char* url){
    Function body.
}
...
CbMissingCRL cb = CbMissingCRL;
...
if(ctx){
    return wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb(SSL_CM(ssl), cb);
}

int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRLUpdate_Cb(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    CbUpdateCRL cb
)
```

This function sets the CRL Update callback. If HAVE_CRL and HAVE_CRL_UPDATE_CB is defined, and an entry with the same issuer and a lower CRL number exists when a CRL is added, then the CbUpdateCRL is called with the details of the existing entry and the new one replacing it.

Parameters:

- **cm** the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure holding the information for the certificate.
- **cb** a function pointer to (*CbUpdateCRL*) that is set to the *cbUpdateCRL* member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER. Signature requirement: `void (CbUpdateCRL)(CrlInfo old, CrlInfo new);`

See: CbUpdateCRL

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned upon successful execution of the function and subroutines.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
void cb(CrInfo *old, CrInfo *new){
    Function body.
}
...
CbUpdateCRL cb = CbUpdateCRL;
...
if(ctx){
    return wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRLUpdate_Cb(SSL_CM(ssl), cb);
}

int wolfSSL_CertManagerGetCRLInfo(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    CrInfo * info,
    const byte * buff,
    long sz,
    int type
)
```

This function yields a structure with parsed CRL information from an encoded CRL buffer.

Parameters:

- **cm** the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure..
- **info** pointer to caller managed CrInfo structure that will receive the CRL information.
- **buff** input buffer containing encoded CRL.
- **sz** the length in bytes of the input CRL data in buff.
- **type** WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_PEM or WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_DER
- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).

See:

- [CbUpdateCRL](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetCRL_Cb](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned upon successful execution of the function and subroutines.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL.
- SSL_SUCCESS returned upon successful execution of the function and subroutines.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
CrlInfo info;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = NULL;
```

```
cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
```

```
// Read crl data from file into buffer
```

```
wolfSSL_CertManagerGetCRLInfo(cm, &info, crlData, crlDataLen,
                               WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
```

This function frees the CRL stored in the Cert Manager. An application can update the CRL by calling `wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL` and then loading the new CRL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
const char* crl1 = "./certs/crl/crl.pem";
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = NULL;
```

```
cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL(cm, crl1, WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_PEM, 0);
...
wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL(cm);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckOCSP(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const unsigned char * der,
    int sz
)
```

The function enables the `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER`'s member, `ocspEnabled` to signify that the OCSP check option is enabled.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.
- **der** a byte pointer to the certificate.
- **sz** an int type representing the size of the DER cert.

See:

- `ParseCertRelative`
- `CheckCertOCSP`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function. The ocsEnabled member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is enabled.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL or if an argument value that is not allowed is passed to a subroutine.
- MEMORY_E returned if there is an error allocating memory within this function or a subroutine.

Example

```
#import <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
byte* der;
int sz; size of der
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckOCSP(cm, der, sz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failure case.
}

int wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    int options
)
```

Turns on OCSP if it's turned off and if compiled with the set option available.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.
- **options** used to set values in WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER struct.

See: `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function call is successful.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if cm struct is NULL.
- MEMORY_E if WOLFSSL_OCSP struct value is NULL.
- SSL_FAILURE initialization of WOLFSSL_OCSP struct fails to initialize.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN build not compiled with correct feature enabled.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
int options;
...
```

```
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP(SSL_CM(ssl), options) != SSL_SUCCESS){  
    Failure case.  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP(  
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm  
)
```

Disables OCSP certificate revocation.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

See: [wolfSSL_DisableCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL successfully disabled the crlEnabled member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG the WOLFSSL structure was NULL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>  
  
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);  
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
...  
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP(ssl) != SSL_SUCCESS){  
    Fail case.  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL(  
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,  
    const char * url  
)
```

The function copies the url to the ocpOverrideURL member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- ocpOverrideURL

- [wolfSSL_SetOCSP_OverrideURL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS the function was able to execute as expected.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER struct is NULL.
- MEMEORY_E Memory was not able to be allocated for the ocsOverrideURL member of the certificate manager.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
const char* url;

...
int wolfSSL_SetOCSP_OverrideURL(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* url)
{
    ...
    if(wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL(SSL_CM(ssl), url) != SSL_SUCCESS){
        Failure case.
    }
}

int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    CbOCSPIO ioCb,
    CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb,
    void * ioCbCtx
)
```

The function sets the OCSP callback in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
- **ioCb** a function pointer of type CbOCSPIO.
- **respFreeCb** - a function pointer of type CbOCSPRespFree.
- **ioCbCtx** - a void pointer variable to the I/O callback user registered context.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckOCSP](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling](#)
- [wolfSSL_EnableOCSP](#)
- [wolfSSL_DisableOCSP](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetOCSP_Cb](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution. The arguments are saved in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is NULL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

wolfSSL_SetOCSP_Cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, CbOCSPIO ioCb,
CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb, void* ioCbCtx){
...
return wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb(SSL_CM(ssl), ioCb, respFreeCb, ioCbCtx);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)
```

This function turns on OCSP stapling if it is not turned on as well as set the options.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, a member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSPStapling](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if there were no errors and the function executed successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL or otherwise if there was a unpermitted argument value passed to a subroutine.
- MEMORY_E returned if there was an issue allocating memory.
- SSL_FAILURE returned if the initialization of the OCSP structure failed.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN returned if wolfSSL was not compiled with HAVE_CERTIFICATE_STATUS_REQUEST option.

Example

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSPStapling(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx){
...
return wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling(ctx->cm);
```

A.2 Memory Handling

A.1.2.25 function wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling

A.2.1 Functions

	Name
void *	wolfSSL_Malloc (size_t size, void * heap, int type) This function is similar to malloc(), but calls the memory allocation function which wolfSSL has been configured to use. By default, wolfSSL uses malloc(). This can be changed using the wolfSSL memory abstraction layer _ see wolfSSL_SetAllocators(). Note wolfSSL_Malloc is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro XMALLOC. For the default build only the size argument exists. If using WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY build then heap and type arguments are included.
void	wolfSSL_Free (void * ptr, void * heap, int type) This function is similar to free(), but calls the memory free function which wolfSSL has been configured to use. By default, wolfSSL uses free(). This can be changed using the wolfSSL memory abstraction layer _ see wolfSSL_SetAllocators(). Note wolfSSL_Free is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro XFREE. For the default build only the ptr argument exists. If using WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY build then heap and type arguments are included.
void *	wolfSSL_Realloc (void * ptr, size_t size, void * heap, int type) This function is similar to realloc(), but calls the memory re_allocation function which wolfSSL has been configured to use. By default, wolfSSL uses realloc(). This can be changed using the wolfSSL memory abstraction layer _ see wolfSSL_SetAllocators(). Note wolfSSL_Realloc is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro XREALLOC. For the default build only the size argument exists. If using WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY build then heap and type arguments are included.
int	wolfSSL_SetAllocators (wolfSSL_Malloc_cb mf, wolfSSL_Free_cb ff, wolfSSL_Realloc_cb rf) This function registers the allocation functions used by wolfSSL. By default, if the system supports it, malloc/free and realloc are used. Using this function allows the user at runtime to install their own memory handlers.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz (byte * buffer, word32 sz, int flag) This function is available when static memory feature is used (-enable_staticmemory). It gives the optimum buffer size for memory “buckets”. This allows for a way to compute buffer size so that no extra unused memory is left at the end after it has been partitioned. For the none_ex version of this function the default bucket and distribution list set during compile time is used. The returned value, if positive, is the computed buffer size to use.
int	wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz (void) This function is available when static memory feature is used (-enable_staticmemory). It gives the size of padding needed for each partition of memory. This padding size will be the size needed to contain a memory management structure along with any extra for memory alignment.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory (WOLFSSL_CTX ** ctx, wolfSSL_method_func method, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int sz, int flag, int max) This function is used to set aside static memory for a CTX. Memory set aside is then used for the CTX's lifetime and for any SSL objects created from the CTX. By passing in a NULL ctx pointer and a wolfSSL_method_func function the creation of the CTX itself will also use static memory. wolfSSL_method_func has the function signature of WOLFSSL_METHOD* (wolfSSL_method_func)(void heap);. Passing in 0 for max makes it behave as if not set and no max concurrent use restrictions is in place. The flag value passed in determines how the memory is used and behavior while operating. Available flags are the following.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS * mem_stats) This function does not change any of the connections behavior and is used only for gathering information about the static memory usage.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_is_static_memory (WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS * mem_stats)wolfSSL_is_static_memory is used to gather information about a SSL's static memory usage. The return value indicates if static memory is being used and WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS will be filled out if and only if the flag WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS was passed to the parent CTX when loading in static memory.
int	wc_LoadStaticMemory (WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT ** pHint, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int sz, int flag, int max)This function is used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use. Memory can be used by passing the created heap hint into functions. An example of this is when calling wc_InitRng_ex. The flag value passed in determines how the memory is used and behavior while operating, in general wolfCrypt operations will use memory from a WOLFMEM_GENERAL pool. Available flags are the following.
int	wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex (WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT ** pHint, unsigned int listSz, const word32 * sizeList, const word32 * distList, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int sz, int flag, int max)This function is used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use with custom bucket sizes and distributions. Memory can be used by passing the created heap hint into functions. This extended version allows for custom bucket sizes and distributions instead of using the default predefined sizes.
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT *	wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint (WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * hint)This function sets a global heap hint that will be used when NULL heap hint is passed to memory allocation functions. This allows for setting a default heap hint that will be used across the entire application.
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT *	wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint (void)This function gets the current global heap hint that is used when NULL heap hint is passed to memory allocation functions.
void	wolfSSL_SetDebugMemoryCb (DebugMemoryCb cb)This function sets a debug callback function for static memory allocation tracking. Used with WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY_DEBUG_CALLBACK build option. The callback function will be called during memory allocation and deallocation operations to provide debugging information.

	Name
void	wc_UnloadStaticMemory (WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * heap) This function frees static memory heap and associated mutex. Should be called when done using static memory allocation to properly clean up resources.
int	wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex (unsigned int listSz, const word32 * sizeList, const word32 * distList, byte * buffer, word32 sz, int flag) This function calculates the required buffer size for static memory allocation with custom bucket sizes and distributions. This extended version allows for custom bucket sizes instead of using the default predefined sizes.
void *	XMALLOC (size_t n, void * heap, int type) This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define XMALLOC_USER. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type); To use the basic C memory functions in place of wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free, define NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY. This will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n)) If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free). This option will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))

	Name
void *	XREALLOC(void * p, size_t n, void * heap, int type) This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define XMALLOC_USER. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type); To use the basic C memory functions in place of wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free, define NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY. This will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n)) If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free). This option will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))

	Name
void	XFREE (void * p, void * heap, int type) This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define XMALLOC_USER. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void_ heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type); To use the basic C memory functions in place of wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free, define NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY. This will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n)) If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free). This option will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))
long	wolfCrypt_heap_peakAllocs_checkpoint (void) Checkpoints peak heap allocations.
long	wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint (void) Checkpoints peak heap bytes.

A.2.2 Functions Documentation

```
void * wolfSSL_Malloc(
    size_t size,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This function is similar to malloc(), but calls the memory allocation function which wolfSSL has been configured to use. By default, wolfSSL uses malloc(). This can be changed using the wolfSSL memory abstraction layer - see wolfSSL_SetAllocators(). Note wolfSSL_Malloc is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro XMALLOC. For the default build only the size argument exists. If using WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY build then heap and type arguments are included.

Parameters:

- **size** size, in bytes, of the memory to allocate

- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **type** dynamic type (see DYNAMIC_TYPE_ list in [types.h](#))

See:

- [wolfSSL_Free](#)
- [wolfSSL_Realloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetAllocators](#)
- [XMALLOC](#)
- [XFREE](#)
- [XREALLOC](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful, this function returns a pointer to allocated memory.
- error If there is an error, NULL will be returned.

Example

```
int* tenInts = (int*)wolfSSL_Malloc(sizeof(int)*10);
```

```
void wolfSSL_Free(  
    void * ptr,  
    void * heap,  
    int type  
)
```

This function is similar to free(), but calls the memory free function which wolfSSL has been configured to use. By default, wolfSSL uses free(). This can be changed using the wolfSSL memory abstraction layer - see wolfSSL_SetAllocators(). Note wolfSSL_Free is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro XFREE. For the default build only the ptr argument exists. If using WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY build then heap and type arguments are included.

Parameters:

- **ptr** pointer to the memory to be freed.
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **type** dynamic type (see DYNAMIC_TYPE_ list in [types.h](#))

See:

- [wolfSSL_Alloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_Realloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetAllocators](#)
- [XMALLOC](#)
- [XFREE](#)
- [XREALLOC](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example


```
int* tenInts = (int*)wolfSSL_Malloc(sizeof(int)*10);
// process data as desired
...
if(tenInts) {
    wolfSSL_Free(tenInts, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
}
```

```
void * wolfSSL_Realloc(
    void * ptr,
    size_t size,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This function is similar to `realloc()`, but calls the memory re-allocation function which wolfSSL has been configured to use. By default, wolfSSL uses `realloc()`. This can be changed using the wolfSSL memory abstraction layer - see `wolfSSL_SetAllocators()`. Note `wolfSSL_Realloc` is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro `XREALLOC`. For the default build only the size argument exists. If using `WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY` build then heap and type arguments are included.

Parameters:

- **ptr** pointer to the previously-allocated memory, to be reallocated.
- **size** number of bytes to allocate.
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **type** dynamic type (see `DYNAMIC_TYPE_` list in `types.h`)

See:

- `wolfSSL_Free`
- `wolfSSL_Malloc`
- `wolfSSL_SetAllocators`
- `XMALLOC`
- `XFREE`
- `XREALLOC`

Return:

- pointer If successful, this function returns a pointer to re-allocated memory. This may be the same pointer as `ptr`, or a new pointer location.
- Null If there is an error, NULL will be returned.

Example

```
int* tenInts = (int*)wolfSSL_Malloc(sizeof(int)*10);
int* twentyInts = (int*)wolfSSL_Realloc(tenInts, sizeof(int)*20);
```

```
int wolfSSL_SetAllocators(
    wolfSSL_Malloc_cb mf,
    wolfSSL_Free_cb ff,
    wolfSSL_Realloc_cb rf
)
```

This function registers the allocation functions used by wolfSSL. By default, if the system supports it, malloc/free and realloc are used. Using this function allows the user at runtime to install their own memory handlers.

Parameters:

- **malloc_function** memory allocation function for wolfSSL to use. Function signature must match wolfSSL_Malloc_cb prototype, above.
- **free_function** memory free function for wolfSSL to use. Function signature must match wolfSSL_Free_cb prototype, above.
- **realloc_function** memory re-allocation function for wolfSSL to use. Function signature must match wolfSSL_Realloc_cb prototype, above.

See: none

Return:

- Success If successful this function will return 0.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a function pointer is not provided.

Example

```
static void* MyMalloc(size_t size)
{
    // custom malloc function
}

static void MyFree(void* ptr)
{
    // custom free function
}

static void* MyRealloc(void* ptr, size_t size)
{
    // custom realloc function
}

// Register custom memory functions with wolfSSL
int ret = wolfSSL_SetAllocators(MyMalloc, MyFree, MyRealloc);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set memory functions
}

int wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz(
    byte * buffer,
```

```

    word32 sz,
    int flag
)

```

This function is available when static memory feature is used (`-enable-staticmemory`). It gives the optimum buffer size for memory “buckets”. This allows for a way to compute buffer size so that no extra unused memory is left at the end after it has been partitioned. For the none `_ex` version of this function the default bucket and distribution list set during compile time is used. The returned value, if positive, is the computed buffer size to use.

Parameters:

- **buffer** pointer to buffer
- **size** size of buffer
- **type** desired type of memory ie `WOLFMEM_GENERAL` or `WOLFMEM_IO_POOL`

See:

- [wolfSSL_Malloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_Free](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully completing buffer size calculations a positive value is returned. This returned value is for optimum buffer size.
- Failure All negative values are considered to be error cases.

Example

```

byte buffer[1000];
word32 size = sizeof(buffer);
int optimum;

optimum = wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz(buffer, size, WOLFMEM_GENERAL);
if (optimum < 0) { //handle error case }
printf("The optimum buffer size to make use of all memory is %d\n",
optimum);
...

```

```

int wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz(
    void
)

```

This function is available when static memory feature is used (`-enable-staticmemory`). It gives the size of padding needed for each partition of memory. This padding size will be the size needed to contain a memory management structure along with any extra for memory alignment.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSL_Malloc`
- `wolfSSL_Free`

Return:

- On successfully memory padding calculation the return value will be a positive value
- All negative values are considered error cases.

Example

```
int padding;
padding = wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz();
if (padding < 0) { //handle error case }
printf("The padding size needed for each \"bucket\" of memory is %d\n",
padding);
// calculation of buffer for IO POOL size is number of buckets
// times (padding + WOLFMEM_IO_SZ)
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(
    WOLFSSL_CTX ** ctx,
    wolfSSL_method_func method,
    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int sz,
    int flag,
    int max
)
```

This function is used to set aside static memory for a CTX. Memory set aside is then used for the CTX's lifetime and for any SSL objects created from the CTX. By passing in a NULL ctx pointer and a `wolfSSL_method_func` function the creation of the CTX itself will also use static memory. `wolfSSL_method_func` has the function signature of `WOLFSSL_METHOD* (wolfSSL_method_func)(void heap)`. Passing in 0 for max makes it behave as if not set and no max concurrent use restrictions is in place. The flag value passed in determines how the memory is used and behavior while operating. Available flags are the following.

Parameters:

- **ctx** address of pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure.
- **method** function to create protocol. (should be NULL if ctx is not also NULL)
- **buf** memory to use for all operations.
- **sz** size of memory buffer being passed in.
- **flag** type of memory.
- **max** max concurrent operations.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory`
- `wolfSSL_is_static_memory`

Return:

- If successful, `SSL_SUCCESS` will be returned.
- All unsuccessful return values will be less than 0 or equal to `SSL_FAILURE`.

0 - default general memory

`WOLFMEM_IO_POOL` - used for input/output buffer when sending receiving messages. Overrides general memory, so all memory in buffer passed in is used for IO. `WOLFMEM_IO_FIXED` - same as `WOLFMEM_IO_POOL` but each SSL now keeps two buffers to themselves for their lifetime. `WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS` - each SSL keeps track of memory stats while running.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
unsigned char IO[MAX];
int IOSz = MAX;
int flag = WOLFMEM_IO_FIXED | WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS;
...
// create ctx also using static memory, start with general memory to use
ctx = NULL;
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(&ctx, wolfSSLv23_server_method_ex,
    ↪ memory, memorySz, 0,
    MAX_CONCURRENT_HANDSHAKES);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}
// load in memory for use with IO
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(&ctx, NULL, IO, IOSz, flag,
    ↪ MAX_CONCURRENT_IO);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS * mem_stats
)
```

This function does not change any of the connections behavior and is used only for gathering information about the static memory usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **mem_stats** structure to hold information about static memory usage.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory`
- `wolfSSL_is_static_memory`

Return:

- A value of 1 is returned if using static memory for the CTX is true.
- 0 is returned if not using static memory.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
int ret;
WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS mem_stats;
...
//get information about static memory with CTX

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory(ctx, &mem_stats);

if (ret == 1) {
    // handle case of is using static memory
    // print out or inspect elements of mem_stats
}

if (ret == 0) {
    //handle case of ctx not using static memory
}
...

int wolfSSL_is_static_memory(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS * mem_stats
)
```

`wolfSSL_is_static_memory` is used to gather information about a SSL's static memory usage. The return value indicates if static memory is being used and `WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS` will be filled out if and only if the flag `WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS` was passed to the parent CTX when loading in static memory.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **mem_stats** structure to contain static memory usage

See:

- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory`

Return:

- A value of 1 is returned if using static memory for the CTX is true.
- 0 is returned if not using static memory.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;
WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS mem_stats;

...

ret = wolfSSL_is_static_memory(ssl, mem_stats);

if (ret == 1) {
    // handle case when is static memory
    // investigate elements in mem_stats if WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS flag
}
...

int wc_LoadStaticMemory(
    WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT ** pHint,
    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int sz,
    int flag,
    int max
)
```

This function is used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use. Memory can be used by passing the created heap hint into functions. An example of this is when calling `wc_InitRng_ex`. The flag value passed in determines how the memory is used and behavior while operating, in general wolfCrypt operations will use memory from a `WOLFMEM_GENERAL` pool. Available flags are the following.

Parameters:

- **pHint** WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT structure to use
- **buf** memory to use for all operations.
- **sz** size of memory buffer being passed in.
- **flag** type of memory.
- **max** max concurrent operations (handshakes, IO).

See: none**Return:**

- Returns 0 on success.
- Returns a non-zero integer on failure.

WOLFMEM_GENERAL - default general memory

WOLFMEM_IO_POOL - used for input/output buffer when sending receiving messages. Overrides general memory, so all memory in buffer passed in is used for IO. WOLFMEM_IO_FIXED - same as WOLFMEM_IO_POOL but each SSL now keeps two buffers to themselves for their lifetime. WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS - each SSL keeps track of memory stats while running

Example

```
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
int flag = WOLFMEM_GENERAL | WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS;
...

// load in memory for use

ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory(&hint, memory, memorySz, flag, 0);
if (ret) {
    // handle error case
}
...

ret = wc_InitRng_ex(&rng, hint, 0);

// check ret value

int wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex(
    WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT ** pHint,
    unsigned int listSz,
    const word32 * sizeList,
    const word32 * distList,
    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int sz,
    int flag,
    int max
)
```

This function is used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use with custom bucket sizes and distributions. Memory can be used by passing the created heap hint into functions. This extended version allows for custom bucket sizes and distributions instead of using the default predefined sizes.

Parameters:

- **pHint** WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT handle to initialize
- **listSz** number of entries in the size and distribution lists
- **sizeList** array of bucket sizes to use

- **distList** distribution list matching sizeList
- **buf** memory to use for all operations.
- **sz** size of memory buffer being passed in.
- **flag** type of memory.
- **max** max concurrent operations (handshakes, IO).

See:

- [wc_LoadStaticMemory](#)
- [wc_UnloadStaticMemory](#)

Return:

- Returns 0 on success.
- Returns a non-zero integer on failure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
int flag = WOLFMEM_GENERAL | WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS;
const word32 sizeList[] = {64, 128, 256, 512, 1024};
const word32 distList[] = {1, 1, 1, 1, 1};
unsigned int listSz = (unsigned int)(sizeof(sizeList)/
                                   sizeof(sizeList[0]));

...

// load in memory for use with custom bucket sizes

ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex(&hint, listSz, sizeList, distList,
                             memory, memorySz, flag, 0);
if (ret) {
    // handle error case
}
...

ret = wc_InitRng_ex(&rng, hint, 0);

// check ret value

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint(
    WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * hint
)
```

This function sets a global heap hint that will be used when NULL heap hint is passed to memory allocation functions. This allows for setting a default heap hint that will be used across the entire application.

Parameters:

- **hint** WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT structure to use as the global heap hint

See:

- [wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint](#)
- [wc_LoadStaticMemory](#)

Return: Returns the previous global heap hint that was set.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT* prev_hint;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
...

// load in memory for use
ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory(&hint, memory, memorySz, WOLFMEM_GENERAL, 0);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}

// set as global heap hint
prev_hint = wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint(&hint);
if (prev_hint != NULL) {
    // there was a previous global heap hint
}

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint(
    void
)
```

This function gets the current global heap hint that is used when NULL heap hint is passed to memory allocation functions.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint](#)
- [wc_LoadStaticMemory](#)

Return: Returns the current global heap hint, or NULL if none is set.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT* current_hint;
...

current_hint = wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint();
if (current_hint != NULL) {
    // there is a global heap hint set
    // can use current_hint for operations
}

```

```

void wolfSSL_SetDebugMemoryCb(
    DebugMemoryCb cb
)

```

This function sets a debug callback function for static memory allocation tracking. Used with WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY_DEBUG_CALLBACK build option. The callback function will be called during memory allocation and deallocation operations to provide debugging information.

Parameters:

- **cb** debug callback function to set

See: none

Return:

- If successful, 0 will be returned.
- All unsuccessful return values will be less than 0.

Example

```

static void debug_memory_cb(const char* func, const char* file, int line,
                           void* ptr, size_t size, int type)
{
    printf("Memory %s: %s:%d ptr=%p size=%zu type=%d\n",
          func, file, line, ptr, size, type);
}
...

// set debug callback
int ret = wolfSSL_SetDebugMemoryCb(debug_memory_cb);
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle error case
}

void wc_UnloadStaticMemory(
    WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * heap
)

```

This function frees static memory heap and associated mutex. Should be called when done using static memory allocation to properly clean up resources.

Parameters:

- **hint** WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT structure to unload

See:

- [wc_LoadStaticMemory](#)
- [wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex](#)

Return:

- If successful, 0 will be returned.
- All unsuccessful return values will be less than 0.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
...

// load in memory for use
ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory(&hint, memory, memorySz, WOLFMEM_GENERAL, 0);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}

// use memory for operations
...

// cleanup when done
wc_UnloadStaticMemory(&hint);

int wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex(
    unsigned int listSz,
    const word32 * sizeList,
    const word32 * distList,
    byte * buffer,
    word32 sz,
    int flag
)
```

This function calculates the required buffer size for static memory allocation with custom bucket sizes and distributions. This extended version allows for custom bucket sizes instead of using the default predefined sizes.

Parameters:

- **bucket_sizes** array of bucket sizes to use
- **bucket_count** number of bucket sizes in the array
- **flag** desired type of memory ie WOLFMEM_GENERAL or WOLFMEM_IO_POOL

See:

- [wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz](#)
- [wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex](#)

Return:

- On successfully completing buffer size calculations a positive value is returned.
- All negative values are considered to be error cases.

Example

```
word32 sizeList[] = {64, 128, 256, 512, 1024};
word32 distList[] = {1, 2, 1, 1, 1};
int listSz = 5;
int optimum;

optimum = wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex(listSz, sizeList, distList, NULL, 0,
    WOLFMEM_GENERAL);
if (optimum < 0) { //handle error case }
printf("The optimum buffer size with custom buckets is %d\n", optimum);
...
```

```
void * XMALLOC(
    size_t n,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define XMALLOC_USER. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type); To use the basic C memory functions in place of wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free, define NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY. This will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n)) If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free). This option will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))

Parameters:

- **s** size of memory to allocate
- **h** (used by custom XMALLOC function) pointer to the heap to use
- **t** memory allocation types for user hints. See enum in [types.h](#)

See:

- [wolfSSL_Malloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_Realloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_Free](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetAllocators](#)

Return:

- pointer Return a pointer to allocated memory on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
int* tenInts = XMALLOC(sizeof(int)*10, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
if (tenInts == NULL) {
    // error allocating space
    return MEMORY_E;
}
```

```
void * XREALLOC(
    void * p,
    size_t n,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define `XMALLOC_USER`. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: `extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type);` To use the basic C memory functions in place of `wolfSSL_Malloc`, `wolfSSL_Realloc`, `wolfSSL_Free`, define `NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY`. This will replace the memory functions with: `#define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n))` If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see `wolfSSL_Malloc`, `wolfSSL_Realloc`, `wolfSSL_Free`). This option will replace the memory functions with: `#define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))`

Parameters:

- **p** pointer to the address to reallocate
- **n** size of memory to allocate
- **h** (used by custom XREALLOC function) pointer to the heap to use

- **t** memory allocation types for user hints. See enum in [types.h](#)

See:

- [wolfSSL_Malloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_Realloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_Free](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetAllocators](#)

Return:

- Return a pointer to allocated memory on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
int* tenInts = (int*)XMALLOC(sizeof(int)*10, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
int* twentyInts = (int*)XREALLOC(tenInts, sizeof(int)*20, NULL,
    DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
```

```
void XFREE(
    void * p,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define `XMALLOC_USER`. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: `extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type);` To use the basic C memory functions in place of `wolfSSL_Malloc`, `wolfSSL_Realloc`, `wolfSSL_Free`, define `NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY`. This will replace the memory functions with: `#define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n))` If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see `wolfSSL_Malloc`, `wolfSSL_Realloc`, `wolfSSL_Free`). This option will replace the memory functions with: `#define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))`

Parameters:

- **p** pointer to the address to free
- **h** (used by custom XFREE function) pointer to the heap to use
- **t** memory allocation types for user hints. See enum in [types.h](#)

See:

- [wolfSSL_Malloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_Realloc](#)

- [wolfSSL_Free](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetAllocators](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int* tenInts = XMALLOC(sizeof(int) * 10, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
if (tenInts == NULL) {
    // error allocating space
    return MEMORY_E;
}
```

```
long wolfCrypt_heap_peakAllocs_checkpoint(
    void
)
```

Checkpoints peak heap allocations.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See: [wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint](#)

Return: Peak allocation count

Example

```
long peak = wolfCrypt_heap_peakAllocs_checkpoint();
```

```
long wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint(
    void
)
```

Checkpoints peak heap bytes.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See: [wolfCrypt_heap_peakAllocs_checkpoint](#)

Return: Peak bytes allocated

Example

```
long peak = wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint();
```


A.3 OpenSSL API

A.2.2.21 function wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint

A.3.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_BN_mod_exp (WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * r, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * a, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * p, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * m, WOLFSSL_BN_CTX * ctx) This function performs the following math $r = (a^p) \% m$.
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *	wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_ecb (void) Getter functions for the respective WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointers. wolfSSL_EVP_init() must be called once in the program first to populate these cipher strings. WOLFSSL_DES_ECB macro must be defined for wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_ecb().
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *	wolfSSL_EVP_des_cbc (void) Getter functions for the respective WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointers. wolfSSL_EVP_init() must be called once in the program first to populate these cipher strings. WOLFSSL_DES_ECB macro must be defined for wolfSSL_EVP_des_ecb().
int	wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit_ex (WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX * ctx, const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * type, WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl) Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit_ex (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type, WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl, const unsigned char * key, const unsigned char * iv, int enc) Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_EncryptInit_ex (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type, WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl, const unsigned char * key, const unsigned char * iv) Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE. Sets encrypt flag to be encrypt.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_EVP_DecryptInit_ex (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type, WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl, const unsigned char * key, const unsigned char * iv)Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE. Sets encrypt flag to be decrypt.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CipherUpdate (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, unsigned char * out, int * outl, const unsigned char * in, int inl)Function for encrypting/decrypting data. In buffer is added to be encrypted or decrypted and out buffer holds the results. outl will be the length of encrypted/decrypted information.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CipherFinal (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, unsigned char * out, int * outl)This function performs the final cipher operations adding in padding. If WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPH_NO_PADDING flag is set in WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure then 1 is returned and no encryption/decryption is done. If padding flag is set padding is added and encrypted when ctx is set to encrypt, padding values are checked when set to decrypt.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_key_length (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, int keylen)Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure key length.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_block_size (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx)This is a getter function for the ctx block size.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * cipher)This is a getter function for the block size of cipher.
void	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_flags (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, int flags)Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure.
void	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_clear_flags (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, int flags)Clearing function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_padding (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * c, int pad)Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure to use padding.
unsigned long	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx)Getter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure. Deprecated v1.1.0.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PrivateKey (WOLFSSL * bio, WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY * key, const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * cipher, unsigned char * passwd, int len, wc_pem_password_cb * cb, void * arg) This function writes a key into a WOLFSSL_BIO structure in PEM format.
int	**wolfSSL_CTX_use_RSAPrivateKey_file function. The file argument contains a pointer to the RSA private key file, in the format specified by format.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate_file (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * file, int format) This function loads a certificate file into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The certificate file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.
int	wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * file, int format) This function loads a private key file into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The key file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * file) This function loads a chain of certificates into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The file containing the certificate chain is provided by the file argument, and must contain PEM_formatted certificates. This function will process up to MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH (default = 9, defined in internal.h) certificates, plus the subject certificate.
int	**wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_file function. The file argument contains a pointer to the RSA private key file, in the format specified by format.
long	wolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_type (WOLFSSL * s, int type) This function is called when the client application request that a server send back an OCSP status response (also known as OCSP stapling). Currently, the only supported type is TLSEXT_STATUSTYPE_ocsp.
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN *	wolfSSL_get_peer_chain (WOLFSSL * ssl) Retrieves the peer's certificate chain.
int	wolfSSL_get_chain_count (WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain) Retrieve's the peers certificate chain count.
int	wolfSSL_get_chain_length (WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain, int idx) Retrieves the peer's ASN1.DER certificate length in bytes at index (idx).

	Name
unsigned char *	wolfSSL_get_chain_cert (WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain, int idx)Retrieves the peer's ASN1.DER certificate at index (idx).
int	wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem (WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain, int idx, unsigned char * buf, int inLen, int * outLen)Retrieves the peer's PEM certificate at index (idx).
const unsigned char *	wolfSSL_get_sessionID (const WOLFSSL_SESSION * s)Retrieves the session's ID. The session ID is always 32 bytes long.
int	wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, unsigned char * in, int * inOutSz)Retrieves the peer's certificate serial number. The serial number buffer (in) should be at least 32 bytes long and be provided as the <i>inOutSz</i> argument as input. After calling the function <i>inOutSz</i> will hold the actual length in bytes written to the in buffer.
WC_PKCS12 *	wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, WC_PKCS12 ** pkcs12) wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio (<i>d2i_PKCS12_bio</i>) copies in the PKCS12 information from WOLFSSL_BIO to the structure WC_PKCS12. The information is divided up in the structure as a list of Content Infos along with a structure to hold optional MAC information. After the information has been divided into chunks (but not decrypted) in the structure WC_PKCS12, it can then be parsed and decrypted by calling.
WC_PKCS12 *	wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, WC_PKCS12 * pkcs12) wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio (<i>i2d_PKCS12_bio</i>) copies in the cert information from the structure WC_PKCS12 to WOLFSSL_BIO.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse(WOLFSSL_X509) ca)PKCS12 can be enabled with adding <code>-enable_opensslextra</code> to the configure command. It can use triple DES and RC4 for decryption so would recommend also enabling these features when enabling <code>opensslextra</code> (<code>-enable_des3 -enable_arc4</code>). wolfSSL does not currently support RC2 so decryption with RC2 is currently not available. This may be noticeable with default encryption schemes used by OpenSSL command line to create .p12 files. <code>wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse</code> (PKCS12_parse). The first thing this function does is check the MAC is correct if present. If the MAC fails then the function returns and does not try to decrypt any of the stored Content Infos. This function then parses through each Content Info looking for a bag type, if the bag type is known it is decrypted as needed and either stored in the list of certificates being built or as a key found. After parsing through all bags the key found is then compared with the certificate list until a matching pair is found. This matching pair is then returned as the key and certificate, optionally the certificate list found is returned as a STACK_OF certificates. At the moment a CRL, Secret or SafeContents bag will be skipped over and not parsed. It can be seen if these or other "Unknown" bags are skipped over by viewing the debug print out. Additional attributes such as friendly name are skipped over when parsing a PKCS12 file.

A.3.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wolfSSL_BN_mod_exp(
    WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * r,
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * a,
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * p,
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * m,
    WOLFSSL_BN_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function performs the following math " $r = (a^p) \% m$ ".

Parameters:

- **r** structure to hold result.
- **a** value to be raised by a power.
- **p** power to raise a by.
- **m** modulus to use.

- **ctx** currently not used with wolfSSL can be NULL.

See:

- wolfSSL_BN_new
- wolfSSL_BN_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully performing math operation.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM r,a,p,m;
int ret;
// set big number values
ret = wolfSSL_BN_mod_exp(r, a, p, m, NULL);
// check ret value
```

```
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_ecb(
    void
)
```

Getter functions for the respective WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointers. wolfSSL_EVP_init() must be called once in the program first to populate these cipher strings. WOLFSSL_DES_ECB macro must be defined for wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_ecb().

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_init

Return: pointer Returns a WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointer for DES EDE3 operations.

Example

```
printf("block size des ede3 cbc = %d\n",
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size(wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_cbc()));
printf("block size des ede3 ecb = %d\n",
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size(wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_ecb()));
```

```
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * wolfSSL_EVP_des_cbc(
    void
)
```

Getter functions for the respective WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointers. wolfSSL_EVP_init() must be called once in the program first to populate these cipher strings. WOLFSSL_DES_ECB macro must be defined for wolfSSL_EVP_des_ecb().

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_init

Return: pointer Returns a WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointer for DES operations.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER* cipher;
cipher = wolfSSL_EVP_des_cbc();
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit_ex(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX * ctx,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * type,
    WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl
)
```

Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to initialize.
- **type** type of hash to do, for example SHA.
- **impl** engine to use. N/A for wolfSSL, can be NULL.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_MD_CTX_new
- [wolfCrypt_Init](#)
- wolfSSL_EVP_MD_CTX_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_FAILURE If not successful.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX* md = NULL;
wolfCrypt_Init();
md = wolfSSL_EVP_MD_CTX_new();
if (md == NULL) {
```

```

    printf("error setting md\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("cipher md init ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit_ex(md,
wolfSSL_EVP_sha1(), e));
//free resources

```

```

int wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit_ex(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type,
    WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl,
    const unsigned char * key,
    const unsigned char * iv,
    int enc
)

```

Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to initialize.
- **type** type of encryption/decryption to do, for example AES.
- **impl** engine to use. N/A for wolfSSL, can be NULL.
- **key** key to set .
- **iv** iv if needed by algorithm.
- **enc** encryption (1) or decryption (0) flag.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new
- [wolfCrypt_Init](#)
- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_FAILURE If not successful.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx = NULL;
WOLFSSL_ENGINE* e = NULL;
unsigned char key[16];
unsigned char iv[12];
wolfCrypt_Init();
ctx = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();
if (ctx == NULL) {
    printf("issue creating ctx\n");
    return -1;
}

```



```

}

printf("cipher init ex error ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit_ex(NULL,
EVP_aes_128_cbc(), e, key, iv, 1));
printf("cipher init ex success ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit_ex(ctx,
EVP_aes_128_cbc(), e, key, iv, 1));
// free resources

```

```

int wolfSSL_EVP_EncryptInit_ex(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type,
    WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl,
    const unsigned char * key,
    const unsigned char * iv
)

```

Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE. Sets encrypt flag to be encrypt.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to initialize.
- **type** type of encryption to do, for example AES.
- **impl** engine to use. N/A for wolfSSL, can be NULL.
- **key** key to use.
- **iv** iv to use.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new
- [wolfCrypt_Init](#)
- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_FAILURE If not successful.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx = NULL;
wolfCrypt_Init();
ctx = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();
if (ctx == NULL) {
    printf("error setting ctx\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("cipher ctx init ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_EncryptInit_ex(ctx,
wolfSSL_EVP_aes_128_cbc(), e, key, iv));
//free resources

```

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_DecryptInit_ex(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type,
    WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl,
    const unsigned char * key,
    const unsigned char * iv
)
```

Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE. Sets encryption flag to be decrypt.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to initialize.
- **type** type of encryption/decryption to do, for example AES.
- **impl** engine to use. N/A for wolfSSL, can be NULL.
- **key** key to set .
- **iv** iv if needed by algorithm.
- **enc** encryption (1) or decryption (0) flag.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new
- [wolfCrypt_Init](#)
- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_FAILURE If not successful.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx = NULL;
WOLFSSL_ENGINE* e = NULL;
unsigned char key[16];
unsigned char iv[12];

wolfCrypt_Init();

ctx = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();
if (ctx == NULL) {
    printf("issue creating ctx\n");
    return -1;
}

printf("cipher init ex error ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_DecryptInit_ex(NULL,
EVP_aes_128_cbc(), e, key, iv, 1));
printf("cipher init ex success ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_DecryptInit_ex(ctx,
```

```
EVP_aes_128_cbc(), e, key, iv, 1));
// free resources
```

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CipherUpdate(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned char * out,
    int * outl,
    const unsigned char * in,
    int inl
)
```

Function for encrypting/decrypting data. In buffer is added to be encrypted or decrypted and out buffer holds the results. outl will be the length of encrypted/decrypted information.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to get cipher type from.
- **out** buffer to hold output.
- **outl** adjusted to be size of output.
- **in** buffer to perform operation on.
- **inl** length of input buffer.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new
- [wolfCrypt_Init](#)
- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful.
- SSL_FAILURE If not successful.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx = NULL;
unsigned char out[100];
int outl;
unsigned char in[100];
int inl = 100;

ctx = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();
// set up ctx
ret = wolfSSL_EVP_CipherUpdate(ctx, out, outl, in, inl);
// check ret value
// buffer out holds outl bytes of data
// free resources
```

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CipherFinal(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned char * out,
    int * outl
)
```

This function performs the final cipher operations adding in padding. If WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPH_NO_PADDING flag is set in WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure then 1 is returned and no encryption/decryption is done. If padding flag is set padding is added and encrypted when ctx is set to encrypt, padding values are checked when set to decrypt.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to decrypt/encrypt with.
- **out** buffer for final decrypt/encrypt.
- **outl** size of out buffer when data has been added by function.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new

Return:

- 1 Returned on success.
- 0 If encountering a failure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;
int outl;
unsigned char out[64];
// create ctx
wolfSSL_EVP_CipherFinal(ctx, out, &outl);
```

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_key_length(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    int keylen
)
```

Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure key length.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to set key length.
- **keylen** key length.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_flags

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_FAILURE If failed to set key length.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;  
int keylen;  
// create ctx  
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_key_length(ctx, keylen);
```

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_block_size(  
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This is a getter function for the ctx block size.

Parameters:

- **ctx** the cipher ctx to get block size of.

See: [wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size](#)

Return: size Returns ctx->block_size.

Example

```
const WOLFSSL_CVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;  
//set up ctx  
printf("block size = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_block_size(ctx));
```

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size(  
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * cipher  
)
```

This is a getter function for the block size of cipher.

Parameters:

- **cipher** cipher to get block size of.

See: [wolfSSL_EVP_aes_256_ctr](#)

Return: size returns the block size.

Example

```
printf("block size = %d\n",  
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size(wolfSSL_EVP_aes_256_ecb()));
```

```
void wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_flags(  
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,  
    int flags  
)
```

Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to set flag.
- **flag** flag to set in structure.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_flags
- [wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;  
int flag;  
// create ctx  
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_flags(ctx, flag);
```

```
void wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_clear_flags(  
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,  
    int flags  
)
```

Clearing function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to clear flag.
- **flag** flag value to clear in structure.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_flags
- [wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;  
int flag;  
// create ctx  
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_clear_flags(ctx, flag);
```

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_padding(  
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * c,  
    int pad  
)
```

Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure to use padding.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to set padding flag.
- **padding** 0 for not setting padding, 1 for setting padding.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If null argument passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;  
// create ctx  
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_padding(ctx, 1);
```

```
unsigned long wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags(  
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx  
)
```

Getter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure. Deprecated v1.1.0.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to get flag.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new
- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_flags

Return: unsigned long of flags/mode.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;  
unsigned long flags;  
ctx = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new()  
flags = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags(ctx);
```

```
int wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PrivateKey(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY * key,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * cipher,
    unsigned char * passwd,
    int len,
    wc_pem_password_cb * cb,
    void * arg
)
```

This function writes a key into a WOLFSSL_BIO structure in PEM format.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to get PEM buffer from.
- **key** key to convert to PEM format.
- **cipher** EVP cipher structure.
- **passwd** password.
- **len** length of password.
- **cb** password callback.
- **arg** optional argument.

See: [wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509_AUX](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE upon failure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* key;
int ret;
// create bio and setup key
ret = wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PrivateKey(bio, key, NULL, NULL, 0, NULL, NULL);
//check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_RSAPrivateKey_file(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    int format
)
```

This function loads the private RSA key used in the SSL connection into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with the OpenSSL compatibility layer enabled (-enable-opensslExtra, #define OPENSSL_EXTRA), and is identical to the more-typically used [wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file\(\)](#) function. The file argument contains a pointer to the RSA private key file, in the format specified by format.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the RSA private key to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL context, with format as specified by format.
- **format** the encoding type of the RSA private key specified by file. Possible values include SSL_FILETYPE_PEM and SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE If the function call fails, possible causes might include: The input key file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_RSAPrivateKey_file(ctx, "../server-key.pem",
                                         SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading private key file
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_use_certificate_file(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * file,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a certificate file into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The certificate file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the certificate to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL session, with format as specified by format.
- **format** the encoding type of the certificate specified by file. Possible values include SSL_FILETYPE_PEM and SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success
- SSL_FAILURE If the function call fails, possible causes might include: The file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs, Base16 decoding fails on the file

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate_file(ssl, "../client-cert.pem",
                                SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading cert file
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * file,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a private key file into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The key file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the key file to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL session, with format as specified by format.
- **format** the encoding type of the key specified by file. Possible values include SSL_FILETYPE_PEM and SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice`
- `wolfSSL_SetDevId`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` If the function call fails, possible causes might include: The file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, The file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, An out of memory condition occurs, Base16 decoding fails on the file, The key file is encrypted but no password is provided

If using an external key store and do not have the private key you can instead provide the public key and register the crypto callback to handle the signing. For this you can build with either build with crypto callbacks or PK callbacks. To enable crypto callbacks use `-enable-cryptocb` or `WOLF_CRYPTO_CB` and register a crypto callback using `wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice` and set the associated `devId` using `wolfSSL_SetDevId`.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file(ssl, "../server-key.pem",
                                SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading key file
}
...

int wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * file
)
```

This function loads a chain of certificates into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The file containing the certificate chain is provided by the file argument, and must contain PEM-formatted certificates. This function will process up to `MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH` (default = 9, defined in `internal.h`) certificates, plus the subject certificate.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the chain of certificates to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL session. Certificates must be in PEM format.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file`

- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE If the function call fails, possible causes might include: The file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file(ssl, "./cert-chain.pem");
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading cert file
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_file(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * file,
    int format
)
```

This function loads the private RSA key used in the SSL connection into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with the OpenSSL compatibility layer enabled (`-enable-opensslExtra`, `#define OPENSSL_EXTRA`), and is identical to the more-typically used [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file\(\)](#) function. The file argument contains a pointer to the RSA private key file, in the format specified by format.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#)
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the RSA private key to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL session, with format as specified by format.
- **format** the encoding type of the RSA private key specified by file. Possible values include `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM` and `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1`.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_RSAPrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file](#)

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_FAILURE` If the function call fails, possible causes might include: The input key file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_file(ssl, "./server-key.pem",
                                     SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading private key file
}
...
```

```
long wolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_type(
    WOLFSSL * s,
    int type
)
```

This function is called when the client application request that a server send back an OCSP status response (also known as OCSP stapling). Currently, the only supported type is `TLSEXT_STATUSTYPE_ocsp`.

Parameters:

- **s** pointer to WOLFSSL struct which is created by `SSL_new()` function
- **type** ssl extension type which `TLSEXT_STATUSTYPE_ocsp` is only supported.

See:

- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_free`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_free`

Return:

- 1 upon success.
- 0 upon error.

Example

```
WOLFSSL *ssl;
WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx;
int ret;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfSSLv23_server_method());
```

```
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
ret = WolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_type(ssl, TLSEXT_STATUSTYPE_ocsp);  
wolfSSL_free(ssl);  
wolfSSL_CTX_free(ctx);
```

```
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * wolfSSL_get_peer_chain(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Retrieves the peer's certificate chain.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a valid WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_chain_count](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_length](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem](#)

Return:

- chain If successful the call will return the peer's certificate chain.
- 0 will be returned if an invalid WOLFSSL pointer is passed to the function.

Example

none

```
int wolfSSL_get_chain_count(  
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain  
)
```

Retrieve's the peers certificate chain count.

Parameters:

- **chain** pointer to a valid WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_peer_chain](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_length](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem](#)

Return:

- Success If successful the call will return the peer's certificate chain count.
- 0 will be returned if an invalid chain pointer is passed to the function.

Example

none

```
int wolfSSL_get_chain_length(  
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain,  
    int idx  
)
```

Retrieves the peer's ASN1.DER certificate length in bytes at index (idx).

Parameters:

- **chain** pointer to a valid WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN structure.
- **idx** index to start of chain.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_peer_chain](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_count](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem](#)

Return:

- Success If successful the call will return the peer's certificate length in bytes by index.
- 0 will be returned if an invalid chain pointer is passed to the function.

Example

none

```
unsigned char * wolfSSL_get_chain_cert(  
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain,  
    int idx  
)
```

Retrieves the peer's ASN1.DER certificate at index (idx).

Parameters:

- **chain** pointer to a valid WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN structure.
- **idx** index to start of chain.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_peer_chain](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_count](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_length](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem](#)

Return:

- Success If successful the call will return the peer's certificate by index.
- 0 will be returned if an invalid chain pointer is passed to the function.

Example

none

```
int wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem(
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain,
    int idx,
    unsigned char * buf,
    int inLen,
    int * outLen
)
```

Retrieves the peer's PEM certificate at index (idx).

Parameters:

- **chain** pointer to a valid WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN structure.
- **idx** index to start of chain.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_peer_chain](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_count](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_length](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert](#)

Return:

- Success If successful the call will return the peer's certificate by index.
- 0 will be returned if an invalid chain pointer is passed to the function.

Example

none


```
const unsigned char * wolfSSL_get_sessionID(  
    const WOLFSSL_SESSION * s  
)
```

Retrieves the session's ID. The session ID is always 32 bytes long.

Parameters:

- **session** pointer to a valid wolfssl session.

See: SSL_get_session

Return: id The session ID.

Example

none

```
int wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number(  
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,  
    unsigned char * in,  
    int * inOutSz  
)
```

Retrieves the peer's certificate serial number. The serial number buffer (in) should be at least 32 bytes long and be provided as the *inOutSz* argument as input. After calling the function inOutSz will hold the actual length in bytes written to the in buffer.

Parameters:

- **in** The serial number buffer and should be at least 32 bytes long
- **inOutSz** will hold the actual length in bytes written to the in buffer.

See: SSL_get_peer_certificate

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned if a bad function argument was encountered.

Example

none

```
WC_PKCS12 * wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    WC_PKCS12 ** pkcs12
)
```

wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio (d2i_PKCS12_bio) copies in the PKCS12 information from WOLFSSL_BIO to the structure WC_PKCS12. The information is divided up in the structure as a list of Content Infos along with a structure to hold optional MAC information. After the information has been divided into chunks (but not decrypted) in the structure WC_PKCS12, it can then be parsed and decrypted by calling.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to read PKCS12 buffer from.
- **pkcs12** WC_PKCS12 structure pointer for new PKCS12 structure created. Can be NULL

See:

- [wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse](#)
- [wc_PKCS12_free](#)

Return:

- WC_PKCS12 pointer to a WC_PKCS12 structure.
- Failure If function failed it will return NULL.

Example

```
WC_PKCS12* pkcs;
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_X509* cert;
WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* pkey;
STACK_OF(X509) certs;
//bio loads in PKCS12 file
wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio(bio, &pkcs);
wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse(pkcs, "a password", &pkey, &cert, &certs)
wc_PKCS12_free(pkcs)
//use cert, pkey, and optionally certs stack
```

```
WC_PKCS12 * wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    WC_PKCS12 * pkcs12
)
```

wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio (i2d_PKCS12_bio) copies in the cert information from the structure WC_PKCS12 to WOLFSSL_BIO.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to write PKCS12 buffer to.
- **pkcs12** WC_PKCS12 structure for PKCS12 structure as input.

See:

- [wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse](#)
- [wc_PKCS12_free](#)

Return:

- 1 for success.
- Failure 0.

Example

```
WC_PKCS12 pkcs12;
FILE *f;
byte buffer[5300];
char file[] = "./test.p12";
int bytes;
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
pkcs12 = wc_PKCS12_new();
f = fopen(file, "rb");
bytes = (int)fread(buffer, 1, sizeof(buffer), f);
fclose(f);
//convert the DER file into an internal structure
wc_d2i_PKCS12(buffer, bytes, pkcs12);
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem());
//convert PKCS12 structure into bio
wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio(bio, pkcs12);
wc_PKCS12_free(pkcs)
//use bio
```

```
int wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse(
    WC_PKCS12 * pkcs12,
    const char * psw,
    WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY ** pkey,
    WOLFSSL_X509 ** cert,
    WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509) ** ca
)
```

PKCS12 can be enabled with adding `-enable-opensslextra` to the configure command. It can use triple DES and RC4 for decryption so would recommend also enabling these features when enabling `opensslextra` (`-enable-des3 -enable-arc4`). `wolfSSL` does not currently support RC2 so decryption with RC2 is currently not available. This may be noticeable with default encryption schemes used by OpenSSL command line to create `.p12` files. `wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse` (`PKCS12_parse`). The first thing this function does is check the MAC is correct if present. If the MAC fails then the function returns and does not try to decrypt any of the stored Content Infos. This function then parses through each Content Info looking for a bag type, if the bag type is known it is decrypted as needed and either stored in the list of certificates being built or as a key found. After parsing through all bags the key found is then compared with the certificate list until a matching pair is found. This matching pair is then returned as the key and certificate, optionally the certificate list found is returned as a `STACK_OF` certificates. At the moment a CRL, Secret or SafeContents bag will be skipped over and not parsed.

It can be seen if these or other “Unknown” bags are skipped over by viewing the debug print out. Additional attributes such as friendly name are skipped over when parsing a PKCS12 file.

Parameters:

- **pkcs12** WC_PKCS12 structure to parse.
- **passwd** password for decrypting PKCS12.
- **pkey** structure to hold private key decoded from PKCS12.
- **cert** structure to hold certificate decoded from PKCS12.
- **stack** optional stack of extra certificates.

See:

- [wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio](#)
- [wc_PKCS12_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully parsing PKCS12.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WC_PKCS12* pkcs;
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_X509* cert;
WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* pkey;
STACK_OF(X509) certs;
//bio loads in PKCS12 file
wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio(bio, &pkcs);
wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse(pkcs, "a password", &pkey, &cert, &certs)
wc_PKCS12_free(pkcs)
//use cert, pkey, and optionally certs stack
```

A.4 wolfSSL Certificates and Keys

A.3.2.33 function wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse

A.4.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_KeyPemToDer (const unsigned char * pem, int pemSz, unsigned char * buff, int buffSz, const char * pass) Converts a key in PEM format to DER format.

	Name
int	wc_CertPemToDer (const unsigned char * pem, int pemSz, unsigned char * buff, int buffSz, int type) This function converts a PEM formatted certificate to DER format. Calls OpenSSL function PemToDer.
int	** wc_GetPubKeyDerFromCert before calling wc_InitDecodedCert().
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, int format) This function loads a certificate file into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file, either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, int format) This function loads a private key file into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, const char * path) This function loads PEM_formatted CA certificate files into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The path argument is a pointer to the name of a directory that contains certificates of trusted root CAs. If the value of file is not NULL, path may be specified as NULL if not needed. If path is specified and NO_WOLFSSL_DIR was not defined when building the library, wolfSSL will load all CA certificates located in the given directory. This function will attempt to load all files in the directory. This function expects PEM formatted CERT_TYPE file with header "—BEGIN CERTIFICATE—".

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, const char * path, word32 flags) This function loads PEM_formatted CA certificate files into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The path argument is a pointer to the name of a directory that contains certificates of trusted root CAs. If the value of file is not NULL, path may be specified as NULL if not needed. If path is specified and NO_WOLFSSL_DIR was not defined when building the library, wolfSSL will load all CA certificates located in the given directory. This function will attempt to load all files in the directory based on flags specified. This function expects PEM formatted CERT_TYPE files with header "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----".
const char **	wolfSSL_get_system_CA_dirs (word32 * num) This function returns a pointer to an array of strings representing directories wolfSSL will search for system CA certs when wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs is called. On systems that don't store certificates in an accessible system directory (such as Apple platforms), this function will always return NULL.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) On most platforms (including Linux and Windows), this function attempts to load CA certificates into a WOLFSSL_CTX from an OS-dependent CA certificate store. Loaded certificates will be trusted.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file) This function loads a chain of certificates into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file containing the certificate chain is provided by the file argument, and must contain PEM_formatted certificates. This function will process up to MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH (default = 9, defined in internal.h) certificates, plus the subject cert.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_der_load_verify_locations (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, int format) This function is similar to wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations , but allows the loading of DER_formatted CA files into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). It may still be used to load PEM_formatted CA files as well. These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The format argument specifies the format which the certificates are in either, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 (DER). Unlike wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations , this function does not allow the loading of CA certificates from a given directory path. Note that this function is only available when the wolfSSL library was compiled with WOLFSSL_DER_LOAD defined.
void	wolfSSL_SetCertCbCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) This function stores user CTX object information for verify callback.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetCertCbCtx (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * userCtx) This function stores user CTX object information for verify callback.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * fname) This function writes the cert cache from memory to file.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * fname) This function persists certificate cache from a file.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_memsave_cert_cache (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * mem, int sz, int * used) This function persists the certificate cache to memory.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_cache_memsized (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) Returns the size the certificate cache save buffer needs to be.
char *	wolfSSL_X509_NAME_online (WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * name, char * in, int sz) This function copies the name of the x509 into a buffer.
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME *	wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name (WOLFSSL_X509 * cert) This function returns the name of the certificate issuer.
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME *	wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name (WOLFSSL_X509 * cert) This function returns the subject member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)Checks the isCa member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure and returns the value.
int	wolfSSL_X509_NAME_get_text_by_NID (WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * name, int nid, char * buf, int len)This function gets the text related to the passed in NID value.
int	wolfSSL_X509_get_signature_type (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function returns the value stored in the sigOID member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
int	wolfSSL_X509_get_signature (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, unsigned char * buf, int * bufSz)Gets the X509 signature and stores it in the buffer.
int	wolfSSL_X509_STORE_add_cert (WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * store, WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function adds a certificate to the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_X509_STORE_CTX_get_chain (WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX * ctx)This function is a getter function for chain variable in WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX structure. Currently chain is not populated.
int	wolfSSL_X509_STORE_set_flags (WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * store, unsigned long flag)This function takes in a flag to change the behavior of the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure passed in. An example of a flag used is WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECK.
const byte *	wolfSSL_X509_notBefore (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function the certificate "not before" validity encoded as a byte array.
const byte *	wolfSSL_X509_notAfter (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function the certificate "not after" validity encoded as a byte array.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, client_cert_cb cb)Sets a callback to select the client certificate and private key.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CertSetupCallback cb, void * arg)Sets a generic certificate setup callback.
const char *	wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint (const WOLFSSL *)This function returns the psk identity hint.
const char *	wolfSSL_get_psk_identity (const WOLFSSL *)The function returns a constant pointer to the client_identity member of the Arrays structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * hint)This function stores the hint argument in the server_hint member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * hint)This function stores the hint argument in the server_hint member of the Arrays structure within the WOLFSSL structure.

	Name
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function gets the peer's certificate.
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_get_chain_X509 (WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain, int idx)This function gets the peer's wolfSSL_X509_certificate at index (idx) from the chain of certificates.
char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_subjectCN (WOLFSSL_X509 *)Returns the common name of the subject from the certificate.
const unsigned char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_der (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, int * outSz)This function gets the DER encoded certificate in the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.
WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME *	wolfSSL_X509_get_notAfter (WOLFSSL_X509 *)This function checks to see if x509 is NULL and if it's not, it returns the notAfter member of the x509 struct.
int	wolfSSL_X509_version (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function retrieves the version of the X509 certificate.
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_X509_d2i_fp (WOLFSSL_X509 ** x509, FILE * file)If NO_STDIO_FILESYSTEM is defined this function will allocate heap memory, initialize a WOLFSSL_X509 structure and return a pointer to it.
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_X509_load_certificate_file (const char * fname, int format)The function loads the x509 certificate into memory.
unsigned char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, unsigned char * in, int * inOutSz)This function copies the device type from the x509 structure to the buffer.
unsigned char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_type (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, unsigned char * in, int * inOutSz)The function copies the hwType member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure to the buffer.
unsigned char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, unsigned char * in, int * inOutSz)This function returns the hwSerialNum member of the x509 object.
int	wolfSSL_SetTmpDH (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * p, int pSz, const unsigned char * g, int gSz)Server Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral parameters setting. This function sets up the group parameters to be used if the server negotiates a cipher suite that uses DHE.
int	wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * b, long sz, int format)The function calls the wolfSSL_SetTMpDH_buffer_wrapper, which is a wrapper for Diffie-Hellman parameters.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * f, int format) This function calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper to set server Diffie-Hellman parameters.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * p, int pSz, const unsigned char * g, int gSz) Sets the parameters for the server CTX Diffie-Hellman.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * b, long sz, int format) A wrapper function that calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper .
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * f, int format) The function calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper to set the server Diffie-Hellman parameters.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, word16 keySz_bits) This function sets the minimum size (in bits) of the Diffie Hellman key size by accessing the minDhKeySz member in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz (WOLFSSL * ssl, word16 keySz_bits) Sets the minimum size (in bits) for a Diffie-Hellman key in the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, word16 keySz_bits) This function sets the maximum size (in bits) of the Diffie Hellman key size by accessing the maxDhKeySz member in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey_Sz (WOLFSSL * ssl, word16 keySz_bits) Sets the maximum size (in bits) for a Diffie-Hellman key in the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz (WOLFSSL * ssl) Returns the value of dhKeySz (in bits) that is a member of the options structure. This value represents the Diffie-Hellman key size in bytes.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, short keySz) Sets the minimum RSA key size in both the WOLFSSL_CTX structure and the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
int	wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz (WOLFSSL * ssl, short keySz) Sets the minimum allowable key size in bits for RSA located in the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinEccKey_Sz (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, short keySz) Sets the minimum size in bits for the ECC key in the WOLF_CTX structure and the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_SetMinEccKey_Sz (WOLFSSL * ssl, short keySz)Sets the value of the minEccKeySz member of the options structure. The options struct is a member of the WOLFSSL structure and is accessed through the ssl parameter.
int	wolfSSL_make_eap_keys (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * key, unsigned int len, const char * label)This function is used by EAP_TLS and EAP-TTLS to derive keying material from the master secret.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format)This function loads a CA certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer_ex (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format, int userChain, word32 flags)This function loads a CA certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. The _ex version was added in PR 2413 and supports additional arguments for userChain and flags.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_chain_buffer_format (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format)This function loads a CA certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format)This function loads a certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format)This function loads a private key buffer into the SSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz)This function loads a certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. The buffer must be in PEM format and start with the subject's certificate, ending with the root certificate. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format)This function loads a certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format) This function loads a private key buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * in, long sz) This function loads a certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. The buffer must be in PEM format and start with the subject's certificate, ending with the root certificate. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_UnloadCertsKeys (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function unloads any certificates or keys that SSL owns.
int	wolfSSL_GetIVSize (WOLFSSL * ssl) Returns the iv_size member of the specs structure held in the WOLFSSL struct.
void	wolfSSL_KeepArrays (WOLFSSL * ssl) Normally, at the end of the SSL handshake, wolfSSL frees temporary arrays. Calling this function before the handshake begins will prevent wolfSSL from freeing temporary arrays. Temporary arrays may be needed for things such as wolfSSL_get_keys() or PSK hints. When the user is done with temporary arrays, either wolfSSL_FreeArrays() may be called to free the resources immediately, or alternatively the resources will be freed when the associated SSL object is freed.
void	**wolfSSL_FreeArrays has been called before the handshake, wolfSSL will not free temporary arrays. This function explicitly frees temporary arrays and should be called when the user is done with temporary arrays and does not want to wait for the SSL object to be freed to free these resources.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_DeriveTlsKeys (unsigned char * key_data, word32 keyLen, const unsigned char * ms, word32 msLen, const unsigned char * sr, const unsigned char * cr, int tls1_2, int hash_type)An external facing wrapper to derive TLS Keys.
int	wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_by_NID (const WOLFSSL_X509 * x, int nid, int lastpos)This function looks for and returns the extension index matching the passed in NID value.
void *	wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i (const WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, int nid, int * c, int * idx)This function looks for and returns the extension matching the passed in NID value.
int	wolfSSL_X509_digest (const WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * digest, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int * len)This function returns the hash of the DER certificate.
int	wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey (WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY * pkey)This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_ASN1 (int pri, WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * der, long derSz)This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure. A DER formatted key buffer is expected.
int	wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_ASN1 (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * der, long derSz)This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure. A DER formatted RSA key buffer is expected.
WOLFSSL_DH *	wolfSSL_DSA_dup_DH (const WOLFSSL_DSA * r)This function duplicates the parameters in dsa to a newly created WOLFSSL_DH structure.
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_d2i_X509_bio (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, WOLFSSL_X509 ** x509)This function get the DER buffer from bio and converts it to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509_AUX (WOLFSSL_BIO * bp, WOLFSSL_X509 ** x, wc_pem_password_cb * cb, void * u)This function behaves the same as wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509. AUX signifies containing extra information such as trusted/rejected use cases and friendly name for human readability.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_set_tmp_dh (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, WOLFSSL_DH * dh)Initializes the WOLFSSL_CTX structure's dh member with the Diffie-Hellman parameters.

	Name
WOLFSSL_DSA *	wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_DSAParams (WOLFSSL_BIO * bp, WOLFSSL_DSA ** x, wc_pem_password_cb * cb, void * u) This function get the DSA parameters from a PEM buffer in bio.
char *	WOLF_STACK_OF (WOLFSSL_X509) const This function gets the peer's certificate chain.
WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME *	wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname (WOLFSSL_X509 *) This function returns the next, if any, altname from the peer certificate.
	wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore (WOLFSSL_X509 *) The function checks to see if x509 is NULL and if it's not, it returns the notBefore member of the x509 struct.

A.4.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_KeyPemToDer(
    const unsigned char * pem,
    int pemSz,
    unsigned char * buff,
    int buffSz,
    const char * pass
)
```

Converts a key in PEM format to DER format.

Parameters:

- **pem** a pointer to the PEM encoded certificate.
- **pemSz** the size of the PEM buffer (pem)
- **buff** a pointer to the copy of the buffer member of the DerBuffer struct.
- **buffSz** size of the buffer space allocated in the DerBuffer struct.
- **pass** password passed into the function.

See: [wc_PemToDer](#)

Return:

- int the function returns the number of bytes written to the buffer on successful execution.
- int negative int returned indicating an error.

Example

```
byte* loadBuf;
long fileSz = 0;
byte* bufSz;
static int LoadKeyFile(byte** keyBuf, word32* keyBufSz,
    const char* keyFile,
        int typeKey, const char* password);
...
bufSz = wc_KeyPemToDer(loadBuf, (int)fileSz, saveBuf,
```

```
(int)fileSz, password);

if(saveBufSz > 0){
    // Bytes were written to the buffer.
}
```

```
int wc_CertPemToDer(
    const unsigned char * pem,
    int pemSz,
    unsigned char * buff,
    int buffSz,
    int type
)
```

This function converts a PEM formatted certificate to DER format. Calls OpenSSL function PemToDer.

Parameters:

- **pem** pointer PEM formatted certificate.
- **pemSz** size of the certificate.
- **buff** buffer to be copied to DER format.
- **buffSz** size of the buffer.
- **type** Certificate file type found in [asn_public.h](#) enum CertType.

See: [wc_PemToDer](#)

Return: buffer returns the bytes written to the buffer.

Example

```
const unsigned char* pem;
int pemSz;
unsigned char buff[BUFSIZE];
int buffSz = sizeof(buff)/sizeof(char);
int type;
...
if(wc_CertPemToDer(pem, pemSz, buff, buffSz, type) <= 0) {
    // There were bytes written to buffer
}
```

```
int wc_GetPubKeyDerFromCert(
    struct DecodedCert * cert,
    byte * derKey,
    word32 * derKeySz
)
```

This function gets the public key in DER format from a populated DecodedCert struct. Users must call wc_InitDecodedCert() and wc_ParseCert() before calling this API. wc_InitDecodedCert() accepts a DER/ASN.1 encoded certificate. To convert a PEM cert to DER, first use [wc_CertPemToDer\(\)](#) before calling wc_InitDecodedCert().

Parameters:

- **cert** populated DecodedCert struct holding X.509 certificate
- **derKey** output buffer to place DER encoded public key
- **derKeySz** [IN/OUT] size of derKey buffer on input, size of public key on return. If derKey is passed in as NULL, derKeySz will be set to required buffer size for public key and LENGTH_ONLY_E will be returned from function.

See: [wc_GetPubKeyDerFromCert](#)

Return: 0 on success, negative on error. LENGTH_ONLY_E if derKey is NULL and returning length only.

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a certificate file into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file, either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#)
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the certificate to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL context.
- **format** - format of the certificates pointed to by file. Possible options are SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE If the function call fails, possible causes might include the file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs, Base16 decoding fails on the file.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file(ctx, "../client-cert.pem",
                                     SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
```

```

if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading cert file
}
...

```

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    int format
)

```

This function loads a private key file into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
- **file** path to the private key file.
- **format** format of the key file (SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer](#)
- [wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE The file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument. The file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted. An out of memory condition occurs. Base16 decoding fails on the file. The key file is encrypted but no password is provided.

If using an external key store and do not have the private key you can instead provide the public key and register the crypto callback to handle the signing. For this you can build with either build with crypto callbacks or PK callbacks. To enable crypto callbacks use `-enable-cryptocb` or `WOLF_CRYPTO_CB` and register a crypto callback using `wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice` and set the associated devId using `wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId`.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file(ctx, "../server-key.pem",
                                     SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading key file
}

```

```
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    const char * path
)
```

This function loads PEM-formatted CA certificate files into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The path argument is a pointer to the name of a directory that contains certificates of trusted root CAs. If the value of file is not NULL, path may be specified as NULL if not needed. If path is specified and NO_WOLFSSL_DIR was not defined when building the library, wolfSSL will load all CA certificates located in the given directory. This function will attempt to load all files in the directory. This function expects PEM formatted CERT_TYPE file with header “-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----”.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **file** pointer to name of the file containing PEM-formatted CA certificates.
- **path** pointer to the name of a directory to load PEM-formatted certificates from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS up success.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned if ctx is NULL, or if both file and path are NULL.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E will be returned if the current date is before the before date.
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E will be returned if the current date is after the after date.
- BUFFER_E will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.
- BAD_PATH_ERROR will be returned if opendir() fails when trying to open path.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(ctx, "./ca-cert.pem", NULL);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs
}
...

```

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    const char * path,
    word32 flags
)

```

This function loads PEM-formatted CA certificate files into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The path argument is a pointer to the name of a directory that contains certificates of trusted root CAs. If the value of file is not NULL, path may be specified as NULL if not needed. If path is specified and NO_WOLFSSL_DIR was not defined when building the library, wolfSSL will load all CA certificates located in the given directory. This function will attempt to load all files in the directory based on flags specified. This function expects PEM formatted CERT_TYPE files with header “—BEGIN CERTIFICATE—”.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **file** pointer to name of the file containing PEM-formatted CA certificates.
- **path** pointer to the name of a directory to load PEM-formatted certificates from.
- **flags** possible mask values are: WOLFSSL_LOAD_FLAG_IGNORE_ERR, WOLFSSL_LOAD_FLAG_DATE_ERR_OKAY and WOLFSSL_LOAD_FLAG_PEM_CA_ONLY

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS up success.

- SSL_FAILURE will be returned if ctx is NULL, or if both file and path are NULL. This will also be returned if at least one cert is loaded successfully but there is one or more that failed. Check error stack for reason.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- BUFFER_E will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.
- BAD_PATH_ERROR will be returned if opendir() fails when trying to open path.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex(ctx, NULL, "../certs/external",
    WOLFSSL_LOAD_FLAG_PEM_CA_ONLY);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs
}
...
```

```
const char ** wolfSSL_get_system_CA_dirs(
    word32 * num
)
```

This function returns a pointer to an array of strings representing directories wolfSSL will search for system CA certs when wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs is called. On systems that don't store certificates in an accessible system directory (such as Apple platforms), this function will always return NULL.

Parameters:

- **num** pointer to a word32 that will be populated with the length of the array of strings.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex](#)

Return:

- Valid pointer on success.
- NULL pointer on failure.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
const char** dirs;
word32 numDirs;

dirs = wolfSSL_get_system_CA_dirs(&numDirs);
for (int i = 0; i < numDirs; ++i) {
    printf("Potential system CA dir: %s\n", dirs[i]);
}
...

```

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)

```

On most platforms (including Linux and Windows), this function attempts to load CA certificates into a WOLFSSL_CTX from an OS-dependent CA certificate store. Loaded certificates will be trusted.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_system_CA_dirs`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- WOLFSSL_BAD_PATH if no system CA certs were loaded.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE for other failure types (e.g. Windows cert store wasn't properly closed).

On Apple platforms (excluding macOS), certificates can't be obtained from the system, and therefore cannot be loaded into the wolfSSL certificate manager. For these platforms, this function enables TLS connections bound to the WOLFSSL_CTX to use the native system trust APIs to verify authenticity of the peer certificate chain if the authenticity of the peer cannot first be authenticated against certificates loaded by the user.

The platforms supported and tested are: Linux (Debian, Ubuntu, Gentoo, Fedora, RHEL), Windows 10/11, Android, macOS, and iOS.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs(ctx,);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading system CA certs
}

```

```
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file
)
```

This function loads a chain of certificates into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file containing the certificate chain is provided by the file argument, and must contain PEM-formatted certificates. This function will process up to MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH (default = 9, defined in internal.h) certificates, plus the subject cert.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#)
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the chain of certificates to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL context. Certificates must be in PEM format.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success
- SSL_FAILURE If the function call fails, possible causes might include the file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file(ctx, "./cert-chain.pem");
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading cert file
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_der_load_verify_locations(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    int format
)
```

This function is similar to `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`, but allows the loading of DER-formatted CA files into the SSL context (`WOLFSSL_CTX`). It may still be used to load PEM-formatted CA files as well. These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the `file` argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The `format` argument specifies the format which the certificates are in either, `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM` or `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` (DER). Unlike `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`, this function does not allow the loading of CA certificates from a given directory path. Note that this function is only available when the wolfSSL library was compiled with `WOLFSSL_DER_LOAD` defined.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the CA certificates to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL context, with format as specified by `format`.
- **format** the encoding type of the certificates specified by `file`. Possible values include `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM` and `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` upon failure.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_der_load_verify_locations(ctx, "./ca-cert.der",
                                           SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs
}
...

void wolfSSL_SetCertCbCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function stores user CTX object information for verify callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ctx** a void pointer that is set to WOLFSSL structure's `verifyCbCtx` member's value.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
(void*)ctx;
...
if(ssl != NULL){
    wolfSSL_SetCertCbCtx(ssl, ctx);
} else {
    // Error case, the SSL is not initialized properly.
}
```

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetCertCbCtx(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    void * userCtx
)
```

This function stores user CTX object information for verify callback.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
- **userCtx** a void pointer that is used to set WOLFSSL_CTX structure's `verifyCbCtx` member's value.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
void* userCtx = NULL; // Assign some user defined context
...
if(ctx != NULL){
    wolfSSL_SetCertCbCtx(ctx, userCtx);
} else {
```

```
    // Error case, the SSL is not initialized properly.  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    const char * fname  
)
```

This function writes the cert cache from memory to file.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, holding the certificate information.
- **fname** a constant char pointer that points to a file for writing.

See:

- CM_SaveCertCache
- DoMemSaveCertCache

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS if CM_SaveCertCache exits normally.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is returned if either of the arguments are NULL.
- SSL_BAD_FILE if the cert cache save file could not be opened.
- BAD_MUTEX_E if the lock mutex failed.
- MEMORY_E the allocation of memory failed.
- FWRITE_ERROR Certificate cache file write failed.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol def );  
const char* fname;  
...  
if(wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache(ctx, fname)){  
    // file was written.  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    const char * fname  
)
```

This function persists certificate cache from a file.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, holding the certificate information.

- **fname** a constant char pointer that points to a file for reading.

See:

- CM_RestoreCertCache
- XFOPEN

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function, CM_RestoreCertCache, executes normally.
- SSL_BAD_FILE returned if XFOPEN returns XBADFILE. The file is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E returned if the allocated memory for the temp buffer fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if fname or ctx have a NULL value.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
const char* fname = "path to file";
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache(ctx, fname)){
    // check to see if the execution was successful
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_memsave_cert_cache(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    void * mem,
    int sz,
    int * used
)
```

This function persists the certificate cache to memory.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **mem** a void pointer to the destination (output buffer).
- **sz** the size of the output buffer.
- **used** a pointer to size of the cert cache header.

See:

- DoMemSaveCertCache
- GetCertCacheMemSize
- CM_MemRestoreCertCache
- CM_GetCertCacheMemSize

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function. No errors were thrown.
- BAD_MUTEX_E mutex error where the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER member caLock was not 0 (zero).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if ctx, mem, or used is NULL or if sz is less than or equal to 0 (zero).
- BUFFER_E output buffer mem was too small.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol );
void* mem;
int sz;
int* used;
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_memsave_cert_cache(ctx, mem, sz, used) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // The function returned with an error
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_cache_memsize(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

Returns the size the certificate cache save buffer needs to be.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a wolfSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See: CM_GetCertCacheMemSize

Return:

- int integer value returned representing the memory size upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL.
- BAD_MUTEX_E - returned if there was a mutex lock error.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(protocol);
...
int certCacheSize = wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_cache_memsize(ctx);

if(certCacheSize != BAD_FUNC_ARG || certCacheSize != BAD_MUTEX_E){
    // Successfully retrieved the memory size.
}

char * wolfSSL_X509_NAME_oneline(
    WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * name,
    char * in,
    int sz
```

)

This function copies the name of the x509 into a buffer.

Parameters:

- **name** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
- **in** a buffer to hold the name copied from the WOLFSSL_X509_NAME structure.
- **sz** the maximum size of the buffer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_version](#)

Return: A char pointer to the buffer with the WOLFSSL_X509_NAME structures name member's data is returned if the function executed normally.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509 x509;
char* name;
...
name = wolfSSL_X509_NAME_oneline(wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name(x509), 0, 0);

if(name <= 0){
    // There's nothing in the buffer.
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * cert
)
```

This function returns the name of the certificate issuer.

Parameters:

- **cert** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_NAME_oneline](#)

Return:

- point a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509 struct's issuer member is returned.
- NULL if the cert passed in is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME issuer;
...
issuer = wolfSSL_X509_NAME_oneline(wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name(x509), 0, 0);

if(!issuer){
    // NULL was returned
} else {
    // issuer holds the name of the certificate issuer.
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * cert
)
```

This function returns the subject member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

Parameters:

- **cert** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate](#)

Return: pointer a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509_NAME structure. The pointer may be NULL if the WOLFSSL_X509 struct is NULL or if the subject member of the structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* cert;
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME name;
...
name = wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name(cert);
if(name == NULL){
    // Deal with the NULL cacse
}

int wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)
```

Checks the isCa member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure and returns the value.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA](#)

Return:

- isCA returns the value in the isCA member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure is returned.
- 0 returned if there is not a valid x509 structure passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA(ssl)){
    // This is the CA
}else {
    // Failure case
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_X509_NAME_get_text_by_NID(
    WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * name,
    int nid,
    char * buf,
    int len
)
```

This function gets the text related to the passed in NID value.

Parameters:

- **name** WOLFSSL_X509_NAME to search for text.
- **nid** NID to search for.
- **buf** buffer to hold text when found.
- **len** length of buffer.

See: none

Return: int returns the size of the text buffer.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME* name;
char buffer[100];
int bufferSz;
int ret;
// get WOLFSSL_X509_NAME
ret = wolfSSL_X509_NAME_get_text_by_NID(name, NID_commonName,
buffer, bufferSz);

//check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_X509_get_signature_type(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)
```

This function returns the value stored in the sigOID member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- `wolfSSL_X509_get_signature`
- `wolfSSL_X509_version`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_der`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number`
- `wolfSSL_X509_notBefore`
- `wolfSSL_X509_notAfter`
- `wolfSSL_X509_free`

Return:

- 0 returned if the WOLFSSL_X509 structure is NULL.
- int an integer value is returned which was retrieved from the x509 object.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509 x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);

...
int x509SigType = wolfSSL_X509_get_signature_type(x509);

if(x509SigType != EXPECTED){
    // Deal with an unexpected value
}
```



```
int wolfSSL_X509_get_signature(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    unsigned char * buf,
    int * bufSz
)
```

Gets the X509 signature and stores it in the buffer.

Parameters:

- **x509** pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
- **buf** a char pointer to the buffer.
- **bufSz** an integer pointer to the size of the buffer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_signature_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function successfully executes. The signature is loaded into the buffer.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returns if the x509 struct or the bufSz member is NULL. There is also a check for the length member of the sig structure (sig is a member of x509).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509)XMALOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
unsigned char* buf; // Initialize
int* bufSz = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(unsigned char);
...
if(wolfSSL_X509_get_signature(x509, buf, bufSz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // The function did not execute successfully.
} else{
    // The buffer was written to correctly.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_X509_STORE_add_cert(
    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * store,
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)
```

This function adds a certificate to the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure.

Parameters:

- **store** certificate store to add the certificate to.

- **x509** certificate to add.

See: `wolfSSL_X509_free`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` If certificate is added successfully.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR`: If certificate is not added successfully.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* str;
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
int ret;
ret = wolfSSL_X509_STORE_add_cert(str, x509);
//check ret value
```

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_X509_STORE_CTX_get_chain(
    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function is a getter function for chain variable in `WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX` structure. Currently chain is not populated.

Parameters:

- **ctx** certificate store ctx to get parse chain from.

See: `wolfSSL_sk_X509_free`

Return:

- pointer if successful returns `WOLFSSL_STACK` (same as `STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509)`) pointer
- Null upon failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_STACK* sk;
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX* ctx;
sk = wolfSSL_X509_STORE_CTX_get_chain(ctx);
//check sk for NULL and then use it. sk needs freed after done.
```

```
int wolfSSL_X509_STORE_set_flags(
    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * store,
    unsigned long flag
)
```

This function takes in a flag to change the behavior of the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure passed in. An example of a flag used is WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECK.

Parameters:

- **str** certificate store to set flag in.
- **flag** flag for behavior.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_STORE_new
- wolfSSL_X509_STORE_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If no errors were encountered when setting the flag.
- <0 a negative value will be returned upon failure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* str;
int ret;
// create and set up str
ret = wolfSSL_X509_STORE_set_flags(str, WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECKALL);
If (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    //check ret value and handle error case
}
```

```
const byte * wolfSSL_X509_notBefore(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)
```

This function the certificate “not before” validity encoded as a byte array.

Parameters:

- **x509** pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_get_signature
- wolfSSL_X509_version
- wolfSSL_X509_get_der
- wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number
- wolfSSL_X509_notAfter
- wolfSSL_X509_free

Return:

- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL_X509 structure is NULL.
- byte is returned that contains the notBeforeData.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                             DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
...
byte* notBeforeData = wolfSSL_X509_notBefore(x509);
```

```
const byte * wolfSSL_X509_notAfter(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)
```

This function the certificate “not after” validity encoded as a byte array.

Parameters:

- **x509** pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_signature](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_version](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_der](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_notBefore](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_free](#)

Return:

- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL_X509 structure is NULL.
- byte is returned that contains the notAfterData.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                             DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
...
byte* notAfterData = wolfSSL_X509_notAfter(x509);
```

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    client_cert_cb cb
)
```

Sets a callback to select the client certificate and private key.

Parameters:

- **ctx** The WOLFSSL_CTX object.
- **cb** The callback function to select the client certificate and key.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb](#)

Return: void

This function allows the application to register a callback that will be invoked when a client certificate is requested during the handshake. The callback can select and provide the certificate and key to use.

Example

```
int my_client_cert_cb(WOLFSSL *ssl, WOLFSSL_X509 **x509, WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY
    ↪ **pkey) { ... }
wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_cb(ctx, my_client_cert_cb);
```

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    CertSetupCallback cb,
    void * arg
)
```

Sets a generic certificate setup callback.

Parameters:

- **ctx** The WOLFSSL_CTX object.
- **cb** The callback function for certificate setup.
- **arg** User argument to pass to the callback.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_cb](#)

Return: void

This function allows the application to register a callback that will be invoked during certificate setup. The callback can perform custom certificate selection or loading logic.

Example

```
int my_cert_setup_cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* arg) { ... }
wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb(ctx, my_cert_setup_cb, NULL);
```

```
const char * wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint(
    const WOLFSSL *
)
```

This function returns the psk identity hint.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_get_psk_identity`

Return:

- pointer a const char pointer to the value that was stored in the arrays member of the WOLFSSL structure is returned.
- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL or Arrays structures are NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
char* idHint;
...
idHint = wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint(ssl);
if(idHint){
    // The hint was retrieved
    return idHint;
} else {
    // Hint wasn't successfully retrieved
}
```

```
const char * wolfSSL_get_psk_identity(
    const WOLFSSL *
```

The function returns a constant pointer to the client_identity member of the Arrays structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint`
- `wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint`

Return:

- string the string value of the client_identity member of the Arrays structure.
- NULL if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL or if the Arrays member of the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
const char* pskID;
...
pskID = wolfSSL_get_psk_identity(ssl);

if(pskID == NULL){
    // There is not a value in pskID
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * hint
)

```

This function stores the hint argument in the server_hint member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **hint** a constant char pointer that will be copied to the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

See: [wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint](#)

Return: SSL_SUCCESS returned for successful execution of the function.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
const char* hint;
int ret;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint(ctx, hint);
if(ret == SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Function was successful.
    return ret;
} else {
    // Failure case.
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * hint
)

```

This function stores the hint argument in the server_hint member of the Arrays structure within the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **hint** a constant character pointer that holds the hint to be saved in memory.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned if the hint was successfully stored in the WOLFSSL structure.
- `SSL_FAILURE` returned if the WOLFSSL or Arrays structures are NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
const char* hint;
...
if(wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint(ssl, hint) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Handle failure case.
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_X509* wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate(
    WOLFSSL* ssl
)
```

This function gets the peer's certificate.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA`

Return:

- pointer a pointer to the `peerCert` member of the `WOLFSSL_X509` structure if it exists.
- 0 returned if the peer certificate issuer size is not defined.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
WOLFSSL_X509* peerCert = wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate(ssl);

if(peerCert){
    // You have a pointer peerCert to the peer certification
}
```



```
WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_get_chain_X509(
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain,
    int idx
)
```

This function gets the peer's wolfSSL_X509_certificate at index (idx) from the chain of certificates.

Parameters:

- **chain** a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN used for no dynamic memory SESSION_CACHE.
- **idx** the index of the WOLFSSL_X509 certificate.

See:

- InitDecodedCert
- ParseCertRelative
- CopyDecodedToX509

Return: pointer returns a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

Note that it is the user's responsibility to free the returned memory by calling wolfSSL_FreeX509().

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* chain = &session->chain;
int idx = 999; // set idx
...
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN ptr;
prt = wolfSSL_get_chain_X509(chain, idx);

if(ptr != NULL){
    // ptr contains the cert at the index specified
    wolfSSL_FreeX509(ptr);
} else {
    // ptr is NULL
}
```

```
char * wolfSSL_X509_get_subjectCN(
    WOLFSSL_X509 *
)
```

Returns the common name of the subject from the certificate.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure containing certificate information.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_Name_get_entry
- wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname
- wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name
- wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name

Return:

- NULL returned if the x509 structure is null
- string a string representation of the subject's common name is returned upon success

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509 x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                           DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
```

```
...
int x509Cn = wolfSSL_X509_get_subjectCN(x509);
if(x509Cn == NULL){
    // Deal with NULL case
} else {
    // x509Cn contains the common name
}
```

```
const unsigned char * wolfSSL_X509_get_der(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    int * outSz
)
```

This function gets the DER encoded certificate in the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure containing certificate information.
- **outSz** length of the derBuffer member of the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_version
- wolfSSL_X509_Name_get_entry
- wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname
- wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name
- wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name

Return:

- buffer This function returns the DerBuffer structure's buffer member, which is of type byte.
- NULL returned if the x509 or outSz parameter is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_X509 x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                           DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
int* outSz; // initialize
...
byte* x509Der = wolfSSL_X509_get_der(x509, outSz);
if(x509Der == NULL){
    // Failure case one of the parameters was NULL
}

```

```

WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME * wolfSSL_X509_get_notAfter(
    WOLFSSL_X509 *
)

```

This function checks to see if x509 is NULL and if it's not, it returns the notAfter member of the x509 struct.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.

See: [wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore](#)

Return:

- pointer to struct with ASN1_TIME to the notAfter member of the x509 struct.
- NULL returned if the x509 object is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                           DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509) ;
...
const WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME* notAfter = wolfSSL_X509_get_notAfter(x509);
if(notAfter == NULL){
    // Failure case, the x509 object is null.
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_X509_version(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)

```

This function retrieves the version of the X509 certificate.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- `wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA`
- `wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate`

Return:

- 0 returned if the x509 structure is NULL.
- version the version stored in the x509 structure will be returned.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
int version;
...
version = wolfSSL_X509_version(x509);
if(!version){
    // The function returned 0, failure case.
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_X509_d2i_fp(
    WOLFSSL_X509 ** x509,
    FILE * file
)
```

If NO_STDIO_FILESYSTEM is defined this function will allocate heap memory, initialize a WOLFSSL_X509 structure and return a pointer to it.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 pointer.
- **file** a defined type that is a pointer to a FILE.

See:

- `wolfSSL_X509_d2i`
- `XFTell`
- `XREWIND`
- `XFSEEK`

Return:

- *WOLFSSL_X509 WOLFSSL_X509 structure pointer is returned if the function executes successfully.
- NULL if the call to XFTell macro returns a negative value.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_X509* x509a = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
WOLFSSL_X509** x509 = x509a;
XFILE file; (mapped to struct fs_file*)
...
WOLFSSL_X509* newX509 = wolfSSL_X509_d2i_fp(x509, file);
if(newX509 == NULL){
    // The function returned NULL
}

```

```

WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_X509_load_certificate_file(
    const char * fname,
    int format
)

```

The function loads the x509 certificate into memory.

Parameters:

- **fname** the certificate file to be loaded.
- **format** the format of the certificate.

See:

- InitDecodedCert
- PemToDer
- wolfSSL_get_certificate
- AssertNotNull

Return:

- pointer a successful execution returns pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
- NULL returned if the certificate was not able to be written.

Example

```

#define cliCert    "certs/client-cert.pem"
...
X509* x509;
...
x509 = wolfSSL_X509_load_certificate_file(cliCert, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
AssertNotNull(x509);

unsigned char * wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    unsigned char * in,
    int * inOutSz
)

```

This function copies the device type from the x509 structure to the buffer.

Parameters:

- **x509** pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure, created with WOLFSSL_X509_new().
- **in** a pointer to a byte type that will hold the device type (the buffer).
- **inOutSz** the minimum of either the parameter inOutSz or the deviceTypeSz member of the x509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_d2i](#)

Return:

- pointer returns a byte pointer holding the device type from the x509 structure.
- NULL returned if the buffer size is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509)XMALOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
byte* in;
int* inOutSz;
...
byte* deviceType = wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type(x509, in, inOutSz);

if(!deviceType){
    // Failure case, NULL was returned.
}

unsigned char * wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_type(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    unsigned char * in,
    int * inOutSz
)
```

The function copies the hwType member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure to the buffer.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure containing certificate information.
- **in** pointer to type byte that represents the buffer.
- **inOutSz** pointer to type int that represents the size of the buffer.

See:

- `wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type`

Return:

- `byte` The function returns a byte type of the data previously held in the `hwType` member of the `WOLFSSL_X509` structure.
- `NULL` returned if `inOutSz` is `NULL`.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509; // X509 certificate
byte* in; // initialize the buffer
int* inOutSz; // holds the size of the buffer
...
byte* hwType = wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_type(x509, in, inOutSz);

if(hwType == NULL){
    // Failure case function returned NULL.
}
```

```
unsigned char * wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    unsigned char * in,
    int * inOutSz
)
```

This function returns the `hwSerialNum` member of the `x509` object.

Parameters:

- **x509** pointer to a `WOLFSSL_X509` structure containing certificate information.
- **in** a pointer to the buffer that will be copied to.
- **inOutSz** a pointer to the size of the buffer.

See:

- `wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA`
- `wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate`
- `wolfSSL_X509_version`

Return: pointer the function returns a byte pointer to the `in` buffer that will contain the serial number loaded from the `x509` object.

Example

```
char* serial;
byte* in;
```

```

int* inOutSz;
WOLFSSL_X509 x509;
...
serial = wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number(x509, in, inOutSz);

if(serial == NULL || serial <= 0){
    // Failure case
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * p,
    int pSz,
    const unsigned char * g,
    int gSz
)

```

Server Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral parameters setting. This function sets up the group parameters to be used if the server negotiates a cipher suite that uses DHE.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **p** Diffie-Hellman prime number parameter.
- **pSz** size of p.
- **g** Diffie-Hellman “generator” parameter.
- **gSz** size of g.

See: `SSL_accept`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `MEMORY_ERROR` will be returned if a memory error was encountered.
- `SIDE_ERROR` will be returned if this function is called on an SSL client instead of an SSL server.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl;
static unsigned char p[] = {...};
static unsigned char g[] = {...};
...
wolfSSL_SetTmpDH(ssl, p, sizeof(p), g, sizeof(g));

```

```

int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * b,
    long sz,
    int format
)

```


The function calls the `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper`, which is a wrapper for Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **buf** allocated buffer passed in from `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper`.
- **sz** a long int that holds the size of the file (fname within `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper`).
- **format** an integer type passed through from `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper()` that is a representation of the certificate format.

See:

- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper`
- `wc_DhParamsLoad`
- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH`
- `PemToDer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` on successful execution.
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` if the file type is not PEM and is not ASN.1. It will also be returned if the `wc_DhParamsLoad` does not return normally.
- `SSL_NO_PEM_HEADER` returns from `PemToDer` if there is not a PEM header.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` returned if there is a file error in `PemToDer`.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` returned from `PemToDer` if there was a copy error.
- `MEMORY_E` - if there was a memory allocation error.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL or if there was otherwise a NULL argument passed to a subroutine.
- `DH_KEY_SIZE_E` is returned if there is a key size error in `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH()`.
- `SIDE_ERROR` returned if it is not the server side in `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH`.

Example

```
Static int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, WOLFSSL* ssl,
Const char* fname, int format);
long sz = 0;
byte* myBuffer = staticBuffer[FILE_BUFFER_SIZE];
...
if(ssl)
ret = wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer(ssl, myBuffer, sz, format);
```

```
int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * f,
    int format
)
```

This function calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper to set server Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **fname** a constant char pointer holding the certificate.
- **format** an integer type that holds the format of the certification.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file`
- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper`
- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper`
- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned on successful completion of this function and its subroutines.
- `MEMORY_E` returned if a memory allocation failed in this function or a subroutine.
- `SIDE_ERROR` if the side member of the Options structure found in the WOLFSSL struct is not the server side.
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` returns if the certificate fails a set of checks.
- `DH_KEY_SIZE_E` returned if the DH parameter's key size is less than the value of the `minDhKeySz` member in the WOLFSSL struct.
- `DH_KEY_SIZE_E` returned if the DH parameter's key size is greater than the value of the `maxDhKeySz` member in the WOLFSSL struct.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returns if an argument value is NULL that is not permitted such as, the WOLFSSL structure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
const char* dhParam;
...
AssertIntNE(SSL_SUCCESS,
wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file(ssl, dhParam, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM));
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * p,
    int pSz,
    const unsigned char * g,
    int gSz
)
```

Sets the parameters for the server CTX Diffie-Hellman.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **p** a constant unsigned char pointer loaded into the buffer member of the serverDH_P struct.
- **pSz** an int type representing the size of p, initialized to MAX_DH_SIZE.
- **g** a constant unsigned char pointer loaded into the buffer member of the serverDH_G struct.
- **gSz** an int type representing the size of g, initialized to MAX_DH_SIZE.

See:

- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH`
- `wc_DhParamsLoad`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and all subroutines return without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx, p or g parameters are NULL.
- DH_KEY_SIZE_E returned if the DH parameter's key size is less than the value of the minDhKeySz member of the WOLFSSL_CTX struct.
- DH_KEY_SIZE_E returned if the DH parameter's key size is greater than the value of the maxDhKeySz member of the WOLFSSL_CTX struct.
- MEMORY_E returned if the allocation of memory failed in this function or a subroutine.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol );
byte* p;
byte* g;
word32 pSz = (word32)sizeof(p)/sizeof(byte);
word32 gSz = (word32)sizeof(g)/sizeof(byte);
...
int ret = wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH(ctx, p, pSz, g, gSz);

if(ret != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * b,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

A wrapper function that calls `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **buf** a pointer to a constant unsigned char type that is allocated as the buffer and passed through to `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper`.

- **sz** a long integer type that is derived from the fname parameter in wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper().
- **format** an integer type passed through from wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper().

See:

- wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper
- wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer
- wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper
- **wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file**

Return:

- 0 returned for a successful execution.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx or buf parameters are NULL.
- MEMORY_E if there is a memory allocation error.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE returned if format is not correct.

Example

```
static int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, WOLFSSL* ssl,
Const char* fname, int format);
#ifdef WOLFSSL_SMALL_STACK
byte staticBuffer[1]; // force heap usage
#else
byte* staticBuffer;
long sz = 0;
...
if(ssl){
    ret = wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer(ssl, myBuffer, sz, format);
} else {
    ret = wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer(ctx, myBuffer, sz, format);
}

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * f,
    int format
)
```

The function calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper to set the server Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using **wolfSSL_CTX_new()**.
- **fname** a constant character pointer to a certificate file.
- **format** an integer type passed through from wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper() that is a representation of the certificate format.

See:

- wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper
- [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer](#)
- wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper
- AllocDer
- PemToDer

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper or any of its subroutines return successfully.
- MEMORY_E returned if an allocation of dynamic memory fails in a subroutine.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx or fname parameters are NULL or if a subroutine is passed a NULL argument.
- SSL_BAD_FILE returned if the certificate file is unable to open or if the a set of checks on the file fail from wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE returned if the format is not PEM or ASN.1 from wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper().
- DH_KEY_SIZE_E returned if the DH parameter's key size is less than the value of the minDhKeySz member of the WOLFSSL_CTX struct.
- DH_KEY_SIZE_E returned if the DH parameter's key size is greater than the value of the maxDhKeySz member of the WOLFSSL_CTX struct.
- SIDE_ERROR returned in [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH\(\)](#) if the side is not the server end.
- SSL_NO_PEM_HEADER returned from PemToDer if there is no PEM header.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned from PemToDer if there is a memory copy failure.

Example

```
#define dhParam      "certs/dh2048.pem"
#define ASSERTiNTne(x, y)    AssertInt(x, y, !=, ==)
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
AssertNotNull(ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfSSLv23_client_method()))
...
AssertIntNE(SSL_SUCCESS, wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file(NULL, dhParam,
SSL_FILETYPE_PEM));

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    word16 keySz_bits
)
```

This function sets the minimum size (in bits) of the Diffie Hellman key size by accessing the minDhKeySz member in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **keySz_bits** a word16 type used to set the minimum DH key size in bits. The WOLFSSL_CTX struct holds this information in the minDhKeySz member.

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTMpDH_file](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function completes successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL or if the keySz_bits is greater than 16,000 or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
public static int CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz(IntPtr ctx, short minDhKey){
...
return wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz(local_ctx, minDhKeyBits);
```

```
int wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    word16 keySz_bits
)
```

Sets the minimum size (in bits) for a Diffie-Hellman key in the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **keySz_bits** a word16 type used to set the minimum DH key size in bits. The WOLFSSL_CTX struct holds this information in the minDhKeySz member.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS the minimum size was successfully set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG the WOLFSSL structure was NULL or if the keySz_bits is greater than 16,000 or not divisible by 8.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
word16 keySz_bits;
...
if(wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz(ssl, keySz_bits) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failed to set.
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    word16 keySz_bits
)

```

This function sets the maximum size (in bits) of the Diffie Hellman key size by accessing the maxDhKeySz member in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **keySz_bits** a word16 type used to set the maximum DH key size in bits. The WOLFSSL_CTX struct holds this information in the maxDhKeySz member.

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTMpDH_file](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function completes successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL or if the keySz_bits is greater than 16,000 or not divisible by 8.

Example

```

public static int CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz(IntPtr ctx, short maxDhKey){
...
return wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz(local_ctx, keySz_bits);
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    word16 keySz_bits
)

```

Sets the maximum size (in bits) for a Diffie-Hellman key in the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **keySz** a word16 type representing the bit size of the maximum DH key.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz`
- `wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` the maximum size was successfully set.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` the WOLFSSL structure was NULL or the keySz parameter was greater than the allowable size or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
word16 keySz;
...
if(wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey(ssl, keySz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failed to set.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Returns the value of dhKeySz (in bits) that is a member of the options structure. This value represents the Diffie-Hellman key size in bytes.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_sz`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH`
- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file`

Return:

- dhKeySz returns the value held in `ssl->options.dhKeySz` which is an integer value representing a size in bits.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returns if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
int dhKeySz;
...
dhKeySz = wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz(ssl);

if(dhKeySz == BAD_FUNC_ARG || dhKeySz <= 0){
    // Failure case
} else {
    // dhKeySz holds the size of the key.
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    short keySz
)

```

Sets the minimum RSA key size in both the WOLFSSL_CTX structure and the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **keySz** a short integer type stored in minRsaKeySz in the ctx structure and the cm structure converted to bytes.

See: `wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx structure is NULL or the keySz is less than zero or not divisible by 8.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = SSL_CTX_new(method);
(void)minDhKeyBits;
ourCert = myoptarg;
...
minDhKeyBits = atoi(myoptarg);
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz(ctx, minRsaKeyBits) != SSL_SUCCESS){
...

```

```
int wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    short keySz  
)
```

Sets the minimum allowable key size in bits for RSA located in the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **keySz** a short integer value representing the the minimum key in bits.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS the minimum was set successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ssl structure is NULL or if the keySz is less than zero or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
short keySz;  
...  
  
int isSet = wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz(ssl, keySz);  
if(isSet != SSL_SUCCESS){  
    Failed to set.  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinEccKey_Sz(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    short keySz  
)
```

Sets the minimum size in bits for the ECC key in the WOLF_CTX structure and the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **keySz** a short integer type that represents the minimum ECC key size in bits.

See: [wolfSSL_SetMinEccKey_Sz](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned for a successful execution and the minEccKeySz member is set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL or if the keySz is negative or not divisible by 8.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
short keySz; // minimum key size
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinEccKey(ctx, keySz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failed to set min key size
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_SetMinEccKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    short keySz
)

```

Sets the value of the minEccKeySz member of the options structure. The options struct is a member of the WOLFSSL structure and is accessed through the ssl parameter.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **keySz** value used to set the minimum ECC key size. Sets value in the options structure.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinEccKey_Sz`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz`
- `wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS if the function successfully set the minEccKeySz member of the options structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the WOLFSSL_CTX structure is NULL or if the key size (keySz) is less than 0 (zero) or not divisible by 8.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx); // New session
short keySz = 999; // should be set to min key size allowable
...
if(wolfSSL_SetMinEccKey_Sz(ssl, keySz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case.
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_make_eap_keys(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * key,
    unsigned int len,

```

```
    const char * label
)
```

This function is used by EAP_TLS and EAP-TTLS to derive keying material from the master secret.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **key** a void pointer variable that will hold the result of the `p_hash` function.
- **len** an unsigned integer that represents the length of the key variable.
- **label** a constant char pointer that is copied from in `wc_PRf()`.

See:

- `wc_PRf`
- `wc_HmacFinal`
- `wc_HmacUpdate`

Return:

- BUFFER_E returned if the actual size of the buffer exceeds the maximum size allowable.
- MEMORY_E returned if there is an error with memory allocation.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
void* key;
unsigned int len;
const char* label;
...
return wolfSSL_make_eap_keys(ssl, key, len, label);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a CA certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** pointer to the CA certificate buffer.
- **sz** size of the input CA certificate buffer, in.

- **format** format of the buffer certificate, either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- BUFFER_E will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte certBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer(ctx, certBuff, sz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs from buffer
}
...

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer_ex(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format,
    int userChain,
    word32 flags
)
```

This function loads a CA certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. The _ex version was added in PR 2413 and supports additional arguments for userChain and flags.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** pointer to the CA certificate buffer.
- **sz** size of the input CA certificate buffer, in.
- **format** format of the buffer certificate, either `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.
- **userChain** If using format `WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` this set to non-zero indicates a chain of DER's is being presented.
- **flags** See `ssl.h` around `WOLFSSL_LOAD_VERIFY_DEFAULT_FLAGS`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `BUFFER_E` will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte certBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...

// Example for force loading an expired certificate
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer_ex(ctx, certBuff, sz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM,
    0, (WOLFSSL_LOAD_FLAG_DATE_ERR_OKAY));
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs from buffer
}
...

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_chain_buffer_format(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
```

```
    int format
)
```

This function loads a CA certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** pointer to the CA certificate buffer.
- **sz** size of the input CA certificate buffer, in.
- **format** format of the buffer certificate, either `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `BUFFER_E` will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte certBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_chain_buffer_format(ctx,
                                                certBuff, sz, WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_ASN1);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs from buffer
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** the input buffer containing the certificate to be loaded.
- **sz** the size of the input buffer.
- **format** the format of the certificate located in the input buffer (`in`). Possible values are `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte certBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer(ctx, certBuff, sz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading certificate from buffer
}
...
```



```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a private key buffer into the SSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** the input buffer containing the private key to be loaded.
- **sz** the size of the input buffer.
- **format** the format of the private key located in the input buffer (`in`). Possible values are `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `NO_PASSWORD` will be returned if the key file is encrypted but no password is provided.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte keyBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer(ctx, keyBuff, sz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading private key from buffer
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz
)
```

This function loads a certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. The buffer must be in PEM format and start with the subject's certificate, ending with the root certificate. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** the input buffer containing the PEM-formatted certificate chain to be loaded.
- **sz** the size of the input buffer.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `BUFFER_E` will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte certChainBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer(ctx, certChainBuff, sz);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading certificate chain from buffer
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
```

```

    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)

```

This function loads a certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **in** buffer containing certificate to load.
- **sz** size of the certificate located in buffer.
- **format** format of the certificate to be loaded. Possible values are `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.

Example

```

int ret;
byte certBuff[...];
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
long buffSz = sizeof(certBuff);
...

ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer(ssl, certBuff, buffSz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to load certificate from buffer
}

int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,

```

```

    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)

```

This function loads a private key buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **in** buffer containing private key to load.
- **sz** size of the private key located in buffer.
- **format** format of the private key to be loaded. Possible values are `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `NO_PASSWORD` will be returned if the key file is encrypted but no password is provided.

Example

```

int ret;
byte keyBuff[...];
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
long buffSz = sizeof(certBuff);
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer(ssl, keyBuff, buffSz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to load private key from buffer
}

```

```
int wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz
)
```

This function loads a certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. The buffer must be in PEM format and start with the subject's certificate, ending with the root certificate. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **in** buffer containing certificate to load.
- **sz** size of the certificate located in buffer.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- BUFFER_E will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.

Example

```
int ret;
byte certChainBuff[...];
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
long buffSz = sizeof(certBuff);
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer(ssl, certChainBuff, buffSz);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to load certificate chain from buffer
}

int wolfSSL_UnloadCertsKeys(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function unloads any certificates or keys that SSL owns.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` - returned if the function executed successfully.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` - returned if the WOLFSSL object is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
int unloadKeys = wolfSSL_UnloadCertsKeys(ssl);
if(unloadKeys != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_GetIVSize(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Returns the `iv_size` member of the specs structure held in the WOLFSSL struct.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetKeySize`
- `wolfSSL_GetClientWriteIV`
- `wolfSSL_GetServerWriteIV`

Return:

- `iv_size` returns the value held in `ssl->specs.iv_size`.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
int ivSize;
...
```

```
ivSize = wolfSSL_GetIVSize(ssl);

if(ivSize > 0){
    // ivSize holds the specs.iv_size value.
}
```

```
void wolfSSL_KeepArrays(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Normally, at the end of the SSL handshake, wolfSSL frees temporary arrays. Calling this function before the handshake begins will prevent wolfSSL from freeing temporary arrays. Temporary arrays may be needed for things such as `wolfSSL_get_keys()` or PSK hints. When the user is done with temporary arrays, either `wolfSSL_FreeArrays()` may be called to free the resources immediately, or alternatively the resources will be freed when the associated SSL object is freed.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_FreeArrays`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
wolfSSL_KeepArrays(ssl);
```

```
void wolfSSL_FreeArrays(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Normally, at the end of the SSL handshake, wolfSSL frees temporary arrays. If `wolfSSL_KeepArrays()` has been called before the handshake, wolfSSL will not free temporary arrays. This function explicitly frees temporary arrays and should be called when the user is done with temporary arrays and does not want to wait for the SSL object to be freed to free these resources.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_KeepArrays`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
wolfSSL_FreeArrays(ssl);

int wolfSSL_DeriveTlsKeys(
    unsigned char * key_data,
    word32 keyLen,
    const unsigned char * ms,
    word32 msLen,
    const unsigned char * sr,
    const unsigned char * cr,
    int tls1_2,
    int hash_type
)
```

An external facing wrapper to derive TLS Keys.

Parameters:

- **key_data** a byte pointer that is allocated in DeriveTlsKeys and passed through to wc_PRF to hold the final hash.
- **keyLen** a word32 type that is derived in DeriveTlsKeys from the WOLFSSL structure's specs member.
- **ms** a constant pointer type holding the master secret held in the arrays structure within the WOLFSSL structure.
- **msLen** a word32 type that holds the length of the master secret in an enumerated define, SECRET_LEN.
- **sr** a constant byte pointer to the serverRandom member of the arrays structure within the WOLFSSL structure.
- **cr** a constant byte pointer to the clientRandom member of the arrays structure within the WOLFSSL structure.
- **tls1_2** an integer type returned from IsAtLeastTLSv1_2().
- **hash_type** an integer type held in the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- wc_PRF
- DeriveTlsKeys
- IsAtLeastTLSv1_2

Return:

- 0 returned on success.
- BUFFER_E returned if the sum of labLen and seedLen (computes total size) exceeds the maximum size.
- MEMORY_E returned if the allocation of memory failed.

Example


```
int DeriveTlsKeys(WOLFSSL* ssl){
int ret;
...
ret = wolfSSL_DeriveTlsKeys(key_data, length, ssl->arrays->masterSecret,
SECRET_LEN, ssl->arrays->clientRandom,
IsAtLeastTLSv1_2(ssl), ssl->specs.mac_algorithm);
...
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_by_NID(
    const WOLFSSL_X509 * x,
    int nid,
    int lastpos
)
```

This function looks for and returns the extension index matching the passed in NID value.

Parameters:

- **x** certificate to get parse through for extension.
- **nid** extension OID to be found.
- **lastpos** start search from extension after lastpos. Set to -1 initially.

Return:

- = 0 If successful the extension index is returned.
- -1 If extension is not found or error is encountered.

Example

```
const WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
int lastPos = -1;
int idx;

idx = wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_by_NID(x509, NID_basic_constraints, lastPos);

void * wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i(
    const WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    int nid,
    int * c,
    int * idx
)
```

This function looks for and returns the extension matching the passed in NID value.

Parameters:

- **x509** certificate to get parse through for extension.
- **nid** extension OID to be found.
- **c** if not NULL is set to -2 for multiple extensions found -1 if not found, 0 if found and not critical and 1 if found and critical.
- **idx** if NULL return first extension matched otherwise if not stored in x509 start at idx.

See: wolfSSL_sk_ASN1_OBJECT_free

Return:

- pointer If successful a STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_ASN1_OBJECT) pointer is returned.
- NULL If extension is not found or error is encountered.

Example

```
const WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
int c;
int idx = 0;
STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_ASN1_OBJECT)* sk;

sk = wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i(x509, NID_basic_constraints, &c, &idx);
//check sk for NULL and then use it. sk needs freed after done.
```

```
int wolfSSL_X509_digest(
    const WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * digest,
    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int * len
)
```

This function returns the hash of the DER certificate.

Parameters:

- **x509** certificate to get the hash of.
- **digest** the hash algorithm to use.
- **buf** buffer to hold hash.
- **len** length of buffer.

See: none

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully creating a hash.
- SSL_FAILURE Returned on bad input or unsuccessful hash.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
unsigned char buffer[64];
unsigned int bufferSz;
```

```
int ret;

ret = wolfSSL_X509_digest(x509, wolfSSL_EVP_sha256(), buffer, &bufferSz);
//check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY * pkey
)
```

This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set argument in.
- **pkey** private key to use.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting argument.
- SSL_FAILURE If a NULL ssl passed in. All error cases will be negative values.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* pkey;
int ret;
// create ssl object and set up private key
ret = wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey(ssl, pkey);
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_ASN1(
    int pri,
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * der,
    long derSz
)
```

This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure. A DER formatted key buffer is expected.

Parameters:

- **pri** type of private key.

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set argument in.
- **der** buffer holding DER key.
- **derSz** size of der buffer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting parsing and setting the private key.
- SSL_FAILURE If an NULL ssl passed in. All error cases will be negative values.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
unsigned char* pkey;
long pkeySz;
int ret;
// create ssl object and set up private key
ret = wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_ASN1(1, ssl, pkey, pkeySz);
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_ASN1(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char * der,
    long derSz
)
```

This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure. A DER formatted RSA key buffer is expected.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set argument in.
- **der** buffer holding DER key.
- **derSz** size of der buffer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting parsing and setting the private key.

- `SSL_FAILURE` If an `NULL` `ssl` passed in. All error cases will be negative values.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
unsigned char* pkey;
long pkeySz;
int ret;
// create ssl object and set up RSA private key
ret = wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_ASN1(ssl, pkey, pkeySz);
// check ret value
```

```
WOLFSSL_DH * wolfSSL_DSA_dup_DH(
    const WOLFSSL_DSA * r
)
```

This function duplicates the parameters in `dsa` to a newly created `WOLFSSL_DH` structure.

Parameters:

- **dsa** `WOLFSSL_DSA` structure to duplicate.

See: none

Return:

- `WOLFSSL_DH` If duplicated returns `WOLFSSL_DH` structure
- `NULL` upon failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh;
WOLFSSL_DSA* dsa;
// set up dsa
dh = wolfSSL_DSA_dup_DH(dsa);
// check dh is not null
```

```
WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_d2i_X509_bio(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    WOLFSSL_X509 ** x509
)
```

This function get the DER buffer from `bio` and converts it to a `WOLFSSL_X509` structure.

Parameters:

- **bio** pointer to the `WOLFSSL_BIO` structure that has the DER certificate buffer.

- **x509** pointer that get set to new WOLFSSL_X509 structure created.

See: none

Return:

- pointer returns a WOLFSSL_X509 structure pointer on success.
- Null returns NULL on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
// load DER into bio
x509 = wolfSSL_d2i_X509_bio(bio, NULL);
Or
wolfSSL_d2i_X509_bio(bio, &x509);
// use x509 returned (check for NULL)
```

```
WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509_AUX(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bp,
    WOLFSSL_X509 ** x,
    wc_pem_password_cb * cb,
    void * u
)
```

This function behaves the same as `wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509`. AUX signifies containing extra information such as trusted/rejected use cases and friendly name for human readability.

Parameters:

- **bp** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to get PEM buffer from.
- **x** if setting WOLFSSL_X509 by function side effect.
- **cb** password callback.
- **u** NULL terminated user password.

See: `wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_X509 on successfully parsing the PEM buffer a WOLFSSL_X509 structure is returned.
- Null if failed to parse PEM buffer.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
// setup bio
X509 = wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509_AUX(bio, NULL, NULL, NULL);
//check x509 is not null and then use it
```

```
long wolfSSL_CTX_set_tmp_dh(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh
)
```

Initializes the WOLFSSL_CTX structure's dh member with the Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **dh** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_DH structure.

See: `wolfSSL_BN_bn2bin`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx or dh structures are NULL.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned if there was an error setting a structure value.
- MEMORY_E returned if there was a failure to allocate memory.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL_DH* dh;
...
return wolfSSL_CTX_set_tmp_dh(ctx, dh);
```

```
WOLFSSL_DSA * wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_DSAParams(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bp,
    WOLFSSL_DSA ** x,
    wc_pem_password_cb * cb,
    void * u
)
```

This function get the DSA parameters from a PEM buffer in bio.

Parameters:

- **bio** pointer to the WOLFSSL_BIO structure for getting PEM memory pointer.
- **x** pointer to be set to new WOLFSSL_DSA structure.
- **cb** password callback function.
- **u** null terminated password string.

See: none

Return:

- WOLFSSL_DSA on successfully parsing the PEM buffer a WOLFSSL_DSA structure is created and returned.
- Null if failed to parse PEM buffer.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_DSA* dsa;
// setup bio
dsa = wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_DSAParams(bio, NULL, NULL, NULL);

// check dsa is not NULL and then use dsa

```

```

WOLF_STACK_OF(
    WOLFSSL_X509
) const

```

This function gets the peer's certificate chain.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA`

Return:

- pointer returns a pointer to the peer's Certificate stack.
- NULL returned if no peer certificate.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
wolfSSL_connect(ssl);
STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509)* chain = wolfSSL_get_peer_cert_chain(ssl);
if(chain){
    // You have a pointer to the peer certificate chain
}

```

```

char * wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname(
    WOLFSSL_X509 *
)

```

This function returns the next, if any, altname from the peer certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** a pointer to the wolfSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i](#)

Return:

- NULL if there is not a next altname.
- cert->altNamesNext->name from the WOLFSSL_X509 structure that is a string value from the altName list is returned if it exists.

Warning: The returned value is a bare C string with no length. A dNSName, rfc822Name, or uniform-ResourceIdentifier SAN may legally contain an embedded NUL byte (RFC 6125 Sec. 6.3 treats such a name as an invalid presented identifier, not a malformed certificate, so the certificate still parses), which silently truncates the returned string. Do not use strlen or strcmp on the result for security comparisons; use wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i and the GENERAL_NAME ASN1_STRING length instead.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509 x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                           DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
```

```
...
int x509NextAltName = wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname(x509);
if(x509NextAltName == NULL){
    //There isn't another alt name
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME * wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore(
    WOLFSSL_X509 *
)
```

The function checks to see if x509 is NULL and if it's not, it returns the notBefore member of the x509 struct.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.

See: [wolfSSL_X509_get_notAfter](#)

Return:

- pointer to struct with ASN1_TIME to the notBefore member of the x509 struct.
- NULL the function returns NULL if the x509 structure is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509) ;
...
const WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME* notAfter = wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore(x509);
if(notAfter == NULL){
    //The x509 object was NULL
}

```

A.5 wolfSSL Connection, Session, and I/O**A.4.2.90 function wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore****A.5.1 Functions**

	Name
long	wolfSSL_get_verify_depth (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the maximum chain depth allowed, which is 9 by default, for a valid session i.e. there is a non_null session object (ssl).
char *	wolfSSL_get_cipher_list (int priority) Get the name of cipher at priority level passed in.
int	wolfSSL_get_ciphers (char * buf, int len) This function gets the ciphers enabled in wolfSSL.
const char *	wolfSSL_get_cipher_name (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function gets the cipher name in the format DHE-RSA by passing through argument to wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal.
int	wolfSSL_get_fd (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the read file descriptor (fd) used as the input facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.
int	wolfSSL_get_wfd (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the write file descriptor (fd) used as the output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.
int	wolfSSL_get_using_nonblock (WOLFSSL *) This function allows the application to determine if wolfSSL is using non_blocking I/O. If wolfSSL is using non_blocking I/O, this function will return 1, otherwise 0. After an application creates a WOLFSSL object, if it will be used with a non_blocking socket, call wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock() on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving EWOULDBLOCK means that the recvfrom call would block rather than that it timed out.

	Name
int	**wolfSSL_write will yield either <code>SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ</code> or <code>SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE</code>. The calling process must then repeat the call to <code>wolfSSL_write()</code> when the underlying I/O is ready. If the underlying I/O is blocking, <code>wolfSSL_write()</code> will only return once the buffer data of size <code>sz</code> has been completely written or an error occurred.
int	wolfSSL_read(WOLFSSL * ssl, void * data, int sz) This function reads <code>sz</code> bytes from the SSL session (<code>ssl</code>) internal read buffer into the buffer data. The bytes read are removed from the internal receive buffer. If necessary <code>wolfSSL_read()</code> will negotiate an SSL/TLS session if the handshake has not already been performed yet by <code>wolfSSL_connect()</code> or <code>wolfSSL_accept()</code>. The SSL/TLS protocol uses SSL records which have a maximum size of 16kB (the max record size can be controlled by the <code>MAX_RECORD_SIZE</code> define in <code>/wolfssl/internal.h</code>). As such, wolfSSL needs to read an entire SSL record internally before it is able to process and decrypt the record. Because of this, a call to <code>wolfSSL_read()</code> will only be able to return the maximum buffer size which has been decrypted at the time of calling. There may be additional not_yet_decrypted data waiting in the internal wolfSSL receive buffer which will be retrieved and decrypted with the next call to <code>wolfSSL_read()</code>. If <code>sz</code> is larger than the number of bytes in the internal read buffer, <code>SSL_read()</code> will return the bytes available in the internal read buffer. If no bytes are buffered in the internal read buffer yet, a call to <code>wolfSSL_read()</code> will trigger processing of the next record.
int	**wolfSSL_peek. If <code>sz</code> is larger than the number of bytes in the internal read buffer, <code>SSL_peek()</code> will return the bytes available in the internal read buffer. If no bytes are buffered in the internal read buffer yet, a call to <code>wolfSSL_peek()</code> will trigger processing of the next record.

	Name
int	**wolfSSL_accept will yield either SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ or SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE. The calling process must then repeat the call to wolfSSL_accept when data is available to read and wolfSSL will pick up where it left off. When using a non_blocking socket, nothing needs to be done, but select() can be used to check for the required condition. If the underlying I/O is blocking, wolfSSL_accept() will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred.
int	wolfDTLS_accept_stateless (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on the server side and statelessly listens for an SSL client to initiate the DTLS handshake.
int	**wolfSSL_send will yield either SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ or SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE. The calling process must then repeat the call to wolfSSL_send() when the underlying I/O is ready. If the underlying I/O is blocking, wolfSSL_send() will only return once the buffer data of size sz has been completely written or an error occurred.
int	**wolfSSL_recv . The SSL/TLS protocol uses SSL records which have a maximum size of 16kB (the max record size can be controlled by the MAX_RECORD_SIZE define in /wolfssl/internal.h). As such, wolfSSL needs to read an entire SSL record internally before it is able to process and decrypt the record. Because of this, a call to wolfSSL_recv() will only be able to return the maximum buffer size which has been decrypted at the time of calling. There may be additional not_yet_decrypted data waiting in the internal wolfSSL receive buffer which will be retrieved and decrypted with the next call to wolfSSL_recv(). If sz is larger than the number of bytes in the internal read buffer, SSL_recv() will return the bytes available in the internal read buffer. If no bytes are buffered in the internal read buffer yet, a call to wolfSSL_recv() will trigger processing of the next record.
int	wolfSSL_get_alert_history (WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_ALERT_HISTORY * h) This function gets the alert history.

	Name
WOLFSSL_SESSION *	wolfSSL_get_session (WOLFSSL * ssl)When NO_SESSION_CACHE_REF is defined this function returns a pointer to the current session (WOLFSSL_SESSION) used in ssl. This function returns a non_persistent pointer to the WOLFSSL_SESSION object. The pointer returned will be freed when wolfSSL_free is called. This call should only be used to inspect or modify the current session. For session resumption it is recommended to use wolfSSL_get1_session(). For backwards compatibility when NO_SESSION_CACHE_REF is not defined this function returns a persistent session object pointer that is stored in the local cache. The cache size is finite and there is a risk that the session object will be overwritten by another ssl connection by the time the application calls wolfSSL_set_session() on it. It is recommended to define NO_SESSION_CACHE_REF in your application and to use wolfSSL_get1_session() for session resumption.
void	wolfSSL_flush_sessions (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, long tm)This function flushes session from the session cache which have expired. The time, tm, is used for the time comparison. Note that wolfSSL currently uses a static table for sessions, so no flushing is needed. As such, this function is currently just a stub. This function provides OpenSSL compatibility (SSL_flush_sessions) when wolfSSL is compiled with the OpenSSL compatibility layer.
int	wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function gets the session index of the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex (int index, WOLFSSL_SESSION * session)This function gets the session at specified index of the session cache and copies it into memory. The WOLFSSL_SESSION structure holds the session information.
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN *	wolfSSL_SESSION_get_peer_chain (WOLFSSL_SESSION * session)Returns the peer certificate chain from the WOLFSSL_SESSION struct.
int	**wolfSSL_pending.
int	wolfSSL_save_session_cache (const char * fname)This function persists the session cache to file. It doesn't use memsave because of additional memory use.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_restore_session_cache (const char * fname)This function restores the persistent session cache from file. It does not use memstore because of additional memory use.
int	wolfSSL_memsave_session_cache (void * mem, int sz)This function persists session cache to memory.
int	wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache (const void * mem, int sz)This function restores the persistent session cache from memory.
int	wolfSSL_get_session_cache_memsizes (void)This function returns how large the session cache save buffer should be.
int	wolfSSL_session_reused (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function returns the resuming member of the options struct. The flag indicates whether or not to reuse a session. If not, a new session must be established.
const char *	wolfSSL_get_version (WOLFSSL * ssl>Returns the SSL version being used as a string.
int	wolfSSL_get_current_cipher_suite (WOLFSSL * ssl>Returns the current cipher suit an ssl session is using.
WOLFSSL_CIPHER *	wolfSSL_get_current_cipher (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function returns a pointer to the current cipher in the ssl session.
const char *	wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name (const WOLFSSL_CIPHER * cipher)This function matches the cipher suite in the SSL object with the available suites and returns the string representation.
const char *	wolfSSL_get_cipher (WOLFSSL *)This function matches the cipher suite in the SSL object with the available suites.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_data (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, void * p)This is used to set a byte pointer to the start of the internal memory buffer.
void	wolfSSL_BIO_set_init (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, int init)This is used to set the init flag of a BIO, indicating whether the BIO has been initialised and is ready for use. Typically called from a custom BIO create callback.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_get_init (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio)This is used to retrieve the init flag of a BIO, indicating whether the BIO has been initialised and is ready for use.
long	wolfSSL_BIO_set_fd (WOLFSSL_BIO * b, int fd, int flag)Sets the file descriptor for bio to use.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_set_close (WOLFSSL_BIO * b, long flag)Sets the close flag, used to indicate that the i/o stream should be closed when the BIO is freed.

	Name
WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD *	wolfSSL_BIO_s_socket (void)This is used to get a BIO_SOCKET type WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_set_write_buf_size (WOLFSSL_BIO * b, long size)This is used to set the size of write buffer for a WOLFSSL_BIO. If write buffer has been previously set this function will free it when resetting the size. It is similar to wolfSSL_BIO_reset in that it resets read and write indexes to 0.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_make_bio_pair (WOLFSSL_BIO * b1, WOLFSSL_BIO * b2)This is used to pair two bios together. A pair of bios acts similar to a two way pipe writing to one can be read by the other and vice versa. It is expected that both bios be in the same thread, this function is not thread safe. Freeing one of the two bios removes both from being paired. If a write buffer size was not previously set for either of the bios it is set to a default size of 17000 (WOLFSSL_BIO_SIZE) before being paired.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_reset_read_request (WOLFSSL_BIO * b)This is used to set the read request flag back to 0.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_nread0 (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, char ** buf)This is used to get a buffer pointer for reading from. Unlike wolfSSL_BIO_nread the internal read index is not advanced by the number returned from the function call. Reading past the value returned can result in reading out of array bounds.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_nread (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, char ** buf, int num)This is used to get a buffer pointer for reading from. The internal read index is advanced by the number returned from the function call with buf being pointed to the beginning of the buffer to read from. In the case that less bytes are in the read buffer than the value requested with num the lesser value is returned. Reading past the value returned can result in reading out of array bounds.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_nwrite (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, char ** buf, int num)Gets a pointer to the buffer for writing as many bytes as returned by the function. Writing more bytes to the pointer returned then the value returned can result in writing out of bounds.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_reset (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio)Resets bio to an initial state. As an example for type BIO_BIO this resets the read and write index.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_BIO_seek (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, int ofs) This function adjusts the file pointer to the offset given. This is the offset from the head of the file.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_write_filename (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, char * name) This is used to set and write to a file. Will overwrite any data currently in the file and is set to close the file when the bio is freed.
long	wolfSSL_BIO_set_mem_eof_return (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, int v) This is used to set the end of file value. Common value is -1 so as not to get confused with expected positive values.
long	wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_ptr (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, WOLFSSL_BUF_MEM ** m) This is a getter function for WOLFSSL_BIO memory pointer.
const char *	wolfSSL_lib_version (void) This function returns the current library version.
word32	wolfSSL_lib_version_hex (void) This function returns the current library version in hexadecimal notation.
int	** wolfSSL_negotiate is performed if called from the server side.
int	** wolfSSL_connect_cert will yield either SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ or SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE. The calling process must then repeat the call to wolfSSL_connect_cert () when the underlying I/O is ready and wolfSSL will pick up where it left off. When using a non_blocking socket, nothing needs to be done, but select () can be used to check for the required condition. If the underlying I/O is blocking, wolfSSL_connect_cert () will only return once the peer's certificate chain has been received.
int	wolfSSL_writev (WOLFSSL * ssl, const struct iovec * iov, int iovcnt) Simulates writev semantics but doesn't actually do block at a time because of SSL_write () behavior and because front adds may be small. Makes porting into software that uses writev easier.
unsigned char	wolfSSL_SNI_Status (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char type) This function gets the status of an SNI object.
int	wolfSSL_UseSecureRenegotiation (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function forces secure renegotiation for the supplied WOLFSSL structure. This is not recommended.
int	wolfSSL_Rehandshake (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function executes a secure renegotiation handshake; this is user forced as wolfSSL discourages this functionality.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_UseSessionTicket (WOLFSSL * ssl)Force provided WOLFSSL structure to use session ticket. The constant HAVE_SESSION_TICKET should be defined and the constant NO_WOLFSSL_CLIENT should not be defined to use this function.
int	wolfSSL_get_SessionTicket (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * buf, word32 * bufSz)This function copies the ticket member of the Session structure to the buffer. If buf is NULL and bufSz is non-NULL, bufSz will be set to the ticket length.
int	wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * buf, word32 bufSz)This function sets the ticket member of the WOLFSSL_SESSION structure within the WOLFSSL struct. The buffer passed into the function is copied to memory.
int	wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats (void)This function prints the statistics from the session.
int	wolfSSL_get_session_stats (unsigned int * active, unsigned int * total, unsigned int * peak, unsigned int * maxSessions)This function gets the statistics for the session.
long	wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, XFILE fp, int c)This is used to set the internal file pointer for a BIO.
long	wolfSSL_BIO_get_fp (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, XFILE * fp)This is used to get the internal file pointer for a BIO.
size_t	wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_pending (WOLFSSL_BIO * b)Gets the number of pending bytes to read. If BIO type is BIO_BIO then is the number to read from pair. If BIO contains an SSL object then is pending data from SSL object (wolfSSL_pending(ssl)). If is BIO_MEMORY type then returns the size of memory buffer.
int	wolfSSL_set_jobject (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * objPtr)This function sets the jobjectRef member of the WOLFSSL structure.
void *	wolfSSL_get_jobject (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function returns the jobjectRef member of the WOLFSSL structure.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_connect will yield either <code>SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ</code> or <code>SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE</code>. The calling process must then repeat the call to <code>wolfSSL_connect()</code> when the underlying I/O is ready and wolfSSL will pick up where it left off. When using a non_blocking socket, nothing needs to be done, but <code>select()</code> can be used to check for the required condition. If the underlying I/O is blocking, <code>wolfSSL_connect()</code> will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. wolfSSL takes a different approach to certificate verification than OpenSSL does. The default policy for the client is to verify the server, this means that if you don't load CAs to verify the server you'll get a connect error, unable to verify (<code>_155</code>). If you want to mimic OpenSSL behavior of having <code>SSL_connect</code> succeed even if verifying the server fails and reducing security you can do this by calling: <code>SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_NONE, 0)</code>; before calling <code>SSL_new()</code>; Though it's not recommended.
int	wolfSSL_update_keys(WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client or server wolfSSL to force the rollover of keys. A KeyUpdate message is sent to the peer and new keys are calculated for encryption. The peer will send back a KeyUpdate message and the new decryption keys will then be calculated. This function can only be called after a handshake has been completed.
int	wolfSSL_key_update_response is called, a KeyUpdate message is sent and the encryption key is updated. The decryption key is updated when the response is received.
int	wolfSSL_request_certificate(WOLFSSL * ssl) This function requests a client certificate from the TLS v1.3 client. This is useful when a web server is serving some pages that require client authentication and others that don't. A maximum of 256 requests can be sent on a connection.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13 will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. wolfSSL takes a different approach to certificate verification than OpenSSL does. The default policy for the client is to verify the server, this means that if you don't load CAs to verify the server you'll get a connect error, unable to verify (_155). If you want to mimic OpenSSL behavior of having SSL_connect succeed even if verifying the server fails and reducing security you can do this by calling: <code>SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_NONE, 0);</code> before calling <code>SSL_new()</code>; Though it's not recommended. wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13 will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. Call this function when expecting a TLS v1.3 connection though older version ClientHello messages are supported.
int	wolfSSL_write_early_data . This function is only used with clients.
int	wolfSSL_read_early_data to accept a client and read any early data in the handshake. The function should be invoked until <code>wolfSSL_is_init_finished()</code> returns true. Early data may be sent by the client in multiple messages. If there is no early data then the handshake will be processed as normal. This function is only used with servers.
int	wolfSSL_inject to extract the plaintext data from the WOLFSSL object.
void *	wolfSSL_GetIOReadCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the IOCB_ReadCtx member of the WOLFSSL struct.
void *	wolfSSL_GetIOWriteCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the IOCB_WriteCtx member of the WOLFSSL structure.
void	wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX (WOLFSSL * ssl, NX_TCP_SOCKET * nxsocket, ULONG waitoption) This function sets the nxTcpSocket and nxWait members of the nxCtx struct within the WOLFSSL structure.
void	wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX_Dtls (WOLFSSL * ssl, NX_UDP_SOCKET * nxsocket, NXD_ADDRESS nx dip, USHORT nxport, ULONG waitoption) This function configures the NetX Duo UDP context for a DTLS session. It stores the UDP socket, destination IP address (by value), destination port, and wait option into the WOLFSSL nxCtx structure. Requires WOLFSSL_NETX_DUO to be defined (ThreadX NetX Duo SDK).

	Name
int	wolfIO_Select (SOCKET_T sockfd, int to_sec)Waits for socket to be ready for I/O with timeout.
int	wolfIO_TcpConnect (SOCKET_T * sockfd, const char * ip, unsigned short port, int to_sec)Connects to TCP server with timeout.
int	wolfIO_TcpAccept (SOCKET_T sockfd, SOCKADDR * peer_addr, XSOCKLEN * peer_len)Accepts TCP connection.
int	wolfIO_TcpBind (SOCKET_T * sockfd, word16 port)Binds TCP socket to port.
int	wolfIO_Send (SOCKET_T sd, char * buf, int sz, int wrFlags)Sends data on socket.
int	wolfIO_Recv (SOCKET_T sd, char * buf, int sz, int rdFlags)Receives data from socket.
int	wolfIO_SendTo (SOCKET_T sd, WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR * addr, char * buf, int sz, int wrFlags)Sends datagram to address.
int	wolfIO_RecvFrom (SOCKET_T sd, WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR * addr, char * buf, int sz, int rdFlags)Receives datagram from address.
int	wolfSSL_BioSend (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * buf, int sz, void * ctx)BIO send callback.
int	wolfSSL_BioReceive (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * buf, int sz, void * ctx)BIO receive callback.
int	EmbedReceiveFromMcast (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * buf, int sz, void * ctx)Receives multicast datagram.
int	wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestOcsP (const char * domainName, const char * path, int ocsPReqSz, unsigned char * buf, int bufSize)Builds HTTP OCSP request.
int	wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsPGenericIO (WolfSSLGenericIO * ioCb, void * ioCbCtx, unsigned char ** respBuf, unsigned char * httpBuf, int httpBufSz, void * heap)Processes HTTP OCSP response with generic I/O.
int	wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsP (int sfd, unsigned char ** respBuf, unsigned char * httpBuf, int httpBufSz, void * heap)Processes HTTP OCSP response.
int	EmbedOcsPLookup (void * ctx, const char * url, int urlSz, byte * ocsPReqBuf, int ocsPReqSz, byte ** ocsPRespBuf)OCSP lookup callback.
int	wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl (const char * url, int urlSz, const char * domainName, unsigned char * buf, int bufSize)Builds HTTP CRL request.
int	wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseCrl (WOLFSSL_CRL * crl, int sfd, unsigned char * httpBuf, int httpBufSz)Processes HTTP CRL response.
int	EmbedCrlLookup (WOLFSSL_CRL * crl, const char * url, int urlSz)CRL lookup callback.

	Name
int	wolfIO_DecodeUrl (const char * url, int urlSz, char * outName, char * outPath, unsigned short * outPort)Decodes URL into components.
int	wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest (const char * reqType, const char * domainName, const char * path, int pathLen, int reqSz, const char * contentType, unsigned char * buf, int bufSize)Builds generic HTTP request.
int	wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseGenericIO (WolfSSLGenericIORecv ioCb, void * ioCbCtx, const char ** appStrList, unsigned char ** respBuf, unsigned char * httpBuf, int httpBufSz, int dynType, void * heap)Processes HTTP response with generic I/O.
int	wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse (int sfd, const char ** appStrList, unsigned char ** respBuf, unsigned char * httpBuf, int httpBufSz, int dynType, void * heap)Processes HTTP response.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackIOSend CBIOSend)Sets I/O send callback for context.
void	wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv (WOLFSSL * ssl, CallbackIORecv CBIOSend)Sets I/O receive callback for SSL object.
void	wolfSSL_SSLSetIOSend (WOLFSSL * ssl, CallbackIOSend CBIOSend)Sets I/O send callback for SSL object.
void	wolfSSL_SetIO_Mynewt (WOLFSSL * ssl, struct mn_socket * mnSocket, struct mn_sockaddr_in * mnSockAddrIn)Sets I/O for Mynewt platform.
int	wolfSSL_SetIO_LwIP (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * pcb, tcp_recv_fn recv, tcp_sent_fn sent, void * arg)Sets I/O for LwIP platform.
void	wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx)Sets cookie context for DTLS.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOGetPeer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackGetPeer cb)Sets get peer callback for context.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSetPeer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackSetPeer cb)Sets set peer callback for context.
int	EmbedGetPeer (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * ip, int * ipSz, unsigned short * port, int * fam)Gets peer information.
int	EmbedSetPeer (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * ip, int ipSz, unsigned short port, int fam)Sets peer information.

A.5.2 Functions Documentation

long wolfSSL_get_verify_depth(

```
WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the maximum chain depth allowed, which is 9 by default, for a valid session i.e. there is a non-null session object (ssl).

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_get_verify_depth](#)

Return:

- MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH returned if the WOLFSSL structure is not NULL. By default the value is 9.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
long sslDep = wolfSSL_get_verify_depth(ssl);

if(sslDep > EXPECTED){
    // The verified depth is greater than what was expected
} else {
    // The verified depth is smaller or equal to the expected value
}
```

```
char * wolfSSL_get_cipher_list(
    int priority
)
```

Get the name of cipher at priority level passed in.

Parameters:

- **priority** Integer representing the priority level of a cipher.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_current_cipher](#)

Return:

- string Success
- 0 Priority is either out of bounds or not valid.

Example

```
printf("The cipher at 1 is %s", wolfSSL_get_cipher_list(1));
```

```
int wolfSSL_get_ciphers(  
    char * buf,  
    int len  
)
```

This function gets the ciphers enabled in wolfSSL.

Parameters:

- **buf** a char pointer representing the buffer.
- **len** the length of the buffer.

See:

- GetCipherNames
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_list](#)
- ShowCiphers

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the buf parameter was NULL or if the len argument was less than or equal to zero.
- BUFFER_E returned if the buffer is not large enough and will overflow.

Example

```
static void ShowCiphers(void){  
    char* ciphers;  
    int ret = wolfSSL_get_ciphers(ciphers, (int)sizeof(ciphers));  
  
    if(ret == SSL_SUCCESS){  
        printf("%s\n", ciphers);  
    }  
}
```

```
const char * wolfSSL_get_cipher_name(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function gets the cipher name in the format DHE-RSA by passing through argument to wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name`
- `wolfSSL_get_current_cipher`
- `wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal`

Return:

- string This function returns the string representation of the cipher suite that was matched.
- NULL error or cipher not found.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
char* cipherS = wolfSSL_get_cipher_name(ssl);

if(cipher == NULL){
    // There was not a cipher suite matched
} else {
    // There was a cipher suite matched
    printf("%s\n", cipherS);
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_get_fd(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the read file descriptor (fd) used as the input facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_fd`
- `wolfSSL_set_read_fd`
- `wolfSSL_set_write_fd`

Return: fd If successful the call will return the SSL session file descriptor.

Example


```
int sockfd;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
sockfd = wolfSSL_get_fd(ssl);
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_get_wfd(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the write file descriptor (fd) used as the output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_fd`
- `wolfSSL_set_read_fd`
- `wolfSSL_set_write_fd`

Return: fd If successful the call will return the SSL session file descriptor.

Example

```
int sockfd;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
sockfd = wolfSSL_get_wfd(ssl);
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_get_using_nonblock(
    WOLFSSL *
)
```

This function allows the application to determine if wolfSSL is using non-blocking I/O. If wolfSSL is using non-blocking I/O, this function will return 1, otherwise 0. After an application creates a WOLFSSL object, if it will be used with a non-blocking socket, call `wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock()` on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving EWOULDBLOCK means that the `recvfrom` call would block rather than that it timed out.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: [wolfSSL_set_session](#)

Return:

- 0 underlying I/O is blocking.
- 1 underlying I/O is non-blocking.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_get_using_nonblock(ssl);
if (ret == 1) {
    // underlying I/O is non-blocking
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_write(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const void * data,
    int sz
)
```

This function writes `sz` bytes from the buffer, `data`, to the SSL connection, `ssl`. If necessary, `wolfSSL_write()` will negotiate an SSL/TLS session if the handshake has not already been performed yet by `wolfSSL_connect()` or `wolfSSL_accept()`. When using (D)TLSv1.3 and early data feature is compiled in, this function progresses the handshake only up to the point when it is possible to send data. Next invocations of `wolfSSL_Connect()/wolfSSL_Accept()/wolfSSL_read()` will complete the handshake. `wolfSSL_write()` works with both blocking and non-blocking I/O. When the underlying I/O is non-blocking, `wolfSSL_write()` will return when the underlying I/O could not satisfy the needs of `wolfSSL_write()` to continue. In this case, a call to [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#) will yield either `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`. The calling process must then repeat the call to `wolfSSL_write()` when the underlying I/O is ready. If the underlying I/O is blocking, `wolfSSL_write()` will only return once the buffer data of size `sz` has been completely written or an error occurred.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **data** data buffer which will be sent to peer.
- **sz** size, in bytes, of data to send to the peer (data).

See:

- [wolfSSL_send](#)
- [wolfSSL_read](#)
- [wolfSSL_recv](#)

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes written upon success.
- 0 will be returned upon failure. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_write()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char msg[64] = "hello wolfssl!";
int msgSz = (int)strlen(msg);
int flags;
int ret;
...

ret = wolfSSL_write(ssl, msg, msgSz);
if (ret <= 0) {
    // wolfSSL_write() failed, call wolfSSL_get_error()
}

int wolfSSL_read(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * data,
    int sz
)

```

This function reads `sz` bytes from the SSL session (`ssl`) internal read buffer into the buffer `data`. The bytes read are removed from the internal receive buffer. If necessary `wolfSSL_read()` will negotiate an SSL/TLS session if the handshake has not already been performed yet by `wolfSSL_connect()` or `wolfSSL_accept()`. The SSL/TLS protocol uses SSL records which have a maximum size of 16kB (the max record size can be controlled by the `MAX_RECORD_SIZE` define in `/wolfssl/internal.h`). As such, wolfSSL needs to read an entire SSL record internally before it is able to process and decrypt the record. Because of this, a call to `wolfSSL_read()` will only be able to return the maximum buffer size which has been decrypted at the time of calling. There may be additional not-yet-decrypted data waiting in the internal wolfSSL receive buffer which will be retrieved and decrypted with the next call to `wolfSSL_read()`. If `sz` is larger than the number of bytes in the internal read buffer, `SSL_read()` will return the bytes available in the internal read buffer. If no bytes are buffered in the internal read buffer yet, a call to `wolfSSL_read()` will trigger processing of the next record.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** buffer where `wolfSSL_read()` will place data read.
- **sz** number of bytes to read into data.

See:

- `wolfSSL_recv`

- `wolfSSL_write`
- `wolfSSL_peek`
- `wolfSSL_pending`

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes read upon success.
- 0 will be returned upon failure. This may be caused by either a clean (close notify alert) shutdown or just that the peer closed the connection. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_read()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char reply[1024];
...

input = wolfSSL_read(ssl, reply, sizeof(reply));
if (input > 0) {
    // "input" number of bytes returned into buffer "reply"
}
```

See wolfSSL examples (client, server, echoclient, echoserver) **for** more complete examples of `wolfSSL_read()`.

```
int wolfSSL_peek(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * data,
    int sz
)
```

This function copies `sz` bytes from the SSL session (`ssl`) internal read buffer into the buffer `data`. This function is identical to `wolfSSL_read()`. If `sz` is larger than the number of bytes in the internal read buffer, `SSL_peek()` will return the bytes available in the internal read buffer. If no bytes are buffered in the internal read buffer yet, a call to `wolfSSL_peek()` will trigger processing of the next record.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** buffer where `wolfSSL_peek()` will place data read.
- **sz** number of bytes to read into data.

See: `wolfSSL_read`

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes read upon success.
- 0 will be returned upon failure. This may be caused by either a clean (close notify alert) shutdown or just that the peer closed the connection. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_peek()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char reply[1024];
...

input = wolfSSL_peek(ssl, reply, sizeof(reply));
if (input > 0) {
    // "input" number of bytes returned into buffer "reply"
}

int wolfSSL_accept(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function is called on the server side and waits for an SSL client to initiate the SSL/TLS handshake. When this function is called, the underlying communication channel has already been set up. `wolfSSL_accept()` works with both blocking and non-blocking I/O. When the underlying I/O is non-blocking, `wolfSSL_accept()` will return when the underlying I/O could not satisfy the needs of `wolfSSL_accept` to continue the handshake. In this case, a call to `wolfSSL_get_error()` will yield either `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`. The calling process must then repeat the call to `wolfSSL_accept` when data is available to read and `wolfSSL` will pick up where it left off. When using a non_blocking socket, nothing needs to be done, but `select()` can be used to check for the required condition. If the underlying I/O is blocking, `wolfSSL_accept()` will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_connect`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if an error occurred. To get a more detailed error code, call `wolfSSL_get_error()`.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...

ret = wolfSSL_accept(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}

int wolfDTLS_accept_stateless(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function is called on the server side and statelessly listens for an SSL client to initiate the DTLS handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_accept`
- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_connect`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS ClientHello containing a valid cookie was received. The connection can be continued with `wolfSSL_accept()`.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE The I/O layer returned WANT_READ. This is either because there is no data to read and we are using non-blocking sockets or we sent a cookie request and we are waiting for a reply. The user should call `wolfDTLS_accept_stateless` again after data becomes available in the I/O layer.
- WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR A fatal error occurred. The ssl object should be free'd and allocated again to continue.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
do {

```

```

    ret = wolfDTLS_accept_stateless(ssl);
    if (ret == WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR)
        // re-allocate the ssl object with wolfSSL_free() and wolfSSL_new()
} while (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS);
ret = wolfSSL_accept(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}

int wolfSSL_send(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const void * data,
    int sz,
    int flags
)

```

This function writes `sz` bytes from the buffer, `data`, to the SSL connection, `ssl`, using the specified flags for the underlying write operation. If necessary `wolfSSL_send()` will negotiate an SSL/TLS session if the handshake has not already been performed yet by `wolfSSL_connect()` or `wolfSSL_accept()` will yield either `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`. The calling process must then repeat the call to `wolfSSL_send()` when the underlying I/O is ready. If the underlying I/O is blocking, `wolfSSL_send()` will only return once the buffer data of size `sz` has been completely written or an error occurred.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** data buffer to send to peer.
- **sz** size, in bytes, of data to be sent to peer.
- **flags** the send flags to use for the underlying send operation.

See:

- `wolfSSL_write`
- `wolfSSL_read`
- `wolfSSL_recv`

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes written upon success.
- 0 will be returned upon failure. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_send()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char msg[64] = "hello wolfssl!";
int msgSz = (int)strlen(msg);
int flags = ... ;
...

input = wolfSSL_send(ssl, msg, msgSz, flags);
if (input != msgSz) {
    // wolfSSL_send() failed
}

int wolfSSL_recv(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * data,
    int sz,
    int flags
)

```

This function reads `sz` bytes from the SSL session (`ssl`) internal read buffer into the buffer data using the specified flags for the underlying `recv` operation. The bytes read are removed from the internal receive buffer. This function is identical to `wolfSSL_read()`. The SSL/TLS protocol uses SSL records which have a maximum size of 16kB (the max record size can be controlled by the `MAX_RECORD_SIZE` define in `/wolfssl/internal.h`). As such, wolfSSL needs to read an entire SSL record internally before it is able to process and decrypt the record. Because of this, a call to `wolfSSL_recv()` will only be able to return the maximum buffer size which has been decrypted at the time of calling. There may be additional not_yet_decrypted data waiting in the internal wolfSSL receive buffer which will be retrieved and decrypted with the next call to `wolfSSL_recv()`. If `sz` is larger than the number of bytes in the internal read buffer, `SSL_recv()` will return the bytes available in the internal read buffer. If no bytes are buffered in the internal read buffer yet, a call to `wolfSSL_recv()` will trigger processing of the next record.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** buffer where `wolfSSL_recv()` will place data read.
- **sz** number of bytes to read into data.
- **flags** the `recv` flags to use for the underlying `recv` operation.

See:

- `wolfSSL_read`
- `wolfSSL_write`
- `wolfSSL_peek`
- `wolfSSL_pending`

Return:

-

0 the number of bytes read upon success.

- 0 will be returned upon failure. This may be caused by either a clean (close notify alert) shut-down or just that the peer closed the connection. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_recv()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char reply[1024];
int flags = ... ;
...

input = wolfSSL_recv(ssl, reply, sizeof(reply), flags);
if (input > 0) {
    // "input" number of bytes returned into buffer "reply"
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_get_alert_history(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLFSSL_ALERT_HISTORY * h
)
```

This function gets the alert history.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **h** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_ALERT_HISTORY structure that will hold the WOLFSSL struct's alert_history member's value.

See: `wolfSSL_get_error`

Return: `SSL_SUCCESS` returned when the function completed successfully. Either there was alert history or there wasn't, either way, the return value is `SSL_SUCCESS`.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
WOLFSSL_ALERT_HISTORY* h;
...
wolfSSL_get_alert_history(ssl, h);
// h now has a copy of the ssl->alert_history contents

WOLFSSL_SESSION * wolfSSL_get_session(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

When `NO_SESSION_CACHE_REF` is defined this function returns a pointer to the current session (`WOLFSSL_SESSION`) used in `ssl`. This function returns a non-persistent pointer to the `WOLFSSL_SESSION` object. The pointer returned will be freed when `wolfSSL_free` is called. This call should only be used to inspect or modify the current session. For session resumption it is recommended to use `wolfSSL_get1_session()`. For backwards compatibility when `NO_SESSION_CACHE_REF` is not defined this function returns a persistent session object pointer that is stored in the local cache. The cache size is finite and there is a risk that the session object will be overwritten by another `ssl` connection by the time the application calls `wolfSSL_set_session()` on it. It is recommended to define `NO_SESSION_CACHE_REF` in your application and to use `wolfSSL_get1_session()` for session resumption.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get1_session`
- `wolfSSL_set_session`

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a pointer to the the current SSL session object.
- NULL will be returned if `ssl` is NULL, the SSL session cache is disabled, `wolfSSL` doesn't have the Session ID available, or mutex functions fail.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_SESSION* session;
...
session = wolfSSL_get_session(ssl);
if (session == NULL) {
    // failed to get session pointer
}
...
```

```
void wolfSSL_flush_sessions(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    long tm
)
```

This function flushes session from the session cache which have expired. The time, `tm`, is used for the time comparison. Note that `wolfSSL` currently uses a static table for sessions, so no flushing is needed. As such, this function is currently just a stub. This function provides OpenSSL compatibility (`SSL_flush_sessions`) when `wolfSSL` is compiled with the OpenSSL compatibility layer.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **tm** time used in session expiration comparison.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get1_session](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_session](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ssl;
...
wolfSSL_flush_sessions(ctx, time(0));
```

```
int wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function gets the session index of the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex](#)

Return: int The function returns an int type representing the sessionIndex within the WOLFSSL struct.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
...
int sesIdx = wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex(ssl);

if(sesIdx < 0 || sesIdx > sizeof(ssl->sessionIndex)/sizeof(int)){
    // You have an out of bounds index number and something is not right.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex(
    int index,
    WOLFSSL_SESSION * session
)
```

This function gets the session at specified index of the session cache and copies it into memory. The WOLFSSL_SESSION structure holds the session information.

Parameters:

- **index** an int type representing the session index.

- **session** a pointer to the WOLFSSL_SESSION structure.

See:

- UnlockMutex
- LockMutex
- [wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed successfully and no errors were thrown.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was an unlock or lock mutex error.
- SSL_FAILURE returned if the function did not execute successfully.

Example

```
int idx; // The index to locate the session.
WOLFSSL_SESSION* session; // Buffer to copy to.
...
if(wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex(idx, session) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case.
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * wolfSSL_SESSION_get_peer_chain(
    WOLFSSL_SESSION * session
)
```

Returns the peer certificate chain from the WOLFSSL_SESSION struct.

Parameters:

- **session** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_SESSION structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex](#)
- AddSession

Return: pointer A pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN structure that contains the peer certification chain.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_SESSION* session;
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* chain;
...
chain = wolfSSL_SESSION_get_peer_chain(session);
if(!chain){
```

```
    // There was no chain. Failure case.  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_pending(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function returns the number of bytes which are buffered and available in the SSL object to be read by `wolfSSL_read()`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_recv`
- `wolfSSL_read`
- `wolfSSL_peek`

Return: int This function returns the number of bytes pending.

Example

```
int pending = 0;  
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;  
...
```

```
pending = wolfSSL_pending(ssl);  
printf("There are %d bytes buffered and available for reading", pending);
```

```
int wolfSSL_save_session_cache(  
    const char * fname  
)
```

This function persists the session cache to file. It doesn't use memsave because of additional memory use.

Parameters:

- **fname** is a constant char pointer that points to a file for writing.

See:

- XFWRITE
- `wolfSSL_restore_session_cache`
- `wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error. The session cache has been written to a file.
- SSL_BAD_FILE returned if fname cannot be opened or is otherwise corrupt.
- FWRITE_ERROR returned if XFWRITE failed to write to the file.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex lock failure.

Example

```
const char* fname;
...
if(wolfSSL_save_session_cache(fname) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Fail to write to file.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_restore_session_cache(
    const char * fname
)
```

This function restores the persistent session cache from file. It does not use memstore because of additional memory use.

Parameters:

- **fname** a constant char pointer file input that will be read.

See:

- XFREAD
- XFOPEN

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error.
- SSL_BAD_FILE returned if the file passed into the function was corrupted and could not be opened by XFOPEN.
- FREAD_ERROR returned if the file had a read error from XFREAD.
- CACHE_MATCH_ERROR returned if the session cache header match failed.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex lock failure.

Example

```
const char *fname;
...
if(wolfSSL_restore_session_cache(fname) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case. The function did not return SSL_SUCCESS.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_memsave_session_cache(  
    void * mem,  
    int sz  
)
```

This function persists session cache to memory.

Parameters:

- **mem** a void pointer representing the destination for the memory copy, XMEMCPY().
- **sz** an int type representing the size of mem.

See:

- XMEMCPY
- [wolfSSL_get_session_cache_memsize](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error. The session cache has been successfully persisted to memory.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex lock error.
- BUFFER_E returned if the buffer size was too small.

Example

```
void* mem;  
int sz; // Max size of the memory buffer.  
...  
if(wolfSSL_memsave_session_cache(mem, sz) != SSL_SUCCESS){  
    // Failure case, you did not persist the session cache to memory  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache(  
    const void * mem,  
    int sz  
)
```

This function restores the persistent session cache from memory.

Parameters:

- **mem** a constant void pointer containing the source of the restoration.
- **sz** an integer representing the size of the memory buffer.

See: [wolfSSL_save_session_cache](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without an error.

- BUFFER_E returned if the memory buffer is too small.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if the session cache mutex lock failed.
- CACHE_MATCH_ERROR returned if the session cache header match failed.

Example

```
const void* memoryFile;
int szMf;
...
if(wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache(memoryFile, szMf) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case. SSL_SUCCESS was not returned.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_get_session_cache_memsize(
    void
)
```

This function returns how large the session cache save buffer should be.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache](#)

Return: int This function returns an integer that represents the size of the session cache save buffer.

Example

```
int sz = // Minimum size for error checking;
...
if(sz < wolfSSL_get_session_cache_memsize()){
    // Memory buffer is too small
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_session_reused(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the resuming member of the options struct. The flag indicates whether or not to reuse a session. If not, a new session must be established.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_SESSION_free](#)

- `wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex`
- `wolfSSL_memsave_session_cache`

Return: This function returns an int type held in the Options structure representing the flag for session reuse.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(!wolfSSL_session_reused(sslResume)){
    // No session reuse allowed.
}
```

```
const char * wolfSSL_get_version(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Returns the SSL version being used as a string.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_lib_version`

Return:

- "SSLv3" Using SSLv3
- "TLSv1" Using TLSv1
- "TLSv1.1" Using TLSv1.1
- "TLSv1.2" Using TLSv1.2
- "TLSv1.3" Using TLSv1.3
- "DTLS": Using DTLS
- "DTLSv1.2" Using DTLSv1.2
- "unknown" There was a problem determining which version of TLS being used.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
printf(wolfSSL_get_version("Using version: %s", ssl));
```

```
int wolfSSL_get_current_cipher_suite(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Returns the current cipher suit an ssl session is using.

Parameters:

- **ssl** The SSL session to check.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_current_cipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_list](#)

Return:

- `ssl->options.cipherSuite` An integer representing the current cipher suite.
- 0 The ssl session provided is null.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();  
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method  
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);  
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
```

```
if(wolfSSL_get_current_cipher_suite(ssl) == 0)  
{  
    // Error getting cipher suite  
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_CIPHER * wolfSSL_get_current_cipher(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function returns a pointer to the current cipher in the ssl session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_cipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal](#)

- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_name](#)

Return:

- The function returns the address of the cipher member of the WOLFSSL struct. This is a pointer to the WOLFSSL_CIPHER structure.
- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
WOLFSSL_CIPHER* cipherCurr = wolfSSL_get_current_cipher;

if(!cipherCurr){
    // Failure case.
} else {
    // The cipher was returned to cipherCurr
}
```

```
const char * wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name(
    const WOLFSSL_CIPHER * cipher
)
```

This function matches the cipher suite in the SSL object with the available suites and returns the string representation.

Parameters:

- **cipher** a constant pointer to a WOLFSSL_CIPHER structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_cipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_current_cipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_name](#)

Return:

- string This function returns the string representation of the matched cipher suite.
- none It will return "None" if there are no suites matched.

Example

```
// gets cipher name in the format DHE_RSA ...
const char* wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal(WOLFSSL* ssl){
WOLFSSL_CIPHER* cipher;
```

```

const char* fullName;
...
cipher = wolfSSL_get_curent_cipher(ssl);
fullName = wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name(cipher);

if(fullName){
    // sanity check on returned cipher
}

const char * wolfSSL_get_cipher(
    WOLFSSL *
)

```

This function matches the cipher suite in the SSL object with the available suites.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name`
- `wolfSSL_get_current_cipher`

Return: This function returns the string value of the suite matched. It will return “None” if there are no suites matched.

Example

```

#ifdef WOLFSSL_DTLS
...
// make sure a valid suite is used
if(wolfSSL_get_cipher(ssl) == NULL){
    WOLFSSL_MSG("Can not match cipher suite imported");
    return MATCH_SUITE_ERROR;
}
...
#endif // WOLFSSL_DTLS

```

```

int wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_data(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    void * p
)

```

This is used to set a byte pointer to the start of the internal memory buffer.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to get memory buffer of.

- **p** byte pointer to set to memory buffer.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- [wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp](#)
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- size On success the size of the buffer is returned
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
const byte* p;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_data(bio, &p);
// check ret value
```

```
void wolfSSL_BIO_set_init(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    int init
)
```

This is used to set the init flag of a BIO, indicating whether the BIO has been initialised and is ready for use. Typically called from a custom BIO create callback.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set the init flag on.
- **init** value to set (0 = not initialised, 1 = initialised).

See:

- [wolfSSL_BIO_get_init](#)
- wolfSSL_BIO_new

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
// inside a custom BIO create callback
wolfSSL_BIO_set_init(bio, 1);
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_get_init(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio  
)
```

This is used to retrieve the init flag of a BIO, indicating whether the BIO has been initialised and is ready for use.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to query.

See:

- [wolfSSL_BIO_set_init](#)
- [wolfSSL_BIO_new](#)

Return:

- 1 if the BIO has been initialised.
- 0 if the BIO has not been initialised or bio is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;  
// create bio with custom method  
if (wolfSSL_BIO_get_init(bio)) {  
    // bio is ready  
}
```

```
long wolfSSL_BIO_set_fd(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b,  
    int fd,  
    int flag  
)
```

Sets the file descriptor for bio to use.

Parameters:

- **b** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set fd.
- **fd** file descriptor to use.
- **flag** flag for behavior when closing fd.

See:

- [wolfSSL_BIO_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_BIO_free](#)

Return: SSL_SUCCESS(1) upon success.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
int fd;
// setup bio
wolfSSL_BIO_set_fd(bio, fd, BIO_NOCLOSE);
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_set_close(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b,
    long flag
)
```

Sets the close flag, used to indicate that the i/o stream should be closed when the BIO is freed.

Parameters:

- **b** WOLFSSL_BIO structure.
- **flag** flag for behavior when closing i/o stream.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return: SSL_SUCCESS(1) upon success.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
// setup bio
wolfSSL_BIO_set_close(bio, BIO_NOCLOSE);
```

```
WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD * wolfSSL_BIO_s_socket(
    void
)
```

This is used to get a BIO_SOCKET type WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem

Return: WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD pointer to a WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD structure that is a socket type

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;  
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_socket);
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_set_write_buf_size(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b,  
    long size  
)
```

This is used to set the size of write buffer for a WOLFSSL_BIO. If write buffer has been previously set this function will free it when resetting the size. It is similar to wolfSSL_BIO_reset in that it resets read and write indexes to 0.

Parameters:

- **b** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set write buffer size.
- **size** size of buffer to allocate.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully setting the write buffer.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;  
int ret;  
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem());  
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_set_write_buf_size(bio, 15000);  
// check return value
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_make_bio_pair(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b1,  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b2  
)
```

This is used to pair two bios together. A pair of bios acts similar to a two way pipe writing to one can be read by the other and vice versa. It is expected that both bios be in the same thread, this function is not thread safe. Freeing one of the two bios removes both from being paired. If a write buffer size was

not previously set for either of the bios it is set to a default size of 17000 (WOLFSSL_BIO_SIZE) before being paired.

Parameters:

- **b1** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set pair.
- **b2** second WOLFSSL_BIO structure to complete pair.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully pairing the two bios.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;  
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio2;  
int ret;  
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_bio());  
bio2 = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_bio());  
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_make_bio_pair(bio, bio2);  
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_reset_read_request(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b  
)
```

This is used to set the read request flag back to 0.

Parameters:

- **b** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set read request flag.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new, wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- wolfSSL_BIO_new, wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully setting value.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
int ret;
...
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_reset_read_request(bio);
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_nread0(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    char ** buf
)
```

This is used to get a buffer pointer for reading from. Unlike `wolfSSL_BIO_nread` the internal read index is not advanced by the number returned from the function call. Reading past the value returned can result in reading out of array bounds.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to read from.
- **buf** pointer to set at beginning of read array.

See: `wolfSSL_BIO_new`

Return: ≥ 0 on success return the number of bytes to read

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
char* bufPt;
int ret;
// set up bio
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_nread0(bio, &bufPt); // read as many bytes as possible
// handle negative ret check
// read ret bytes from bufPt
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_nread(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    char ** buf,
    int num
)
```

This is used to get a buffer pointer for reading from. The internal read index is advanced by the number returned from the function call with `buf` being pointed to the beginning of the buffer to read from. In the case that less bytes are in the read buffer than the value requested with `num` the lesser value is returned. Reading past the value returned can result in reading out of array bounds.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to read from.
- **buf** pointer to set at beginning of read array.
- **num** number of bytes to try and read.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_nwrite

Return:

- =0 on success return the number of bytes to read
- WOLFSSL_BIO_ERROR(-1) on error case with nothing to read return -1

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
char* bufPt;
int ret;

// set up bio
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_nread(bio, &bufPt, 10); // try to read 10 bytes
// handle negative ret check
// read ret bytes from bufPt
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_nwrite(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    char ** buf,
    int num
)
```

Gets a pointer to the buffer for writing as many bytes as returned by the function. Writing more bytes to the pointer returned then the value returned can result in writing out of bounds.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to write to.
- **buf** pointer to buffer to write to.
- **num** number of bytes desired to be written.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_free
- wolfSSL_BIO_nread

Return:

- int Returns the number of bytes that can be written to the buffer pointer returned.
- WOLFSSL_BIO_UNSET(-2) in the case that is not part of a bio pair
- WOLFSSL_BIO_ERROR(-1) in the case that there is no more room to write to

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
char* bufPt;
int ret;
// set up bio
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_nwrite(bio, &bufPt, 10); // try to write 10 bytes
// handle negative ret check
// write ret bytes to bufPt
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_reset(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio
)
```

Resets bio to an initial state. As an example for type BIO_BIO this resets the read and write index.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to reset.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- 0 On successfully resetting the bio.
- WOLFSSL_BIO_ERROR(-1) Returned on bad input or unsuccessful reset.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
// setup bio
wolfSSL_BIO_reset(bio);
//use pt
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_seek(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    int ofs
)
```

This function adjusts the file pointer to the offset given. This is the offset from the head of the file.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set.
- **ofs** offset into file.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- [wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp](#)
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- 0 On successfully seeking.
- -1 If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
XFILE fp;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_file());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp(bio, &fp);
// check ret value
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_seek(bio, 3);
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_write_filename(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    char * name
)
```

This is used to set and write to a file. Will overwrite any data currently in the file and is set to close the file when the bio is freed.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set file.
- **name** name of file to write to.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_file
- [wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp](#)
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully opening and setting file.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_file());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_write_filename(bio, "test.txt");
// check ret value
```

```
long wolfSSL_BIO_set_mem_eof_return(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    int v
)
```

This is used to set the end of file value. Common value is -1 so as not to get confused with expected positive values.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set end of file value.
- **v** value to set in bio.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- **wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp**
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return: 0 returned on completion

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_set_mem_eof_return(bio, -1);
// check ret value
```

```
long wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_ptr(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    WOLFSSL_BUF_MEM ** m
)
```

This is a getter function for WOLFSSL_BIO memory pointer.

Parameters:

- **bio** pointer to the WOLFSSL_BIO structure for getting memory pointer.
- **m** pointer to WOLFSSL_BUF_MEM structure. Is set to point to bio's memory.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully getting the pointer SSL_SUCCESS is returned (currently value of 1).
- SSL_FAILURE Returned if NULL arguments are passed in (currently value of 0).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_BUF_MEM* pt;
// setup bio
wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_ptr(bio, &pt);
//use pt
```

```
const char * wolfSSL_lib_version(
    void
)
```

This function returns the current library version.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: word32_wolfSSL_lib_version_hex

Return: LIBWOLFSSL_VERSION_STRING a const char pointer defining the version.

Example

```
char version[MAXSIZE];
version = wolfSSL_KeepArrays();
...
if(version != ExpectedVersion){
    // Handle the mismatch case
}
```

```
word32 wolfSSL_lib_version_hex(  
    void  
)
```

This function returns the current library version in hexadecimal notation.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfSSL_lib_version](#)

Return: LILBWOLFSSL_VERSION_HEX returns the hexadecimal version defined in wolfssl/version.h.

Example

```
word32 libV;  
libV = wolfSSL_lib_version_hex();  
  
if(libV != EXPECTED_HEX){  
    // How to handle an unexpected value  
} else {  
    // The expected result for libV  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_negotiate(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Performs the actual connect or accept based on the side of the SSL method. If called from the client side then an `wolfSSL_connect()` is done while a `wolfSSL_accept()` is performed if called from the server side.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- `SSL_connect`
- `SSL_accept`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` will be returned if successful. (Note, older versions will return 0.)
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if the underlying call resulted in an error. Use [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#) to get a specific error code.

Example


```

int ret = SSL_FATAL_ERROR;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_negotiate(ssl);
if (ret == SSL_FATAL_ERROR) {
    // SSL establishment failed
int error_code = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl);
...
}
...

```

```

int wolfSSL_connect_cert(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function is called on the client side and initiates an SSL/TLS handshake with a server only long enough to get the peer's certificate chain. When this function is called, the underlying communication channel has already been set up. `wolfSSL_connect_cert()` works with both blocking and non-blocking I/O. When the underlying I/O is non-blocking, `wolfSSL_connect_cert()` will return when the underlying I/O could not satisfy the needs of `wolfSSL_connect_cert()` to continue the handshake. In this case, a call to `wolfSSL_get_error()` will yield either `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`. The calling process must then repeat the call to `wolfSSL_connect_cert()` when the underlying I/O is ready and wolfSSL will pick up where it left off. When using a non_blocking socket, nothing needs to be done, but `select()` can be used to check for the required condition. If the underlying I/O is blocking, `wolfSSL_connect_cert()` will only return once the peer's certificate chain has been received.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_connect`
- `wolfSSL_accept`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` will be returned if the SSL session parameter is NULL.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if an error occurred. To get a more detailed error code, call `wolfSSL_get_error()`.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...

```

```
ret = wolfSSL_connect_cert(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_writev(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const struct iovec * iov,
    int iovcnt
)
```

Simulates writev semantics but doesn't actually do block at a time because of SSL_write() behavior and because front adds may be small. Makes porting into software that uses writev easier.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **iov** array of I/O vectors to write
- **iovcnt** number of vectors in iov array.

See: `wolfSSL_write`

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes written upon success.
- 0 will be returned upon failure. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- MEMORY_ERROR will be returned if a memory error was encountered.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ or SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_write()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char *bufA = "hello\n";
char *bufB = "hello world\n";
int iovcnt;
struct iovec iov[2];

iov[0].iov_base = buffA;
iov[0].iov_len = strlen(buffA);
iov[1].iov_base = buffB;
iov[1].iov_len = strlen(buffB);
iovcnt = 2;
...
ret = wolfSSL_writev(ssl, iov, iovcnt);
// wrote "ret" bytes, or error if <= 0.
```

```

unsigned char wolfSSL_SNI_Status(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char type
)

```

This function gets the status of an SNI object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **type** the SNI type.

See:

- TLSX_SNI_Status
- TLSX_SNI_find
- TLSX_Find

Return:

- value This function returns the byte value of the SNI struct's status member if the SNI is not NULL.
- 0 if the SNI object is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
#define AssertIntEQ(x, y) AssertInt(x, y, ==, !=)
...
Byte type = WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME;
char* request = (char*)&type;
AssertIntEQ(WOLFSSL_SNI_NO_MATCH, wolfSSL_SNI_Status(ssl, type));
...

```

```

int wolfSSL_UseSecureRenegotiation(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function forces secure renegotiation for the supplied WOLFSSL structure. This is not recommended.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- TLSX_Find
- TLSX_UseSecureRenegotiation

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS Successfully set secure renegotiation.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns error if ssl is null.
- MEMORY_E Returns error if unable to allocate memory for secure renegotiation.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);

if(wolfSSL_UseSecureRenegotiation(ssl) != SSL_SUCCESS)
{
    // Error setting secure renegotiation
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_Rehandshake(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function executes a secure renegotiation handshake; this is user forced as wolfSSL discourages this functionality.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_negotiate`
- `wc_InitSha512`
- `wc_InitSha384`
- `wc_InitSha256`
- `wc_InitSha`
- `wc_InitMd5`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL structure was NULL or otherwise if an unacceptable argument was passed in a subroutine.
- SECURE_RENEGOTIATION_E returned if there was an error with renegotiating the handshake.

- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` returned if there was an error with the server or client configuration and the renegotiation could not be completed. See `wolfSSL_negotiate()`.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_Rehandshake(ssl) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // There was an error and the rehandshake is not successful.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_UseSessionTicket(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Force provided WOLFSSL structure to use session ticket. The constant `HAVE_SESSION_TICKET` should be defined and the constant `NO_WOLFSSL_CLIENT` should not be defined to use this function.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `TLSX_UseSessionTicket`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` Successfully set use session ticket.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if ssl is null.
- `MEMORY_E` Error allocating memory for setting session ticket.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);

if(wolfSSL_UseSessionTicket(ssl) != SSL_SUCCESS)
{
    // Error setting session ticket
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_get_SessionTicket(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char * buf,
    word32 * bufSz
)
```

This function copies the ticket member of the Session structure to the buffer. If buf is NULL and bufSz is non-NULL, bufSz will be set to the ticket length.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **buf** a byte pointer representing the memory buffer.
- **bufSz** a word32 pointer representing the buffer size.

See:

- [wolfSSL_UseSessionTicket](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if ssl or bufSz is NULL, or if bufSz is non-NULL and buf is NULL

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
byte* buf;
word32 bufSz; // Initialize with buf size
...
if(wolfSSL_get_SessionTicket(ssl, buf, bufSz) <= 0){
    // Nothing was written to the buffer
} else {
    // the buffer holds the content from ssl->session->ticket
}

int wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * buf,
    word32 bufSz
)
```

This function sets the ticket member of the WOLFSSL_SESSION structure within the WOLFSSL struct. The buffer passed into the function is copied to memory.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **buf** a byte pointer that gets loaded into the ticket member of the session structure.
- **bufSz** a word32 type that represents the size of the buffer.

See: [wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket_cb](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function. The function returned without errors.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL. This will also be thrown if the buf argument is NULL but the bufSz argument is not zero.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
byte* buffer; // File to load
word32 bufSz;
...
if(wolfSSL_KeepArrays(ssl, buffer, bufSz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // There was an error loading the buffer to memory.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats(
    void
)
```

This function prints the statistics from the session.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfSSL_get_session_stats](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and subroutines return without error. The session stats have been successfully retrieved and printed.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the subroutine [wolfSSL_get_session_stats\(\)](#) was passed an unacceptable argument.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex error in the subroutine.

Example

```
// You will need to have a session object to retrieve stats from.
if(wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats(void) != SSL_SUCCESS ){
    // Did not print session stats
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_get_session_stats(
    unsigned int * active,
    unsigned int * total,
    unsigned int * peak,
```

```
    unsigned int * maxSessions
)
```

This function gets the statistics for the session.

Parameters:

- **active** a word32 pointer representing the total current sessions.
- **total** a word32 pointer representing the total sessions.
- **peak** a word32 pointer representing the peak sessions.
- **maxSessions** a word32 pointer representing the maximum sessions.

See: [wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and subroutines return without error. The session stats have been successfully retrieved and printed.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the subroutine [wolfSSL_get_session_stats\(\)](#) was passed an unacceptable argument.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex error in the subroutine.

Example

```
int wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats(void){
...
ret = wolfSSL_get_session_stats(&totalSessionsNow,
&totalSessionsSeen, &peak, &maxSessions);
...
return ret;
```

```
long wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    XFILE fp,
    int c
)
```

This is used to set the internal file pointer for a BIO.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set pair.
- **fp** file pointer to set in bio.
- **c** close file behavior flag.

See:

- [wolfSSL_BIO_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem](#)
- [wolfSSL_BIO_get_fp](#)

- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully setting file pointer.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
XFILE fp;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_file());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp(bio, fp, BIO_CLOSE);
// check ret value
```

```
long wolfSSL_BIO_get_fp(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    XFILE * fp
)
```

This is used to get the internal file pointer for a BIO.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set pair.
- **fp** file pointer to set in bio.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- **wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp**
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully getting file pointer.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
XFILE fp;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_file());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_get_fp(bio, &fp);
// check ret value
```

```
size_t wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_pending(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b
)
```

Gets the number of pending bytes to read. If BIO type is BIO_BIO then is the number to read from pair. If BIO contains an SSL object then is pending data from SSL object (wolfSSL_pending(ssl)). If is BIO_MEMORY type then returns the size of memory buffer.

Parameters:

- **bio** pointer to the WOLFSSL_BIO structure that has already been created.

See:

- [wolfSSL_BIO_make_bio_pair](#)
- [wolfSSL_BIO_new](#)

Return: >=0 number of pending bytes.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
int pending;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new();
...
pending = wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_pending(bio);
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_jobject(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * objPtr
)
```

This function sets the jobjectRef member of the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **objPtr** a void pointer that will be set to jobjectRef.

See: [wolfSSL_get_jobject](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if jobjectRef is properly set to objPtr.
- SSL_FAILURE returned if the function did not properly execute and jobjectRef is not set.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new();
void* objPtr = &obj;
...
if(wolfSSL_set_bject(ssl, objPtr)){
    // The success case
}

```

```

void * wolfSSL_get_bject(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function returns the jObjectRef member of the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_set_bject](#)

Return:

- value If the WOLFSSL struct is not NULL, the function returns the jObjectRef value.
- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL(ctx);
...
void* jobject = wolfSSL_get_bject(ssl);

if(jobject != NULL){
    // Success case
}

int wolfSSL_connect(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function is called on the client side and initiates an SSL/TLS handshake with a server. When this function is called, the underlying communication channel has already been set up. `wolfSSL_connect()` works with both blocking and non-blocking I/O. When the underlying I/O is non-blocking, `wolfSSL_connect()` will return when the underlying I/O could not satisfy the needs of `wolfSSL_connect` to continue the handshake. In this case, a call to [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#) will yield either `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`. The calling process must then repeat the call to `wolfSSL_connect()` when the underlying I/O is ready and `wolfSSL` will pick up where it left off. When using a non_blocking socket, nothing needs to be done, but `select()` can be used to check for the required condition. If the underlying I/O is blocking, `wolfSSL_connect()` will only return once the

handshake has been finished or an error occurred. wolfSSL takes a different approach to certificate verification than OpenSSL does. The default policy for the client is to verify the server, this means that if you don't load CAs to verify the server you'll get a connect error, unable to verify (_155). If you want to mimic OpenSSL behavior of having SSL_connect succeed even if verifying the server fails and reducing security you can do this by calling: SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_NONE, 0); before calling SSL_new(); Though it's not recommended.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_accept`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR will be returned if an error occurred. To get a more detailed error code, call `wolfSSL_get_error()`.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...
ret = wolfSSL_connect(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_update_keys(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client or server wolfSSL to force the rollover of keys. A KeyUpdate message is sent to the peer and new keys are calculated for encryption. The peer will send back a KeyUpdate message and the new decryption keys will then be calculated. This function can only be called after a handshake has been completed.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_write`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- WANT_WRITE if the writing is not ready.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_update_keys(ssl);
if (ret == WANT_WRITE) {
    // need to call again when I/O ready
}
else if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to send key update
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_key_update_response(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int * required
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client or server wolfSSL to determine whether a rollover of keys is in progress. When `wolfSSL_update_keys()` is called, a KeyUpdate message is sent and the encryption key is updated. The decryption key is updated when the response is received.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **required** 0 when no key update response required. 1 when no key update response required.

See: `wolfSSL_update_keys`

Return:

- 0 on successful.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int required;
...
ret = wolfSSL_key_update_response(ssl, &required);
if (ret != 0) {
    // bad parameters
}
if (required) {
```

```
    // encrypt Key updated, awaiting response to change decrypt key
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_request_certificate(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function requests a client certificate from the TLS v1.3 client. This is useful when a web server is serving some pages that require client authentication and others that don't. A maximum of 256 requests can be sent on a connection.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth](#)
- [wolfSSL_write](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- WANT_WRITE if the writing is not ready.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a client.
- NOT_READY_ERROR if called when the handshake is not finished.
- POST_HAND_AUTH_ERROR if posthandshake authentication is disallowed.
- MEMORY_E if dynamic memory allocation fails.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_request_certificate(ssl);
if (ret == WANT_WRITE) {
    // need to call again when I/O ready
}
else if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to request a client certificate
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the client side and initiates a TLS v1.3 handshake with a server. When this function is called, the underlying communication channel has already been set up. `wolfSSL_connect()` will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. wolfSSL takes a different approach to certificate verification than OpenSSL does. The default policy for the client is to verify the server, this means that if you don't load CAs to verify the server you'll get a connect error, unable to verify (_155). If you want to mimic OpenSSL behavior of having `SSL_connect` succeed even if verifying the server fails and reducing security you can do this by calling: `SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_NONE, 0)`; before calling `SSL_new()`; Though it's not recommended.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_connect`
- `wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13`
- `wolfSSL_accept`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if an error occurred. To get a more detailed error code, call `wolfSSL_get_error()`.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...

ret = wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}

wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the server side and waits for a SSL/TLS client to initiate the SSL/TLS handshake. When this function is called, the underlying communication channel has already been set up. `wolfSSL_accept()` will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. Call this function when expecting a TLS v1.3 connection though older version ClientHello messages are supported.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13`
- `wolfSSL_connect`
- `wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13`
- `wolfSSL_accept`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if an error occurred. To get a more detailed error code, call `wolfSSL_get_error()`.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...

ret = wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_write_early_data(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const void * data,
    int sz,
    int * outSz
)
```

This function writes early data to the server on resumption. Call this function before `wolfSSL_connect()`. This function is only used with clients.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** the buffer holding the early data to write to server.
- **sz** the amount of early data to write in bytes.
- **outSz** the amount of early data written in bytes.

See:

- `wolfSSL_read_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_connect`
- `wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13`

Return:

- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` if a pointer parameter is NULL, sz is less than 0 or not using TLSv1.3.
- `SIDE_ERROR` if called with a server.
- `BAD_STATE_E` if invoked without a valid session or without a valid PSK cb
- `WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR` if the connection is not made.
- the amount of early data written in bytes if successful.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
byte earlyData[] = { early data };
int outSz;
char buffer[80];
...

ret = wolfSSL_write_early_data(ssl, earlyData, sizeof(earlyData), &outSz);
if (ret < 0) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
    goto err_label;
}
if (outSz < sizeof(earlyData)) {
    // not all early data was sent
}
ret = wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}

int wolfSSL_read_early_data(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * data,
    int sz,
    int * outSz
)
```

This function reads any early data from a client on resumption. Call this function instead of `wolfSSL_accept()` to accept a client and read any early data in the handshake. The function should be invoked until `wolfSSL_is_init_finished()` returns true. Early data may be sent by the client in multiple messages. If there is no early data then the handshake will be processed as normal. This function is only used with servers.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** a buffer to hold the early data read from client.
- **sz** size of the buffer in bytes.
- **outSz** number of bytes of early data read.

See:

- `wolfSSL_write_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_accept`
- `wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if a pointer parameter is NULL, sz is less than 0 or not using TLSv1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a client.
- WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR if accepting a connection fails.
- Number of early data bytes read (may be zero).

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
byte earlyData[128];
int outSz;
char buffer[80];
...

do {
    ret = wolfSSL_read_early_data(ssl, earlyData, sizeof(earlyData), &outSz);
    if (ret < 0) {
        err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
        printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
    }
    if (outSz > 0) {
        // early data available
    }
} while (!wolfSSL_is_init_finished(ssl));

int wolfSSL_inject(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const void * data,
    int sz
)
```

This function is called to inject data into the WOLFSSL object. This is useful when data needs to be read from a single place and demultiplexed into multiple connections. The caller should then call `wolfSSL_read()` to extract the plaintext data from the WOLFSSL object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** data to inject into the ssl object.
- **sz** number of bytes of data to inject.

See: `wolfSSL_read`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if any pointer parameter is NULL or sz <= 0
- APP_DATA_READY if there is application data left to read
- MEMORY_E if allocation fails
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success

Example

```
byte buf[2000]
sz = recv(fd, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
if (sz <= 0)
    // error
if (wolfSSL_inject(ssl, buf, sz) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS)
    // error
sz = wolfSSL_read(ssl, buf, sizeof(buf));
```

```
void * wolfSSL_GetIOReadCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the IOCB_ReadCtx member of the WOLFSSL struct.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetIOWriteCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadFlags`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`

Return:

- pointer This function returns a void pointer to the IOCB_ReadCtx member of the WOLFSSL structure.
- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
void* ioRead;
...
ioRead = wolfSSL_GetIOReadCtx(ssl);
if(ioRead == NULL){
    // Failure case. The ssl object was NULL.
}

```

```

void * wolfSSL_GetIOWriteCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function returns the IOCB_WriteCtx member of the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`

Return:

- pointer This function returns a void pointer to the IOCB_WriteCtx member of the WOLFSSL structure.
- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl;
void* ioWrite;
...
ioWrite = wolfSSL_GetIOWriteCtx(ssl);
if(ioWrite == NULL){
    // The function returned NULL.
}

```

```

void wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    NX_TCP_SOCKET * nxsocket,
    ULONG waitoption
)

```

This function sets the nxTcpSocket and nxWait members of the nxCtx struct within the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **nxsocket** a pointer to type NX_TCP_SOCKET that is set to the nxTcpSocket member of the nxCtx structure.
- **waitoption** a ULONG type that is set to the nxWait member of the nxCtx structure.

See:

- set_fd
- NetX_Send
- NetX_Receive

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
NX_TCP_SOCKET* nxsocket;
ULONG waitoption;
...
if(ssl != NULL || nxsocket != NULL || waitoption <= 0){
    wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX(ssl, nxsocket, waitoption);
} else {
    // You need to pass in good parameters.
}
```

```
void wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX_Dtls(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    NX_UDP_SOCKET * nxsocket,
    NXD_ADDRESS nxdip,
    USHORT nxport,
    ULONG waitoption
)
```

This function configures the NetX Duo UDP context for a DTLS session. It stores the UDP socket, destination IP address (by value), destination port, and wait option into the WOLFSSL nxCtx structure. Requires WOLFSSL_NETX_DUO to be defined (ThreadX NetX Duo SDK).

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **nxsocket** a pointer to an NX_UDP_SOCKET already created and bound.
- **nxdip** the destination NXD_ADDRESS (passed by value; IPv4 or IPv6).
- **nxport** the destination UDP port number.
- **waitoption** a ULONG NetX wait option (e.g. NX_WAIT_FOREVER or ticks).

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX](#)
- NetX_SendTo
- NetX_ReceiveFrom

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
NX_UDP_SOCKET udpsocket;
NXD_ADDRESS peeraddr;
USHORT peerport = 4433;
ULONG wait = NX_WAIT_FOREVER;
// ... initialise udpsocket and peeraddr ...
wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX_Dtls(ssl, &udpsocket, peeraddr, peerport, wait);
```

```
int wolfIO_Select(
    SOCKET_T sockfd,
    int to_sec
)
```

Waits for socket to be ready for I/O with timeout.

Parameters:

- **sockfd** Socket file descriptor
- **to_sec** Timeout in seconds

See: [wolfIO_TcpConnect](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sockfd;
int ret = wolfIO_Select(sockfd, 5);
```

```
int wolfIO_TcpConnect(
    SOCKET_T * sockfd,
    const char * ip,
    unsigned short port,
    int to_sec
)
```

Connects to TCP server with timeout.

Parameters:

- **sockfd** Pointer to socket file descriptor
- **ip** IP address string
- **port** Port number
- **to_sec** Timeout in seconds

See: [wolfIO_TcpBind](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sockfd;  
int ret = wolfIO_TcpConnect(&sockfd, "127.0.0.1", 443, 5);
```

```
int wolfIO_TcpAccept(  
    SOCKET_T sockfd,  
    SOCKADDR * peer_addr,  
    XSOCKLENT * peer_len  
)
```

Accepts TCP connection.

Parameters:

- **sockfd** Socket file descriptor
- **peer_addr** Peer address structure
- **peer_len** Peer address length

See: [wolfIO_TcpBind](#)

Return:

- Socket descriptor on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sockfd;  
SOCKADDR peer;  
XSOCKLENT len = sizeof(peer);  
int ret = wolfIO_TcpAccept(sockfd, &peer, &len);
```

```
int wolfIO_TcpBind(  
    SOCKET_T * sockfd,  
    word16 port  
)
```

Binds TCP socket to port.

Parameters:

- **sockfd** Pointer to socket file descriptor
- **port** Port number

See: [wolfIO_TcpAccept](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sockfd;  
int ret = wolfIO_TcpBind(&sockfd, 443);
```

```
int wolfIO_Send(  
    SOCKET_T sd,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    int wrFlags  
)
```

Sends data on socket.

Parameters:

- **sd** Socket descriptor
- **buf** Buffer to send
- **sz** Buffer size
- **wrFlags** Write flags

See: [wolfIO_Recv](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes sent on success
- negative on error

Example


```
SOCKET_T sd;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = wolfIO_Send(sd, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
```

```
int wolfIO_Recv(  
    SOCKET_T sd,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    int rdFlags  
)
```

Receives data from socket.

Parameters:

- **sd** Socket descriptor
- **buf** Buffer to receive into
- **sz** Buffer size
- **rdFlags** Read flags

See: [wolfIO_Send](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes received on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sd;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = wolfIO_Recv(sd, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
```

```
int wolfIO_SendTo(  
    SOCKET_T sd,  
    WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR * addr,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    int wrFlags  
)
```

Sends datagram to address.

Parameters:

- **sd** Socket descriptor
- **addr** Destination address
- **buf** Buffer to send
- **sz** Buffer size

- **wrFlags** Write flags

See: [wolfIO_RecvFrom](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes sent on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sd;
WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR addr;
char buf[100];
int ret = wolfIO_SendTo(sd, &addr, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
```

```
int wolfIO_RecvFrom(
    SOCKET_T sd,
    WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR * addr,
    char * buf,
    int sz,
    int rdFlags
)
```

Receives datagram from address.

Parameters:

- **sd** Socket descriptor
- **addr** Source address
- **buf** Buffer to receive into
- **sz** Buffer size
- **rdFlags** Read flags

See: [wolfIO_SendTo](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes received on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sd;
WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR addr;
char buf[100];
int ret = wolfIO_RecvFrom(sd, &addr, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
```

```
int wolfSSL_BioSend(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char * buf,
    int sz,
    void * ctx
)
```

BIO send callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **buf** Buffer to send
- **sz** Buffer size
- **ctx** Context pointer

See: [wolfSSL_BioReceive](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes sent on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buf[100];
int ret = wolfSSL_BioSend(ssl, buf, sizeof(buf), NULL);
```

```
int wolfSSL_BioReceive(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char * buf,
    int sz,
    void * ctx
)
```

BIO receive callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **buf** Buffer to receive into
- **sz** Buffer size
- **ctx** Context pointer

See: [wolfSSL_BioSend](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes received on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = wolfSSL_BioReceive(ssl, buf, sizeof(buf), NULL);
```

```
int EmbedReceiveFromMcast(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Receives multicast datagram.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **buf** Buffer to receive into
- **sz** Buffer size
- **ctx** Context pointer

See: [EmbedReceiveFrom](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes received on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = EmbedReceiveFromMcast(ssl, buf, sizeof(buf), NULL);
```

```
int wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestOcsp(  
    const char * domainName,  
    const char * path,  
    int ocspReqSz,  
    unsigned char * buf,  
    int bufSize  
)
```

Builds HTTP OCSF request.

Parameters:

- **domainName** Domain name

- **path** URL path
- **ocspReqSz** OCSP request size
- **buf** Output buffer
- **bufSize** Buffer size

See: [wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsp](#)

Return:

- Request size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
char buf[1024];
int ret = wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestOcsp("example.com", "/ocsp", 100,
                                     (unsigned char*)buf, sizeof(buf));
```

```
int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcspGenericIO(
    WolfSSLGenericIORecvCb ioCb,
    void * ioCbCtx,
    unsigned char ** respBuf,
    unsigned char * httpBuf,
    int httpBufSz,
    void * heap
)
```

Processes HTTP OCSP response with generic I/O.

Parameters:

- **ioCb** I/O callback
- **ioCbCtx** I/O callback context
- **respBuf** Response buffer pointer
- **httpBuf** HTTP buffer
- **httpBufSz** HTTP buffer size
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsp](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
unsigned char* resp = NULL;
unsigned char httpBuf[1024];
int ret = wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcspGenericIO(myIoCb, ctx, &resp,
```

```
httpBuf,  
sizeof(httpBuf), NULL);
```

```
int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsf(  
    int sfd,  
    unsigned char ** respBuf,  
    unsigned char * httpBuf,  
    int httpBufSz,  
    void * heap  
)
```

Processes HTTP OCSF response.

Parameters:

- **sfd** Socket file descriptor
- **respBuf** Response buffer pointer
- **httpBuf** HTTP buffer
- **httpBufSz** HTTP buffer size
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestOcsf](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int sfd;  
unsigned char* resp = NULL;  
unsigned char httpBuf[1024];  
int ret = wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsf(sfd, &resp, httpBuf,  
                                          sizeof(httpBuf), NULL);
```

```
int EmbedOcsfLookup(  
    void * ctx,  
    const char * url,  
    int urlSz,  
    byte * ocsfReqBuf,  
    int ocsfReqSz,  
    byte ** ocsfRespBuf  
)
```

OCSF lookup callback.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Context pointer
- **url** URL string
- **urlSz** URL size
- **ocspReqBuf** OCSP request buffer
- **ocspReqSz** OCSP request size
- **ocspRespBuf** OCSP response buffer pointer

See: [EmbedOcspRespFree](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte* resp = NULL;
byte req[100];
int ret = EmbedOcspLookup(NULL, "http://example.com/ocsp", 25, req,
                           sizeof(req), &resp);
```

```
int wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl(
    const char * url,
    int urlSz,
    const char * domainName,
    unsigned char * buf,
    int bufSize
)
```

Builds HTTP CRL request.

Parameters:

- **url** URL string
- **urlSz** URL size
- **domainName** Domain name
- **buf** Output buffer
- **bufSize** Buffer size

See: [wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseCrl](#)

Return:

- Request size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
char buf[1024];
int ret = wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl("http://example.com/crl", 22,
```

```
"example.com",  
(unsigned char*)buf, sizeof(buf));
```

```
int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseCrl(  
    WOLFSSL_CRL * crl,  
    int sfd,  
    unsigned char * httpBuf,  
    int httpBufSz  
)
```

Processes HTTP CRL response.

Parameters:

- **crl** CRL object
- **sfd** Socket file descriptor
- **httpBuf** HTTP buffer
- **httpBufSz** HTTP buffer size

See: [wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CRL crl;  
int sfd;  
unsigned char httpBuf[1024];  
int ret = wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseCrl(&crl, sfd, httpBuf,  
                                         sizeof(httpBuf));
```

```
int EmbedCrlLookup(  
    WOLFSSL_CRL * crl,  
    const char * url,  
    int urlSz  
)
```

CRL lookup callback.

Parameters:

- **crl** CRL object
- **url** URL string
- **urlSz** URL size

See: [wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CRL crl;  
int ret = EmbedCrlLookup(&crl, "http://example.com/crl", 22);
```

```
int wolfIO_DecodeUrl(  
    const char * url,  
    int urlSz,  
    char * outName,  
    char * outPath,  
    unsigned short * outPort  
)
```

Decodes URL into components.

Parameters:

- **url** URL string
- **urlSz** URL size
- **outName** Output domain name
- **outPath** Output path
- **outPort** Output port

See: [wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
char name[256], path[256];  
unsigned short port;  
int ret = wolfIO_DecodeUrl("http://example.com:443/path", 28, name,  
                           path, &port);
```

```
int wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest(  
    const char * reqType,  
    const char * domainName,  
    const char * path,
```

```

    int pathLen,
    int reqSz,
    const char * contentType,
    unsigned char * buf,
    int bufSize
)

```

Builds generic HTTP request.

Parameters:

- **reqType** Request type (GET, POST, etc.)
- **domainName** Domain name
- **path** URL path
- **pathLen** Path length
- **reqSz** Request body size
- **contentType** Content type
- **buf** Output buffer
- **bufSize** Buffer size

See: [wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse](#)

Return:

- Request size on success
- negative on error

Example

```

char buf[1024];
int ret = wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest("POST", "example.com", "/api", 4,
                                100, "application/json",
                                (unsigned char*)buf, sizeof(buf));

```

```

int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseGenericIO(
    WolfSSLGenericIORecvCb ioCb,
    void * ioCbCtx,
    const char ** appStrList,
    unsigned char ** respBuf,
    unsigned char * httpBuf,
    int httpBufSz,
    int dynType,
    void * heap
)

```

Processes HTTP response with generic I/O.

Parameters:

- **ioCb** I/O callback
- **ioCbCtx** I/O callback context

- **appStrList** Application string list
- **respBuf** Response buffer pointer
- **httpBuf** HTTP buffer
- **httpBufSz** HTTP buffer size
- **dynType** Dynamic type
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
unsigned char* resp = NULL;
unsigned char httpBuf[1024];
const char* appStrs[] = {"200 OK", NULL};
int ret = wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseGenericIO(myIoCb, ctx, appStrs,
                                              &resp, httpBuf,
                                              sizeof(httpBuf), 0, NULL);
```

```
int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse(
    int sfd,
    const char ** appStrList,
    unsigned char ** respBuf,
    unsigned char * httpBuf,
    int httpBufSz,
    int dynType,
    void * heap
)
```

Processes HTTP response.

Parameters:

- **sfd** Socket file descriptor
- **appStrList** Application string list
- **respBuf** Response buffer pointer
- **httpBuf** HTTP buffer
- **httpBufSz** HTTP buffer size
- **dynType** Dynamic type
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int sfd;
unsigned char* resp = NULL;
unsigned char httpBuf[1024];
const char* appStrs[] = {"200 OK", NULL};
int ret = wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse(sfd, appStrs, &resp, httpBuf,
                                     sizeof(httpBuf), 0, NULL);
```

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    CallbackIOSend CBIOSend
)
```

Sets I/O send callback for context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** SSL context
- **CBIOSend** Send callback

See: [wolfSSL_SSLSetIOSend](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend(ctx, mySendCallback);
```

```
void wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    CallbackIORecv CBIOSend
)
```

Sets I/O receive callback for SSL object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **CBIOSend** Receive callback

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv(ssl, myRecvCallback);
```

```
void wolfSSL_SSLSendIOSend(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    CallbackIOSend CBIOSend  
)
```

Sets I/O send callback for SSL object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **CBIOSend** Send callback

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
wolfSSL_SSLSendIOSend(ssl, mySendCallback);
```

```
void wolfSSL_SetIO_Mynewt(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    struct mn_socket * mnSocket,  
    struct mn_sockaddr_in * mnSockAddrIn  
)
```

Sets I/O for Mynewt platform.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **mnSocket** Mynewt socket
- **mnSockAddrIn** Mynewt socket address

See: [wolfSSL_SetIO_LwIP](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
struct mn_socket sock;  
struct mn_sockaddr_in addr;  
wolfSSL_SetIO_Mynewt(ssl, &sock, &addr);
```

```
int wolfSSL_SetIO_LwIP(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * pcb,
    tcp_recv_fn recv,
    tcp_sent_fn sent,
    void * arg
)
```

Sets I/O for LwIP platform.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **pcb** Protocol control block
- **recv** Receive callback
- **sent** Sent callback
- **arg** Argument pointer

See: [wolfSSL_SetIO_Mynewt](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
struct tcp_pcb* pcb;
int ret = wolfSSL_SetIO_LwIP(ssl, pcb, myRecv, mySent, NULL);
```

```
void wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * ctx
)
```

Sets cookie context for DTLS.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **ctx** Cookie context

See: [wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
void* ctx;
wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx(ssl, ctx);
```

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOGetPeer(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackGetPeer cb  
)
```

Sets get peer callback for context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** SSL context
- **cb** Get peer callback

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSetPeer](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOGetPeer(ctx, myGetPeerCallback);
```

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSetPeer(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackSetPeer cb  
)
```

Sets set peer callback for context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** SSL context
- **cb** Set peer callback

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOGetPeer](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSetPeer(ctx, mySetPeerCallback);
```

```
int EmbedGetPeer(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    char * ip,  
    int * ipSz,  
    unsigned short * port,  
    int * fam  
)
```

Gets peer information.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **ip** IP address buffer
- **ipSz** IP address buffer size pointer
- **port** Port number pointer
- **fam** Address family pointer

See: [EmbedSetPeer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char ip[46];
int ipSz = sizeof(ip);
unsigned short port;
int fam;
int ret = EmbedGetPeer(ssl, ip, &ipSz, &port, &fam);
```

```
int EmbedSetPeer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char * ip,
    int ipSz,
    unsigned short port,
    int fam
)
```

Sets peer information.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **ip** IP address string
- **ipSz** IP address string size
- **port** Port number
- **fam** Address family

See: [EmbedGetPeer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret = EmbedSetPeer(ssl, "127.0.0.1", 9, 443, AF_INET);
```

A.6 wolfSSL Context and Session Set Up**A.5.2.112 function EmbedSetPeer****A.6.1 Functions**

	Name
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfSSLv23_method (void)This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfSSLv23_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfSSLv3_server_method (void)The wolfSSLv3_server_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the SSL 3.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new().
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfSSLv3_client_method (void)The wolfSSLv3_client_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the SSL 3.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new().
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfTLSv1_server_method (void)The wolfTLSv1_server_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the TLS 1.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new().
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfTLSv1_client_method (void)The wolfTLSv1_client_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the TLS 1.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new().

	Name
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfTLSv1_1_server_method (void)The wolfTLSv1_1_server_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the TLS 1.1 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new().
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfTLSv1_1_client_method (void)The wolfTLSv1_1_client_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the TLS 1.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new().
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfTLSv1_2_server_method (void)The wolfTLSv1_2_server_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the TLS 1.2 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new().
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfTLSv1_2_client_method (void)The wolfTLSv1_2_client_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the TLS 1.2 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new().
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfDTLSv1_client_method (void)The wolfDTLSv1_client_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the DTLS 1.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new(). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (-enable_dtls, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS).

	Name
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfDTLSv1_server_method (void)The wolfDTLSv1_server_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the DTLS 1.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new(). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (-enable_dtls, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method (void)The wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the DTLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new(). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLSv1.3 support (-enable_dtls13, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS13).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method (void)The wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the DTLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new(). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLSv1.3 support (-enable_dtls13, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS13).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfDTLS_server_method (void)The wolfDTLS_server_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will support the highest version of DTLS available and all the version up to the minimum version allowed. The default minimum version allowed is based on the define WOLFSSL_MIN_DTLS_DOWNGRADE and can be changed at runtime using wolfSSL_SetMinVersion(). This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new(). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (-enable_dtls, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS).

	Name
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfDTLS_client_method (void)The wolfDTLS_client_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will support the highest version of DTLS available and all the version up to the minimum version allowed. The default minimum version allowed is based on the define WOLFSSL_MIN_DTLS_DOWNGRADE and can be changed at runtime using wolfSSL_SetMinVersion(). This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new(). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (-enable_dtls, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS).
int	wolfSSL_use_old_poly (WOLFSSL * ssl, int value)Since there is some differences between the first release and newer versions of chacha-poly AEAD construction we have added an option to communicate with servers/clients using the older version. By default wolfSSL uses the new version.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, int type)This function loads a certificate to use for verifying a peer when performing a TLS/SSL handshake. The peer certificate sent during the handshake is compared by using the SKID when available and the signature. If these two things do not match then any loaded CAs are used. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT. Please see the examples for proper usage.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_get_verify_depth (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function gets the certificate chaining depth using the CTX structure.
WOLFSSL_CTX *	wolfSSL_CTX_new (WOLFSSL_METHOD *)This function creates a new SSL context, taking a desired SSL/TLS protocol method for input.
WOLFSSL *	wolfSSL_new (WOLFSSL_CTX *)This function creates a new SSL session, taking an already created SSL context as input.
int	wolfSSL_set_fd (WOLFSSL * ssl, int fd)This function assigns a file descriptor (fd) as the input/output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_set_dtls_fd_connected (WOLFSSL * ssl, int fd) This function assigns a file descriptor (fd) as the input/output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor. This is a DTLS specific API because it marks that the socket is connected. recvfrom and sendto calls on this fd will have the addr and addr_len parameters set to NULL.
int	wolfDTLS_SetChGoodCb (WOLFSSL * ssl, ClientHelloGoodCb cb, void * user_ctx) Allows setting a callback for a correctly processed and verified DTLS client hello. When using a cookie exchange mechanism (either the HelloVerifyRequest in DTLS 1.2 or the HelloRetryRequest with a cookie extension in DTLS 1.3) this callback is called after the cookie exchange has succeeded. This is useful to use one WOLFSSL object as the listener for new connections and being able to isolate the WOLFSSL object once the ClientHello is verified (either through a cookie exchange or just checking if the ClientHello had the correct format). DTLS 1.2: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6347#section_4.2.1 DTLS 1.3: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8446#section_4.2.2 .
void	wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock (WOLFSSL * ssl, int nonblock) This function informs the WOLFSSL object that the underlying I/O is non_blocking. After an application creates a WOLFSSL object, if it will be used with a non_blocking socket, call wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock() on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving EWOULDBLOCK means that the recvfrom call would block rather than that it timed out.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_free (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function frees an allocated WOLFSSL_CTX object. This function decrements the CTX reference count and only frees the context when the reference count has reached 0.
void	wolfSSL_free (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function frees an allocated wolfSSL object.
int	**wolfSSL_set_session and wolfSSL will try to resume the session. The wolfSSL server code allows session resumption by default. The object returned by wolfSSL_get1_session() needs to be freed after the application is done with it by calling wolfSSL_SESSION_free() on it.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify(WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int mode, VerifyCallback verify_callback) This function sets the verification method for remote peers and also allows a verify callback to be registered with the SSL context. The verify callback will be called only when a verification failure has occurred. If no verify callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for verify_callback. The verification mode of peer certificates is a logically OR'd list of flags. The possible flag values include: SSL_VERIFY_NONE Client mode: the client will not verify the certificate received from the server and the handshake will continue as normal. Server mode: the server will not send a certificate request to the client. As such, client verification will not be enabled. SSL_VERIFY_PEER Client mode: the client will verify the certificate received from the server during the handshake. This is turned on by default in wolfSSL, therefore, using this option has no effect. Server mode: the server will send a certificate request to the client and verify the client certificate received. SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification will fail on the server side if the client fails to send a certificate when requested to do so (when using SSL_VERIFY_PEER on the SSL server). SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_EXCEPT_PSK Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification is the same as SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT except in the case of a PSK connection. If a PSK connection is being made then the connection will go through without a peer cert.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_set_verify (WOLFSSL * ssl, int mode, VerifyCallback verify_callback) This function sets the verification method for remote peers and also allows a verify callback to be registered with the SSL session. The verify callback will be called only when a verification failure has occurred. If no verify callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for verify_callback. The verification mode of peer certificates is a logically OR'd list of flags. The possible flag values include: SSL_VERIFY_NONE Client mode: the client will not verify the certificate received from the server and the handshake will continue as normal. Server mode: the server will not send a certificate request to the client. As such, client verification will not be enabled. SSL_VERIFY_PEER Client mode: the client will verify the certificate received from the server during the handshake. This is turned on by default in wolfSSL, therefore, using this option has no effect. Server mode: the server will send a certificate request to the client and verify the client certificate received. SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification will fail on the server side if the client fails to send a certificate when requested to do so (when using SSL_VERIFY_PEER on the SSL server). SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_EXCEPT_PSK Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification is the same as SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT except in the case of a PSK connection. If a PSK connection is being made then the connection will go through without a peer cert.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, long mode) This function enables or disables SSL session caching. Behavior depends on the value used for mode. The following values for mode are available: SSL_SESS_CACHE_OFF- disable session caching. Session caching is turned on by default. SSL_SESS_CACHE_NO_AUTO_CLEAR - Disable auto-flushing of the session cache. Auto-flushing is turned on by default.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_memrestore_cert_cache (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const void * mem, int sz) This function restores the certificate cache from memory.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * list) This function sets the cipher suite list for a given WOLFSSL_CTX. The list becomes the default cipher suite list for any new WOLFSSL sessions created from the context, and the order in the string is the local preference order from highest to lowest. Each call replaces the previous list. The list is a null-terminated, colon-delimited text string of suite names and/or OpenSSL-style group keywords, for example "TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256".
int	** wolfSSL_set_cipher_list ; refer to that function for the full keyword/suite tables and required build options. Each call replaces the previous list on the session.
void	wolfSSL_dtls13_set_send_more_acks (WOLFSSL * ssl, int value) This function sets whether the library should send ACKs to the other peer immediately when detecting disruption or not. Sending ACKs immediately assures minimum latency but it may consume more bandwidth than necessary. If the application manages the timer by itself and this option is set to 0 then application code can use wolfSSL_dtls13_use_quick_timeout() to determine if it should setup a quicker timeout to send those delayed ACKs.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_init (WOLFSSL * ssl, int timeout) This function sets the dtls timeout.
WOLFSSL_SESSION *	** wolfSSL_get1_session and wolfSSL will try to resume the session. The wolfSSL server code allows session resumption by default. The object returned by wolfSSL_get1_session() needs to be freed after the application is done with it by calling wolfSSL_SESSION_free() on it.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfSSLv23_client_method . Both wolfSSL clients and servers have robust version downgrade capability. If a specific protocol version method is used on either side, then only that version will be negotiated or an error will be returned. For example, a client that uses TLSv1 and tries to connect to a SSLv3 only server will fail, likewise connecting to a TLSv1.1 will fail as well. To resolve this issue, a client that uses the wolfSSLv23_client_method() function will use the highest protocol version supported by the server and downgrade to SSLv3 if needed. In this case, the client will be able to connect to a server running SSLv3 - TLSv1.3.

	Name
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *	wolfSSL_ASN1_INTEGER_to_BN (const WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER * ai, WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * bn)This function is used to copy a WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER value to a WOLFSSL_BIGNUM structure.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_add_extra_chain_cert (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function adds the certificate to the internal chain being built in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_get_read_ahead (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function returns the get read ahead flag from a WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_read_ahead (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int v)This function sets the read ahead flag in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_arg (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * arg)This function sets the options argument to use with OCSP.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_opaque_prf_input_callback_arg (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * arg)This function sets the optional argument to be passed to the PRF callback.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_set_options (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, long opt)This function ORs the bits in opt into the options mask of the given WOLFSSL_CTX. The options mask is inherited by every WOLFSSL session later created from this context. Bits are accumulated — to remove an option, use wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options (). The OpenSSL-style “SSL_OP_” macros are aliases for the corresponding “WOLFSSL_OP_” values; either spelling may be used.
long	** wolfSSL_set_options ; refer to that function for the full options table and the build-option requirements of individual flags. Flags inherited from the parent WOLFSSL_CTX remain set; setting SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_3 here lowers the session’s negotiated minor version to TLS 1.2.
long	wolfSSL_get_options (const WOLFSSL * s)This function returns the current options mask.
long	wolfSSL_set_tlsext_debug_arg (WOLFSSL * s, void * arg)This is used to set the debug argument passed around.
long	wolfSSL_get_verify_result (const WOLFSSL * ssl)This is used to get the results after trying to verify the peer’s certificate.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_allow_anon_cipher (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function enables the havAnon member of the CTX structure if HAVE_ANON is defined during compilation.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfSSLv23_server_method .

	Name
int	wolfSSL_state (WOLFSSL * ssl) This is used to get the internal error state of the WOLFSSL structure.
int	** wolfSSL_check_domain_name will add a domain name check to the list of checks to perform. dn holds the domain name to check against the peer certificate when it's received.
int	** wolfSSL_check_ip_address adds an IP-address identity check against the peer certificate SAN IPAddress entries.
int	wolfSSL_set_compression (WOLFSSL * ssl) Turns on the ability to use compression for the SSL connection. Both sides must have compression turned on otherwise compression will not be used. The zlib library performs the actual data compression. To compile into the library use -with-libz for the configure system and define HAVE_LIBZ otherwise. Keep in mind that while compressing data before sending decreases the actual size of the messages being sent and received, the amount of data saved by compression usually takes longer in time to analyze than it does to send it raw on all but the slowest of networks.
int	wolfSSL_set_timeout (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned int to) This function sets the SSL session timeout value in seconds.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, unsigned int to) This function sets the timeout value for SSL sessions, in seconds, for the specified SSL context.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function unloads the CA signer list and frees the whole signer table.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadIntermediateCerts (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function unloads intermediate certificates added to the CA signer list and frees them.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function is used to unload all previously loaded trusted peer certificates. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format)This function loads a certificate to use for verifying a peer when performing a TLS/SSL handshake. The peer certificate sent during the handshake is compared by using the SKID when available and the signature. If these two things do not match then any loaded CAs are used. Is the same functionality as wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert except is from a buffer instead of a file. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function turns on grouping of handshake messages where possible.
int	wolfSSL_set_group_messages (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function turns on grouping of handshake messages where possible.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int version)This function sets the minimum downgrade version allowed. Applicable only when the connection allows downgrade using (wolfSSLv23_client_method or wolfSSLv23_server_method).
int	**wolfSSL_SetVersion) method type.
int	wolfSSL_UseALPN (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * protocol_name_list, unsigned int protocol_name_listSz, unsigned char options)Setup ALPN use for a wolfSSL session.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UseSessionTicket (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function sets wolfSSL context to use a session ticket.
int	wolfSSL_check_private_key (const WOLFSSL * ssl)This function checks that the private key is a match with the certificate being used.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate (WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)his is used to set the certificate for WOLFSSL structure to use during a handshake.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate_ASN1 (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * der, int derSz)This is used to set the certificate for WOLFSSL structure to use during a handshake. A DER formatted buffer is expected.
int	wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key (const WOLFSSL_SESSION * ses, unsigned char * out, int outSz)This is used to get the master key after completing a handshake.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key_length (const WOLFSSL_SESSION * ses) This is used to get the master secret key length.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_store (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * str) This is a setter function for the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure in ctx.
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE *	wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_store (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This is a getter function for the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure in ctx.
size_t	wolfSSL_get_server_random (const WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * out, size_t outlen) This is used to get the random data sent by the server during the handshake.
size_t	wolfSSL_get_client_random (const WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * out, size_t outSz) This is used to get the random data sent by the client during the handshake.
wc_pem_password_cb *	wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This is a getter function for the password callback set in ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb_userdata (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This is a getter function for the password callback user data set in ctx.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, long opt) This function resets option bits of WOLFSSL_CTX object.
int	wolfSSL_set_msg_callback (WOLFSSL * ssl, SSL_Msg_Cb cb) This function sets a callback in the ssl. The callback is to observe handshake messages. NULL value of cb resets the callback.
int	wolfSSL_set_msg_callback_arg (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * arg) This function sets associated callback context value in the ssl. The value is handed over to the callback argument.
int	wolfSSL_send_hrr_cookie (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * secret, unsigned int secretSz) This function is called on the server side to indicate that a HelloRetryRequest message must contain a Cookie and, in case of using protocol DTLS v1.3, that the handshake will always include a cookie exchange. Please note that when using protocol DTLS v1.3, the cookie exchange is enabled by default. The Cookie holds a hash of the current transcript so that another server process can handle the ClientHello in reply. The secret is used when generating the integrity check on the Cookie data.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_disable_hrr_cookie (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on the server side to indicate that a HelloRetryRequest message must NOT contain a Cookie and that, if using protocol DTLS v1.3, a cookie exchange will not be included in the handshake. Please note that not doing a cookie exchange when using protocol DTLS v1.3 can make the server susceptible to DoS/Amplification attacks.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_no_ticket_TLSv13 (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function is called on the server to stop it from sending a resumption session ticket once the handshake is complete.
int	wolfSSL_no_ticket_TLSv13 (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on the server to stop it from sending a resumption session ticket once the handshake is complete.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_no_dhe_psk (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 wolfSSL context to disallow Diffie-Hellman (DH) style key exchanges when handshakes are using pre-shared keys for authentication.
int	wolfSSL_no_dhe_psk (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client or server wolfSSL to disallow Diffie-Hellman (DH) style key exchanges when handshakes are using pre-shared keys for authentication.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 / DTLS v1.3 context to require that an external Pre_Shared Key is negotiated for the handshake to succeed. When set, a handshake that completes without negotiating an external PSK is aborted with PSK_MISSING_ERROR instead of falling back to a certificate handshake, so the PSK acts as an additional security factor. The requirement keys off the external_PSK callback (it has no effect unless one is registered) and session_ticket resumption is exempt. To preserve forward secrecy a mandatory external PSK must also use an (EC)DHE key exchange; a pure psk_ke handshake is rejected with PSK_KEY_ERROR. This applies to TLS 1.3 and DTLS 1.3 only; in (D)TLS 1.2 the use of a PSK is determined by the negotiated cipher suite, so a mandatory PSK is instead configured by restricting the cipher suite list to (preferably (EC)DHE_)PSK suites.
int	**wolfSSL_require_psk for the full behaviour.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_allow_post_handshake_auth (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client wolfSSL context to allow a client certificate to be sent post handshake upon request from server. This is useful when connecting to a web server that has some pages that require client authentication and others that don't.
int	wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client wolfSSL to allow a client certificate to be sent post handshake upon request from server. A Post-Handshake Client Authentication extension is sent in the ClientHello. This is useful when connecting to a web server that has some pages that require client authentication and others that don't.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * list) This function sets the list of signature algorithms to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is a null_terminated text string and a colon_delimited list, where each element is of the form "+" (for example "RSA_PSS+SHA256:ECDSA+SHA384"). The Edwards-curve algorithms "ED25519" and "ED448" are written without a digest suffix, since the hash is implied by the algorithm. The previous list stored in the context is replaced.
int	**wolfSSL_set1_sigalgs_list ; refer to that function for the full token tables and TLS 1.3 caveats. The previous list stored in the session is replaced.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * list) This function sets the list of key_exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is a null_terminated, colon_delimited text string of group names, for example "P_384:P_256:X25519". Call this function to set the key_exchange parameters used with TLS v1.3 connections (the function is compiled in only when HAVE_ECC, WOLFSSL_TLS13, and HAVE_SUPPORTED_CURVES are defined).
int	**wolfSSL_set1_groups_list ; refer to that function for the full token tables and required build options.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int * groups, int count) This function sets the list of key_exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is an array of named_group identifiers (see the table below) and count is the number of identifiers in the array. Use this function to set the key-exchange parameters used by TLS v1.3 connections; the order of the array becomes the local KeyShare preference order.
int	** wolfSSL_set_groups ; refer to that function for the full identifier table and required build options.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_max_early_data (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, unsigned int sz) This function sets the maximum amount of early data that a TLS v1.3 client or server is willing to exchange using the wolfSSL context. Call this function to limit the amount of early data to process to mitigate replay attacks. Early data is protected by keys derived from those of the connection that the session ticket was sent and therefore will be the same every time a session ticket is used in resumption. The value is included in the session ticket for resumption. A server value of zero indicates no early data is to be sent by client using session tickets. A client value of zero indicates that the client will not send any early data. The default value is zero: per RFC 8446 Appendix E.5, TLS implementations "MUST NOT enable 0_RTT (either sending or accepting) unless specifically requested by the application." Servers must call this function (or the per_SSL equivalent) with a non-zero value to opt in. It is recommended that the number of early data bytes be kept as low as practically possible in the application.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_set_max_early_data (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned int sz) This function sets the maximum amount of early data that a TLS v1.3 client or server is willing to exchange. Call this function to limit the amount of early data to process to mitigate replay attacks. Early data is protected by keys derived from those of the connection that the session ticket was sent and therefore will be the same every time a session ticket is used in resumption. The value is included in the session ticket for resumption. A server value of zero indicates no early data is to be sent by client using session tickets. A client value of zero indicates that the client will not send any early data. It is recommended that the number of early data bytes be kept as low as practically possible in the application.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, wc_psk_client_tls13_callback cb) This function sets the Pre_Shared Key (PSK) client side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the client_psk_tls13_cb member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
void	wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback (WOLFSSL * ssl, wc_psk_client_tls13_callback cb) This function sets the Pre_Shared Key (PSK) client side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the client_psk_tls13_cb member of the options field in WOLFSSL structure.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, wc_psk_server_tls13_callback cb) This function sets the Pre_Shared Key (PSK) server side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the server_psk_tls13_cb member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback (WOLFSSL * ssl, wc_psk_server_tls13_callback cb) This function sets the Pre_Shared Key (PSK) server side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the server_psk_tls13_cb member of the options field in WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_external_psk (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int state) Enable or disable TLS 1.3 certificate authentication with external PSK (RFC8773bis) on a context.
int	wolfSSL_set_cert_with_external_psk (WOLFSSL * ssl, int state) Enable or disable TLS 1.3 certificate authentication with external PSK (RFC8773bis) on a connection.
int	wolfSSL_UseKeyShare (WOLFSSL * ssl, word16 group) This function creates a key share entry from the group including generating a key pair. The KeyShare extension contains all the generated public keys for key exchange. If this function is called, then only the groups specified will be included. Call this function when a preferred group has been previously established for the server.
int	wolfSSL_NoKeyShares (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called to ensure no key shares are sent in the ClientHello. This will force the server to respond with a HelloRetryRequest if a key exchange is required in the handshake. Call this function when the expected key exchange group is not known and to avoid the generation of keys unnecessarily. Note that an extra round-trip will be required to complete the handshake when a key exchange is required.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfTLSv1_3_server_method_ex .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfTLSv1_3_server_method .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfTLSv1_3_client_method .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfTLSv1_3_method_ex (void * heap) This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfTLSv1_3_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfTLSv1_3_method (void) This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfTLSv1_3_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * buf, int len) In case this function is called in a client side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a server side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * buf, int len) In case this function is called in a server side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a client side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.
int	wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * buf, int len) In case this function is called in a client side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a server side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.
int	wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * buf, int len) In case this function is called in a server side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a client side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) Disables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL_CTX context.
int	wolfSSL_clear_group_messages (WOLFSSL * ssl) Disables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL object.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * spki, unsigned int spkiSz) Pin a DER_encoded SubjectPublicKeyInfo that the peer is expected to present as a Raw Public Key (RFC 7250), establishing out_of_band trust on the WOLFSSL_CTX object. An unauthenticated RPK peer is otherwise rejected: when the peer is being authenticated (any verify mode other than WOLFSSL_VERIFY_NONE) the handshake fails closed unless the presented key matches a pin (or a verify callback accepts it). May be called more than once to pin several keys, up to WOLFSSL_MAX_RPK_PINS. The key is stored as its SHA_256 digest, so this API requires SHA_256. Pins are append_only _ there is no per_entry remove, but wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk() empties the table so it can be repopulated.
int	wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * spki, unsigned int spkiSz) Pin a DER_encoded SubjectPublicKeyInfo that the peer is expected to present as a Raw Public Key (RFC 7250), establishing out_of_band trust on the WOLFSSL object. An unauthenticated RPK peer is otherwise rejected: when the peer is being authenticated (any verify mode other than WOLFSSL_VERIFY_NONE) the handshake fails closed unless the presented key matches a pin (or a verify callback accepts it). May be called more than once to pin several keys, up to WOLFSSL_MAX_RPK_PINS. The key is stored as its SHA_256 digest, so this API requires SHA_256. Pins are append_only _ there is no per_entry remove, but wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk() empties the table so it can be repopulated.
int	**wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk copies the pin table by value at creation time).

	Name
int	wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk (WOLFSSL * ssl)Remove all pinned expected peer Raw Public Keys (RFC 7250) from the WOLFSSL object, emptying the table so it can be repopulated - for example across a peer key rotation, since the pinning APIs are otherwise append-only.
int	wolfSSL_get_scr_check_enabled (const WOLFSSL * ssl)Gets the state of the secure renegotiation (SCR) check requirement.
int	wolfSSL_set_scr_check_enabled (WOLFSSL * ssl, byte enabled)Sets the state of the secure renegotiation (SCR) check requirement.
void *	wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function returns the IOCB_CookieCtx member of the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_SetIO_ISOTP (WOLFSSL * ssl, isotp_wolfssl_ctx * ctx, can_rcv_fn rcv_fn, can_send_fn send_fn, can_delay_fn delay_fn, word32 receive_delay, char * receive_buffer, int receive_buffer_size, void * arg)This function sets up the ISO-TP context if wolfSSL, for use when wolfSSL is compiled with WOLFSSL_ISOTP.
void	wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function disables reading from the IO layer.
void	**wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead;

A.6.2 Functions Documentation

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfSSLv23_method(
    void
)
```

This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfSSLv23_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- **wolfSSL_new**
- **wolfSSL_free**

Return:

- WOLFSSL_METHOD* On successful creations returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD pointer
- NULL Null if memory allocation error or failure to create method

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ctx;  
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfSSLv23_method());  
// check ret value
```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfSSLv3_server_method(  
    void  
)
```

The `wolfSSLv3_server_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the SSL 3.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfTLv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfDTLsv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.
- **FAIL** If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically `NULL` with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>  
  
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;  
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
  
method = wolfSSLv3_server_method();  
if (method == NULL) {  
    unable to get method  
}
```

```
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfSSLv3_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfSSLv3_client_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the SSL 3.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically NULL with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfSSLv3_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_server_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfTLSv1_server_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the TLS 1.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- [wolfSSLv3_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_1_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_2_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_3_server_method](#)
- [wolfDTLSv1_server_method](#)
- [wolfSSLv23_server_method](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.
- **FAIL** If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically `NULL` with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfTLSv1_client_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the TLS 1.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically `NULL` with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_1_server_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the TLS 1.1 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_1_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_1_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the TLS 1.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_1_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_2_server_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the TLS 1.2 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`

- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
```

```
method = wolfTLSv1_2_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}
```

```
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_2_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the TLS 1.2 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_2_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLSv1_client_method(
    void
)
```

The wolfDTLSv1_client_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the DTLS 1.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new(). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (-enable-dtls, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- [wolfSSLv3_client_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_client_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_1_client_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_2_client_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_3_client_method](#)
- [wolfSSLv23_client_method](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.

- **FAIL** If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLSv1_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLSv1_server_method(
    void
)

```

The wolfDTLSv1_server_method() function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the DTLS 1.0 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with wolfSSL_CTX_new(). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (-enable-dtls, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- [wolfSSLv3_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_1_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_2_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_3_server_method](#)
- [wolfSSLv23_server_method](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- **FAIL** If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLSv1_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

```

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method(
    void
)

```

The `wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the DTLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`. This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLSv1.3 support (`-enable-dtls13`, or by defining `wolfSSL_DTLS13`).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method](#)

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.
- **FAIL** If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically `NULL` with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the DTLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`. This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLSv1.3 support (`-enable-dtls13`, or by defining `wolfSSL_DTLS13`).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method](#)

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.
- **FAIL** If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically `NULL` with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLS_server_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfDTLS_server_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will support the highest version of DTLS available and all the version up to the minimum version allowed. The default minimum version allowed is based on the define `WOLFSSL_MIN_DTLS_DOWNGRADE` and can be changed at runtime using `wolfSSL_SetMinVersion()`. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`. This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (`-enable-dtls`, or by defining `wolfSSL_DTLS`).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- [wolfDTLS_client_method](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetMinVersion](#)

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLS_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLS_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfDTLS_client_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will support the highest version of DTLS available and all the version up to the minimum version allowed. The default minimum version allowed is based on the define `WOLFSSL_MIN_DTLS_DOWNGRADE` and can be changed at runtime using `wolfSSL_SetMinVersion()`. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`. This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (`-enable-dtls`, or by defining `wolfSSL_DTLS`).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- [wolfDTLS_server_method](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetMinVersion](#)

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLS_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_use_old_poly(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int value
)
```

Since there is some differences between the first release and newer versions of chacha-poly AEAD construction we have added an option to communicate with servers/clients using the older version. By default wolfSSL uses the new version.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **value** whether or not to use the older version of setting up the information for poly1305. Passing a flag value of 1 indicates yes use the old poly AEAD, to switch back to using the new version pass a flag value of 0.

See: none

Return: 0 upon success

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...

ret = wolfSSL_use_old_poly(ssl, 1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set poly1305 AEAD version
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    int type
)
```

This function loads a certificate to use for verifying a peer when performing a TLS/SSL handshake. The peer certificate sent during the handshake is compared by using the SKID when available and the signature. If these two things do not match then any loaded CAs are used. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **file** pointer to name of the file containing certificates
- **type** type of certificate being loaded ie SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned if ctx is NULL, or if both file and type are invalid.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
...

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert(ctx, "../peer-cert.pem",
SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading trusted peer cert
}
...
```

```
long wolfSSL_CTX_get_verify_depth(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function gets the certificate chaining depth using the CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file`
- `wolfSSL_get_verify_depth`

Return:

- MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH returned if the CTX struct is not NULL. The constant representation of the max certificate chain peer depth.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the CTX structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD method; // protocol method
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
long ret = wolfSSL_CTX_get_verify_depth(ctx);

if(ret == EXPECTED){
    // You have the expected value
} else {
    // Handle an unexpected depth
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_CTX * wolfSSL_CTX_new(
    WOLFSSL_METHOD *
)
```

This function creates a new SSL context, taking a desired SSL/TLS protocol method for input.

Parameters:

- **method** pointer to the desired WOLFSSL_METHOD to use for the SSL context. This is created using one of the `wolfSSLvXX_XXXX_method()` functions to specify SSL/TLS/DTLS protocol level. This function frees the passed in WOLFSSL_METHOD struct on failure.

See: [wolfSSL_new](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a pointer to the newly-created WOLFSSL_CTX.
- NULL upon failure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX*   ctx   = 0;
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method = 0;

method = wolfSSLv3_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
```

```
WOLFSSL * wolfSSL_new(
    WOLFSSL_CTX *
)
```

This function creates a new SSL session, taking an already created SSL context as input.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)

Return:

- - If successful the call will return a pointer to the newly-created wolfSSL structure.
- NULL Upon failure.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL*   ssl = NULL;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
```

```
    // context creation failed
}

ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (ssl == NULL) {
    // SSL object creation failed
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_fd(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int fd
)
```

This function assigns a file descriptor (fd) as the input/output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **fd** file descriptor to use with SSL/TLS connection.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` upon failure.

Example

```
int sockfd;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...

ret = wolfSSL_set_fd(ssl, sockfd);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set SSL file descriptor
}

int wolfSSL_set_dtls_fd_connected(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int fd
)
```

This function assigns a file descriptor (fd) as the input/output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor. This is a DTLS specific API because it marks that the socket is connected. `recvfrom` and `sendto` calls on this fd will have the `addr` and `addr_len` parameters set to `NULL`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **fd** file descriptor to use with SSL/TLS connection.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`
- `wolfDTLS_SetChGoodCb`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` upon failure.

Example

```
int sockfd;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
if (connect(sockfd, peer_addr, peer_addr_len) != 0) {
    // handle connect error
}
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_dtls_fd_connected(ssl, sockfd);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set SSL file descriptor
}
```

```
int wolfDTLS_SetChGoodCb(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    ClientHelloGoodCb cb,
    void * user_ctx
)
```

Allows setting a callback for a correctly processed and verified DTLS client hello. When using a cookie exchange mechanism (either the `HelloVerifyRequest` in DTLS 1.2 or the `HelloRetryRequest` with a cookie extension in DTLS 1.3) this callback is called after the cookie exchange has succeeded. This is useful to use one WOLFSSL object as the listener for new connections and being able to isolate the WOLFSSL object once the `ClientHello` is verified (either through a cookie exchange or just checking if the `ClientHello` had the correct format). DTLS 1.2:

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6347#section-4.2.1> DTLS 1.3: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8446#section-4.2.2>.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **cb** ClientHelloGoodCb callback function pointer.
- **user_ctx** pointer to user context to be passed to callback.

See: `wolfSSL_set_dtls_fd_connected`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` upon failure.

Example

```
// Called when we have verified a connection
static int chGoodCb(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* arg)
{
    // setup peer and file descriptors
}

if (wolfDTLS_SetChGoodCb(ssl, chGoodCb, NULL) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error setting callback
}

void wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int nonblock
)
```

This function informs the WOLFSSL object that the underlying I/O is non-blocking. After an application creates a WOLFSSL object, if it will be used with a non-blocking socket, call `wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock()` on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving `EWOULDBLOCK` means that the `recvfrom` call would block rather than that it timed out.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **nonblock** value used to set non-blocking flag on WOLFSSL object. Use 1 to specify non-blocking, otherwise 0.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_using_nonblock`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock(ssl, 1);
```

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_free(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function frees an allocated WOLFSSL_CTX object. This function decrements the CTX reference count and only frees the context when the reference count has reached 0.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
wolfSSL_CTX_free(ctx);
```

```
void wolfSSL_free(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function frees an allocated wolfSSL object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL object, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
wolfSSL_free(ssl);

int wolfSSL_set_session(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLFSSL_SESSION * session
)
```

This function sets the session to be used when the SSL object, `ssl`, is used to establish a SSL/TLS connection. For session resumption, before calling `wolfSSL_shutdown()` with your session object, an application should save the session ID from the object with a call to `wolfSSL_get1_session()`, which returns a pointer to the session. Later, the application should create a new WOLFSSL object and assign the saved session with `wolfSSL_set_session()`. At this point, the application may call `wolfSSL_connect()` and `wolfSSL` will try to resume the session. The `wolfSSL` server code allows session resumption by default. The object returned by `wolfSSL_get1_session()` needs to be freed after the application is done with it by calling `wolfSSL_SESSION_free()` on it.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL object, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **session** pointer to the WOLFSSL_SESSION used to set the session for `ssl`.

See: `wolfSSL_get1_session`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` will be returned upon successfully setting the session.
- `SSL_FAILURE` will be returned on failure. This could be caused by the session cache being disabled, or if the session has timed out.
- When `OPENSSL_EXTRA` and `WOLFSSL_ERROR_CODE_OPENSSL` are defined, `SSL_SUCCESS` will be returned even if the session has timed out.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_SESSION* session;
...
session = wolfSSL_get1_session(ssl);
if (session == NULL) {
    // failed to get session object from ssl object
}
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_session(ssl, session);
```

```

if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set the SSL session
}
wolfSSL_SESSION_free(session);
...

```

```

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int mode,
    VerifyCallback verify_callback
)

```

This function sets the verification method for remote peers and also allows a verify callback to be registered with the SSL context. The verify callback will be called only when a verification failure has occurred. If no verify callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for `verify_callback`. The verification mode of peer certificates is a logically OR'd list of flags. The possible flag values include: `SSL_VERIFY_NONE` Client mode: the client will not verify the certificate received from the server and the handshake will continue as normal. Server mode: the server will not send a certificate request to the client. As such, client verification will not be enabled. `SSL_VERIFY_PEER` Client mode: the client will verify the certificate received from the server during the handshake. This is turned on by default in wolfSSL, therefore, using this option has no effect. Server mode: the server will send a certificate request to the client and verify the client certificate received. `SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT` Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification will fail on the server side if the client fails to send a certificate when requested to do so (when using `SSL_VERIFY_PEER` on the SSL server). `SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_EXCEPT_PSK` Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification is the same as `SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT` except in the case of a PSK connection. If a PSK connection is being made then the connection will go through without a peer cert.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **mode** flags indicating verification mode for peer's cert.
- **verify_callback** callback to be called when verification fails. If no callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for `verify_callback`.

See: `wolfSSL_set_verify`

Return: none No return.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX*   ctx   = 0;
...
wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, (WOLFSSL_VERIFY_PEER |
                             WOLFSSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT), NULL);

```

```

void wolfSSL_set_verify(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int mode,

```

```
VerifyCallback verify_callback
)
```

This function sets the verification method for remote peers and also allows a verify callback to be registered with the SSL session. The verify callback will be called only when a verification failure has occurred. If no verify callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for `verify_callback`. The verification mode of peer certificates is a logically OR'd list of flags. The possible flag values include: `SSL_VERIFY_NONE` Client mode: the client will not verify the certificate received from the server and the handshake will continue as normal. Server mode: the server will not send a certificate request to the client. As such, client verification will not be enabled. `SSL_VERIFY_PEER` Client mode: the client will verify the certificate received from the server during the handshake. This is turned on by default in wolfSSL, therefore, using this option has no effect. Server mode: the server will send a certificate request to the client and verify the client certificate received. `SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT` Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification will fail on the server side if the client fails to send a certificate when requested to do so (when using `SSL_VERIFY_PEER` on the SSL server). `SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_EXCEPT_PSK` Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification is the same as `SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT` except in the case of a PSK connection. If a PSK connection is being made then the connection will go through without a peer cert.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **mode** flags indicating verification mode for peer's cert.
- **verify_callback** callback to be called when verification fails. If no callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for `verify_callback`.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
wolfSSL_set_verify(ssl, SSL_VERIFY_PEER | SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT, 0);
```

```
long wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    long mode
)
```

This function enables or disables SSL session caching. Behavior depends on the value used for mode. The following values for mode are available: `SSL_SESS_CACHE_OFF`- disable session caching. Session caching is turned on by default. `SSL_SESS_CACHE_NO_AUTO_CLEAR` - Disable auto-flushing of the session cache. Auto-flushing is turned on by default.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **mode** modifier used to change behavior of the session cache.

See:

- `wolfSSL_flush_sessions`
- `wolfSSL_get1_session`
- `wolfSSL_set_session`
- `wolfSSL_get_sessionID`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout`

Return: SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode(ctx, SSL_SESS_CACHE_OFF);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to turn SSL session caching off
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_memrestore_cert_cache(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const void * mem,
    int sz
)
```

This function restores the certificate cache from memory.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **mem** a void pointer with a value that will be restored to the certificate cache.
- **sz** an int type that represents the size of the mem parameter.

See: CM_MemRestoreCertCache

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and subroutines executed without an error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx or mem parameters are NULL or if the sz parameter is less than or equal to zero.
- BUFFER_E returned if the cert cache memory buffer is too small.
- CACHE_MATCH_ERROR returned if there was a cert cache header mismatch.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if the lock mutex on failed.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
void* mem;
int sz = (*int) sizeof(mem);
```

```
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_memrestore_cert_cache(ssl->ctx, mem, sz)){
    // The success case
}

```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * list
)

```

This function sets the cipher suite list for a given WOLFSSL_CTX. The list becomes the default cipher suite list for any new WOLFSSL sessions created from the context, and the order in the string is the local preference order from highest to lowest. Each call replaces the previous list. The list is a null-terminated, colon-delimited text string of suite names and/or OpenSSL-style group keywords, for example “TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256”.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **list** null-terminated text string and a colon-delimited list of cipher suites and/or keywords to use with the specified SSL context.

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_cipher_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_ciphers](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon successful function completion.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE will be returned on failure.

Each token in the colon-delimited list is one of the following:

1. A specific cipher suite name. wolfSSL accepts both its own short name and the IANA name (when WOLFSSL_NO_ERROR_STRINGS is not defined). For example “ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256” and “TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256” are equivalent. The complete authoritative list of accepted names lives in the cipher_names[] array in src/internal.c; programs may also enumerate the suites compiled into the current build at runtime via [wolfSSL_get_ciphers\(\)](#).
2. An OpenSSL-compatible keyword that selects a family of suites or toggles a class on/off (see the keyword table below). Some keywords require OPENSSL_EXTRA or OPENSSL_ALL to be defined.
3. A negated keyword “!keyword” to disallow a class (requires OPENSSL_EXTRA or OPENSSL_ALL). For example “HIGH:!aNULL”.

A “+” operator (e.g. “ECDHE+AESGCM”) is recognized only to extract the leading public-key family token (“ECDHE”, “RSA” or “DHE”); trailing parts after “+” are ignored by wolfSSL. To intersect with a specific cipher use the explicit suite name instead.

OpenSSL-compatible group keywords:

Keyword	Effect	Required build option
DEFAULT / ALL	Include all built suites; "ALL" also enables anonymous (aNULL)	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL (also accepted as the entire string with no other tokens)
HIGH	All suites except static, anonymous, and NULL ciphers	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL (also accepted as the entire string with no other tokens)
LOW / MEDIUM	Accepted but do not restrict by bit size; behave as "RSA"	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL
aNULL	Anonymous (no authentication) suites	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require HAVE_ANON
eNULL / NULL	Null encryption suites	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require HAVE_NULL_CIPHER
kDH	Static DH key exchange	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL
DHE / EDH	Ephemeral DH key exchange	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require !NO_DH
ECDHE / ECDH	Ephemeral ECDH key exchange	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require HAVE_ECC
kRSA / RSA	Static RSA key exchange	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require !NO_RSA
PSK	Pre-shared-key suites	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require !NO_PSK
DSS	Silently ignored — wolfSSL has no DSA ciphersuites	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL
EXP / EXPORT	Silently ignored — export-grade ciphers are not supported	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL
AES128 / SHA1 / RC4	When negated ("!AES128", etc.), disable that class	WOLFSSL_SYS_CRYPTOPOLICY
@SECLEVEL=n	Set OpenSSL-compatible security level	WOLFSSL_SYS_CRYPTOPOLICY

Representative TLS 1.3 cipher suite names (each guarded by its own BUILD_* macro; most are enabled automatically by -enable-tls13):

Name (wolfSSL)	IANA name	Required build option
TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256	TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	BUILD_TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (default with TLS 1.3)
TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384	TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	BUILD_TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS13-CHACHA20-POLY1305-SHA256	TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256	BUILD_TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (HAVE_CHACHA + HAVE_POLY1305)
TLS13-AES128-CCM-SHA256	TLS_AES_128_CCM_SHA256	BUILD_TLS_AES_128_CCM_SHA256 (HAVE_AECCM)
TLS13-AES128-CCM-8-SHA256	TLS_AES_128_CCM_8_SHA256	BUILD_TLS_AES_128_CCM_8_SHA256 (HAVE_AECCM)
TLS13-SM4-GCM-SM3	TLS_SM4_GCM_SM3	BUILD_TLS_SM4_GCM_SM3 (WOLFSSL_SM4_GCM + WOLFSSL_SM3)
TLS13-SM4-CCM-SM3	TLS_SM4_CCM_SM3	BUILD_TLS_SM4_CCM_SM3 (WOLFSSL_SM4_CCM + WOLFSSL_SM3)
TLS13-SHA256-SHA256	TLS_SHA256_SHA256	BUILD_TLS_SHA256_SHA256 (integrity-only)
TLS13-SHA384-SHA384	TLS_SHA384_SHA384	BUILD_TLS_SHA384_SHA384

Representative TLS 1.2 cipher suite name families (each individual suite is guarded by its own BUILD_* macro derived from the IANA name; the common build-option requirements are summarized below):

Name family / example	Typical requirements
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384, ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305	HAVE_ECC, HAVE_AESGCM (or HAVE_CHACHA + HAVE_POLY1305)
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384, ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305	HAVE_ECC, !NO_RSA, HAVE_AESGCM (or HAVE_CHACHA + HAVE_POLY1305)
DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384, DHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305	!NO_DH, !NO_RSA, HAVE_AESGCM (or HAVE_CHACHA + HAVE_POLY1305)
AES128-SHA, AES256-SHA, AES128-SHA256, AES256-SHA256, AES128-GCM-SHA256, AES256-GCM-SHA384 (static-RSA)	!NO_RSA, !NO_AES_CBC and/or HAVE_AESGCM
DES-CBC3-SHA, RC4-SHA, RC4-MD5 NULL-SHA, NULL-SHA256, NULL-MD5	Legacy: !NO_DES3 / !NO_RC4, !NO_OLD_TLS HAVE_NULL_CIPHER
PSK-AES128-CBC-SHA256, PSK-AES256-GCM-SHA384, ECDHE-PSK-AES128-CBC-SHA256, DHE-PSK-AES256-GCM-SHA384	!NO_PSK (HAVE_ECC for ECDHE-PSK, !NO_DH for DHE-PSK)
ADH-AES128-SHA, ADH-AES256-SHA ECDHE-ECDSA-SM4-GCM-SM3, ECDHE-ECDSA-SM4-CCM-SM3	HAVE_ANON WOLFSSL_SM2, WOLFSSL_SM3, WOLFSSL_SM4_GCM/WOLFSSL_SM4_CCM

Notes:

- TLS 1.3 suite names and TLS 1.2 suite names may be mixed in the same list; wolfSSL groups them by version internally.
- For DTLS, RC4-based stream ciphers in the list are silently dropped.
- When set as the literal whole-string "DEFAULT", "ALL", "HIGH", or the empty string, wolfSSL installs its built-in default suite list and returns success without parsing further tokens.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(ctx,
    "TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:"
    "DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256");
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set cipher suite list
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_cipher_list(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * list
)
```

This function sets the cipher suite list for a given WOLFSSL session. The list format and the set of recognized suite names and keywords are identical to those documented for `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list()`; refer to that function for the full keyword/suite tables and required build options. Each call replaces the previous list on the session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **list** null-terminated text string and a colon-delimited list of cipher suites and/or keywords to use with the specified SSL session.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list`
- `wolfSSL_get_ciphers`
- `wolfSSL_get_cipher_list`
- `wolfSSL_new`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon successful function completion.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE will be returned on failure.

Example


```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_cipher_list(ssl,
    "TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:"
    "DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256");
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set cipher suite list
}

void wolfSSL_dtls13_set_send_more_acks(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int value
)

```

This function sets whether the library should send ACKs to the other peer immediately when detecting disruption or not. Sending ACKs immediately assures minimum latency but it may consume more bandwidth than necessary. If the application manages the timer by itself and this option is set to 0 then application code can use `wolfSSL_dtls13_use_quick_timeout()` to determine if it should setup a quicker timeout to send those delayed ACKs.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **value** 1 to set the option, 0 to disable the option

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls13_use_quick_timeout`

```

int wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_init(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int timeout
)

```

This function sets the dtls timeout.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **timeout** an int type that will be set to the `dtls_timeout_init` member of the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_max`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned if the function executes without an error. The `dtls_timeout_init` and the `dtls_timeout` members of `SSL` have been set.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the `WOLFSSL` struct is `NULL` or if the timeout is not greater than 0. It will also return if the timeout argument exceeds the maximum value allowed.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
int timeout = TIMEOUT;
...
if(wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_init(ssl, timeout)){
    // the dtls timeout was set
} else {
    // Failed to set DTLS timeout.
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_SESSION * wolfSSL_get1_session(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the `WOLFSSL_SESSION` from the `WOLFSSL` structure as a reference type. This requires calling `wolfSSL_SESSION_free` to release the session reference. The `WOLFSSL_SESSION` pointed to contains all the necessary information required to perform a session resumption and reestablish the connection without a new handshake. For session resumption, before calling `wolfSSL_shutdown()` with your session object, an application should save the session ID from the object with a call to `wolfSSL_get1_session()`, which returns a pointer to the session. Later, the application should create a new `WOLFSSL` object and assign the saved session with `wolfSSL_set_session()` and `wolfSSL` will try to resume the session. The `wolfSSL` server code allows session resumption by default. The object returned by `wolfSSL_get1_session()` needs to be freed after the application is done with it by calling `wolfSSL_SESSION_free()` on it.

Parameters:

- **ssl** `WOLFSSL` structure to get session from.

See:

- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_free`
- `wolfSSL_SESSION_free`

Return:

- `WOLFSSL_SESSION` On success return session pointer.

- NULL will be returned if ssl is NULL, the SSL session cache is disabled, wolfSSL doesn't have the Session ID available, or mutex functions fail.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_SESSION* ses;
// attempt/complete handshake
wolfSSL_connect(ssl);
ses = wolfSSL_get1_session(ssl);
// check ses information
// disconnect / setup new SSL instance
wolfSSL_set_session(ssl, ses);
// attempt/resume handshake
wolfSSL_SESSION_free(ses);
```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfSSLv23_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfSSLv23_client_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will support the highest protocol version supported by the server between SSL 3.0 - TLS 1.3. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`. Both wolfSSL clients and servers have robust version downgrade capability. If a specific protocol version method is used on either side, then only that version will be negotiated or an error will be returned. For example, a client that uses TLSv1 and tries to connect to a SSLv3 only server will fail, likewise connecting to a TLSv1.1 will fail as well. To resolve this issue, a client that uses the `wolfSSLv23_client_method()` function will use the highest protocol version supported by the server and downgrade to SSLv3 if needed. In this case, the client will be able to connect to a server running SSLv3 - TLSv1.3.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- pointer upon success a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_METHOD`.
- Failure If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically NULL with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
method = wolfSSLv23_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

```

```

WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * wolfSSL_ASN1_INTEGER_to_BN(
    const WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER * ai,
    WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * bn
)

```

This function is used to copy a WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER value to a WOLFSSL_BIGNUM structure.

Parameters:

- **ai** WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER structure to copy from.
- **bn** if wanting to copy into an already existing WOLFSSL_BIGNUM struct then pass in a pointer to it. Optionally this can be NULL and a new WOLFSSL_BIGNUM structure will be created.

See: none

Return:

- pointer On successfully copying the WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER value a WOLFSSL_BIGNUM pointer is returned.
- Null upon failure.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER* ai;
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM* bn;
// create ai
bn = wolfSSL_ASN1_INTEGER_to_BN(ai, NULL);

// or if having already created bn and wanting to reuse structure
// wolfSSL_ASN1_INTEGER_to_BN(ai, bn);
// check bn is or return value is not NULL

long wolfSSL_CTX_add_extra_chain_cert(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)

```

This function adds the certificate to the internal chain being built in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to add certificate to.
- **x509** certificate to add to the chain.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS after successfully adding the certificate.
- SSL_FAILURE if failing to add the certificate to the chain.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;  
int ret;  
// create ctx  
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_add_extra_chain_cert(ctx, x509);  
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_get_read_ahead(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This function returns the get read ahead flag from a WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to get read ahead flag from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_read_ahead](#)

Return:

- flag On success returns the read ahead flag.
- SSL_FAILURE If ctx is NULL then SSL_FAILURE is returned.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
int flag;  
// setup ctx  
flag = wolfSSL_CTX_get_read_ahead(ctx);  
//check flag
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_read_ahead(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    int v  
)
```

This function sets the read ahead flag in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to set read ahead flag.
- **v** read ahead flag

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_read_ahead](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If ctx read ahead flag set.
- SSL_FAILURE If ctx is NULL then SSL_FAILURE is returned.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
int flag;  
int ret;  
// setup ctx  
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_read_ahead(ctx, flag);  
// check return value
```

```
long wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_arg(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    void * arg  
)
```

This function sets the options argument to use with OCSP.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to set user argument.

- **arg** user argument.
- **ctx** The WOLFSSL_CTX object.
- **arg** The user argument to pass to the callback.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_cb](#)

Return:

- SSL_FAILURE If ctx or it's cert manager is NULL.
- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_SUCCESS on success, SSL_FAILURE otherwise.

Sets the argument to be passed to the OCSP status callback.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
void* data;
int ret;
// setup ctx
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_arg(ctx, data);

//check ret value

long wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_opaque_prf_input_callback_arg(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    void * arg
)
```

This function sets the optional argument to be passed to the PRF callback.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to set user argument.
- **arg** user argument.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_FAILURE If ctx is NULL.
- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
void* data;
int ret;
// setup ctx
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_opaques_prf_input_callback_arg(ctx, data);
//check ret value

```

```

long wolfSSL_CTX_set_options(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    long opt
)

```

This function ORs the bits in `opt` into the options mask of the given `WOLFSSL_CTX`. The options mask is inherited by every WOLFSSL session later created from this context. Bits are accumulated — to remove an option, use `wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options()`. The OpenSSL-style “`SSL_OP_`” macros are aliases for the corresponding “`WOLFSSL_OP_`” values; either spelling may be used.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure on which to set the options mask.
- **opt** the bitmask of `SSL_OP_*` / `WOLFSSL_OP_*` flags to OR into the current mask.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get_options`
- `wolfSSL_set_options`
- `wolfSSL_get_options`

Return:

- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` if `ctx` is `NULL`.
- The updated options mask value stored in `ctx` on success.

Effective options:

Macro	Effect
<code>SSL_OP_NO_SSLv2</code>	Disable SSLv2 (wolfSSL never supports SSLv2; flag is accepted for OpenSSL compatibility)
<code>SSL_OP_NO_SSLv3</code>	Disable SSLv3
<code>SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1</code>	Disable TLS 1.0
<code>SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_1</code>	Disable TLS 1.1
<code>SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_2</code>	Disable TLS 1.2
<code>SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_3</code>	Disable TLS 1.3 (requires <code>WOLFSSL_TLS13</code>)

Macro	Effect
SSL_OP_NO_COMPRESSION	Disable record-layer compression (no-op unless HAVE_LIBZ)
SSL_OP_NO_TICKET	Disable RFC 5077 session tickets (TLS 1.2 only; TLS 1.3 ignores this flag); requires HAVE_SESSION_TICKET and (OPENSSL_EXTRA or HAVE_WEBSERVER or WOLFSSL_WPAS_SMALL)
SSL_OP_NO_RENEGOTIATION	Reject peer-initiated renegotiation
SSL_OP_NO_SESSION_RESUMPTION_ON_RENEGOTIATION	Disable session resumption on renegotiation
SSL_OP_COOKIE_EXCHANGE	Enable HelloVerifyRequest cookie exchange (default-on for DTLS)
SSL_OP_NO_QUERY_MTU	DTLS: do not query the path MTU
SSL_OP_CIPHER_SERVER_PREFERENCE	Server uses its own cipher preference order rather than the client's
SSL_OP_SINGLE_DH_USE	Generate a fresh DH key for every handshake
SSL_OP_SINGLE_ECDH_USE	Generate a fresh ECDH key for every handshake
SSL_OP_EPHEMERAL_RSA	Use ephemeral RSA (legacy, accepted for OpenSSL compatibility)
SSL_OP_DONT_INSERT_EMPTY_FRAGMENTS	Do not insert empty fragments before a record (CBC BEAST workaround)
SSL_OP_PKCS1_CHECK_1 / _2	Accepted for OpenSSL compatibility
SSL_OP_LEGACY_SERVER_CONNECT	Always allow legacy (unsafe) initial connect; defined as 0 — no effect (requires the openssl/ssl.h compatibility header)

Convenience macros and bug-workaround flags (all members of SSL_OP_ALL, accepted for OpenSSL compatibility but otherwise no-ops in wolfSSL):

- SSL_OP_ALL (bitwise OR of all bug-workaround flags below)
- SSL_OP_MICROSOFT_SESS_ID_BUG
- SSL_OP_NETSCAPE_CHALLENGE_BUG
- SSL_OP_NETSCAPE_REUSE_CIPHER_CHANGE_BUG
- SSL_OP_SSLREF2_REUSE_CERT_TYPE_BUG
- SSL_OP_MICROSOFT_BIG_SSLV3_BUFFER
- SSL_OP_MSIE_SSLV2_RSA_PADDING
- SSL_OP_SSLEAY_080_CLIENT_DH_BUG
- SSL_OP_TLS_D5_BUG
- SSL_OP_TLS_BLOCK_PADDING_BUG
- SSL_OP_TLS_ROLLBACK_BUG
- SSL_OP_NETSCAPE_CA_DN_BUG
- SSL_OP_NETSCAPE_DEMO_CIPHER_CHANGE_BUG

Convenience composite:

- SSL_OP_NO_SSL_MASK = SSL_OP_NO_SSLv3 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_1 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_2 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_3

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
long mask;
mask = wolfSSL_CTX_set_options(ctx,
    SSL_OP_NO_SSLv3 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_1 |
    SSL_OP_NO_COMPRESSION | SSL_OP_CIPHER_SERVER_PREFERENCE);
// 'mask' now reflects the accumulated options stored in ctx

```

```

long wolfSSL_set_options(
    WOLFSSL * s,
    long op
)

```

This function ORs the bits in `op` into the options mask of the given WOLFSSL session. The set of recognized “SSL_OP_” / “WOLFSSL_OP_” flags is identical to that documented for `wolfSSL_CTX_set_options()`; refer to that function for the full options table and the build-option requirements of individual flags. Flags inherited from the parent WOLFSSL_CTX remain set; setting `SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_3` here lowers the session’s negotiated minor version to TLS 1.2.

Parameters:

- **s** WOLFSSL session on which to set the options mask.
- **op** the bitmask of SSL_OP_* / WOLFSSL_OP_* flags to OR into the current mask.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_options`
- `wolfSSL_clear_options`
- `wolfSSL_get_options`
- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_free`

Return: The updated options mask value stored in `s` on success, or 0 if `s` is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl;
long mask;
mask = wolfSSL_set_options(ssl, SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_3);
// 'mask' now reflects the accumulated options stored in ssl

```

```

long wolfSSL_get_options(
    const WOLFSSL * s
)

```

This function returns the current options mask.

Parameters:

- **s** WOLFSSL structure to get options mask from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_options](#)

Return: val Returns the mask value stored in ssl.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
unsigned long mask;  
mask = wolfSSL_get_options(ssl);  
// check mask
```

```
long wolfSSL_set_tlsext_debug_arg(  
    WOLFSSL * s,  
    void * arg  
)
```

This is used to set the debug argument passed around.

Parameters:

- **s** WOLFSSL structure to set argument in.
- **arg** argument to use.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting argument.
- SSL_FAILURE If an NULL ssl passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
void* args;  
int ret;  
// create ssl object  
ret = wolfSSL_set_tlsext_debug_arg(ssl, args);  
// check ret value
```

```
long wolfSSL_get_verify_result(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This is used to get the results after trying to verify the peer's certificate.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to get verification results from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- X509_V_OK On successful verification.
- SSL_FAILURE If an NULL ssl passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
long ret;  
// attempt/complete handshake  
ret = wolfSSL_get_verify_result(ssl);  
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_allow_anon_cipher(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This function enables the havAnon member of the CTX structure if HAVE_ANON is defined during compilation.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See: none

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed successfully and the haveAnon member of the CTX is set to 1.
- SSL_FAILURE returned if the CTX structure was NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
#ifdef HAVE_ANON
if(cipherList == NULL){
    wolfSSL_CTX_allow_anon_cipher(ctx);
    if(wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(ctx, "ADH_AES128_SHA") != SSL_SUCCESS){
        // failure case
    }
}
#endif

```

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfSSLv23_server_method(
    void
)

```

The `wolfSSLv23_server_method()` function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will support clients connecting with protocol version from SSL 3.0 - TLS 1.3. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- **pointer** If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.
- **Failure** If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically `NULL` with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfSSLv23_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

```

```
}  
  
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);  
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_state(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This is used to get the internal error state of the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- `wolfssl_error` returns ssl error state, usually a negative
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` if `ssl` is `NULL`.
- `ssl` WOLFSSL structure to get state from.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
int ret;  
// create ssl object  
ret = wolfSSL_state(ssl);  
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_check_domain_name(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    const char * dn  
)
```

wolfSSL by default checks the peer certificate for a valid date range and a verified signature. Calling this function before [wolfSSL_connect\(\)](#) will add a domain name check to the list of checks to perform. `dn` holds the domain name to check against the peer certificate when it's received.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **dn** domain name to check against the peer certificate when received.

See: none

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned if a memory error was encountered.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char* domain = (char*) "www.yassl.com";
...

ret = wolfSSL_check_domain_name(ssl, domain);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to enable domain name check
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_check_ip_address(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * ipaddr
)
```

Calling this function before `wolfSSL_connect()` adds an IP-address identity check against the peer certificate SAN IPAddress entries.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ipaddr** NULL-terminated ASCII IP address string to verify against the peer certificate.

See: `wolfSSL_check_domain_name`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE if parameters are invalid or memory allocation fails.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
const char* ip = "127.0.0.1";
...

ret = wolfSSL_check_ip_address(ssl, ip);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to enable IP check
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_compression(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Turns on the ability to use compression for the SSL connection. Both sides must have compression turned on otherwise compression will not be used. The zlib library performs the actual data compression. To compile into the library use `-with-libz` for the configure system and define `HAVE_LIBZ` otherwise. Keep in mind that while compressing data before sending decreases the actual size of the messages being sent and received, the amount of data saved by compression usually takes longer in time to analyze than it does to send it raw on all but the slowest of networks.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: none

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `NOT_COMPILED_IN` will be returned if compression support wasn't built into the library.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_compression(ssl);
if (ret == SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // successfully enabled compression for SSL session
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_timeout(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned int to
)
```

This function sets the SSL session timeout value in seconds.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL object, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **to** value, in seconds, used to set the SSL session timeout.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get1_session`
- `wolfSSL_set_session`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon successfully setting the session.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned if ssl is NULL.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...

ret = wolfSSL_set_timeout(ssl, 500);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set session timeout value
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned int to
)
```

This function sets the timeout value for SSL sessions, in seconds, for the specified SSL context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **to** session timeout value in seconds.

See:

- `wolfSSL_flush_sessions`
- `wolfSSL_get1_session`
- `wolfSSL_set_session`
- `wolfSSL_get_sessionID`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode`

Return:

- the previous timeout value, if WOLFSSL_ERROR_CODE_OPENSSL is defined on success. If not defined, SSL_SUCCESS will be returned.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned when the input context (ctx) is null.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout(ctx, 500);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set session timeout value
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This function unloads the CA signer list and frees the whole signer table.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadCAs](#)
- LockMutex
- UnlockMutex

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL or there are otherwise unpermitted argument values passed in a subroutine.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex error. The LockMutex() did not return 0.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = wolfTLSv1_2_client_method();  
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(method);  
...  
if(wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs(ctx) != SSL_SUCCESS){  
    // The function did not unload CAs  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadIntermediateCerts(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This function unloads intermediate certificates added to the CA signer list and frees them.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadIntermediateCerts](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL or there are otherwise unpermitted argument values passed in a subroutine.
- BAD_STATE_E returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX has a reference count > 1.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex error. The LockMutex() did not return 0.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = wolfTLSv1_2_client_method();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadIntermediateCerts(ctx) != NULL){
    // The function did not unload CAs
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function is used to unload all previously loaded trusted peer certificates. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned if ctx is NULL.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers(ctx);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error unloading trusted peer certs
}
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a certificate to use for verifying a peer when performing a TLS/SSL handshake. The peer certificate sent during the handshake is compared by using the SKID when available and the signature. If these two things do not match then any loaded CAs are used. Is the same functionality as `wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert` except is from a buffer instead of a file. Feature is enabled by defining the macro `WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT` Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **buffer** pointer to the buffer containing certificates.
- **sz** length of the buffer input.
- **type** type of certificate being loaded i.e. `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_FAILURE` will be returned if `ctx` is NULL, or if both file and type are invalid.
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer(ctx, bufferPtr, bufferSz,
SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
// error loading trusted peer cert
```

```
}  
...
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This function turns on grouping of handshake messages where possible.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **ctx** Pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_group_messages`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages`
- `wolfSSL_set_group_messages`
- `wolfSSL_clear_group_messages`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned if the input context is null.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL.

Enables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL_CTX context.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;  
...  
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages(ctx);  
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {  
    // failed to set handshake message grouping  
}
```

This function turns on handshake message grouping for all SSL objects created from the specified context.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_2_client_method());  
wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages(ctx);
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_group_messages(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function turns on grouping of handshake messages where possible.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages`
- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_clear_group_messages`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned if the input context is null.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.

Enables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL object.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_group_messages(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set handshake message grouping
}
```

This function turns on handshake message grouping for the specified SSL object.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
wolfSSL_set_group_messages(ssl);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int version
)
```

This function sets the minimum downgrade version allowed. Applicable only when the connection allows downgrade using (`wolfSSLv23_client_method` or `wolfSSLv23_server_method`).

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **version** an integer representation of the version to be set as the minimum: WOLFSSL_SSLV3 = 0, WOLFSSL_TLSV1 = 1, WOLFSSL_TLSV1_1 = 2 or WOLFSSL_TLSV1_2 = 3.

See: SetMinVersionHelper

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function returned without error and the minimum version is set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX structure was NULL or if the minimum version is not supported.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
int version; // macrop representation
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion(ssl->ctx, version) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failed to set min version
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_SetVersion(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int version
)
```

This function sets the SSL/TLS protocol version for the specified SSL session (WOLFSSL object) using the version as specified by version. This will override the protocol setting for the SSL session (ssl) - originally defined and set by the SSL context (`wolfSSL_CTX_new()`) method type.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **version** SSL/TLS protocol version. Possible values include WOLFSSL_SSLV3, WOLFSSL_TLSV1, WOLFSSL_TLSV1_1, WOLFSSL_TLSV1_2.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned if the input SSL object is NULL or an incorrect protocol version is given for version.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...

ret = wolfSSL_SetVersion(ssl, WOLFSSL_TLSV1);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set SSL session protocol version
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_UseALPN(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char * protocol_name_list,
    unsigned int protocol_name_listSz,
    unsigned char options
)

```

Setup ALPN use for a wolfSSL session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** The wolfSSL session to use.
- **protocol_name_list** List of protocol names to use. Comma delimited string is required.
- **protocol_name_listSz** Size of the list of protocol names.
- **options** WOLFSSL_ALPN_CONTINUE_ON_MISMATCH or WOLFSSL_ALPN_FAILED_ON_MISMATCH.

See: TLSX_UseALPN

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS: upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if ssl or protocol_name_list is null or protocol_name_listSz is too large or options contain something not supported.
- MEMORY_ERROR Error allocating memory for protocol list.
- SSL_FAILURE upon failure.

Example

```

wolfSSL_Init();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);

char alpn_list[] = {};

if (wolfSSL_UseALPN(ssl, alpn_list, sizeof(alpn_list),
    WOLFSSL_ALPN_FAILED_ON_MISMATCH) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS)
{
    // Error setting session ticket
}

```



```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UseSessionTicket(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This function sets wolfSSL context to use a session ticket.

Parameters:

- **ctx** The WOLFSSL_CTX structure to use.

See: TLSX_UseSessionTicket

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS Function executed successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if ctx is null.
- MEMORY_E Error allocating memory in internal function.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();  
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method ;  
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);  
  
if(wolfSSL_CTX_UseSessionTicket(ctx) != SSL_SUCCESS)  
{  
    // Error setting session ticket  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_check_private_key(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function checks that the private key is a match with the certificate being used.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to check.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully match.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.
- <0 All error cases other than SSL_FAILURE are negative values.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;
// create and set up ssl
ret = wolfSSL_check_private_key(ssl);
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_use_certificate(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)
```

his is used to set the certificate for WOLFSSL structure to use during a handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set certificate in.
- **x509** certificate to use.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting argument.
- SSL_FAILURE If a NULL argument passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_X509* x509
int ret;
// create ssl object and x509
ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate(ssl, x509);
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_use_certificate_ASN1(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * der,
    int derSz
)
```

This is used to set the certificate for WOLFSSL structure to use during a handshake. A DER formatted buffer is expected.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set certificate in.
- **der** DER certificate to use.
- **derSz** size of the DER buffer passed in.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- **SSL_SUCCESS** On successful setting argument.
- **SSL_FAILURE** If a NULL argument passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
unsigned char* der;
int derSz;
int ret;
// create ssl object and set DER variables
ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate_ASN1(ssl, der, derSz);
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key(
    const WOLFSSL_SESSION * ses,
    unsigned char * out,
    int outSz
)
```

This is used to get the master key after completing a handshake.

Parameters:

- **ses** WOLFSSL_SESSION structure to get master secret buffer from.
- **out** buffer to hold data.
- **outSz** size of out buffer passed in. (if 0 function will return max buffer size needed)

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully getting data returns a value greater than 0
- 0 If no random data buffer or an error state returns 0
- max If outSz passed in is 0 then the maximum buffer size needed is returned

Example

```
WOLFSSL_SESSION ssl;
unsigned char* buffer;
size_t bufferSz;
size_t ret;
// complete handshake and get session structure
bufferSz = wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_secret(ses, NULL, 0);
buffer = malloc(bufferSz);
ret = wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_secret(ses, buffer, bufferSz);
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key_length(
    const WOLFSSL_SESSION * ses
)
```

This is used to get the master secret key length.

Parameters:

- **ses** WOLFSSL_SESSION structure to get master secret buffer from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return: size Returns master secret key size.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_SESSION ssl;
unsigned char* buffer;
size_t bufferSz;
size_t ret;
// complete handshake and get session structure
bufferSz = wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_secret_length(ses);
buffer = malloc(bufferSz);
// check ret value
```

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_store(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * str  
)
```

This is a setter function for the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure in ctx.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX structure for setting cert store pointer.
- **str** pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE to set in ctx.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX ctx;  
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* st;  
// setup ctx and st  
st = wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_store(ctx, st);  
//use st
```

```
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_store(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This is a getter function for the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure in ctx.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX structure for getting cert store pointer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_store](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* On successfully getting the pointer.
- NULL Returned if NULL arguments are passed in.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX ctx;
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* st;
// setup ctx
st = wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_store(ctx);
//use st

```

```

size_t wolfSSL_get_server_random(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char * out,
    size_t outlen
)

```

This is used to get the random data sent by the server during the handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to get clients random data buffer from.
- **out** buffer to hold random data.
- **outSz** size of out buffer passed in. (if 0 function will return max buffer size needed)

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- - 0 On successfully getting data returns a value greater than 0
- 0 If no random data buffer or an error state returns 0
- max If outSz passed in is 0 then the maximum buffer size needed is returned

Example

```

WOLFSSL ssl;
unsigned char* buffer;
size_t bufferSz;
size_t ret;
bufferSz = wolfSSL_get_server_random(ssl, NULL, 0);
buffer = malloc(bufferSz);
ret = wolfSSL_get_server_random(ssl, buffer, bufferSz);
// check ret value

```

```

size_t wolfSSL_get_client_random(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char * out,
    size_t outSz
)

```

)

This is used to get the random data sent by the client during the handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to get clients random data buffer from.
- **out** buffer to hold random data.
- **outSz** size of out buffer passed in. (if 0 function will return max buffer size needed)

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully getting data returns a value greater than 0
- 0 If no random data buffer or an error state returns 0
- max If outSz passed in is 0 then the maximum buffer size needed is returned

Example

```
WOLFSSL ssl;
unsigned char* buffer;
size_t bufferSz;
size_t ret;
bufferSz = wolfSSL_get_client_random(ssl, NULL, 0);
buffer = malloc(bufferSz);
ret = wolfSSL_get_client_random(ssl, buffer, bufferSz);
// check ret value
```

```
wc_pem_password_cb * wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This is a getter function for the password callback set in ctx.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to get call back from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return:

- func On success returns the callback function.
- NULL If ctx is NULL then NULL is returned.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
wc_pem_password_cb cb;  
// setup ctx  
cb = wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb(ctx);  
//use cb
```

```
void * wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb_userdata(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This is a getter function for the password callback user data set in ctx.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to get user data from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return:

- pointer On success returns the user data pointer.
- NULL If ctx is NULL then NULL is returned.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
void* data;  
// setup ctx  
data = wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb(ctx);  
//use data
```

```
long wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    long opt  
)
```


This function resets option bits of WOLFSSL_CTX object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return: option new option bits

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options(ctx, SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1);
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_msg_callback(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    SSL_Msg_Cb cb
)
```

This function sets a callback in the ssl. The callback is to observe handshake messages. NULL value of cb resets the callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set callback argument.

See: [wolfSSL_set_msg_callback_arg](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On success.
- SSL_FAILURE If an NULL ssl passed in.

Example

```
static cb(int write_p, int version, int content_type,
const void *buf, size_t len, WOLFSSL *ssl, void *arg)
...
WOLFSSL* ssl;
ret = wolfSSL_set_msg_callback(ssl, cb);
// check ret
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_msg_callback_arg(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * arg
)
```

This function sets associated callback context value in the ssl. The value is handed over to the callback argument.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set callback argument.

See: [wolfSSL_set_msg_callback](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

```
static cb(int write_p, int version, int content_type,
const void *buf, size_t len, WOLFSSL *ssl, void *arg)
...
WOLFSSL* ssl;
ret = wolfSSL_set_msg_callback(ssl, cb);
// check ret
wolfSSL_set_msg_callback(ssl, arg);
```

```
int wolfSSL_send_hrr_cookie(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * secret,
    unsigned int secretSz
)
```

This function is called on the server side to indicate that a HelloRetryRequest message must contain a Cookie and, in case of using protocol DTLS v1.3, that the handshake will always include a cookie exchange. Please note that when using protocol DTLS v1.3, the cookie exchange is enabled by default. The Cookie holds a hash of the current transcript so that another server process can handle the ClientHello in reply. The secret is used when generating the integrity check on the Cookie data.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **secret** a pointer to a buffer holding the secret. Passing NULL indicates to generate a new random secret.
- **secretSz** Size of the secret in bytes. Passing 0 indicates to use the default size: WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE (or WC_SHA_DIGEST_SIZE when SHA-256 not available).

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_disable_hrr_cookie](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a client.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.
- MEMORY_ERROR if allocating dynamic memory for storing secret failed.
- Another -ve value on internal error.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char secret[32];
...
ret = wolfSSL__send_hrr_cookie(ssl, secret, sizeof(secret));
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set use of Cookie and secret
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_disable_hrr_cookie(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the server side to indicate that a HelloRetryRequest message must NOT contain a Cookie and that, if using protocol DTLS v1.3, a cookie exchange will not be included in the handshake. Please note that not doing a cookie exchange when using protocol DTLS v1.3 can make the server susceptible to DoS/Amplification attacks.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_send_hrr_cookie`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3
- SIDE_ERROR if invoked on client

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_no_ticket_TLSv13(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function is called on the server to stop it from sending a resumption session ticket once the handshake is complete.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_no_ticket_TLSv13`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a client.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_no_ticket_TLSv13(ctx);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set no ticket
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_no_ticket_TLSv13(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the server to stop it from sending a resumption session ticket once the handshake is complete.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_no_ticket_TLSv13`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a client.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_no_ticket_TLSv13(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set no ticket
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_no_dhe_psk(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 wolfSSL context to disallow Diffie-Hellman (DH) style key exchanges when handshakes are using pre-shared keys for authentication.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_no_dhe_psk](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_no_dhe_psk(ctx);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set no DHE for PSK handshakes
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_no_dhe_psk(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client or server wolfSSL to disallow Diffie-Hellman (DH) style key exchanges when handshakes are using pre-shared keys for authentication.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_no_dhe_psk](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_no_dhe_psk(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set no DHE for PSK handshakes
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 / DTLS v1.3 context to require that an external Pre-Shared Key is negotiated for the handshake to succeed. When set, a handshake that completes without negotiating an external PSK is aborted with `PSK_MISSING_ERROR` instead of falling back to a certificate handshake, so the PSK acts as an additional security factor. The requirement keys off the external-PSK callback (it has no effect unless one is registered) and session-ticket resumption is exempt. To preserve forward secrecy a mandatory external PSK must also use an (EC)DHE key exchange; a pure `psk_ke` handshake is rejected with `PSK_KEY_ERROR`. This applies to TLS 1.3 and DTLS 1.3 only; in (D)TLS 1.2 the use of a PSK is determined by the negotiated cipher suite, so a mandatory PSK is instead configured by restricting the cipher suite list to (preferably (EC)DHE-)PSK suites.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_require_psk`

Return:

- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` if `ctx` is `NULL` or not at least TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Note: In builds compiled without external-PSK and without session-ticket support (`NO_PSK` defined and `HAVE_SESSION_TICKET` undefined) the requirement cannot be enforced; the function still returns 0 but has no effect.

Warning: Because the requirement can only be enforced for (D)TLS 1.3, this function also disables version downgrade on the context so it cannot silently fall back to (D)TLS 1.2 and complete a handshake without a PSK. A peer that does not support (D)TLS 1.3 will therefore fail to connect.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk(ctx);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to make a PSK mandatory
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_require_psk(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 / DTLS v1.3 wolfSSL object to require that an external Pre-Shared Key is negotiated for the handshake to succeed. See [wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk\(\)](#) for the full behaviour.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not at least TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_require_psk(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to make a PSK mandatory
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_allow_post_handshake_auth(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client wolfSSL context to allow a client certificate to be sent post handshake upon request from server. This is useful when connecting to a web server that has some pages that require client authentication and others that don't.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth](#)
- [wolfSSL_request_certificate](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a server.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth(ctx);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to allow post handshake authentication
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client wolfSSL to allow a client certificate to be sent post handshake upon request from server. A Post-Handshake Client Authentication extension is sent in the ClientHello. This is useful when connecting to a web server that has some pages that require client authentication and others that don't.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_allow_post_handshake_auth`
- `wolfSSL_request_certificate`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a server.
- BAD_STATE_E if called after the handshake has started.
- 0 if successful.

This function must be called before `wolfSSL_connect()` on the WOLFSSL object.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to allow post handshake authentication
}
```



```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * list
)
```

This function sets the list of signature algorithms to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is a null-terminated text string and a colon-delimited list, where each element is of the form "+" (for example "RSA-PSS+SHA256:ECDSA+SHA384"). The Edwards-curve algorithms "ED25519" and "ED448" are written without a digest suffix, since the hash is implied by the algorithm. The previous list stored in the context is replaced.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **list** a colon-delimited list of "+" elements (or "ED25519" / "ED448" without a digest).

See:

- `wolfSSL_set1_sigalgs_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE if a pointer parameter is NULL, allocation of the suites structure fails, or any token in the list is not recognized or not supported by the current build.

Recognized public-key tokens and digest tokens, together with the build options that must be enabled for each token to be accepted, are listed in the tables below.

Public-key tokens:

Token	Required build option
RSA	!NO_RSA
RSA-PSS / PSS	!NO_RSA and WC_RSA_PSS
ECDSA	HAVE_ECC
ED25519	HAVE_ED25519 (no digest suffix)
ED448	HAVE_ED448 (no digest suffix)
DSA	!NO_DSA
SM2	WOLFSSL_SM2 and WOLFSSL_SM3 (digest is SM3)

Digest tokens:

Token	Required build option
SHA256	!NO_SHA256

Token	Required build option
SHA384	WOLFSSL_SHA384
SHA512	WOLFSSL_SHA512
SHA224	WOLFSSL_SHA224
SM3	WOLFSSL_SM3
SHA1	!NO_SHA, plus !NO_OLD_TLS or WOLFSSL_ALLOW_TLS_SHA1

Notes for TLS 1.3: per RFC 8446, RSA PKCS#1 v1.5, DSA, SHA-1, and SHA-224 cannot be used as handshake signatures and will be filtered out at negotiation time even if listed. Specifying "RSA-PSS+SHAxxx" causes both the `rsa_pss_rsaeshaxxx` and `rsa_pss_pssshaxxx` schemes to be added. Brainpool ECDSA signature schemes (RFC 8734) cannot be selected through this string interface; they are negotiated automatically when `HAVE_ECC_BRAINPOOL` is enabled.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
const char* list = "RSA-PSS+SHA256:ECDSA+SHA384:ED25519";
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list(ctx, list);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set signature algorithm list
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_set1_sigalgs_list(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * list
)
```

This function sets the list of signature algorithms to allow on a wolfSSL session in order of preference. The list format and the set of recognized public-key and digest tokens are identical to those documented for `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list()`; refer to that function for the full token tables and TLS 1.3 caveats. The previous list stored in the session is replaced.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **list** a colon-delimited list of "+" elements (or "ED25519" / "ED448" without a digest).

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list`
- `wolfSSL_set1_groups_list`

Return:

- `WOLFSSL_SUCCESS` if successful.
- `WOLFSSL_FAILURE` if a pointer parameter is NULL, allocation of the suites structure fails, or any token in the list is not recognized or not supported by the current build.

Example

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
const char* list = "RSA-PSS+SHA256:ECDSA+SHA384:ED25519";
...
ret = wolfSSL_set1_sigalgs_list(ssl, list);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set signature algorithm list
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * list
)

```

This function sets the list of key-exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is a null-terminated, colon-delimited text string of group names, for example "P-384:P-256:X25519". Call this function to set the key-exchange parameters used with TLS v1.3 connections (the function is compiled in only when HAVE_ECC, WOLFSSL_TLS13, and HAVE_SUPPORTED_CURVES are defined).

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **list** a string that is a colon-delimited list of key-exchange group names.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_UseKeyShare`
- `wolfSSL_preferred_group`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_FAILURE if pointer parameters are NULL, there are more than WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT groups, a group name is not recognized or not using TLS v1.3.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Recognized group names and the build options each one requires are listed below. Names are matched case-sensitively against the table.

NIST / SEC curves (require HAVE_ECC):

Name	Curve / Group
P-160	secp160r1
P-160-2	secp160r2
P-192	secp192r1 (prime192v1)
P-224	secp224r1
P-256	secp256r1 (prime256v1) — also accepted as "prime256v1" / "secp256r1"
P-384	secp384r1 — also accepted as "secp384r1"
P-521	secp521r1 — also accepted as "secp521r1"
K-160	secp160k1
K-192	secp192k1
K-224	secp224k1
K-256	secp256k1

Brainpool curves (require HAVE_ECC plus WOLFSSL_CUSTOM_CURVES and HAVE_ECC_BRAINPOOL — typically enabled by `-enable-eccustcurves=all`):

Name	Curve
B-256	brainpoolP256r1
B-384	brainpoolP384r1
B-512	brainpoolP512r1

Edwards / Montgomery curves:

Name	Required build option
X25519	HAVE_CURVE25519
X448	HAVE_CURVE448

SM2 (requires WOLFSSL_SM2):

Name	Group
SM2	sm2p256v1
sm2p256v1	sm2p256v1 (alias)

ML-KEM (post-quantum) groups (require WOLFSSL_HAVE_MLKEM and !WOLFSSL_NO_ML_KEM):

Name
ML_KEM_512
ML_KEM_768
ML_KEM_1024

ML-KEM hybrid groups additionally require HAVE_ECC together with either WOLFSSL_WC_MLKEM or HAVE_LIBOQS, and WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS (or WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS for the “extra” set):

Name	Hybrid flag set
SecP256r1MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
SecP384r1MLKEM1024	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
X25519MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
SecP256r1MLKEM512	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
SecP384r1MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
SecP521r1MLKEM1024	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
X25519MLKEM512	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
X448MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS

Legacy Kyber groups (require WOLFSSL_MLKEM_KYBER; hybrids additionally require HAVE_ECC together with WOLFSSL_WC_MLKEM or HAVE_LIBOQS):

Name
KYBER_LEVEL1
KYBER_LEVEL3
KYBER_LEVEL5
P256_KYBER_LEVEL1
P256_KYBER_LEVEL3
P384_KYBER_LEVEL3
P521_KYBER_LEVEL5
X25519_KYBER_LEVEL1
X25519_KYBER_LEVEL3
X448_KYBER_LEVEL3

In addition to the names above, when HAVE_FIPS and HAVE_SELFTEST are not defined, any curve name registered with wolfCrypt (looked up via `wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name()`, e.g. “brainpoolP256r1”) is also accepted.

The order of the names in the list is preserved and used as the local preference order for KeyShare selection in TLS 1.3.

Example

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
const char* list = "P-384:P-256";
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list(ctx, list);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_set1_groups_list(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * list
)

```

This function sets the list of key-exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL session in order of preference. The list format and the set of recognized group names are identical to those documented for `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list()`; refer to that function for the full token tables and required build options.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **list** a string that is a colon separated list of key exchange groups.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_UseKeyShare`
- `wolfSSL_preferred_group`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_FAILURE if pointer parameters are NULL, there are more than WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT groups, a group name is not recognized or not using TLS v1.3.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
const char* list = "P-384:P-256";
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list(ssl, list);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}

```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int * groups,
    int count
)
```

This function sets the list of key-exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is an array of named-group identifiers (see the table below) and count is the number of identifiers in the array. Use this function to set the key-exchange parameters used by TLS v1.3 connections; the order of the array becomes the local KeyShare preference order.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **groups** a list of key-exchange groups by identifier.
- **count** the number of identifiers in groups (must not exceed WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT).

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_UseKeyShare`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_preferred_group`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if a pointer parameter is NULL, count exceeds WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT, or the underlying method is not a TLS method.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Recognized identifiers and the build options each one requires are listed below. The identifiers are defined in the anonymous enum in `<wolfssl/ssl.h>`.

NIST / SEC curves (require HAVE_ECC):

Identifier	Curve / Group
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP160K1	secp160k1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP160R1	secp160r1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP160R2	secp160r2
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP192K1	secp192k1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP192R1	secp192r1 (prime192v1)
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP224K1	secp224k1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP224R1	secp224r1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256K1	secp256k1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256R1	secp256r1 (prime256v1)
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP384R1	secp384r1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP521R1	secp521r1

Brainpool curves (require HAVE_ECC plus WOLFSSL_CUSTOM_CURVES and HAVE_ECC_BRAINPOOL — typically enabled by `-enable-eccustcurves=all`):

Identifier	Curve	Notes
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP256R1	brainpoolP256r1	TLS 1.2 group ID 26
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP384R1	brainpoolP384r1	TLS 1.2 group ID 27
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP512R1	brainpoolP512r1	TLS 1.2 group ID 28
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP256R1TLS13	brainpoolP256r1	RFC 8734 TLS 1.3 ID
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP384R1TLS13	brainpoolP384r1	RFC 8734 TLS 1.3 ID
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP512R1TLS13	brainpoolP512r1	RFC 8734 TLS 1.3 ID

Edwards / Montgomery curves:

Identifier	Required build option
WOLFSSL_ECC_X25519	HAVE_CURVE25519
WOLFSSL_ECC_X448	HAVE_CURVE448

SM2 (requires WOLFSSL_SM2):

Identifier	Group
WOLFSSL_ECC_SM2P256V1	sm2p256v1

Finite-field DH (RFC 7919) groups (require HAVE_FFDHE and the matching HAVE_FFDHE_NNNN macro for each size):

Identifier	Group
WOLFSSL_FFDHE_2048	ffdhe2048
WOLFSSL_FFDHE_3072	ffdhe3072
WOLFSSL_FFDHE_4096	ffdhe4096
WOLFSSL_FFDHE_6144	ffdhe6144
WOLFSSL_FFDHE_8192	ffdhe8192

ML-KEM (post-quantum) groups (require HAVE_PQC, WOLFSSL_HAVE_MLKEM and !WOLFSSL_NO_ML_KEM):

Identifier
WOLFSSL_ML_KEM_512
WOLFSSL_ML_KEM_768
WOLFSSL_ML_KEM_1024

ML-KEM hybrid groups additionally require HAVE_ECC together with either WOLFSSL_WC_MLKEM or HAVE_LIBOQS, and WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS (or WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS for the “extra” set):

Identifier	Hybrid flag set
WOLFSSL_SECP256R1MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_X25519MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_SECP384R1MLKEM1024	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_SECP256R1MLKEM512	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_SECP384R1MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_SECP521R1MLKEM1024	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_X25519MLKEM512	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_X448MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS

Legacy Kyber groups (require HAVE_PQC and WOLFSSL_MLKEM_KYBER; hybrids additionally require HAVE_ECC together with WOLFSSL_WC_MLKEM or HAVE_LIBOQS):

Identifier
WOLFSSL_KYBER_LEVEL1
WOLFSSL_KYBER_LEVEL3
WOLFSSL_KYBER_LEVEL5
WOLFSSL_P256_KYBER_LEVEL1
WOLFSSL_P256_KYBER_LEVEL3
WOLFSSL_P384_KYBER_LEVEL3
WOLFSSL_P521_KYBER_LEVEL5
WOLFSSL_X25519_KYBER_LEVEL1
WOLFSSL_X25519_KYBER_LEVEL3
WOLFSSL_X448_KYBER_LEVEL3

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
int groups[] = { WOLFSSL_ECC_X25519, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256R1 };
int count = sizeof(groups) / sizeof(groups[0]);
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups(ctx, groups, count);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
```

```

    // failed to set group list
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_set_groups(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int * groups,
    int count
)

```

This function sets the list of key-exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL session in order of preference. The array format and the set of recognized identifiers are identical to those documented for `wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups()`; refer to that function for the full identifier table and required build options.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **groups** a list of key-exchange groups by identifier.
- **count** the number of identifiers in groups (must not exceed WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT).

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_UseKeyShare`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_preferred_group`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if a pointer parameter is NULL, count exceeds WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT, any of the identifiers are unrecognized, or the underlying method is not a TLS method.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int groups[] = { WOLFSSL_ECC_X25519, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256R1 };
int count = sizeof(groups) / sizeof(groups[0]);
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_groups(ssl, groups, count);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}

```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_max_early_data(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned int sz
)
```

This function sets the maximum amount of early data that a TLS v1.3 client or server is willing to exchange using the wolfSSL context. Call this function to limit the amount of early data to process to mitigate replay attacks. Early data is protected by keys derived from those of the connection that the session ticket was sent and therefore will be the same every time a session ticket is used in resumption. The value is included in the session ticket for resumption. A server value of zero indicates no early data is to be sent by client using session tickets. A client value of zero indicates that the client will not send any early data. The default value is zero: per RFC 8446 Appendix E.5, TLS implementations “MUST NOT enable 0-RTT (either sending or accepting) unless specifically requested by the application.” Servers must call this function (or the per-SSL equivalent) with a non-zero value to opt in. It is recommended that the number of early data bytes be kept as low as practically possible in the application.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **sz** the amount of early data to accept in bytes.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_max_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_write_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_read_early_data`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_max_early_data(ctx, 128);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_max_early_data(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned int sz
)
```

This function sets the maximum amount of early data that a TLS v1.3 client or server is willing to exchange. Call this function to limit the amount of early data to process to mitigate replay attacks. Early data is protected by keys derived from those of the connection that the session ticket was sent

and therefore will be the same every time a session ticket is used in resumption. The value is included in the session ticket for resumption. A server value of zero indicates no early data is to be sent by client using session tickets. A client value of zero indicates that the client will not send any early data. It is recommended that the number of early data bytes be kept as low as practically possible in the application.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **sz** the amount of early data to accept from client in bytes.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_max_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_write_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_read_early_data`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_max_early_data(ssl, 128);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    wc_psk_client_tls13_callback cb
)
```

This function sets the Pre-Shared Key (PSK) client side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the `client_psk_tls13_cb` member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** a Pre-Shared Key (PSK) callback for a TLS 1.3 client.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
...  
wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback(ctx, my_psk_client_tls13_cb);
```

```
void wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    wc_psk_client_tls13_callback cb  
)
```

This function sets the Pre-Shared Key (PSK) client side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the `client_psk_tls13_cb` member of the options field in WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** a Pre-Shared Key (PSK) callback for a TLS 1.3 client.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
...  
wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback(ssl, my_psk_client_tls13_cb);
```

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    wc_psk_server_tls13_callback cb  
)
```

This function sets the Pre-Shared Key (PSK) server side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the `server_psk_tls13_cb` member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** a Pre-Shared Key (PSK) callback for a TLS 1.3 server.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
...  
wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback(ctx, my_psk_client_tls13_cb);
```

```
void wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    wc_psk_server_tls13_callback cb  
)
```

This function sets the Pre-Shared Key (PSK) server side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the `server_psk_tls13_cb` member of the options field in WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** a Pre-Shared Key (PSK) callback for a TLS 1.3 server.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
...  
wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback(ssl, my_psk_server_tls13_cb);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_extern_psk(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    int state  
)
```

Enable or disable TLS 1.3 certificate authentication with external PSK (RFC8773bis) on a context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **state** 0 to disable, non-zero to enable.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_cert_with_extern_psk`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE when ctx is NULL.

When enabled, wolfSSL advertises and accepts the `tls_cert_with_extern_psk` extension for TLS 1.3 handshakes using external PSKs. Any non-zero state value enables the feature and zero disables it.

Availability:

- Built with `--enable-tls13 --enable-psk --enable-cert-with-extern-psk`
- Or with WOLFSSL_TLS13 and WOLFSSL_CERT_WITH_EXTERN_PSK defined

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_3_client_method());
if (wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_extern_psk(ctx, 1) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    /* handle error */
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_cert_with_extern_psk(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int state
)
```

Enable or disable TLS 1.3 certificate authentication with external PSK (RFC8773bis) on a connection.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **state** 0 to disable, non-zero to enable.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_extern_psk`
- `wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE when ssl is NULL.

This call applies to a single WOLFSSL object. Any non-zero state value enables the feature and zero disables it.

Availability:

- Built with `--enable-tls13 --enable-psk --enable-cert-with-extern-psk`
- Or with WOLFSSL_TLS13 and WOLFSSL_CERT_WITH_EXTERN_PSK defined

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (wolfSSL_set_cert_with_extern_psk(ssl, 1) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    /* handle error */
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_UseKeyShare(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    word16 group
)
```

This function creates a key share entry from the group including generating a key pair. The KeyShare extension contains all the generated public keys for key exchange. If this function is called, then only the groups specified will be included. Call this function when a preferred group has been previously established for the server.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **group** a key exchange group identifier.

See:

- `wolfSSL_preferred_group`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_NoKeyShares`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.
- MEMORY_E when dynamic memory allocation fails.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example


```

int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_UseKeyShare(ssl, WOLFSSL_ECC_X25519);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set key share
}

```

```

int wolfSSL_NoKeyShares(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function is called to ensure no key shares are sent in the ClientHello. This will force the server to respond with a HelloRetryRequest if a key exchange is required in the handshake. Call this function when the expected key exchange group is not known and to avoid the generation of keys unnecessarily. Note that an extra round-trip will be required to complete the handshake when a key exchange is required.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_UseKeyShare](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a server.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_NoKeyShares(ssl);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set no key shares
}

```

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_server_method_ex(
    void * heap
)

```

This function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the TLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new WOLFSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **heap** a pointer to a buffer that the static memory allocator will use during dynamic memory allocation.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_3_server_method_ex(NULL);
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex(
    void * heap
)
```

This function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the TLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **heap** a pointer to a buffer that the static memory allocator will use during dynamic memory allocation.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex(NULL);
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_server_method(
    void
)
```

This function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the TLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method_ex`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_3_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_client_method(
    void
)
```

This function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the TLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new wolfSSL_METHOD structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSLv3_client_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_client_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_1_client_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_2_client_method](#)
- [wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex](#)
- [wolfDTLSv1_client_method](#)
- [wolfSSLv23_client_method](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)

Return:

- If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
```

```

method = wolfTLSv1_3_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

```

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_method_ex(
    void * heap
)

```

This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfTLSv1_3_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).

Parameters:

- **heap** a pointer to a buffer that the static memory allocator will use during dynamic memory allocation.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_METHOD On successful creations returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD pointer
- NULL Null if memory allocation error or failure to create method

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_3_method_ex(NULL));
// check ret value

```

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_method(
    void
)

```

This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfTLSv1_3_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_METHOD On successful creations returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD pointer
- NULL Null if memory allocation error or failure to create method

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_3_method());
// check ret value
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * buf,
    int len
)
```

In case this function is called in a client side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a server side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX object pointer
- **buf** A buffer where certificate types are stored
- **len** buf size in bytes (same as number of certificate types included) *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
char buf[] = {WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_X509};
int len = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(char);
...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type(ctx, buf, len);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if cert types set successfully

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if NULL was passed for ctx, illegal value was specified as cert type, buf size exceed MAX_CLIENT_CERT_TYPE_CNT was specified or a duplicate value is found in buf.

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * buf,
    int len
)
```

In case this function is called in a server side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a client side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX object pointer
- **buf** A buffer where certificate types are stored
- **len** buf size in bytes (same as number of certificate types included) *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
char buf[] = {WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_X509};
int len = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(char);
...

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type(ctx, buf, len);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if cert types set successfully
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if NULL was passed for ctx, illegal value was specified as cert type, buf size exceed MAX_SERVER_CERT_TYPE_CNT was specified or a duplicate value is found in buf.

```
int wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * buf,
    int len
)
```

In case this function is called in a client side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a server side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL object pointer
- **buf** A buffer where certificate types are stored
- **len** buf size in bytes (same as number of certificate types included) *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buf[] = {WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_X509};
int len = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(char);
...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type(ssl, buf, len);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if cert types set successfully
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if NULL was passed for ctx, illegal value was specified as cert type, buf size exceed MAX_CLIENT_CERT_TYPE_CNT was specified or a duplicate value is found in buf.

```
int wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * buf,
    int len
)
```

In case this function is called in a server side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a client side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX object pointer

- **buf** A buffer where certificate types are stored
- **len** buf size in bytes (same as number of certificate types included) *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buf[] = {WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_X509};
int len = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(char);
...

ret = wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type(ssl, buf, len);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if cert types set successfully
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if NULL was passed for ctx, illegal value was specified as cert type, buf size exceed MAX_SERVER_CERT_TYPE_CNT was specified or a duplicate value is found in buf.

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

Disables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL_CTX context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_clear_group_messages](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL.

This function turns off handshake message grouping for all SSL objects created from the specified context.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_2_client_method());
wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages(ctx);
```

```
int wolfSSL_clear_group_messages(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Disables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.

This function turns off handshake message grouping for the specified SSL object.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
wolfSSL_clear_group_messages(ssl);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * spki,
    unsigned int spkiSz
)
```

Pin a DER-encoded SubjectPublicKeyInfo that the peer is expected to present as a Raw Public Key (RFC 7250), establishing out-of-band trust on the WOLFSSL_CTX object. An unauthenticated RPK peer is otherwise rejected: when the peer is being authenticated (any verify mode other than WOLFSSL_VERIFY_NONE) the handshake fails closed unless the presented key matches a pin (or a verify callback accepts it). May be called more than once to pin several keys, up to WOLFSSL_MAX_RPK_PINS. The key is stored as its SHA-256 digest, so this API requires SHA-256. Pins are append-only - there is no per-entry remove, but wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk() empties the table so it can be repopulated.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX object pointer
- **spki** DER-encoded SubjectPublicKeyInfo the peer is expected to present
- **spkiSz** length of spki in bytes *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
const unsigned char* spki;
unsigned int spkiSz;
...

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk(ctx, spki, spkiSz);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx or spki is NULL, or spkiSz is 0
- BUFFER_E if the pin table is already full (WOLFSSL_MAX_RPK_PINS)
- other negative error code on a hashing failure

```
int wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * spki,
    unsigned int spkiSz
)
```

Pin a DER-encoded SubjectPublicKeyInfo that the peer is expected to present as a Raw Public Key (RFC 7250), establishing out-of-band trust on the WOLFSSL object. An unauthenticated RPK peer is otherwise rejected: when the peer is being authenticated (any verify mode other than WOLFSSL_VERIFY_NONE) the handshake fails closed unless the presented key matches a pin (or a verify callback accepts it). May be called more than once to pin several keys, up to WOLFSSL_MAX_RPK_PINS. The key is stored as its SHA-256 digest, so this API requires SHA-256. Pins are append-only - there is no per-entry remove, but `wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk()` empties the table so it can be repopulated.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL object pointer
- **spki** DER-encoded SubjectPublicKeyInfo the peer is expected to present
- **spkiSz** length of spki in bytes *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
const unsigned char* spki;
```

```
unsigned int spkiSz;
```

```
...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk(ssl, spki, spkiSz);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk](#)
- [wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl or spki is NULL, or spkiSz is 0
- BUFFER_E if the pin table is already full (WOLFSSL_MAX_RPK_PINS)
- other negative error code on a hashing failure

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

Remove all pinned expected peer Raw Public Keys (RFC 7250) from the WOLFSSL_CTX object, emptying the table so it can be repopulated - for example across a peer key rotation, since the pinning APIs are otherwise append-only. Like other WOLFSSL_CTX setters this is not locked, so reconfigure the pins on a shared CTX while no handshakes are in flight (a WOLFSSL created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#) copies the pin table by value at creation time).

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX object pointer *Example*

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
```

```
...
```

```
wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk(ctx);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk](#)
- [wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL

```
int wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Remove all pinned expected peer Raw Public Keys (RFC 7250) from the WOLFSSL object, emptying the table so it can be repopulated - for example across a peer key rotation, since the pinning APIs are otherwise append-only.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL object pointer *Example*

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
```

```
wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk(ssl);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL

```
int wolfSSL_get_scr_check_enabled(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Gets the state of the secure renegotiation (SCR) check requirement.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL structure, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_set_scr_check_enabled](#)

Return:

- 1 if the SCR check is enabled.
- 0 if the SCR check is disabled.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.

This function returns whether the client requires the server to acknowledge the secure renegotiation extension and enable secure renegotiation when sending it from the client. When enabled, the client will generate a fatal handshake_failure alert if the server does not acknowledge the extension in the ServerHello message, as required by RFC 9325.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int enabled;

ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
enabled = wolfSSL_get_scr_check_enabled(ssl);
if (enabled) {
    // SCR check is enabled
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_scr_check_enabled(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    byte enabled
)
```

Sets the state of the secure renegotiation (SCR) check requirement.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL structure, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **enabled** Non-zero to enable the SCR check, zero to disable it.

See: `wolfSSL_get_scr_check_enabled`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.

This function enables or disables the requirement for the server to acknowledge the secure renegotiation extension and enable secure renegotiation when sending it from the client. When enabled, the client will generate a fatal handshake_failure alert if the server does not acknowledge the extension in the ServerHello message, as required by RFC 9325.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;

ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
ret = wolfSSL_set_scr_check_enabled(ssl, 1);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // Error setting SCR check
}

void * wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the IOCB_CookieCtx member of the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ssl** SSL object

See:

- `wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetGenCookie`
- `wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx`

Return:

- pointer The function returns a void pointer value stored in the IOCB_CookieCtx.
- NULL if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL
- Cookie context pointer

Gets cookie context for DTLS.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
void* cookie;
...
cookie = wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx(ssl);
if(cookie != NULL){
    // You have the cookie
}
```

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
void* ctx = wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx(ssl);
```

```
int wolfSSL_SetIO_ISOTP(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    isotp_wolfssl_ctx * ctx,
    can_recv_fn recv_fn,
    can_send_fn send_fn,
    can_delay_fn delay_fn,
    word32 receive_delay,
    char * receive_buffer,
    int receive_buffer_size,
    void * arg
)
```

This function sets up the ISO-TP context if wolfSSL, for use when wolfSSL is compiled with WOLFSSL_ISOTP.

Parameters:

- **ssl** the wolfSSL context
- **ctx** a user created ISOTP context which this function initializes
- **recv_fn** a user CAN bus receive callback
- **send_fn** a user CAN bus send callback
- **delay_fn** a user microsecond granularity delay function
- **receive_delay** a set amount of microseconds to delay each CAN bus packet
- **receive_buffer** a user supplied buffer to receive data, recommended that is allocated to ISOTP_DEFAULT_BUFFER_SIZE bytes
- **receive_buffer_size** - The size of receive_buffer
- **arg** an arbitrary pointer sent to recv_fn and send_fn

Return: 0 on success, WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_GENERAL on failure

Example

```
struct can_info can_con_info;
isotp_wolfssl_ctx isotp_ctx;
char *receive_buffer = malloc(ISOTP_DEFAULT_BUFFER_SIZE);
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
wolfSSL_SetIO_ISOTP(ssl, &isotp_ctx, can_receive, can_send, can_delay, 0,
    receive_buffer, ISOTP_DEFAULT_BUFFER_SIZE, &can_con_info);
```

```
void wolfSSL_SSLSDisableRead(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function disables reading from the IO layer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** the wolfSSL context

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv](#)
- [wolfSSL_SSLSSetIORecv](#)
- [wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
wolfSSL_SSLSDisableRead(ssl);
```



```
void wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function enables reading from the IO layer. Reading is enabled by default and should be used to undo `wolfSSL_SSLSDisableRead()`;

Parameters:

- **ssl** the wolfSSL context

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_SSLSSetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead`

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);  
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
wolfSSL_SSLSDisableRead(ssl);  
...  
wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead(ssl);
```

A.7 wolfSSL Error Handling and Reporting

A.6.2.128 function wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead

A.7.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_Debugging_ON (void)If logging has been enabled at build time this function turns on logging at runtime. To enable logging at build time use <code>-enable-debug</code> or define <code>DEBUG_WOLFSSL</code> .
void	wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF (void)This function turns off runtime logging messages. If they're already off, no action is taken.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_get_error (WOLFSSL * ssl, int ret) This function returns a unique error code describing why the previous API function call (wolfSSL_connect, wolfSSL_accept, wolfSSL_read, wolfSSL_write, etc.) resulted in an error return code (SSL_FAILURE). The return value of the previous function is passed to wolfSSL_get_error through ret. After wolfSSL_get_error is called and returns the unique error code, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string() may be called to get a human-readable error string. See wolfSSL_ERR_error_string() for more information.
void	wolfSSL_load_error_strings (void) This function is for OpenSSL compatibility (SSL_load_error_string) only and takes no action.
char *	** wolfSSL_ERR_error_string and data is the storage buffer which the error string will be placed in. The maximum length of data is 80 characters by default, as defined by MAX_ERROR_SZ in wolfssl/wolfcrypt/error.h.
void	** wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n into a more human-readable error string. The human-readable string is placed in buf.
void	** wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp and fp is the file which the error string will be placed in.
void	wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_cb (int)(const char str, size_t len, void u) cb, void u) This function uses the provided callback to handle error reporting. The callback function is executed for each error line. The string, length, and userdata are passed into the callback parameters.
int	** wolfSSL_want_read and getting SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ in return. If the underlying error state is SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ, this function will return 1, otherwise, 0.
int	** wolfSSL_want_write and getting SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE in return. If the underlying error state is SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE, this function will return 1, otherwise, 0.
unsigned long	wolfSSL_ERR_peek_last_error (void) This function returns the absolute value of the last error from WOLFSSL_ERROR encountered.

A.7.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wolfSSL_Debugging_ON(
    void
```

)

If logging has been enabled at build time this function turns on logging at runtime. To enable logging at build time use `-enable-debug` or define `DEBUG_WOLFSSL`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- [wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success.
- `NOT_COMPILED_IN` is the error that will be returned if logging isn't enabled for this build.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Debugging_ON();
```

```
void wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF(  
    void  
)
```

This function turns off runtime logging messages. If they're already off, no action is taken.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- [wolfSSL_Debugging_ON](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF();
```

```
int wolfSSL_get_error(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int ret  
)
```

This function returns a unique error code describing why the previous API function call (wolfSSL_connect, wolfSSL_accept, wolfSSL_read, wolfSSL_write, etc.) resulted in an error return code (SSL_FAILURE). The return value of the previous function is passed to wolfSSL_get_error through ret. After wolfSSL_get_error is called and returns the unique error code, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string() may be called to get a human-readable error string. See wolfSSL_ERR_error_string() for more information.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL object, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **ret** return value of the previous function that resulted in an error return code.

See:

- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp](#)
- [wolfSSL_load_error_strings](#)

Return:

- On successful completion, this function will return the unique error code describing why the previous API function failed.
- SSL_ERROR_NONE will be returned if ret > 0. For ret <= 0, there are some cases when this value can also be returned when a previous API appeared to return an error code but no error actually occurred. An example is calling [wolfSSL_read\(\)](#) is called afterwards, SSL_ERROR_NONE will be returned.

Example

```
int err = 0;  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
char buffer[80];  
...  
err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, 0);  
wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer);  
printf("err = %d, %s\n", err, buffer);
```

```
void wolfSSL_load_error_strings(  
    void  
)
```

This function is for OpenSSL compatibility (SSL_load_error_string) only and takes no action.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_error](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp](#)
- [wolfSSL_load_error_strings](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
wolfSSL_load_error_strings();
```

```
char * wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(  
    unsigned long errNumber,  
    char * data  
)
```

This function converts an error code returned by [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#) and data is the storage buffer which the error string will be placed in. The maximum length of data is 80 characters by default, as defined by MAX_ERROR_SZ is wolfssl/wolfcrypt/error.h.

Parameters:

- **errNumber** error code returned by [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#).
- **data** output buffer containing human-readable error string matching errNumber.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_error](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp](#)
- [wolfSSL_load_error_strings](#)

Return:

- success On successful completion, this function returns the same string as is returned in data.
- failure Upon failure, this function returns a string with the appropriate failure reason, msg.

Example

```
int err = 0;  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
char buffer[80];  
...  
err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, 0);
```

```
wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer);  
printf("err = %d, %s\n", err, buffer);
```

```
void wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n(  
    unsigned long e,  
    char * buf,  
    unsigned long len  
)
```

This function is a version of `wolfSSL_ERR_error_string()` into a more human-readable error string. The human-readable string is placed in buf.

Parameters:

- **e** error code returned by `wolfSSL_get_error()`.
- **buff** output buffer containing human-readable error string matching e.
- **len** maximum length in characters which may be written to buf.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_ERR_error_string`
- `wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp`
- `wolfSSL_load_error_strings`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int err = 0;  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
char buffer[80];  
...  
err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, 0);  
wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n(err, buffer, 80);  
printf("err = %d, %s\n", err, buffer);
```

```
void wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp(  
    XFILE fp,  
    int err  
)
```

This function converts an error code returned by `wolfSSL_get_error()` and fp is the file which the error string will be placed in.

Parameters:

- **fp** output file for human-readable error string to be written to.
- **err** error code returned by `wolfSSL_get_error()`.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_error](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n](#)
- [wolfSSL_load_error_strings](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
FILE* fp = ...
...
err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, 0);
wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp(fp, err);
```

```
void wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_cb(
    int (*)(const char *str, size_t len, void *u) cb,
    void * u
)
```

This function uses the provided callback to handle error reporting. The callback function is executed for each error line. The string, length, and userdata are passed into the callback parameters.

Parameters:

- **cb** the callback function.
- **u** userdata to pass into the callback function.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_error](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n](#)
- [wolfSSL_load_error_strings](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int error_cb(const char *str, size_t len, void *u)
{ fprintf((FILE*)u, "%-*.s\n", (int)len, (int)len, str); return 0; }
...
FILE* fp = ...
wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_cb(error_cb, fp);
```

```
int wolfSSL_want_read(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is similar to calling `wolfSSL_get_error()` and getting `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` in return. If the underlying error state is `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ`, this function will return 1, otherwise, 0.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_want_write`
- `wolfSSL_get_error`

Return:

- 1 `wolfSSL_get_error()` would return `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ`, the underlying I/O has data available for reading.
- 0 There is no `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` error state.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...

ret = wolfSSL_want_read(ssl);
if (ret == 1) {
    // underlying I/O has data available for reading (SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ)
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_want_write(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is similar to calling `wolfSSL_get_error()` and getting `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` in return. If the underlying error state is `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`, this function will return 1, otherwise, 0.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_want_read`
- `wolfSSL_get_error`

Return:

- 1 `wolfSSL_get_error()` would return `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`, the underlying I/O needs data to be written in order for progress to be made in the underlying SSL connection.
- 0 There is no `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error state.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_want_write(ssl);
if (ret == 1) {
    // underlying I/O needs data to be written (SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE)
}
```

```
unsigned long wolfSSL_ERR_peek_last_error(
    void
)
```

This function returns the absolute value of the last error from `WOLFSSL_ERROR` encountered.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: `wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp`

Return: error Returns absolute value of last error.

Example

```
unsigned long err;
...
err = wolfSSL_ERR_peek_last_error();
// inspect err value
```

A.8 wolfSSL Initialization/Shutdown

A.7.2.11 function `wolfSSL_ERR_peek_last_error`

A.8.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_shutdown will yield either SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ or SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE. The calling process must then repeat the call to wolfSSL_shutdown() when the underlying I/O is ready.
int	wolfSSL_SetServerID (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * id, int len, int newSession) This function associates the client session with the server id. If the newSession flag is on, an existing session won't be reused.
int	wolfSSL_library_init . This function is a wrapper around wolfSSL_Init() and exists for OpenSSL compatibility (SSL_library_init) when wolfSSL has been compiled with OpenSSL compatibility layer. wolfSSL_Init() is the more typically-used wolfSSL initialization function.
int	wolfSSL_get_shutdown (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This function checks the shutdown conditions in closeNotify or connReset or sentNotify members of the Options structure. The Options structure is within the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_is_init_finished (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This function checks to see if the connection is established.
int	wolfSSL_Init (void) Initializes the wolfSSL library for use. Must be called once per application and before any other call to the library.
int	wolfSSL_Cleanup (void) Un-initializes the wolfSSL library from further use. Doesn't have to be called, though it will free any resources used by the library.
int	wolfSSL_SetMinVersion (WOLFSSL * ssl, int version) This function sets the minimum downgrade version allowed. Applicable only when the connection allows downgrade using (wolfSSLv23_client_method or wolfSSLv23_server_method).
int	wolfSSL_ALPN_GetProtocol (WOLFSSL * ssl, char ** protocol_name, unsigned short * size) This function gets the protocol name set by the server.
int	wolfSSL_ALPN_GetPeerProtocol (WOLFSSL * ssl, char ** list, unsigned short * listSz) This function copies the alpn_client_list data from the SSL object to the buffer.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_MakeTlsMasterSecret (unsigned char * ms, word32 msLen, const unsigned char * pms, word32 pmsLen, const unsigned char * cr, const unsigned char * sr, int tls1_2, int hash_type) This function copies the values of cr and sr then passes through to wc_PRF (pseudo random function) and returns that value.
int	wolfSSL_preferred_group (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the key exchange group the client prefers to use in the TLS v1.3 handshake. Call this function to after a handshake is complete to determine which group the server prefers so that this information can be used in future connections to pre-generate a key pair for key exchange.
void	**wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list (WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * names) On the server, this sets a list of CA names to be sent to clients in certificate requests as a hint for which CA's are supported by the server.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list (const WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This retrieves the list previously set via wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list , or NULL if no list has been set.
void	**wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list (WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * names) Same as wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list , but specific to a session. If a CA list is set on both the context and the session, the list on the session is used.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list (const WOLFSSL * ssl) On the server, this retrieves the list previously set via wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list . If none was set, returns the list previously set via wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list . If no list at all was set, returns NULL.
void	**wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list (WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * names) This function sets a list of CA names to be sent to the peer as a hint for which CA's are supported for its authentication.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list (const WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This retrieves the list previously set via wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list , or NULL if no list has been set.
void	**wolfSSL_set0_CA_list (WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * names) Same as wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list , but specific to a session. If a CA list is set on both the context and the session, the list on the session is used.

	Name
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_get0_CA_list (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This retrieves the list previously set via wolfSSL_set0_CA_list . If none was set, returns the list previously set via wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list . If no list at all was set, returns NULL.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This returns the CA list received from the peer.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int() (WOLFSSL , void) cb, void arg) This function sets a callback that will be called whenever a certificate is about to be used, to allow the application to inspect, set or clear any certificates, for example to react to a CA list sent from the peer.
int	**wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs . This is useful to be able to dynamically load certificates and keys based on the available ciphersuites and signature algorithms.
WOLFSSL_CIPHERSUITE_INFO	wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info (byte first, byte second) This returns information about the ciphersuite directly from the raw ciphersuite bytes.
int	wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info (byte first, byte second, int * hashAlgo, int * sigAlgo) This returns information about the hash and signature algorithm directly from the raw ciphersuite bytes.

A.8.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wolfSSL_shutdown(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function shuts down an active SSL/TLS connection using the SSL session, `ssl`. This function will try to send a “close notify” alert to the peer. The calling application can choose to wait for the peer to send its “close notify” alert in response or just go ahead and shut down the underlying connection after directly calling `wolfSSL_shutdown` (to save resources). Either option is allowed by the TLS specification. If the underlying connection will be used again in the future, the complete two-directional shutdown procedure must be performed to keep synchronization intact between the peers. `wolfSSL_shutdown()` works with both blocking and non-blocking I/O. When the underlying I/O is non-blocking, `wolfSSL_shutdown()` will return an error if the underlying I/O could not satisfy the needs of `wolfSSL_shutdown()` to continue. In this case, a call to **wolfSSL_get_error()** will yield either `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`. The calling process must then repeat the call to `wolfSSL_shutdown()` when the underlying I/O is ready.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session created with **wolfSSL_new()**.

See:

- [wolfSSL_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.
- SSL_SHUTDOWN_NOT_DONE will be returned when shutdown has not finished, and the function should be called again.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR will be returned upon failure. Call [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#) for a more specific error code.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_shutdown(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to shut down SSL connection
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_SetServerID(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * id,
    int len,
    int newSession
)
```

This function associates the client session with the server id. If the newSession flag is on, an existing session won't be reused.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **id** a constant byte pointer that will be copied to the serverID member of the WOLFSSL_SESSION structure.
- **len** an int type representing the length of the session id parameter.
- **newSession** an int type representing the flag to denote whether to reuse a session or not.

See: [wolfSSL_set_session](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL struct or id parameter is NULL or if len is not greater than zero.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
const byte id[MAX_SIZE]; // or dynamically create space
int len = 0; // initialize length
int newSession = 0; // flag to allow
...
int ret = wolfSSL_SetServerID(ssl, id, len, newSession);

if (ret == WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // The Id was successfully set
}

int wolfSSL_library_init(
    void
)

```

This function is called internally in `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`. This function is a wrapper around `wolfSSL_Init()` and exists for OpenSSL compatibility (`SSL_library_init`) when wolfSSL has been compiled with OpenSSL compatibility layer. `wolfSSL_Init()` is the more typically-used wolfSSL initialization function.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSL_Init`
- `wolfSSL_Cleanup`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` If successful the call will return.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` is returned upon failure.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
ret = wolfSSL_library_init();
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    failed to initialize wolfSSL
}
...

```

```
int wolfSSL_get_shutdown(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function checks the shutdown conditions in closeNotify or connReset or sentNotify members of the Options structure. The Options structure is within the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a constant pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: wolfSSL_SESSION_free

Return:

- 1 SSL_SENT_SHUTDOWN is returned.
- 2 SSL_RECEIVED_SHUTDOWN is returned.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
...
int ret;
ret = wolfSSL_get_shutdown(ssl);

if(ret == 1){
    SSL_SENT_SHUTDOWN
} else if(ret == 2){
    SSL_RECEIVED_SHUTDOWN
} else {
    Fatal error.
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_is_init_finished(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function checks to see if the connection is established.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- wolfSSL_set_accept_state
- wolfSSL_get_keys

- wolfSSL_set_shutdown

Return:

- 0 returned if the connection is not established, i.e. the WOLFSSL struct is NULL or the handshake is not done.
- 1 returned if the connection is established i.e. the WOLFSSL handshake is done.

EXAMPLE

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_is_init_finished(ssl)){
    Handshake is done and connection is established
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_Init(
    void
)
```

Initializes the wolfSSL library for use. Must be called once per application and before any other call to the library.

See: [wolfSSL_Cleanup](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful the call will return.
- BAD_MUTEX_E is an error that may be returned.
- WC_INIT_E wolfCrypt initialization error returned.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
ret = wolfSSL_Init();
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    failed to initialize wolfSSL library
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_Cleanup(
    void
)
```

Un-initializes the wolfSSL library from further use. Doesn't have to be called, though it will free any resources used by the library.

See: [wolfSSL_Init](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS return no errors.
- BAD_MUTEX_E a mutex error return.]

Example

```
wolfSSL_Cleanup();
```

```
int wolfSSL_SetMinVersion(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int version
)
```

This function sets the minimum downgrade version allowed. Applicable only when the connection allows downgrade using (wolfSSLv23_client_method or wolfSSLv23_server_method).

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **version** an integer representation of the version to be set as the minimum: WOLFSSL_SSLV3 = 0, WOLFSSL_TLSV1 = 1, WOLFSSL_TLSV1_1 = 2 or WOLFSSL_TLSV1_2 = 3.

See: SetMinVersionHelper

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if this function and its subroutine executes without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the SSL object is NULL. In the subroutine this error is thrown if there is not a good version match.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
int version; macro representation
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion(ssl->ctx, version) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failed to set min version
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_ALPN_GetProtocol(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char ** protocol_name,
    unsigned short * size
)
```

This function gets the protocol name set by the server.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **protocol_name** a pointer to a char that represents the protocol name and will be held in the ALPN structure.
- **size** a word16 type that represents the size of the protocol_name.

See:

- TLSX_ALPN_GetRequest
- TLSX_Find

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution where no errors were thrown.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned if the extension was not found or if there was no protocol match with peer. There will also be an error thrown if there is more than one protocol name accepted.
- SSL_ALPN_NOT_FOUND returned signifying that no protocol match with peer was found.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there was a NULL argument passed into the function.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
...
int err;
char* protocol_name = NULL;
Word16 protocol_nameSz = 0;
err = wolfSSL_ALPN_GetProtocol(ssl, &protocol_name, &protocol_nameSz);

if(err == SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Sent ALPN protocol
}

int wolfSSL_ALPN_GetPeerProtocol(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char ** list,
    unsigned short * listSz
)
```

This function copies the alpn_client_list data from the SSL object to the buffer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **list** a pointer to the buffer. The data from the SSL object will be copied into it.
- **listSz** the buffer size.

See: [wolfSSL_UseALPN](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error. The alpn_client_list member of the SSL object has been copied to the list parameter.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the list or listSz parameter is NULL.
- BUFFER_ERROR returned if there will be a problem with the list buffer (either it's NULL or the size is 0).
- MEMORY_ERROR returned if there was a problem dynamically allocating memory.

Example

```
#import <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
#ifdef HAVE_ALPN
char* list = NULL;
word16 listSz = 0;
...
err = wolfSSL_ALPN_GetPeerProtocol(ssl, &list, &listSz);

if(err == SSL_SUCCESS){
    List of protocols names sent by client
}

int wolfSSL_MakeTlsMasterSecret(
    unsigned char * ms,
    word32 msLen,
    const unsigned char * pms,
    word32 pmsLen,
    const unsigned char * cr,
    const unsigned char * sr,
    int tls1_2,
    int hash_type
)
```

This function copies the values of cr and sr then passes through to wc_PRF (pseudo random function) and returns that value.

Parameters:

- **ms** the master secret held in the Arrays structure.
- **msLen** the length of the master secret.
- **pms** the pre-master secret held in the Arrays structure.
- **pmsLen** the length of the pre-master secret.
- **cr** the client random.
- **sr** the server random.
- **tls1_2** signifies that the version is at least tls version 1.2.

- **hash_type** signifies the hash type.

See:

- wc_PRF
- MakeTlsMasterSecret

Return:

- 0 on success
- BUFFER_E returned if there will be an error with the size of the buffer.
- MEMORY_E returned if a subroutine failed to allocate dynamic memory.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
```

called in MakeTlsMasterSecret **and** retrieves the necessary information as follows:

```
int MakeTlsMasterSecret(WOLFSSL* ssl){
int ret;
ret = wolfSSL_makeTlsMasterSecret(ssl->arrays->masterSecret, SECRET_LEN,
ssl->arrays->preMasterSecret, ssl->arrays->preMasterSz,
ssl->arrays->clientRandom, ssl->arrays->serverRandom,
IsAtLeastTLSv1_2(ssl), ssl->specs.mac_algorithm);
...
return ret;
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_preferred_group(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the key exchange group the client prefers to use in the TLS v1.3 handshake. Call this function to after a handshake is complete to determine which group the server prefers so that this information can be used in future connections to pre-generate a key pair for key exchange.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using **wolfSSL_new()**.

See:

- **wolfSSL_UseKeyShare**
- **wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups**
- **wolfSSL_set_groups**
- **wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list**
- **wolfSSL_set1_groups_list**

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a server.
- NOT_READY_ERROR if called before handshake is complete.
- Group identifier if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
int group;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list(ssl)
if (ret < 0) {
    // failed to get group
}
group = ret;
```

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME) * names
)
```

On the server, this sets a list of CA names to be sent to clients in certificate requests as a hint for which CA's are supported by the server.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the wolfSSL context
- **names** List of names to be set

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list](#)

On the client, this function has no effect.

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list(
    const WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This retrieves the list previously set via `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`, or NULL if no list has been set.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the wolfSSL context

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list`

Return: A stack of WOLFSSL_X509_NAMEs containing the CA names

```
void wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME) * names
)
```

Same as `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`, but specific to a session. If a CA list is set on both the context and the session, the list on the session is used.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL object
- **names** List of names to be set.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list`

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

On the server, this retrieves the list previously set via `wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list`. If none was set, returns the list previously set via `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`. If no list at all was set, returns NULL.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL object

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list](#)

Return: A stack of WOLFSSL_X509_NAMEs containing the CA names

On the client, this retrieves the list that was received from the server, or NULL if none was received. `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb` can be used to register a callback to dynamically load certificates when a certificate request is received from the server.

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME) * names
)
```

This function sets a list of CA names to be sent to the peer as a hint for which CA's are supported for its authentication.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the wolfSSL context
- **names** List of names to be set

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list](#)

In TLS >= 1.3, this is supported in both directions between the client and the server. On the server, the CA names will be sent as part of a CertificateRequest, making this function an equivalent of `*_set_client_CA_list`; on the client, these are sent as part of ClientHello.

In TLS < 1.3, sending CA names from the client to the server is not supported, therefore this function is equivalent to `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`.

Note that the lists set via *_set_client_CA_list and *_set0_CA_list are separate internally, i.e. calling *_get_client_CA_list will not retrieve a list set via *_set0_CA_list and vice versa. If both are set, the server will ignore *_set0_CA_list when sending CA names to the client.

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list(  
    const WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This retrieves the list previously set via wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list, or NULL if no list has been set.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the wolfSSL context

See:

- wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list
- wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list
- wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list
- wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list
- wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list
- wolfSSL_set0_CA_list
- wolfSSL_get0_CA_list
- wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list

Return: A stack of WOLFSSL_X509_NAMEs containing the CA names

```
void wolfSSL_set0_CA_list(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME) * names  
)
```

Same as wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list, but specific to a session. If a CA list is set on both the context and the session, the list on the session is used.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL object
- **names** List of names to be set.

See:

- wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list
- wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list
- wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list
- wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list
- wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list
- wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list
- wolfSSL_get0_CA_list

- [wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list](#)

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_get0_CA_list(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This retrieves the list previously set via [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#). If none was set, returns the list previously set via [wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list](#). If no list at all was set, returns NULL.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL object

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list](#)

Return: A stack of WOLFSSL_X509_NAMEs containing the CA names

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This returns the CA list received from the peer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL object

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_CA_list](#)

Return: A stack of WOLFSSL_X509_NAMEs containing the CA names

On the client, this is the list sent by the server in a CertificateRequest, and this function is equivalent to `wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list`.

On the server, this is the list sent by the client in the ClientHello message in TLS >= 1.3; in TLS < 1.3, the function always returns NULL on the server side.

`wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb` can be used to register a callback to dynamically load certificates when a CA list is received from the peer.

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int (*)(WOLFSSL *, void *) cb,
    void * arg
)
```

This function sets a callback that will be called whenever a certificate is about to be used, to allow the application to inspect, set or clear any certificates, for example to react to a CA list sent from the peer.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the wolfSSL context
- **cb** Function pointer to the callback
- **arg** Pointer that will be passed to the callback

See:

- [wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)

```
int wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const byte ** suites,
    word16 * suiteSz,
    const byte ** hashSigAlgo,
    word16 * hashSigAlgoSz
)
```

This function returns the raw list of ciphersuites and signature algorithms offered by the client. The lists are only stored and returned inside a callback setup with [wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb\(\)](#). This is useful to be able to dynamically load certificates and keys based on the available ciphersuites and signature algorithms.

Parameters:

- **ssl** The WOLFSSL object to extract the lists from.
- **suites** Raw and unfiltered list of client ciphersuites. May be NULL if no suites are available.
- **suiteSz** Size of suites in bytes.
- **hashSigAlgo** Raw and unfiltered list of client signature algorithms. May be NULL if not provided.

- **hashSigAlgoSz** Size of hashSigAlgo in bytes.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS when suites available
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE when suites not available

Example

```
int certCB(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* arg)
{
    const byte* suites = NULL;
    word16 suiteSz = 0;
    const byte* hashSigAlgo = NULL;
    word16 hashSigAlgoSz = 0;

    wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs(ssl, &suites, &suiteSz, &hashSigAlgo,
                                      &hashSigAlgoSz);

    // Choose certificate to load based on ciphersuites and sigalgs
}

WOLFSSL* ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_3_method_ex(NULL));
wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb(ctx, certCB, NULL);
```

```
WOLFSSL_CIPHERSUITE_INFO wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info(
    byte first,
    byte second
)
```

This returns information about the ciphersuite directly from the raw ciphersuite bytes.

Parameters:

- **first** First byte of the ciphersuite
- **second** Second byte of the ciphersuite

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_CIPHERSUITE_INFO A struct containing information about the type of authentication used in the ciphersuite.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CIPHERSUITE_INFO info =
    wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info(suites[0], suites[1]);
if (info.rsaAuth)
    haveRSA = 1;
else if (info.eccAuth)
    haveECC = 1;

int wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info(
    byte first,
    byte second,
    int * hashAlgo,
    int * sigAlgo
)

```

This returns information about the hash and signature algorithm directly from the raw ciphersuite bytes.

Parameters:

- **first** First byte of the hash and signature algorithm
- **second** Second byte of the hash and signature algorithm
- **hashAlgo** The enum `wc_HashType` of the MAC algorithm
- **sigAlgo** The enum `Key_Sum` of the authentication algorithm

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info](#)

Return:

- 0 when info was correctly set
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` when either input parameters are NULL or the bytes are not a recognized sigalg suite

Example

```

enum wc_HashType hashAlgo;
enum Key_Sum sigAlgo;

wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info(hashSigAlgo[idx+0], hashSigAlgo[idx+1],
    &hashAlgo, &sigAlgo);

if (sigAlgo == RSAk || sigAlgo == RSAPSSk)
    haveRSA = 1;
else if (sigAlgo == ECDSAk)
    haveECC = 1;

```


B wolfCrypt API Reference

B.1 ASN.1

B.1.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_BerToDer (const byte * ber, word32 berSz, byte * der, word32 * derSz)This function converts BER (Basic Encoding Rules) formatted data to DER (Distinguished Encoding Rules) format. BER allows indefinite length encoding while DER requires definite lengths. This function calculates definite lengths for all indefinite length items.
void	FreeAltNames (DNS_entry * altNames, void * heap)This function frees a linked list of alternative names (DNS_entry structures). It deallocates each node and its associated name string, IP string, and RID string if present.
int	wc_SetUnknownExtCallbackEx (DecodedCert * cert, wc_UnknownExtCallbackEx cb, void * ctx)This function sets an extended callback for handling unknown certificate extensions during certificate parsing. The callback receives additional context information compared to the basic callback.
int	wc_CheckCertSignature (const byte * cert, word32 certSz, void * heap, void * cm)This function verifies the signature on a certificate using a certificate manager. It checks that the certificate is properly signed by a trusted CA.
int	wc_EncodeObjectId (const word16 * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 * outSz)This function encodes an array of word16 values into an ASN.1 Object Identifier (OID) in DER format. OIDs are used to identify algorithms, extensions, and other objects in certificates and cryptographic protocols.
word32	SetAlgoID (int algoOID, byte * output, int type, int curveSz)This function sets the algorithm identifier in DER format. It encodes the algorithm OID and optional parameters based on the algorithm type and curve size.
int	wc_DhPublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, DhKey * key, word32 inSz)This function decodes a DER encoded Diffie-Hellman public key. It extracts the public key value from the DER encoding and stores it in the DhKey structure.

	Name
int	wc_InitCert (Cert * cert) This function initializes a default cert, with the default options: version = 3 (0x2), serial = 0, sigType = SHA_WITH_RSA, issuer = blank, daysValid = 500, selfSigned = 1 (true) use subject as issuer, subject = blank.
Cert *	** wc_CertNew . When the application is finished using the allocated Cert structure wc_CertFree () must be called.
int	wc_InitCert_ex (Cert * cert, void * heap, int devId) Initializes certificate with heap hint and device ID.
void	** wc_CertFree .
int	wc_MakeCert (Cert * cert, byte * derBuffer, word32 derSz, RsaKey * rsaKey, ecc_key * eccKey, WC_RNG * rng) Used to make CA signed certs. Called after the subject information has been entered. This function makes an x509 Certificate v3 RSA or ECC from a cert input. It then writes this cert to derBuffer. It takes in either an rsaKey or an eccKey to generate the certificate. The certificate must be initialized with wc_InitCert before this method is called.
int	wc_MakeCert_ex (Cert * cert, byte * derBuffer, word32 derSz, int keyType, void * key, WC_RNG * rng) Makes certificate with generic key type support.
int	wc_MakeCertReq_ex (Cert * cert, byte * derBuffer, word32 derSz, int keyType, void * key) Makes certificate request with generic key type support.
int	wc_SignCert_ex (int requestSz, int sType, byte * buf, word32 buffSz, int keyType, void * key, WC_RNG * rng) Signs certificate with generic key type support.
int	wc_MakeSigWithBitStr (byte * sig, int sigSz, int sType, byte * buf, word32 bufSz, int keyType, void * key, WC_RNG * rng) Makes signature with bit string encoding. This function is used for dual algorithm certificate signing, where an alternative signature is created using a secondary key algorithm (e.g., a post_quantum algorithm alongside a traditional algorithm).
int	wc_GetCertDates (Cert * cert, struct tm * before, struct tm * after) Gets certificate validity dates.

	Name
int	wc_GetDateInfo (const byte * certDate, int certDateSz, const byte ** date, byte * format, int * length)Extracts date information from certificate date field. This function parses an ASN.1 encoded date (including tag and length) and returns a pointer to the raw date value bytes, the ASN.1 time type, and the length of the date value.
int	wc_GetDateAsCalendarTime (const byte * date, int length, byte format, struct tm * timearg)Converts certificate date to calendar time structure.
int	wc_MakeCertReq (Cert * cert, byte * derBuffer, word32 derSz, RsaKey * rsaKey, ecc_key * eccKey)This function makes a certificate signing request using the input certificate and writes the output to derBuffer. It takes in either an rsaKey or an eccKey to generate the certificate request. wc_SignCert() will need to be called after this function to sign the certificate request. Please see the wolfCrypt test application (./wolfcrypt/test/test.c) for an example usage of this function.
int	wc_SignCert if creating a CA signed cert.
int	wc_MakeSelfCert (Cert * cert, byte * derBuffer, word32 derSz, RsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng)This function is a combination of the previous two functions, wc_MakeCert and wc_SignCert for self signing (the previous functions may be used for CA requests). It makes a certificate, and then signs it, generating a self-signed certificate.
int	wc_SetIssuer (Cert * cert, const char * issuerFile)This function sets the issuer for a certificate to the issuer in the provided pem issuerFile. It also changes the certificate's self-signed attribute to false. The issuer specified in issuerFile is verified prior to setting the cert issuer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetSubject (Cert * cert, const char * subjectFile)This function sets the subject for a certificate to the subject in the provided pem subjectFile. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetSubjectRaw (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz)This function sets the raw subject for a certificate from the subject in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set the raw subject field prior to signing.

	Name
int	wc_GetSubjectRaw (byte ** subjectRaw, Cert * cert) This function gets the raw subject from the certificate structure.
int	wc_SetAltNames (Cert * cert, const char * file) This function sets the alternate names for a certificate to the alternate names in the provided pem file. This is useful in the case that one wishes to secure multiple domains with the same certificate. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetIssuerBuffer (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz) This function sets the issuer for a certificate from the issuer in the provided der buffer. It also changes the certificate's self-signed attribute to false. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetIssuerRaw (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz) This function sets the raw issuer for a certificate from the issuer in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set the raw issuer field prior to signing.
int	wc_SetSubjectBuffer (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz) This function sets the subject for a certificate from the subject in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetAltNamesBuffer (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz) This function sets the alternate names for a certificate from the alternate names in the provided der buffer. This is useful in the case that one wishes to secure multiple domains with the same certificate. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetDNSEntry (void * heap, const char * str, int strLen, int type, DNS_entry ** entries) This function allocates a single subject alternative name (SAN) entry, copies the supplied name into it, sets its GeneralName type and length, and appends it to the linked list pointed to by entries. The name is duplicated internally, so the caller's buffer need not outlive the call. The resulting list can be encoded with wc_FlattenAltNames and must be freed with FreeAltNames.

	Name
int	wc_FlattenAltNames (byte * output, word32 outputSz, const DNS_entry * names)This function encodes a linked list of subject alternative name entries into the DER GeneralNames SEQUENCE used as the value of the subjectAltName certificate extension. The output is suitable for assigning to Cert.altNames (with the return value stored in Cert.altNamesSz) prior to signing.
int	wc_SetAltNamesFromList (Cert * cert, const DNS_entry * names)This function encodes a linked list of subject alternative name entries directly into a Cert structure, ready for signing. It is a convenience wrapper around wc_FlattenAltNames: the list is encoded into cert->altNames and the encoded length is stored in cert->altNamesSz, so the caller does not have to manage the buffer or size bookkeeping. The supplied list is not consumed and must still be freed by the caller with FreeAltNames.
int	wc_SetDatesBuffer (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz)This function sets the dates for a certificate from the date range in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey (Cert * cert, RsaKey * rsaKey, ecc_key * eKey)Set AKID from either an RSA or ECC public key. note: Only set one of rsaKey or eKey, not both.
int	wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex (Cert * cert, int keyType, void * key)Sets authority key ID from public key with generic key type.
int	wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz)Set AKID from from DER encoded certificate.
int	wc_SetAuthKeyId (Cert * cert, const char * file)Set AKID from certificate file in PEM format.
int	wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey (Cert * cert, RsaKey * rsaKey, ecc_key * eKey)Set SKID from RSA or ECC public key.
int	wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex (Cert * cert, int keyType, void * key)Sets subject key ID from public key with generic key type.
int	wc_SetSubjectKeyId (Cert * cert, const char * file)Set SKID from public key file in PEM format. Both arguments are required.
int	wc_SetExtKeyUsage (Cert * cert, const char * value)Sets extended key usage using comma-delimited string.

	Name
int	wc_SetExtKeyUsageOID (Cert * cert, const char * oid, word32 sz, byte idx, void * heap)Sets extended key usage using OID string.
int	wc_PemPubKeyToDer (const char * fileName, unsigned char * derBuf, int derSz)Loads a PEM key from a file and converts to a DER encoded buffer.
int	wc_PemPubKeyToDer_ex (const char * fileName, DerBuffer ** der)Loads PEM public key from file to DER buffer.
int	wc_PubKeyPemToDer (const unsigned char * pem, int pemSz, unsigned char * buff, int buffSz)Convert a PEM encoded public key to DER. Returns the number of bytes written to the buffer or a negative value for an error.
int	wc_PemGetHeaderFooter (int type, const char ** header, const char ** footer)Gets PEM header and footer strings for given type.
int	wc_AllocDer (DerBuffer ** pDer, word32 length, int type, void * heap)Allocates DER buffer with specified length and type.
void	wc_FreeDer (DerBuffer ** pDer)Frees DER buffer allocated by wc_AllocDer or wc_PemToDer.
int	wc_PemToDer (const unsigned char * buff, long longSz, int type, DerBuffer ** pDer, void * heap, EncryptedInfo * info, int * keyFormat)Converts PEM to DER format with encryption info support.
int	wc_PemCertToDer (const char * fileName, unsigned char * derBuf, int derSz)This function converts a pem certificate to a der certificate, and places the resulting certificate in the derBuf buffer provided.
int	wc_DerToPem (const byte * der, word32 derSz, byte * output, word32 outSz, int type)This function converts a der formatted input certificate, contained in the der buffer, into a pem formatted output certificate, contained in the output buffer. It should be noted that this is not an in place conversion, and a separate buffer must be utilized to store the pem formatted output.

	Name
int	wc_DerToPemEx (const byte * der, word32 derSz, byte * output, word32 outSz, byte * cipher_info, int type) This function converts a der formatted input certificate, contained in the der buffer, into a pem formatted output certificate, contained in the output buffer. It should be noted that this is not an in place conversion, and a separate buffer must be utilized to store the pem formatted output. Allows setting cipher info.
int	wc_PemCertToDer_ex (const char * fileName, DerBuffer ** der) Loads PEM certificate from file to DER buffer.
word32	wc_PkcsPad (byte * buf, word32 sz, word32 blockSz) Adds PKCS padding to buffer for RSA encryption.
int	wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, ecc_key * key, word32 inSz) This function reads in an ECC private key from the input buffer, input, parses the private key, and uses it to generate an ecc_key object, which it stores in key.
int	wc_EccKeyToDer (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen) This function writes a private ECC key to der format.
int	wc_EccPublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, ecc_key * key, word32 inSz) Decodes an ECC public key from an input buffer. It will parse an ASN sequence to retrieve the ECC key.
int	wc_EccPublicKeyToDer (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int with_AlgCurve) This function converts the ECC public key to DER format. It returns the size of buffer used. The public ECC key in DER format is stored in output buffer. The with_AlgCurve flag will include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information.
int	wc_EccPublicKeyToDer_ex (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int with_AlgCurve, int comp) This function converts the ECC public key to DER format. It returns the size of buffer used. The public ECC key in DER format is stored in output buffer. The with_AlgCurve flag will include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information. The comp parameter determines if the public key will be exported as compressed.

	Name
int	wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, curve25519_key * key, word32 inSz)This function decodes a Curve25519 private key (only) from a DER encoded buffer.
int	wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, curve25519_key * key, word32 inSz)This function decodes a Curve25519 public key (only) from a DER encoded buffer.
int	wc_Curve25519KeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, curve25519_key * key, word32 inSz)This function decodes a Curve25519 key from a DER encoded buffer. It can decode either a private key, a public key, or both.
int	wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer (curve25519_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)This function encodes a Curve25519 private key to DER format. If the input key structure contains a public key, it will be ignored.
int	wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer (curve25519_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int withAlg)This function encodes a Curve25519 public key to DER format. If the input key structure contains a private key, it will be ignored.
int	wc_Curve25519KeyToDer (curve25519_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int withAlg)This function encodes a Curve25519 key to DER format. It can encode either a private key, a public key, or both.
word32	wc_EncodeSignature (byte * out, const byte * digest, word32 digSz, int hashOID)This function encodes a digital signature into the output buffer, and returns the size of the encoded signature created.
int	wc_GetCTC_HashOID (int type)This function returns the hash OID that corresponds to a hashing type. For example, when given the type: WC_SHA512, this function returns the identifier corresponding to a SHA512 hash, SHA512h.
void	wc_SetCert_Free (Cert * cert)This function cleans up memory and resources used by the certificate structure's decoded cert cache. When WOLFSSL_CERT_GEN_CACHE is defined the decoded cert structure is cached in the certificate structure. This allows subsequent calls to certificate set functions to avoid parsing the decoded cert on each call.

	Name
int	wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset (byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, word32 sz) This function finds the beginning of the traditional private key inside a PKCS#8 unencrypted buffer.
int	wc_CreatePKCS8Key (byte * out, word32 * outSz, byte * key, word32 keySz, int algoID, const byte * curveOID, word32 oidSz) This function takes in a DER private key and converts it to PKCS#8 format. Also used in creating PKCS#12 shrouded key bags. See RFC 5208.
int	wc_EncryptPKCS8Key (byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const char * password, int passwordSz, int vPKCS, int pbeOid, int encAlgId, byte * salt, word32 saltSz, int itt, WC_RNG * rng, void * heap) This function takes in an unencrypted PKCS#8 DER key (e.g. one created by wc_CreatePKCS8Key) and converts it to PKCS#8 encrypted format. The resulting encrypted key can be decrypted using wc_DecryptPKCS8Key. See RFC 5208.
int	wc_EncryptPKCS8Key_ex (byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const char * password, int passwordSz, int vPKCS, int pbeOid, int encAlgId, byte * salt, word32 saltSz, int itt, WC_RNG * rng, void * heap, int devId) Encrypts PKCS#8 key with extended parameters.
int	wc_GetTime (void * timePtr, word32 timeSize) Gets current time for certificate operations.
int	wc_EncryptedInfoGet (EncryptedInfo * info, const char * cipherName) Gets encryption info from encrypted PEM.
int	wc_ParseCertPIV (wc_CertPIV * cert, const byte * buf, word32 totalSz) Parses PIV certificate format.
int	wc_GetSubjectPubKeyInfoDerFromCert (const byte * certDer, word32 certDerSz, byte * pubKeyDer, word32 * pubKeyDerSz) Extracts subject public key info from certificate.
int	wc_GetDecodedCertSubject (const struct DecodedCert * cert, char * buf, word32 * bufSz) Retrieves the subject name from a decoded certificate.
int	wc_GetDecodedCertIssuer (const struct DecodedCert * cert, char * buf, word32 * bufSz) Retrieves the issuer name from a decoded certificate.

	Name
int	wc_GetDecodedCertSerial (const struct DecodedCert * cert, byte * buf, word32 * bufSz)Retrieves the serial number from a decoded certificate.
int	wc_GetUUIDFromCert (struct DecodedCert * cert, byte * uuid, int * uuidSz)Extracts UUID from certificate.
int	wc_GetFASCNFromCert (struct DecodedCert * cert, byte * fascn, int * fascnSz)Extracts FASCN from certificate.
int	wc_GeneratePreTBS (struct DecodedCert * cert, byte * der, int derSz)Generates the pre_TBS (To Be Signed) certificate data from a decoded certificate. The TBS portion is the certificate data that gets signed by the certificate authority. This function is used in dual algorithm certificate creation where the TBS data needs to be extracted for signing with an alternative algorithm (e.g., a post_quantum algorithm).
void	wc_InitDecodedAcert (struct DecodedAcert * acert, void * heap)Initializes decoded attribute certificate structure.
void	wc_FreeDecodedAcert (struct DecodedAcert * acert)Frees decoded attribute certificate structure.
int	wc_ParseX509Acert (struct DecodedAcert * acert, int verify)Parses X.509 attribute certificate.
int	wc_VerifyX509Acert (const byte * acert, word32 acertSz, const byte * issuerCert, word32 issuerCertSz, void * cm)Verifies X.509 attribute certificate.
int	wc_DecryptPKCS8Key (byte * input, word32 sz, const char * password, int passwordSz)This function takes an encrypted PKCS#8 DER key and decrypts it to PKCS#8 unencrypted DER.Undoes the encryption done by wc_EncryptPKCS8Key. See RFC5208. The input buffer is overwritten with the decrypted data.
int	wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key (byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const char * password, int passwordSz, int vPKCS, int pbeOid, int encAlgId, byte * salt, word32 saltSz, int itt, WC_RNG * rng, void * heap)This function takes a traditional, DER key, converts it to PKCS#8 format, and encrypts it. It uses wc_CreatePKCS8Key and wc_EncryptPKCS8Key to do this.

	Name
void	wc_InitDecodedCert (struct DecodedCert * cert, const byte * source, word32 inSz, void * heap)This function initializes the DecodedCert pointed to by the "cert" parameter. It saves the "source" pointer to a DER-encoded certificate of length "inSz." This certificate can be parsed by a subsequent call to wc_ParseCert.
int	wc_ParseCert (DecodedCert * cert, int type, int verify, void * cm)This function parses the DER-encoded certificate saved in the DecodedCert object and populates the fields of that object. The DecodedCert must have been initialized with a prior call to wc_InitDecodedCert. This function takes an optional pointer to a CertificateManager object, which is used to populate the certificate authority information of the DecodedCert, if the CA is found in the CertificateManager.
void	wc_FreeDecodedCert (struct DecodedCert * cert)This function frees a DecodedCert that was previously initialized with wc_InitDecodedCert.
int	wc_SetTimeCb (wc_time_cb f)This function registers a time callback that will be used anytime wolfSSL needs to get the current time. The prototype of the callback should be the same as the "time" function from the C standard library.
time_t	wc_Time (time_t * t)This function gets the current time. By default, it uses the XTIME macro, which varies between platforms. The user can use a function of their choosing instead via the wc_SetTimeCb function.
int	wc_SetCustomExtension (Cert * cert, int critical, const char * oid, const byte * der, word32 derSz)This function injects a custom extension in to an X.509 certificate. note: The content at the address pointed to by any of the parameters that are pointers must not be modified until the certificate is generated and you have the der output. This function does NOT copy the contents to another buffer.
int	wc_SetUnknownExtCallback (DecodedCert * cert, wc_UnknownExtCallback cb)This function registers a callback that will be used anytime wolfSSL encounters an unknown X.509 extension in a certificate while parsing a certificate. The prototype of the callback should be:

	Name
int	wc_CheckCertSigPubKey (const byte * cert, word32 certSz, void * heap, const byte * pubKey, word32 pubKeySz, int pubKeyOID) This function verifies the signature in the der form of an X.509 certificate against a public key. The public key is expected to be the full subject public key info in der form.
int	wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init (Asn1PrintOptions * opts) This function initializes the ASN.1 print options.
int	wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set (Asn1PrintOptions * opts, enum Asn1PrintOpt opt, word32 val) This function sets a print option into an ASN.1 print options object.
int	wc_Asn1_Init (Asn1 * asn1) This function initializes an ASN.1 parsing object.
int	wc_Asn1_SetFile (Asn1 * asn1, XFILE file) This function sets the file to use when printing into an ASN.1 parsing object.
int	wc_Asn1_PrintAll (Asn1 * asn1, Asn1PrintOptions * opts, unsigned char * data, word32 len) Print all ASN.1 items.
int	wc_Asn1_SetOidToNameCb (Asn1 * asn1, Asn1OidToNameCb nameCb) Sets OID to name callback for ASN.1 parsing.

B.1.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_BerToDer(
    const byte * ber,
    word32 berSz,
    byte * der,
    word32 * derSz
)
```

This function converts BER (Basic Encoding Rules) formatted data to DER (Distinguished Encoding Rules) format. BER allows indefinite length encoding while DER requires definite lengths. This function calculates definite lengths for all indefinite length items.

Parameters:

- **ber** pointer to the buffer containing BER formatted data
- **berSz** size of the BER data in bytes
- **der** pointer to buffer to store DER formatted data (can be NULL to calculate required size)
- **derSz** pointer to size of der buffer; updated with actual size needed or used

See: [wc_EncodeObjectId](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.

- ASN_PARSE_E If the BER data is invalid.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If ber or derSz are NULL.
- BUFFER_E If der is not NULL and derSz is too small.

Note: This API is not public by default. Define WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN to expose APIs marked WOLFSSL_ASN_API.

Example

```
byte ber[256] = { }; // BER encoded data
byte der[256];
word32 derSz = sizeof(der);

int ret = wc_BerToDer(ber, sizeof(ber), der, &derSz);
if (ret == 0) {
    // der now contains DER formatted data of length derSz
}
```

```
void FreeAltNames(
    DNS_entry * altNames,
    void * heap
)
```

This function frees a linked list of alternative names (DNS_entry structures). It deallocates each node and its associated name string, IP string, and RID string if present.

Parameters:

- **altNames** pointer to the head of the alternative names linked list
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory deallocation (can be NULL)

See: AltNameNew

Return: none No return value.

Note: This API is not public by default. Define WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN to expose APIs marked WOLFSSL_ASN_API.

Example

```
DNS_entry* altNames = NULL;
// populate altNames with certificate alternative names

FreeAltNames(altNames, NULL);
// altNames list is now freed

int wc_SetUnknownExtCallbackEx(
    DecodedCert * cert,
    wc_UnknownExtCallbackEx cb,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function sets an extended callback for handling unknown certificate extensions during certificate parsing. The callback receives additional context information compared to the basic callback.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the DecodedCert structure
- **cb** callback function to handle unknown extensions
- **ctx** context pointer passed to the callback

See:

- [wc_SetUnknownExtCallback](#)
- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If cert is NULL.

Note: This API is not public by default. Define WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN to expose APIs marked WOLFSSL_ASN_API.

Example

```
DecodedCert cert;
```

```
int UnknownExtCallback(const byte* oid, word32 oidSz, int crit,
                      const byte* der, word32 derSz, void* ctx) {
    // handle unknown extension
    return 0;
}
```

```
wc_InitDecodedCert(&cert, derCert, derCertSz, NULL);
wc_SetUnknownExtCallbackEx(&cert, UnknownExtCallback, myContext);
wc_ParseCert(&cert, CERT_TYPE, NO_VERIFY, NULL);
```

```
int wc_CheckCertSignature(
    const byte * cert,
    word32 certSz,
    void * heap,
    void * cm
)
```

This function verifies the signature on a certificate using a certificate manager. It checks that the certificate is properly signed by a trusted CA.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the DER encoded certificate
- **certSz** size of the certificate in bytes

- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **cm** pointer to certificate manager containing trusted CAs

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA](#)

Return:

- 0 On successful signature verification.
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E If signature verification fails.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte cert[2048] = { }; // DER encoded certificate
word32 certSz = sizeof(cert);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;

cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA(cm, "ca-cert.pem", NULL);

int ret = wc_CheckCertSignature(cert, certSz, NULL, cm);
if (ret == 0) {
    // certificate signature is valid
}
wolfSSL_CertManagerFree(cm);

int wc_EncodeObjectId(
    const word16 * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz
)
```

This function encodes an array of word16 values into an ASN.1 Object Identifier (OID) in DER format. OIDs are used to identify algorithms, extensions, and other objects in certificates and cryptographic protocols.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to array of word16 values representing OID components
- **inSz** number of components in the OID
- **out** pointer to buffer to store encoded OID (can be NULL to calculate size)
- **outSz** pointer to size of out buffer; updated with actual size

See: [wc_BerToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If in, inSz, or outSz are invalid.
- BUFFER_E If out is not NULL and outSz is too small.

Example

```
word16 oid[] = {1, 2, 840, 113549, 1, 1, 11}; // sha256WithRSAEncryption
byte encoded[32];
word32 encodedSz = sizeof(encoded);

int ret = wc_EncodeObjectId(oid, sizeof(oid)/sizeof(word16),
                           encoded, &encodedSz);
if (ret == 0) {
    // encoded contains DER encoded OID
}
```

```
word32 SetAlgoID(
    int algoOID,
    byte * output,
    int type,
    int curveSz
)
```

This function sets the algorithm identifier in DER format. It encodes the algorithm OID and optional parameters based on the algorithm type and curve size.

Parameters:

- **algoOID** algorithm object identifier constant
- **output** pointer to buffer to store encoded algorithm ID
- **type** type of encoding (oidSigType, oidHashType, etc.)
- **curveSz** size of the curve for ECC algorithms (0 for non-ECC)

See: `wc_EncodeObjectId`

Return:

- Length of the encoded algorithm identifier on success.
- Negative value on error.

Example

```
byte algId[32];
word32 len;

len = SetAlgoID(CTC_SHA256wRSA, algId, oidSigType, 0);
if (len > 0) {
    // algId contains encoded algorithm identifier
}
```

```
int wc_DhPublicKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    DhKey * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function decodes a DER encoded Diffie-Hellman public key. It extracts the public key value from the DER encoding and stores it in the DhKey structure.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to buffer containing DER encoded public key
- **inOutIdx** pointer to index in buffer; updated to end of key
- **key** pointer to DhKey structure to store decoded public key
- **inSz** size of the input buffer

See:

- [wc_InitDhKey](#)
- [wc_DhKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If input, inOutIdx, key, or inSz are invalid.
- ASN_PARSE_E If the DER encoding is invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte derKey[256] = { }; // DER encoded DH public key
word32 idx = 0;
DhKey key;

wc_InitDhKey(&key);
int ret = wc_DhPublicKeyDecode(derKey, &idx, &key, sizeof(derKey));
if (ret == 0) {
    // key now contains the decoded public key
}
wc_FreeDhKey(&key);
```

```
int wc_InitCert(
    Cert * cert
)
```

This function initializes a default cert, with the default options: version = 3 (0x2), serial = 0, sigType = SHA_WITH_RSA, issuer = blank, daysValid = 500, selfSigned = 1 (true) use subject as issuer, subject = blank.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to an uninitialized cert structure to initialize

See:

- [wc_MakeCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCertReq](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Cert myCert;  
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
```

```
Cert * wc_CertNew(  
    void * heap  
)
```

This function allocates a new Cert structure for use during cert operations without the application having to allocate the structure itself. The Cert structure is also initialized by this function thus removing the need to call [wc_InitCert\(\)](#). When the application is finished using the allocated Cert structure [wc_CertFree\(\)](#) must be called.

Parameters:

- A pointer to the heap used for dynamic allocation. Can be NULL.

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCert](#)
- [wc_CertFree](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a pointer to the newly allocated and initialized Cert.
- NULL On a memory allocation failure.

Example

```
Cert*    myCert;  
  
myCert = wc_CertNew(NULL);  
if (myCert == NULL) {  
    // Cert creation failure  
}
```

```
int wc_InitCert_ex(  
    Cert * cert,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes certificate with heap hint and device ID.

Parameters:

- **cert** Cert structure to initialize
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCert_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if cert is NULL

Example

```
Cert myCert;  
int ret = wc_InitCert_ex(&myCert, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // error initializing cert  
}
```

```
void wc_CertFree(  
    Cert * cert  
)
```

This function frees the memory allocated for a cert structure by a previous call to [wc_CertNew\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- A pointer to the cert structure to free.

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCert](#)
- [wc_CertNew](#)

Return: None.

Example

```
Cert*   myCert;

myCert = wc_CertNew(NULL);

// Perform cert operations.

wc_CertFree(myCert);
```

```
int wc_MakeCert(
    Cert * cert,
    byte * derBuffer,
    word32 derSz,
    RsaKey * rsaKey,
    ecc_key * eccKey,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Used to make CA signed certs. Called after the subject information has been entered. This function makes an x509 Certificate v3 RSA or ECC from a cert input. It then writes this cert to derBuffer. It takes in either an rsaKey or an eccKey to generate the certificate. The certificate must be initialized with wc_InitCert before this method is called.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to an initialized cert structure
- **derBuffer** pointer to the buffer in which to hold the generated cert
- **derSz** size of the buffer in which to store the cert
- **rsaKey** pointer to an RsaKey structure containing the rsa key used to generate the certificate
- **eccKey** pointer to an EccKey structure containing the ecc key used to generate the certificate
- **rng** pointer to the random number generator used to make the cert

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCertReq](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully making an x509 certificate from the specified input cert, returns the size of the cert generated.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the provided derBuffer is too small to store the generated certificate
- Others Additional error messages may be returned if the cert generation is not successful.

Example

```
Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
WC_RNG rng;
//initialize rng;
RsaKey key;
//initialize key;
byte * derCert = malloc(FOURK_BUF);
word32 certSz;
certSz = wc_MakeCert(&myCert, derCert, FOURK_BUF, &key, NULL, &rng);
```

```
int wc_MakeCert_ex(
    Cert * cert,
    byte * derBuffer,
    word32 derSz,
    int keyType,
    void * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Makes certificate with generic key type support.

Parameters:

- **cert** Initialized cert structure
- **derBuffer** Buffer for generated certificate
- **derSz** Size of derBuffer
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure
- **rng** Random number generator

See:

- [wc_MakeCert](#)
- [wc_SignCert_ex](#)

Return:

- Size of certificate on success
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails
- BUFFER_E if buffer too small
- Other error codes on failure

Example

```
Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
byte derCert[4096];
RsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
```

```
int certSz = wc_MakeCert_ex(&myCert, derCert, sizeof(derCert),
                           RSA_TYPE, &key, &rng);
```

```
int wc_MakeCertReq_ex(
    Cert * cert,
    byte * derBuffer,
    word32 derSz,
    int keyType,
    void * key
)
```

Makes certificate request with generic key type support.

Parameters:

- **cert** Initialized cert structure
- **derBuffer** Buffer for generated certificate request
- **derSz** Size of derBuffer
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure

See:

- [wc_MakeCertReq](#)
- [wc_SignCert_ex](#)

Return:

- Size of certificate request on success
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails
- BUFFER_E if buffer too small
- Other error codes on failure

Example

```
Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
byte derCert[4096];
EccKey key;
int certSz = wc_MakeCertReq_ex(&myCert, derCert, sizeof(derCert),
                              ECC_TYPE, &key);
```

```
int wc_SignCert_ex(
    int requestSz,
    int sType,
    byte * buf,
    word32 buffSz,
    int keyType,
```

```

    void * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

Signs certificate with generic key type support.

Parameters:

- **requestSz** Size of certificate body to sign
- **sType** Signature type
- **buf** Buffer containing certificate to sign
- **buffSz** Total size of buffer
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure
- **rng** Random number generator

See:

- [wc_SignCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCert_ex](#)

Return:

- New size of certificate with signature on success
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails
- BUFFER_E if buffer too small
- Other error codes on failure

Example

```

Cert myCert;
byte derCert[4096];
RsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
// Initialize cert and set fields (issuer, subject, dates, etc.)
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
// ... set myCert fields ...
// Generate certificate body (TBS - To Be Signed)
int bodySz = wc_MakeCert_ex(&myCert, derCert, sizeof(derCert),
                           RSA_TYPE, &key, &rng);
if (bodySz > 0) {
    // bodySz is the size of the unsigned certificate body
    // Sign the certificate body and append signature
    int certSz = wc_SignCert_ex(bodySz, CTC_SHA256wRSA,
                                derCert, sizeof(derCert), RSA_TYPE,
                                &key, &rng);
    // derCert now contains complete signed certificate of size certSz
}

```

```

int wc_MakeSigWithBitStr(
    byte * sig,
    int sigSz,
    int sType,
    byte * buf,
    word32 bufSz,
    int keyType,
    void * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

Makes signature with bit string encoding. This function is used for dual algorithm certificate signing, where an alternative signature is created using a secondary key algorithm (e.g., a post-quantum algorithm alongside a traditional algorithm).

Parameters:

- **sig** Output buffer for signature
- **sigSz** Size of signature buffer
- **sType** Signature type
- **buf** Data to sign (typically the TBS - To Be Signed - certificate data)
- **bufSz** Size of data
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure
- **rng** Random number generator

See:

- [wc_SignCert_ex](#)
- [wc_GeneratePreTBS](#)

Return:

- Size of signature on success
- Negative on error

Note: This API is only available when WOLFSSL_DUAL_ALG_CERTS is defined, which enables support for dual algorithm certificates used in Post-Quantum cryptography to provide hybrid signing with both traditional and PQ algorithms.

Example

```

byte sig[512], data[256];
RsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
int sigSz = wc_MakeSigWithBitStr(sig, sizeof(sig), CTC_SHA256wRSA,
                                data, sizeof(data), RSA_TYPE,
                                &key, &rng);

```

```
int wc_GetCertDates(  
    Cert * cert,  
    struct tm * before,  
    struct tm * after  
)
```

Gets certificate validity dates.

Parameters:

- **cert** Certificate structure
- **before** Output for notBefore date
- **after** Output for notAfter date

See: [wc_InitCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid

Example

```
Cert myCert;  
struct tm beforeDate, afterDate;  
int ret = wc_GetCertDates(&myCert, &beforeDate, &afterDate);
```

```
int wc_GetDateInfo(  
    const byte * certDate,  
    int certDateSz,  
    const byte ** date,  
    byte * format,  
    int * length  
)
```

Extracts date information from certificate date field. This function parses an ASN.1 encoded date (including tag and length) and returns a pointer to the raw date value bytes, the ASN.1 time type, and the length of the date value.

Parameters:

- **certDate** Certificate date buffer containing ASN.1 encoded date (tag + length + value)
- **certDateSz** Size of certificate date buffer
- **date** Output pointer set to the raw date value bytes (without tag/length)
- **format** Output byte indicating ASN.1 time type: ASN_UTC_TIME (0x17) or ASN_GENERALIZED_TIME (0x18)
- **length** Output length of the raw date value in bytes

See:

- [wc_GetCertDates](#)
- [wc_GetDateAsCalendarTime](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- ASN_PARSE_E if date parsing fails

Example

```
const byte* certDate;
const byte* date;
byte format;
int length;
int ret = wc_GetDateInfo(certDate, certDateSz, &date,
                        &format, &length);
if (ret == 0) {
    // date points to raw time bytes, format indicates UTC or
    // Generalized time, length is the number of date value bytes
}
```

```
int wc_GetDateAsCalendarTime(
    const byte * date,
    int length,
    byte format,
    struct tm * timearg
)
```

Converts certificate date to calendar time structure.

Parameters:

- **date** Date buffer
- **length** Length of date buffer
- **format** Date format (ASN_UTC_TIME or ASN_GENERALIZED_TIME)
- **timearg** Pointer to tm structure to fill

See:

- [wc_GetDateInfo](#)
- [wc_GetCertDates](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- ASN_TIME_E if time conversion fails

Example

```
const byte* date;
int length;
byte format;
struct tm timeInfo;
int ret = wc_GetDateAsCalendarTime(date, length, format,
                                   &timeInfo);

int wc_MakeCertReq(
    Cert * cert,
    byte * derBuffer,
    word32 derSz,
    RsaKey * rsaKey,
    ecc_key * eccKey
)
```

This function makes a certificate signing request using the input certificate and writes the output to derBuffer. It takes in either an rsaKey or an eccKey to generate the certificate request. wc_SignCert() will need to be called after this function to sign the certificate request. Please see the wolfCrypt test application (./wolfcrypt/test/test.c) for an example usage of this function.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to an initialized cert structure
- **derBuffer** pointer to the buffer in which to hold the generated certificate request
- **derSz** size of the buffer in which to store the certificate request
- **rsaKey** pointer to an RsaKey structure containing the rsa key used to generate the certificate request
- **eccKey** pointer to an EccKey structure containing the ecc key used to generate the certificate request

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCert](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully making an X.509 certificate request from the specified input cert, returns the size of the certificate request generated.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the provided derBuffer is too small to store the generated certificate
- Other Additional error messages may be returned if the certificate request generation is not successful.

Example


```

Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
EccKey key;
//initialize key;
byte* derCert = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);

word32 certSz;
certSz = wc_MakeCertReq(&myCert, derCert, FOURK_BUF, NULL, &key);

int wc_SignCert(
    int requestSz,
    int sigType,
    byte * derBuffer,
    word32 derSz,
    RsaKey * rsaKey,
    ecc_key * eccKey,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

This function signs buffer and adds the signature to the end of buffer. It takes in a signature type. Must be called after `wc_MakeCert()` if creating a CA signed cert.

Parameters:

- **requestSz** the size of the certificate body we're requesting to have signed
- **sType** Type of signature to create. Valid options are: CTC_MD5wRSA, CTC_SHAwRSA, CTC_SHAwECDSA, CTC_SHA256wECDSA, and CTC_SHA256wRSA
- **buffer** pointer to the buffer containing the certificate to be signed. On success: will hold the newly signed certificate
- **buffSz** the (total) size of the buffer in which to store the newly signed certificate
- **rsaKey** pointer to an RsaKey structure containing the rsa key to used to sign the certificate
- **eccKey** pointer to an EccKey structure containing the ecc key to used to sign the certificate
- **rng** pointer to the random number generator used to sign the certificate

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_MakeCert`

Return:

- Success On successfully signing the certificate, returns the new size of the cert (including signature).
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the provided buffer is too small to store the generated certificate
- Other Additional error messages may be returned if the cert generation is not successful.

Example

```

Cert myCert;
byte* derCert = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize myCert, derCert
RsaKey key;
// initialize key;
WC_RNG rng;
// initialize rng

word32 certSz;
certSz = wc_SignCert(myCert.bodySz, myCert.sigType, derCert, FOURK_BUF,
&key, NULL,
&rng);

int wc_MakeSelfCert(
    Cert * cert,
    byte * derBuffer,
    word32 derSz,
    RsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

This function is a combination of the previous two functions, `wc_MakeCert` and `wc_SignCert` for self signing (the previous functions may be used for CA requests). It makes a certificate, and then signs it, generating a self-signed certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert to make and sign
- **buffer** pointer to the buffer in which to hold the signed certificate
- **buffSz** size of the buffer in which to store the signed certificate
- **key** pointer to an `RsaKey` structure containing the rsa key to used to sign the certificate
- **rng** pointer to the random number generator used to generate and sign the certificate

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_MakeCert`
- `wc_SignCert`

Return:

- Success On successfully signing the certificate, returns the new size of the cert.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory with `XMALLOC`
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the provided buffer is too small to store the generated certificate
- Other Additional error messages may be returned if the cert generation is not successful.

Example

```

Cert myCert;
byte* derCert = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);

```

```
// initialize myCert, derCert
RsaKey key;
// initialize key;
WC_RNG rng;
// initialize rng

word32 certSz;
certSz = wc_MakeSelfCert(&myCert, derCert, FOURK_BUF, &key, NULL, &rng);

int wc_SetIssuer(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * issuerFile
)
```

This function sets the issuer for a certificate to the issuer in the provided pem issuerFile. It also changes the certificate's self-signed attribute to false. The issuer specified in issuerFile is verified prior to setting the cert issuer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the issuer
- **issuerFile** path of the file containing the pem formatted certificate

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_SetSubject](#)
- [wc_SetIssuerBuffer](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the issuer for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails

- `ASN_NAME_INVALID_E` Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- `ASN_NO_SIGNER_E` Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
if(wc_SetIssuer(&myCert, "../path/to/ca-cert.pem") != 0) {
    // error setting issuer
}
```

```
int wc_SetSubject(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * subjectFile
)
```

This function sets the subject for a certificate to the subject in the provided pem subjectFile. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the issuer
- **subjectFile** path of the file containing the pem formatted certificate

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetIssuer`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the issuer for the certificate
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory with `XMALLOC`
- `ASN_PARSE_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- `ASN_OBJECT_ID_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- `ASN_EXPECT_0_E` Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- `ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E` Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- `ASN_AFTER_DATE_E` Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- `ASN_BITSTR_E` Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- `ECC_CURVE_OID_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- `ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E` Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- `ASN_VERSION_E` Returned if the `ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS` option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- `ASN_CRIT_EXT_E` Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- `ASN_SIG_OID_E` Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file

- `ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E` Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- `ASN_NAME_INVALID_E` Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- `ASN_NO_SIGNER_E` Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
if(wc_SetSubject(&myCert, "../path/to/ca-cert.pem") != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}
```

```
int wc_SetSubjectRaw(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)
```

This function sets the raw subject for a certificate from the subject in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set the raw subject field prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the raw subject
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetSubject`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the subject for the certificate
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory with `XMALLOC`
- `ASN_PARSE_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- `ASN_OBJECT_ID_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- `ASN_EXPECT_0_E` Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- `ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E` Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- `ASN_AFTER_DATE_E` Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- `ASN_BITSTR_E` Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- `ECC_CURVE_OID_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- `ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E` Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- `ASN_VERSION_E` Returned if the `ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS` option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension

- `ASN_CRIT_EXT_E` Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- `ASN_SIG_OID_E` Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- `ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E` Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- `ASN_NAME_INVALID_E` Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- `ASN_NO_SIGNER_E` Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```

Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetSubjectRaw(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}

```

```

int wc_GetSubjectRaw(
    byte ** subjectRaw,
    Cert * cert
)

```

This function gets the raw subject from the certificate structure.

Parameters:

- **subjectRaw** pointer-pointer to the raw subject upon successful return
- **cert** pointer to the cert from which to get the raw subject

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetSubjectRaw`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully getting the subject from the certificate
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension

Example

```

Cert myCert;
byte *subjRaw;
// initialize myCert
if(wc_GetSubjectRaw(&subjRaw, &myCert) != 0) {

```

```

    // error setting subject
}

```

```

int wc_SetAltNames(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * file
)

```

This function sets the alternate names for a certificate to the alternate names in the provided pem file. This is useful in the case that one wishes to secure multiple domains with the same certificate. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the alt names
- **file** path of the file containing the pem formatted certificate

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_SetIssuer](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the alt names for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```

Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
if(wc_SetSubject(&myCert, "./path/to/ca-cert.pem") != 0) {
    // error setting alt names
}

```

```

int wc_SetIssuerBuffer(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)

```

This function sets the issuer for a certificate from the issuer in the provided der buffer. It also changes the certificate's self-signed attribute to false. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the issuer
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the issuer
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the issuer

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_SetIssuer](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the issuer for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```

Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetIssuerBuffer(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting issuer
}

```

```

int wc_SetIssuerRaw(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)

```

This function sets the raw issuer for a certificate from the issuer in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set the raw issuer field prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the raw issuer
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_SetIssuer](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the issuer for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate

- `ASN_SIG_OID_E` Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- `ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E` Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- `ASN_NAME_INVALID_E` Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- `ASN_NO_SIGNER_E` Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```

Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetIssuerRaw(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}

int wc_SetSubjectBuffer(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)

```

This function sets the subject for a certificate from the subject in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the subject
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetSubject`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the subject for the certificate
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory with `XMALLOC`
- `ASN_PARSE_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- `ASN_OBJECT_ID_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- `ASN_EXPECT_0_E` Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- `ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E` Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- `ASN_AFTER_DATE_E` Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- `ASN_BITSTR_E` Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- `ECC_CURVE_OID_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate

- `ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E` Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- `ASN_VERSION_E` Returned if the `ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS` option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- `ASN_CRIT_EXT_E` Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- `ASN_SIG_OID_E` Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- `ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E` Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- `ASN_NAME_INVALID_E` Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- `ASN_NO_SIGNER_E` Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetSubjectBuffer(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}
```

```
int wc_SetAltNamesBuffer(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)
```

This function sets the alternate names for a certificate from the alternate names in the provided der buffer. This is useful in the case that one wishes to secure multiple domains with the same certificate. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the alternate names
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the alternate names
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the alternate names

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetAltNames`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the alternate names for the certificate

- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory with `XMALLOC`
- `ASN_PARSE_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- `ASN_OBJECT_ID_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- `ASN_EXPECT_0_E` Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- `ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E` Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- `ASN_AFTER_DATE_E` Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- `ASN_BITSTR_E` Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- `ECC_CURVE_OID_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- `ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E` Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- `ASN_VERSION_E` Returned if the `ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS` option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- `ASN_CRIT_EXT_E` Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- `ASN_SIG_OID_E` Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- `ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E` Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- `ASN_NAME_INVALID_E` Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- `ASN_NO_SIGNER_E` Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetAltNamesBuffer(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}
```

```
int wc_SetDNSEntry(
    void * heap,
    const char * str,
    int strLen,
    int type,
    DNS_entry ** entries
)
```

This function allocates a single subject alternative name (SAN) entry, copies the supplied name into it, sets its `GeneralName` type and length, and appends it to the linked list pointed to by `entries`. The name is duplicated internally, so the caller's buffer need not outlive the call. The resulting list can be encoded with `wc_FlattenAltNames` and must be freed with `FreeAltNames`.

Parameters:

- **heap** pointer to the heap hint used for allocations (may be `NULL`)
- **str** pointer to the name bytes (e.g. a DNS string, or raw IP octets for `ASN_IP_TYPE`)
- **strLen** length of `str` in bytes

- **type** GeneralName type (e.g. ASN_DNS_TYPE, ASN_IP_TYPE, ASN_RFC822_TYPE, ASN_URI_TYPE)
- **entries** in/out pointer to the head of the alt-name linked list; a new entry is appended

See:

- [wc_FlattenAltNames](#)
- [FreeAltNames](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- MEMORY_E Returned if dynamic memory allocation fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if str or entries is NULL, strLen is negative, or type is not a supported GeneralName type; also returned for an ASN_IP_TYPE entry whose length is not a valid IPv4/IPv6 address, or an ASN_RID_TYPE entry with malformed contents.
- BUFFER_E Returned if the string representation of an ASN_IP_TYPE or ASN_RID_TYPE entry does not fit its internal buffer.
- Other negative error codes may propagate from generating the string form of ASN_IP_TYPE and ASN_RID_TYPE entries.

Note:

- This helper (along with wc_FlattenAltNames and FreeAltNames) is exported from the library only when WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN, OPENSSL_EXTRA, OPENSSL_EXTRA_X509_SMALL, or WOLFSSL_TEST_CERT is defined; its prototype lives in wolfssl/wolfcrypt/asn.h (not [asn_public.h](#)) because it uses the DNS_entry type.
- This function additionally requires WOLFSSL_ASN_TEMPLATE (its internal SetDNSEntry/AddDNSEntryToList helpers are template-only), on top of the WOLFSSL_CERT_GEN && WOLFSSL_ALT_NAMES gating shared with its companions wc_FlattenAltNames and wc_SetAltNamesFromList, which do not require WOLFSSL_ASN_TEMPLATE. Because this builder is the more restrictive of the set, a DNS_entry list built here can always be encoded by a public API in the same build; in non-template builds the public list can only be sourced from a parsed DecodedCert.altNames.

Example

```
DNS_entry* list = NULL;
if (wc_SetDNSEntry(NULL, "example.com", 11, ASN_DNS_TYPE, &list) != 0) {
    // error adding alt name
}
// ... encode with wc_FlattenAltNames, then:
FreeAltNames(list, NULL);
```

```
int wc_FlattenAltNames(
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz,
    const DNS_entry * names
)
```

This function encodes a linked list of subject alternative name entries into the DER GeneralNames SEQUENCE used as the value of the subjectAltName certificate extension. The output is suitable for assigning to Cert.altNames (with the return value stored in Cert.altNamesSz) prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **output** buffer that receives the DER GeneralNames SEQUENCE; size it to hold the full extension value (e.g. CTC_MAX_ALT_SIZE)
- **outputSz** capacity of output in bytes
- **names** head of the alt-name linked list to encode (e.g. built with wc_SetDNSEntry, or taken from a parsed DecodedCert.altNames)

See:

- [wc_SetDNSEntry](#)
- [wc_SetAltNamesFromList](#)
- [FreeAltNames](#)
- [wc_SetAltNamesBuffer](#)

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes written to output (the full SEQUENCE, including its tag and length).
- 0 Returned when names is NULL (nothing to encode).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if output is NULL.
- BUFFER_E Returned if output is too small to hold the encoding.

Note: This helper (along with wc_SetDNSEntry and FreeAltNames) is exported from the library only when WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN, OPENSSL_EXTRA, OPENSSL_EXTRA_X509_SMALL, or WOLFSSL_TEST_CERT is defined; its prototype lives in wolfssl/wolfcrypt/asn.h (not [asn_public.h](#)) because it uses the DNS_entry type.

Example

```
Cert cert;
DNS_entry* list = NULL;
// ... populate list with wc_SetDNSEntry ...
int n = wc_FlattenAltNames(cert.altNames, sizeof(cert.altNames), list);
if (n < 0) {
    // error encoding alt names
}
cert.altNamesSz = n;
FreeAltNames(list, NULL);

int wc_SetAltNamesFromList(
    Cert * cert,
    const DNS_entry * names
)
```

This function encodes a linked list of subject alternative name entries directly into a Cert structure, ready for signing. It is a convenience wrapper around wc_FlattenAltNames: the list is encoded into

cert->altNames and the encoded length is stored in cert->altNamesSz, so the caller does not have to manage the buffer or size bookkeeping. The supplied list is not consumed and must still be freed by the caller with FreeAltNames.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the Cert whose altNames/altNamesSz fields are set
- **names** head of the alt-name linked list to encode (e.g. built with wc_SetDNSEntry, or taken from a parsed DecodedCert.altNames); may be NULL, in which case cert->altNamesSz is set to 0

See:

- [wc_SetDNSEntry](#)
- [wc_FlattenAltNames](#)
- [wc_SetAltNamesBuffer](#)
- [FreeAltNames](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if cert is NULL.
- BUFFER_E Returned if the encoded names do not fit in cert->altNames.

Note: This helper (along with wc_SetDNSEntry, wc_FlattenAltNames, and FreeAltNames) is exported from the library only when WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN, OPENSSL_EXTRA, OPENSSL_EXTRA_X509_SMALL, or WOLFSSL_TEST_CERT is defined; its prototype lives in wolfssl/wolfcrypt/asn.h (not [asn_public.h](#)) because it uses the DNS_entry type. Its DER-input sibling wc_SetAltNamesBuffer is always exported.

Example

```
Cert cert;
DNS_entry* list = NULL;
wc_InitCert(&cert);
// ... populate list with wc_SetDNSEntry ...
if (wc_SetAltNamesFromList(&cert, list) != 0) {
    // error encoding alt names
}
FreeAltNames(list, NULL);
// ... wc_MakeCert / wc_SignCert ...
```

```
int wc_SetDatesBuffer(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)
```

This function sets the dates for a certificate from the date range in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the dates
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the date range
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the date range

See: [wc_InitCert](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the dates for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetDatesBuffer(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}

int wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey(
    Cert * cert,
    RsaKey * rsaKey,
    ecc_key * ekey
)
```

Set AKID from either an RSA or ECC public key. note: Only set one of rsaKey or ekey, not both.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to the certificate to set the SKID.
- **rsaKey** Pointer to the RsaKey struct to read from.
- **ecKey** Pointer to the ecc_key to read from.

See:

- [wc_SetSubjectKeyId](#)
- [wc_SetAuthKeyId](#)
- [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Either cert is null or both rsaKey and ecKey are null.
- MEMORY_E Error allocating memory.
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Error writing to the key.

Example

```
Cert myCert;
RsaKey keypub;

wc_InitRsaKey(&keypub, 0);

if (wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey(&myCert, &keypub, NULL) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
```

```
int wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex(
    Cert * cert,
    int keyType,
    void * key
)
```

Sets authority key ID from public key with generic key type.

Parameters:

- **cert** Certificate structure
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure

See: [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails

Example

```
Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
RsaKey key;
int ret = wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex(&myCert, RSA_TYPE,
                                          &key);
```

```
int wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)
```

Set AKID from from DER encoded certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** The Cert struct to write to.
- **der** The DER encoded certificate buffer.
- **derSz** Size of der in bytes.

See:

- [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey](#)
- [wc_SetAuthKeyId](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Error if any argument is null or derSz is less than 0.
- MEMORY_E Error if problem allocating memory.
- ASN_NO_SKID No subject key ID found.

Example

```
Cert some_cert;
byte some_der[] = { // Initialize a DER buffer };
wc_InitCert(&some_cert);
if(wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert(&some_cert, some_der, sizeof(some_der) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
```

```
int wc_SetAuthKeyId(  
    Cert * cert,  
    const char * file  
)
```

Set AKID from certificate file in PEM format.

Parameters:

- **cert** Cert struct you want to set the AKID of.
- **file** Buffer containing PEM cert file.

See:

- [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey](#)
- [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Error if cert or file is null.
- MEMORY_E Error if problem allocating memory.

Example

```
char* file_name = "/path/to/file";  
cert some_cert;  
wc_InitCert(&some_cert);  
  
if(wc_SetAuthKeyId(&some_cert, file_name) != 0)  
{  
    // Handle Error  
}
```

```
int wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey(  
    Cert * cert,  
    RsaKey * rsa_key,  
    ecc_key * eckey  
)
```

Set SKID from RSA or ECC public key.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to a Cert structure to be used.
- **rsa_key** Pointer to an RsaKey structure
- **eckey** Pointer to an ecc_key structure

See: [wc_SetSubjectKeyId](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if cert or rsaKey and ekey are null.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory.
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Returned if there is an error getting the public key.

Example

```
Cert some_cert;
RsaKey some_key;
wc_InitCert(&some_cert);
wc_InitRsaKey(&some_key);

if(wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey(&some_cert,&some_key, NULL) != 0)
{
    // Handle Error
}
```

```
int wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex(
    Cert * cert,
    int keyType,
    void * key
)
```

Sets subject key ID from public key with generic key type.

Parameters:

- **cert** Certificate structure
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure

See: [wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails
- PUBLIC_KEY_E if error getting public key

Example

```
Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
EccKey key;
int ret = wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex(&myCert, ECC_TYPE,
                                             &key);
```

```
int wc_SetSubjectKeyId(  
    Cert * cert,  
    const char * file  
)
```

Set SKID from public key file in PEM format. Both arguments are required.

Parameters:

- **cert** Cert structure to set the SKID of.
- **file** Contains the PEM encoded file.

See: [wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if cert or file is null.
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is a problem allocating memory for key.
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Returns if there is an error decoding the public key.

Example

```
const char* file_name = "path/to/file";  
Cert some_cert;  
wc_InitCert(&some_cert);  
  
if(wc_SetSubjectKeyId(&some_cert, file_name) != 0)  
{  
    // Handle Error  
}
```

```
int wc_SetExtKeyUsage(  
    Cert * cert,  
    const char * value  
)
```

Sets extended key usage using comma-delimited string.

Parameters:

- **cert** Certificate structure
- **value** Comma-delimited string of extended key usage values

See:

- [wc_SetKeyUsage](#)
- [wc_SetExtKeyUsageOID](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails

Example

```
Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
int ret = wc_SetExtKeyUsage(&myCert,
                           "serverAuth,clientAuth");
```

```
int wc_SetExtKeyUsageOID(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * oid,
    word32 sz,
    byte idx,
    void * heap
)
```

Sets extended key usage using OID string.

Parameters:

- **cert** Certificate structure
- **oid** OID string
- **sz** Length of OID string
- **idx** Index for multiple OIDs
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation

See: `wc_SetExtKeyUsage`

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails

Example

```
Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
const char* oid = "1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1";
int ret = wc_SetExtKeyUsageOID(&myCert, oid, strlen(oid),
                              0, NULL);
```

```
int wc_PemPubKeyToDer(
    const char * fileName,
    unsigned char * derBuf,
    int derSz
```

)

Loads a PEM key from a file and converts to a DER encoded buffer.

Parameters:

- **fileName** Name of the file to load.
- **derBuf** Buffer for DER encoded key.
- **derSz** Size of DER buffer.

See: [wc_PubKeyPemToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- <0 Error
- SSL_BAD_FILE There is a problem with opening the file.
- MEMORY_E There is an error allocating memory for the file buffer.
- BUFFER_E derBuf is not large enough to hold the converted key.

Example

```
char* some_file = "filename";
unsigned char der[];

if(wc_PemPubKeyToDer(some_file, der, sizeof(der)) != 0)
{
    //Handle Error
}

int wc_PemPubKeyToDer_ex(
    const char * fileName,
    DerBuffer ** der
)
```

Loads PEM public key from file to DER buffer.

Parameters:

- **fileName** Path to PEM file
- **der** Pointer to DerBuffer pointer to allocate

See:

- [wc_PemPubKeyToDer](#)
- [wc_FreeDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success

- negative on error

Example

```
DerBuffer* der = NULL;
int ret = wc_PemPubKeyToDer_ex("pubkey.pem", &der);
if (ret == 0) {
    // Use der->buffer and der->length
    wc_FreeDer(&der);
}
```

```
int wc_PubKeyPemToDer(
    const unsigned char * pem,
    int pemSz,
    unsigned char * buff,
    int buffSz
)
```

Convert a PEM encoded public key to DER. Returns the number of bytes written to the buffer or a negative value for an error.

Parameters:

- **pem** PEM encoded key
- **pemSz** Size of pem
- **buff** Pointer to buffer for output.
- **buffSz** Size of buffer.

See: `wc_PemPubKeyToDer`

Return:

- - 0 Success, number of bytes written.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if pem, buff, or buffSz are null
- <0 An error occurred in the function.

Example

```
byte some_pem[] = { Initialize with PEM key }
unsigned char out_buffer[1024]; // Ensure buffer is large enough to fit DER

if(wc_PubKeyPemToDer(some_pem, sizeof(some_pem), out_buffer,
    sizeof(out_buffer)) < 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
```



```
int wc_PemGetHeaderFooter(  
    int type,  
    const char ** header,  
    const char ** footer  
)
```

Gets PEM header and footer strings for given type.

Parameters:

- **type** PEM type (CERT_TYPE, PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, etc.)
- **header** Pointer to header string pointer
- **footer** Pointer to footer string pointer

See: [wc_PemToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid

Example

```
const char* header;  
const char* footer;  
int ret = wc_PemGetHeaderFooter(CERT_TYPE, &header, &footer);
```

```
int wc_AllocDer(  
    DerBuffer ** pDer,  
    word32 length,  
    int type,  
    void * heap  
)
```

Allocates DER buffer with specified length and type.

Parameters:

- **pDer** Pointer to DerBuffer pointer to allocate
- **length** Length of buffer to allocate
- **type** Buffer type for tracking
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation

See: [wc_FreeDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if pDer is NULL
- MEMORY_E if allocation fails

Example

```
DerBuffer* der = NULL;
int ret = wc_AllocDer(&der, 1024, CERT_TYPE, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    // Use der->buffer
    wc_FreeDer(&der);
}
```

```
void wc_FreeDer(
    DerBuffer ** pDer
)
```

Frees DER buffer allocated by `wc_AllocDer` or `wc_PemToDer`.

Parameters:

- **pDer** Pointer to DerBuffer pointer to free

See:

- `wc_AllocDer`
- `wc_PemToDer`

Example

```
DerBuffer* der = NULL;
wc_AllocDer(&der, 1024, CERT_TYPE, NULL);
// Use der
wc_FreeDer(&der);
```

```
int wc_PemToDer(
    const unsigned char * buff,
    long longSz,
    int type,
    DerBuffer ** pDer,
    void * heap,
    EncryptedInfo * info,
    int * keyFormat
)
```

Converts PEM to DER format with encryption info support.

Parameters:

- **buff** PEM buffer
- **longSz** Size of PEM buffer

- **type** PEM type (CERT_TYPE, PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, etc.)
- **pDer** Pointer to DerBuffer pointer to allocate
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **info** Encryption info for encrypted PEM
- **keyFormat** Pointer to store key format

See:

- `wc_PemCertToDer`
- `wc_FreeDer`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
const unsigned char* pem;
DerBuffer* der = NULL;
EncryptedInfo info;
int keyFormat;
int ret = wc_PemToDer(pem, pemSz, PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, &der,
                     NULL, &info, &keyFormat);
if (ret == 0) {
    wc_FreeDer(&der);
}
```

```
int wc_PemCertToDer(
    const char * fileName,
    unsigned char * derBuf,
    int derSz
)
```

This function converts a pem certificate to a der certificate, and places the resulting certificate in the derBuf buffer provided.

Parameters:

- **fileName** path to the file containing a pem certificate to convert to a der certificate
- **derBuf** pointer to a char buffer in which to store the converted certificate
- **derSz** size of the char buffer in which to store the converted certificate

See: none

Return:

- Success On success returns the size of the derBuf generated
- BUFFER_E Returned if the size of derBuf is too small to hold the certificate generated
- MEMORY_E Returned if the call to XMALLOC fails

Example

```

char * file = "./certs/client-cert.pem";
int derSz;
byte* der = (byte*)XMALLOC((8*1024), NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_CERT);

derSz = wc_PemCertToDer(file, der, (8*1024));
if (derSz <= 0) {
    //PemCertToDer error
}

int wc_DerToPem(
    const byte * der,
    word32 derSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outSz,
    int type
)

```

This function converts a der formatted input certificate, contained in the der buffer, into a pem formatted output certificate, contained in the output buffer. It should be noted that this is not an in place conversion, and a separate buffer must be utilized to store the pem formatted output.

Parameters:

- **der** pointer to the buffer of the certificate to convert
- **derSz** size of the the certificate to convert
- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the pem formatted certificate
- **outSz** size of the buffer in which to store the pem formatted certificate
- **type** the type of certificate to generate. Valid types are: CERT_TYPE, PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, ECC_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, and CERTREQ_TYPE.

See: [wc_PemCertToDer](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully making a pem certificate from the input der cert, returns the size of the pem cert generated.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error parsing the der file and storing it as a pem file
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned in the case of a base64 encoding error
- BUFFER_E May be returned if the output buffer is too small to store the pem formatted certificate

Example

```

byte* der;
// initialize der with certificate
byte* pemFormatted[FOURK_BUF];

```

```
word32 pemSz;
pemSz = wc_DerToPem(der, derSz, pemFormatted, FOURK_BUF, CERT_TYPE);
```

```
int wc_DerToPemEx(
    const byte * der,
    word32 derSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outSz,
    byte * cipher_info,
    int type
)
```

This function converts a der formatted input certificate, contained in the der buffer, into a pem formatted output certificate, contained in the output buffer. It should be noted that this is not an in place conversion, and a separate buffer must be utilized to store the pem formatted output. Allows setting cipher info.

Parameters:

- **der** pointer to the buffer of the certificate to convert
- **derSz** size of the the certificate to convert
- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the pem formatted certificate
- **outSz** size of the buffer in which to store the pem formatted certificate
- **cipher_info** Additional cipher information.
- **type** the type of certificate to generate. Valid types are: CERT_TYPE, PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, ECC_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, and CERTREQ_TYPE.

See: [wc_PemCertToDer](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully making a pem certificate from the input der cert, returns the size of the pem cert generated.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error parsing the der file and storing it as a pem file
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned in the case of a base64 encoding error
- BUFFER_E May be returned if the output buffer is too small to store the pem formatted certificate

Example

```
byte* der;
// initialize der with certificate
byte* pemFormatted[FOURK_BUF];

word32 pemSz;
byte* cipher_info[] { Additional cipher info. }
pemSz = wc_DerToPemEx(der, derSz, pemFormatted, FOURK_BUF, cipher_info,
    ↪ CERT_TYPE);
```

```
int wc_PemCertToDer_ex(  
    const char * fileName,  
    DerBuffer ** der  
)
```

Loads PEM certificate from file to DER buffer.

Parameters:

- **fileName** Path to PEM certificate file
- **der** Pointer to DerBuffer pointer to allocate

See:

- [wc_CertPemToDer](#)
- [wc_FreeDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DerBuffer* der = NULL;  
int ret = wc_PemCertToDer_ex("cert.pem", &der);  
if (ret == 0) {  
    // Use der->buffer and der->length  
    wc_FreeDer(&der);  
}
```

```
word32 wc_PkcsPad(  
    byte * buf,  
    word32 sz,  
    word32 blockSz  
)
```

Adds PKCS padding to buffer for RSA encryption.

Parameters:

- **buf** Buffer to pad
- **sz** Current size of data in buffer
- **blockSz** Block size for padding

See: [wc_RsaPublicEncrypt](#)

Return:

- Padded size on success

- 0 on error

Example

```
byte buffer[256];
word32 dataSz = 100;
word32 paddedSz = wc_PkcsPad(buffer, dataSz, 256);
```

```
int wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    ecc_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function reads in an ECC private key from the input buffer, input, parses the private key, and uses it to generate an ecc_key object, which it stores in key.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the input private key
- **inOutIdx** pointer to a word32 object containing the index in the buffer at which to start
- **key** pointer to an initialized ecc object, on which to store the decoded private key
- **inSz** size of the input buffer containing the private key

See: wc_RSA_PrivateKeyDecode

Return:

- 0 On successfully decoding the private key and storing the result in the ecc_key struct
- ASN_PARSE_E: Returned if there is an error parsing the der file and storing it as a pem file
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the certificate to convert is large than the specified max certificate size
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if the certificate encoding has an invalid object id
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if the ECC curve of the provided key is not supported
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if there is an error in the ECC key format
- NOT_COMPILED_IN Returned if the private key is compressed, and no compression key is provided
- MP_MEM Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key
- MP_VAL Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key
- MP_RANGE Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key

Example

```
int ret, idx=0;
ecc_key key; // to store key in

byte* tmp; // tmp buffer to read key from
tmp = (byte*) malloc(FOURK_BUF);

int inSz;
```

```

inSz = fread(tmp, 1, FOURK_BUF, privateKeyFile);
// read key into tmp buffer

wc_ecc_init(&key); // initialize key
ret = wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode(tmp, &idx, &key, (word32)inSz);
if(ret < 0) {
    // error decoding ecc key
}

int wc_EccKeyToDer(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)

```

This function writes a private ECC key to der format.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the input ecc key
- **output** pointer to a buffer in which to store the der formatted key
- **outLen** the length of the buffer in which to store the der formatted key

See: [wc_RsaKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully writing the ECC key to der format, returns the length written to the buffer
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key or output is null, or outLen equals zero
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the converted certificate is too large to store in the output buffer
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the ECC key used is of an unknown type
- MP_MEM Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key
- MP_VAL Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key
- MP_RANGE Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key

Example

```

int derSz;
ecc_key key;
// initialize and make key
byte der[FOURK_BUF];
// store der formatted key here

derSz = wc_EccKeyToDer(&key, der, FOURK_BUF);
if(derSz < 0) {
    // error converting ecc key to der buffer
}

```



```
int wc_EccPublicKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    ecc_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Decodes an ECC public key from an input buffer. It will parse an ASN sequence to retrieve the ECC key.

Parameters:

- **input** Buffer containing DER encoded key to decode.
- **inOutIdx** Index to start reading input buffer from. On output, index is set to last position parsed of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to ecc_key struct to store the public key.
- **inSz** Size of the input buffer.

See: [wc_ecc_import_x963](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if any arguments are null.
- ASN_PARSE_E Returns if there is an error parsing
- ASN_ECC_KEY_E Returns if there is an error importing the key. See wc_ecc_import_x963 for possible reasons.

Example

```
int ret;
word32 idx = 0;
byte buff[] = { // initialize with key };
ecc_key pubKey;
wc_ecc_init(&pubKey);
if ( wc_EccPublicKeyDecode(buff, &idx, &pubKey, sizeof(buff)) != 0 ) {
    // error decoding key
}
```

```
int wc_EccPublicKeyToDer(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen,
    int with_AlgCurve
)
```

This function converts the ECC public key to DER format. It returns the size of buffer used. The public ECC key in DER format is stored in output buffer. The with_AlgCurve flag will include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to ECC key
- **output** Pointer to output buffer to write to.
- **outLen** Size of buffer.
- **with_AlgCurve** a flag for when to include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information.

See:

- [wc_EccKeyToDer](#)
- [wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, size of buffer used
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if output or key is null.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E Error in getting ECC public key size.
- BUFFER_E Returned when output buffer is too small.

Example

```
ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);
int derSz = // Some appropriate size for der;
byte der[derSz];

if(wc_EccPublicKeyToDer(&key, der, derSz, 1) < 0)
{
    // Error converting ECC public key to der
}
```

```
int wc_EccPublicKeyToDer_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen,
    int with_AlgCurve,
    int comp
)
```

This function converts the ECC public key to DER format. It returns the size of buffer used. The public ECC key in DER format is stored in output buffer. The with_AlgCurve flag will include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information. The comp parameter determines if the public key will be exported as compressed.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to ECC key
- **output** Pointer to output buffer to write to.
- **outLen** Size of buffer.
- **with_AlgCurve** a flag for when to include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information.
- **comp** If 1 (non-zero) the ECC public key will be written in compressed form. If 0 it will be written in an uncompressed format.

See:

- [wc_EccKeyToDer](#)
- [wc_EccPublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, size of buffer used
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if output or key is null.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E Error in getting ECC public key size.
- BUFFER_E Returned when output buffer is too small.

Example

```
ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);
int derSz = // Some appropriate size for der;
byte der[derSz];

// Write out a compressed ECC key
if(wc_EccPublicKeyToDer_ex(&key, der, derSz, 1, 1) < 0)
{
    // Error converting ECC public key to der
}
```

```
int wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    curve25519_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function decodes a Curve25519 private key (only) from a DER encoded buffer.

Parameters:

- **input** Pointer to buffer containing DER encoded private key

- **inOutIdx** Index to start reading input buffer from. On output, index is set to last position parsed of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure to store decoded key
- **inSz** Size of input DER buffer

See:

- [wc_Curve25519KeyDecode](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if input, inOutIdx or key is null
- ASN_PARSE_E Returns if there is an error parsing the DER encoded data
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if the key length is not CURVE25519_KEYSIZE or the DER key contains other issues despite being properly formatted.
- BUFFER_E Returns if the input buffer is too small to contain a valid DER encoded key.

Example

```
byte der[] = { // DER encoded key };
word32 idx = 0;
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);

if (wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode(der, &idx, &key, sizeof(der)) != 0) {
    // Error decoding private key
}

int wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    curve25519_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function decodes a Curve25519 public key (only) from a DER encoded buffer.

Parameters:

- **input** Pointer to buffer containing DER encoded public key
- **inOutIdx** Index to start reading input buffer from. On output, index is set to last position parsed of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure to store decoded key
- **inSz** Size of input DER buffer

See:

- [wc_Curve25519KeyDecode](#)

- [wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if input, inOutIdx or key is null
- ASN_PARSE_E Returns if there is an error parsing the DER encoded data
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if the key length is not CURVE25519_KEYSIZE or the DER key contains other issues despite being properly formatted.
- BUFFER_E Returns if the input buffer is too small to contain a valid DER encoded key.

Example

```
byte der[] = { // DER encoded key };
word32 idx = 0;
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
if (wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode(der, &idx, &key, sizeof(der)) != 0) {
    // Error decoding public key
}
```

```
int wc_Curve25519KeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    curve25519_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function decodes a Curve25519 key from a DER encoded buffer. It can decode either a private key, a public key, or both.

Parameters:

- **input** Pointer to buffer containing DER encoded key
- **inOutIdx** Index to start reading input buffer from. On output, index is set to last position parsed of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure to store decoded key
- **inSz** Size of input DER buffer

See:

- [wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if input, inOutIdx or key is null
- ASN_PARSE_E Returns if there is an error parsing the DER encoded data

- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returns if the key length is not CURVE25519_KEYSIZE or the DER key contains other issues despite being properly formatted.
- **BUFFER_E** Returns if the input buffer is too small to contain a valid DER encoded key.

Example

```
byte der[] = { // DER encoded key };
word32 idx = 0;
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
if (wc_Curve25519KeyDecode(der, &idx, &key, sizeof(der)) != 0) {
    // Error decoding key
}
```

```
int wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)
```

This function encodes a Curve25519 private key to DER format. If the input key structure contains a public key, it will be ignored.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure containing private key to encode
- **output** Buffer to hold DER encoding
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See:

- [wc_Curve25519KeyToDer](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, length of DER encoding
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returns if key or output is null
- **MEMORY_E** Returns if there is an allocation failure
- **BUFFER_E** Returns if output buffer is too small

Example

```
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
...
int derSz = 128; // Some appropriate size for output DER
```

```
byte der[derSz];
wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer(&key, der, derSz);
```

```
int wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen,
    int withAlg
)
```

This function encodes a Curve25519 public key to DER format. If the input key structure contains a private key, it will be ignored.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure containing public key to encode
- **output** Buffer to hold DER encoding
- **outLen** Size of output buffer
- **withAlg** Whether to include algorithm identifier in the DER encoding

See:

- [wc_Curve25519KeyToDer](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, length of DER encoding
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or output is null
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is an allocation failure
- BUFFER_E Returns if output buffer is too small

Example

```
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
...
int derSz = 128; // Some appropriate size for output DER
byte der[derSz];
wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer(&key, der, derSz, 1);
```

```
int wc_Curve25519KeyToDer(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen,
```

```
    int withAlg
)
```

This function encodes a Curve25519 key to DER format. It can encode either a private key, a public key, or both.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure containing key to encode
- **output** Buffer to hold DER encoding
- **outLen** Size of output buffer
- **withAlg** Whether to include algorithm identifier in the DER encoding

See:

- [wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, length of DER encoding
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or output is null
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is an allocation failure
- BUFFER_E Returns if output buffer is too small

Example

```
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
...
int derSz = 128; // Some appropriate size for output DER
byte der[derSz];
wc_Curve25519KeyToDer(&key, der, derSz, 1);
```

```
word32 wc_EncodeSignature(
    byte * out,
    const byte * digest,
    word32 digSz,
    int hashOID
)
```

This function encodes a digital signature into the output buffer, and returns the size of the encoded signature created.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the buffer where the encoded signature will be written

- **digest** pointer to the digest to use to encode the signature
- **digSz** the length of the buffer containing the digest
- **hashOID** OID identifying the hash type used to generate the signature. Valid options, depending on build configurations, are: SHAh, SHA256h, SHA384h, SHA512h, MD2h, MD5h, DESb, DES3b, CTC_MD5wRSA, CTC_SHAwRSA, CTC_SHA256wRSA, CTC_SHA384wRSA, CTC_SHA512wRSA, CTC_SHAwECDSA, CTC_SHA256wECDSA, CTC_SHA384wECDSA, and CTC_SHA512wECDSA.

See: none

Return: Success On successfully writing the encoded signature to output, returns the length written to the buffer

```
int signSz;
byte encodedSig[MAX_ENCODED_SIG_SZ];
Sha256 sha256;
// initialize sha256 for hashing

byte* dig = (byte*)malloc(WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE);
// perform hashing and hash updating so dig stores SHA-256 hash
// (see wc_InitSha256, wc_Sha256Update and wc_Sha256Final)
signSz = wc_EncodeSignature(encodedSig, dig, WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE, SHA256h);
```

```
int wc_GetCTC_HashOID(
    int type
)
```

This function returns the hash OID that corresponds to a hashing type. For example, when given the type: WC_SHA512, this function returns the identifier corresponding to a SHA512 hash, SHA512h.

Parameters:

- **type** the hash type for which to find the OID. Valid options, depending on build configuration, include: WC_MD5, WC_SHA, WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384, WC_SHA512, WC_SHA3_224, WC_SHA3_256, WC_SHA3_384 or WC_SHA3_512

See: none

Return:

- Success On success, returns the OID corresponding to the appropriate hash to use with that encryption type.
- 0 Returned if an unrecognized hash type is passed in as argument.

Example

```
int hashOID;

hashOID = wc_GetCTC_HashOID(WC_SHA512);
if (hashOID == 0) {
    // WOLFSSL_SHA512 not defined
}
```

```
void wc_SetCert_Free(  
    Cert * cert  
)
```

This function cleans up memory and resources used by the certificate structure's decoded cert cache. When WOLFSSL_CERT_GEN_CACHE is defined the decoded cert structure is cached in the certificate structure. This allows subsequent calls to certificate set functions to avoid parsing the decoded cert on each call.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to an uninitialized certificate information structure.

See:

- [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert](#)
- [wc_SetIssuerBuffer](#)
- [wc_SetSubjectBuffer](#)
- [wc_SetSubjectRaw](#)
- [wc_SetIssuerRaw](#)
- [wc_SetAltNamesBuffer](#)
- [wc_SetDatesBuffer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if invalid pointer is passed in as argument.

Example

```
Cert cert; // Initialized certificate structure  
  
wc_SetCert_Free(&cert);
```

```
int wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset(  
    byte * input,  
    word32 * inOutIdx,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

This function finds the beginning of the traditional private key inside a PKCS#8 unencrypted buffer.

Parameters:

- **input** Buffer containing unencrypted PKCS#8 private key.
- **inOutIdx** Index into the input buffer. On input, it should be a byte offset to the beginning of the the PKCS#8 buffer. On output, it will be the byte offset to the traditional private key within the input buffer.

- **sz** The number of bytes in the input buffer.

See:

- [wc_CreatePKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_EncryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_DecryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key](#)

Return:

- Length of traditional private key on success.
- Negative values on failure.

Example

```
byte* pkcs8Buf; // Buffer containing PKCS#8 key.
word32 idx = 0;
word32 sz; // Size of pkcs8Buf.
...
ret = wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset(pkcs8Buf, &idx, sz);
// pkcs8Buf + idx is now the beginning of the traditional private key bytes.
```

```
int wc_CreatePKCS8Key(
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    int algoID,
    const byte * curveOID,
    word32 oidSz
)
```

This function takes in a DER private key and converts it to PKCS#8 format. Also used in creating PKCS#12 shrouded key bags. See RFC 5208.

Parameters:

- **out** Buffer to place result in. If NULL, required out buffer size returned in outSz.
- **outSz** Size of out buffer.
- **key** Buffer with traditional DER key.
- **keySz** Size of key buffer.
- **algoID** Algorithm ID (e.g. RSAk).
- **curveOID** ECC curve OID if used. Should be NULL for RSA keys.
- **oidSz** Size of curve OID. Is set to 0 if curveOID is NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset](#)
- [wc_EncryptPKCS8Key](#)

- `wc_DecryptPKCS8Key`
- `wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key`

Return:

- The size of the PKCS#8 key placed into out on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E if out is NULL, with required output buffer size in outSz.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```

ecc_key eccKey;           // wolfSSL ECC key object.
byte* der;                // DER-encoded ECC key.
word32 derSize;           // Size of der.
const byte* curve0id = NULL; // OID of curve used by eccKey.
word32 curve0idSz = 0;    // Size of curve OID.
byte* pkcs8;              // Output buffer for PKCS#8 key.
word32 pkcs8Sz;           // Size of output buffer.

derSize = wc_EccKeyDerSize(&eccKey, 1);
...
derSize = wc_EccKeyToDer(&eccKey, der, derSize);
...
ret = wc_ecc_get_oid(eccKey.dp->oidSum, &curve0id, &curve0idSz);
...
ret = wc_CreatePKCS8Key(NULL, &pkcs8Sz, der,
    derSize, ECDSAk, curve0id, curve0idSz); // Get size needed in pkcs8Sz.
...
ret = wc_CreatePKCS8Key(pkcs8, &pkcs8Sz, der,
    derSize, ECDSAk, curve0id, curve0idSz);

int wc_EncryptPKCS8Key(
    byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const char * password,
    int passwordSz,
    int vPKCS,
    int pbe0id,
    int encAlgId,
    byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz,
    int itt,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    void * heap
)

```

This function takes in an unencrypted PKCS#8 DER key (e.g. one created by `wc_CreatePKCS8Key`) and converts it to PKCS#8 encrypted format. The resulting encrypted key can be decrypted using `wc_DecryptPKCS8Key`. See RFC 5208.

Parameters:

- **key** Buffer with traditional DER key.
- **keySz** Size of key buffer.
- **out** Buffer to place result in. If NULL, required out buffer size returned in outSz.
- **outSz** Size of out buffer.
- **password** The password to use for the password-based encryption algorithm.
- **passwordSz** The length of the password (not including the NULL terminator).
- **vPKCS** The PKCS version to use. Can be 1 for PKCS12 or PKCS5.
- **pbeOid** The OID of the PBE scheme to use (e.g. PBES2 or one of the OIDs for PBES1 in RFC 2898 A.3).
- **encAlgId** The encryption algorithm ID to use (e.g. AES256CBCb).
- **salt** The salt buffer to use. If NULL, a random salt will be used.
- **saltSz** The length of the salt buffer. Can be 0 if passing NULL for salt.
- **itt** The number of iterations to use for the KDF.
- **rng** A pointer to an initialized WC_RNG object.
- **heap** A pointer to the heap used for dynamic allocation. Can be NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset](#)
- [wc_CreatePKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_DecryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key](#)

Return:

- The size of the encrypted key placed in out on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E if out is NULL, with required output buffer size in outSz.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```

byte* pkcs8;           // Unencrypted PKCS#8 key.
word32 pkcs8Sz;        // Size of pkcs8.
byte* pkcs8Enc;        // Encrypted PKCS#8 key.
word32 pkcs8EncSz;     // Size of pkcs8Enc.
const char* password;  // Password to use for encryption.
int passwordSz;        // Length of password (not including NULL terminator).
WC_RNG rng;

// The following produces an encrypted version of pkcs8 in pkcs8Enc. The
// encryption uses password-based encryption scheme 2 (PBE2) from PKCS#5 and
// the AES cipher in CBC mode with a 256-bit key. See RFC 8018 for more on
// PKCS#5.
ret = wc_EncryptPKCS8Key(pkcs8, pkcs8Sz, pkcs8Enc, &pkcs8EncSz, password,
    passwordSz, PKCS5, PBES2, AES256CBCb, NULL, 0,
    WC_PKCS12_ITT_DEFAULT, &rng, NULL);

```

```

int wc_EncryptPKCS8Key_ex(
    byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const char * password,
    int passwordSz,
    int vPKCS,
    int pbeOid,
    int encAlgId,
    byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz,
    int itt,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)

```

Encrypts PKCS#8 key with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **key** Private key buffer
- **keySz** Size of private key
- **out** Output buffer for encrypted key
- **outSz** Pointer to output buffer size (in/out)
- **password** Password for encryption
- **passwordSz** Password length
- **vPKCS** PKCS version
- **pbeOid** PBE algorithm OID
- **encAlgId** Encryption algorithm ID
- **salt** Salt buffer
- **saltSz** Salt size
- **itt** Iteration count
- **rng** Random number generator
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration

See: [wc_EncryptPKCS8Key](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```

byte key[256], encrypted[512];
word32 encSz = sizeof(encrypted);
WC_RNG rng;
int ret = wc_EncryptPKCS8Key_ex(key, keySz, encrypted,
                                &encSz, "password", 8,
                                PKCS5, PBES2, AES256CBCb,

```

```
NULL, 0, 2048, &rng, NULL,  
INVALID_DEVID);
```

```
int wc_GetTime(  
    void * timePtr,  
    word32 timeSize  
)
```

Gets current time for certificate operations.

Parameters:

- **timePtr** Pointer to time buffer
- **timeSize** Size of time buffer

See: [wc_GetDateInfo](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
time_t currentTime;  
int ret = wc_GetTime(&currentTime, sizeof(currentTime));
```

```
int wc_EncryptedInfoGet(  
    EncryptedInfo * info,  
    const char * cipherName  
)
```

Gets encryption info from encrypted PEM.

Parameters:

- **info** EncryptedInfo structure to populate
- **cipherName** Cipher name string

See: [wc_PemToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
EncryptedInfo info;  
int ret = wc_EncryptedInfoGet(&info, "AES-256-CBC");
```

```
int wc_ParseCertPIV(  
    wc_CertPIV * cert,  
    const byte * buf,  
    word32 totalSz  
)
```

Parses PIV certificate format.

Parameters:

- **cert** PIV certificate structure to populate
- **buf** Buffer containing PIV certificate
- **totalSz** Size of buffer

See: [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_CertPIV cert;  
int ret = wc_ParseCertPIV(&cert, pivBuf, pivSz);
```

```
int wc_GetSubjectPubKeyInfoDerFromCert(  
    const byte * certDer,  
    word32 certDerSz,  
    byte * pubKeyDer,  
    word32 * pubKeyDerSz  
)
```

Extracts subject public key info from certificate.

Parameters:

- **certDer** DER encoded certificate buffer
- **certDerSz** Size of certificate
- **pubKeyDer** Output buffer for public key
- **pubKeyDerSz** Pointer to output buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_GetPubKeyDerFromCert](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte pubKey[1024];
word32 pubKeySz = sizeof(pubKey);
int ret = wc_GetSubjectPubKeyInfoDerFromCert(certDer,
                                              certSz,
                                              pubKey,
                                              &pubKeySz);
```

```
int wc_GetDecodedCertSubject(
    const struct DecodedCert * cert,
    char * buf,
    word32 * bufSz
)
```

Retrieves the subject name from a decoded certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to the DecodedCert (must have been parsed).
- **buf** Output buffer to receive the subject name string, or NULL to query the required size.
- **bufSz** Pointer to the buffer size. On input, the available buffer size. On output, the number of bytes written (excluding any NUL terminator) or the required size if buf is NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetDecodedCertIssuer](#)
- [wc_GetDecodedCertSerial](#)
- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)
- [wc_ParseCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E when buf is NULL (bufSz contains required size).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if cert or bufSz is NULL.
- BUFFER_E if the provided buffer is too small.

This function copies the subject name string from a DecodedCert structure into the provided buffer. The string uses a one-line distinguished name format with "/" delimiters (e.g. "/C=US/O=Org/CN=example.com"). The output is NOT NUL-terminated; the caller should append a NUL byte if needed. If buf is NULL, the required buffer size is returned in bufSz and LENGTH_ONLY_E is returned.

```
int wc_GetDecodedCertIssuer(  
    const struct DecodedCert * cert,  
    char * buf,  
    word32 * bufSz  
)
```

Retrieves the issuer name from a decoded certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to the DecodedCert (must have been parsed).
- **buf** Output buffer to receive the issuer name string, or NULL to query the required size.
- **bufSz** Pointer to the buffer size. On input, the available buffer size. On output, the number of bytes written (excluding any NUL terminator) or the required size if buf is NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetDecodedCertSubject](#)
- [wc_GetDecodedCertSerial](#)
- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)
- [wc_ParseCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E when buf is NULL (bufSz contains required size).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if cert or bufSz is NULL.
- BUFFER_E if the provided buffer is too small.

This function copies the issuer name string from a DecodedCert structure into the provided buffer. The string uses a one-line distinguished name format with "/" delimiters (e.g. "/C=US/O=Org/CN=example.com"). The output is NOT NUL-terminated; the caller should append a NUL byte if needed. If buf is NULL, the required buffer size is returned in bufSz and LENGTH_ONLY_E is returned.

```
int wc_GetDecodedCertSerial(  
    const struct DecodedCert * cert,  
    byte * buf,  
    word32 * bufSz  
)
```

Retrieves the serial number from a decoded certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to the DecodedCert (must have been parsed).
- **buf** Output buffer to receive the serial number bytes, or NULL to query the required size.
- **bufSz** Pointer to the buffer size. On input, the available buffer size. On output, the number of bytes written or the required size if buf is NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetDecodedCertSubject](#)
- [wc_GetDecodedCertIssuer](#)
- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)
- [wc_ParseCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E when buf is NULL (bufSz contains required size).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if cert or bufSz is NULL.
- BUFFER_E if the provided buffer is too small.

This function copies the serial number bytes from a DecodedCert structure into the provided buffer. If buf is NULL, the required buffer size is returned in bufSz and LENGTH_ONLY_E is returned.

```
int wc_GetUUIDFromCert(  
    struct DecodedCert * cert,  
    byte * uuid,  
    int * uuidSz  
)
```

Extracts UUID from certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** Decoded certificate structure
- **uuid** Output buffer for UUID
- **uuidSz** Pointer to UUID buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_ParseCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DecodedCert cert;  
byte uuid[16];  
int uuidSz = sizeof(uuid);  
int ret = wc_GetUUIDFromCert(&cert, uuid, &uuidSz);
```

```
int wc_GetFASCNFromCert(  
    struct DecodedCert * cert,  
    byte * fasn,  
    int * fasnSz  
)
```

Extracts FASCN from certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** Decoded certificate structure
- **fascn** Output buffer for FASCN
- **fascnSz** Pointer to FASCN buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_ParseCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DecodedCert cert;  
byte fascn[25];  
int fascnSz = sizeof(fascn);  
int ret = wc_GetFASCNFromCert(&cert, fascn, &fascnSz);
```

```
int wc_GeneratePreTBS(  
    struct DecodedCert * cert,  
    byte * der,  
    int derSz  
)
```

Generates the pre-TBS (To Be Signed) certificate data from a decoded certificate. The TBS portion is the certificate data that gets signed by the certificate authority. This function is used in dual algorithm certificate creation where the TBS data needs to be extracted for signing with an alternative algorithm (e.g., a post-quantum algorithm).

Parameters:

- **cert** Decoded certificate structure containing the certificate to extract TBS data from
- **der** Output buffer for the pre-TBS DER-encoded data
- **derSz** Size of output buffer in bytes

See:

- [wc_MakeCert](#)
- [wc_MakeSigWithBitStr](#)

Return:

- Size of the pre-TBS data on success
- Negative error code on failure

Note: This API is only available when WOLFSSL_DUAL_ALG_CERTS is defined, which enables support for dual algorithm certificates used in Post-Quantum cryptography to provide hybrid signing with both traditional and PQ algorithms.

Example

```
DecodedCert cert;
byte preTbs[2048];
int ret = wc_GeneratePreTBS(&cert, preTbs, sizeof(preTbs));
if (ret > 0) {
    // ret contains the size of the pre-TBS data
    // preTbs can now be signed with an alternative algorithm
}
```

```
void wc_InitDecodedAcert(
    struct DecodedAcert * acert,
    void * heap
)
```

Initializes decoded attribute certificate structure.

Parameters:

- **acert** Attribute certificate structure to initialize
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation

See: [wc_FreeDecodedAcert](#)

Return: void

Example

```
DecodedAcert acert;
wc_InitDecodedAcert(&acert, NULL);
```

```
void wc_FreeDecodedAcert(
    struct DecodedAcert * acert
)
```

Frees decoded attribute certificate structure.

Parameters:

- **acert** Attribute certificate structure to free

See: [wc_InitDecodedAcert](#)

Return: void

Example

```
DecodedAcert acert;  
wc_InitDecodedAcert(&acert, NULL);  
wc_FreeDecodedAcert(&acert);
```

```
int wc_ParseX509Acert(  
    struct DecodedAcert * acert,  
    int verify  
)
```

Parses X.509 attribute certificate.

Parameters:

- **acert** Decoded attribute certificate structure
- **verify** Non-zero to verify signature

See: [wc_VerifyX509Acert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DecodedAcert acert;  
wc_InitDecodedAcert(&acert, NULL);  
int ret = wc_ParseX509Acert(&acert, 1);
```

```
int wc_VerifyX509Acert(  
    const byte * acert,  
    word32 acertSz,  
    const byte * issuerCert,  
    word32 issuerCertSz,  
    void * cm  
)
```

Verifies X.509 attribute certificate.

Parameters:

- **acert** Attribute certificate buffer
- **acertSz** Size of attribute certificate
- **issuerCert** Issuer certificate buffer
- **issuerCertSz** Size of issuer certificate
- **cm** Certificate manager

See: [wc_ParseX509Acert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_VerifyX509Acert(acertBuf, acertSz,
                             issuerBuf, issuerSz, cm);
```

```
int wc_DecryptPKCS8Key(
    byte * input,
    word32 sz,
    const char * password,
    int passwordSz
)
```

This function takes an encrypted PKCS#8 DER key and decrypts it to PKCS#8 unencrypted DER. Undoes the encryption done by `wc_EncryptPKCS8Key`. See RFC5208. The input buffer is overwritten with the decrypted data.

Parameters:

- **input** On input, buffer containing encrypted PKCS#8 key. On successful output, contains the decrypted key.
- **sz** Size of the input buffer.
- **password** The password used to encrypt the key.
- **passwordSz** The length of the password (not including NULL terminator).

See:

- [wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset](#)
- [wc_CreatePKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_EncryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key](#)

Return:

- The length of the decrypted buffer on success.
- Negative values on failure.

Example

```
byte* pkcs8Enc;           // Encrypted PKCS#8 key made with wc_EncryptPKCS8Key.
word32 pkcs8EncSz;        // Size of pkcs8Enc.
const char* password;     // Password to use for decryption.
int passwordSz;           // Length of password (not including NULL terminator).
```

```
ret = wc_DecryptPKCS8Key(pkcs8Enc, pkcs8EncSz, password, passwordSz);
```

```
int wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key(
    byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const char * password,
    int passwordSz,
    int vPKCS,
    int pbeOid,
    int encAlgId,
    byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz,
    int itt,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    void * heap
)
```

This function takes a traditional, DER key, converts it to PKCS#8 format, and encrypts it. It uses `wc_CreatePKCS8Key` and `wc_EncryptPKCS8Key` to do this.

Parameters:

- **key** Buffer with traditional DER key.
- **keySz** Size of key buffer.
- **out** Buffer to place result in. If NULL, required out buffer size returned in outSz.
- **outSz** Size of out buffer.
- **password** The password to use for the password-based encryption algorithm.
- **passwordSz** The length of the password (not including the NULL terminator).
- **vPKCS** The PKCS version to use. Can be 1 for PKCS12 or PKCS5.
- **pbeOid** The OID of the PBE scheme to use (e.g. PBES2 or one of the OIDs for PBES1 in RFC 2898 A.3).
- **encAlgId** The encryption algorithm ID to use (e.g. AES256CBCb).
- **salt** The salt buffer to use. If NULL, a random salt will be used.
- **saltSz** The length of the salt buffer. Can be 0 if passing NULL for salt.
- **itt** The number of iterations to use for the KDF.
- **rng** A pointer to an initialized WC_RNG object.
- **heap** A pointer to the heap used for dynamic allocation. Can be NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset](#)
- [wc_CreatePKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_EncryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_DecryptPKCS8Key](#)

Return:

- The size of the encrypted key placed in out on success.

- LENGTH_ONLY_E if out is NULL, with required output buffer size in outSz.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```

byte* key;           // Traditional private key (DER formatted).
word32 keySz;        // Size of key.
byte* pkcs8Enc;      // Encrypted PKCS#8 key.
word32 pkcs8EncSz;   // Size of pkcs8Enc.
const char* password; // Password to use for encryption.
int passwordSz;      // Length of password (not including NULL terminator).
WC_RNG rng;

// The following produces an encrypted, PKCS#8 version of key in pkcs8Enc.
// The encryption uses password-based encryption scheme 2 (PBE2) from PKCS#5
// and the AES cipher in CBC mode with a 256-bit key. See RFC 8018 for more
// on PKCS#5.
ret = wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key(key, keySz, pkcs8Enc, &pkcs8EncSz,
    password, passwordSz, PKCS5, PBES2, AES256CBCb, NULL, 0,
    WC_PKCS12_ITT_DEFAULT, &rng, NULL);

void wc_InitDecodedCert(
    struct DecodedCert * cert,
    const byte * source,
    word32 inSz,
    void * heap
)

```

This function initializes the DecodedCert pointed to by the “cert” parameter. It saves the “source” pointer to a DER-encoded certificate of length “inSz.” This certificate can be parsed by a subsequent call to wc_ParseCert.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to an allocated DecodedCert object.
- **source** Pointer to a DER-encoded certificate.
- **inSz** Length of the DER-encoded certificate in bytes.
- **heap** A pointer to the heap used for dynamic allocation. Can be NULL.

See:

- [wc_ParseCert](#)
- [wc_FreeDecodedCert](#)

Example

```

DecodedCert decodedCert; // Decoded certificate object.
byte* certBuf;           // DER-encoded certificate buffer.
word32 certBufSz;        // Size of certBuf in bytes.

```

```
wc_InitDecodedCert(&decodedCert, certBuf, certBufSz, NULL);
```

```
int wc_ParseCert(  
    DecodedCert * cert,  
    int type,  
    int verify,  
    void * cm  
)
```

This function parses the DER-encoded certificate saved in the DecodedCert object and populates the fields of that object. The DecodedCert must have been initialized with a prior call to wc_InitDecodedCert. This function takes an optional pointer to a CertificateManager object, which is used to populate the certificate authority information of the DecodedCert, if the CA is found in the CertificateManager.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to an initialized DecodedCert object.
- **type** Type of certificate. See the CertType enum in [asn_public.h](#).
- **verify** Flag that, if set, indicates the user wants to verify the validity of the certificate.
- **cm** An optional pointer to a CertificateManager. Can be NULL.

See:

- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)
- [wc_FreeDecodedCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```
int ret;  
DecodedCert decodedCert; // Decoded certificate object.  
byte* certBuf;           // DER-encoded certificate buffer.  
word32 certBufSz;        // Size of certBuf in bytes.  
  
wc_InitDecodedCert(&decodedCert, certBuf, certBufSz, NULL);  
ret = wc_ParseCert(&decodedCert, CERT_TYPE, NO_VERIFY, NULL);  
if (ret != 0) {  
    fprintf(stderr, "wc_ParseCert failed.\n");  
}
```

```
void wc_FreeDecodedCert(
    struct DecodedCert * cert
)
```

This function frees a DecodedCert that was previously initialized with wc_InitDecodedCert.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to an initialized DecodedCert object.

See:

- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)
- [wc_ParseCert](#)

Example

```
int ret;
DecodedCert decodedCert; // Decoded certificate object.
byte* certBuf;           // DER-encoded certificate buffer.
word32 certBufSz;        // Size of certBuf in bytes.

wc_InitDecodedCert(&decodedCert, certBuf, certBufSz, NULL);
ret = wc_ParseCert(&decodedCert, CERT_TYPE, NO_VERIFY, NULL);
if (ret != 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "wc_ParseCert failed.\n");
}
wc_FreeDecodedCert(&decodedCert);
```

```
int wc_SetTimeCb(
    wc_time_cb f
)
```

This function registers a time callback that will be used anytime wolfSSL needs to get the current time. The prototype of the callback should be the same as the “time” function from the C standard library.

Parameters:

- **f** function to register as the time callback.

See: [wc_Time](#)

Return: 0 Returned on success.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
// Time callback prototype
time_t my_time_cb(time_t* t);
// Register it
ret = wc_SetTimeCb(my_time_cb);
```

```

if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set time callback
}
time_t my_time_cb(time_t* t)
{
    // custom time function
}

```

```

time_t wc_Time(
    time_t * t
)

```

This function gets the current time. By default, it uses the XTIME macro, which varies between platforms. The user can use a function of their choosing instead via the wc_SetTimeCb function.

Parameters:

- **t** Optional time_t pointer to populate with current time.

See: [wc_SetTimeCb](#)

Return: Time Current time returned on success.

Example

```

time_t currentTime = 0;
currentTime = wc_Time(NULL);
wc_Time(&currentTime);

```

```

int wc_SetCustomExtension(
    Cert * cert,
    int critical,
    const char * oid,
    const byte * der,
    word32 derSz
)

```

This function injects a custom extension in to an X.509 certificate. note: The content at the address pointed to by any of the parameters that are pointers must not be modified until the certificate is generated and you have the der output. This function does NOT copy the contents to another buffer.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to an initialized DecodedCert object.
- **critical** If 0, the extension will not be marked critical, otherwise it will be marked critical.
- **oid** Dot separated oid as a string. For example "1.2.840.10045.3.1.7"
- **der** The der encoding of the content of the extension.
- **derSz** The size in bytes of the der encoding.

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetUnknownExtCallback`

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
Cert newCert;
wc_InitCert(&newCert);

// Code to setup subject, public key, issuer, and other things goes here.

ret = wc_SetCustomExtension(&newCert, 1, "1.2.3.4.5",
    (const byte *)"This is a critical extension", 28);
if (ret < 0) {
    // Failed to set the extension.
}

ret = wc_SetCustomExtension(&newCert, 0, "1.2.3.4.6",
    (const byte *)"This is NOT a critical extension", 32);
if (ret < 0) {
    // Failed to set the extension.
}

// Code to sign the certificate and then write it out goes here.

int wc_SetUnknownExtCallback(
    DecodedCert * cert,
    wc_UnknownExtCallback cb
)
```

This function registers a callback that will be used anytime wolfSSL encounters an unknown X.509 extension in a certificate while parsing a certificate. The prototype of the callback should be:

Parameters:

- **cert** the DecodedCert struct that is to be associated with this callback.
- **cb** function to register as the time callback.

See:

- `ParseCert`
- `wc_SetCustomExtension`

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
// Unknown extension callback prototype
int myUnknownExtCallback(const word16* oid, word32 oidSz, int crit,
                        const unsigned char* der, word32 derSz);

// Register it
ret = wc_SetUnknownExtCallback(cert, myUnknownExtCallback);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set the callback
}

// oid: Array of integers that are the dot separated values in an oid.
// oidSz: Number of values in oid.
// crit: Whether the extension was mark critical.
// der: The der encoding of the content of the extension.
// derSz: The size in bytes of the der encoding.
int myCustomExtCallback(const word16* oid, word32 oidSz, int crit,
                        const unsigned char* der, word32 derSz) {

    // Logic to parse extension goes here.

    // NOTE: by returning zero, we are accepting this extension and
    // informing wolfSSL that it is acceptable. If you find an extension
    // that you do not find acceptable, you should return an error. The
    // standard behavior upon encountering an unknown extension with the
    // critical flag set is to return ASN_CRIT_EXT_E. For the sake of
    // brevity, this example is always accepting every extension; you
    // should use different logic.
    return 0;
}

int wc_CheckCertSigPubKey(
    const byte * cert,
    word32 certSz,
    void * heap,
    const byte * pubKey,
    word32 pubKeySz,
    int pubKeyOID
)

```

This function verifies the signature in the der form of an X.509 certificate against a public key. The public key is expected to be the full subject public key info in der form.

Parameters:

- **cert** The der encoding of the X.509 certificate.
- **certSz** The size in bytes of cert.
- **heap** A pointer to the heap used for dynamic allocation. Can be NULL.
- **pubKey** The der encoding of the public key.
- **pubKeySz** The size in bytes of pubKey.
- **pubKeyOID** OID identifying the algorithm of the public key. (ie: ECDSAk, DSAsk or RSAsk)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- Other negative values on failure.

```
int wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init(  
    Asn1PrintOptions * opts  
)
```

This function initializes the ASN.1 print options.

Parameters:

- **opts** The ASN.1 options for printing.

See:

- [wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set](#)
- [wc_Asn1_PrintAll](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when asn1 is NULL.

Example

```
Asn1PrintOptions opt;  
  
// Initialize ASN.1 print options before use.  
wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init(&opt);  
  
int wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set(  
    Asn1PrintOptions * opts,  
    enum Asn1PrintOpt opt,  
    word32 val  
)
```

This function sets a print option into an ASN.1 print options object.

Parameters:

- **opts** The ASN.1 options for printing.
- **opt** An option to set value for.
- **val** The value to set.

See:

- [wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init](#)
- [wc_Asn1_PrintAll](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when asn1 is NULL.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when val is out of range for option.

Example

```
Asn1PrintOptions opt;  
  
// Initialize ASN.1 print options before use.  
wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init(&opt);  
// Set the number of indents when printing tag name to be 1.  
wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set(&opt, ASN1_PRINT_OPT_INDENT, 1);
```

```
int wc_Asn1_Init(  
    Asn1 * asn1  
)
```

This function initializes an ASN.1 parsing object.

Parameters:

- **asn1** ASN.1 parse object.

See:

- [wc_Asn1_SetFile](#)
- [wc_Asn1_PrintAll](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when asn1 is NULL.

Example

```
Asn1 asn1;

// Initialize ASN.1 parse object before use.
wc_Asn1_Init(&asn1);
```

```
int wc_Asn1_SetFile(
    Asn1 * asn1,
    XFILE file
)
```

This function sets the file to use when printing into an ASN.1 parsing object.

Parameters:

- **asn1** The ASN.1 parse object.
- **file** File to print to.

See:

- [wc_Asn1_Init](#)
- [wc_Asn1_PrintAll](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when asn1 is NULL.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when file is XBADFILE.

Example

```
Asn1 asn1;

// Initialize ASN.1 parse object before use.
wc_Asn1_Init(&asn1);
// Set standard out to be the file descriptor to write to.
wc_Asn1_SetFile(&asn1, stdout);
```

```
int wc_Asn1_PrintAll(
    Asn1 * asn1,
    Asn1PrintOptions * opts,
    unsigned char * data,
    word32 len
)
```

Print all ASN.1 items.

Parameters:

- **asn1** The ASN.1 parse object.
- **opts** The ASN.1 print options.
- **data** Buffer containing BER/DER data to print.
- **len** Length of data to print in bytes.

See:

- [wc_Asn1_Init](#)
- [wc_Asn1_SetFile](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when asn1 or opts is NULL.
- ASN_LEN_E when ASN.1 item's length too long.
- ASN_DEPTH_E when end offset invalid.
- ASN_PARSE_E when not all of an ASN.1 item parsed.

```
Asn1PrintOptions opts;
Asn1 asn1;
unsigned char data[] = { Initialize with DER/BER data };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

// Initialize ASN.1 print options before use.
wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init(&opt);
// Set the number of indents when printing tag name to be 1.
wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set(&opt, ASN1_PRINT_OPT_INDENT, 1);

// Initialize ASN.1 parse object before use.
wc_Asn1_Init(&asn1);
// Set standard out to be the file descriptor to write to.
wc_Asn1_SetFile(&asn1, stdout);
// Print all ASN.1 items in buffer with the specified print options.
wc_Asn1_PrintAll(&asn1, &opts, data, len);
```

```
int wc_Asn1_SetOidToNameCb(
    Asn1 * asn1,
    Asn1OidToNameCb nameCb
)
```

Sets OID to name callback for ASN.1 parsing.

Parameters:

- **asn1** ASN.1 structure

- **nameCb** Callback function to convert OID to name

See: `wc_Asn1_PrintAll`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
Asn1 asn1;  
int ret = wc_Asn1_SetOidToNameCb(&asn1, myOidToNameCb);
```

B.2 Base Encoding

B.1.2.104 function wc_Asn1_SetOidToNameCb

B.2.1 Functions

	Name
int	Base64_Decode (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function decodes the given Base64 encoded input, in, and stores the result in the output buffer out. It also sets the size written to the output buffer in the variable outLen.
int	Base64_Encode (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with the traditional '' line endings, instead of escaped %0A line endings. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer. If there is enough room in out to store an extra byte, a NULL terminator will be added. This will NOT be included in outLen.
int	Base64_EncodeEsc (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with %0A escaped line endings instead of '' line endings. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer.

	Name
int	Base64_Encode_NoNL (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen) This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with no new lines. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer.
int	Base16_Decode (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen) This function decodes the given Base16 encoded input, in, and stores the result in the output buffer out. It also sets the size written to the output buffer in the variable outLen.
int	Base16_Encode (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen) Encode input to base16 output. If there is enough room in out to store an extra byte, a NULL terminator will be added and included in outLen.
int	Base64_Decode_nonCT (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen) This function decodes Base64 encoded input without using constant-time operations. This is faster than the constant-time version but may be vulnerable to timing attacks. Use only when timing attacks are not a concern.

B.2.2 Functions Documentation

```
int Base64_Decode(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function decodes the given Base64 encoded input, in, and stores the result in the output buffer out. It also sets the size written to the output buffer in the variable outLen.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to decode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to decode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the decoded message
- **outLen** pointer to the length of the output buffer. Updated with the bytes written at the end of the function call

See:

- [Base64_Encode](#)
- [Base16_Decode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the Base64 encoded input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the decoded input
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned if a character in the input buffer falls outside of the Base64 range ([A-Za-z0-9+/=]) or if there is an invalid line ending in the Base64 encoded input

Example

```

byte encoded[] = { // initialize text to decode };
byte decoded[sizeof(encoded)];
// requires at least (sizeof(encoded) * 3 + 3) / 4 room

int outLen = sizeof(decoded);

if( Base64_Decode(encoded, sizeof(encoded), decoded, &outLen) != 0 ) {
    // error decoding input buffer
}

int Base64_Encode(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with the traditional '' line endings, instead of escaped %0A line endings. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer. If there is enough room in out to store an extra byte, a NULL terminator will be added. This will NOT be included in outLen.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to encode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to encode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the encoded message
- **outLen** pointer to the length of the output buffer in which to store the encoded message

See:

- [Base64_EncodeEsc](#)
- [Base64_Decode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the Base64 encoded input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the encoded input
- BUFFER_E Returned if the output buffer runs out of room while encoding

Example

```

byte plain[] = { // initialize text to encode };
byte encoded[MAX_BUFFER_SIZE];

int outLen = sizeof(encoded);

if( Base64_Encode(plain, sizeof(plain), encoded, &outLen) != 0 ) {
    // error encoding input buffer
}

```

```

int Base64_EncodeEsc(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with %0A escaped line endings instead of '' line endings. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to encode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to encode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the encoded message
- **outLen** pointer to the length of the output buffer in which to store the encoded message

See:

- [Base64_Encode](#)
- [Base64_Decode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the Base64 encoded input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the encoded input
- BUFFER_E Returned if the output buffer runs out of room while encoding
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned if there is an error processing the decode on the input message

Example

```

byte plain[] = { // initialize text to encode };
byte encoded[MAX_BUFFER_SIZE];

int outLen = sizeof(encoded);

if( Base64_EncodeEsc(plain, sizeof(plain), encoded, &outLen) != 0 ) {

```

```

    // error encoding input buffer
}

```

```

int Base64_Encode_NoNl(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with no new lines. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to encode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to encode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the encoded message
- **outLen** pointer to the length of the output buffer in which to store the encoded message

See:

- [Base64_Encode](#)
- [Base64_Decode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the Base64 encoded input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the encoded input
- BUFFER_E Returned if the output buffer runs out of room while encoding
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned if there is an error processing the decode on the input message

Example

```

byte plain[] = { // initialize text to encode };
byte encoded[MAX_BUFFER_SIZE];
int outLen = sizeof(encoded);
if( Base64_Encode_NoNl(plain, sizeof(plain), encoded, &outLen) != 0 ) {
    // error encoding input buffer
}

```

```

int Base16_Decode(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function decodes the given Base16 encoded input, in, and stores the result in the output buffer out. It also sets the size written to the output buffer in the variable outLen.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to decode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to decode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the decoded message
- **outLen** pointer to the length of the output buffer. Updated with the bytes written at the end of the function call

See:

- [Base64_Encode](#)
- [Base64_Decode](#)
- [Base16_Encode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the Base16 encoded input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the decoded input or if the input length is not a multiple of two
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned if a character in the input buffer falls outside of the Base16 range ([0-9A-F])

Example

```
byte encoded[] = { // initialize text to decode };
byte decoded[sizeof(encoded)];
int outLen = sizeof(decoded);

if( Base16_Decode(encoded, sizeof(encoded), decoded, &outLen) != 0 ) {
    // error decoding input buffer
}
```

```
int Base16_Encode(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

Encode input to base16 output. If there is enough room in out to store an extra byte, a NULL terminator will be added and included in outLen.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to input buffer to be encoded.
- **inLen** Length of input buffer.
- **out** Pointer to output buffer.

- **outLen** Length of output buffer. Is set to len of encoded output.

See:

- [Base64_Encode](#)
- [Base64_Decode](#)
- [Base16_Decode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if in, out, or outLen is null or if outLen is less than 2 times inLen plus 1.

Example

```
byte in[] = { // Contents of something to be encoded };
byte out[NECESSARY_OUTPUT_SIZE];
word32 outSz = sizeof(out);

if(Base16_Encode(in, sizeof(in), out, &outSz) != 0)
{
    // Handle encode error
}
```

```
int Base64_Decode_nonCT(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function decodes Base64 encoded input without using constant-time operations. This is faster than the constant-time version but may be vulnerable to timing attacks. Use only when timing attacks are not a concern.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to decode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to decode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store decoded message
- **outLen** pointer to length of output buffer; updated with bytes written

See:

- [Base64_Decode](#)
- [Base64_Encode](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully decoding the Base64 encoded input.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If the output buffer is too small to store the decoded input.
- ASN_INPUT_E If a character in the input buffer falls outside of the Base64 range or if there is an invalid line ending.
- BUFFER_E If running out of buffer while decoding.

Example

```

byte encoded[] = "SGVsbG8gV29ybGQ="; // "Hello World" in Base64
byte decoded[64];
word32 outLen = sizeof(decoded);

int ret = Base64_Decode_nonCT(encoded, sizeof(encoded)-1, decoded,
                              &outLen);

if (ret != 0) {
    // error decoding input
}
// decoded now contains "Hello World"

```

B.3 Compression

B.2.2.7 function Base64_Decode_nonCT

B.3.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Compress (byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, word32 flags) This function compresses the given input data using Huffman coding and stores the output in out. Note that the output buffer should still be larger than the input buffer because there exists a certain input for which there will be no compression possible, which will still require a lookup table. It is recommended that one allocate $\text{srcSz} + 0.1\% + 12$ for the output buffer.
int	wc_DeCompress (byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz) This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding and stores the output in out.
int	wc_Compress_ex (byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, word32 flags, word32 windowBits) This function compresses the given input data using Huffman coding with extended parameters. This is similar to wc_Compress but allows specification of compression flags and window bits for more control over the compression process.

	Name
int	wc_DeCompress_ex (byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, int windowBits) This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding with extended parameters. This is similar to wc_DeCompress but allows specification of window bits for more control over the decompression process.
int	wc_DeCompressDynamic (byte ** out, int max, int memoryType, const byte * in, word32 inSz, int windowBits, void * heap) This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding with dynamic memory allocation. The output buffer is allocated dynamically and the caller is responsible for freeing it.

B.3.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_Compress(
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    word32 flags
)
```

This function compresses the given input data using Huffman coding and stores the output in out. Note that the output buffer should still be larger than the input buffer because there exists a certain input for which there will be no compression possible, which will still require a lookup table. It is recommended that one allocate $\text{srcSz} + 0.1\% + 12$ for the output buffer.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the compressed data
- **outSz** size available in the output buffer for storage
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message to compress
- **inSz** size of the input message to compress
- **flags** flags to control how compression operates. Use 0 for normal decompression

See: [wc_DeCompress](#)

Return:

- On successfully compressing the input data, returns the number of bytes stored in the output buffer
- COMPRESS_INIT_E Returned if there is an error initializing the stream for compression
- COMPRESS_E Returned if an error occurs during compression

Example

```

byte message[] = { // initialize text to compress };
byte compressed[(sizeof(message) + sizeof(message) * .001 + 12)];
// Recommends at least srcSz + .1% + 12

if( wc_Compress(compressed, sizeof(compressed), message, sizeof(message),
0) != 0){
    // error compressing data
}

int wc_DeCompress(
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz
)

```

This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding and stores the output in out.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the decompressed data
- **outSz** size available in the output buffer for storage
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message to decompress
- **inSz** size of the input message to decompress

See: [wc_Compress](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully decompressing the input data, returns the number of bytes stored in the output buffer
- COMPRESS_INIT_E: Returned if there is an error initializing the stream for compression
- COMPRESS_E: Returned if an error occurs during compression

Example

```

byte compressed[] = { // initialize compressed message };
byte decompressed[MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE];

if( wc_DeCompress(decompressed, sizeof(decompressed),
compressed, sizeof(compressed)) != 0 ) {
    // error decompressing data
}

int wc_Compress_ex(
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * in,

```

```

    word32 inSz,
    word32 flags,
    word32 windowBits
)

```

This function compresses the given input data using Huffman coding with extended parameters. This is similar to `wc_Compress` but allows specification of compression flags and window bits for more control over the compression process.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the compressed data
- **outSz** size available in the output buffer for storage
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message to compress
- **inSz** size of the input message to compress
- **flags** flags to control how compression operates
- **windowBits** the base two logarithm of the window size (8..15)

See:

- [wc_Compress](#)
- [wc_DeCompress_ex](#)

Return:

- On successfully compressing the input data, returns the number of bytes stored in the output buffer
- `COMPRESS_INIT_E` Returned if there is an error initializing the stream for compression
- `COMPRESS_E` Returned if an error occurs during compression

Example

```

byte message[] = { // initialize text to compress };
byte compressed[(sizeof(message) + sizeof(message) * .001 + 12)];
word32 flags = 0;
word32 windowBits = 15; // 32KB window

int ret = wc_Compress_ex(compressed, sizeof(compressed), message,
                        sizeof(message), flags, windowBits);
if (ret < 0) {
    // error compressing data
}

int wc_DeCompress_ex(
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    int windowBits
)

```

This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding with extended parameters. This is similar to `wc_DeCompress` but allows specification of window bits for more control over the decompression process.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the decompressed data
- **outSz** size available in the output buffer for storage
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message to decompress
- **inSz** size of the input message to decompress
- **windowBits** the base two logarithm of the window size (8..15)

See:

- [wc_DeCompress](#)
- [wc_Compress_ex](#)

Return:

- On successfully decompressing the input data, returns the number of bytes stored in the output buffer
- `COMPRESS_INIT_E` Returned if there is an error initializing the stream for decompression
- `COMPRESS_E` Returned if an error occurs during decompression

Example

```
byte compressed[] = { // initialize compressed message };
byte decompressed[MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE];
int windowBits = 15;

int ret = wc_DeCompress_ex(decompressed, sizeof(decompressed),
                           compressed, sizeof(compressed),
                           windowBits);

if (ret < 0) {
    // error decompressing data
}
```

```
int wc_DeCompressDynamic(
    byte ** out,
    int max,
    int memoryType,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    int windowBits,
    void * heap
)
```

This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding with dynamic memory allocation. The output buffer is allocated dynamically and the caller is responsible for freeing it.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to pointer that will be set to the allocated output buffer
- **max** maximum size to allocate for output buffer
- **memoryType** type of memory to allocate (DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER)
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message to decompress
- **inSz** size of the input message to decompress
- **windowBits** the base two logarithm of the window size (8..15)
- **heap** heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)

See:

- [wc_DeCompress](#)
- [wc_DeCompress_ex](#)

Return:

- On successfully decompressing the input data, returns the number of bytes stored in the output buffer
- COMPRESS_INIT_E Returned if there is an error initializing the stream for decompression
- COMPRESS_E Returned if an error occurs during decompression
- MEMORY_E Returned if memory allocation fails

Example

```
byte compressed[] = { // initialize compressed message };
byte* decompressed = NULL;
int max = 1024 * 1024; // 1MB max

int ret = wc_DeCompressDynamic(&decompressed, max,
                              DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER, compressed,
                              sizeof(compressed), 15, NULL);

if (ret < 0) {
    // error decompressing data
}
else {
    // use decompressed data
    XFREE(decompressed, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
}
```

B.4 Error Reporting

B.3.2.5 function wc_DeCompressDynamic

B.4.1 Functions

	Name
void	wc_ErrorString (int err, char * buff) This function stores the error string for a particular error code in the given buffer.

	Name
const char *	wc_GetErrorString (int error) This function returns the error string for a particular error code.

B.4.2 Functions Documentation

```
void wc_ErrorString(
    int err,
    char * buff
)
```

This function stores the error string for a particular error code in the given buffer.

Parameters:

- **error** error code for which to get the string
- **buffer** buffer in which to store the error string. Buffer should be at least WOLFSSL_MAX_ERROR_SZ (80 bytes) long

See: [wc_GetErrorString](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
char errorMsg[WOLFSSL_MAX_ERROR_SZ];
int err = wc_some_function();

if( err != 0) { // error occurred
    wc_ErrorString(err, errorMsg);
}
```

```
const char * wc_GetErrorString(
    int error
)
```

This function returns the error string for a particular error code.

Parameters:

- **error** error code for which to get the string

See: [wc_ErrorString](#)

Return: string Returns the error string for an error code as a string literal.

Example


```
char * errorMsg;
int err = wc_some_function();

if( err != 0) { // error occurred
    errorMsg = wc_GetErrorString(err);
}
```

B.5 IoT-Safe Module

B.4.2.2 function wc_GetErrorString [More...](#)

B.5.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function enables the IoT-Safe support on the given context.
int	wolfSSL_iotsafe_on (WOLFSSL * ssl, byte privkey_id, byte ecdh_keypair_slot, byte peer_pubkey_slot, byte peer_cert_slot)This function connects the IoT-Safe TLS callbacks to the given SSL session.
int	**wolfSSL_iotsafe_on_ex except that the IDs for the IoT-SAFE slots can be passed by reference, and the length of the ID fields can be specified via the parameter "id_size".
void	wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb (wolfSSL_IOTSafe_CSIM_read_cb rf)Associates a read callback for the AT+CSIM commands. This input function is usually associated to a read event of a UART channel communicating with the modem. The read callback associated is global and changes for all the contexts that use IoT-safe support at the same time.
void	wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb (wolfSSL_IOTSafe_CSIM_write_cb wf)Associates a write callback for the AT+CSIM commands. This output function is usually associated to a write event on a UART channel communicating with the modem. The write callback associated is global and changes for all the contexts that use IoT-safe support at the same time.
int	wolfIoTSafe_GetRandom (unsigned char * out, word32 sz)Generate a random buffer of given size, using the IoT-Safe function GetRandom. This function is automatically used by the wolfCrypt RNG object.

	Name
int	wolfIoTSafe_GetCert (uint8_t id, unsigned char * output, unsigned long sz) Import a certificate stored in a file on IoT-Safe applet, and store it locally in memory. Works with one-byte file ID field.
int	** wolfIoTSafe_GetCert_ex , except that it can be invoked with a file ID of two or more bytes.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public (ecc_key * key, byte key_id) Import an ECC 256-bit public key, stored in the IoT-Safe applet, into an ecc_key object.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public (ecc_key * key, byte key_id) Export an ECC 256-bit public key, from ecc_key object to a writable public-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public_ex (ecc_key * key, byte * key_id, word16 id_size) Export an ECC 256-bit public key, from ecc_key object to a writable public-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public, except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.
int	** wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public_ex , except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private (ecc_key * key, byte key_id) Export an ECC 256-bit key, from ecc_key object to a writable private-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet.
int	** wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private_ex , except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash (byte * in, word32 inlen, byte * out, word32 * outlen, byte key_id) Sign a pre-computed HASH, using a private key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet.
int	** wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash_ex , except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash (byte * sig, word32 siglen, byte * hash, word32 hashlen, int * res, byte key_id) Verify an ECC signature against a pre-computed HASH, using a public key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet. Result is written to res. 1 is valid, 0 is invalid. Note: Do not use the return value to test for valid. Only use res.
int	** wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash_ex , except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

	Name
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k (byte key_id)Generate an ECC 256_bit keypair and store it in a (writable) slot into the IoT-Safe applet.
int	** wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k_ex , except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

B.5.2 Detailed Description

IoT-Safe (IoT-SIM Applet For Secure End-2-End Communication) is a technology that leverage the SIM as robust, scalable and standardized hardware Root of Trust to protect data communication.

IoT-Safe SSL sessions use the SIM as Hardware Security Module, offloading all the crypto public key operations and reducing the attack surface by restricting access to certificate and keys to the SIM.

IoT-Safe support can be enabled on an existing WOLFSSL_CTX context, using **wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable()**.

Session created within the context can set the parameters for IoT-Safe key and files usage, and enable the public keys callback, with **wolfSSL_iotsafe_on()**.

If compiled in, the module supports IoT-Safe random number generator as source of entropy for wolfCrypt.

B.5.3 Functions Documentation

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function enables the IoT-Safe support on the given context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX object on which the IoT-safe support must be enabled

See:

- **wolfSSL_iotsafe_on**
- **wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb**
- **wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb**

Return:

- 0 on success
- WC_HW_E on hardware error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_2_client_method());
if (!ctx)
    return NULL;
wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable(ctx);
```

```
int wolfSSL_iotsafe_on(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    byte privkey_id,
    byte ecdh_keypair_slot,
    byte peer_pubkey_slot,
    byte peer_cert_slot
)
```

This function connects the IoT-Safe TLS callbacks to the given SSL session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the WOLFSSL object where the callbacks will be enabled
- **privkey_id** id of the iot-safe applet slot containing the private key for the host
- **ecdh_keypair_slot** id of the iot-safe applet slot to store the ECDH keypair
- **peer_pubkey_slot** id of the iot-safe applet slot to store the other endpoint's public key for ECDH
- **peer_cert_slot** id of the iot-safe applet slot to store the other endpoint's public key for verification

See:

- [wolfSSL_iotsafe_on_ex](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success
- NOT_COMPILED_IN if HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS is disabled
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the ssl pointer is invalid

This should be called to connect a SSL session to IoT-Safe applet when the ID of the slots are one-byte long. If IoT-SAFE slots have an ID of two or more bytes, [wolfSSL_iotsafe_on_ex\(\)](#) should be used instead.

Example

```
// Define key ids for IoT-Safe
#define PRIVKEY_ID 0x02
#define ECDH_KEYPAIR_ID 0x03
#define PEER_PUBKEY_ID 0x04
#define PEER_CERT_ID 0x05
// Create new ssl session
WOLFSSL *ssl;
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (!ssl)
    return NULL;
// Enable IoT-Safe and associate key slots
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable(ctx);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wolfSSL_iotsafe_on(ssl, PRIVKEY_ID, ECDH_KEYPAIR_ID, PEER_PUBKEY_ID,
↪ PEER_CERT_ID);
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_iotsafe_on_ex(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    byte * privkey_id,
    byte * ecdh_keypair_slot,
    byte * peer_pubkey_slot,
    byte * peer_cert_slot,
    word16 id_size
)
```

This function connects the IoT-Safe TLS callbacks to the given SSL session. This is equivalent to `wolfSSL_iotsafe_on` except that the IDs for the IoT-SAFE slots can be passed by reference, and the length of the ID fields can be specified via the parameter "id_size".

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the WOLFSSL object where the callbacks will be enabled
- **privkey_id** pointer to the id of the iot-safe applet slot containing the private key for the host
- **ecdh_keypair_slot** pointer to the id of the iot-safe applet slot to store the ECDH keypair
- **peer_pubkey_slot** pointer to the of id the iot-safe applet slot to store the other endpoint's public key for ECDH
- **peer_cert_slot** pointer to the id of the iot-safe applet slot to store the other endpoint's public key for verification
- **id_size** size of each slot ID

See:

- `wolfSSL_iotsafe_on`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- NOT_COMPILED_IN if HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS is disabled
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the ssl pointer is invalid

Example

```
// Define key ids for IoT-Safe (16 bit, little endian)
#define PRIVKEY_ID 0x0201
#define ECDH_KEYPAIR_ID 0x0301
#define PEER_PUBKEY_ID 0x0401
#define PEER_CERT_ID 0x0501
#define ID_SIZE (sizeof(word16))

word16 privkey = PRIVKEY_ID,
       ecdh_keypair = ECDH_KEYPAIR_ID,
       peer_pubkey = PEER_PUBKEY_ID,
       peer_cert = PEER_CERT_ID;
```

```
// Create new ssl session
WOLFSSL *ssl;
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (!ssl)
    return NULL;
// Enable IoT-Safe and associate key slots
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable(ctx);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_on_ex(ssl, &privkey, &ecdh_keypair, &peer_pubkey,
    ↪ &peer_cert, ID_SIZE);
}
```

```
void wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb(
    wolfSSL_IoTSafe_CSIM_read_cb rf
)
```

Associates a read callback for the AT+CSIM commands. This input function is usually associated to a read event of a UART channel communicating with the modem. The read callback associated is global and changes for all the contexts that use IoT-safe support at the same time.

Parameters:

- **rf** Read callback associated to a UART read event. The callback function takes two arguments (buf, len) and return the number of characters read, up to len. When a newline is encountered, the callback should return the number of characters received so far, including the newline character.

See: `wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb`

Example

```
// USART read function, defined elsewhere
int usart_read(char *buf, int len);

wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb(usart_read);
```

```
void wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb(
    wolfSSL_IoTSafe_CSIM_write_cb wf
)
```

Associates a write callback for the AT+CSIM commands. This output function is usually associated to a write event on a UART channel communicating with the modem. The write callback associated is global and changes for all the contexts that use IoT-safe support at the same time.

Parameters:

- **rf** Write callback associated to a UART write event. The callback function takes two arguments (buf, len) and return the number of characters written, up to len.

See: `wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb`

Example

```
// USART write function, defined elsewhere
int usart_write(const char *buf, int len);
wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb(usart_write);
```

```
int wolfIoTSafe_GetRandom(
    unsigned char * out,
    word32 sz
)
```

Generate a random buffer of given size, using the IoT-Safe function `GetRandom`. This function is automatically used by the `wolfCrypt` RNG object.

Parameters:

- **out** the buffer where the random sequence of bytes is stored.
- **sz** the size of the random sequence to generate, in bytes

Return: 0 upon success

```
int wolfIoTSafe_GetCert(
    uint8_t id,
    unsigned char * output,
    unsigned long sz
)
```

Import a certificate stored in a file on IoT-Safe applet, and store it locally in memory. Works with one-byte file ID field.

Parameters:

- **id** The file id in the IoT-Safe applet where the certificate is stored
- **output** the buffer where the certificate will be imported
- **sz** the maximum size available in the buffer output

Return:

- the length of the certificate imported
- < 0 in case of failure

Example

```
#define CRT_CLIENT_FILE_ID 0x03
unsigned char cert_buffer[2048];
// Get the certificate into the buffer
```

```

cert_buffer_size = wolfIoTSafe_GetCert(CRT_CLIENT_FILE_ID, cert_buffer, 2048);
if (cert_buffer_size < 1) {
    printf("Bad cli cert\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("Loaded Client certificate from IoT-Safe, size = %lu\n",
↪ cert_buffer_size);

// Use the certificate buffer as identity for the TLS client context
if (wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer(cli_ctx, cert_buffer,
    cert_buffer_size, SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1) != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    printf("Cannot load client cert\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("Client certificate successfully imported.\n");

```

```

int wolfIoTSafe_GetCert_ex(
    uint8_t * id,
    uint16_t id_sz,
    unsigned char * output,
    unsigned long sz
)

```

Import a certificate stored in a file on IoT-Safe applet, and store it locally in memory. Equivalent to `wolfIoTSafe_GetCert`, except that it can be invoked with a file ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **id** Pointer to the file id in the IoT-Safe applet where the certificate is stored
- **id_sz** Size of the file id in bytes
- **output** the buffer where the certificate will be imported
- **sz** the maximum size available in the buffer output

Return:

- the length of the certificate imported
- < 0 in case of failure

Example

```

#define CRT_CLIENT_FILE_ID 0x0302
#define ID_SIZE (sizeof(word16))
unsigned char cert_buffer[2048];
word16 client_file_id = CRT_CLIENT_FILE_ID;

// Get the certificate into the buffer
cert_buffer_size = wolfIoTSafe_GetCert_ex(&client_file_id, ID_SIZE,
↪ cert_buffer, 2048);
if (cert_buffer_size < 1) {

```



```

    printf("Bad cli cert\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("Loaded Client certificate from IoT-Safe, size = %lu\n",
    cert_buffer_size);

// Use the certificate buffer as identity for the TLS client context
if (wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer(cli_ctx, cert_buffer,
    cert_buffer_size, SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1) != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    printf("Cannot load client cert\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("Client certificate successfully imported.\n");

```

```

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte key_id
)

```

Import an ECC 256-bit public key, stored in the IoT-Safe applet, into an ecc_key object.

Parameters:

- **key** the ecc_key object that will contain the key imported from the IoT-Safe applet
- **id** The key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the public key is stored

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

```

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte key_id
)

```

Export an ECC 256-bit public key, from ecc_key object to a writable public-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet.

Parameters:

- **key** the ecc_key object containing the key to be exported
- **id** The key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the public key will be stored

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public_ex`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * key_id,
    word16 id_size
)
```

Export an ECC 256-bit public key, from `ecc_key` object to a writable public-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public`, except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** the `ecc_key` object containing the key to be exported
- **key_id** pointer to the key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the public key will be stored
- **id_size** the key id size in bytes

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public_ex`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private_ex`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

Example

```
ecc_key key;
word16 keyId = 0x0302;

wc_ecc_init(&key);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);

int ret = wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public_ex(&key, (byte*)&keyId,
                                         sizeof(keyId));
if (ret != 0) {
```

```
    // error exporting public key
}

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * key_id,
    word16 id_size
)
```

Export an ECC 256-bit public key, from `ecc_key` object to a writable public-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public`, except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** the `ecc_key` object containing the key to be exported
- **id** The pointer to the key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the public key will be stored
- **id_size** The key id size

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte key_id
)
```

Export an ECC 256-bit key, from `ecc_key` object to a writable private-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet.

Parameters:

- **key** the `ecc_key` object containing the key to be exported
- **id** The key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the private key will be stored

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private_ex`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private_ex(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    byte * key_id,  
    word16 id_size  
)
```

Export an ECC 256-bit key, from ecc_key object to a writable private-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private`, except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** the ecc_key object containing the key to be exported
- **id** The pointer to the key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the private key will be stored
- **id_size** The key id size

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash(  
    byte * in,  
    word32 inlen,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * outlen,  
    byte key_id  
)
```

Sign a pre-computed HASH, using a private key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message hash to sign
- **inlen** length of the message hash to sign

- **out** buffer in which to store the generated signature
- **outlen** max length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes
- **id** key id in the IoT-Safe applet for the slot containing the private key to sign the payload written to out upon successfully generating a message signature

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash_ex](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash_ex(  
    byte * in,  
    word32 inlen,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * outlen,  
    byte * key_id,  
    word16 id_size  
)
```

Sign a pre-computed HASH, using a private key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to [wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash](#), except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message hash to sign
- **inlen** length of the message hash to sign
- **out** buffer in which to store the generated signature
- **outlen** max length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes
- **id** pointer to a key id in the IoT-Safe applet for the slot containing the private key to sign the payload written to out upon successfully generating a message signature
- **id_size** The key id size

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash(
    byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    byte * hash,
    word32 hashlen,
    int * res,
    byte key_id
)
```

Verify an ECC signature against a pre-computed HASH, using a public key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet. Result is written to res. 1 is valid, 0 is invalid. Note: Do not use the return value to test for valid. Only use res.

Parameters:

- **sig** buffer containing the signature to verify
- **hash** The hash (message digest) that was signed
- **hashlen** The length of the hash (octets)
- **res** Result of signature, 1==valid, 0==invalid
- **key_id** The id of the slot where the public ECC key is stored in the IoT-Safe applet

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash_ex](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success (even if the signature is not valid)
- < 0 in case of failure.

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash_ex(
    byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    byte * hash,
    word32 hashlen,
    int * res,
    byte * key_id,
    word16 id_size
)
```

Verify an ECC signature against a pre-computed HASH, using a public key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet. Result is written to res. 1 is valid, 0 is invalid. Note: Do not use the return value to test for valid. Only use res. Equivalent to [wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash](#), except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **sig** buffer containing the signature to verify

- **hash** The hash (message digest) that was signed
- **hashlen** The length of the hash (octets)
- **res** Result of signature, 1==valid, 0==invalid
- **key_id** The id of the slot where the public ECC key is stored in the IoT-Safe applet
- **id_size** The key id size

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success (even if the signature is not valid)
- < 0 in case of failure.

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k(  
    byte key_id  
)
```

Generate an ECC 256-bit keypair and store it in a (writable) slot into the IoT-Safe applet.

Parameters:

- **key_id** The id of the slot where the ECC key pair is stored in the IoT-Safe applet.

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k_ex](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure.

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k_ex(  
    byte * key_id,  
    word16 id_size  
)
```

Generate an ECC 256-bit keypair and store it in a (writable) slot into the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to [wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k](#), except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **key_id** The id of the slot where the ECC key pair is stored in the IoT-Safe applet.
- **id_size** The key id size

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash_ex`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash_ex`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure.

B.6 Logging

B.5.3.20 function `wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k_ex`

B.6.1 Functions

	Name
int	<code>wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb</code> (<code>wolfSSL_Logging_cb log_function</code>) This function registers a logging callback that will be used to handle the wolfSSL log message. By default, if the system supports it <code>fprintf()</code> to <code>stderr</code> is used but by using this function anything can be done by the user.

B.6.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb(
    wolfSSL_Logging_cb log_function
)
```

This function registers a logging callback that will be used to handle the wolfSSL log message. By default, if the system supports it `fprintf()` to `stderr` is used but by using this function anything can be done by the user.

Parameters:

- **log_function** function to register as a logging callback. Function signature must follow the above prototype.

See:

- `wolfSSL_Debugging_ON`
- `wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF`

Return:

- Success If successful this function will return 0.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a function pointer is not provided.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
// Logging callback prototype
void MyLoggingCallback(const int logLevel, const char* const logMessage);
// Register the custom logging callback with wolfSSL
ret = wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb(MyLoggingCallback);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set logging callback
}
void MyLoggingCallback(const int logLevel, const char* const logMessage)
{
    // custom logging function
}
```

B.7 Math API**B.6.2.1 function wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb****B.7.1 Functions**

	Name
word32	CheckRunTimeFastMath (void)This function checks the runtime fastmath settings for the maximum size of an integer. It is important when a user is using a wolfCrypt library independently, as the FP_SIZE must match for each library in order for math to work correctly. This check is defined as CheckFastMathSettings(), which simply compares CheckRunTimeFastMath and FP_SIZE, returning 0 if there is a mismatch, or 1 if they match.
word32	CheckRunTimeSettings (void)This function checks the compile time class settings. It is important when a user is using a wolfCrypt library independently, as the settings must match between libraries for math to work correctly. This check is defined as CheckCtcSettings(), which simply compares CheckRunTimeSettings and CTC_SETTINGS, returning 0 if there is a mismatch, or 1 if they match.

B.7.2 Functions Documentation

```
word32 CheckRunTimeFastMath(
    void
)
```

This function checks the runtime fastmath settings for the maximum size of an integer. It is important when a user is using a wolfCrypt library independently, as the FP_SIZE must match for each library in order for math to work correctly. This check is defined as CheckFastMathSettings(), which simply compares CheckRunTimeFastMath and FP_SIZE, returning 0 if there is a mismatch, or 1 if they match.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [CheckRunTimeSettings](#)

Return: FP_SIZE Returns FP_SIZE, corresponding to the max size available for the math library.

Example

```
if (CheckFastMathSettings() != 1) {
    return err_sys("Build vs. runtime fastmath FP_MAX_BITS mismatch\n");
}
// This is converted by the preprocessor to:
// if ( (CheckRunTimeFastMath() == FP_SIZE) != 1) {
// and confirms that the fast math settings match
// the compile time settings
```

```
word32 CheckRunTimeSettings(
    void
)
```

This function checks the compile time class settings. It is important when a user is using a wolfCrypt library independently, as the settings must match between libraries for math to work correctly. This check is defined as CheckCtcSettings(), which simply compares CheckRunTimeSettings and CTC_SETTINGS, returning 0 if there is a mismatch, or 1 if they match.

Parameters:

- **none** No Parameters.

See: [CheckRunTimeFastMath](#)

Return: settings Returns the runtime CTC_SETTINGS (Compile Time Settings)

Example

```
if (CheckCtcSettings() != 1) {
    return err_sys("Build vs. runtime math mismatch\n");
}
// This is converted by the preprocessor to:
// if ( (CheckCtcSettings() == CTC_SETTINGS) != 1) {
```

```
// and will compare whether the compile time class settings
// match the current settings
```

B.8 Random Number Generation

B.7.2.2 function CheckRunTimeSettings

B.8.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitNetRandom (const char * configFile, wnr_hmac_key hmac_cb, int timeout)Init global Whitewood netRandom context.
int	wc_FreeNetRandom (void)Free global Whitewood netRandom context.
int	wc_InitRng (WC_RNG * rng)Gets the seed (from OS) and key cipher for rng. rng->drbg (deterministic random bit generator) allocated (should be deallocated with wc_FreeRng). This is a blocking operation.
int	wc_RNG_GenerateBlock (WC_RNG * rng, byte * b, word32 sz)Copies a sz bytes of pseudorandom data to output. Will reseed rng if needed (blocking).
int	wc_RNG_GenerateByte (WC_RNG * rng, byte * b)Calls wc_RNG_GenerateBlock to copy a byte of pseudorandom data to b. Will reseed rng if needed.
int	wc_FreeRng (WC_RNG * rng)Should be called when RNG no longer needed in order to securely free drbg. Zeros and XFREEs rng->drbg.
int	wc_RNG_HealthTest (int reseed, const byte * seedA, word32 seedASz, const byte * seedB, word32 seedBSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Creates and tests functionality of drbg.
int	wc_GenerateSeed (OS_Seed * os, byte * output, word32 sz)Generates seed from OS entropy source. Lower-level function used internally by wc_InitRng.
WC_RNG *	wc_rng_new (byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, void * heap)Allocates and initializes new WC_RNG with optional nonce.
int	wc_rng_new_ex (WC_RNG ** rng, byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, void * heap, int devId)Allocates and initializes WC_RNG with extended parameters.
void	wc_rng_free (WC_RNG * rng)Frees WC_RNG allocated with wc_rng_new.

	Name
int	wc_InitRng_ex (WC_RNG * rng, void * heap, int devId) Initializes WC_RNG with extended parameters.
int	wc_InitRngNonce (WC_RNG * rng, byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz) Initializes WC_RNG with nonce.
int	wc_InitRngNonce_ex (WC_RNG * rng, byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, void * heap, int devId) Initializes WC_RNG with nonce and extended parameters.
int	wc_SetSeed_Cb (wc_RngSeed_Cb cb) Sets callback for custom seed generation.
int	wc_RNG_DRBG_Reseed (WC_RNG * rng, const byte * seed, word32 seedSz) Reseeds DRBG with new entropy.
int	wc_RNG_TestSeed (const byte * seed, word32 seedSz) Tests seed validity for DRBG.
int	wc_RNG_HealthTest_ex (int reseed, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * seedA, word32 seedASz, const byte * seedB, word32 seedBSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz, void * heap, int devId) RNG health test with extended parameters.
int	wc_Entropy_GetRawEntropy (unsigned char * raw, int cnt) Gets raw entropy without DRBG processing.
int	wc_Entropy_Get (int bits, unsigned char * entropy, word32 len) Gets processed entropy with specified bits.
int	wc_Entropy_OnDemandTest (void) Tests entropy source on demand.
int	wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512 (int reseed, const byte * seedA, word32 seedASz, const byte * seedB, word32 seedBSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz) Runs the SHA_512 Hash_DRBG Known Answer Test (KAT) per SP 800-90A. Instantiates a SHA-512 DRBG with seedA, optionally reseeds with seedB, generates output, and compares against known test vectors. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined.

	Name
int	wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512_ex (int reseed, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * persoString, word32 persoStringSz, const byte * seedA, word32 seedASz, const byte * seedB, word32 seedBSz, const byte * additionalA, word32 additionalASz, const byte * additionalB, word32 additionalBSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz, void * heap, int devId)Extended SHA-512 Hash_DRBG health test with nonce, personalization string, and additional input support. Suitable for full ACVP / CAVP test vector validation. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined.
int	wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable (void)Disables the SHA_256 Hash_DRBG at runtime. When disabled, newly initialized WC_RNG instances will not use the SHA_256 DRBG. If the SHA_512 DRBG is enabled (WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512), new RNG instances will use SHA-512 instead. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.
int	**wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable . Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.
int	wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled (void)Returns whether the SHA-256 Hash_DRBG is currently disabled. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.
int	wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable (void)Disables the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG at runtime. When disabled, newly initialized WC_RNG instances will not use the SHA-512 DRBG. If the SHA-256 DRBG is still enabled, new RNG instances will fall back to SHA-256. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.
int	**wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable . Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.
int	wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled (void)Returns whether the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG is currently disabled. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

B.8.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_InitNetRandom(
    const char * configFile,
    wnr_hmac_key hmac_cb,
    int timeout
)
```

Init global Whitewood netRandom context.

Parameters:

- **configFile** Path to configuration file
- **hmac_cb** Optional to create HMAC callback.
- **timeout** A timeout duration.

See: [wc_FreeNetRandom](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Either configFile is null or timeout is negative.
- RNG_FAILURE_E There was a failure initializing the rng.

Example

```
char* config = "path/to/config/example.conf";
int time = // Some sufficient timeout value;

if (wc_InitNetRandom(config, NULL, time) != 0)
{
    // Some error occurred
}
```

```
int wc_FreeNetRandom(
    void
)
```

Free global Whitewood netRandom context.

Parameters:

- **none** No returns.

See: [wc_InitNetRandom](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_MUTEX_E Error locking mutex on wnr_mutex

Example

```
int ret = wc_FreeNetRandom();
if (ret != 0)
{
    // Handle the error
}
```

```
int wc_InitRng(
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Gets the seed (from OS) and key cipher for rng. rng->drbg (deterministic random bit generator) allocated (should be deallocated with wc_FreeRng). This is a blocking operation.

Parameters:

- **rng** random number generator to be initialized for use with a seed and key cipher

See:

- wc_InitRngCavium
- wc_RNG_GenerateBlock
- wc_RNG_GenerateByte
- wc_FreeRng
- wc_RNG_HealthTest

Return:

- 0 on success.
- MEMORY_E XMALLOC failed
- WINCRYPT_E wc_GenerateSeed: failed to acquire context
- CRYPTGEN_E wc_GenerateSeed: failed to get random
- BAD_FUNC_ARG wc_RNG_GenerateBlock input is null or sz exceeds MAX_REQUEST_LEN
- DRBG_CONT_FIPS_E wc_RNG_GenerateBlock: Hash_gen returned DRBG_CONT_FAILURE
- RNG_FAILURE_E wc_RNG_GenerateBlock: Default error. rng's status originally not ok, or set to DRBG_FAILED

Example

```
RNG rng;
int ret;

#ifdef HAVE_CAVIUM
ret = wc_InitRngCavium(&rng, CAVIUM_DEV_ID);
if (ret != 0){
    printf("RNG Nitrox init for device: %d failed", CAVIUM_DEV_ID);
    return -1;
}
#endif
ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
if (ret != 0){
    printf("RNG init failed");
    return -1;
}
```

```
int wc_RNG_GenerateBlock(
    WC_RNG * rng,
```

```

    byte * b,
    word32 sz
)

```

Copies a sz bytes of pseudorandom data to output. Will reseed rng if needed (blocking).

Parameters:

- **rng** random number generator initialized with `wc_InitRng`
- **output** buffer to which the block is copied
- **sz** size of output in bytes

See:

- `wc_InitRngCavium`, `wc_InitRng`
- `wc_RNG_GenerateByte`
- `wc_FreeRng`
- `wc_RNG_HealthTest`

Return:

- 0 on success
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` an input is null or sz exceeds `MAX_REQUEST_LEN`
- `DRBG_CONT_FIPS_E Hash_gen` returned `DRBG_CONT_FAILURE`
- `RNG_FAILURE_E` Default error. rng's status originally not ok, or set to `DRBG_FAILED`

Example

```

RNG rng;
int sz = 32;
byte block[sz];

int ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //init of rng failed!
}

ret = wc_RNG_GenerateBlock(&rng, block, sz);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //generating block failed!
}

int wc_RNG_GenerateByte(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    byte * b
)

```

Calls `wc_RNG_GenerateBlock` to copy a byte of pseudorandom data to b. Will reseed rng if needed.

Parameters:

- **rng** random number generator initialized with `wc_InitRng`
- **b** one byte buffer to which the block is copied

See:

- `wc_InitRngCavium`
- `wc_InitRng`
- `wc_RNG_GenerateBlock`
- `wc_FreeRng`
- `wc_RNG_HealthTest`

Return:

- 0 on success
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` an input is null or `sz` exceeds `MAX_REQUEST_LEN`
- `DRBG_CONT_FIPS_E Hash_gen` returned `DRBG_CONT_FAILURE`
- `RNG_FAILURE_E` Default error. `rng`'s status originally not ok, or set to `DRBG_FAILED`

Example

```
RNG rng;
int sz = 32;
byte b[1];

int ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //init of rng failed!
}

ret = wc_RNG_GenerateByte(&rng, b);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //generating block failed!
}

int wc_FreeRng(
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Should be called when RNG no longer needed in order to securely free drbg. Zeros and XFREEs `rng-drbg`.

Parameters:

- **rng** random number generator initialized with `wc_InitRng`

See:

- `wc_InitRngCavium`
- `wc_InitRng`
- `wc_RNG_GenerateBlock`

- `wc_RNG_GenerateByte`,
- `wc_RNG_HealthTest`

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG rng or rng->drbg null
- RNG_FAILURE_E Failed to deallocated drbg

Example

```
RNG rng;
int ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //init of rng failed!
}

int ret = wc_FreeRng(&rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //free of rng failed!
}
```

```
int wc_RNG_HealthTest(
    int reseed,
    const byte * seedA,
    word32 seedASz,
    const byte * seedB,
    word32 seedBSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)
```

Creates and tests functionality of drbg.

Parameters:

- **int** reseed: if set, will test reseed functionality
- **seedA** seed to instantiate drbg with
- **seedASz** size of seedA in bytes
- **seedB** If reseed set, drbg will be reseeded with seedB
- **seedBSz** size of seedB in bytes
- **output** initialized to random data seeded with seedB if seedrandom is set, and seedA otherwise
- **outputSz** length of output in bytes

See:

- `wc_InitRngCavium`
- `wc_InitRng`
- `wc_RNG_GenerateBlock`
- `wc_RNG_GenerateByte`

- `wc_FreeRng`

Return:

- 0 on success
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` seedA and output must not be null. If reseed set seedB must not be null
- -1 test failed

Example

```

byte output[SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE * 4];
const byte test1EntropyB[] = ....; // test input for reseed false
const byte test1Output[] = ....; // testvector: expected output of
                                   // reseed false
ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest(0, test1Entropy, sizeof(test1Entropy), NULL, 0,
                        output, sizeof(output));
if (ret != 0)
    return -1; //healthtest without reseed failed

if (XMEMCMP(test1Output, output, sizeof(output)) != 0)
    return -1; //compare to testvector failed: unexpected output

const byte test2EntropyB[] = ....; // test input for reseed
const byte test2Output[] = ....; // testvector expected output of reseed
ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest(1, test2EntropyA, sizeof(test2EntropyA),
                        test2EntropyB, sizeof(test2EntropyB),
                        output, sizeof(output));

if (XMEMCMP(test2Output, output, sizeof(output)) != 0)
    return -1; //compare to testvector failed

int wc_GenerateSeed(
    OS_Seed * os,
    byte * output,
    word32 sz
)

```

Generates seed from OS entropy source. Lower-level function used internally by `wc_InitRng`.

Parameters:

- **os** Pointer to `OS_Seed` structure
- **output** Buffer to store seed
- **sz** Size of seed in bytes

See: `wc_InitRng`

Return:

- 0 On success
- `WINCRYPT_E` Failed to acquire context (Windows)

- CRYPTGEN_E Failed to generate random (Windows)
- RNG_FAILURE_E Failed to read entropy

Example

```
OS_Seed os;  
byte seed[32];  
int ret = wc_GenerateSeed(&os, seed, sizeof(seed));
```

```
WC_RNG * wc_rng_new(  
    byte * nonce,  
    word32 nonceSz,  
    void * heap  
)
```

Allocates and initializes new WC_RNG with optional nonce.

Parameters:

- **nonce** Nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** Nonce size
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)

See: [wc_rng_free](#)

Return:

- Pointer to WC_RNG on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WC_RNG* rng = wc_rng_new(NULL, 0, NULL);  
wc_rng_free(rng);
```

```
int wc_rng_new_ex(  
    WC_RNG ** rng,  
    byte * nonce,  
    word32 nonceSz,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Allocates and initializes WC_RNG with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to store WC_RNG pointer

- **nonce** Nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** Nonce size
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID (INVALID_DEVID for software)

See: [wc_rng_new](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If rng is NULL
- MEMORY_E Memory allocation failed

Example

```
WC_RNG* rng;
int ret = wc_rng_new_ex(&rng, NULL, 0, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_rng_free(rng);
```

```
void wc_rng_free(
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Frees WC_RNG allocated with wc_rng_new.

Parameters:

- **rng** WC_RNG to free

See: [wc_rng_new](#)

Example

```
WC_RNG* rng = wc_rng_new(NULL, 0, NULL);
wc_rng_free(rng);
```

```
int wc_InitRng_ex(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Initializes WC_RNG with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **rng** WC_RNG to initialize
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID (INVALID_DEVID for software)

See: [wc_InitRng](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If rng is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Initialization failed

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;  
int ret = wc_InitRng_ex(&rng, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);  
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

```
int wc_InitRngNonce(  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    byte * nonce,  
    word32 nonceSz  
)
```

Initializes WC_RNG with nonce.

Parameters:

- **rng** WC_RNG to initialize
- **nonce** Nonce buffer
- **nonceSz** Nonce size

See: [wc_InitRng](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If rng is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Initialization failed

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;  
byte nonce[16];  
int ret = wc_InitRngNonce(&rng, nonce, sizeof(nonce));  
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

```
int wc_InitRngNonce_ex(  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    byte * nonce,  
    word32 nonceSz,  
    void * heap,
```

```
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes WC_RNG with nonce and extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **rng** WC_RNG to initialize
- **nonce** Nonce buffer
- **nonceSz** Nonce size
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID (INVALID_DEVID for software)

See: [wc_InitRngNonce](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If rng is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Initialization failed

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;  
byte nonce[16];  
int ret = wc_InitRngNonce_ex(&rng, nonce, sizeof(nonce), NULL,  
                             INVALID_DEVID);  
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

```
int wc_SetSeed_Cb(  
    wc_RngSeed_Cb cb  
)
```

Sets callback for custom seed generation.

Parameters:

- **cb** Seed callback function

See: [wc_GenerateSeed](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If cb is NULL

Example

```
int my_cb(OS_Seed* os, byte* out, word32 sz) { return 0; }  
wc_SetSeed_Cb(my_cb);
```

```
int wc_RNG_DRBG_Reseed(  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    const byte * seed,  
    word32 seedSz  
)
```

Reseeds DRBG with new entropy.

Parameters:

- **rng** WC_RNG to reseed
- **seed** Seed buffer
- **seedSz** Seed size

See: [wc_InitRng](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If rng or seed is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Reseed failed

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;  
byte seed[32];  
wc_InitRng(&rng);  
int ret = wc_RNG_DRBG_Reseed(&rng, seed, sizeof(seed));
```

```
int wc_RNG_TestSeed(  
    const byte * seed,  
    word32 seedSz  
)
```

Tests seed validity for DRBG.

Parameters:

- **seed** Seed to test
- **seedSz** Seed size

See: [wc_InitRng](#)

Return:

- 0 If valid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If seed is NULL
- ENTROPY_RT_E || ENTROPY_APT_E Validation failed

Example

```
byte seed[32];  
int ret = wc_RNG_TestSeed(seed, sizeof(seed));
```

```
int wc_RNG_HealthTest_ex(  
    int reseed,  
    const byte * nonce,  
    word32 nonceSz,  
    const byte * seedA,  
    word32 seedASz,  
    const byte * seedB,  
    word32 seedBSz,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outputSz,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

RNG health test with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **reseed** Non-zero to test reseeding
- **nonce** Nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** Nonce size
- **seedA** Initial seed
- **seedASz** Initial seed size
- **seedB** Reseed buffer (required if reseed set)
- **seedBSz** Reseed size
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output size
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID (INVALID_DEVID for software)

See: [wc_RNG_HealthTest](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If required params NULL
- -1 Test failed

Example

```
byte seedA[32], seedB[32], out[64];  
int ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest_ex(1, NULL, 0, seedA, 32, seedB, 32,  
                                out, 64, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

```
int wc_Entropy_GetRawEntropy(  
    unsigned char * raw,  
    int cnt  
)
```

Gets raw entropy without DRBG processing.

Parameters:

- **raw** Buffer for entropy
- **cnt** Bytes to retrieve

See: [wc_Entropy_Get](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If raw is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Failed

Example

```
byte raw[32];  
int ret = wc_Entropy_GetRawEntropy(raw, sizeof(raw));
```

```
int wc_Entropy_Get(  
    int bits,  
    unsigned char * entropy,  
    word32 len  
)
```

Gets processed entropy with specified bits.

Parameters:

- **bits** Entropy bits required
- **entropy** Buffer for entropy
- **len** Buffer size

See: [wc_Entropy_GetRawEntropy](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If entropy is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Failed

Example

```
byte entropy[32];  
int ret = wc_Entropy_Get(256, entropy, sizeof(entropy));
```

```
int wc_Entropy_OnDemandTest(  
    void  
)
```

Tests entropy source on demand.

See: [wc_Entropy_Get](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- RNG_FAILURE_E Test failed

Example

```
int ret = wc_Entropy_OnDemandTest();
```

```
int wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512(  
    int reseed,  
    const byte * seedA,  
    word32 seedASz,  
    const byte * seedB,  
    word32 seedBSz,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outputSz  
)
```

Runs the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG Known Answer Test (KAT) per SP 800-90A. Instantiates a SHA-512 DRBG with seedA, optionally reseeds with seedB, generates output, and compares against known test vectors. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined.

Parameters:

- **reseed** Non-zero to test reseeding
- **seedA** Initial entropy seed
- **seedASz** Size of seedA in bytes
- **seedB** Reseed entropy (required if reseed is set)
- **seedBSz** Size of seedB in bytes
- **output** Buffer to receive generated output
- **outputSz** Size of output in bytes

See:

- [wc_RNG_HealthTest](#)
- [wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If seedA or output is NULL, or if reseed is set and seedB is NULL
- -1 Test failed

Example

```

byte output[WC_SHA512_DIGEST_SIZE * 4];
const byte seedA[] = { ... };
const byte seedB[] = { ... };

ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512(0, seedA, sizeof(seedA), NULL, 0,
                                output, sizeof(output));
if (ret != 0)
    return -1;

ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512(1, seedA, sizeof(seedA),
                                seedB, sizeof(seedB),
                                output, sizeof(output));
if (ret != 0)
    return -1;

int wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512_ex(
    int reseed,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * persoString,
    word32 persoStringSz,
    const byte * seedA,
    word32 seedASz,
    const byte * seedB,
    word32 seedBSz,
    const byte * additionalA,
    word32 additionalASz,
    const byte * additionalB,
    word32 additionalBSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)

```

Extended SHA-512 Hash_DRBG health test with nonce, personalization string, and additional input support. Suitable for full ACVP / CAVP test vector validation. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined.

Parameters:

- **reseed** Non-zero to test reseeding

- **nonce** Nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** Nonce size
- **persoString** Personalization string (can be NULL)
- **persoStringSz** Personalization string size
- **seedA** Initial entropy seed
- **seedASz** Initial seed size
- **seedB** Reseed entropy (required if reseed is set)
- **seedBSz** Reseed size
- **additionalA** Additional input for first generate (can be NULL)
- **additionalASz** Additional input A size
- **additionalB** Additional input for second generate (can be NULL)
- **additionalBSz** Additional input B size
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output size
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID (INVALID_DEVID for software)

See:

- [wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512](#)
- [wc_RNG_HealthTest_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If required params are NULL
- -1 Test failed

Example

```
byte output[WC_SHA512_DIGEST_SIZE * 4];
const byte seedA[] = { ... };
const byte nonce[] = { ... };

int ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512_ex(0, nonce, sizeof(nonce),
                                     NULL, 0,
                                     seedA, sizeof(seedA),
                                     NULL, 0,
                                     NULL, 0, NULL, 0,
                                     output, sizeof(output),
                                     NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

```
int wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable(
    void
)
```

Disables the SHA-256 Hash_DRBG at runtime. When disabled, newly initialized WC_RNG instances will not use the SHA-256 DRBG. If the SHA-512 DRBG is enabled (WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512), new RNG instances will use SHA-512 instead. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- `wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable`
- `wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled`
- `wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable`

Return: 0 On success

Example

```
wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable();  
// New WC_RNG instances will now use SHA-512 DRBG if available  
WC_RNG rng;  
wc_InitRng(&rng);
```

```
int wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable(  
    void  
)
```

Re-enables the SHA-256 Hash_DRBG at runtime after a prior call to `wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable()`. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- `wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable`
- `wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled`

Return: 0 On success

Example

```
wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable();  
// ... use SHA-512 DRBG only ...  
wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable();  
// New WC_RNG instances can use SHA-256 DRBG again
```

```
int wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled(  
    void  
)
```

Returns whether the SHA-256 Hash_DRBG is currently disabled. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- `wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable`
- `wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable`

Return:

- 1 SHA-256 DRBG is disabled
- 0 SHA-256 DRBG is enabled (not disabled)

Example

```
if (wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled()) {  
    printf("SHA-256 DRBG is off\n");  
}
```

```
int wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable(  
    void  
)
```

Disables the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG at runtime. When disabled, newly initialized WC_RNG instances will not use the SHA-512 DRBG. If the SHA-256 DRBG is still enabled, new RNG instances will fall back to SHA-256. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- [wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable](#)
- [wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled](#)
- [wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable](#)

Return: 0 On success

Example

```
wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable();  
// New WC_RNG instances will now use SHA-256 DRBG  
WC_RNG rng;  
wc_InitRng(&rng);
```

```
int wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable(  
    void  
)
```

Re-enables the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG at runtime after a prior call to [wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable\(\)](#). Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- [wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable](#)
- [wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled](#)

Return: 0 On success

Example

```
wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable();  
// ... use SHA-256 DRBG only ...  
wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable();  
// New WC_RNG instances can use SHA-512 DRBG again
```

```
int wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled(  
    void  
)
```

Returns whether the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG is currently disabled. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- [wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable](#)
- [wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable](#)

Return:

- 1 SHA-512 DRBG is disabled
- 0 SHA-512 DRBG is enabled (not disabled)

Example

```
if (wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled()) {  
    printf("SHA-512 DRBG is off\n");  
}
```

B.9 Signature API

B.8.2.29 function wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled

B.9.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_SignatureGetSize (enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const void * key, word32 key_len) This function returns the maximum size of the resulting signature.
int	wc_SignatureVerify (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * data, word32 data_len, const byte * sig, word32 sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len) This function validates a signature by hashing the data and using the resulting hash and key to verify the signature.

	Name
int	wc_SignatureGenerate (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * data, word32 data_len, byte * sig, word32 * sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len, WC_RNG * rng)This function generates a signature from the data using a key. It first creates a hash of the data then signs the hash using the key.
int	wc_SignatureVerifyHash (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * hash_data, word32 hash_len, const byte * sig, word32 sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len)This function verifies a signature using a pre-computed hash. Unlike wc_SignatureVerify which hashes the data first, this function takes the hash directly and verifies the signature against it. If sig_type is WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA_W_ENC, hash data must be encoded with wc_EncodeSignature prior to calling.
int	wc_SignatureGenerateHash (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * hash_data, word32 hash_len, byte * sig, word32 * sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len, WC_RNG * rng)This function generates a signature from a pre-computed hash. Unlike wc_SignatureGenerate which hashes the data first, this function takes the hash directly and signs it. If sig_type is WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA_W_ENC, hash data must be encoded with wc_EncodeSignature prior to calling.
int	wc_SignatureGenerateHash_ex (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * hash_data, word32 hash_len, byte * sig, word32 * sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len, WC_RNG * rng, int verify)This function generates a signature from a pre-computed hash with extended options. This is similar to wc_SignatureGenerateHash but allows optional verification of the signature after generation.
int	wc_SignatureGenerate_ex (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * data, word32 data_len, byte * sig, word32 * sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len, WC_RNG * rng, int verify)This function generates a signature from data with extended options. This is similar to wc_SignatureGenerate but allows optional verification of the signature after generation.

B.9.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_SignatureGetSize(
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const void * key,
    word32 key_len
)
```

This function returns the maximum size of the resulting signature.

Parameters:

- **sig_type** A signature type enum value such as WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC or WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA.
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to sig_type: pass an ecc_key* for WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC, or a RsaKey* for WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA / WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA_W_ENC. The caller is responsible for ensuring the pointer refers to the correct type; this function cannot verify the actual runtime type of the object.
- **key_len** If key is non-NULL, key_len must be exactly sizeof(ecc_key) or sizeof(RsaKey) matching the sig_type. Passing any other value causes the function to return BAD_FUNC_ARG without dereferencing key. Always pass the size of the concrete key type at the call site: if you have a typed pointer (e.g., ecc_key* k), use sizeof(k); otherwise use sizeof(ecc_key) or sizeof(RsaKey) directly. Do not use sizeof(*key) on the const void parameter itself, as dereferencing void is invalid.

See:

- [wc_HashGetDigestSize](#)
- [wc_SignatureGenerate](#)
- [wc_SignatureVerify](#)

Return: Returns SIG_TYPE_E if sig_type is not supported. Returns BAD_FUNC_ARG if sig_type was invalid or key_len does not exactly match the size of the expected key structure. A positive return value indicates the maximum size of a signature.

Example

```
// Get signature length
enum wc_SignatureType sig_type = WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC;
ecc_key eccKey;
word32 sigLen;
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
sigLen = wc_SignatureGetSize(sig_type, &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey));
if (sigLen > 0) {
    // Success
}
```

```
int wc_SignatureVerify(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * data,
    word32 data_len,
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sig_len,
```

```

    void * key,
    word32 key_len
)

```

This function validates a signature by hashing the data and using the resulting hash and key to verify the signature.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from the “enum wc_HashType” such as “WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256”.
- **sig_type** A signature type enum value such as WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC or WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA.
- **data** Pointer to buffer containing the data to hash.
- **data_len** Length of the data buffer.
- **sig** Pointer to buffer to output signature.
- **sig_len** Length of the signature output buffer.
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to sig_type. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#) for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly sizeof(ecc_key) or sizeof(RsaKey) matching sig_type. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#).

See:

- [wc_SignatureGetSize](#)
- [wc_SignatureGenerate](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E -231, signature type not enabled/ available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG -173, bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E -132, output buffer too small or input too large.

Example

```

int ret;
ecc_key eccKey;

// Import the public key
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
ret = wc_ecc_import_x963(eccPubKeyBuf, eccPubKeyLen, &eccKey);
// Perform signature verification using public key
ret = wc_SignatureVerify(
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC,
    fileBuf, fileLen,
    sigBuf, sigLen,
    &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey));
printf("Signature Verification: %s
(%d)\n", (ret == 0) ? "Pass" : "Fail", ret);
wc_ecc_free(&eccKey);

```

```

int wc_SignatureGenerate(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * data,
    word32 data_len,
    byte * sig,
    word32 * sig_len,
    void * key,
    word32 key_len,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

This function generates a signature from the data using a key. It first creates a hash of the data then signs the hash using the key.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from the “enum wc_HashType” such as “WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256”.
- **sig_type** A signature type enum value such as WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC or WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA.
- **data** Pointer to buffer containing the data to hash.
- **data_len** Length of the data buffer.
- **sig** Pointer to buffer to output signature.
- **sig_len** Length of the signature output buffer.
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to sig_type. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#) for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly sizeof(ecc_key) or sizeof(RsaKey) matching sig_type. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#).
- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG structure.

See:

- [wc_SignatureGetSize](#)
- [wc_SignatureVerify](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E -231, signature type not enabled/ available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG -173, bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E -132, output buffer too small or input too large.

Example

```

int ret;
WC_RNG rng;
ecc_key eccKey;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);

// Generate key
ret = wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &eccKey);

```

```
// Get signature length and allocate buffer
sigLen = wc_SignatureGetSize(sig_type, &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey));
sigBuf = malloc(sigLen);

// Perform signature verification using public key
ret = wc_SignatureGenerate(
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC,
    fileBuf, fileLen,
    sigBuf, &sigLen,
    &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey),
    &rng);
printf("Signature Generation: %s
(%d)\n", (ret == 0) ? "Pass" : "Fail", ret);

free(sigBuf);
wc_ecc_free(&eccKey);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

```
int wc_SignatureVerifyHash(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * hash_data,
    word32 hash_len,
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sig_len,
    void * key,
    word32 key_len
)
```

This function verifies a signature using a pre-computed hash. Unlike `wc_SignatureVerify` which hashes the data first, this function takes the hash directly and verifies the signature against it. If `sig_type` is `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA_W_ENC`, hash data must be encoded with `wc_EncodeSignature` prior to calling.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from enum `wc_HashType`
- **sig_type** A signature type such as `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC` or `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA`
- **hash_data** Pointer to buffer containing the hash to verify
- **hash_len** Length of the hash buffer
- **sig** Pointer to buffer containing the signature
- **sig_len** Length of the signature buffer
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()` for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly `sizeof(ecc_key)` or `sizeof(RsaKey)` matching `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()`.

See:

- `wc_SignatureVerify`
- `wc_SignatureGenerateHash`

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E Signature type not enabled/available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E Output buffer too small or input too large

Example

```

ecc_key eccKey;
byte hash[WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte sig[ECC_MAX_SIG_SIZE];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);

wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
// import public key, signature, and pre-computed hash ...
int ret = wc_SignatureVerifyHash(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC, hash,
                                sizeof(hash), sig, sigLen,
                                &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey));

if (ret == 0) {
    // signature verified
}

int wc_SignatureGenerateHash(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * hash_data,
    word32 hash_len,
    byte * sig,
    word32 * sig_len,
    void * key,
    word32 key_len,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

This function generates a signature from a pre-computed hash. Unlike `wc_SignatureGenerate` which hashes the data first, this function takes the hash directly and signs it. If `sig_type` is `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA_W_ENC`, hash data must be encoded with `wc_EncodeSignature` prior to calling.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from enum `wc_HashType`
- **sig_type** A signature type such as `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC` or `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA`
- **hash_data** Pointer to buffer containing the hash to sign
- **hash_len** Length of the hash buffer
- **sig** Pointer to buffer to output signature
- **sig_len** Pointer to length of signature output buffer
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()` for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly `sizeof(ecc_key)` or `sizeof(RsaKey)` matching `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()`.

- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG structure

See:

- [wc_SignatureGenerate](#)
- [wc_SignatureVerifyHash](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E Signature type not enabled/available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E Output buffer too small or input too large

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecc_key eccKey;
byte hash[WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte sig[ECC_MAX_SIG_SIZE];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &eccKey);
// generate signature from pre-computed hash
int ret = wc_SignatureGenerateHash(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                   WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC, hash,
                                   sizeof(hash), sig, &sigLen,
                                   &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey), &rng);

int wc_SignatureGenerateHash_ex(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * hash_data,
    word32 hash_len,
    byte * sig,
    word32 * sig_len,
    void * key,
    word32 key_len,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int verify
)
```

This function generates a signature from a pre-computed hash with extended options. This is similar to `wc_SignatureGenerateHash` but allows optional verification of the signature after generation.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from enum `wc_HashType`

- **sig_type** A signature type such as WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC or WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA
- **hash_data** Pointer to buffer containing the hash to sign
- **hash_len** Length of the hash buffer
- **sig** Pointer to buffer to output signature
- **sig_len** Pointer to length of signature output buffer
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to sig_type. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#) for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly sizeof(ecc_key) or sizeof(RsaKey) matching sig_type. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#).
- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG structure
- **verify** If non-zero, verify the signature after generation

See:

- [wc_SignatureGenerateHash](#)
- [wc_SignatureGenerate_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E Signature type not enabled/available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E Output buffer too small or input too large

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecc_key eccKey;
byte hash[WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte sig[ECC_MAX_SIG_SIZE];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &eccKey);
int ret = wc_SignatureGenerateHash_ex(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                       WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC, hash,
                                       sizeof(hash), sig, &sigLen,
                                       &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey),
                                       &rng, 1);

int wc_SignatureGenerate_ex(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * data,
    word32 data_len,
    byte * sig,
    word32 * sig_len,
    void * key,
    word32 key_len,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int verify)
```


)

This function generates a signature from data with extended options. This is similar to `wc_SignatureGenerate` but allows optional verification of the signature after generation.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from enum `wc_HashType`
- **sig_type** A signature type such as `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC` or `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA`
- **data** Pointer to buffer containing the data to hash and sign
- **data_len** Length of the data buffer
- **sig** Pointer to buffer to output signature
- **sig_len** Pointer to length of signature output buffer
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()` for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly `sizeof(ecc_key)` or `sizeof(RsaKey)` matching `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()`.
- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG structure
- **verify** If non-zero, verify the signature after generation

See:

- `wc_SignatureGenerate`
- `wc_SignatureGenerateHash_ex`

Return:

- 0 Success
- `SIG_TYPE_E` Signature type not enabled/available
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Bad function argument provided
- `BUFFER_E` Output buffer too small or input too large

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecc_key eccKey;
byte data[]; // data to sign
byte sig[ECC_MAX_SIG_SIZE];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &eccKey);
int ret = wc_SignatureGenerate_ex(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                  WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC, data,
                                  sizeof(data), sig, &sigLen,
                                  &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey), &rng, 1);
```

B.10 wolfCrypt Init and Cleanup

B.9.2.7 function `wc_SignatureGenerate_ex`

B.10.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_HashGetOID (enum wc_HashType hash_type) This function will return the OID for the wc_HashType provided.
int	wc_HashGetDigestSize (enum wc_HashType hash_type) This function returns the size of the digest (output) for a hash_type. The returns size is used to make sure the output buffer provided to wc_Hash is large enough.
int	wc_Hash (enum wc_HashType hash_type, const byte * data, word32 data_len, byte * hash, word32 hash_len) This function performs a hash on the provided data buffer and returns it in the hash buffer provided.
int	wolfCrypt_Init (void) Used to initialize resources used by wolfCrypt.
int	wolfCrypt_Cleanup (void) Used to clean up resources used by wolfCrypt.

B.10.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_HashGetOID(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type
)
```

This function will return the OID for the wc_HashType provided.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from the “enum wc_HashType” such as “WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256”.

See:

- **wc_HashGetDigestSize**
- **wc_Hash**

Return:

- OID returns value greater than 0
- HASH_TYPE_E hash type not supported.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG one of the provided arguments is incorrect.

Example

```
enum wc_HashType hash_type = WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256;
int oid = wc_HashGetOID(hash_type);
if (oid > 0) {
    // Success
}
```

```
int wc_HashGetDigestSize(  
    enum wc_HashType hash_type  
)
```

This function returns the size of the digest (output) for a hash_type. The returns size is used to make sure the output buffer provided to wc_Hash is large enough.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from the “enum wc_HashType” such as “WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256”.

See: [wc_Hash](#)

Return:

- Success A positive return value indicates the digest size for the hash.
- Error Returns HASH_TYPE_E if hash_type is not supported.
- Failure Returns BAD_FUNC_ARG if an invalid hash_type was used.

Example

```
int hash_len = wc_HashGetDigestSize(hash_type);  
if (hash_len <= 0) {  
    WOLFSSL_MSG("Invalid hash type/len");  
    return BAD_FUNC_ARG;  
}
```

```
int wc_Hash(  
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 data_len,  
    byte * hash,  
    word32 hash_len  
)
```

This function performs a hash on the provided data buffer and returns it in the hash buffer provided.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from the “enum wc_HashType” such as “WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256”.
- **data** Pointer to buffer containing the data to hash.
- **data_len** Length of the data buffer.
- **hash** Pointer to buffer used to output the final hash to.
- **hash_len** Length of the hash buffer.

See: [wc_HashGetDigestSize](#)

Return: 0 Success, else error (such as BAD_FUNC_ARG or BUFFER_E).

Example

```
enum wc_HashType hash_type = WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256;
int hash_len = wc_HashGetDigestSize(hash_type);
if (hash_len > 0) {
    int ret = wc_Hash(hash_type, data, data_len, hash_data, hash_len);
    if (ret == 0) {
        // Success
    }
}
```

```
int wolfCrypt_Init(
    void
)
```

Used to initialize resources used by wolfCrypt.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfCrypt_Cleanup](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success.
- <0 upon failure of init resources.

Example

```
...
if (wolfCrypt_Init() != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("Error with wolfCrypt_Init call");
}
```

```
int wolfCrypt_Cleanup(
    void
)
```

Used to clean up resources used by wolfCrypt.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfCrypt_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success.
- <0 upon failure of cleaning up resources.

Example

```
...
if (wolfCrypt_Cleanup() != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("Error with wolfCrypt_Cleanup call");
}
```

B.11 Algorithms - 3DES

B.10.2.5 function wolfCrypt_Cleanup

B.11.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Des_SetKey (Des * des, const byte * key, const byte * iv, int dir) This function sets the key and initialization vector (iv) for the Des structure given as argument. It also initializes and allocates space for the buffers needed for encryption and decryption, if these have not yet been initialized. Note: If no iv is provided (i.e. iv == NULL) the initialization vector defaults to an iv of 0.
void	wc_Des_SetIV (Des * des, const byte * iv) This function sets the initialization vector (iv) for the Des structure given as argument. When passed a NULL iv, it sets the initialization vector to 0.
int	wc_Des_CbcEncrypt (Des * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.
int	wc_Des_CbcDecrypt (Des * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.
int	wc_Des_EcbEncrypt (Des * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Des encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode.

	Name
int	wc_Des3_EcbEncrypt (Des3 * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Des3 encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.
int	wc_Des3_SetKey (Des3 * des, const byte * key, const byte * iv, int dir) This function sets the key and initialization vector (iv) for the Des3 structure given as argument. It also initializes and allocates space for the buffers needed for encryption and decryption, if these have not yet been initialized. Note: If no iv is provided (i.e. iv == NULL) the initialization vector defaults to an iv of 0.
int	wc_Des3_SetIV (Des3 * des, const byte * iv) This function sets the initialization vector (iv) for the Des3 structure given as argument. When passed a NULL iv, it sets the initialization vector to 0.
int	wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt (Des3 * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.
int	wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt (Des3 * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.
int	wc_Des_EcbDecrypt (Des * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts the input ciphertext and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer. It uses DES encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB APIs directly whenever possible.

	Name
int	wc_Des3_EcbDecrypt (Des3 * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts the input ciphertext and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer. It uses Triple DES (3DES) encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB APIs directly whenever possible.
int	wc_Des3Init (Des3 * des3, void * heap, int devId) This function initializes a Des3 structure for use with hardware acceleration and custom memory management. This is an extended version of the standard initialization that allows specification of heap hints and device IDs.
void	wc_Des3Free (Des3 * des3) This function frees a Des3 structure and releases any resources allocated for it. This should be called when finished using the Des3 structure to prevent memory leaks.
int	wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * key, const byte * iv) This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des_CbcDecrypt, allowing the user to decrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des structure.
int	wc_Des_CbcEncryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * key, const byte * iv) This function encrypts the input plaintext, in, and stores the resulting ciphertext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des_CbcEncrypt, allowing the user to encrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des structure.
int	wc_Des3_CbcEncryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * key, const byte * iv) This function encrypts the input plaintext, in, and stores the resulting ciphertext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple DES (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt, allowing the user to encrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des3 structure.

	Name
int	wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * key, const byte * iv) This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt, allowing the user to decrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des3 structure.

B.11.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_Des_SetKey(
    Des * des,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv,
    int dir
)
```

This function sets the key and initialization vector (iv) for the Des structure given as argument. It also initializes and allocates space for the buffers needed for encryption and decryption, if these have not yet been initialized. Note: If no iv is provided (i.e. iv == NULL) the initialization vector defaults to an iv of 0.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte key with which to initialize the Des structure
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv with which to initialize the Des structure. If this is not provided, the iv defaults to 0
- **dir** direction of encryption. Valid options are: DES_ENCRYPTION, and DES_DECRYPTION

See:

- [wc_Des_SetIV](#)
- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)

Return: 0 On successfully setting the key and initialization vector for the Des structure

3

Example

```
Des enc; // Des structure used for encryption
int ret;
byte key[] = { // initialize with 8 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

ret = wc_Des_SetKey(&des, key, iv, DES_ENCRYPTION);
if (ret != 0) {
```



```

    // error initializing des structure
}

```

```

void wc_Des_SetIV(
    Des * des,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function sets the initialization vector (iv) for the Des structure given as argument. When passed a NULL iv, it sets the initialization vector to 0.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure for which to set the iv
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv with which to initialize the Des structure. If this is not provided, the iv defaults to 0

See: [wc_Des_SetKey](#)

Return: none No returns.

3

Example

```

Des enc; // Des structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des_SetKey
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };
wc_Des_SetIV(&enc, iv);
}

```

```

int wc_Des_CbcEncrypt(
    Des * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the message to encrypt
- **sz** length of the message to encrypt

See:

- `wc_Des_SetKey`
- `wc_Des_CbcDecrypt`

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the given input message

3

Example

```
Des enc; // Des structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des_SetKey, use mode DES_ENCRYPTION

byte plain[] = { // initialize with message };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

if ( wc_Des_CbcEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain)) != 0) {
    // error encrypting message
}
```

```
int wc_Des_CbcDecrypt(
    Des * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure to use for decryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the encrypted ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt

See:

- `wc_Des_SetKey`
- `wc_Des_CbcEncrypt`

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting the given ciphertext

3

Example

```
Des dec; // Des structure used for decryption
// initialize dec with wc_Des_SetKey, use mode DES_DECRYPTION

byte cipher[] = { // initialize with ciphertext };
byte decoded[sizeof(cipher)];
```

```

if ( wc_Des_CbcDecrypt(&dec, decoded, cipher, sizeof(cipher)) != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}

```

```

int wc_Des_EcbEncrypt(
    Des * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Des encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the plaintext to encrypt
- **sz** length of the plaintext to encrypt

See: wc_Des_SetKe

Return: 0: Returned upon successfully encrypting the given plaintext.

3

Example

```

Des enc; // Des structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des_SetKey, use mode DES_ENCRYPTION

byte plain[] = { // initialize with message to encrypt };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

if ( wc_Des_EcbEncrypt(&enc,cipher, plain, sizeof(plain)) != 0) {
    // error encrypting message
}

```

```

int wc_Des3_EcbEncrypt(
    Des3 * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Des3 encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **des3** pointer to the Des3 structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the plaintext to encrypt
- **sz** length of the plaintext to encrypt

See: [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the given plaintext

3

Example

```
Des3 enc; // Des3 structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des3_SetKey, use mode DES_ENCRYPTION

byte plain[] = { // initialize with message to encrypt };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

if ( wc_Des3_EcbEncrypt(&enc,cipher, plain, sizeof(plain)) != 0) {
    // error encrypting message
}

int wc_Des3_SetKey(
    Des3 * des,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv,
    int dir
)
```

This function sets the key and initialization vector (iv) for the Des3 structure given as argument. It also initializes and allocates space for the buffers needed for encryption and decryption, if these have not yet been initialized. Note: If no iv is provided (i.e. iv == NULL) the initialization vector defaults to an iv of 0.

Parameters:

- **des3** pointer to the Des3 structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the 24 byte key with which to initialize the Des3 structure
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv with which to initialize the Des3 structure. If this is not provided, the iv defaults to 0
- **dir** direction of encryption. Valid options are: DES_ENCRYPTION, and DES_DECRYPTION

See:

- [wc_Des3_SetIV](#)
- [wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt](#)
- [wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt](#)

Return: 0 On successfully setting the key and initialization vector for the Des structure

3

Example

```
Des3 enc; // Des3 structure used for encryption
int ret;
byte key[] = { // initialize with 24 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

ret = wc_Des3_SetKey(&des, key, iv, DES_ENCRYPTION);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error initializing des structure
}
```

```
int wc_Des3_SetIV(
    Des3 * des,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function sets the initialization vector (iv) for the Des3 structure given as argument. When passed a NULL iv, it sets the initialization vector to 0.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des3 structure for which to set the iv
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv with which to initialize the Des3 structure. If this is not provided, the iv defaults to 0

See: [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)

Return: none No returns.

3

Example

```
Des3 enc; // Des3 structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des3_SetKey

byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

wc_Des3_SetIV(&enc, iv);
}
```

```
int wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt(
    Des3 * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

)

This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des3 structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the message to encrypt
- **sz** length of the message to encrypt

See:

- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the given input message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If des, out, or in is NULL.
- BAD_LENGTH_E If sz is not a multiple of DES_BLOCK_SIZE.
- MISSING_KEY If no key has been set on the Des3 structure with wc_Des3_SetKey.

3

Example

```
Des3 enc; // Des3 structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des3_SetKey, use mode DES_ENCRYPTION

byte plain[] = { // initialize with message };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

if ( wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain)) != 0) {
    // error encrypting message
}

int wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt(
    Des3 * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des3 structure to use for decryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the encrypted ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt

See:

- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting the given ciphertext
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If des, out, or in is NULL.
- BAD_LENGTH_E If sz is not a multiple of DES_BLOCK_SIZE.
- MISSING_KEY If no key has been set on the Des3 structure with wc_Des3_SetKey.

3

Example

```
Des3 dec; // Des structure used for decryption
// initialize dec with wc_Des3_SetKey, use mode DES_DECRYPTION

byte cipher[] = { // initialize with ciphertext };
byte decoded[sizeof(cipher)];

if ( wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt(&dec, decoded, cipher, sizeof(cipher)) != 0 ) {
    // error decrypting message
}

int wc_Des_EcbDecrypt(
    Des * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer. It uses DES encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB APIs directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure to use for decryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt

See:

- [wc_Des_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Des_EcbEncrypt](#)

Return: 0 On successfully decrypting the given ciphertext

3

Example

```
Des dec;
byte cipher[]; // ciphertext to decrypt
byte plain[sizeof(cipher)];

wc_Des_SetKey(&dec, key, iv, DES_DECRYPTION);
if (wc_Des_EcbDecrypt(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher)) != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}
```

```
int wc_Des3_EcbDecrypt(
    Des3 * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer. It uses Triple DES (3DES) encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB APIs directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des3 structure to use for decryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt

See:

- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Des3_EcbEncrypt](#)

Return: 0 On successfully decrypting the given ciphertext

3

Example

```
Des3 dec;
byte cipher[]; // ciphertext to decrypt
byte plain[sizeof(cipher)];
```



```

wc_Des3_SetKey(&dec, key, iv, DES_DECRYPTION);
if (wc_Des3_EcbDecrypt(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher)) != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}

```

```

int wc_Des3Init(
    Des3 * des3,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)

```

This function initializes a Des3 structure for use with hardware acceleration and custom memory management. This is an extended version of the standard initialization that allows specification of heap hints and device IDs.

Parameters:

- **des3** pointer to the Des3 structure to initialize
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software only)

See:

- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Des3Free](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully initializing the Des3 structure
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If des3 is NULL

3

Example

```

Des3 des;
void* heap = NULL;
int devId = INVALID_DEVID;

if (wc_Des3Init(&des, heap, devId) != 0) {
    // error initializing Des3 structure
}

```

```

void wc_Des3Free(
    Des3 * des3
)

```

This function frees a Des3 structure and releases any resources allocated for it. This should be called when finished using the Des3 structure to prevent memory leaks.

Parameters:

- **des3** pointer to the Des3 structure to free

See:

- [wc_Des3Init](#)
- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)

Return: none No returns.

3

Example

```
Des3 des;
wc_Des3Init(&des, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_Des3_SetKey(&des, key, iv, DES_ENCRYPTION);
// use des for encryption/decryption
wc_Des3Free(&des);
```

```
int wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des_CbcDecrypt, allowing the user to decrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des structure.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the encrypted ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte key to use for decryption
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv to use for decryption. If no iv is provided, the iv defaults to 0

See: [wc_Des_CbcDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting the given ciphertext
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating space for a Des structure

3

Example

```

int ret;
byte key[] = { // initialize with 8 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

byte cipher[] = { // initialize with ciphertext };
byte decoded[sizeof(cipher)];

if ( wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey(decoded, cipher, sizeof(cipher), key,
iv) != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}

int wc_Des_CbcEncryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function encrypts the input plaintext, in, and stores the resulting ciphertext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des_CbcEncrypt, allowing the user to encrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des structure.

Parameters:

- **out** Final encrypted data
- **in** Data to be encrypted, must be padded to Des block size.
- **sz** Size of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to the key to use for encryption.
- **iv** Initialization vector

See:

- [wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey](#)
- [wc_Des_CbcEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned after successfully encrypting data.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there's an error allocating memory for a Des structure.
- <0 Returned on any error during encryption.

3

Example

```

byte key[] = { // initialize with 8 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };
byte in[] = { // Initialize with plaintext };
byte out[sizeof(in)];
if ( wc_Des_CbcEncryptWithKey(&out, in, sizeof(in), key, iv) != 0)
{
    // error encrypting message
}

```

```

int wc_Des3_CbcEncryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function encrypts the input plaintext, in, and stores the resulting ciphertext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple DES (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt, allowing the user to encrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des3 structure.

Parameters:

- **out** Final encrypted data
- **in** Data to be encrypted, must be padded to Des block size.
- **sz** Size of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to the key to use for encryption.
- **iv** Initialization vector

See:

- [wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey](#)
- [wc_Des_CbcEncryptWithKey](#)
- [wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned after successfully encrypting data.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there's an error allocating memory for a Des structure.
- <0 Returned on any error during encryption.

3

Example

```

byte key[] = { // initialize with 8 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

```

```

byte in[] = { // Initialize with plaintext };
byte out[sizeof(in)];

if ( wc_Des3_CbcEncryptWithKey(&out, in, sizeof(in), key, iv) != 0)
{
    // error encrypting message
}

int wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt, allowing the user to decrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des3 structure.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the encrypted ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the 24 byte key to use for decryption
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv to use for decryption. If no iv is provided, the iv defaults to 0

See: [wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting the given ciphertext
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating space for a Des structure

3

Example

```

int ret;
byte key[] = { // initialize with 24 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

byte cipher[] = { // initialize with ciphertext };
byte decoded[sizeof(cipher)];

if ( wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey(decoded, cipher, sizeof(cipher),
    key, iv) != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}

```

B.12 Algorithms - AES

B.11.2.18 function wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey

B.12.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_AesSetKey (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, int dir) This function initializes an AES structure by setting the key and then setting the initialization vector.
int	wc_AesSetIV (Aes * aes, const byte * iv) This function sets the initialization vector for a particular AES object. The AES object should be initialized before calling this function.
int	wc_AesCbcEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) Encrypts a plaintext message from the input buffer in, and places the resulting cipher text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function requires that the AES object has been initialized by calling AesSetKey before a message is able to be encrypted. This function assumes that the input message is AES block length aligned, and expects the input length to be a multiple of the block length, which will optionally be checked and enforced if WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS is defined in the build configuration. In order to assure block-multiple input, PKCS#7 style padding should be added beforehand. This differs from the OpenSSL AES-CBC methods which add the padding for you. To make the wolfSSL and corresponding OpenSSL functions interoperate, one should specify the -nopad option in the OpenSSL command line function so that it behaves like the wolfSSL AesCbcEncrypt method and does not add extra padding during encryption.

	Name
int	wc_AesCbcDecrypt(Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)Decrypts a cipher from the input buffer in, and places the resulting plain text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function requires that the AES structure has been initialized by calling AesSetKey before a message is able to be decrypted. This function assumes that the original message was AES block length aligned, and expects the input length to be a multiple of the block length, which will optionally be checked and enforced if WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS is defined in the build configuration. This differs from the OpenSSL AES-CBC methods, which add PKCS#7 padding automatically, and so do not require block-multiple input. To make the wolfSSL function and equivalent OpenSSL functions interoperate, one should specify the -nopad option in the OpenSSL command line function so that it behaves like the wolfSSL AesCbcEncrypt method and does not create errors during decryption.
int	wc_AesCtrEncrypt(Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)Encrypts/Decrypts a message from the input buffer in, and places the resulting cipher text in the output buffer out using CTR mode with AES. This function is only enabled if WOLFSSL_AES_COUNTER is enabled at compile time. The AES structure should be initialized through AesSetKey before calling this function. Note that this function is used for both decryption and encryption. NOTE: Regarding using same API for encryption and decryption. User should differentiate between Aes structures for encrypt/decrypt.
int	wc_AesEncryptDirect(Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in)This function is a one-block encrypt of the input block, in, into the output block, out. It uses the key of the provided AES structure, which should be initialized with wc_AesSetKey before calling this function. wc_AesSetKey should have been called with the iv set to NULL. This is only enabled if the configure option WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT is enabled. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.

	Name
int	wc_AesDecryptDirect (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in) This function is a one-block decrypt of the input block, in, into the output block, out. It uses the key of the provided AES structure, which should be initialized with wc_AesSetKey before calling this function. wc_AesSetKey should have been called with the iv set to NULL. This is only enabled if the configure option WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT is enabled. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.
int	wc_AesSetKeyDirect (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, int dir) This function is used to set the AES keys for CTR mode with AES. It initializes an AES object with the given key, iv (initialization vector), and encryption dir (direction). It is only enabled if the configure option WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT is enabled. Currently wc_AesSetKeyDirect uses wc_AesSetKey internally. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.
int	wc_AesGcmSetKey (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len) This function is used to set the key for AES GCM (Galois/Counter Mode). It initializes an AES object with the given key. It is only enabled if the configure option HAVE_AESGCM is enabled at compile time.
int	wc_AesGcmEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function encrypts the input message, held in the buffer in, and stores the resulting cipher text in the output buffer out. It requires a new iv (initialization vector) for each call to encrypt. It also encodes the input authentication vector, authIn, into the authentication tag, authTag.

	Name
int	wc_AesGcmDecrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz, const byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function decrypts the input cipher text, held in the buffer in, and stores the resulting message text in the output buffer out. It also checks the input authentication vector, authIn, against the supplied authentication tag, authTag. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.
int	wc_GmacSetKey (Gmac * gmac, const byte * key, word32 len) This function initializes and sets the key for a GMAC object to be used for Galois Message Authentication.
int	wc_GmacUpdate (Gmac * gmac, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz) This function generates the Gmac hash of the authIn input and stores the result in the authTag buffer. After running wc_GmacUpdate, one should compare the generated authTag to a known authentication tag to verify the authenticity of a message.
int	wc_AesCcmSetKey (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 keySz) This function sets the key for an AES object using CCM (Counter with CBC_MAC). It takes a pointer to an AES structure and initializes it with supplied key.
int	wc_AesCcmEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function encrypts the input message, in, into the output buffer, out, using CCM (Counter with CBC_MAC). It subsequently calculates and stores the authorization tag, authTag, from the authIn input.

	Name
int	wc_AesCcmDecrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function decrypts the input cipher text, in, into the output buffer, out, using CCM (Counter with CBC_MAC). It subsequently calculates the authorization tag, authTag, from the authIn input. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.
int	wc_AesXtsInit (XtsAes * aes, void * heap, int devId) This is to initialize an AES-XTS context. It is up to user to call wc_AesXtsFree on aes key when done.
int	** wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit . It is up to user to call wc_AesXtsFree on aes key when done.
int	wc_AesXtsSetKey (XtsAes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, int dir, void * heap, int devId) This is to help with setting keys to correct encrypt or decrypt type. It is up to user to call wc_AesXtsFree on aes key when done.
int	wc_AesXtsEncryptSector (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, word64 sector) Same process as wc_AesXtsEncrypt but uses a word64 type as the tweak value instead of a byte array. This just converts the word64 to a byte array and calls wc_AesXtsEncrypt.
int	wc_AesXtsDecryptSector (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, word64 sector) Same process as wc_AesXtsDecrypt but uses a word64 type as the tweak value instead of a byte array. This just converts the word64 to a byte array.
int	wc_AesXtsEncrypt (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * i, word32 iSz) AES with XTS mode. (XTS) XEX encryption with Tweak and cipher text Stealing.
int	wc_AesXtsDecrypt (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * i, word32 iSz) Same process as encryption but Aes key is AES_DECRYPTION type.
int	wc_AesXtsFree (XtsAes * aes) This is to free up any resources used by the XtsAes structure.
int	wc_AesInit (Aes * aes, void * heap, int devId) Initialize Aes structure. Sets heap hint to be used and ID for use with async hardware. It is up to the user to call wc_AesFree on the Aes structure when done.

	Name
void	wc_AesFree (Aes * aes)free resources associated with the Aes structure when applicable. Internally may sometimes be a no_op but still recommended to call in all cases as a general best_practice (IE if application code is ported for use on new environments where the call is applicable).
int	wc_AesCfbEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)AES with CFB mode.
int	wc_AesCfbDecrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)AES with CFB mode.
int	wc_AesSivEncrypt (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * assoc, word32 assocSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * siv, byte * out)This function performs SIV (synthetic initialization vector) encryption as described in RFC 5297.
int	wc_AesSivDecrypt (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * assoc, word32 assocSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * siv, byte * out)This function performs SIV (synthetic initialization vector) decryption as described in RFC 5297. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.
WOLFSSL_API int	wc_AesEaxEncryptAuth (const byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz)This function performs AES EAX encryption and authentication as described in "EAX: A Conventional Authenticated_Encryption Mode" (https://eprint.iacr.org/2003/069). It is a "one-shot" API that performs all encryption and authentication operations in one function call.

	Name
WOLFSSL_API int	wc_AesEaxDecryptAuth (const byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function performs AES EAX decryption and authentication as described in "EAX: A Conventional Authenticated Encryption Mode" (https://eprint.iacr.org/2003/069). It is a "one-shot" API that performs all decryption and authentication operations in one function call. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.
WOLFSSL_API int	wc_AesEaxInit (AesEax * eax, const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function initializes an AesEax object for use in authenticated encryption or decryption. This function must be called on an AesEax object before using it with any of the AES EAX incremental API functions. It does not need to be called if using the one_shot EAX API functions. All AesEax instances initialized with this function need to be freed with a call to wc_AesEaxFree() when done using the instance.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal. When done using the AesEax context structure, make sure to free it using wc_AesEaxFree.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal. When done using the AesEax context structure, make sure to free it using wc_AesEaxFree.
WOLFSSL_API int	wc_AesEaxFree (AesEax * eax) This frees up any resources, specifically keys, used by the Aes instance inside the AesEax wrapper struct. It should be called on the AesEax struct after it has been initialized with wc_AesEaxInit, and all desired EAX operations are complete.
int	wc_AesCtsEncrypt (const byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * iv) This function performs AES encryption using Ciphertext Stealing (CTS) mode. It is a one-shot API that handles all operations in a single call.

	Name
int	wc_AesCtsDecrypt (const byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * iv)This function performs AES decryption using Ciphertext Stealing (CTS) mode. It is a one-shot API that handles all operations in a single call.
int	wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate (Aes * aes, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz)This function performs an update step of the AES CTS encryption. It processes a chunk of plaintext and stores intermediate data.
int	wc_AesCtsEncryptFinal (Aes * aes, byte * out, word32 * outSz)This function finalizes the AES CTS encryption operation. It processes any remaining plaintext and completes the encryption.
int	wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate (Aes * aes, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz)This function performs an update step of the AES CTS decryption. It processes a chunk of ciphertext and stores intermediate data.
int	wc_AesCtsDecryptFinal (Aes * aes, byte * out, word32 * outSz)This function finalizes the AES CTS decryption operation. It processes any remaining ciphertext and completes the decryption.
int	wc_AesCfb1Encrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function encrypts data using AES CFB_1 mode (1_bit feedback). It processes data one bit at a time, making it suitable for bit-oriented applications.
int	wc_AesCfb8Encrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function encrypts data using AES CFB_8 mode (8_bit feedback). It processes data one byte at a time, making it suitable for byte-oriented stream encryption.
int	wc_AesCfb1Decrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function decrypts data using AES CFB_1 mode (1_bit feedback). It processes data one bit at a time, making it suitable for bit-oriented applications.
int	wc_AesCfb8Decrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function decrypts data using AES CFB_8 mode (8_bit feedback). It processes data one byte at a time, making it suitable for byte-oriented stream decryption.

	Name
int	wc_AesOfbEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function encrypts data using AES OFB mode (Output Feedback). OFB mode turns a block cipher into a stream cipher by encrypting the IV and XORing with plaintext.
int	wc_AesOfbDecrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts data using AES OFB mode (Output Feedback). In OFB mode, encryption and decryption are the same operation.
int	wc_AesEcbEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function encrypts data using AES ECB mode (Electronic Codebook). Warning: ECB mode is not recommended for most use cases as it does not provide semantic security. Each block is encrypted independently.
int	wc_AesEcbDecrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts data using AES ECB mode (Electronic Codebook). Warning: ECB mode is not recommended for most use cases as it does not provide semantic security. Each block is decrypted independently.
int	wc_AesCtrSetKey (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, int dir) This function sets the key and IV for AES CTR mode. It initializes the AES structure for counter mode encryption or decryption.
int	wc_AesGcmSetKey_ex (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, word32 kup) This function sets the key for AES GCM with an extended key update parameter. It allows for key updates in certain hardware implementations.
int	wc_AesGcmInit (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz) This function initializes an AES GCM cipher with key and IV. It can be called with NULL key to only set the IV, or with NULL IV to only set the key.
int	wc_AesGcmEncryptInit (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz) This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for encryption. It is a convenience wrapper around wc_AesGcmInit for encryption operations.
int	wc_AesGcmEncryptInit_ex (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, byte * ivOut, word32 ivOutSz) This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for encryption and outputs the IV. This is useful when part of the IV is generated internally. Must call wc_AesGcmSetIV() before this function to set the fixed part of the IV.

	Name
int	wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function performs an update step of AES GCM encryption. It processes plaintext and/or additional authentication data (AAD) in a streaming fashion.
int	wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal (Aes * aes, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz) This function finalizes AES GCM encryption and generates the authentication tag. This must be called after all data has been processed with wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate.
int	wc_AesGcmDecryptInit (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz) This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for decryption. It is a convenience wrapper around wc_AesGcmInit for decryption operations.
int	wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function performs an update step of AES GCM decryption. It processes ciphertext and/or additional authentication data (AAD) in a streaming fashion.
int	wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal (Aes * aes, const byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz) This function finalizes AES GCM decryption and verifies the authentication tag. This must be called after all data has been processed with wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate.
int	wc_AesGcmSetExtIV (Aes * aes, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz) This function sets an external IV for AES GCM. This allows using an IV that was generated externally or received from another source.
int	wc_AesGcmSetIV (Aes * aes, word32 ivSz, const byte * ivFixed, word32 ivFixedSz, WC_RNG * rng) This function sets the IV for AES GCM with optional random generation. It can generate part of the IV using an RNG, which is useful for ensuring IV uniqueness.
int	wc_AesGcmEncrypt_ex (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, byte * ivOut, word32 ivOutSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function performs AES GCM encryption with extended parameters, including IV output. This is a one-shot encryption function that outputs the generated IV.

	Name
int	wc_Gmac (const byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * iv, word32 ivSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, WC_RNG * rng)This function performs GMAC (Galois Message Authentication Code) generation. GMAC is essentially AES-GCM with no plaintext, used for authentication only.
int	wc_GmacVerify (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz, const byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz)This function verifies a GMAC (Galois Message Authentication Code). It computes the GMAC and compares it with the provided tag.
int	wc_AesCcmSetNonce (Aes * aes, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz)This function sets the nonce for AES CCM mode. The nonce must be set before encryption or decryption operations.
int	wc_AesCcmEncrypt_ex (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, byte * ivOut, word32 ivOutSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz)This function performs AES CCM encryption with extended parameters, including nonce output. This is useful when part of the nonce is generated internally.
int	wc_AesKeyWrap (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * iv)This function wraps a key using AES Key Wrap algorithm (RFC 3394). This is commonly used to securely transport cryptographic keys.
int	wc_AesKeyWrap_ex (Aes * aes, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * iv)This function wraps a key using AES Key Wrap algorithm with an initialized AES structure. This allows reusing the same AES structure for multiple wrap operations.
int	wc_AesKeyUnWrap (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * iv)This function unwraps a key using AES Key Unwrap algorithm (RFC 3394). This is used to securely receive cryptographic keys that were wrapped.
int	wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex (Aes * aes, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * iv)This function unwraps a key using AES Key Unwrap algorithm with an initialized AES structure. This allows reusing the same AES structure for multiple unwrap operations.

	Name
int	wc_AesXtsEncryptConsecutiveSectors (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, word64 sector, word32 sectorSz) This function encrypts multiple consecutive sectors using AES XTS mode. It processes multiple sectors in sequence, automatically incrementing the sector number for each sector.
int	wc_AesXtsDecryptConsecutiveSectors (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, word64 sector, word32 sectorSz) This function decrypts multiple consecutive sectors using AES XTS mode. It processes multiple sectors in sequence, automatically incrementing the sector number for each sector.
int	wc_AesXtsEncryptInit (XtsAes * aes, const byte * i, word32 iSz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function initializes streaming AES XTS encryption. It sets up the context for processing data in multiple update calls.
int	wc_AesXtsDecryptInit (XtsAes * aes, const byte * i, word32 iSz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function initializes streaming AES XTS decryption. It sets up the context for processing data in multiple update calls.
int	wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function performs an update step of streaming AES XTS encryption. It processes a chunk of data and can be called multiple times.
int	wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function performs an update step of streaming AES XTS decryption. It processes a chunk of data and can be called multiple times.
int	wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function finalizes streaming AES XTS encryption. It processes any remaining data and completes the encryption operation.
int	wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function finalizes streaming AES XTS decryption. It processes any remaining data and completes the decryption operation.
int	wc_AesGetKeySize (Aes * aes, word32 * keySize) This function retrieves the key size from an initialized AES structure. It returns the size of the key currently set in the AES object.

	Name
int	wc_AesInit_Id (Aes * aes, unsigned char * id, int len, void * heap, int devId)This function initializes an AES structure with an ID. This is useful for tracking or identifying specific AES instances in applications that manage multiple AES contexts.
int	wc_AesInit_Label (Aes * aes, const char * label, void * heap, int devId)This function initializes an AES structure with a label string. This is useful for tracking or identifying specific AES instances with human-readable names.
Aes *	wc_AesNew (void * heap, int devId, int * result_code)This function allocates and initializes a new AES structure. It returns a pointer to the allocated structure, which must be freed with wc_AesDelete when no longer needed. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.
int	wc_AesDelete (Aes * aes, Aes ** aes_p)This function frees an AES structure that was allocated with wc_AesNew. It also sets the pointer to NULL to prevent use-after-free. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.
int	wc_AesSivEncrypt_ex (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const AesSivAssoc * assoc, word32 numAssoc, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * siv, byte * out)This function performs AES_SIV (Synthetic IV) encryption with extended parameters. AES-SIV provides nonce-misuse resistance and deterministic authenticated encryption.
int	wc_AesSivDecrypt_ex (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const AesSivAssoc * assoc, word32 numAssoc, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * siv, byte * out)This function performs AES_SIV (Synthetic IV) decryption with extended parameters. It verifies the SIV and decrypts the ciphertext.

	Name
int	wc_AesCbcDecryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * iv)Decrypts a cipher from the input buffer in, and places the resulting plain text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function does not require an AES structure to be initialized. Instead, it takes in a key and an iv (initialization vector) and uses these to initialize an AES object and then decrypt the cipher text.
int	wc_AesCbcEncryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * iv)This function encrypts a plaintext message and stores the result in the output buffer. It uses AES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function does not require an AES structure to be initialized. Instead, it takes in a key and an iv and uses these to encrypt the message.

B.12.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_AesSetKey(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    int dir
)
```

This function initializes an AES structure by setting the key and then setting the initialization vector.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to modify
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption and decryption
- **len** length of the key passed in
- **iv** pointer to the initialization vector used to initialize the key
- **dir** Cipher direction. Set AES_ENCRYPTION to encrypt, or AES_DECRYPTION to decrypt. Direction for some modes (CFB and CTR) is always AES_ENCRYPTION.

See:

- **wc_AesSetKeyDirect**
- **wc_AesSetIV**

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting key and initialization vector.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key length is invalid.

Example

```
Aes enc;
int ret = 0;
byte key[] = { some 16, 24 or 32 byte key };
byte iv[] = { some 16 byte iv };
if (ret = wc_AesInit(&enc, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID) != 0) {
    // failed to initialize aes key
}
if (ret = wc_AesSetKey(&enc, key, AES_BLOCK_SIZE, iv,
AES_ENCRYPTION) != 0) {
    // failed to set aes key
}
```

```
int wc_AesSetIV(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function sets the initialization vector for a particular AES object. The AES object should be initialized before calling this function.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure on which to set the initialization vector
- **iv** initialization vector used to initialize the AES structure. If the value is NULL, the default action initializes the iv to 0.

See:

- [wc_AesSetKeyDirect](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting initialization vector.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if AES pointer is NULL.

Example

```
Aes enc;
// set enc key
byte iv[] = { some 16 byte iv };
if (ret = wc_AesSetIV(&enc, iv) != 0) {
    // failed to set aes iv
}
```

```
int wc_AesCbcEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

Encrypts a plaintext message from the input buffer in, and places the resulting cipher text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function requires that the AES object has been initialized by calling `AesSetKey` before a message is able to be encrypted. This function assumes that the input message is AES block length aligned, and expects the input length to be a multiple of the block length, which will optionally be checked and enforced if `WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS` is defined in the build configuration. In order to assure block-multiple input, PKCS#7 style padding should be added beforehand. This differs from the OpenSSL AES-CBC methods which add the padding for you. To make the wolfSSL and corresponding OpenSSL functions interoperate, one should specify the `-nopad` option in the OpenSSL command line function so that it behaves like the wolfSSL `AesCbcEncrypt` method and does not add extra padding during encryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the ciphertext of the encrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing message to be encrypted
- **sz** size of input message

See:

- `wc_AesInit`
- `wc_AesSetKey`
- `wc_AesSetIV`
- `wc_AesCbcDecrypt`

Return:

- 0 On successfully encrypting message.
- `BAD_ALIGN_E` may be returned on block align error
- `BAD_LENGTH_E` will be returned if the input length isn't a multiple of the AES block length, when the library is built with `WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS`.

Example

```
Aes enc;
int ret = 0;
// initialize enc with wc_AesInit and wc_AesSetKey, using direction
// AES_ENCRYPTION
byte msg[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n]; // multiple of 16 bytes
// fill msg with data
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n]; // Some multiple of 16 bytes
if ((ret = wc_AesCbcEncrypt(&enc, cipher, message, sizeof(msg))) != 0 ) {
    // block align error
}
```

```
int wc_AesCbcDecrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

Decrypts a cipher from the input buffer in, and places the resulting plain text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function requires that the AES structure has been initialized by calling `AesSetKey` before a message is able to be decrypted. This function assumes that the original message was AES block length aligned, and expects the input length to be a multiple of the block length, which will optionally be checked and enforced if `WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS` is defined in the build configuration. This differs from the OpenSSL AES-CBC methods, which add PKCS#7 padding automatically, and so do not require block-multiple input. To make the wolfSSL function and equivalent OpenSSL functions interoperate, one should specify the `-nopad` option in the OpenSSL command line function so that it behaves like the wolfSSL `AesCbcEncrypt` method and does not create errors during decryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to decrypt data.
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the plain text of the decrypted message. size must be a multiple of `AES_BLOCK_LENGTH`, padded if necessary
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing cipher text to be decrypted. size must be a multiple of `AES_BLOCK_LENGTH`, padded if necessary
- **sz** size of input message.

See:

- [wc_AesInit](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesCbcEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully decrypting message.
- `BAD_ALIGN_E` may be returned on block align error.
- `BAD_LENGTH_E` will be returned if the input length isn't a multiple of the AES block length, when the library is built with `WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS`.

Example

```
Aes dec;
int ret = 0;
// initialize dec with wc_AesInit and wc_AesSetKey, using direction
// AES_DECRYPTION
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n]; // some multiple of 16 bytes
// fill cipher with cipher text
byte plain [AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n];
if ((ret = wc_AesCbcDecrypt(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher))) != 0 ) {
    // block align error
}
```

```
int wc_AesCtrEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

Encrypts/Decrypts a message from the input buffer in, and places the resulting cipher text in the output buffer out using CTR mode with AES. This function is only enabled if WOLFSSL_AES_COUNTER is enabled at compile time. The AES structure should be initialized through AesSetKey before calling this function. Note that this function is used for both decryption and encryption. *NOTE:* Regarding using same API for encryption and decryption. User should differentiate between Aes structures for encrypt/decrypt.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to decrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the cipher text of the encrypted message size must be a multiple of AES_BLOCK_LENGTH, padded if necessary
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing plain text to be encrypted size must be a multiple of AES_BLOCK_LENGTH, padded if necessary
- **sz** size of the input plain text

See: [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return: int integer values corresponding to wolfSSL error or success status

Example

```
Aes enc;
Aes dec;
// initialize enc and dec with wc_AesInit and wc_AesSetKeyDirect, using
// direction AES_ENCRYPTION since the underlying API only calls Encrypt
// and by default calling encrypt on a cipher results in a decryption of
// the cipher

byte msg[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n]; //n being a positive integer making msg
some multiple of 16 bytes
// fill plain with message text
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n];
byte decrypted[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n];
wc_AesCtrEncrypt(&enc, cipher, msg, sizeof(msg)); // encrypt plain
wc_AesCtrEncrypt(&dec, decrypted, cipher, sizeof(cipher));
// decrypt cipher text
```

```
int wc_AesEncryptDirect(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in
)
```

This function is a one-block encrypt of the input block, in, into the output block, out. It uses the key of the provided AES structure, which should be initialized with `wc_AesSetKey` before calling this function. `wc_AesSetKey` should have been called with the iv set to NULL. This is only enabled if the configure option `WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT` is enabled. **Warning:** In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the cipher text of the encrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing plain text to be encrypted

See:

- `wc_AesDecryptDirect`
- `wc_AesSetKeyDirect`

Return: int integer values corresponding to wolfSSL error or success status

Example

```
Aes enc;
// initialize enc with wc_AesInit and wc_AesSetKey, using direction
// AES_ENCRYPTION
byte msg [AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // 16 bytes
// initialize msg with plain text to encrypt
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];
wc_AesEncryptDirect(&enc, cipher, msg);
```

```
int wc_AesDecryptDirect(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in
)
```

This function is a one-block decrypt of the input block, in, into the output block, out. It uses the key of the provided AES structure, which should be initialized with `wc_AesSetKey` before calling this function. `wc_AesSetKey` should have been called with the iv set to NULL. This is only enabled if the configure option `WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT` is enabled. **Warning:** In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the plain text of the decrypted cipher text
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing cipher text to be decrypted

See:

- `wc_AesEncryptDirect`

- `wc_AesSetKeyDirect`

Return: int integer values corresponding to wolfSSL error or success status

Example

```
Aes dec;
// initialize enc with wc_AesInit and wc_AesSetKey, using direction
// AES_DECRYPTION
byte cipher [AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // 16 bytes
// initialize cipher with cipher text to decrypt
byte msg[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];
wc_AesDecryptDirect(&dec, msg, cipher);
```

```
int wc_AesSetKeyDirect(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    int dir
)
```

This function is used to set the AES keys for CTR mode with AES. It initializes an AES object with the given key, iv (initialization vector), and encryption dir (direction). It is only enabled if the configure option WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT is enabled. Currently `wc_AesSetKeyDirect` uses `wc_AesSetKey` internally.

Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption and decryption
- **len** length of the key passed in
- **iv** initialization vector used to initialize the key
- **dir** Cipher direction. Set AES_ENCRYPTION to encrypt, or AES_DECRYPTION to decrypt. (See enum in `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/aes.h`) (NOTE: If using `wc_AesSetKeyDirect` with Aes Counter mode (Stream cipher) only use AES_ENCRYPTION for both encrypting and decrypting)

See:

- `wc_AesEncryptDirect`
- `wc_AesDecryptDirect`
- `wc_AesSetKey`

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting the key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given key is an invalid length.

Example

```

Aes enc;
int ret = 0;
byte key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte key };
byte iv[] = { some 16 byte iv };

if (ret = wc_AesInit(&enc, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID) != 0) {
    // failed to initialize aes key
}
if (ret = wc_AesSetKeyDirect(&enc, key, sizeof(key), iv,
AES_ENCRYPTION) != 0) {
    // failed to set aes key
}

int wc_AesGcmSetKey(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len
)

```

This function is used to set the key for AES GCM (Galois/Counter Mode). It initializes an AES object with the given key. It is only enabled if the configure option HAVE_AESGCM is enabled at compile time.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption and decryption
- **len** length of the key passed in

See:

- [wc_AesGcmEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting the key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given key is an invalid length.

Example

```

Aes enc;
int ret = 0;
byte key[] = { some 16, 24, 32 byte key };
if (ret = wc_AesInit(&enc, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID) != 0) {
    // failed to initialize aes key
}
if (ret = wc_AesGcmSetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key)) != 0) {
    // failed to set aes key
}

```

```

int wc_AesGcmEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function encrypts the input message, held in the buffer `in`, and stores the resulting cipher text in the output buffer `out`. It requires a new iv (initialization vector) for each call to encrypt. It also encodes the input authentication vector, `authIn`, into the authentication tag, `authTag`.

Parameters:

- **aes** - pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the cipher text size must match `in`'s size (`sz`)
- **in** pointer to the input buffer holding the message to encrypt size must be a multiple of `AES_BLOCK_LENGTH`, padded if necessary
- **sz** length of the input message to encrypt
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the initialization vector
- **ivSz** length of the initialization vector
- **authTag** pointer to the buffer in which to store the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the desired authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing the input authentication vector
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication vector

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecrypt](#)

Return: 0 On successfully encrypting the input message

Example

```

Aes enc;
// initialize Aes structure by calling wc_AesInit() and wc_AesGcmSetKey

byte plain[AES_BLOCK_LENGTH * n]; //n being a positive integer
making plain some multiple of 16 bytes
// initialize plain with msg to encrypt
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];
byte iv[] = // some 16 byte iv
byte authTag[AUTH_TAG_LENGTH];
byte authIn[] = // Authentication Vector

wc_AesGcmEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(cipher), iv, sizeof(iv),
    authTag, sizeof(authTag), authIn, sizeof(authIn));

```

```
int wc_AesGcmDecrypt(  
    Aes * aes,  
    byte * out,  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 sz,  
    const byte * iv,  
    word32 ivSz,  
    const byte * authTag,  
    word32 authTagSz,  
    const byte * authIn,  
    word32 authInSz  
)
```

This function decrypts the input cipher text, held in the buffer `in`, and stores the resulting message text in the output buffer `out`. It also checks the input authentication vector, `authIn`, against the supplied authentication tag, `authTag`. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the message text size must match `in`'s size (`sz`)
- **in** pointer to the input buffer holding the cipher text to decrypt size must be a multiple of `AES_BLOCK_LENGTH`, padded if necessary
- **sz** length of the cipher text to decrypt
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the initialization vector
- **ivSz** length of the initialization vector
- **authTag** pointer to the buffer containing the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the desired authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing the input authentication vector
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication vector

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully decrypting and authenticating the input message
- `AES_GCM_AUTH_E` If the authentication tag does not match the supplied authentication code vector, `authTag`.

Example

```
Aes enc; //can use the same struct as was passed to wc_AesGcmEncrypt  
// initialize aes structure by calling wc_AesInit and wc_AesGcmSetKey  
// if not already done
```

```

byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_LENGTH * n]; //n being a positive integer
making cipher some multiple of 16 bytes
// initialize cipher with cipher text to decrypt
byte output[sizeof(cipher)];
byte iv[] = // some 16 byte iv
byte authTag[AUTH_TAG_LENGTH];
byte authIn[] = // Authentication Vector

wc_AesGcmDecrypt(&enc, output, cipher, sizeof(cipher), iv, sizeof(iv),
                authTag, sizeof(authTag), authIn, sizeof(authIn));

```

```

int wc_GmacSetKey(
    Gmac * gmac,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len
)

```

This function initializes and sets the key for a GMAC object to be used for Galois Message Authentication.

Parameters:

- **gmac** pointer to the gmac object used for authentication
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for authentication
- **len** length of the key

See:

- [wc_GmacUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesInit](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting the key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key length is invalid.

Example

```

Gmac gmac;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
wc_AesInit(gmac.aes, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID); // Make sure devId updated
wc_GmacSetKey(&gmac, key, sizeof(key));

```

```

int wc_GmacUpdate(
    Gmac * gmac,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz,
    const byte * authIn,

```

```

    word32 authInSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz
)

```

This function generates the Gmac hash of the authIn input and stores the result in the authTag buffer. After running wc_GmacUpdate, one should compare the generated authTag to a known authentication tag to verify the authenticity of a message.

Parameters:

- **gmac** pointer to the gmac object used for authentication
- **iv** initialization vector used for the hash
- **ivSz** size of the initialization vector used
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing the authentication vector to verify
- **authInSz** size of the authentication vector
- **authTag** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the Gmac hash
- **authTagSz** the size of the output buffer used to store the Gmac hash

See:

- [wc_GmacSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesInit](#)

Return: 0 On successfully computing the Gmac hash.

Example

```

Gmac gmac;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
iv[] = { some 16 byte length iv };

wc_AesInit(&gmac.aes, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID); // Make sure devId updated
wc_GmacSetKey(&gmac, key, sizeof(key));
authIn[] = { some 16 byte authentication input };
tag[AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // will store authentication code

wc_GmacUpdate(&gmac, iv, sizeof(iv), authIn, sizeof(authIn), tag,
sizeof(tag));

int wc_AesCcmSetKey(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz
)

```

This function sets the key for an AES object using CCM (Counter with CBC-MAC). It takes a pointer to an AES structure and initializes it with supplied key.

Parameters:

- **aes** aes structure in which to store the supplied key
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption and decryption
- **keySz** size of the supplied key

See:

- [wc_AesCcmEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCcmDecrypt](#)

Return: none

Example

```
Aes enc;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };

wc_AesInit(&enc, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID); // Make sure devId updated
wc_AesCcmSetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key));
```

```
int wc_AesCcmEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function encrypts the input message, in, into the output buffer, out, using CCM (Counter with CBC-MAC). It subsequently calculates and stores the authorization tag, authTag, from the authIn input.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the cipher text
- **in** pointer to the input buffer holding the message to encrypt
- **sz** length of the input message to encrypt
- **nonce** pointer to the buffer containing the nonce (number only used once)
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce
- **authTag** pointer to the buffer in which to store the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the desired authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing the input authentication vector
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication vector

See:

- [wc_AesCcmSetKey](#)

- `wc_AesCcmDecrypt`

Return: none

Example

```
Aes enc;
// initialize enc with wc_AesInit and wc_AesCcmSetKey

nonce[] = { initialize nonce };
plain[] = { some plain text message };
cipher[sizeof(plain)];

authIn[] = { some 16 byte authentication input };
tag[AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // will store authentication code

wc_AesCcmEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain), nonce, sizeof(nonce),
                tag, sizeof(tag), authIn, sizeof(authIn));
```

```
int wc_AesCcmDecrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function decrypts the input cipher text, `in`, into the output buffer, `out`, using CCM (Counter with CBC-MAC). It subsequently calculates the authorization tag, `authTag`, from the `authIn` input. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the cipher text
- **in** pointer to the input buffer holding the message to encrypt
- **sz** length of the input cipher text to decrypt
- **nonce** pointer to the buffer containing the nonce (number only used once)
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce
- **authTag** pointer to the buffer in which to store the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the desired authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing the input authentication vector
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication vector

See:

- `wc_AesCcmSetKey`
- `wc_AesCcmEncrypt`

Return:

- 0 On successfully decrypting the input message
- AES_CCM_AUTH_E If the authentication tag does not match the supplied authentication code vector, authTag.

Example

```
Aes dec;
// initialize dec with wc_AesInit and wc_AesCcmSetKey

nonce[] = { initialize nonce };
cipher[] = { encrypted message };
plain[sizeof(cipher)];

authIn[] = { some 16 byte authentication input };
tag[AES_BLOCK_SIZE] = { authentication tag received for verification };

int return = wc_AesCcmDecrypt(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher),
nonce, sizeof(nonce), tag, sizeof(tag), authIn, sizeof(authIn));
if(return != 0) {
// decrypt error, invalid authentication code
}

int wc_AesXtsInit(
    XtsAes * aes,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This is to initialize an AES-XTS context. It is up to user to call `wc_AesXtsFree` on `aes` key when done.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys for encrypt/decrypt process
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- `wc_AesXtsSetKey`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```

XtsAes aes;

if(wc_AesXtsInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
if(wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit(&aes, key, sizeof(key), AES_ENCRYPTION) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

```

int wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit(
    XtsAes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    int dir
)

```

This is to help with setting keys to correct encrypt or decrypt type, after first calling `wc_AesXtsInit()`. It is up to user to call `wc_AesXtsFree` on aes key when done.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys for encrypt/decrypt process
- **key** buffer holding aes key | tweak key
- **len** length of key buffer in bytes. Should be twice that of key size. i.e. 32 for a 16 byte key.
- **dir** direction, either AES_ENCRYPTION or AES_DECRYPTION

See:

- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```

XtsAes aes;

if(wc_AesXtsInit(&aes, NULL, 0) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
if(wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit(&aes, key, sizeof(key), AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, 0)
    != 0)
{

```

```

    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

```

int wc_AesXtsSetKey(
    XtsAes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    int dir,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)

```

This is to help with setting keys to correct encrypt or decrypt type. It is up to user to call `wc_AesXtsFree` on aes key when done.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys for encrypt/decrypt process
- **key** buffer holding aes key | tweak key
- **len** length of key buffer in bytes. Should be twice that of key size. i.e. 32 for a 16 byte key.
- **dir** direction, either `AES_ENCRYPTION` or `AES_DECRYPTION`
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be `NULL`
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to `INVALID_DEVID` (-2) if not used

See:

- `wc_AesXtsInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```

XtsAes aes;

if(wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID)
    ↪ != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

int wc_AesXtsEncryptSector(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,

```

```

    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    word64 sector
)

```

Same process as `wc_AesXtsEncrypt` but uses a `word64` type as the tweak value instead of a byte array. This just converts the `word64` to a byte array and calls `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold cipher text
- **in** input plain text buffer to encrypt
- **sz** size of both out and in buffers
- **sector** value to use for tweak

See:

- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKey`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```

XtsAes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];
word64 s = VALUE;

//set up keys with AES_ENCRYPTION as dir

if(wc_AesXtsEncryptSector(&aes, cipher, plain, SIZE, s) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

int wc_AesXtsDecryptSector(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    word64 sector
)

```

Same process as `wc_AesXtsDecrypt` but uses a `word64` type as the tweak value instead of a byte array. This just converts the `word64` to a byte array.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold plain text
- **in** input cipher text buffer to decrypt
- **sz** size of both out and in buffers
- **sector** value to use for tweak

See:

- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKey`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];
word64 s = VALUE;

//set up aes key with AES_DECRYPTION as dir and tweak with AES_ENCRYPTION

if(wc_AesXtsDecryptSector(&aes, plain, cipher, SIZE, s) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

int wc_AesXtsEncrypt(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * i,
    word32 iSz
)
```

AES with XTS mode. (XTS) XEX encryption with Tweak and cipher text Stealing.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt

- **out** output buffer to hold cipher text
- **in** input plain text buffer to encrypt
- **sz** size of both out and in buffers
- **i** value to use for tweak
- **iSz** size of i buffer, should always be AES_BLOCK_SIZE but having this input adds a sanity check on how the user calls the function.

See:

- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKey`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];
unsigned char i[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];

//set up key with AES_ENCRYPTION as dir

if(wc_AesXtsEncrypt(&aes, cipher, plain, SIZE, i, sizeof(i)) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesXtsDecrypt(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * i,
    word32 iSz
)
```

Same process as encryption but Aes key is AES_DECRYPTION type.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold plain text
- **in** input cipher text buffer to decrypt
- **sz** size of both out and in buffers
- **i** value to use for tweak

- **iSz** size of i buffer, should always be AES_BLOCK_SIZE but having this input adds a sanity check on how the user calls the function.

See:

- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKey`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];
unsigned char i[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];

//set up key with AES_DECRYPTION as dir and tweak with AES_ENCRYPTION

if(wc_AesXtsDecrypt(&aes, plain, cipher, SIZE, i, sizeof(i)) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesXtsFree(
    XtsAes * aes
)
```

This is to free up any resources used by the XtsAes structure.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to free

See:

- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKey`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```
XtsAes aes;

if(wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, 0) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesInit(
    Aes * aes,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Initialize Aes structure. Sets heap hint to be used and ID for use with async hardware. It is up to the user to call `wc_AesFree` on the Aes structure when done.

Parameters:

- **aes** aes structure in to initialize
- **heap** heap hint to use for malloc / free if needed
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to `INVALID_DEVID` (-2) if not used

See:

- `wc_AesSetKey`
- `wc_AesSetIV`
- `wc_AesFree`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```
Aes enc;
void* hint = NULL;
int devId = INVALID_DEVID; //if not using async INVALID_DEVID is default

//heap hint could be set here if used

wc_AesInit(&enc, hint, devId);
```

```
void wc_AesFree(
    Aes * aes
)
```

free resources associated with the Aes structure when applicable. Internally may sometimes be a no-op but still recommended to call in all cases as a general best-practice (IE if application code is ported for use on new environments where the call is applicable).

Parameters:

- **aes** aes structure in to free

See: [wc_AesInit](#)

Return: no return (void function)

Example

```
Aes enc;
void* hint = NULL;
int devId = INVALID_DEVID; //if not using async INVALID_DEVID is default

//heap hint could be set here if used

wc_AesInit(&enc, hint, devId);
// ... do some interesting things ...
wc_AesFree(&enc);
```

```
int wc_AesCfbEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

AES with CFB mode.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold cipher text must be at least as large as inputbuffer)
- **in** input plain text buffer to encrypt
- **sz** size of input buffer

See:

- [wc_AesCfbDecrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return: 0 Success and negative error values on failure

Example

```
Aes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];

//set up key with AES_ENCRYPTION as dir for both encrypt and decrypt

if(wc_AesCfbEncrypt(&aes, cipher, plain, SIZE) != 0)
```

```

{
    // Handle error
}

int wc_AesCfbDecrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

AES with CFB mode.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold decrypted text must be at least as large as inputbuffer)
- **in** input buffer to decrypt
- **sz** size of input buffer

See:

- [wc_AesCfbEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return: 0 Success and negative error values on failure

Example

```

Aes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];

//set up key with AES_ENCRYPTION as dir for both encrypt and decrypt

if(wc_AesCfbDecrypt(&aes, plain, cipher, SIZE) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}

int wc_AesSivEncrypt(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * assoc,
    word32 assocSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,

```

```

    byte * siv,
    byte * out
)

```

This function performs SIV (synthetic initialization vector) encryption as described in RFC 5297.

Parameters:

- **key** Byte buffer containing the key to use.
- **keySz** Length of the key buffer in bytes.
- **assoc** Additional, authenticated associated data (AD).
- **assocSz** Length of AD buffer in bytes.
- **nonce** A number used once. Used by the algorithm in the same manner as the AD.
- **nonceSz** Length of nonce buffer in bytes.
- **in** Plaintext buffer to encrypt.
- **inSz** Length of plaintext buffer.
- **siv** The SIV output by S2V (see RFC 5297 2.4).
- **out** Buffer to hold the ciphertext. Should be the same length as the plaintext buffer.

See: [wc_AesSivDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successful encryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If key, SIV, or output buffer are NULL. Also returned if the key size isn't 32, 48, or 64 bytes.
- Other Other negative error values returned if AES or CMAC operations fail.

Example

```

byte key[] = { some 32, 48, or 64 byte key };
byte assoc[] = {0x01, 0x2, 0x3};
byte nonce[] = {0x04, 0x5, 0x6};
byte plainText[] = {0xDE, 0xAD, 0xBE, 0xEF};
byte siv[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];
byte cipherText[sizeof(plainText)];
if (wc_AesSivEncrypt(key, sizeof(key), assoc, sizeof(assoc), nonce,
    sizeof(nonce), plainText, sizeof(plainText), siv, cipherText) != 0) {
    // failed to encrypt
}

```

```

int wc_AesSivDecrypt(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * assoc,
    word32 assocSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * siv,

```

```
    byte * out
)
```

This function performs SIV (synthetic initialization vector) decryption as described in RFC 5297. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.

Parameters:

- **key** Byte buffer containing the key to use.
- **keySz** Length of the key buffer in bytes.
- **assoc** Additional, authenticated associated data (AD).
- **assocSz** Length of AD buffer in bytes.
- **nonce** A number used once. Used by the underlying algorithm in the same manner as the AD.
- **nonceSz** Length of nonce buffer in bytes.
- **in** Ciphertext buffer to decrypt.
- **inSz** Length of ciphertext buffer.
- **siv** The SIV that accompanies the ciphertext (see RFC 5297 2.4).
- **out** Buffer to hold the decrypted plaintext. Should be the same length as the ciphertext buffer.

See: [wc_AesSivEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successful decryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If key, SIV, or output buffer are NULL. Also returned if the key size isn't 32, 48, or 64 bytes.
- AES_SIV_AUTH_E If the SIV derived by S2V doesn't match the input SIV (see RFC 5297 2.7).
- Other Other negative error values returned if AES or CMAC operations fail.

Example

```
byte key[] = { some 32, 48, or 64 byte key };
byte assoc[] = {0x01, 0x2, 0x3};
byte nonce[] = {0x04, 0x5, 0x6};
byte cipherText[] = {0xDE, 0xAD, 0xBE, 0xEF};
byte siv[AES_BLOCK_SIZE] = { the SIV that came with the ciphertext };
byte plainText[sizeof(cipherText)];
if (wc_AesSivDecrypt(key, sizeof(key), assoc, sizeof(assoc), nonce,
    sizeof(nonce), cipherText, sizeof(cipherText), siv, plainText) != 0) {
    // failed to decrypt
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxEncryptAuth(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
```

```

    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function performs AES EAX encryption and authentication as described in “EAX: A Conventional Authenticated-Encryption Mode” (<https://eprint.iacr.org/2003/069>). It is a “one-shot” API that performs all encryption and authentication operations in one function call.

Parameters:

- **key** buffer containing the key to use
- **keySz** length of the key buffer in bytes
- **out** buffer to hold the ciphertext. Should be the same length as the plaintext buffer
- **in** plaintext buffer to encrypt
- **inSz** length of plaintext buffer
- **nonce** the cryptographic nonce to use for EAX operations
- **nonceSz** length of nonce buffer in bytes
- **authTag** pointer to the buffer in which to store the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the desired authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing input data to authenticate
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication data

See: `wc_AesEaxDecryptAuth`

Return:

- 0 on successful encryption.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` if input or output buffers are NULL. Also returned if the key size isn’t a valid AES key size (16, 24, or 32 bytes)
- other negative error values returned if AES or CMAC operations fail.

Example

```

byte key[] = { some 32, 48, or 64 byte key };
byte nonce[] = {0x04, 0x5, 0x6};
byte plainText[] = {0xDE, 0xAD, 0xBE, 0xEF};
byte authIn[] = {0x01, 0x2, 0x3};

byte cipherText[sizeof(plainText)]; // output ciphertext
byte authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // output authTag

if (wc_AesEaxEncrypt(key, sizeof(key),
                    cipherText, plainText, sizeof(plainText),
                    nonce, sizeof(nonce),
                    authTag, sizeof(authTag),
                    authIn, sizeof(authIn)) != 0) {
    // failed to encrypt
}

```

```
WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxDecryptAuth(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function performs AES EAX decryption and authentication as described in “EAX: A Conventional Authenticated-Encryption Mode” (<https://eprint.iacr.org/2003/069>). It is a “one-shot” API that performs all decryption and authentication operations in one function call. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.

Parameters:

- **key** byte buffer containing the key to use
- **keySz** length of the key buffer in bytes
- **out** buffer to hold the plaintext. Should be the same length as the input ciphertext buffer
- **in** ciphertext buffer to decrypt
- **inSz** length of ciphertext buffer
- **nonce** the cryptographic nonce to use for EAX operations
- **nonceSz** length of nonce buffer in bytes
- **authTag** buffer that holds the authentication tag to check the authenticity of the data against
- **authTagSz** Length of the input authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing input data to authenticate
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication data

See: [wc_AesEaxEncryptAuth](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful decryption
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input or output buffers are NULL. Also returned if the key size isn’t a valid AES key size (16, 24, or 32 bytes)
- AES_EAX_AUTH_E If the authentication tag does not match the supplied authentication code vector authTag
- other negative error values returned if AES or CMAC operations fail.

Example

```
byte key[] = { some 32, 48, or 64 byte key };
byte nonce[] = {0x04, 0x5, 0x6};
byte cipherText[] = {0xDE, 0xAD, 0xBE, 0xEF};
byte authIn[] = {0x01, 0x2, 0x3};

byte plainText[sizeof(cipherText)]; // output plaintext
```

```

byte authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // output authTag

if (wc_AesEaxDecrypt(key, sizeof(key),
                    cipherText, plainText, sizeof(plainText),
                    nonce, sizeof(nonce),
                    authTag, sizeof(authTag),
                    authIn, sizeof(authIn)) != 0) {
    // failed to encrypt
}

```

```

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxInit(
    AesEax * eax,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function initializes an AesEax object for use in authenticated encryption or decryption. This function must be called on an AesEax object before using it with any of the AES EAX incremental API functions. It does not need to be called if using the one-shot EAX API functions. All AesEax instances initialized with this function need to be freed with a call to `wc_AesEaxFree()` when done using the instance.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption and decryption
- **keySz** length of the supplied key in bytes
- **nonce** the cryptographic nonce to use for EAX operations
- **nonceSz** length of nonce buffer in bytes
- **authIn** (optional) input data to add to the authentication stream This argument should be NULL if not used
- **authInSz** size in bytes of the input authentication data

See:

- [wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal](#)
- [wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal](#)
- [wc_AesEaxFree](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- error code on failure

Example

```

AesEax eax;
key[]    = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[]  = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
plainText[] = {some plaintext data to encrypt};

cipherText[sizeof(plainText)]; // buffer to hold cipherText
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // buffer to hold computed auth data

AesEax eax;

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        authIn, authInSz)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// if we wanted to add more auth data, we could provide it at this point,
// otherwise we use NULL for the authIn parameter, with authIn size of 0
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate(eax,
                                cipherText, plainText, sizeof(plainText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate(
    AesEax * eax,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function uses AES EAX to encrypt input data, and optionally, add more input data to the authentication stream. `eax` must have been previously initialized with a call to `wc_AesEaxInit`.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **out** output buffer holding the ciphertext

- **in** input buffer holding the plaintext to encrypt
- **inSz** size in bytes of the input data buffer
- **authIn** (optional) input data to add to the authentication stream This argument should be NULL if not used
- **authInSz** size in bytes of the input authentication data

See:

- [wc_AesEaxInit](#)
- [wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal](#)
- [wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal](#)
- [wc_AesEaxFree](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- error code on failure

Example

```
AesEax eax;
key[]    = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[]  = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
plainText[] = {some plaintext data to encrypt};

cipherText[sizeof(plainText)]; // buffer to hold cipherText
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // buffer to hold computed auth data

AesEax eax;

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        authIn, authInSz)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// if we wanted to add more auth data, we could provide it at this point,
// otherwise we use NULL for the authIn parameter, with authInSz of 0
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate(eax,
                                cipherText, plainText, sizeof(plainText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}
```

```
cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);
```

```
WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate(
    AesEax * eax,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function uses AES EAX to decrypt input data, and optionally, add more input data to the authentication stream. `eax` must have been previously initialized with a call to `wc_AesEaxInit`.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **out** output buffer holding the decrypted plaintext
- **in** input buffer holding the ciphertext
- **inSz** size in bytes of the input data buffer
- **authIn** (optional) input data to add to the authentication stream This argument should be NULL if not used
- **authInSz** size in bytes of the input authentication data

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxFree`

Return:

- 0 on success
- error code on failure

Example

```
AesEax eax;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[] = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
cipherText[] = {some encrypted data};

plainText[sizeof(cipherText)]; // buffer to hold decrypted data
// auth tag is generated elsewhere by the encrypt AEAD operation
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE] = { the auth tag };
```

```

AesEax eax;

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        authIn, authInSz)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// if we wanted to add more auth data, we could provide it at this point,
// otherwise we use NULL for the authIn parameter, with authInSz of 0
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate(eax,
                                plainText, cipherText, sizeof(cipherText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate(
    AesEax * eax,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function adds input data to the authentication stream. `eax` must have been previously initialized with a call to `wc_AesEaxInit`.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **authIn** input data to add to the authentication stream
- **authInSz** size in bytes of the input authentication data

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxFree`

Return:

- 0 on success
- error code on failure

Example

```

AesEax eax;
key[]    = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[]  = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
cipherText[] = {some encrypted data};

plainText[sizeof(cipherText)]; // buffer to hold decrypted data
// auth tag is generated elsewhere by the encrypt AEAD operation
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE] = { the auth tag };

AesEax eax;

// No auth data to add here
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// No auth data to add here, added later with wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate(eax,
                                plainText, cipherText, sizeof(cipherText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate(eax, authIn, sizeof(authIn))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal(
    AesEax * eax,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz
)

```

This function finalizes the encrypt AEAD operation, producing an auth tag over the current authentication stream. `eax` must have been previously initialized with a call to `wc_AesEaxInit`. When done using the `AesEax` context structure, make sure to free it using `wc_AesEaxFree`.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **authTag[out]** buffer that will hold the computed auth tag
- **authTagSz** size in bytes of authTag

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxFree`

Return:

- 0 on success
- error code on failure

Example

```

AesEax eax;
key[]    = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[]  = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
plainText[] = {some plaintext data to encrypt};

cipherText[sizeof(plainText)]; // buffer to hold cipherText
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // buffer to hold computed auth data

AesEax eax;

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        authIn, authInSz)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// if we wanted to add more auth data, we could provide it at this point,
// otherwise we use NULL for the authIn parameter, with authInSz of 0
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate(eax,
                                cipherText, plainText, sizeof(plainText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

```

```
cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);
```

```
WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal(
    AesEax * eax,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function finalizes the decrypt AEAD operation, finalizing the auth tag computation and checking it for validity against the user supplied tag. `eax` must have been previously initialized with a call to `wc_AesEaxInit`. When done using the `AesEax` context structure, make sure to free it using `wc_AesEaxFree`.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **authIn** input auth tag to check computed auth tag against
- **authInSz** size in bytes of `authIn`

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxFree`

Return:

- 0 if data is authenticated successfully
- `AES_EAX_AUTH_E` if the authentication tag does not match the supplied authentication code vector `authIn`
- other error code on failure

Example

```
AesEax eax;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[] = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
cipherText[] = {some encrypted data};

plainText[sizeof(cipherText)]; // buffer to hold decrypted data
// auth tag is generated elsewhere by the encrypt AEAD operation
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE] = { the auth tag };

AesEax eax;
```

```

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        authIn, authInSz)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// if we wanted to add more auth data, we could provide it at this point,
// otherwise we use NULL for the authIn parameter, with authInSz of 0
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate(eax,
                                plainText, cipherText, sizeof(cipherText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxFree(
    AesEax * eax
)

```

This frees up any resources, specifically keys, used by the Aes instance inside the AesEax wrapper struct. It should be called on the AesEax struct after it has been initialized with `wc_AesEaxInit`, and all desired EAX operations are complete.

Parameters:

- **eaxAES** EAX instance to free

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```

AesEax eax;

if(wc_AesEaxInit(eax, key, keySz, nonce, nonceSz, authIn, authInSz) != 0) {
    // handle errors, then free

```

```
    wc_AesEaxFree(&eax);
}
```

```
int wc_AesCtsEncrypt(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function performs AES encryption using Ciphertext Stealing (CTS) mode. It is a one-shot API that handles all operations in a single call.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the AES key used for encryption.
- **keySz** size of the AES key in bytes (16, 24, or 32 bytes).
- **out** buffer to hold the encrypted ciphertext. Must be at least the size of the input.
- **in** pointer to the plaintext input data to encrypt.
- **inSz** size of the plaintext input data in bytes.
- **iv** pointer to the initialization vector (IV) used for encryption. Must be 16 bytes.
- **key** pointer to the AES key used for encryption.
- **keySz** size of the AES key in bytes (16, 24, or 32 bytes).
- **out** buffer to hold the encrypted ciphertext. Must be at least the same size as the input plaintext.
- **in** pointer to the plaintext input data to encrypt.
- **inSz** size of the plaintext input data in bytes.
- **iv** pointer to the initialization vector (IV) used for encryption. Must be 16 bytes. *Example*

```
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte plaintext[] = { 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05 };
byte ciphertext[sizeof(plaintext)];
int ret = wc_AesCtsEncrypt(key, sizeof(key), ciphertext, plaintext,
                           sizeof(plaintext), iv);
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle encryption error
}
```

See:

- [wc_AesCtsDecrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCtsDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful encryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.
- other negative error codes for encryption failures.

- 0 on successful encryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.
- other negative error codes for encryption failures.

Example

```

byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte plaintext[] = { 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05 };
byte ciphertext[sizeof(plaintext)];

int ret = wc_AesCtsEncrypt(key, sizeof(key), ciphertext, plaintext,
    sizeof(plaintext), iv);
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle encryption error
}

int wc_AesCtsDecrypt(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function performs AES decryption using Ciphertext Stealing (CTS) mode. It is a one-shot API that handles all operations in a single call.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the AES key used for decryption.
- **keySz** size of the AES key in bytes (16, 24, or 32 bytes).
- **out** buffer to hold the decrypted plaintext. Must be at least the same size as the input ciphertext.
- **in** pointer to the ciphertext input data to decrypt.
- **inSz** size of the ciphertext input data in bytes.
- **iv** pointer to the initialization vector (IV) used for decryption. Must be 16 bytes. *Example*

```

byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte ciphertext[] = { 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05 };
byte plaintext[sizeof(ciphertext)];
int ret = wc_AesCtsDecrypt(key, sizeof(key), plaintext, ciphertext,
    sizeof(ciphertext), iv);
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle decryption error
}

```

See: `wc_AesCtsEncrypt`

Return:

- 0 on successful decryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.
- other negative error codes for decryption failures.

```
int wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function performs an update step of the AES CTS encryption. It processes a chunk of plaintext and stores intermediate data.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the Aes structure holding the context of the operation.
- **out** buffer to hold the encrypted ciphertext. Must be large enough to store the output from this update step.
- **outSz** size in bytes of the output data written to the out buffer. On input, it should contain the maximum number of bytes that can be written to the out buffer.
- **in** pointer to the plaintext input data to encrypt.
- **inSz** size of the plaintext input data in bytes. *Example*

```
Aes aes;
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte plaintext[] = { ... };
byte ciphertext[sizeof(plaintext)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(ciphertext);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate(&aes, ciphertext, &outSz, plaintext,
    ↪ sizeof(plaintext));
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle error
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

See: [wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful processing.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.

```
int wc_AesCtsEncryptFinal(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz
)
```

This function finalizes the AES CTS encryption operation. It processes any remaining plaintext and completes the encryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the Aes structure holding the context of the operation.
- **out** buffer to hold the final encrypted ciphertext. Must be large enough to store any remaining ciphertext from this final step.
- **outSz** size in bytes of the output data written to the out buffer. On input, it should contain the maximum number of bytes that can be written to the out buffer. *Example*

```
Aes aes;
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte plaintext[] = { ... };
byte ciphertext[sizeof(plaintext)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(ciphertext);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
// Perform any required update steps using wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate
int ret = wc_AesCtsEncryptFinal(&aes, ciphertext, &outSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle error
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

See: [wc_AesCtsDecryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful encryption completion.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.

```
int wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function performs an update step of the AES CTS decryption. It processes a chunk of ciphertext and stores intermediate data.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the Aes structure holding the context of the operation.
- **out** buffer to hold the decrypted plaintext. Must be large enough to store the output from this update step.
- **outSz** size in bytes of the output data written to the out buffer. On input, it should contain the maximum number of bytes that can be written to the out buffer.
- **in** pointer to the ciphertext input data to decrypt.
- **inSz** size of the ciphertext input data in bytes. *Example*

```
Aes aes;
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte ciphertext[] = { ... };
byte plaintext[sizeof(ciphertext)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(plaintext);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), iv, AES_DECRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate(&aes, plaintext, &outSz, ciphertext,
    ↪ sizeof(ciphertext));
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle error
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

See: [wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful processing.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.

```
int wc_AesCtsDecryptFinal(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz
)
```

This function finalizes the AES CTS decryption operation. It processes any remaining ciphertext and completes the decryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the Aes structure holding the context of the operation.
- **out** buffer to hold the final decrypted plaintext. Must be large enough to store any remaining plaintext from this final step.
- **outSz** size in bytes of the output data written to the out buffer. On input, it should contain the maximum number of bytes that can be written to the out buffer. *Example*

```

Aes aes;
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte ciphertext[] = { ... };
byte plaintext[sizeof(ciphertext)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(plaintext);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), iv, AES_DECRYPTION);
// Perform any required update steps using wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate
int ret = wc_AesCtsDecryptFinal(&aes, plaintext, &outSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle error
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

See: [wc_AesCtsEncryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful decryption completion.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.

```

int wc_AesCfb1Encrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function encrypts data using AES CFB-1 mode (1-bit feedback). It processes data one bit at a time, making it suitable for bit-oriented applications.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to encrypt (packed to left, e.g., 101 is 0x90)
- **sz** size of input in bits

See:

- [wc_AesCfb1Decrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCfb8Encrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector
byte plaintext[1] = { 0x90 }; // bits 101
byte ciphertext[1];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCfb1Encrypt(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 3);
if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

int wc_AesCfb8Encrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function encrypts data using AES CFB-8 mode (8-bit feedback). It processes data one byte at a time, making it suitable for byte-oriented stream encryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to encrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesCfb8Decrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCfb1Encrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector

```

```

byte plaintext[10] = { }; // data to encrypt
byte ciphertext[10];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCfb8Encrypt(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 10);
if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

int wc_AesCfb1Decrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function decrypts data using AES CFB-1 mode (1-bit feedback). It processes data one bit at a time, making it suitable for bit-oriented applications.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to decrypt
- **sz** size of input in bits

See:

- [wc_AesCfb1Encrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCfb8Decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector
byte ciphertext[1] = { }; // encrypted bits
byte plaintext[1];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCfb1Decrypt(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 3);

```

```
if (ret != 0) {  
    // decryption failed  
}  
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesCfb8Decrypt(  
    Aes * aes,  
    byte * out,  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

This function decrypts data using AES CFB-8 mode (8-bit feedback). It processes data one byte at a time, making it suitable for byte-oriented stream decryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to decrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesCfb8Encrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCfb1Decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;  
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key  
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector  
byte ciphertext[10] = { }; // encrypted data  
byte plaintext[10];  
  
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);  
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);  
int ret = wc_AesCfb8Decrypt(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 10);  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // decryption failed  
}  
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```



```
int wc_AesOfbEncrypt(  
    Aes * aes,  
    byte * out,  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

This function encrypts data using AES OFB mode (Output Feedback). OFB mode turns a block cipher into a stream cipher by encrypting the IV and XORing with plaintext.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to encrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesOfbDecrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;  
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key  
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector  
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data to encrypt  
byte ciphertext[100];  
  
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);  
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);  
int ret = wc_AesOfbEncrypt(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100);  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // encryption failed  
}  
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesOfbDecrypt(  
    Aes * aes,  
    byte * out,  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

This function decrypts data using AES OFB mode (Output Feedback). In OFB mode, encryption and decryption are the same operation.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to decrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesOfbEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector
byte ciphertext[100] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[100];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesOfbDecrypt(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 100);
if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesEcbEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function encrypts data using AES ECB mode (Electronic Codebook). Warning: ECB mode is not recommended for most use cases as it does not provide semantic security. Each block is encrypted independently.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to encrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes (must be multiple of AES_BLOCK_SIZE)

See:

- [wc_AesEcbDecrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte plaintext[32] = { }; // data to encrypt
byte ciphertext[32];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, NULL, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesEcbEncrypt(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 32);
if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesEcbDecrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts data using AES ECB mode (Electronic Codebook). Warning: ECB mode is not recommended for most use cases as it does not provide semantic security. Each block is decrypted independently.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to decrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes (must be multiple of AES_BLOCK_SIZE)

See:

- `wc_AesEcbEncrypt`
- `wc_AesSetKey`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte ciphertext[32] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[32];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, NULL, AES_DECRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesEcbDecrypt(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 32);
if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesCtrSetKey(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    int dir
)
```

This function sets the key and IV for AES CTR mode. It initializes the AES structure for counter mode encryption or decryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer (16, 24, or 32 bytes)
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **iv** pointer to the initialization vector (16 bytes)
- **dir** cipher direction (always use AES_ENCRYPTION for CTR mode)

See:

- `wc_AesCtrEncrypt`
- `wc_AesSetKey`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, key, or iv is NULL, or if key length is invalid.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesCtrSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set key
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesGcmSetKey_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    word32 kup
)
```

This function sets the key for AES GCM with an extended key update parameter. It allows for key updates in certain hardware implementations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer (16, 24, or 32 bytes)
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **kup** key update parameter for hardware implementations

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesGcmInit](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or key is NULL, or if key length is invalid.

Note: This function is currently only available when building with Xilinx hardware acceleration. It requires one of the following build options: WOLFSSL_XILINX_CRYPT (for Xilinx SecureIP integration) or WOLFSSL_AFALG_XILINX_AES (for Xilinx AF_ALG support). This API may be exposed for additional build configurations in the future.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesGcmSetKey_ex(&aes, key, 16, 0);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set key
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

int wc_AesGcmInit(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz
)
```

This function initializes an AES GCM cipher with key and IV. It can be called with NULL key to only set the IV, or with NULL IV to only set the key.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer, or NULL to skip key setting
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer, or NULL to skip IV setting
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or if parameters are invalid.
- MEMORY_E If dynamic memory allocation fails.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // 96-bit nonce

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

```

int ret = wc_AesGcmInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to initialize
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

```

int wc_AesGcmEncryptInit(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz
)

```

This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for encryption. It is a convenience wrapper around `wc_AesGcmInit` for encryption operations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer, or NULL to skip key setting
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer, or NULL to skip IV setting
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes

See:

- `wc_AesGcmInit`
- `wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or if parameters are invalid.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // 96-bit nonce

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesGcmEncryptInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to initialize
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

```
int wc_AesGcmEncryptInit_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    byte * ivOut,
    word32 ivOutSz
)
```

This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for encryption and outputs the IV. This is useful when part of the IV is generated internally. Must call `wc_AesGcmSetIV()` before this function to set the fixed part of the IV.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer, or NULL to skip key setting
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **ivOut** pointer to buffer to receive the complete IV
- **ivOutSz** length of the IV output buffer in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetIV](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, ivOut is NULL, or if ivOutSz doesn't match the cached nonce size.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte ivFixed[4] = { }; // fixed part of IV
byte ivOut[12];
WC_RNG rng;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmSetIV(&aes, 12, ivFixed, 4, &rng);
int ret = wc_AesGcmEncryptInit_ex(&aes, key, 16, ivOut, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to initialize
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);

int wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate(
    Aes * aes,
```



```

    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function performs an update step of AES GCM encryption. It processes plaintext and/or additional authentication data (AAD) in a streaming fashion.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store ciphertext (can be NULL if sz=0)
- **in** pointer to plaintext to encrypt (can be NULL if sz=0)
- **sz** length of plaintext in bytes
- **authIn** pointer to additional authentication data (can be NULL)
- **authInSz** length of AAD in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncryptInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or a length is non-zero but buffer is NULL.

All the AAD must be passed to update before the plaintext. The last part of AAD can be passed with the first part of plaintext.

Must set key and IV before calling this function. Must call [wc_AesGcmInit\(\)](#) before calling this function.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[100];
byte aad[20] = { }; // additional data

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
int ret = wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100,
                                aad, 20);

if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

```
int wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz
)
```

This function finalizes AES GCM encryption and generates the authentication tag. This must be called after all data has been processed with `wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate`.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **authTag** pointer to buffer to store the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the authentication tag in bytes (typically 12 or 16)

See:

- [wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or authTag is NULL, or if authTagSz is invalid.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[100];
byte authTag[16];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmEncryptInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100, NULL, 0);
int ret = wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal(&aes, authTag, 16);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to generate tag
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesGcmDecryptInit(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz
)
```

This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for decryption. It is a convenience wrapper around `wc_AesGcmInit` for decryption operations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer, or NULL to skip key setting
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer, or NULL to skip IV setting
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or if parameters are invalid.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // 96-bit nonce

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesGcmDecryptInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to initialize
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function performs an update step of AES GCM decryption. It processes ciphertext and/or additional authentication data (AAD) in a streaming fashion.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store plaintext (can be NULL if sz=0)

- **in** pointer to ciphertext to decrypt (can be NULL if sz=0)
- **sz** length of ciphertext in bytes
- **authIn** pointer to additional authentication data (can be NULL)
- **authInSz** length of AAD in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecryptInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or a length is non-zero but buffer is NULL.

All the AAD must be passed to update before the ciphertext. The last part of AAD can be passed with the first part of ciphertext.

Must set key and IV before calling this function. Must call [wc_AesGcmInit\(\)](#) before calling this function.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte ciphertext[100] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[100];
byte aad[20] = { }; // additional data

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
int ret = wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 100,
                                aad, 20);

if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

int wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz
)
```

This function finalizes AES GCM decryption and verifies the authentication tag. This must be called after all data has been processed with [wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate](#).

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure

- **authTag** pointer to the authentication tag to verify
- **authTagSz** length of the authentication tag in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- AES_GCM_AUTH_E If authentication tag verification fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or authTag is NULL, or if authTagSz is invalid.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte ciphertext[100] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[100];
byte authTag[16] = { }; // received tag

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmDecryptInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 100, NULL, 0);
int ret = wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal(&aes, authTag, 16);
if (ret != 0) {
    // authentication failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesGcmSetExtIV(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz
)
```

This function sets an external IV for AES GCM. This allows using an IV that was generated externally or received from another source.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetIV](#)

- `wc_AesGcmInit`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or iv is NULL, or if ivSz is invalid.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // external nonce

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmSetKey(&aes, key, 16);
int ret = wc_AesGcmSetExtIV(&aes, iv, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set IV
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesGcmSetIV(
    Aes * aes,
    word32 ivSz,
    const byte * ivFixed,
    word32 ivFixedSz,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function sets the IV for AES GCM with optional random generation. It can generate part of the IV using an RNG, which is useful for ensuring IV uniqueness.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **ivSz** total length of the IV/nonce in bytes
- **ivFixed** pointer to the fixed part of the IV (can be NULL)
- **ivFixedSz** length of the fixed part in bytes
- **rng** pointer to initialized RNG for generating random part (can be NULL if ivFixedSz equals ivSz)

See:

- `wc_AesGcmSetExtIV`
- `wc_AesGcmEncryptInit_ex`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or if parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on RNG or other errors.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte ivFixed[4] = { }; // fixed part
WC_RNG rng;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmSetKey(&aes, key, 16);
int ret = wc_AesGcmSetIV(&aes, 12, ivFixed, 4, &rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set IV
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);

int wc_AesGcmEncrypt_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    byte * ivOut,
    word32 ivOutSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function performs AES GCM encryption with extended parameters, including IV output. This is a one-shot encryption function that outputs the generated IV.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store ciphertext
- **in** pointer to plaintext to encrypt
- **sz** length of plaintext in bytes
- **ivOut** pointer to buffer to receive the IV
- **ivOutSz** length of the IV output buffer in bytes
- **authTag** pointer to buffer to store authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of authentication tag in bytes
- **authIn** pointer to additional authentication data
- **authInSz** length of AAD in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesGcmSetIV](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte ivFixed[4] = { }; // fixed part
byte ivOut[12];
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[100];
byte authTag[16];
WC_RNG rng;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmSetKey(&aes, key, 16);
wc_AesGcmSetIV(&aes, 12, ivFixed, 4, &rng);
int ret = wc_AesGcmEncrypt_ex(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100,
                             ivOut, 12, authTag, 16, NULL, 0);

if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);

int wc_Gmac(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

This function performs GMAC (Galois Message Authentication Code) generation. GMAC is essentially AES-GCM with no plaintext, used for authentication only.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key buffer
- **keySz** length of the key in bytes (16, 24, or 32)
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes

- **authIn** pointer to data to authenticate
- **authInSz** length of data to authenticate in bytes
- **authTag** pointer to buffer to store authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of authentication tag in bytes
- **rng** pointer to initialized RNG (can be NULL if IV is complete)

See:

- [wc_GmacVerify](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte data[100] = { }; // data to authenticate
byte authTag[16];

int ret = wc_Gmac(key, 16, iv, 12, data, 100, authTag, 16, NULL);
if (ret != 0) {
    // GMAC generation failed
}

int wc_GmacVerify(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz,
    const byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz
)
```

This function verifies a GMAC (Galois Message Authentication Code). It computes the GMAC and compares it with the provided tag.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key buffer
- **keySz** length of the key in bytes (16, 24, or 32)
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes
- **authIn** pointer to data to authenticate

- **authInSz** length of data to authenticate in bytes
- **authTag** pointer to the authentication tag to verify
- **authTagSz** length of authentication tag in bytes

See:

- `wc_Gmac`
- `wc_AesGcmDecrypt`

Return:

- 0 On successful verification.
- AES_GCM_AUTH_E If authentication tag verification fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte data[100] = { }; // data to authenticate
byte authTag[16] = { }; // received tag

int ret = wc_GmacVerify(key, 16, iv, 12, data, 100, authTag, 16);
if (ret != 0) {
    // GMAC verification failed
}

int wc_AesCcmSetNonce(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz
)
```

This function sets the nonce for AES CCM mode. The nonce must be set before encryption or decryption operations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **nonce** pointer to the nonce buffer
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce in bytes (7-13 bytes for CCM)

See:

- `wc_AesCcmEncrypt`
- `wc_AesCcmSetKey`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or nonce is NULL, or if nonceSz is invalid.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte nonce[12] = { }; // nonce

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesCcmSetKey(&aes, key, 16);
int ret = wc_AesCcmSetNonce(&aes, nonce, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set nonce
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesCcmEncrypt_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    byte * ivOut,
    word32 ivOutSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function performs AES CCM encryption with extended parameters, including nonce output. This is useful when part of the nonce is generated internally.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store ciphertext
- **in** pointer to plaintext to encrypt
- **sz** length of plaintext in bytes
- **ivOut** pointer to buffer to receive the nonce
- **ivOutSz** length of the nonce output buffer in bytes
- **authTag** pointer to buffer to store authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of authentication tag in bytes
- **authIn** pointer to additional authentication data
- **authInSz** length of AAD in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesCcmEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCcmSetNonce](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte nonce[12];
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[100];
byte authTag[16];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesCcmSetKey(&aes, key, 16);
int ret = wc_AesCcmEncrypt_ex(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100,
                             nonce, 12, authTag, 16, NULL, 0);
if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

int wc_AesKeyWrap(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function wraps a key using AES Key Wrap algorithm (RFC 3394). This is commonly used to securely transport cryptographic keys.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key-encryption key
- **keySz** length of the key-encryption key in bytes
- **in** pointer to the key to wrap
- **inSz** length of the key to wrap in bytes
- **out** pointer to buffer to store wrapped key
- **outSz** size of output buffer in bytes
- **iv** pointer to IV (typically NULL to use default)

See:

- [wc_AesKeyUnWrap](#)

- `wc_AesKeyWrap_ex`

Return:

- Length of wrapped key in bytes on success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte kek[16] = { }; // key-encryption key
byte keyToWrap[16] = { }; // key to wrap
byte wrappedKey[24];

int wrappedLen = wc_AesKeyWrap(kek, 16, keyToWrap, 16, wrappedKey,
                               24, NULL);

if (wrappedLen <= 0) {
    // key wrap failed
}

int wc_AesKeyWrap_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function wraps a key using AES Key Wrap algorithm with an initialized AES structure. This allows reusing the same AES structure for multiple wrap operations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to initialized AES structure
- **in** pointer to the key to wrap
- **inSz** length of the key to wrap in bytes
- **out** pointer to buffer to store wrapped key
- **outSz** size of output buffer in bytes
- **iv** pointer to IV (typically NULL to use default)

See:

- `wc_AesKeyWrap`
- `wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex`

Return:

- Length of wrapped key in bytes on success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` If parameters are invalid.

- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte kek[16] = { }; // key-encryption key
byte keyToWrap[16] = { }; // key to wrap
byte wrappedKey[24];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, kek, 16, NULL, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int wrappedLen = wc_AesKeyWrap_ex(&aes, keyToWrap, 16, wrappedKey,
                                24, NULL);

if (wrappedLen <= 0) {
    // key wrap failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

int wc_AesKeyUnWrap(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function unwraps a key using AES Key Unwrap algorithm (RFC 3394). This is used to securely receive cryptographic keys that were wrapped.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key-encryption key
- **keySz** length of the key-encryption key in bytes
- **in** pointer to the wrapped key
- **inSz** length of the wrapped key in bytes
- **out** pointer to buffer to store unwrapped key
- **outSz** size of output buffer in bytes
- **iv** pointer to IV (typically NULL to use default)

See:

- [wc_AesKeyWrap](#)
- [wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex](#)

Return:

- Length of unwrapped key in bytes on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

byte kek[16] = { }; // key-encryption key
byte wrappedKey[24] = { }; // wrapped key
byte unwrappedKey[16];

int unwrappedLen = wc_AesKeyUnWrap(kek, 16, wrappedKey, 24,
                                   unwrappedKey, 16, NULL);
if (unwrappedLen <= 0) {
    // key unwrap failed
}

int wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function unwraps a key using AES Key Unwrap algorithm with an initialized AES structure. This allows reusing the same AES structure for multiple unwrap operations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to initialized AES structure
- **in** pointer to the wrapped key
- **inSz** length of the wrapped key in bytes
- **out** pointer to buffer to store unwrapped key
- **outSz** size of output buffer in bytes
- **iv** pointer to IV (typically NULL to use default)

See:

- [wc_AesKeyUnWrap](#)
- [wc_AesKeyWrap_ex](#)

Return:

- Length of unwrapped key in bytes on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte kek[16] = { }; // key-encryption key
byte wrappedKey[24] = { }; // wrapped key
byte unwrappedKey[16];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, kek, 16, NULL, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int unwrappedLen = wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex(&aes, wrappedKey, 24,
                                     unwrappedKey, 16, NULL);

if (unwrappedLen <= 0) {
    // key unwrap failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

int wc_AesXtsEncryptConsecutiveSectors(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    word64 sector,
    word32 sectorSz
)

```

This function encrypts multiple consecutive sectors using AES XTS mode. It processes multiple sectors in sequence, automatically incrementing the sector number for each sector.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to plaintext data to encrypt
- **sz** total length of data in bytes
- **sector** starting sector number for the tweak
- **sectorSz** size of each sector in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesXtsDecryptConsecutiveSectors](#)
- [wc_AesXtsEncryptSector](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL, or if sectorSz is 0, or if sz is less than AES_BLOCK_SIZE.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

XtsAes aes;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key

```



```

byte plaintext[1024] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[1024];

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesXtsEncryptConsecutiveSectors(&aes, ciphertext,
                                             plaintext, 1024, 0, 512);

if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

int wc_AesXtsDecryptConsecutiveSectors(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    word64 sector,
    word32 sectorSz
)

```

This function decrypts multiple consecutive sectors using AES XTS mode. It processes multiple sectors in sequence, automatically incrementing the sector number for each sector.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to ciphertext data to decrypt
- **sz** total length of data in bytes
- **sector** starting sector number for the tweak
- **sectorSz** size of each sector in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesXtsEncryptConsecutiveSectors](#)
- [wc_AesXtsDecryptSector](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL, or if sectorSz is 0, or if sz is less than AES_BLOCK_SIZE.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

XtsAes aes;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte ciphertext[1024] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[1024];

```

```

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_DECRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesXtsDecryptConsecutiveSectors(&aes, plaintext,
                                             ciphertext, 1024, 0, 512);

if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

```

int wc_AesXtsEncryptInit(
    XtsAes * aes,
    const byte * i,
    word32 iSz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)

```

This function initializes streaming AES XTS encryption. It sets up the context for processing data in multiple update calls.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **i** pointer to the tweak/IV buffer
- **iSz** length of the tweak/IV in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```

XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesXtsEncryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
if (ret != 0) {
    // initialization failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

```
int wc_AesXtsDecryptInit(
    XtsAes * aes,
    const byte * i,
    word32 iSz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)
```

This function initializes streaming AES XTS decryption. It sets up the context for processing data in multiple update calls.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **i** pointer to the tweak/IV buffer
- **iSz** length of the tweak/IV in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_DECRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesXtsDecryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
if (ret != 0) {
    // initialization failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)
```

This function performs an update step of streaming AES XTS encryption. It processes a chunk of data and can be called multiple times.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to plaintext data to encrypt
- **sz** length of data in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsEncryptInit](#)
- [wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[100];

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesXtsEncryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
int ret = wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100,
                                &stream);

if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)
```

This function performs an update step of streaming AES XTS decryption. It processes a chunk of data and can be called multiple times.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to ciphertext data to decrypt
- **sz** length of data in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsDecryptInit](#)
- [wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value
byte ciphertext[100] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[100];

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_DECRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesXtsDecryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
int ret = wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 100,
                                &stream);

if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

int wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)
```

This function finalizes streaming AES XTS encryption. It processes any remaining data and completes the encryption operation.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store final encrypted data

- **in** pointer to final plaintext data to encrypt
- **sz** length of final data in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- `wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesXtsEncryptInit`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value
byte plaintext[50] = { }; // final data
byte ciphertext[50];

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesXtsEncryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
// ... update calls ...
int ret = wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 50,
                                &stream);

if (ret != 0) {
    // finalization failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

int wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)
```

This function finalizes streaming AES XTS decryption. It processes any remaining data and completes the decryption operation.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store final decrypted data
- **in** pointer to final ciphertext data to decrypt
- **sz** length of final data in bytes

- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesXtsDecryptInit](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value
byte ciphertext[50] = { }; // final encrypted data
byte plaintext[50];

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_DECRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesXtsDecryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
// ... update calls ...
int ret = wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 50,
                                &stream);

if (ret != 0) {
    // finalization failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

int wc_AesGetKeySize(
    Aes * aes,
    word32 * keySize
)
```

This function retrieves the key size from an initialized AES structure. It returns the size of the key currently set in the AES object.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **keySize** pointer to word32 to store the key size in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesInit](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or keySize is NULL.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
word32 keySize;

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, NULL, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesGetKeySize(&aes, &keySize);
if (ret == 0) {
    // keySize now contains 16
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesInit_Id(
    Aes * aes,
    unsigned char * id,
    int len,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function initializes an AES structure with an ID. This is useful for tracking or identifying specific AES instances in applications that manage multiple AES contexts.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **id** pointer to the ID buffer
- **len** length of the ID in bytes
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software)

See:

- [wc_AesInit](#)
- [wc_AesInit_Label](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or id is NULL, or if len is invalid.

Note: This API is only available when WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID is defined, which is set for PKCS11 support.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte id[8] = { }; // unique identifier

int ret = wc_AesInit_Id(&aes, id, 8, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if (ret != 0) {
    // initialization failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

```
int wc_AesInit_Label(
    Aes * aes,
    const char * label,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function initializes an AES structure with a label string. This is useful for tracking or identifying specific AES instances with human-readable names.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **label** pointer to the null-terminated label string
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software)

See:

- [wc_AesInit](#)
- [wc_AesInit_Id](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or label is NULL.

Note: This API is only available when WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID is defined, which is set for PKCS11 support.

Example

```
Aes aes;

int ret = wc_AesInit_Label(&aes, "MyAESContext", NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if (ret != 0) {
```

```

    // initialization failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

```

Aes * wc_AesNew(
    void * heap,
    int devId,
    int * result_code
)

```

This function allocates and initializes a new AES structure. It returns a pointer to the allocated structure, which must be freed with `wc_AesDelete` when no longer needed. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use `INVALID_DEVID` for software)
- **result_code** pointer to int to store result code (can be NULL)

See:

- `wc_AesDelete`
- `wc_AesInit`

Return:

- Pointer to allocated Aes structure on success.
- NULL on allocation failure.

Note: This API is only available when `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is not defined. `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is automatically defined when `WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC` is defined.

Example

```

int result;
Aes* aes = wc_AesNew(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, &result);
if (aes == NULL || result != 0) {
    // allocation or initialization failed
}
// use aes...
wc_AesDelete(aes, &aes);

```

```

int wc_AesDelete(
    Aes * aes,
    Aes ** aes_p
)

```

This function frees an AES structure that was allocated with `wc_AesNew`. It also sets the pointer to NULL to prevent use-after-free. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to free
- **aes_p** pointer to the AES pointer (will be set to NULL)

See:

- `wc_AesNew`
- `wc_AesFree`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or aes_p is NULL.

Note: This API is only available when `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is not defined. `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is automatically defined when `WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC` is defined.

Example

```
Aes* aes = wc_AesNew(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, NULL);
if (aes != NULL) {
    // use aes...
    int ret = wc_AesDelete(aes, &aes);
    // aes is now NULL
}
```

```
int wc_AesSivEncrypt_ex(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const AesSivAssoc * assoc,
    word32 numAssoc,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * siv,
    byte * out
)
```

This function performs AES-SIV (Synthetic IV) encryption with extended parameters. AES-SIV provides nonce-misuse resistance and deterministic authenticated encryption.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key buffer (32, 48, or 64 bytes for SIV)

- **keySz** length of the key in bytes
- **assoc** pointer to array of associated data structures
- **numAssoc** number of associated data items
- **nonce** pointer to the nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce in bytes
- **in** pointer to plaintext to encrypt
- **inSz** length of plaintext in bytes
- **siv** pointer to buffer to store the SIV (16 bytes)
- **out** pointer to buffer to store ciphertext

See:

- [wc_AesSivDecrypt_ex](#)
- [wc_AesSivEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key for AES-128-SIV
AesSivAssoc assoc[1];
byte aad[20] = { }; // associated data
byte nonce[12] = { }; // nonce
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte siv[16];
byte ciphertext[100];

assoc[0].data = aad;
assoc[0].sz = 20;

int ret = wc_AesSivEncrypt_ex(key, 32, assoc, 1, nonce, 12,
                             plaintext, 100, siv, ciphertext);
if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}

int wc_AesSivDecrypt_ex(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const AesSivAssoc * assoc,
    word32 numAssoc,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * siv,
    byte * out

```

)

This function performs AES-SIV (Synthetic IV) decryption with extended parameters. It verifies the SIV and decrypts the ciphertext.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key buffer (32, 48, or 64 bytes for SIV)
- **keySz** length of the key in bytes
- **assoc** pointer to array of associated data structures
- **numAssoc** number of associated data items
- **nonce** pointer to the nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce in bytes
- **in** pointer to ciphertext to decrypt
- **inSz** length of ciphertext in bytes
- **siv** pointer to the SIV to verify (16 bytes)
- **out** pointer to buffer to store plaintext

See:

- [wc_AesSivEncrypt_ex](#)
- [wc_AesSivDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successful decryption and verification.
- AES_SIV_AUTH_E If SIV verification fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key for AES-128-SIV
AesSivAssoc assoc[1];
byte aad[20] = { }; // associated data
byte nonce[12] = { }; // nonce
byte ciphertext[100] = { }; // encrypted data
byte siv[16] = { }; // received SIV
byte plaintext[100];

assoc[0].data = aad;
assoc[0].sz = 20;

int ret = wc_AesSivDecrypt_ex(key, 32, assoc, 1, nonce, 12,
                             ciphertext, 100, siv, plaintext);
if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption or verification failed
}
```

```
int wc_AesCbcDecryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * iv
)
```

Decrypts a cipher from the input buffer in, and places the resulting plain text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function does not require an AES structure to be initialized. Instead, it takes in a key and an iv (initialization vector) and uses these to initialize an AES object and then decrypt the cipher text.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the plain text of the decrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing cipher text to be decrypted
- **inSz** size of input message
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for decryption
- **keySz** size of key used for decryption

See:

- [wc_AesSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesSetIV](#)
- [wc_AesCbcEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCbcDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully decrypting message
- BAD_ALIGN_E Returned on block align error
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key length is invalid or AES object is null during AesSetIV
- MEMORY_E Returned if WOLFSSL_SMALL_STACK is enabled and XMALLOC fails to instantiate an AES object.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
byte key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte key };
byte iv[] = { some 16 byte iv };
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n]; //n being a positive integer making
cipher some multiple of 16 bytes
// fill cipher with cipher text
byte plain [AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n];
if ((ret = wc_AesCbcDecryptWithKey(plain, cipher, AES_BLOCK_SIZE, key,
AES_BLOCK_SIZE, iv)) != 0 ) {
    // Decrypt Error
}
```

```
int wc_AesCbcEncryptWithKey(  
    byte * out,  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 inSz,  
    const byte * key,  
    word32 keySz,  
    const byte * iv  
)
```

This function encrypts a plaintext message and stores the result in the output buffer. It uses AES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function does not require an AES structure to be initialized. Instead, it takes in a key and an iv and uses these to encrypt the message.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the ciphertext of the encrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing plaintext to encrypt
- **inSz** size of input message
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption
- **keySz** size of key used for encryption
- **iv** pointer to the 16 byte initialization vector to use

See:

- [wc_AesCbcDecryptWithKey](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesCbcEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully encrypting the message
- BAD_ALIGN_E Returned on block align error
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key length is invalid
- MEMORY_E Returned if WOLFSSL_SMALL_STACK is enabled and XMALLOC fails to instantiate an AES object

Example

```
byte key[]; // 16, 24, or 32 byte key  
byte iv[]; // 16 byte iv  
byte plain[]; // plaintext to encrypt  
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];  
  
int ret = wc_AesCbcEncryptWithKey(cipher, plain, sizeof(plain),  
                                   key, sizeof(key), iv);  
  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // encryption error  
}
```

B.13 Algorithms - ARC4

B.12.2.91 function wc_AesCbcEncryptWithKey

B.13.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Arc4Process (Arc4 * arc4, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 length)This function encrypts an input message from the buffer in, placing the ciphertext in the output buffer out, or decrypts a ciphertext from the buffer in, placing the plaintext in the output buffer out, using ARC4 encryption. This function is used for both encryption and decryption. Before this method may be called, one must first initialize the ARC4 structure using wc_Arc4SetKey.
int	wc_Arc4SetKey (Arc4 * arc4, const byte * key, word32 length)This function sets the key for a ARC4 object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called before using it for encryption with wc_Arc4Process.
int	wc_Arc4Init (Arc4 * arc4, void * heap, int devId)This function initializes an ARC4 structure for use with asynchronous cryptographic operations. It sets up the heap hint and device ID for hardware acceleration support.
void	wc_Arc4Free (Arc4 * arc4)This function frees an ARC4 structure, releasing any resources allocated for asynchronous cryptographic operations. It should be called when the ARC4 structure is no longer needed.

B.13.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_Arc4Process(
    Arc4 * arc4,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 length
)
```

This function encrypts an input message from the buffer in, placing the ciphertext in the output buffer out, or decrypts a ciphertext from the buffer in, placing the plaintext in the output buffer out, using ARC4 encryption. This function is used for both encryption and decryption. Before this method may be called, one must first initialize the ARC4 structure using wc_Arc4SetKey.

Parameters:

- **arc4** pointer to the ARC4 structure used to process the message
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the processed message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the message to process

- **length** length of the message to process

See: `wc_Arc4SetKey`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully processing the message.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If arc4, out, or in is NULL.
- MISSING_KEY If no key has been set on the ARC4 structure with `wc_Arc4SetKey`.

Example

```
Arc4 enc;
byte key[] = { key to use for encryption };
wc_Arc4SetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key));

byte plain[] = { plain text to encode };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];
byte decrypted[sizeof(plain)];
// encrypt the plain into cipher
wc_Arc4Process(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain));
// decrypt the cipher
wc_Arc4Process(&enc, decrypted, cipher, sizeof(cipher));
```

```
int wc_Arc4SetKey(
    Arc4 * arc4,
    const byte * key,
    word32 length
)
```

This function sets the key for a ARC4 object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called before using it for encryption with `wc_Arc4Process`.

Parameters:

- **arc4** pointer to an arc4 structure to be used for encryption
- **key** key with which to initialize the arc4 structure
- **length** length of the key used to initialize the arc4 structure

See: `wc_Arc4Process`

Return: none

Example

```
Arc4 enc;
byte key[] = { initialize with key to use for encryption };
wc_Arc4SetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key));
```

```
int wc_Arc4Init(
    Arc4 * arc4,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function initializes an ARC4 structure for use with asynchronous cryptographic operations. It sets up the heap hint and device ID for hardware acceleration support.

Parameters:

- **arc4** pointer to the Arc4 structure to initialize
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software)

See:

- [wc_Arc4SetKey](#)
- [wc_Arc4Free](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If arc4 is NULL.

Example

```
Arc4 arc4;
int ret = wc_Arc4Init(&arc4, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if (ret != 0) {
    // initialization failed
}
// use arc4 for encryption/decryption
wc_Arc4Free(&arc4);
```

```
void wc_Arc4Free(
    Arc4 * arc4
)
```

This function frees an ARC4 structure, releasing any resources allocated for asynchronous cryptographic operations. It should be called when the ARC4 structure is no longer needed.

Parameters:

- **arc4** pointer to the Arc4 structure to free

See:

- [wc_Arc4Init](#)

- `wc_Arc4SetKey`

Return: none No return value.

Example

```
Arc4 arc4;
wc_Arc4Init(&arc4, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_Arc4SetKey(&arc4, key, keyLen);
// use arc4 for encryption/decryption
wc_Arc4Free(&arc4);
```

B.14 Algorithms - BLAKE2

B.13.2.4 function `wc_Arc4Free`

B.14.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitBlake2b (Blake2b * b2b, word32 digestSz) This function initializes a Blake2b structure for use with the Blake2 hash function.
int	wc_Blake2bUpdate (Blake2b * b2b, const byte * data, word32 sz) This function updates the Blake2b hash with the given input data. This function should be called after <code>wc_InitBlake2b</code> , and repeated until one is ready for the final hash: <code>wc_Blake2bFinal</code> .
int	wc_Blake2bFinal (Blake2b * b2b, byte * final, word32 requestSz) This function computes the Blake2b hash of the previously supplied input data. The output hash will be of length requestSz, or, if requestSz==0, the digestSz of the b2b structure. This function should be called after <code>wc_InitBlake2b</code> and <code>wc_Blake2bUpdate</code> has been processed for each piece of input data desired.
int	wc_Blake2bHmacInit (Blake2b * b2b, const byte * key, size_t key_len) Initialize an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation.
int	wc_Blake2bHmacUpdate (Blake2b * b2b, const byte * in, size_t in_len) Update an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation with additional input data.
int	wc_Blake2bHmacFinal (Blake2b * b2b, const byte * key, size_t key_len, byte * out, size_t out_len) Finalize an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation.

	Name
int	wc_Blake2bHmac (const byte * in, size_t in_len, const byte * key, size_t key_len, byte * out, size_t out_len) Compute the HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code of the given input data using the given key.
int	wc_InitBlake2s (Blake2s * b2s, word32 digestSz) This function initializes a Blake2s structure for use with the Blake2 hash function.
int	wc_Blake2sUpdate (Blake2s * b2s, const byte * data, word32 sz) This function updates the Blake2s hash with the given input data. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2s, and repeated until one is ready for the final hash: wc_Blake2sFinal.
int	wc_Blake2sFinal (Blake2s * b2s, byte * final, word32 requestSz) This function computes the Blake2s hash of the previously supplied input data. The output hash will be of length requestSz, or, if requestSz==0, the digestSz of the b2s structure. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2s and wc_Blake2sUpdate has been processed for each piece of input data desired.
int	wc_Blake2sHmacInit (Blake2s * b2s, const byte * key, size_t key_len) Initialize an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation.
int	wc_Blake2sHmacUpdate (Blake2s * b2s, const byte * in, size_t in_len) Update an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation with additional input data.
int	wc_Blake2sHmacFinal (Blake2s * b2s, const byte * key, size_t key_len, byte * out, size_t out_len) Finalize an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation.
int	wc_Blake2sHmac (const byte * in, size_t in_len, const byte * key, size_t key_len, byte * out, size_t out_len) This function computes the HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code of the given input data using the given key.

B.14.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_InitBlake2b(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    word32 digestSz
)
```

This function initializes a Blake2b structure for use with the Blake2 hash function.

Parameters:

- **b2b** pointer to the Blake2b structure to initialize
- **digestSz** length of the blake 2 digest to implement

See: [wc_Blake2bUpdate](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the Blake2b structure and setting the digest size.

Example

```
Blake2b b2b;
// initialize Blake2b structure with 64 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2b(&b2b, WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE);
```

```
int wc_Blake2bUpdate(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * data,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function updates the Blake2b hash with the given input data. This function should be called after `wc_InitBlake2b`, and repeated until one is ready for the final hash: `wc_Blake2bFinal`.

Parameters:

- **b2b** pointer to the Blake2b structure to update
- **data** pointer to a buffer containing the data to append
- **sz** length of the input data to append

See:

- [wc_InitBlake2b](#)
- [wc_Blake2bFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully update the Blake2b structure with the given data
- -1 Returned if there is a failure while compressing the input data

Example

```
int ret;
Blake2b b2b;
// initialize Blake2b structure with 64 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2b(&b2b, WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE);

byte plain[] = { // initialize input };

ret = wc_Blake2bUpdate(&b2b, plain, sizeof(plain));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error updating blake2b
}
```

```
int wc_Blake2bFinal(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    byte * final,
    word32 requestSz
)
```

This function computes the Blake2b hash of the previously supplied input data. The output hash will be of length requestSz, or, if requestSz==0, the digestSz of the b2b structure. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2b and wc_Blake2bUpdate has been processed for each piece of input data desired.

Parameters:

- **b2b** pointer to the Blake2b structure to update
- **final** pointer to a buffer in which to store the blake2b hash. Should be of length requestSz
- **requestSz** length of the digest to compute. When this is zero, b2b->digestSz will be used instead

See:

- [wc_InitBlake2b](#)
- [wc_Blake2bUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully computing the Blake2b hash
- -1 Returned if there is a failure while parsing the Blake2b hash

Example

```
int ret;
Blake2b b2b;
byte hash[WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE];
// initialize Blake2b structure with 64 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2b(&b2b, WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE);
... // call wc_Blake2bUpdate to add data to hash

ret = wc_Blake2bFinal(&b2b, hash, WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating blake2b hash
}

int wc_Blake2bHmacInit(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len
)
```

Initialize an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation.

Parameters:

- **b2b** Blake2b structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the HMAC-BLAKE2b MAC computation.

Example

```
Blake2b b2b;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacInit(&b2b, key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating HMAC-BLAKE2b
}
```

```
int wc_Blake2bHmacUpdate(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * in,
    size_t in_len
)
```

Update an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation with additional input data.

Parameters:

- **b2b** Blake2b structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **in** pointer to the input data
- **in_len** length of the input data

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully updating the HMAC-BLAKE2b MAC computation.

Example

```
Blake2b b2b;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacInit(&b2b, key, sizeof(key));
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacUpdate(&b2b, data, sizeof(data));
```

```
int wc_Blake2bHmacFinal(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len,
```

```

    byte * out,
    size_t out_len
)

```

Finalize an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation.

Parameters:

- **b2b** Blake2b structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key
- **out** output buffer to store computed MAC
- **out_len** length of output buffer

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing the HMAC-BLAKE2b MAC computation.

Example

```

Blake2b b2b;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
byte mac[WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE];
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacInit(&b2b, key, sizeof(key));
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacUpdate(&b2b, data, sizeof(data));
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacFinalize(&b2b, key, sizeof(key), mac, sizeof(mac));

```

```

int wc_Blake2bHmac(
    const byte * in,
    size_t in_len,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len,
    byte * out,
    size_t out_len
)

```

Compute the HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code of the given input data using the given key.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input data
- **in_len** length of the input data
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key
- **out** output buffer to store computed MAC
- **out_len** length of output buffer

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully computing the HMAC-BLAKE2b MAC.

Example


```

int ret;
byte mac[WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
ret = wc_Blake2bHmac(data, sizeof(data), key, sizeof(key), mac, sizeof(mac));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating HMAC-BLAKE2b
}

```

```

int wc_InitBlake2s(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    word32 digestSz
)

```

This function initializes a Blake2s structure for use with the Blake2 hash function.

Parameters:

- **b2s** pointer to the Blake2s structure to initialize
- **digestSz** length of the blake 2 digest to implement

See: [wc_Blake2sUpdate](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the Blake2s structure and setting the digest size.

Example

```

Blake2s b2s;
// initialize Blake2s structure with 32 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2s(&b2s, WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE);

```

```

int wc_Blake2sUpdate(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * data,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function updates the Blake2s hash with the given input data. This function should be called after `wc_InitBlake2s`, and repeated until one is ready for the final hash: `wc_Blake2sFinal`.

Parameters:

- **b2s** pointer to the Blake2s structure to update
- **data** pointer to a buffer containing the data to append
- **sz** length of the input data to append

See:

- [wc_InitBlake2s](#)

- `wc_Blake2sFinal`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully update the Blake2s structure with the given data
- -1 Returned if there is a failure while compressing the input data

Example

```
int ret;
Blake2s b2s;
// initialize Blake2s structure with 32 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2s(&b2s, WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE);

byte plain[] = { // initialize input };

ret = wc_Blake2sUpdate(&b2s, plain, sizeof(plain));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error updating blake2s
}

int wc_Blake2sFinal(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    byte * final,
    word32 requestSz
)
```

This function computes the Blake2s hash of the previously supplied input data. The output hash will be of length requestSz, or, if requestSz==0, the digestSz of the b2s structure. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2s and wc_Blake2sUpdate has been processed for each piece of input data desired.

Parameters:

- **b2s** pointer to the Blake2s structure to update
- **final** pointer to a buffer in which to store the blake2s hash. Should be of length requestSz
- **requestSz** length of the digest to compute. When this is zero, b2s->digestSz will be used instead

See:

- `wc_InitBlake2s`
- `wc_Blake2sUpdate`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully computing the Blake2s hash
- -1 Returned if there is a failure while parsing the Blake2s hash

Example

```

int ret;
Blake2s b2s;
byte hash[WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE];
// initialize Blake2s structure with 32 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2s(&b2s, WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE);
... // call wc_Blake2sUpdate to add data to hash

ret = wc_Blake2sFinal(&b2s, hash, WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating blake2s hash
}

int wc_Blake2sHmacInit(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len
)

```

Initialize an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation.

Parameters:

- **b2s** Blake2s structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the HMAC-BLAKE2s MAC computation.

Example

```

Blake2s b2s;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacInit(&b2s, key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating HMAC-BLAKE2s
}

```

```

int wc_Blake2sHmacUpdate(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * in,
    size_t in_len
)

```

Update an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation with additional input data.

Parameters:

- **b2s** Blake2s structure to be used for the MAC computation.

- **in** pointer to the input data
- **in_len** length of the input data

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully updating the HMAC-BLAKE2s MAC computation.

Example

```
Blake2s b2s;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacInit(&b2s, key, sizeof(key));
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacUpdate(&b2s, data, sizeof(data));
```

```
int wc_Blake2sHmacFinal(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len,
    byte * out,
    size_t out_len
)
```

Finalize an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation.

Parameters:

- **b2s** Blake2s structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key
- **out** output buffer to store computed MAC
- **out_len** length of output buffer

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing the HMAC-BLAKE2s MAC computation.

Example

```
Blake2s b2s;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
byte mac[WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE];
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacInit(&b2s, key, sizeof(key));
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacUpdate(&b2s, data, sizeof(data));
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacFinalize(&b2s, key, sizeof(key), mac, sizeof(mac));
```

```
int wc_Blake2sHmac(
    const byte * in,
    size_t in_len,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len,
```

```
    byte * out,  
    size_t out_len  
)
```

This function computes the HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code of the given input data using the given key.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input data
- **in_len** length of the input data
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key
- **out** output buffer to store computed MAC
- **out_len** length of output buffer

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully computing the HMAC-BLAKE2s MAC.

Example

```
int ret;  
byte mac[WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE];  
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};  
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};  
ret = wc_Blake2sHmac(data, sizeof(data), key, sizeof(key), mac, sizeof(mac));  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // error generating HMAC-BLAKE2s  
}
```

B.15 Algorithms - Camellia

B.14.2.14 function wc_Blake2sHmac

B.15.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_CamelliaSetKey (wc_Camellia * cam, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv) This function sets the key and initialization vector for a camellia object, initializing it for use as a cipher.
int	wc_CamelliaSetIV (wc_Camellia * cam, const byte * iv) This function sets the initialization vector for a camellia object.

	Name
int	wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect (wc_Camellia * cam, byte * out, const byte * in) This function does a one-block encrypt using the provided camellia object. It parses the first 16 byte block from the buffer in and stores the encrypted result in the buffer out. Before using this function, one should initialize the camellia object using wc_CamelliaSetKey.
int	wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect (wc_Camellia * cam, byte * out, const byte * in) This function does a one-block decrypt using the provided camellia object. It parses the first 16 byte block from the buffer in, decrypts it, and stores the result in the buffer out. Before using this function, one should initialize the camellia object using wc_CamelliaSetKey.
int	wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt (wc_Camellia * cam, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function encrypts the plaintext from the buffer in and stores the output in the buffer out. It performs this encryption using Camellia with Cipher Block Chaining (CBC).
int	wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt (wc_Camellia * cam, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts the ciphertext from the buffer in and stores the output in the buffer out. It performs this decryption using Camellia with Cipher Block Chaining (CBC).

B.15.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_CamelliaSetKey(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function sets the key and initialization vector for a camellia object, initializing it for use as a cipher.

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure on which to set the key and iv
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the 16, 24, or 32 byte key to use for encryption and decryption
- **len** length of the key passed in
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 16 byte initialization vector for use with this camellia structure

See:

- `wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect`
- `wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect`
- `wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt`
- `wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the key and initialization vector
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if there is an error processing one of the input arguments
- `MEMORY_E` returned if there is an error allocating memory with `XMALLOC`

Example

```
Camellia cam;
byte key[32];
// initialize key
byte iv[16];
// initialize iv
if( wc_CamelliaSetKey(&cam, key, sizeof(key), iv) != 0) {
    // error initializing camellia structure
}
```

```
int wc_CamelliaSetIV(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function sets the initialization vector for a camellia object.

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure on which to set the iv
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 16 byte initialization vector for use with this camellia structure

See: `wc_CamelliaSetKey`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the key and initialization vector
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if there is an error processing one of the input arguments

Example

```
Camellia cam;
byte iv[16];
// initialize iv
if( wc_CamelliaSetIV(&cam, iv) != 0) {
    // error initializing camellia structure
}
```

```
int wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in
)
```

This function does a one-block encrypt using the provided camellia object. It parses the first 16 byte block from the buffer in and stores the encrypted result in the buffer out. Before using this function, one should initialize the camellia object using `wc_CamelliaSetKey`.

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted block
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the plaintext block to encrypt

See: `wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Camellia cam;
// initialize cam structure with key and iv
byte plain[] = { // initialize with message to encrypt };
byte cipher[16];

wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect(&cam, cipher, plain);
```

```
int wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in
)
```

This function does a one-block decrypt using the provided camellia object. It parses the first 16 byte block from the buffer in, decrypts it, and stores the result in the buffer out. Before using this function, one should initialize the camellia object using `wc_CamelliaSetKey`.

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext block
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the ciphertext block to decrypt

See: `wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect`

Return: none No returns.

Example


```
Camellia cam;
// initialize cam structure with key and iv
byte cipher[] = { // initialize with encrypted message to decrypt };
byte decrypted[16];

wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect(&cam, decrypted, cipher);
```

```
int wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function encrypts the plaintext from the buffer in and stores the output in the buffer out. It performs this encryption using Camellia with Cipher Block Chaining (CBC).

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the plaintext to encrypt
- **sz** the size of the message to encrypt

See: [wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Camellia cam;
// initialize cam structure with key and iv
byte plain[] = { // initialize with encrypted message to decrypt };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt(&cam, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain));
```

```
int wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts the ciphertext from the buffer in and stores the output in the buffer out. It performs this decryption using Camellia with Cipher Block Chaining (CBC).

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure to use for encryption

- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted message
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the encrypted ciphertext
- **sz** the size of the message to encrypt

See: `wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Camellia cam;  
// initialize cam structure with key and iv  
byte cipher[] = { // initialize with encrypted message to decrypt };  
byte decrypted[sizeof(cipher)];  
  
wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt(&cam, decrypted, cipher, sizeof(cipher));
```

B.16 Algorithms - ChaCha

B.15.2.6 function `wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt`

B.16.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Chacha_SetIV (ChaCha * ctx, const byte * inIv, word32 counter)This function sets the initialization vector (nonce) for a ChaCha object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called after the key has been set, using <code>wc_Chacha_SetKey</code> . A difference nonce should be used for each round of encryption.
int	wc_Chacha_Process (ChaCha * ctx, byte * cipher, const byte * plain, word32 msglen)This function processes the text from the buffer input, encrypts or decrypts it, and stores the result in the buffer output.
int	wc_Chacha_SetKey (ChaCha * ctx, const byte * key, word32 keySz)This function sets the key for a ChaCha object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called before setting the nonce with <code>wc_Chacha_SetIV</code> , and before using it for encryption with <code>wc_Chacha_Process</code> .
int	wc_XChacha_SetKey (ChaCha * ctx, const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, word32 counter)This function sets the key and nonce for an XChaCha cipher context. XChaCha extends ChaCha20 to use a 192-bit nonce instead of 96 bits, providing better security for applications that need to encrypt many messages with the same key.

B.16.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_Chacha_SetIV(  
    ChaCha * ctx,  
    const byte * inIv,  
    word32 counter  
)
```

This function sets the initialization vector (nonce) for a ChaCha object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called after the key has been set, using `wc_Chacha_SetKey`. A different nonce should be used for each round of encryption.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ChaCha structure on which to set the iv
- **inIv** pointer to a buffer containing the 12 byte initialization vector with which to initialize the ChaCha structure
- **counter** the value at which the block counter should start—usually zero.

See:

- `wc_Chacha_SetKey`
- `wc_Chacha_Process`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the initialization vector
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there is an error processing the ctx input argument

Example

```
ChaCha enc;  
// initialize enc with wc_Chacha_SetKey  
byte iv[12];  
// initialize iv  
if( wc_Chacha_SetIV(&enc, iv, 0) != 0) {  
    // error initializing ChaCha structure  
}
```

```
int wc_Chacha_Process(  
    ChaCha * ctx,  
    byte * cipher,  
    const byte * plain,  
    word32 msglen  
)
```

This function processes the text from the buffer input, encrypts or decrypts it, and stores the result in the buffer output.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ChaCha structure on which to set the iv
- **output** pointer to a buffer in which to store the output ciphertext or decrypted plaintext
- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the input plaintext to encrypt or the input ciphertext to decrypt
- **msglen** length of the message to encrypt or the ciphertext to decrypt

See:

- [wc_Chacha_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Chacha_Process](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting or decrypting the input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there is an error processing the ctx input argument

Example

```
ChaCha enc;
// initialize enc with wc_Chacha_SetKey and wc_Chacha_SetIV

byte plain[] = { // initialize plaintext };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];
if( wc_Chacha_Process(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain)) != 0) {
    // error processing ChaCha cipher
}
```

```
int wc_Chacha_SetKey(
    ChaCha * ctx,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz
)
```

This function sets the key for a ChaCha object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called before setting the nonce with `wc_Chacha_SetIV`, and before using it for encryption with `wc_Chacha_Process`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ChaCha structure in which to set the key
- **key** pointer to a buffer containing the 16 or 32 byte key with which to initialize the ChaCha structure
- **keySz** the length of the key passed in

See:

- [wc_Chacha_SetIV](#)
- [wc_Chacha_Process](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there is an error processing the ctx input argument or if the key is not 16 or 32 bytes long

Example

```

ChaCha enc;
byte key[] = { // initialize key };

if( wc_Chacha_SetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key)) != 0) {
    // error initializing ChaCha structure
}

int wc_XChacha_SetKey(
    ChaCha * ctx,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    word32 counter
)

```

This function sets the key and nonce for an XChaCha cipher context. XChaCha extends ChaCha20 to use a 192-bit nonce instead of 96 bits, providing better security for applications that need to encrypt many messages with the same key.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ChaCha structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer (16 or 32 bytes)
- **keySz** length of the key in bytes (16 or 32)
- **nonce** pointer to the nonce buffer (must be 24 bytes)
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce in bytes (must be 24)
- **counter** initial block counter value (usually 0)

See:

- [wc_Chacha_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Chacha_SetIV](#)
- [wc_Chacha_Process](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If ctx, key, or nonce is NULL, or if keySz is invalid, or if nonceSz is not XCHACHA_NONCE_BYTES (24 bytes).
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

ChaCha ctx;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte nonce[24] = { }; // 192-bit nonce
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data to encrypt
byte ciphertext[100];

int ret = wc_XChacha_SetKey(&ctx, key, 32, nonce, 24, 0);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error setting XChaCha key
}
wc_Chacha_Process(&ctx, ciphertext, plaintext, 100);

```

B.17 Algorithms - ChaCha20_Poly1305

B.16.2.4 function wc_XChacha_SetKey

B.17.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_ChCha20Poly1305_Encrypt (const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE], const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE], const byte * inAAD, word32 inAADLen, const byte * inPlaintext, word32 inPlaintextLen, byte * outCiphertext, byte outAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]) This function encrypts an input message, inPlaintext, using the ChaCha20 stream cipher, into the output buffer, outCiphertext. It also performs Poly_1305 authentication (on the cipher text), and stores the generated authentication tag in the output buffer, outAuthTag.

	Name
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt (const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE], const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE], const byte * inAAD, word32 inAADLen, const byte * inCiphertext, word32 inCiphertextLen, const byte inAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE], byte * outPlaintext)This function decrypts input ciphertext, inCiphertext, using the ChaCha20 stream cipher, into the output buffer, outPlaintext. It also performs Poly_1305 authentication, comparing the given inAuthTag to an authentication generated with the inAAD (arbitrary length additional authentication data). If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data, outPlaintext, is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_CheckTag (const byte authTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE], const byte authTagChk[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE])Compares two authentication tags in constant time to prevent timing attacks.
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init (ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead, const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE], const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE], int isEncrypt)Initializes a ChaChaPoly_Aead structure for incremental encryption or decryption operations.
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad (ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead, const byte * inAAD, word32 inAADLen)Updates the AEAD context with additional authenticated data (AAD). Must be called after Init and before UpdateData.
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData (ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead, const byte * inData, byte * outData, word32 dataLen)Encrypts or decrypts data incrementally. Can be called multiple times to process data in chunks.
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Final (ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead, byte outAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE])Finalizes the AEAD operation and generates the authentication tag.

	Name
int	wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Init (ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead, const byte * ad, word32 ad_len, const byte * inKey, word32 inKeySz, const byte * inIV, word32 inIVSz, int isEncrypt) Initializes XChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD with extended nonce. XChaCha20 uses a 24-byte nonce instead of 12-byte.
int	wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt (byte * dst, size_t dst_space, const byte * src, size_t src_len, const byte * ad, size_t ad_len, const byte * nonce, size_t nonce_len, const byte * key, size_t key_len) One-shot XChaCha20-Poly1305 encryption with 24-byte nonce.
int	wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt (byte * dst, size_t dst_space, const byte * src, size_t src_len, const byte * ad, size_t ad_len, const byte * nonce, size_t nonce_len, const byte * key, size_t key_len) One-shot XChaCha20-Poly1305 decryption with 24-byte nonce.

B.17.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Encrypt(
    const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE],
    const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE],
    const byte * inAAD,
    word32 inAADLen,
    const byte * inPlaintext,
    word32 inPlaintextLen,
    byte * outCiphertext,
    byte outAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]
)
```

This function encrypts an input message, `inPlaintext`, using the ChaCha20 stream cipher, into the output buffer, `outCiphertext`. It also performs Poly-1305 authentication (on the cipher text), and stores the generated authentication tag in the output buffer, `outAuthTag`.

Parameters:

- **inKey** pointer to a buffer containing the 32 byte key to use for encryption
- **inIV** pointer to a buffer containing the 12 byte iv to use for encryption
- **inAAD** pointer to the buffer containing arbitrary length additional authenticated data (AAD)
- **inAADLen** length of the input AAD
- **inPlaintext** pointer to the buffer containing the plaintext to encrypt
- **inPlaintextLen** the length of the plain text to encrypt
- **outCiphertext** pointer to the buffer in which to store the ciphertext
- **outAuthTag** pointer to a 16 byte wide buffer in which to store the authentication tag

See:

- [wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Decrypt](#)

- wc_ChaCha_*
- wc_Poly1305*

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there is an error during the encryption process

Example

```

byte key[] = { // initialize 32 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize 12 byte key };
byte inAAD[] = { // initialize AAD };

byte plain[] = { // initialize message to encrypt };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];
byte authTag[16];

int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt(key, iv, inAAD, sizeof(inAAD),
plain, sizeof(plain), cipher, authTag);

if(ret != 0) {
    // error running encrypt
}

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt(
    const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE],
    const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE],
    const byte * inAAD,
    word32 inAADLen,
    const byte * inCiphertext,
    word32 inCiphertextLen,
    const byte inAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE],
    byte * outPlaintext
)

```

This function decrypts input ciphertext, inCiphertext, using the ChaCha20 stream cipher, into the output buffer, outPlaintext. It also performs Poly-1305 authentication, comparing the given inAuthTag to an authentication generated with the inAAD (arbitrary length additional authenticated data). If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data, outPlaintext, is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.

Parameters:

- **inKey** pointer to a buffer containing the 32 byte key to use for decryption
- **inIV** pointer to a buffer containing the 12 byte iv to use for decryption
- **inAAD** pointer to the buffer containing arbitrary length additional authenticated data (AAD)
- **inAADLen** length of the input AAD
- **inCiphertext** pointer to the buffer containing the ciphertext to decrypt
- **outCiphertextLen** the length of the ciphertext to decrypt
- **inAuthTag** pointer to the buffer containing the 16 byte digest for authentication

- **outPlaintext** pointer to the buffer in which to store the plaintext

See:

- `wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Encrypt`
- `wc_Chacha_*`
- `wc_Poly1305*`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting and authenticating the message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the function arguments do not match what is expected
- MAC_CMP_FAILED_E Returned if the generated authentication tag does not match the supplied inAuthTag.
- MEMORY_E Returned if internal buffer allocation failed.
- CHACHA_POLY_OVERFLOW Can be returned if input is corrupted.

Example

```
byte key[]    = { // initialize 32 byte key };
byte iv[]     = { // initialize 12 byte key };
byte inAAD[]  = { // initialize AAD };

byte cipher[] = { // initialize with received ciphertext };
byte authTag[16] = { // initialize with received authentication tag };

byte plain[sizeof(cipher)];

int ret = wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Decrypt(key, iv, inAAD, sizeof(inAAD),
    cipher, sizeof(cipher), authTag, plain);

if(ret == MAC_CMP_FAILED_E) {
    // error during authentication
} else if( ret != 0) {
    // error with function arguments
}

int wc_Chacha20Poly1305_CheckTag(
    const byte authTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE],
    const byte authTagChk[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]
)
```

Compares two authentication tags in constant time to prevent timing attacks.

Parameters:

- **authTag** First authentication tag
- **authTagChk** Second authentication tag to compare

See: `wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Decrypt`

Return:

- 0 If tags match
- MAC_CMP_FAILED_E If tags do not match

Example

```
byte tag1[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE];
byte tag2[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE];

int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_CheckTag(tag1, tag2);
if (ret != 0) {
    // tags do not match
}
```

```
int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init(
    ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead,
    const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE],
    const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE],
    int isEncrypt
)
```

Initializes a ChaChaPoly_Aead structure for incremental encryption or decryption operations.

Parameters:

- **aead** Pointer to ChaChaPoly_Aead structure to initialize
- **inKey** 32-byte encryption key
- **inIV** 12-byte initialization vector
- **isEncrypt** 1 for encryption, 0 for decryption

See:

- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad](#)
- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData](#)
- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Final](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid

Example

```
ChaChaPoly_Aead aead;
byte key[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE];
byte iv[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE];

int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init(&aead, key, iv, 1);
```

```

if (ret != 0) {
    // error initializing
}

```

```

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad(
    ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead,
    const byte * inAAD,
    word32 inAADLen
)

```

Updates the AEAD context with additional authenticated data (AAD). Must be called after Init and before UpdateData.

Parameters:

- **aead** Pointer to initialized ChaChaPoly_Aead structure
- **inAAD** Additional authenticated data
- **inAADLen** Length of AAD in bytes

See:

- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init](#)
- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid

Example

```

ChaChaPoly_Aead aead;
byte aad[]; // AAD data

wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init(&aead, key, iv, 1);
int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad(&aead, aad, sizeof(aad));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error updating AAD
}

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData(
    ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead,
    const byte * inData,
    byte * outData,
    word32 dataLen
)

```

Encrypts or decrypts data incrementally. Can be called multiple times to process data in chunks.

Parameters:

- **aead** Pointer to initialized ChaChaPoly_Aead structure
- **inData** Input data (plaintext or ciphertext)
- **outData** Output buffer for result
- **dataLen** Length of data to process

See:

- [wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Init](#)
- [wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Final](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid

Example

```
ChaChaPoly_Aead aead;
byte plain[]; // plaintext
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Init(&aead, key, iv, 1);
wc_Chacha20Poly1305_UpdateAad(&aead, aad, aadLen);
int ret = wc_Chacha20Poly1305_UpdateData(&aead, plain,
                                         cipher, sizeof(plain));

int wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Final(
    ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead,
    byte outAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]
)
```

Finalizes the AEAD operation and generates the authentication tag.

Parameters:

- **aead** Pointer to ChaChaPoly_Aead structure
- **outAuthTag** Buffer to store 16-byte authentication tag

See:

- [wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Init](#)
- [wc_Chacha20Poly1305_UpdateData](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid

Example

```
ChaChaPoly_Aead aead;
byte authTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE];

wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Init(&aead, key, iv, 1);
wc_Chacha20Poly1305_UpdateAad(&aead, aad, aadLen);
wc_Chacha20Poly1305_UpdateData(&aead, plain, cipher, plainLen);
int ret = wc_Chacha20Poly1305_Final(&aead, authTag);
```

```
int wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Init(
    ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead,
    const byte * ad,
    word32 ad_len,
    const byte * inKey,
    word32 inKeySz,
    const byte * inIV,
    word32 inIVSz,
    int isEncrypt
)
```

Initializes XChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD with extended nonce. XChaCha20 uses a 24-byte nonce instead of 12-byte.

Parameters:

- **aead** Pointer to ChaChaPoly_Aead structure
- **ad** Additional authenticated data
- **ad_len** Length of AAD
- **inKey** Encryption key
- **inKeySz** Key size (must be 32)
- **inIV** Initialization vector
- **inIVSz** IV size (must be 24 for XChaCha20)
- **isEncrypt** 1 for encryption, 0 for decryption

See:

- [wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt](#)
- [wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid

Example

```

ChaChaPoly_Aead aead;
byte key[32];
byte iv[24];
byte aad[]; // AAD

int ret = wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Init(&aead, aad, sizeof(aad),
                                   key, 32, iv, 24, 1);

int wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt(
    byte * dst,
    size_t dst_space,
    const byte * src,
    size_t src_len,
    const byte * ad,
    size_t ad_len,
    const byte * nonce,
    size_t nonce_len,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len
)

```

One-shot XChaCha20-Poly1305 encryption with 24-byte nonce.

Parameters:

- **dst** Output buffer for ciphertext and tag
- **dst_space** Size of output buffer
- **src** Input plaintext
- **src_len** Length of plaintext
- **ad** Additional authenticated data
- **ad_len** Length of AAD
- **nonce** 24-byte nonce
- **nonce_len** Nonce length (must be 24)
- **key** 32-byte encryption key
- **key_len** Key length (must be 32)

See: [wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid
- BUFFER_E If dst_space is insufficient

Example

```

byte key[32], nonce[24];
byte plain[]; // plaintext
byte cipher[sizeof(plain) + 16];

int ret = wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt(cipher, sizeof(cipher),

```

```
plain, sizeof(plain),
NULL, 0, nonce, 24,
key, 32);
```

```
int wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt(
    byte * dst,
    size_t dst_space,
    const byte * src,
    size_t src_len,
    const byte * ad,
    size_t ad_len,
    const byte * nonce,
    size_t nonce_len,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len
)
```

One-shot XChaCha20-Poly1305 decryption with 24-byte nonce.

Parameters:

- **dst** Output buffer for plaintext
- **dst_space** Size of output buffer
- **src** Input ciphertext with tag
- **src_len** Length of ciphertext plus tag
- **ad** Additional authenticated data
- **ad_len** Length of AAD
- **nonce** 24-byte nonce
- **nonce_len** Nonce length (must be 24)
- **key** 32-byte decryption key
- **key_len** Key length (must be 32)

See: [wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid
- BUFFER_E If dst_space is insufficient
- MAC_CMP_FAILED_E If authentication fails

Example

```
byte key[32], nonce[24];
byte cipher[]; // ciphertext + tag
byte plain[sizeof(cipher) - 16];

int ret = wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt(plain, sizeof(plain),
                                         cipher, sizeof(cipher),
                                         NULL, 0, nonce, 24,
                                         key, 32);
```



```

if (ret == MAC_CMP_FAILED_E) {
    // authentication failed
}

```

B.18 Callbacks - CryptoCb

B.17.2.10 function wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt

B.18.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_BufferKeyDecrypt (struct EncryptedInfo * info, byte * der, word32 derSz, const byte * password, int passwordSz, int hashType) This function decrypts an encrypted key buffer using the provided password. It supports various encryption algorithms including DES, 3DES, and AES. The encryption information is provided in the EncryptedInfo structure.
int	wc_BufferKeyEncrypt (struct EncryptedInfo * info, byte * der, word32 derSz, const byte * password, int passwordSz, int hashType) This function encrypts a key buffer using the provided password. It supports various encryption algorithms including DES, 3DES, and AES. The encryption information is provided in the EncryptedInfo structure.

B.18.2 Functions Documentation

```

int wc_BufferKeyDecrypt(
    struct EncryptedInfo * info,
    byte * der,
    word32 derSz,
    const byte * password,
    int passwordSz,
    int hashType
)

```

This function decrypts an encrypted key buffer using the provided password. It supports various encryption algorithms including DES, 3DES, and AES. The encryption information is provided in the EncryptedInfo structure.

Parameters:

- **info** pointer to EncryptedInfo structure containing encryption algorithm and parameters
- **der** pointer to the encrypted key buffer
- **derSz** size of the encrypted key buffer
- **password** pointer to the password buffer
- **passwordSz** size of the password

- **hashType** hash algorithm to use for key derivation

See: `wc_BufferKeyEncrypt`

Return:

- Length of decrypted key on success
- Negative value on error

Example

```

EncryptedInfo info;
byte encryptedKey[]; // encrypted key data
byte password[] = "mypassword";

int ret = wc_BufferKeyDecrypt(&info, encryptedKey,
                             sizeof(encryptedKey), password,
                             sizeof(password)-1, WC_SHA256);

if (ret < 0) {
    // decryption error
}

int wc_BufferKeyEncrypt(
    struct EncryptedInfo * info,
    byte * der,
    word32 derSz,
    const byte * password,
    int passwordSz,
    int hashType
)

```

This function encrypts a key buffer using the provided password. It supports various encryption algorithms including DES, 3DES, and AES. The encryption information is provided in the EncryptedInfo structure.

Parameters:

- **info** pointer to EncryptedInfo structure containing encryption algorithm and parameters
- **der** pointer to the key buffer to encrypt
- **derSz** size of the key buffer
- **password** pointer to the password buffer
- **passwordSz** size of the password
- **hashType** hash algorithm to use for key derivation

See: `wc_BufferKeyDecrypt`

Return:

- Length of encrypted key on success
- Negative value on error

Example

```
EncryptedInfo info;
byte key[]; // key data to encrypt
byte password[] = "mypassword";

info.algo = AES256CBCb;
int ret = wc_BufferKeyEncrypt(&info, key, sizeof(key), password,
                             sizeof(password)-1, WC_SHA256);
if (ret < 0) {
    // encryption error
}
```

B.19 Algorithms - Curve25519

B.18.2.2 function wc_BufferKeyEncrypt

B.19.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_curve25519_make_key (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, curve25519_key * key)This function generates a Curve25519 key using the given random number generator, rng, of the size given (keysize), and stores it in the given curve25519_key structure. It should be called after the key structure has been initialized through wc_curve25519_init().
int	wc_curve25519_shared_secret (curve25519_key * private_key, curve25519_key * public_key, byte * out, word32 * outlen)This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the length of the secret key to outlen. Only supports big endian.
int	wc_curve25519_shared_secret_ex (curve25519_key * private_key, curve25519_key * public_key, byte * out, word32 * outlen, int endian)This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the length of the secret key to outlen. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve25519_init (curve25519_key * key)This function initializes a Curve25519 key. It should be called before generating a key for the structure.
void	wc_curve25519_free (curve25519_key * key)This function frees a Curve25519 object.

	Name
int	wc_curve25519_import_private (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, curve25519_key * key)This function imports a curve25519 private key only. (Big endian).
int	wc_curve25519_import_private_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, curve25519_key * key, int endian)curve25519 private key import only. (Big or Little endian).
int	wc_curve25519_import_private_raw (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, curve25519_key * key)This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve25519_key structure. Big endian only.
int	wc_curve25519_import_private_raw_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, curve25519_key * key, int endian)This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve25519_key structure. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve25519_export_private_raw (curve25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports a private key from a curve25519_key structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets outLen to be the size of the exported key. Big Endian only.
int	wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex (curve25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int endian)This function exports a private key from a curve25519_key structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets outLen to be the size of the exported key. Can specify whether it's big or little endian.
int	wc_curve25519_import_public (const byte * in, word32 inLen, curve25519_key * key)This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve25519_key structure.
int	wc_curve25519_import_public_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, curve25519_key * key, int endian)This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve25519_key structure.
int	wc_curve25519_check_public (const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, int endian)This function checks that a public key buffer holds a valid Curve25519 key value given the endian ordering.
int	wc_curve25519_export_public (curve25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.

	Name
int	wc_curve25519_export_public_ex (curve25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int endian)This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve25519_export_key_raw (curve25519_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz)Export Curve25519 key pair. Big endian only.
int	wc_curve25519_export_key_raw_ex (curve25519_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz, int endian)Export curve25519 key pair. Big or little endian.
int	wc_curve25519_size (curve25519_key * key)This function returns the key size of the given key structure.
int	wc_curve25519_make_pub (int public_size, byte * pub, int private_size, const byte * priv)This function generates a Curve25519 public key from a given private key. This is a lower-level function that operates directly on byte buffers rather than curve25519_key structures.
int	wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind (int public_size, byte * pub, int private_size, const byte * priv, WC_RNG * rng)This function generates a Curve25519 public key from a given private key with blinding to resist side-channel attacks. This adds randomization to the scalar multiplication operation.
int	wc_curve25519_generic (int public_size, byte * pub, int private_size, const byte * priv, int basepoint_size, const byte * basepoint)This function performs a generic Curve25519 scalar multiplication with a custom basepoint. This allows computing scalar * basepoint for any basepoint, not just the standard generator.
int	wc_curve25519_generic_blind (int public_size, byte * pub, int private_size, const byte * priv, int basepoint_size, const byte * basepoint, WC_RNG * rng)This function performs a generic Curve25519 scalar multiplication with a custom basepoint and blinding to resist side-channel attacks.
int	wc_curve25519_make_priv (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, byte * priv)This function generates a Curve25519 private key using the given random number generator. This is a lower-level function that generates only the private key bytes.

	Name
int	wc_curve25519_init_ex (curve25519_key * key, void * heap, int devId) This function initializes a Curve25519 key with extended parameters, allowing specification of custom heap and device ID for hardware acceleration.
int	wc_curve25519_set_rng (curve25519_key * key, WC_RNG * rng) This function sets the RNG to be used with a Curve25519 key. This is useful for operations that require randomness such as blinded scalar multiplication.
curve25519_key *	wc_curve25519_new (void * heap, int devId, int * result_code) This function allocates and initializes a new Curve25519 key structure with extended parameters. The caller is responsible for freeing the key with wc_curve25519_delete. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.
int	wc_curve25519_delete (curve25519_key * key, curve25519_key ** key_p) This function frees a Curve25519 key structure that was allocated with wc_curve25519_new and sets the pointer to NULL. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

B.19.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_curve25519_make_key(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    curve25519_key * key
)
```

This function generates a Curve25519 key using the given random number generator, rng, of the size given (keysize), and stores it in the given curve25519_key structure. It should be called after the key structure has been initialized through wc_curve25519_init().

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to the RNG object used to generate the ecc key.
- **keysize** Size of the key to generate. Must be 32 bytes for curve25519.
- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in which to store the generated key.

See: [wc_curve25519_init](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully generating the key and storing it in the given curve25519_key structure.

- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returned if the input keysize does not correspond to the keysize for a curve25519 key (32 bytes).
- **RNG_FAILURE_E** Returned if the rng internal status is not DRBG_OK or if there is in generating the next random block with rng.
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key); // initialize key
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize random number generator

ret = wc_curve25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making Curve25519 key
}

int wc_curve25519_shared_secret(
    curve25519_key * private_key,
    curve25519_key * public_key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)
```

This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the length of the secret key to outlen. Only supports big endian.

Parameters:

- **private_key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure initialized with the user's private key.
- **public_key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure containing the received public key.
- **out** Pointer to a buffer in which to store the 32 byte computed secret key.
- **outlen** Pointer in which to store the length written to the output buffer.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve25519_shared_secret_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully computing a shared secret key.
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL.
- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returned if the first bit of the public key is set, to avoid implementation fingerprinting.

Example

```

int ret;

byte sharedKey[32];
word32 keySz;
curve25519_key privKey, pubKey;
// initialize both keys

ret = wc_curve25519_shared_secret(&privKey, &pubKey, sharedKey, &keySz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating shared key
}

int wc_curve25519_shared_secret_ex(
    curve25519_key * private_key,
    curve25519_key * public_key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    int endian
)

```

This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the length of the secret key to outlen. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **private_key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure initialized with the user's private key.
- **public_key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure containing the received public key.
- **out** Pointer to a buffer in which to store the 32 byte computed secret key.
- **outlen** Pointer in which to store the length written to the output buffer.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve25519_shared_secret](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully computing a shared secret key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the first bit of the public key is set, to avoid implementation fingerprinting.

Example


```
int ret;

byte sharedKey[32];
word32 keySz;

curve25519_key privKey, pubKey;
// initialize both keys

ret = wc_curve25519_shared_secret_ex(&privKey, &pubKey, sharedKey, &keySz,
    EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating shared key
}

int wc_curve25519_init(
    curve25519_key * key
)
```

This function initializes a Curve25519 key. It should be called before generating a key for the structure.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure to initialize.

See: [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully initializing the curve25519_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when key is NULL.

Example

```
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key); // initialize key
// make key and proceed to encryption
```

```
void wc_curve25519_free(
    curve25519_key * key
)
```

This function frees a Curve25519 object.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the key object to free.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_make_key`

Example

```
curve25519_key privKey;  
// initialize key, use it to generate shared secret key  
wc_curve25519_free(&privKey);
```

```
int wc_curve25519_import_private(  
    const byte * priv,  
    word32 privSz,  
    curve25519_key * key  
)
```

This function imports a curve25519 private key only. (Big endian).

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported key.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_import_private_ex`
- `wc_curve25519_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing private key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or priv is null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if privSz is not equal to CURVE25519_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;  
  
byte priv[] = { Contents of private key };  
curve25519_key key;  
wc_curve25519_init(&key);  
  
ret = wc_curve25519_import_private(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // error importing keys  
}
```

```
int wc_curve25519_import_private_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    curve25519_key * key,
    int endian
)
```

curve25519 private key import only. (Big or Little endian).

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported key.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_import_private](#)
- [wc_curve25519_size](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing private key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or priv is null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if privSz is not equal to CURVE25519_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[] = { // Contents of private key };
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);

ret = wc_curve25519_import_private_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), &key,
    EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}

int wc_curve25519_import_private_raw(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    curve25519_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve25519_key structure. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **pub** Pointer to a buffer containing the public key to import.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported keys.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_curve25519_export_private_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on importing into the curve25519_key structure
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if any of the input parameters are null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the input key's key size does not match the public or private key sizes.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[32];
byte pub[32];
// initialize with public and private keys
curve25519_key key;

wc_curve25519_init(&key);
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve25519_import_private_raw(&priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
                                     sizeof(pub), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}

int wc_curve25519_import_private_raw_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    curve25519_key * key,
    int endian
)
```

This function imports a public-private key pair into a `curve25519_key` structure. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **pub** Pointer to a buffer containing the public key to import.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported keys.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_make_key`
- `wc_curve25519_import_public`
- `wc_curve25519_export_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_import_private_raw`

Return:

- 0 Returned on importing into the `curve25519_key` structure
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if any of the input parameters are null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if or the input key's key size does not match the public or private key sizes

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[32];
byte pub[32];
// initialize with public and private keys
curve25519_key key;

wc_curve25519_init(&key);
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve25519_import_private_raw_ex(&priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
    sizeof(pub), &key, EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}

int wc_curve25519_export_private_raw(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports a private key from a `curve25519_key` structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets `outLen` to be the size of the exported key. Big Endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the structure from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the exported key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_make_key`
- `wc_curve25519_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the private key from the `curve25519_key` structure.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if `*outLen` is less than `wc_curve25519_size()`.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[32];
word32 privSz;

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve25519_export_private_raw(&key, priv, &privSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

int wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int endian
)
```

This function exports a private key from a `curve25519_key` structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets `outLen` to be the size of the exported key. Can specify whether it's big or little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the structure from which to export the key.

- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the exported key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_make_key`
- `wc_curve25519_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_export_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the private key from the `curve25519_key` structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if `*outLen` is less than `wc_curve25519_size()`.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[32];
word32 privSz;
curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key
ret = wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex(&key, priv, &privSz,
    EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

int wc_curve25519_import_public(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    curve25519_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the `curve25519_key` structure.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to import.
- **inLen** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the `curve25519_key` structure in which to store the key.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_export_public`
- `wc_curve25519_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_import_public_ex`
- `wc_curve25519_check_public`
- `wc_curve25519_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the public key into the `curve25519_key` structure.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if the `inLen` parameter does not match the key size of the key structure.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[32];
// initialize pub with public key

curve25519_key key;
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve25519_import_public(pub, sizeof(pub), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

int wc_curve25519_import_public_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    curve25519_key * key,
    int endian
)
```

This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the `curve25519_key` structure.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to import.
- **inLen** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the `curve25519_key` structure in which to store the key.
- **endian** `EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN` or `EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN` to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_export_public`

- `wc_curve25519_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_import_public`
- `wc_curve25519_check_public`
- `wc_curve25519_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the public key into the `curve25519_key` structure.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if the `inLen` parameter does not match the key size of the key structure.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[32];
// initialize pub with public key
curve25519_key key;
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve25519_import_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), &key,
                                     EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

int wc_curve25519_check_public(
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    int endian
)
```

This function checks that a public key buffer holds a valid Curve25519 key value given the endian ordering.

Parameters:

- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to check.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to check.
- **endian** `EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN` or `EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN` to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_import_public`
- `wc_curve25519_import_public_ex`
- `wc_curve25519_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned when the public key value is valid.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the public key value is not valid.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[] = { Contents of public key };

ret = wc_curve25519_check_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

```
int wc_curve25519_export_public(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_export_private_raw](#)
- [wc_curve25519_import_public](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the public key from the curve25519_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if outLen is less than CURVE25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[32];
```

```

int pubSz;

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key
ret = wc_curve25519_export_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

int wc_curve25519_export_public_ex(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int endian
)

```

This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_export_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_import_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the public key from the curve25519_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if outLen is less than CURVE25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```

int ret;

byte pub[32];
int pubSz;

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve25519_export_public_ex(&key, pub, &pubSz, EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);

```

```

if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

```

```

int wc_curve25519_export_key_raw(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz
)

```

Export Curve25519 key pair. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** On in, is the size of the priv buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the priv buffer.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** On in, is the size of the pub buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the pub buffer.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_export_key_raw_ex](#)
- [wc_curve25519_export_private_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the key pair from the curve25519_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if privSz is less than CURVE25519_KEY_SIZE or pubSz is less than CURVE25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```

int ret;

byte pub[32];
byte priv[32];
int pubSz;
int privSz;

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve25519_export_key_raw(&key, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {

```

```

    // error exporting key
}

int wc_curve25519_export_key_raw_ex(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz,
    int endian
)

```

Export curve25519 key pair. Big or little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** On in, is the size of the priv buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the priv buffer.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** On in, is the size of the pub buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the pub buffer.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_export_key_raw](#)
- [wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex](#)
- [wc_curve25519_export_public_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the key pair from the curve25519_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if privSz is less than CURVE25519_KEY_SIZE or pubSz is less than CURVE25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```

int ret;

byte pub[32];
byte priv[32];
int pubSz;
int privSz;

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key

```

```
ret = wc_curve25519_export_key_raw_ex(&key, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz,
    EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

```
int wc_curve25519_size(
    curve25519_key * key
)
```

This function returns the key size of the given key structure.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in for which to determine the key size.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_make_key`

Return:

- Success Given a valid, initialized curve25519_key structure, returns the size of the key.
- 0 Returned if key is NULL

Example

```
int keySz;

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key

keySz = wc_curve25519_size(&key);
```

```
int wc_curve25519_make_pub(
    int public_size,
    byte * pub,
    int private_size,
    const byte * priv
)
```

This function generates a Curve25519 public key from a given private key. This is a lower-level function that operates directly on byte buffers rather than curve25519_key structures.

Parameters:

- **public_size** Size of the public key buffer (must be 32)

- **pub** Pointer to buffer to store the public key
- **private_size** Size of the private key (must be 32)
- **priv** Pointer to buffer containing the private key

See:

- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully generating the public key
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E If the key sizes are invalid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If any input parameters are NULL

Example

```
byte priv[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte pub[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];

// initialize priv with private key
int ret = wc_curve25519_make_pub(sizeof(pub), pub, sizeof(priv),
                                priv);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating public key
}

int wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind(
    int public_size,
    byte * pub,
    int private_size,
    const byte * priv,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function generates a Curve25519 public key from a given private key with blinding to resist side-channel attacks. This adds randomization to the scalar multiplication operation.

Parameters:

- **public_size** Size of the public key buffer (must be 32)
- **pub** Pointer to buffer to store the public key
- **private_size** Size of the private key (must be 32)
- **priv** Pointer to buffer containing the private key
- **rng** Pointer to initialized RNG for blinding

See:

- [wc_curve25519_make_pub](#)
- [wc_curve25519_generic_blind](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully generating the public key
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E If the key sizes are invalid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If any input parameters are NULL

Example

```

WC_RNG rng;
byte priv[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte pub[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];

wc_InitRng(&rng);
// initialize priv with private key
int ret = wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind(sizeof(pub), pub,
                                     sizeof(priv), priv, &rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating public key
}

int wc_curve25519_generic(
    int public_size,
    byte * pub,
    int private_size,
    const byte * priv,
    int basepoint_size,
    const byte * basepoint
)

```

This function performs a generic Curve25519 scalar multiplication with a custom basepoint. This allows computing scalar * basepoint for any basepoint, not just the standard generator.

Parameters:

- **public_size** Size of the output buffer (must be 32)
- **pub** Pointer to buffer to store the result
- **private_size** Size of the scalar (must be 32)
- **priv** Pointer to buffer containing the scalar
- **basepoint_size** Size of the basepoint (must be 32)
- **basepoint** Pointer to buffer containing the basepoint

See:

- [wc_curve25519_shared_secret](#)
- [wc_curve25519_generic_blind](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully computing the result

- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` If the sizes are invalid
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` If any input parameters are NULL

Example

```
byte scalar[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte basepoint[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte result[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];

// initialize scalar and basepoint
int ret = wc_curve25519_generic(sizeof(result), result,
                                sizeof(scalar), scalar,
                                sizeof(basepoint), basepoint);

if (ret != 0) {
    // error computing result
}

int wc_curve25519_generic_blind(
    int public_size,
    byte * pub,
    int private_size,
    const byte * priv,
    int basepoint_size,
    const byte * basepoint,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function performs a generic Curve25519 scalar multiplication with a custom basepoint and blinding to resist side-channel attacks.

Parameters:

- **public_size** Size of the output buffer (must be 32)
- **pub** Pointer to buffer to store the result
- **private_size** Size of the scalar (must be 32)
- **priv** Pointer to buffer containing the scalar
- **basepoint_size** Size of the basepoint (must be 32)
- **basepoint** Pointer to buffer containing the basepoint
- **rng** Pointer to initialized RNG for blinding

See:

- `wc_curve25519_generic`
- `wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind`

Return:

- 0 On successfully computing the result
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` If the sizes are invalid
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` If any input parameters are NULL

Example

```

WC_RNG rng;
byte scalar[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte basepoint[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte result[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];

wc_InitRng(&rng);
// initialize scalar and basepoint
int ret = wc_curve25519_generic_blind(sizeof(result), result,
                                      sizeof(scalar), scalar,
                                      sizeof(basepoint), basepoint,
                                      &rng);

int wc_curve25519_make_priv(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    byte * priv
)

```

This function generates a Curve25519 private key using the given random number generator. This is a lower-level function that generates only the private key bytes.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to initialized RNG
- **keysizes** Size of the key to generate (must be 32)
- **priv** Pointer to buffer to store the private key

See:

- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_pub](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully generating the private key
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E If keysizes is invalid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If any input parameters are NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E If random number generation fails

Example

```

WC_RNG rng;
byte priv[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];

wc_InitRng(&rng);
int ret = wc_curve25519_make_priv(&rng, sizeof(priv), priv);
if (ret != 0) {

```

```

    // error generating private key
}

```

```

int wc_curve25519_init_ex(
    curve25519_key * key,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)

```

This function initializes a Curve25519 key with extended parameters, allowing specification of custom heap and device ID for hardware acceleration.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure to initialize
- **heap** Pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software only)

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_free](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully initializing the key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If key is NULL

Example

```

curve25519_key key;
void* heap = NULL;
int devId = INVALID_DEVID;

int ret = wc_curve25519_init_ex(&key, heap, devId);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error initializing key
}

int wc_curve25519_set_rng(
    curve25519_key * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

This function sets the RNG to be used with a Curve25519 key. This is useful for operations that require randomness such as blinded scalar multiplication.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure
- **rng** Pointer to initialized RNG

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting the RNG
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If key or rng is NULL

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
curve25519_key key;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
int ret = wc_curve25519_set_rng(&key, &rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error setting RNG
}
```

```
curve25519_key * wc_curve25519_new(
    void * heap,
    int devId,
    int * result_code
)
```

This function allocates and initializes a new Curve25519 key structure with extended parameters. The caller is responsible for freeing the key with `wc_curve25519_delete`. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **heap** Pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software only)
- **result_code** Pointer to store result code (0 on success)

See:

- [wc_curve25519_delete](#)
- [wc_curve25519_init_ex](#)

Return:

- Pointer to newly allocated curve25519_key on success
- NULL on failure

Note: This API is only available when WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is not defined. WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is automatically defined when WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC is defined.

Example

```
int ret;
curve25519_key* key;

key = wc_curve25519_new(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, &ret);
if (key == NULL || ret != 0) {
    // error allocating key
}
// use key
wc_curve25519_delete(key, &key);
```

```
int wc_curve25519_delete(
    curve25519_key * key,
    curve25519_key ** key_p
)
```

This function frees a Curve25519 key structure that was allocated with wc_curve25519_new and sets the pointer to NULL. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure to free
- **key_p** Pointer to the key pointer (will be set to NULL)

See:

- [wc_curve25519_new](#)
- [wc_curve25519_free](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully freeing the key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If key or key_p is NULL

Note: This API is only available when WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is not defined. WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is automatically defined when WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC is defined.

Example

```
int ret;
curve25519_key* key;

key = wc_curve25519_new(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, &ret);
```

```
// use key
ret = wc_curve25519_delete(key, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error freeing key
}
// key is now NULL
```

B.20 Algorithms - Curve448

B.19.2.28 function wc_curve25519_delete

B.20.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Curve448PrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, curve448_key * key, word32 inSz)Decodes Curve448 private key from DER format.
int	wc_Curve448PublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, curve448_key * key, word32 inSz)Decodes Curve448 public key from DER format.
int	wc_Curve448PrivateKeyToDer (curve448_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes Curve448 private key to DER format.
int	wc_Curve448PublicKeyToDer (curve448_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes Curve448 public key to DER format.
int	wc_curve448_make_key (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, curve448_key * key)This function generates a Curve448 key using the given random number generator, rng, of the size given (keysize), and stores it in the given curve448_key structure. It should be called after the key structure has been initialized through wc_curve448_init().
int	wc_curve448_shared_secret (curve448_key * private_key, curve448_key * public_key, byte * out, word32 * outlen)This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the variable of the secret key to outlen. Only supports big endian.

	Name
int	wc_curve448_shared_secret_ex (curve448_key * private_key, curve448_key * public_key, byte * out, word32 * outlen, int endian) This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the variable of the secret key to outlen. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve448_init (curve448_key * key) This function initializes a Curve448 key. It should be called before generating a key for the structure.
void	wc_curve448_free (curve448_key * key) This function frees a Curve448 object.
int	wc_curve448_import_private (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, curve448_key * key) This function imports a curve448 private key only. (Big endian).
int	wc_curve448_import_private_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, curve448_key * key, int endian) curve448 private key import only. (Big or Little endian).
int	wc_curve448_import_private_raw (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, curve448_key * key) This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve448_key structure. Big endian only.
int	wc_curve448_import_private_raw_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, curve448_key * key, int endian) This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve448_key structure. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve448_export_private_raw (curve448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen) This function exports a private key from a curve448_key structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets outLen to be the size of the exported key. Big Endian only.
int	wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex (curve448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int endian) This function exports a private key from a curve448_key structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets outLen to be the size of the exported key. Can specify whether it's big or little endian.
int	wc_curve448_import_public (const byte * in, word32 inLen, curve448_key * key) This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve448_key structure.

	Name
int	wc_curve448_import_public_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, curve448_key * key, int endian)This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve448_key structure.
int	wc_curve448_check_public (const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, int endian)This function checks that a public key buffer holds a valid Curve448 key value given the endian ordering.
int	wc_curve448_export_public (curve448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.
int	wc_curve448_export_public_ex (curve448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int endian)This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve448_export_key_raw (curve448_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz)This function exports a key pair from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.
int	wc_curve448_export_key_raw_ex (curve448_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz, int endian)Export curve448 key pair. Big or little endian.
int	wc_curve448_size (curve448_key * key)This function returns the key size of the given key structure.
int	wc_curve448_make_pub (int public_size, byte * pub, int private_size, const byte * priv)This function generates a Curve448 public key from a given private key. It computes the public key by performing scalar multiplication of the base point with the private key.

B.20.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_Curve448PrivateKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    curve448_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Decodes Curve448 private key from DER format.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded Curve448 private key buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **key** Curve448 key structure to store key
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_Curve448PrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
curve448_key key;
word32 idx = 0;
int ret = wc_Curve448PrivateKeyDecode(derBuf, &idx, &key,
                                     derSz);
```

```
int wc_Curve448PublicKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    curve448_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Decodes Curve448 public key from DER format.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded Curve448 public key buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **key** Curve448 key structure to store key
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_Curve448PublicKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
curve448_key key;
word32 idx = 0;
int ret = wc_Curve448PublicKeyDecode(derBuf, &idx, &key,
                                     derSz);
```

```
int wc_Curve448PrivateKeyToDer(  
    curve448_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Encodes Curve448 private key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** Curve448 key structure with private key
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded private key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_Curve448PrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
curve448_key key;  
byte der[1024];  
int derSz = wc_Curve448PrivateKeyToDer(&key, der,  
                                         sizeof(der));
```

```
int wc_Curve448PublicKeyToDer(  
    curve448_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Encodes Curve448 public key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** Curve448 key structure with public key
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded public key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_Curve448PublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```

curve448_key key;
byte der[1024];
int derSz = wc_Curve448PublicKeyToDer(&key, der,
                                     sizeof(der));

```

```

int wc_curve448_make_key(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    curve448_key * key
)

```

This function generates a Curve448 key using the given random number generator, `rng`, of the size given (`keysize`), and stores it in the given `curve448_key` structure. It should be called after the key structure has been initialized through `wc_curve448_init()`.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to the RNG object used to generate the ecc key.
- **keysize** Size of the key to generate. Must be 56 bytes for curve448.
- **key** Pointer to the `curve448_key` structure in which to store the generated key.

See: `wc_curve448_init`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully generating the key and storing it in the given `curve448_key` structure.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if the input `keysize` does not correspond to the `keysize` for a curve448 key (56 bytes).
- `RNG_FAILURE_E` Returned if the `rng` internal status is not `DRBG_OK` or if there is in generating the next random block with `rng`.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL.

Example

```

int ret;

curve448_key key;
wc_curve448_init(&key); // initialize key
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize random number generator

ret = wc_curve448_make_key(&rng, 56, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making Curve448 key
}

int wc_curve448_shared_secret(
    curve448_key * private_key,

```

```

    curve448_key * public_key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)

```

This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the variable of the secret key to outlen. Only supports big endian.

Parameters:

- **private_key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure initialized with the user's private key.
- **public_key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure containing the received public key.
- **out** Pointer to a buffer in which to store the 56 byte computed secret key.
- **outlen** Pointer in which to store the length written to the output buffer.

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve448_shared_secret_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully computing a shared secret key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL

Example

```

int ret;

byte sharedKey[56];
word32 keySz;
curve448_key privKey, pubKey;
// initialize both keys

ret = wc_curve448_shared_secret(&privKey, &pubKey, sharedKey, &keySz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating shared key
}

int wc_curve448_shared_secret_ex(
    curve448_key * private_key,
    curve448_key * public_key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    int endian
)

```

This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the variable of the secret key to outlen. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **private_key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure initialized with the user's private key.
- **public_key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure containing the received public key.
- **out** Pointer to a buffer in which to store the 56 byte computed secret key.
- **outlen** Pointer in which to store the length written to the output buffer.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve448_shared_secret](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully computing a shared secret key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte sharedKey[56];
word32 keySz;

curve448_key privKey, pubKey;
// initialize both keys

ret = wc_curve448_shared_secret_ex(&privKey, &pubKey, sharedKey, &keySz,
    EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating shared key
}

int wc_curve448_init(
    curve448_key * key
)
```

This function initializes a Curve448 key. It should be called before generating a key for the structure.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure to initialize.

See: [wc_curve448_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully initializing the curve448_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when key is NULL.

Example

```
curve448_key key;  
wc_curve448_init(&key); // initialize key  
// make key and proceed to encryption
```

```
void wc_curve448_free(  
    curve448_key * key  
)
```

This function frees a Curve448 object.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the key object to free.

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_make_key](#)

Example

```
curve448_key privKey;  
// initialize key, use it to generate shared secret key  
wc_curve448_free(&privKey);
```

```
int wc_curve448_import_private(  
    const byte * priv,  
    word32 privSz,  
    curve448_key * key  
)
```

This function imports a curve448 private key only. (Big endian).

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported key.

See:

- `wc_curve448_import_private_ex`
- `wc_curve448_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing private key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or priv is null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if privSz is not equal to CURVE448_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[] = { Contents of private key };
curve448_key key;
wc_curve448_init(&key);

ret = wc_curve448_import_private(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

```
int wc_curve448_import_private_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    curve448_key * key,
    int endian
)
```

curve448 private key import only. (Big or Little endian).

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported key.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve448_import_private`
- `wc_curve448_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing private key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or priv is null.

- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returns if privSz is not equal to CURVE448_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[] = { // Contents of private key };
curve448_key key;
wc_curve448_init(&key);

ret = wc_curve448_import_private_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), &key,
    EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

int wc_curve448_import_private_raw(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    curve448_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve448_key structure. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **pub** Pointer to a buffer containing the public key to import.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported keys

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_public](#)
- [wc_curve448_export_private_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on importing into the curve448_key structure.
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returns if any of the input parameters are null.
- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returned if the input key's key size does not match the public or private key sizes.

Example


```

int ret;

byte priv[56];
byte pub[56];
// initialize with public and private keys
curve448_key key;

wc_curve448_init(&key);
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve448_import_private_raw(&priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
                                   &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}

int wc_curve448_import_private_raw_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    curve448_key * key,
    int endian
)

```

This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve448_key structure. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **pub** Pointer to a buffer containing the public key to import.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported keys.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_public](#)
- [wc_curve448_export_private_raw](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_private_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on importing into the curve448_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if any of the input parameters are null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the input key's key size does not match the public or private key sizes.

Example

```

int ret;

byte priv[56];
byte pub[56];
// initialize with public and private keys
curve448_key key;

wc_curve448_init(&key);
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve448_import_private_raw_ex(&priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
                                       sizeof(pub), &key, EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}

int wc_curve448_export_private_raw(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function exports a private key from a `curve448_key` structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets `outLen` to be the size of the exported key. Big Endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the structure from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the exported key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_make_key`
- `wc_curve448_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the private key from the `curve448_key` structure.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if `wc_curve448_size()` is not equal to key.

Example

```

int ret;
byte priv[56];
int privSz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve448_export_private_raw(&key, priv, &privSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

int wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int endian
)

```

This function exports a private key from a `curve448_key` structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets `outLen` to be the size of the exported key. Can specify whether it's big or little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the structure from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the exported key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_make_key`
- `wc_curve448_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the private key from the `curve448_key` structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if `wc_curve448_size()` is not equal to key.

Example

```

int ret;

byte priv[56];
int privSz;

```

```

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key
ret = wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex(&key, priv, &privSz,
    EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

int wc_curve448_import_public(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    curve448_key * key
)

```

This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve448_key structure.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to import.
- **inLen** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in which to store the key.

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_export_public](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_private_raw](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_curve448_check_public](#)
- [wc_curve448_size](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the public key into the curve448_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the inLen parameter does not match the key size of the key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```

int ret;

byte pub[56];
// initialize pub with public key

curve448_key key;
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve448_import_public(pub, sizeof(pub), &key);
if (ret != 0) {

```

```

    // error importing key
}

int wc_curve448_import_public_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    curve448_key * key,
    int endian
)

```

This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve448_key structure.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to import.
- **inLen** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in which to store the key.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_export_public](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_private_raw](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_public](#)
- [wc_curve448_check_public](#)
- [wc_curve448_size](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the public key into the curve448_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the inLen parameter does not match the key size of the key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```

int ret;

byte pub[56];
// initialize pub with public key
curve448_key key;
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve448_import_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), &key,
    EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

```

```
int wc_curve448_check_public(
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    int endian
)
```

This function checks that a public key buffer holds a valid Curve448 key value given the endian ordering.

Parameters:

- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to check.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to check.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_public](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_curve448_size](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned when the public key value is valid.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the public key value is not valid.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[] = { Contents of public key };

ret = wc_curve448_check_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

```
int wc_curve448_export_public(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_import_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the public key from the curve448_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if outLen is less than CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[56];
int pubSz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve448_export_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

int wc_curve448_export_public_ex(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int endian
)
```

This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_import_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the public key from the `curve448_key` structure.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if `outLen` is less than `CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE`.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[56];
int pubSz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve448_export_public_ex(&key, pub, &pubSz, EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

int wc_curve448_export_key_raw(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz
)
```

This function exports a key pair from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the `curve448_key` structure in from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** On in, is the size of the `priv` buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the `priv` buffer.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** On in, is the size of the `pub` buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the `pub` buffer.

See:

- `wc_curve448_export_key_raw_ex`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the key pair from the `curve448_key` structure.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if `privSz` is less than `CURVE448_KEY_SIZE` or `pubSz` is less than `CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE`.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[56];
byte priv[56];
int pubSz;
int privSz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve448_export_key_raw(&key, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

int wc_curve448_export_key_raw_ex(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz,
    int endian
)
```

Export curve448 key pair. Big or little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the `curve448_key` structure in from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** On in, is the size of the `priv` buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the `priv` buffer.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** On in, is the size of the `pub` buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the `pub` buffer.
- **endian** `EC448_BIG_ENDIAN` or `EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN` to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve448_export_key_raw`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex`
- `wc_curve448_export_public_ex`

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if `privSz` is less than `CURVE448_KEY_SIZE` or `pubSz` is less than `CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE`.

This function exports a key pair from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big or little endian.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[56];
byte priv[56];
int pubSz;
int privSz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve448_export_key_raw_ex(&key, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz,
    EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

int wc_curve448_size(
    curve448_key * key
)
```

This function returns the key size of the given key structure.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the `curve448_key` structure in for which to determine the key size.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_make_key`

Return:

- Success Given a valid, initialized `curve448_key` structure, returns the size of the key.

- 0 Returned if key is NULL.

Example

```
int keySz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key

keySz = wc_curve448_size(&key);
```

```
int wc_curve448_make_pub(
    int public_size,
    byte * pub,
    int private_size,
    const byte * priv
)
```

This function generates a Curve448 public key from a given private key. It computes the public key by performing scalar multiplication of the base point with the private key.

Parameters:

- **public_size** size of the public key buffer (must be 56 bytes)
- **pub** pointer to buffer to store the generated public key
- **private_size** size of the private key (must be 56 bytes)
- **priv** pointer to the private key buffer

See:

- [wc_curve448_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_private](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E If public_size is not CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE or if private_size is not CURVE448_KEY_SIZE.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If pub or priv is NULL.

Example

```
byte priv[CURVE448_KEY_SIZE] = { }; // private key
byte pub[CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE];

int ret = wc_curve448_make_pub(CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE, pub,
                               CURVE448_KEY_SIZE, priv);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating public key
}
```

B.21 Algorithms - DSA

B.20.2.24 function wc_curve448_make_pub

B.21.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_DsaParamsDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, DsaKey * key, word32 inSz)Decodes DSA parameters from DER format.
int	wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer (DsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes DSA parameters to DER format.
int	wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer_ex (DsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 * outLen)Encodes DSA parameters to DER with size output.
int	wc_InitDsaKey (DsaKey * key)This function initializes a DsaKey object in order to use it for authentication via the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA).
void	wc_FreeDsaKey (DsaKey * key)This function frees a DsaKey object after it has been used.
int	wc_DsaSign (const byte * digest, byte * out, DsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng)This function signs the input digest and stores the result in the output buffer, out.
int	wc_DsaVerify (const byte * digest, const byte * sig, DsaKey * key, int * answer)This function verifies the signature of a digest, given a private key. It stores whether the key properly verifies in the answer parameter, with 1 corresponding to a successful verification, and 0 corresponding to failed verification.
int	wc_DsaCheckPubKey (DsaKey * key)This function validates DSA domain parameters and the public key contained in the given DsaKey. It performs the following checks (a subset of the requirements in FIPS 186_4 and NIST SP 800_89): $p > 1$ and $q > 1$; q divides $(p - 1)$; $1 < g < p$; $1 < y < p$; $g^q \bmod p == 1$ (so the multiplicative order of g divides q); and $y^q \bmod p == 1$ (so the multiplicative order of y divides q). The verify routines (wc_DsaVerify, wc_DsaVerify_ex) call this internally before any signature math runs, but the function is also exposed so callers can validate keys at import or decode time.

	Name
int	wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, DsaKey * key, word32 inSz)This function decodes a DER formatted certificate buffer containing a DSA public key, and stores the key in the given DsaKey structure. It also sets the inOutIdx parameter according to the length of the input read.
int	wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, DsaKey * key, word32 inSz)This function decodes a DER formatted certificate buffer containing a DSA private key, and stores the key in the given DsaKey structure. It also sets the inOutIdx parameter according to the length of the input read.
int	wc_DsaKeyToDer (DsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Convert DsaKey key to DER format, write to output (outLen), return bytes written.
int	wc_MakeDsaKey (WC_RNG * rng, DsaKey * dsa)Create a DSA key.
int	wc_MakeDsaParameters (WC_RNG * rng, int modulus_size, DsaKey * dsa)FIPS 186_4 defines valid for modulus_size values as (1024, 160) (2048, 256) (3072, 256)
int	wc_InitDsaKey_h (DsaKey * key, void * h)Initializes DSA key with heap hint.
int	wc_DsaSign_ex (const byte * digest, word32 digestSz, byte * out, DsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng)Signs digest with extended parameters.
int	wc_DsaVerify_ex (const byte * digest, word32 digestSz, const byte * sig, DsaKey * key, int * answer)Verifies signature with extended parameters.
int	wc_SetDsaPublicKey (byte * output, DsaKey * key, int outLen, int with_header)Sets DSA public key in output buffer.
int	wc_DsaKeyToPublicDer (DsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Converts DSA key to public DER format.
int	wc_DsaImportParamsRaw (DsaKey * dsa, const char * p, const char * q, const char * g)Imports DSA parameters from raw format. The parameters p, q, and g must be provided as ASCII hexadecimal strings (without 0x prefix). These represent the DSA domain parameters: p is the prime modulus, q is the prime divisor (subgroup order), and g is the generator.

	Name
int	wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck (DsaKey * dsa, const char * p, const char * q, const char * g, int trusted, WC_RNG * rng) Imports DSA parameters from raw format with optional validation. The parameters p, q, and g must be provided as ASCII hexadecimal strings (without 0x prefix). The trusted parameter controls whether the prime p is validated: when trusted=1, prime checking is skipped (use when parameters come from a trusted source); when trusted=0, performs full primality testing on p (recommended for untrusted sources).
int	wc_DsaExportParamsRaw (DsaKey * dsa, byte * p, word32 * pSz, byte * q, word32 * qSz, byte * g, word32 * gSz) Exports DSA parameters to raw format.
int	wc_DsaExportKeyRaw (DsaKey * dsa, byte * x, word32 * xSz, byte * y, word32 * ySz) Exports DSA key to raw format.

B.21.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_DsaParamsDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    DsaKey * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Decodes DSA parameters from DER format.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded DSA parameters buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **key** DSA key structure to store parameters
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DsaKey key;
word32 idx = 0;
int ret = wc_DsaParamsDecode(derBuf, &idx, &key, derSz);
```

```
int wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer(  
    DsaKey * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Encodes DSA parameters to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** DSA key structure with parameters
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded parameters
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_DsaParamsDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DsaKey key;  
byte der[1024];  
int derSz = wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer(&key, der, sizeof(der));
```

```
int wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer_ex(  
    DsaKey * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 * outLen  
)
```

Encodes DSA parameters to DER with size output.

Parameters:

- **key** DSA key structure with parameters
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded parameters
- **outLen** Pointer to buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DsaKey key;
byte der[1024];
word32 derSz = sizeof(der);
int ret = wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer_ex(&key, der, &derSz);
```

```
int wc_InitDsaKey(
    DsaKey * key
)
```

This function initializes a DsaKey object in order to use it for authentication via the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA).

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DsaKey structure to initialize

See: [wc_FreeDsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if a NULL key is passed in.

Example

```
DsaKey key;
int ret;
ret = wc_InitDsaKey(&key); // initialize DSA key
```

```
void wc_FreeDsaKey(
    DsaKey * key
)
```

This function frees a DsaKey object after it has been used.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DsaKey structure to free

See: [wc_FreeDsaKey](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
DsaKey key;
// initialize key, use for authentication
...
wc_FreeDsaKey(&key); // free DSA key
```



```
int wc_DsaSign(
    const byte * digest,
    byte * out,
    DsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function signs the input digest and stores the result in the output buffer, out.

Parameters:

- **digest** pointer to the hash to sign
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the signature
- **key** pointer to the initialized DsaKey structure with which to generate the signature
- **rng** pointer to an initialized RNG to use with the signature generation

See: [wc_DsaVerify](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully signing the input digest
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.

Example

```
DsaKey key;
// initialize DSA key, load private Key
int ret;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
byte hash[] = { // initialize with hash digest };
byte signature[40]; // signature will be 40 bytes (320 bits)

ret = wc_DsaSign(hash, signature, &key, &rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating DSA signature
}
```

```
int wc_DsaVerify(
    const byte * digest,
    const byte * sig,
```

```

    DsaKey * key,
    int * answer
)

```

This function verifies the signature of a digest, given a private key. It stores whether the key properly verifies in the answer parameter, with 1 corresponding to a successful verification, and 0 corresponding to failed verification.

Parameters:

- **digest** pointer to the digest containing the subject of the signature
- **sig** pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify
- **key** pointer to the initialized DsaKey structure with which to verify the signature
- **answer** pointer to an integer which will store whether the verification was successful

See: [wc_DsaSign](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully processing the verify request. Note: this does not mean that the signature is verified, only that the function succeeded
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.

Example

```

DsaKey key;
// initialize DSA key, load public Key

int ret;
int verified;
byte hash[] = { // initialize with hash digest };
byte signature[] = { // initialize with signature to verify };
ret = wc_DsaVerify(hash, signature, &key, &verified);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error processing verify request
} else if (answer == 0) {
    // invalid signature
}

int wc_DsaCheckPubKey(
    DsaKey * key

```

)

This function validates DSA domain parameters and the public key contained in the given `DsaKey`. It performs the following checks (a subset of the requirements in FIPS 186-4 and NIST SP 800-89): $p > 1$ and $q > 1$; q divides $(p - 1)$; $1 < g < p$; $1 < y < p$; $g^q \bmod p == 1$ (so the multiplicative order of g divides q); and $y^q \bmod p == 1$ (so the multiplicative order of y divides q). The verify routines (`wc_DsaVerify`, `wc_DsaVerify_ex`) call this internally before any signature math runs, but the function is also exposed so callers can validate keys at import or decode time.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to a `DsaKey` structure populated with p , q , g , and y

See:

- `wc_DsaVerify`
- `wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode`
- `wc_DsaImportParamsRaw`
- `wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck`

Return:

- 0 Returned when the key and domain parameters pass validation.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned when key is NULL, or when the key fails any of the validation checks listed above.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned on memory allocation failure (small-stack builds only).
- `MP_INIT_E` Returned when `mp_int` initialization fails.
- Other negative MP error codes (e.g. `MP_EXPTMOD_E`) Returned on internal big-integer failures.

Note: this function does not run primality tests on p or q . Full FIPS 186-4 domain-parameter validation additionally requires that p and q be prime; callers that need that level of assurance should use `wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck()` (which validates p) and/or run `mp_prime_is_prime_ex()` on q at import time.

Example

```
DsaKey key;
int ret;
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
// ... import or decode the public key into &key ...
ret = wc_DsaCheckPubKey(&key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // domain parameters or public key are invalid; reject
}
wc_FreeDsaKey(&key);
```

```
int wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    DsaKey * key,
    word32 inSz
```

)

This function decodes a DER formatted certificate buffer containing a DSA public key, and stores the key in the given DsaKey structure. It also sets the inOutIdx parameter according to the length of the input read.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the DER formatted DSA public key
- **inOutIdx** pointer to an integer in which to store the final index of the certificate read
- **key** pointer to the DsaKey structure in which to store the public key
- **inSz** size of the input buffer

See:

- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)
- [wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the public key for the DsaKey object
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error in the encoding while reading the certificate buffer
- ASN_DH_KEY_E Returned if one of the DSA parameters is incorrectly formatted

Example

```
int ret, idx=0;

DsaKey key;
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
byte derBuff[] = { // DSA public key};
ret = wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode(derBuff, &idx, &key, inSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error reading public key
}
```

```
int wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    DsaKey * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function decodes a DER formatted certificate buffer containing a DSA private key, and stores the key in the given DsaKey structure. It also sets the inOutIdx parameter according to the length of the input read.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the DER formatted DSA private key

- **inOutIdx** pointer to an integer in which to store the final index of the certificate read
- **key** pointer to the DsaKey structure in which to store the private key
- **inSz** size of the input buffer

See:

- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)
- [wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the private key for the DsaKey object
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error in the encoding while reading the certificate buffer
- ASN_DH_KEY_E Returned if one of the DSA parameters is incorrectly formatted

Example

```
int ret, idx=0;

DsaKey key;
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
byte derBuff[] = { // DSA private key };
ret = wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode(derBuff, &idx, &key, inSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error reading private key
}

int wc_DsaKeyToDer(
    DsaKey * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)
```

Convert DsaKey key to DER format, write to output (outLen), return bytes written.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to DsaKey structure to convert.
- **output** Pointer to output buffer for converted key.
- **outLen** Length of output buffer.

See:

- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)
- [wc_FreeDsaKey](#)
- [wc_MakeDsaKey](#)

Return:

- outLen Success, number of bytes written
- BAD_FUNC_ARG key or output are null or key->type is not DSA_PRIVATE.
- MEMORY_E Error allocating memory.

Example

```
DsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
int derSz;
int bufferSize = // Sufficient buffer size;
byte der[bufferSize];

wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_MakeDsaKey(&rng, &key);
derSz = wc_DsaKeyToDer(&key, der, bufferSize);
```

```
int wc_MakeDsaKey(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    DsaKey * dsa
)
```

Create a DSA key.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to WC_RNG structure.
- **dsa** Pointer to DsaKey structure.

See:

- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)
- [wc_FreeDsaKey](#)
- [wc_DsaSign](#)

Return:

- MP_OKAY Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Either rng or dsa is null.
- MEMORY_E Couldn't allocate memory for buffer.
- MP_INIT_E Error initializing mp_int

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
DsaKey dsa;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_InitDsa(&dsa);
if(wc_MakeDsaKey(&rng, &dsa) != 0)
{
```

```

    // Error creating key
}

```

```

int wc_MakeDsaParameters(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int modulus_size,
    DsaKey * dsa
)

```

FIPS 186-4 defines valid for modulus_size values as (1024, 160) (2048, 256) (3072, 256)

Parameters:

- **rng** pointer to wolfCrypt rng.
- **modulus_size** 1024, 2048, or 3072 are valid values.
- **dsa** Pointer to a DsaKey structure.

See:

- [wc_MakeDsaKey](#)
- [wc_DsaKeyToDer](#)
- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG rng or dsa is null or modulus_size is invalid.
- MEMORY_E Error attempting to allocate memory.

Example

```

DsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
wc_InitRng(&rng);
if(wc_MakeDsaParameters(&rng, 1024, &genKey) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}

```

```

int wc_InitDsaKey_h(
    DsaKey * key,
    void * h
)

```

Initializes DSA key with heap hint.

Parameters:

- **key** DSA key structure
- **h** Heap hint for memory allocation

See: `wc_InitDsaKey`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
DsaKey key;  
int ret = wc_InitDsaKey_h(&key, NULL);
```

```
int wc_DsaSign_ex(  
    const byte * digest,  
    word32 digestSz,  
    byte * out,  
    DsaKey * key,  
    WC_RNG * rng  
)
```

Signs digest with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **digest** Digest to sign
- **digestSz** Digest size
- **out** Output signature buffer
- **key** DSA key
- **rng** Random number generator

See: `wc_DsaSign`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte digest[WC_SHA_DIGEST_SIZE];  
byte sig[40];  
WC_RNG rng;  
int ret = wc_DsaSign_ex(digest, sizeof(digest), sig, &key,  
                        &rng);
```



```
int wc_DsaVerify_ex(
    const byte * digest,
    word32 digestSz,
    const byte * sig,
    DsaKey * key,
    int * answer
)
```

Verifies signature with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **digest** Digest
- **digestSz** Digest size
- **sig** Signature buffer
- **key** DSA key
- **answer** Verification result

See: [wc_DsaVerify](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte digest[WC_SHA_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte sig[40];
int answer;
int ret = wc_DsaVerify_ex(digest, sizeof(digest), sig, &key,
                          &answer);
```

```
int wc_SetDsaPublicKey(
    byte * output,
    DsaKey * key,
    int outLen,
    int with_header
)
```

Sets DSA public key in output buffer.

Parameters:

- **output** Output buffer
- **key** DSA key
- **outLen** Output buffer length
- **with_header** Include header flag

See: [wc_DsaKeyToPublicDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte output[256];  
int ret = wc_SetDsaPublicKey(output, &key, sizeof(output), 1);
```

```
int wc_DsaKeyToPublicDer(  
    DsaKey * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Converts DSA key to public DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** DSA key
- **output** Output buffer
- **outLen** Output buffer length

See: [wc_SetDsaPublicKey](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
DsaKey key;  
WC_RNG rng;  
byte output[256];  
  
// Initialize key and RNG  
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);  
wc_InitRng(&rng);  
  
// Generate DSA key or import existing key  
wc_MakeDsaKey(&rng, &key);  
  
// Convert to public DER format  
int ret = wc_DsaKeyToPublicDer(&key, output, sizeof(output));  
if (ret > 0) {  
    // output contains DER encoded public key of size ret  
}
```



```

if (ret == 0) {
    // DSA parameters successfully imported
    // Can now use dsa for key generation or signing
}
wc_FreeDsaKey(&dsa);

```

```

int wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck(
    DsaKey * dsa,
    const char * p,
    const char * q,
    const char * g,
    int trusted,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

Imports DSA parameters from raw format with optional validation. The parameters p, q, and g must be provided as ASCII hexadecimal strings (without 0x prefix). The trusted parameter controls whether the prime p is validated: when trusted=1, prime checking is skipped (use when parameters come from a trusted source); when trusted=0, performs full primality testing on p (recommended for untrusted sources).

Parameters:

- **dsa** DSA key structure (must be initialized)
- **p** P parameter as ASCII hex string (prime modulus)
- **q** Q parameter as ASCII hex string (prime divisor/subgroup order)
- **g** G parameter as ASCII hex string (generator)
- **trusted** If 1, skip prime validation (trusted source); if 0, perform full primality test on p
- **rng** Random number generator (required when trusted=0 for primality testing)

See:

- [wc_DsaImportParamsRaw](#)
- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- DH_CHECK_PUB_E if p fails primality test (when trusted=0)
- negative on other failures

Example

```

DsaKey dsa;
WC_RNG rng;

// Initialize DSA key and RNG
wc_InitDsaKey(&dsa);
wc_InitRng(&rng);

```


Example

```
byte p[256], q[32], g[256];
word32 pSz = sizeof(p), qSz = sizeof(q), gSz = sizeof(g);
int ret = wc_DsaExportParamsRaw(&dsa, p, &pSz, q, &qSz, g,
                                &gSz);
```

```
int wc_DsaExportKeyRaw(
    DsaKey * dsa,
    byte * x,
    word32 * xSz,
    byte * y,
    word32 * ySz
)
```

Exports DSA key to raw format.

Parameters:

- **dsa** DSA key structure
- **x** Private key buffer
- **xSz** Private key size (in/out)
- **y** Public key buffer
- **ySz** Public key size (in/out)

See: [wc_DsaImportParamsRaw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte x[32], y[256];
word32 xSz = sizeof(x), ySz = sizeof(y);
int ret = wc_DsaExportKeyRaw(&dsa, x, &xSz, y, &ySz);
```

B.22 Algorithms - Diffie-Hellman

B.21.2.22 function wc_DsaExportKeyRaw

B.22.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitDhKey (DhKey * key) This function initializes a Diffie-Hellman key for use in negotiating a secure secret key with the Diffie-Hellman exchange protocol.
int	wc_FreeDhKey (DhKey * key) This function frees a Diffie-Hellman key after it has been used to negotiate a secure secret key with the Diffie-Hellman exchange protocol.
int	wc_DhGenerateKeyPair (DhKey * key, WC_RNG * rng, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz) This function generates a public/private key pair based on the Diffie-Hellman public parameters, storing the private key in priv and the public key in pub. It takes an initialized Diffie-Hellman key and an initialized rng structure.
int	wc_DhAgree (DhKey * key, byte * agree, word32 * agreeSz, const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * otherPub, word32 pubSz) This function generates an agreed upon secret key based on a local private key and a received public key. If completed on both sides of an exchange, this function generates an agreed upon secret key for symmetric communication. On successfully generating a shared secret key, the size of the secret key written will be stored in agreeSz.
int	wc_DhKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, DhKey * key, word32 inSz) This function decodes a Diffie-Hellman key from the given input buffer containing the key in DER format. It stores the result in the DhKey structure.
int	wc_DhSetKey (DhKey * key, const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * g, word32 gSz) This function sets the key for a DhKey structure using the input private key parameters. Unlike wc_DhKeyDecode, this function does not require that the input key be formatted in DER format, and instead simply accepts the parsed input parameters p (prime) and g (base).
int	wc_DhParamsLoad (const byte * input, word32 inSz, byte * p, word32 * pInOutSz, byte * g, word32 * gInOutSz) This function loads the Diffie-Hellman parameters, p (prime) and g (base) out of the given input buffer, DER formatted.
int	wolfSSL_i2d_DHparams (const WOLFSSL_DH * dh, unsigned char ** out) Encodes DH parameters to DER format for OpenSSL compatibility.

	Name
WOLFSSL_DH *	wolfSSL_DH_new (void)Allocates and initializes a new DH structure for OpenSSL compatibility.
WOLFSSL_DH *	wolfSSL_DH_new_by_nid (int nid)Creates a new DH structure with named group parameters.
void	wolfSSL_DH_free (WOLFSSL_DH * dh)Frees a DH structure.
WOLFSSL_DH *	wolfSSL_DH_dup (WOLFSSL_DH * dh)Duplicates a DH structure.
int	wolfSSL_DH_up_ref (WOLFSSL_DH * dh)Increments reference count for DH structure.
int	wolfSSL_DH_check (const WOLFSSL_DH * dh, int * codes)Validates DH parameters.
int	wolfSSL_DH_size (WOLFSSL_DH * dh)Returns size of DH key in bytes.
int	wolfSSL_DH_generate_key (WOLFSSL_DH * dh)Generates DH public/private key pair.
int	wolfSSL_DH_compute_key (unsigned char * key, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * pub, WOLFSSL_DH * dh)Computes shared secret from peer's public key.
int	wolfSSL_DH_compute_key_padded (unsigned char * key, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * otherPub, WOLFSSL_DH * dh)Computes shared secret with zero-padding to DH size.
int	wolfSSL_DH_LoadDer (WOLFSSL_DH * dh, const unsigned char * derBuf, int derSz)Loads DH parameters from DER buffer.
int	wolfSSL_DH_set_length (WOLFSSL_DH * dh, long len)Sets optional private key length.
int	wolfSSL_DH_set0_pqg (WOLFSSL_DH * dh, WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * p, WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * q, WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * g)Sets DH parameters p, q, and g.
WOLFSSL_DH *	wolfSSL_DH_get_2048_256 (void)Returns DH parameters for 2048-bit MODP group with 256-bit subgroup.
const DhParams *	wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get (void)Returns FFDHE 2048-bit group parameters.
const DhParams *	wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get (void)Returns FFDHE 3072-bit group parameters.
const DhParams *	wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get (void)Returns FFDHE 4096-bit group parameters.
const DhParams *	wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get (void)Returns FFDHE 6144-bit group parameters.
const DhParams *	wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get (void)Returns FFDHE 8192-bit group parameters.
int	wc_InitDhKey_ex (DhKey * key, void * heap, int devId)Initializes DH key with heap hint and device ID.

	Name
int	wc_DhAgree_ct (DhKey * key, byte * agree, word32 * agreeSz, const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * otherPub, word32 pubSz)Computes shared secret with constant-time operations.
int	wc_DhSetNamedKey (DhKey * key, int name)Sets DH key to use named group parameters.
int	wc_DhGetNamedKeyParamSize (int name, word32 * p, word32 * g, word32 * q)Gets parameter sizes for named group.
word32	wc_DhGetNamedKeyMinSize (int name)Gets minimum key size for named group.
int	wc_DhCmpNamedKey (int name, int noQ, const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * g, word32 gSz, const byte * q, word32 qSz)Compares parameters against named group.
int	wc_DhCopyNamedKey (int name, byte * p, word32 * pSz, byte * g, word32 * gSz, byte * q, word32 * qSz)Copies named group parameters to buffers.
int	wc_DhGeneratePublic (DhKey * key, byte * priv, word32 privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz)Generates public key from private key.
int	wc_DhImportKeyPair (DhKey * key, const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz)Imports private and/or public key into DH key.
int	wc_DhExportKeyPair (DhKey * key, byte * priv, word32 * pPrivSz, byte * pub, word32 * pPubSz)Exports private and public key from DH key.
int	wc_DhCheckPubValue (const byte * prime, word32 primeSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz)Validates public key value.
int	wc_DhCheckKeyPair (DhKey * key, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, const byte * priv, word32 privSz)Checks DH keys for pair_wise consistency per process in SP 800_56Ar3, section 5.6.2.1.4, method (b) for FFC.
int	wc_DhCheckPrivKey (DhKey * key, const byte * priv, word32 pubSz)Check DH private key for invalid numbers.
int	wc_DhCheckPrivKey_ex (DhKey * key, const byte * priv, word32 pubSz, const byte * prime, word32 primeSz)
int	wc_DhCheckPubKey (DhKey * key, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz)
int	wc_DhCheckPubKey_ex (DhKey * key, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, const byte * prime, word32 primeSz)

	Name
int	wc_DhExportParamsRaw (DhKey * dh, byte * p, word32 * pSz, byte * q, word32 * qSz, byte * g, word32 * gSz)
int	wc_DhGenerateParams (WC_RNG * rng, int modSz, DhKey * dh)
int	wc_DhSetCheckKey (DhKey * key, const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * g, word32 gSz, const byte * q, word32 qSz, int trusted, WC_RNG * rng)
int	wc_DhSetKey_ex (DhKey * key, const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * g, word32 gSz, const byte * q, word32 qSz)

B.22.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_InitDhKey(
    DhKey * key
)
```

This function initializes a Diffie-Hellman key for use in negotiating a secure secret key with the Diffie-Hellman exchange protocol.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure to initialize for use with secure key exchanges

See:

- **wc_FreeDhKey**
- **wc_DhGenerateKeyPair**

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
DhKey key;
wc_InitDhKey(&key); // initialize DH key
```

```
int wc_FreeDhKey(
    DhKey * key
)
```

This function frees a Diffie-Hellman key after it has been used to negotiate a secure secret key with the Diffie-Hellman exchange protocol.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure to free

See: [wc_InitDhKey](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
DhKey key;  
// initialize key, perform key exchange  
  
wc_FreeDhKey(&key); // free DH key to avoid memory leaks
```

```
int wc_DhGenerateKeyPair(  
    DhKey * key,  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    byte * priv,  
    word32 * privSz,  
    byte * pub,  
    word32 * pubSz  
)
```

This function generates a public/private key pair based on the Diffie-Hellman public parameters, storing the private key in `priv` and the public key in `pub`. It takes an initialized Diffie-Hellman key and an initialized rng structure.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure from which to generate the key pair
- **rng** pointer to an initialized random number generator (rng) with which to generate the keys
- **priv** pointer to a buffer in which to store the private key
- **privSz** will store the size of the private key written to `priv`
- **pub** pointer to a buffer in which to store the public key
- **pubSz** will store the size of the private key written to `pub`

See:

- [wc_InitDhKey](#)
- [wc_DhSetKey](#)
- [wc_DhKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if there is an error parsing one of the inputs to this function
- **RNG_FAILURE_E** Returned if there is an error generating a random number using `rng`
- **MP_INIT_E** May be returned if there is an error in the math library while generating the public key
- **MP_READ_E** May be returned if there is an error in the math library while generating the public key
- **MP_EXPTMOD_E** May be returned if there is an error in the math library while generating the public key
- **MP_TO_E** May be returned if there is an error in the math library while generating the public key

Example

```

DhKey key;
int ret;
byte priv[256];
byte pub[256];
word32 privSz, pubSz;

wc_InitDhKey(&key); // initialize key
// Set DH parameters using wc_DhSetKey or wc_DhKeyDecode
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
ret = wc_DhGenerateKeyPair(&key, &rng, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz);

int wc_DhAgree(
    DhKey * key,
    byte * agree,
    word32 * agreeSz,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * otherPub,
    word32 pubSz
)

```

This function generates an agreed upon secret key based on a local private key and a received public key. If completed on both sides of an exchange, this function generates an agreed upon secret key for symmetric communication. On successfully generating a shared secret key, the size of the secret key written will be stored in `agreeSz`.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure to use to compute the shared key
- **agree** pointer to the buffer in which to store the secret key
- **agreeSz** will hold the size of the secret key after successful generation
- **priv** pointer to the buffer containing the local secret key
- **privSz** size of the local secret key
- **otherPub** pointer to a buffer containing the received public key
- **pubSz** size of the received public key

See: [wc_DhGenerateKeyPair](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully generating an agreed upon secret key
- MP_INIT_E May be returned if there is an error while generating the shared secret key
- MP_READ_E May be returned if there is an error while generating the shared secret key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E May be returned if there is an error while generating the shared secret key
- MP_TO_E May be returned if there is an error while generating the shared secret key

Example

```

DhKey key;
int ret;
byte priv[256];
byte agree[256];
word32 agreeSz;

// initialize key, set key prime and base
// wc_DhGenerateKeyPair -- store private key in priv
byte pub[] = { // initialized with the received public key };
ret = wc_DhAgree(&key, agree, &agreeSz, priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
sizeof(pub));
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating shared key
}

int wc_DhKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    DhKey * key,
    word32 inSz
)

```

This function decodes a Diffie-Hellman key from the given input buffer containing the key in DER format. It stores the result in the DhKey structure.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the DER formatted Diffie-Hellman key
- **inOutIdx** pointer to an integer in which to store the index parsed to while decoding the key
- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure to initialize with the input key
- **inSz** length of the input buffer. Gives the max length that may be read

See: [wc_DhSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully decoding the input key
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the sequence of the input
- ASN_DH_KEY_E Returned if there is an error reading the private key parameters from the parsed input

Example

```

DhKey key;
word32 idx = 0;

byte keyBuff[1024];
// initialize with DER formatted key
wc_DhKeyInit(&key);
ret = wc_DhKeyDecode(keyBuff, &idx, &key, sizeof(keyBuff));

```

```

if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error decoding key
}

```

```

int wc_DhSetKey(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * p,
    word32 pSz,
    const byte * g,
    word32 gSz
)

```

This function sets the key for a DhKey structure using the input private key parameters. Unlike wc_DhKeyDecode, this function does not require that the input key be formatted in DER format, and instead simply accepts the parsed input parameters p (prime) and g (base).

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure on which to set the key
- **p** pointer to the buffer containing the prime for use with the key
- **pSz** length of the input prime
- **g** pointer to the buffer containing the base for use with the key
- **gSz** length of the input base

See: [wc_DhKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL
- MP_INIT_E Returned if there is an error initializing the key parameters for storage
- ASN_DH_KEY_E Returned if there is an error reading in the DH key parameters p and g

Example

```

DhKey key;

byte p[] = { // initialize with prime };
byte g[] = { // initialize with base };
wc_DhKeyInit(&key);
ret = wc_DhSetKey(key, p, sizeof(p), g, sizeof(g));

if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error setting key
}

```

```

int wc_DhParamsLoad(
    const byte * input,
    word32 inSz,

```

```

    byte * p,
    word32 * pInOutSz,
    byte * g,
    word32 * gInOutSz
)

```

This function loads the Diffie-Hellman parameters, p (prime) and g (base) out of the given input buffer, DER formatted.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to a buffer containing a DER formatted Diffie-Hellman certificate to parse
- **inSz** size of the input buffer
- **p** pointer to a buffer in which to store the parsed prime
- **pInOutSz** pointer to a word32 object containing the available size in the p buffer. Will be overwritten with the number of bytes written to the buffer after completing the function call
- **g** pointer to a buffer in which to store the parsed base
- **gInOutSz** pointer to a word32 object containing the available size in the g buffer. Will be overwritten with the number of bytes written to the buffer after completing the function call

See:

- [wc_DhSetKey](#)
- [wc_DhKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully extracting the DH parameters
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if an error occurs while parsing the DER formatted DH certificate
- BUFFER_E Returned if there is inadequate space in p or g to store the parsed parameters

Example

```

byte dhCert[] = { initialize with DER formatted certificate };
byte p[MAX_DH_SIZE];
byte g[MAX_DH_SIZE];
word32 pSz = MAX_DH_SIZE;
word32 gSz = MAX_DH_SIZE;

ret = wc_DhParamsLoad(dhCert, sizeof(dhCert), p, &pSz, g, &gSz);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error parsing inputs
}

int wolfSSL_i2d_DHparams(
    const WOLFSSL_DH * dh,
    unsigned char ** out
)

```

Encodes DH parameters to DER format for OpenSSL compatibility.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH parameters to encode
- **out** Output buffer pointer (if *out is NULL, allocates buffer)

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Return:

- Length of DER encoding on success
- Negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
unsigned char* der = NULL;
int derSz = wolfSSL_i2d_DHparams(dh, &der);
if (derSz > 0) {
    // use der buffer
    XFREE(der, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_OPENSSL);
}
```

```
WOLFSSL_DH * wolfSSL_DH_new(
    void
)
```

Allocates and initializes a new DH structure for OpenSSL compatibility.

See:

- [wolfSSL_DH_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_DH_generate_key](#)

Return:

- Pointer to WOLFSSL_DH on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
if (dh == NULL) {
    // error allocating DH
}
// use dh
wolfSSL_DH_free(dh);
```



```
WOLFSSL_DH * wolfSSL_DH_new_by_nid(  
    int nid  
)
```

Creates a new DH structure with named group parameters.

Parameters:

- **nid** Named group identifier (e.g., NID_ffdhe2048)

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Return:

- Pointer to WOLFSSL_DH on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new_by_nid(NID_ffdhe2048);  
if (dh == NULL) {  
    // error creating DH with named group  
}
```

```
void wolfSSL_DH_free(  
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh  
)
```

Frees a DH structure.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure to free

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();  
// use dh  
wolfSSL_DH_free(dh);
```

```
WOLFSSL_DH * wolfSSL_DH_dup(  
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh  
)
```

Duplicates a DH structure.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure to duplicate

See: `wolfSSL_DH_new`

Return:

- Pointer to new WOLFSSL_DH on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();  
WOLFSSL_DH* dhCopy = wolfSSL_DH_dup(dh);
```

```
int wolfSSL_DH_up_ref(  
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh  
)
```

Increments reference count for DH structure.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure to increment reference

See: `wolfSSL_DH_free`

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();  
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_up_ref(dh);
```

```
int wolfSSL_DH_check(  
    const WOLFSSL_DH * dh,  
    int * codes  
)
```

Validates DH parameters.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH parameters to check
- **codes** Output for validation error codes

See: [wolfSSL_DH_generate_key](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
int codes;
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_check(dh, &codes);
if (ret != 1 || codes != 0) {
    // validation failed
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_DH_size(
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh
)
```

Returns size of DH key in bytes.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Return:

- Key size in bytes on success
- -1 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
int size = wolfSSL_DH_size(dh);
```

```
int wolfSSL_DH_generate_key(
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh
)
```

Generates DH public/private key pair.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure with parameters set

See: [wolfSSL_DH_compute_key](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();  
// set p and g parameters  
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_generate_key(dh);  
if (ret != 1) {  
    // key generation failed  
}
```

```
int wolfSSL_DH_compute_key(  
    unsigned char * key,  
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * pub,  
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh  
)
```

Computes shared secret from peer's public key.

Parameters:

- **key** Output buffer for shared secret
- **pub** Peer's public key
- **dh** DH structure with private key

See: [wolfSSL_DH_generate_key](#)

Return:

- Length of shared secret on success
- -1 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();  
wolfSSL_DH_generate_key(dh);  
byte secret[256];  
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM* peerPub = NULL; // peer's public key  
int secretSz = wolfSSL_DH_compute_key(secret, peerPub, dh);
```

```
int wolfSSL_DH_compute_key_padded(
    unsigned char * key,
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * otherPub,
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh
)
```

Computes shared secret with zero-padding to DH size.

Parameters:

- **key** Output buffer for shared secret
- **otherPub** Peer's public key
- **dh** DH structure with private key

See: [wolfSSL_DH_compute_key](#)

Return:

- Length of shared secret on success
- -1 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
wolfSSL_DH_generate_key(dh);
byte secret[256];
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM* peerPub = NULL;
int secretSz = wolfSSL_DH_compute_key_padded(secret, peerPub, dh);
```

```
int wolfSSL_DH_LoadDer(
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh,
    const unsigned char * derBuf,
    int derSz
)
```

Loads DH parameters from DER buffer.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure to load into
- **derBuf** DER-encoded DH parameters
- **derSz** Size of DER buffer

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
byte derBuf[256];
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_LoadDer(dh, derBuf, sizeof(derBuf));
```

```
int wolfSSL_DH_set_length(
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh,
    long len
)
```

Sets optional private key length.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure
- **len** Private key length in bits

See: [wolfSSL_DH_generate_key](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_set_length(dh, 256);
```

```
int wolfSSL_DH_set0_pqg(
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh,
    WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * p,
    WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * q,
    WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * g
)
```

Sets DH parameters p, q, and g.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure
- **p** Prime modulus (takes ownership)
- **q** Subgroup order (takes ownership, can be NULL)
- **g** Generator (takes ownership)

See: [wolfSSL_DH_generate_key](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *p = wolfSSL_BN_new();
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *g = wolfSSL_BN_new();
// set p and g values
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_set0_pqg(dh, p, NULL, g);
```

```
WOLFSSL_DH * wolfSSL_DH_get_2048_256(
    void
)
```

Returns DH parameters for 2048-bit MODP group with 256-bit subgroup.

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new_by_nid](#)

Return:

- Pointer to WOLFSSL_DH on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_get_2048_256();
if (dh == NULL) {
    // error getting standard group
}
```

```
const DhParams * wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get(
    void
)
```

Returns FFDHE 2048-bit group parameters.

See:

- [wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get](#)

Return:

- Pointer to DhParams structure
- NULL if not compiled with HAVE_FFDHE_2048

Example

```
const DhParams* params = wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get();  
if (params != NULL) {  
    // use params  
}
```

```
const DhParams * wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get(  
    void  
)
```

Returns FFDHE 3072-bit group parameters.

See:

- [wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get](#)

Return:

- Pointer to DhParams structure
- NULL if not compiled with HAVE_FFDHE_3072

Example

```
const DhParams* params = wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get();  
if (params != NULL) {  
    // use params  
}
```

```
const DhParams * wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get(  
    void  
)
```

Returns FFDHE 4096-bit group parameters.

See:

- [wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get](#)

- [wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get](#)

Return:

- Pointer to DhParams structure
- NULL if not compiled with HAVE_FFDHE_4096

Example

```
const DhParams* params = wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get();  
if (params != NULL) {  
    // use params  
}
```

```
const DhParams * wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get(  
    void  
)
```

Returns FFDHE 6144-bit group parameters.

See:

- [wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get](#)

Return:

- Pointer to DhParams structure
- NULL if not compiled with HAVE_FFDHE_6144

Example

```
const DhParams* params = wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get();  
if (params != NULL) {  
    // use params  
}
```

```
const DhParams * wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get(  
    void  
)
```

Returns FFDHE 8192-bit group parameters.

See:

- `wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get`
- `wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get`
- `wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get`
- `wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get`

Return:

- Pointer to DhParams structure
- NULL if not compiled with HAVE_FFDHE_8192

Example

```
const DhParams* params = wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get();  
if (params != NULL) {  
    // use params  
}
```

```
int wc_InitDhKey_ex(  
    DhKey * key,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes DH key with heap hint and device ID.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key to initialize
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration

See:

- `wc_InitDhKey`
- `wc_FreeDhKey`

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if key is NULL

Example

```
DhKey key;  
int ret = wc_InitDhKey_ex(&key, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // error initializing key  
}
```

```
int wc_DhAgree_ct(
    DhKey * key,
    byte * agree,
    word32 * agreeSz,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * otherPub,
    word32 pubSz
)
```

Computes shared secret with constant-time operations.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key with parameters
- **agree** Output buffer for shared secret
- **agreeSz** Input: buffer size, Output: secret size
- **priv** Private key
- **privSz** Private key size
- **otherPub** Peer's public key
- **pubSz** Peer's public key size

See: [wc_DhAgree](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid
- BUFFER_E if output buffer too small

Example

```
DhKey key;
byte agree[256], priv[256], pub[256];
word32 agreeSz = sizeof(agree);
int ret = wc_DhAgree_ct(&key, agree, &agreeSz, priv,
                        sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub));
```

```
int wc_DhSetNamedKey(
    DhKey * key,
    int name
)
```

Sets DH key to use named group parameters.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key to configure
- **name** Named group identifier

See: [wc_DhGetNamedKeyParamSize](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid

Example

```
DhKey key;  
wc_InitDhKey(&key);  
int ret = wc_DhSetNamedKey(&key, WC_FFDHE_2048);
```

```
int wc_DhGetNamedKeyParamSize(  
    int name,  
    word32 * p,  
    word32 * g,  
    word32 * q  
)
```

Gets parameter sizes for named group.

Parameters:

- **name** Named group identifier
- **p** Output for prime size
- **g** Output for generator size
- **q** Output for subgroup order size

See: [wc_DhSetNamedKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid

Example

```
word32 pSz, gSz, qSz;  
int ret = wc_DhGetNamedKeyParamSize(WC_FFDHE_2048, &pSz, &gSz,  
                                     &qSz);
```

```
word32 wc_DhGetNamedKeyMinSize(  
    int name  
)
```

Gets minimum key size for named group.

Parameters:

- **name** Named group identifier

See: `wc_DhSetNamedKey`

Return:

- Minimum key size in bits
- 0 if invalid name

Example

```
word32 minSize = wc_DhGetNamedKeyMinSize(WC_FFDHE_2048);
```

```
int wc_DhCmpNamedKey(  
    int name,  
    int noQ,  
    const byte * p,  
    word32 pSz,  
    const byte * g,  
    word32 gSz,  
    const byte * q,  
    word32 qSz  
)
```

Compares parameters against named group.

Parameters:

- **name** Named group identifier
- **noQ** 1 to skip q comparison
- **p** Prime modulus
- **pSz** Prime size
- **g** Generator
- **gSz** Generator size
- **q** Subgroup order
- **qSz** Subgroup order size

See: `wc_DhSetNamedKey`

Return:

- 0 if parameters match named group
- Non-zero if parameters don't match

Example

```
byte p[256], g[256];  
int ret = wc_DhCmpNamedKey(WC_FFDHE_2048, 1, p, sizeof(p),  
                           g, sizeof(g), NULL, 0);
```

```
int wc_DhCopyNamedKey(  
    int name,  
    byte * p,  
    word32 * pSz,  
    byte * g,  
    word32 * gSz,  
    byte * q,  
    word32 * qSz  
)
```

Copies named group parameters to buffers.

Parameters:

- **name** Named group identifier
- **p** Output buffer for prime
- **pSz** Input: buffer size, Output: prime size
- **g** Output buffer for generator
- **gSz** Input: buffer size, Output: generator size
- **q** Output buffer for subgroup order
- **qSz** Input: buffer size, Output: subgroup order size

See: [wc_DhSetNamedKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid
- BUFFER_E if buffers too small

Example

```
byte p[512], g[512], q[512];  
word32 pSz = sizeof(p), gSz = sizeof(g), qSz = sizeof(q);  
int ret = wc_DhCopyNamedKey(WC_FFDHE_2048, p, &pSz, g, &gSz,  
                             q, &qSz);
```

```
int wc_DhGeneratePublic(  
    DhKey * key,  
    byte * priv,  
    word32 privSz,  
    byte * pub,  
    word32 * pubSz  
)
```

Generates public key from private key.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key with parameters set
- **priv** Private key
- **privSz** Private key size
- **pub** Output buffer for public key
- **pubSz** Input: buffer size, Output: public key size

See: [wc_DhGenerateKeyPair](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid

Example

```
DhKey key;
byte priv[256], pub[256];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);
int ret = wc_DhGeneratePublic(&key, priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
                             &pubSz);
```

```
int wc_DhImportKeyPair(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz
)
```

Imports private and/or public key into DH key.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key to import into
- **priv** Private key (can be NULL)
- **privSz** Private key size
- **pub** Public key (can be NULL)
- **pubSz** Public key size

See: [wc_DhExportKeyPair](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid

Example

```
DhKey key;
byte priv[256], pub[256];
```

```
int ret = wc_DhImportKeyPair(&key, priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
                             sizeof(pub));
```

```
int wc_DhExportKeyPair(
    DhKey * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * pPrivSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pPubSz
)
```

Exports private and public key from DH key.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key to export from
- **priv** Output buffer for private key
- **pPrivSz** Input: buffer size, Output: private key size
- **pub** Output buffer for public key
- **pPubSz** Input: buffer size, Output: public key size

See: [wc_DhImportKeyPair](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid
- BUFFER_E if buffers too small

Example

```
DhKey key;
byte priv[256], pub[256];
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv), pubSz = sizeof(pub);
int ret = wc_DhExportKeyPair(&key, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz);
```

```
int wc_DhCheckPubValue(
    const byte * prime,
    word32 primeSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz
)
```

Validates public key value.

Parameters:

- **prime** Prime modulus
- **primeSz** Prime size

- **pub** Public key to validate
- **pubSz** Public key size

See: `wc_DhCheckPubKey`

Return:

- 0 if public key is valid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid
- MP_VAL if public key is invalid

Example

```
byte prime[256], pub[256];
int ret = wc_DhCheckPubValue(prime, sizeof(prime), pub,
                             sizeof(pub));
if (ret != 0) {
    // invalid public key
}
```

```
int wc_DhCheckKeyPair(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz
)
```

Checks DH keys for pair-wise consistency per process in SP 800-56Ar3, section 5.6.2.1.4, method (b) for FFC.

```
int wc_DhCheckPrivKey(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 pubSz
)
```

Check DH private key for invalid numbers.

```
int wc_DhCheckPrivKey_ex(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 pubSz,
    const byte * prime,
    word32 primeSz
)
```

```
int wc_DhCheckPubKey(  
    DhKey * key,  
    const byte * pub,  
    word32 pubSz  
)
```

```
int wc_DhCheckPubKey_ex(  
    DhKey * key,  
    const byte * pub,  
    word32 pubSz,  
    const byte * prime,  
    word32 primeSz  
)
```

```
int wc_DhExportParamsRaw(  
    DhKey * dh,  
    byte * p,  
    word32 * pSz,  
    byte * q,  
    word32 * qSz,  
    byte * g,  
    word32 * gSz  
)
```

```
int wc_DhGenerateParams(  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    int modSz,  
    DhKey * dh  
)
```

```
int wc_DhSetCheckKey(  
    DhKey * key,  
    const byte * p,  
    word32 pSz,  
    const byte * g,  
    word32 gSz,  
    const byte * q,  
    word32 qSz,  
    int trusted,  
    WC_RNG * rng  
)
```

```

int wc_DhSetKey_ex(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * p,
    word32 pSz,
    const byte * g,
    word32 gSz,
    const byte * q,
    word32 qSz
)

```

B.23 Algorithms - ECC

B.22.2.47 function wc_DhSetKey_ex

B.23.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes ECC private key to DER format.
int	wc_EccKeyDerSize (ecc_key * key, int pub)Calculates DER encoded ECC key size.
int	wc_EccPrivateKeyToPKCS8 (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 * outLen)Encodes ECC private key to PKCS#8 format.
int	wc_EccKeyToPKCS8 (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 * outLen)Encodes ECC key pair to PKCS#8 format.
int	wc_EccPublicKeyDerSize (ecc_key * key, int with_AlgCurve)Calculates DER encoded ECC public key size.
int	wc_ecc_make_key (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, ecc_key * key)This function generates a new ecc_key and stores it in key.
int	wc_ecc_make_key_ex (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, ecc_key * key, int curve_id)This function generates a new ecc_key and stores it in key.
int	wc_ecc_make_pub (ecc_key * key, ecc_point * pubOut)wc_ecc_make_pub computes the public component from an ecc_key with an existing private component. If pubOut is supplied, the computed public key is stored there, else it is stored in the supplied ecc_key public component slot.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_make_pub_ex (ecc_key * key, ecc_point * pubOut, WC_RNG * rng)wc_ecc_make_pub_ex computes the public component from an ecc_key with an existing private component. If pubOut is supplied, the computed public key is stored there, else it is stored in the supplied ecc_key public component slot. The supplied rng, if non-NULL, is used to blind the private key value used in the computation.
int	wc_ecc_check_key (ecc_key * key)Perform sanity checks on ecc key validity.
void	wc_ecc_key_free (ecc_key * key)This function frees an ecc_key key after it has been used.
int	wc_ecc_shared_secret (ecc_key * private_key, ecc_key * public_key, byte * out, word32 * outlen)This function generates a new secret key using a local private key and a received public key. It stores this shared secret key in the buffer out and updates outlen to hold the number of bytes written to the output buffer.
int	wc_ecc_shared_secret_ex (ecc_key * private_key, ecc_point * point, byte * out, word32 * outlen)Create an ECC shared secret between private key and public point.
int	wc_ecc_sign_hash (const byte * in, word32 inlen, byte * out, word32 * outlen, WC_RNG * rng, ecc_key * key)This function signs a message digest using an ecc_key object to guarantee authenticity.
int	wc_ecc_sign_hash_ex (const byte * in, word32 inlen, WC_RNG * rng, ecc_key * key, mp_int * r, mp_int * s)Sign a message digest.
int	wc_ecc_verify_hash (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * hash, word32 hashlen, int * res, ecc_key * key)This function verifies the ECC signature of a hash to ensure authenticity. It returns the answer through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex (mp_int * r, mp_int * s, const byte * hash, word32 hashlen, int * res, ecc_key * key)Verify an ECC signature. Result is written to res. 1 is valid, 0 is invalid. Note: Do not use the return value to test for valid. Only use res.
int	wc_ecc_init (ecc_key * key)This function initializes an ecc_key object for future use with message verification or key negotiation.
int	wc_ecc_init_ex (ecc_key * key, void * heap, int devId)This function initializes an ecc_key object for future use with message verification or key negotiation.

	Name
<code>ecc_key *</code>	wc_ecc_key_new (void * heap)This function uses a user defined heap and allocates space for the key structure.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_free (ecc_key * key)This function frees an ecc_key object after it has been used.
<code>void</code>	wc_ecc_fp_free (void)This function frees the fixed_point cache, which can be used with ecc to speed up computation times. To use this functionality, FP_ECC (fixed_point ecc), should be defined. Threaded applications should call this function before exiting the thread.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_is_valid_idx (int n)Checks if an ECC idx is valid.
<code>ecc_point *</code>	wc_ecc_new_point (void)Allocate a new ECC point.
<code>void</code>	wc_ecc_del_point (ecc_point * p)Free an ECC point from memory.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_copy_point (const ecc_point * p, ecc_point * r)Copy the value of one point to another one.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_cmp_point (ecc_point * a, ecc_point * b)Compare the value of a point with another one.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity (ecc_point * p)Checks if a point is at infinity. Returns 1 if point is at infinity, 0 if not, < 0 on error.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_mulmod (const mp_int * k, ecc_point * G, ecc_point * R, mp_int * a, mp_int * modulus, int map)Perform ECC Fixed Point multiplication.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_export_x963 (ecc_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports the ECC key from the ecc_key structure, storing the result in out. The key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 format. It stores the bytes written to the output buffer in outLen.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_export_x963_ex (ecc_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int compressed)This function exports the public key from the ecc_key structure, storing the result in out. The key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 format. It stores the bytes written to the output buffer in outLen. This function allows the additional option of compressing the certificate through the compressed parameter. When this parameter is true, the key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 compressed format.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_import_x963 (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ecc_key * key)This function imports a public ECC key from a buffer containing the key stored in ANSI X9.63 format. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys, as long as compressed keys are enabled at compile time through the HAVE_COMP_KEY option.
int	wc_ecc_import_private_key (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ecc_key * key)This function imports a public/private ECC key pair from a buffer containing the raw private key, and a second buffer containing the ANSI X9.63 formatted public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys, as long as compressed keys are enabled at compile time through the HAVE_COMP_KEY option.
int	wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private (ecc_key * key, const byte * seed, word32 seedSz, const byte * wrapped, word32 wrappedLen, word32 plainLen)This function imports an STM32 DHUK_protected private key onto an ecc_key for transparent hardware signing. The private scalar is supplied as a chip_bound wrapped blob together with the 256_bit derivation seed; the plaintext scalar is never imported. The key must be bound to the STM32 DHUK crypto_callback device (init with wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, heap, WC_DHUK_DEVID) after registering the device with wc_Stm32_DhukRegister). Available only on STM32 builds with WOLFSSL_DHUK and a DHUK_capable SAES (WC_STM32_HAS_DHUK).
int	wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private_ex (ecc_key * key, int curve_id, const byte * wrapped, word32 wrappedLen, const byte * iv, word32 ivLen, const byte * tag, word32 tagLen, const byte * pub, word32 pubLen)This function restores a previously provisioned STM32 CCB_protected ECDSA key onto an ecc_key. The device_bound key is supplied as the wrapped scalar blob plus its AES_GCM iv/tag and the in_clear public key; signing is performed transparently with the scalar unwrapped SAES_>PKA in hardware. The key must be bound to the STM32 DHUK/CCB crypto_callback device (init with wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, heap, WC_DHUK_DEVID)). Available only on STM32 builds with WOLFSSL_DHUK and WOLFSSL_STM32_CCB.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_rs_to_sig (const char * r, const char * s, byte * out, word32 * outlen) This function converts the R and S portions of an ECC signature into a DER-encoded ECDSA signature. This function also stores the length written to the output buffer, out, in outlen.
int	wc_ecc_import_raw (ecc_key * key, const char * qx, const char * qy, const char * d, const char * curveName) This function fills an ecc_key structure with the raw components of an ECC signature.
int	wc_ecc_export_private_only (ecc_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen) This function exports only the private key from an ecc_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ecc_export_point_der (const int curve_idx, ecc_point * point, byte * out, word32 * outLen) Export point to der.
int	wc_ecc_import_point_der (const byte * in, word32 inLen, const int curve_idx, ecc_point * point) Import point from der format.
int	wc_ecc_size (ecc_key * key) This function returns the key size of an ecc_key structure in octets.
int	wc_ecc_sig_size_calc (int sz) This function returns the worst case size for an ECC signature, given by: (keySz * 2) + SIG_HEADER_SZ + ECC_MAX_PAD_SZ. The actual signature size can be computed with wc_ecc_sign_hash.
int	wc_ecc_sig_size (const ecc_key * key) This function returns the worst case size for an ECC signature, given by: (keySz * 2) + SIG_HEADER_SZ + ECC_MAX_PAD_SZ. The actual signature size can be computed with wc_ecc_sign_hash.
ecEncCtx *	wc_ecc_ctx_new (int flags, WC_RNG * rng) This function allocates and initializes space for a new ECC context object to allow secure message exchange with ECC.
void	wc_ecc_ctx_free (ecEncCtx * ctx) This function frees the ecEncCtx object used for encrypting and decrypting messages.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_reset (ecEncCtx * ctx, WC_RNG * rng) This function resets an ecEncCtx structure to avoid having to free and allocate a new context object.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_ctx_set_algo (ecEncCtx * ctx, byte encAlgo, byte kdfAlgo, byte macAlgo) This function can optionally be called after wc_ecc_ctx_new. It sets the encryption, KDF, and MAC algorithms into an ecEncCtx object.
const byte *	wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt (ecEncCtx * ctx) This function returns the salt of an ecEncCtx object. This function should only be called when the ecEncCtx's state is ecSRV_INIT or ecCLI_INIT.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt (ecEncCtx * ctx, const byte * salt) This function sets the peer salt of an ecEncCtx object.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt (ecEncCtx * ctx, const byte * salt, word32 sz) This function sets the salt pointer and length to use with KDF into the ecEncCtx object.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_set_info (ecEncCtx * ctx, const byte * info, int sz) This function can optionally be called before or after wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt. It sets optional information for an ecEncCtx object.
int	wc_ecc_encrypt (ecc_key * privKey, ecc_key * pubKey, const byte * msg, word32 msgSz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, ecEncCtx * ctx) This function encrypts the given input message from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, ecHKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.
int	wc_ecc_encrypt_ex (ecc_key * privKey, ecc_key * pubKey, const byte * msg, word32 msgSz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, ecEncCtx * ctx, int compressed) This function encrypts the given input message from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, ecHKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_decrypt (ecc_key * privKey, ecc_key * pubKey, const byte * msg, word32 msgSz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, ecEncCtx * ctx) This function decrypts the ciphertext from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, ecHKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.
int	wc_ecc_set_nonblock (ecc_key * key, ecc_nb_ctx_t * ctx) Enable ECC support for non_blocking operations. Supported for Single Precision (SP) math with the following build options: WOLFSSL_SP_NONBLOCK WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL WOLFSSL_SP_NO_MALLOC WC_ECC_NONBLOCK.
int	wc_ecc_set_curve (ecc_key * key, int keysize, int curve_id) Compare a curve which has larger key than specified size or the curve matched curve ID, set a curve with smaller key size to the key.
mp_int *	wc_ecc_key_get_priv (ecc_key * key) Gets private key mp_int from ECC key.
size_t	wc_ecc_get_sets_count (void) Returns number of supported ECC curve sets.
const char *	wc_ecc_get_name (int curve_id) Gets curve name from curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_make_key_ex2 (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, ecc_key * key, int curve_id, int flags) Makes ECC key with extended options.
int	wc_ecc_is_point (ecc_point * ecp, mp_int * a, mp_int * b, mp_int * prime) Checks if point is on curve.
int	wc_ecc_get_generator (ecc_point * ecp, int curve_idx) Gets generator point for curve.
int	wc_ecc_set_deterministic (ecc_key * key, byte flag) Sets deterministic signing mode.
int	wc_ecc_set_deterministic_ex (ecc_key * key, byte flag, enum wc_HashType hashType) Sets deterministic signing with hash type.
int	wc_ecc_gen_deterministic_k (const byte * hash, word32 hashSz, enum wc_HashType hashType, mp_int * priv, mp_int * k, mp_int * order, void * heap) Generates deterministic k value for signing.
int	wc_ecc_sign_set_k (const byte * k, word32 klen, ecc_key * key) Sets k value for signing.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_init_id (ecc_key * key, unsigned char * id, int len, void * heap, int devId) Initializes ECC key with ID.
int	wc_ecc_init_label (ecc_key * key, const char * label, void * heap, int devId) Initializes ECC key with label.
int	wc_ecc_set_flags (ecc_key * key, word32 flags) Sets flags on ECC key.
void	wc_ecc_fp_init (void) Initializes fixed-point cache.
int	wc_ecc_set_rng (ecc_key * key, WC_RNG * rng) Sets RNG for ECC key.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_idx (int curve_id) Gets curve index from curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_id (int curve_idx) Gets curve ID from curve index.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id (int curve_id) Gets curve size from curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name (const char * curveName) Gets curve index from curve name.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_name (const char * curveName) Gets curve size from curve name.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_name (const char * curveName) Gets curve ID from curve name.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_params (int fieldSize, const byte * prime, word32 primeSz, const byte * Af, word32 AfSz, const byte * Bf, word32 BfSz, const byte * order, word32 orderSz, const byte * Gx, word32 GxSz, const byte * Gy, word32 GySz, int cofactor) Gets curve ID from curve parameters.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_dp_params (const ecc_set_type * dp) Gets curve ID from domain parameters.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_oid (const byte * oid, word32 len) Gets curve ID from OID.
const ecc_set_type *	wc_ecc_get_curve_params (int curve_idx) Gets curve parameters from curve index.
ecc_point *	wc_ecc_new_point_h (void * h) Allocates new ECC point with heap hint.
void	wc_ecc_del_point_h (ecc_point * p, void * h) Frees ECC point with heap hint.
void	wc_ecc_forcezero_point (ecc_point * p) Securely zeros ECC point.
int	wc_ecc_point_is_on_curve (ecc_point * p, int curve_idx) Checks if point is on curve.
int	wc_ecc_import_x963_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ecc_key * key, int curve_id) Imports X9.63 format with curve ID.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_import_private_key_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ecc_key * key, int curve_id)Imports private key with curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_rs_raw_to_sig (const byte * r, word32 rSz, const byte * s, word32 sSz, byte * out, word32 * outlen)Converts raw r,s to signature.
int	wc_ecc_sig_to_rs (const byte * sig, word32 sigLen, byte * r, word32 * rLen, byte * s, word32 * sLen)Converts signature to raw r,s.
int	wc_ecc_import_raw_ex (ecc_key * key, const char * qx, const char * qy, const char * d, int curve_id)Imports raw key with curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_import_unsigned (ecc_key * key, const byte * qx, const byte * qy, const byte * d, int curve_id)Imports unsigned key with curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_export_ex (ecc_key * key, byte * qx, word32 * qxLen, byte * qy, word32 * qyLen, byte * d, word32 * dLen, int encType)Exports key with encoding type.
int	wc_ecc_export_public_raw (ecc_key * key, byte * qx, word32 * qxLen, byte * qy, word32 * qyLen)Exports public key in raw format.
int	wc_ecc_export_private_raw (ecc_key * key, byte * qx, word32 * qxLen, byte * qy, word32 * qyLen, byte * d, word32 * dLen)Exports private key in raw format.
int	wc_ecc_export_point_der_ex (const int curve_idx, ecc_point * point, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int compressed)Exports point in DER format with compression.
int	wc_ecc_import_point_der_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, const int curve_idx, ecc_point * point, int shortKeySize)Imports point from DER format.
int	wc_ecc_get_oid (word32 oidSum, const byte ** oid, word32 * oidSz)Gets OID for curve.
int	wc_ecc_set_custom_curve (ecc_key * key, const ecc_set_type * dp)Sets custom curve parameters.
ecEncCtx *	wc_ecc_ctx_new_ex (int flags, WC_RNG * rng, void * heap)Creates new ECC encryption context with heap.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_set_own_salt (ecEncCtx * ctx, const byte * salt, word32 sz)Sets own salt in context.
int	wc_X963_KDF (enum wc_HashType type, const byte * secret, word32 secretSz, const byte * sinfo, word32 sinfoSz, byte * out, word32 outSz)X9.63 Key Derivation Function.
int	wc_ecc_curve_cache_init (void)Initializes curve cache.

	Name
void	wc_ecc_curve_cache_free (void)Frees curve cache.
int	wc_ecc_gen_k (WC_RNG * rng, int size, mp_int * k, mp_int * order)Generates random k value.
int	wc_ecc_set_handle (ecc_key * key, remote_handle64 handle)Sets remote handle for hardware.
int	wc_ecc_use_key_id (ecc_key * key, word32 keyId, word32 flags)Uses key ID for hardware.
int	wc_ecc_get_key_id (ecc_key * key, word32 * keyId)Gets key ID from hardware key.

B.23.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)
```

Encodes ECC private key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure with private key
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded private key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
byte der[1024];
int derSz = wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer(&key, der, sizeof(der));
```

```
int wc_EccKeyDerSize(
    ecc_key * key,
    int pub
)
```

Calculates DER encoded ECC key size.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure
- **pub** Non-zero to include public key

See: [wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int derSz = wc_EccKeyDerSize(&key, 1);
```

```
int wc_EccPrivateKeyToPKCS8(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 * outLen  
)
```

Encodes ECC private key to PKCS#8 format.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure with private key
- **output** Buffer for PKCS#8 encoded key
- **outLen** Pointer to buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
byte pkcs8[1024];  
word32 pkcs8Sz = sizeof(pkcs8);  
int ret = wc_EccPrivateKeyToPKCS8(&key, pkcs8, &pkcs8Sz);
```

```
int wc_EccKeyToPKCS8(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 * outLen  
)
```

Encodes ECC key pair to PKCS#8 format.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure with key pair
- **output** Buffer for PKCS#8 encoded key
- **outLen** Pointer to buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_EccPrivateKeyToPKCS8](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
byte pkcs8[1024];  
word32 pkcs8Sz = sizeof(pkcs8);  
int ret = wc_EccKeyToPKCS8(&key, pkcs8, &pkcs8Sz);
```

```
int wc_EccPublicKeyDerSize(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    int with_AlgCurve  
)
```

Calculates DER encoded ECC public key size.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure
- **with_AlgCurve** Include algorithm and curve if non-zero

See: [wc_EccPublicKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int derSz = wc_EccPublicKeyDerSize(&key, 1);
```

```
int wc_ecc_make_key(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    ecc_key * key
)
```

This function generates a new ecc_key and stores it in key.

Parameters:

- **rng** pointer to an initialized RNG object with which to generate the key
- **keysize** desired length for the ecc_key
- **key** pointer to the ecc_key for which to generate a key

See:

- [wc_ecc_init](#)
- [wc_ecc_shared_secret](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if rng or key evaluate to NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the specified key size is not in the correct range of supported keys
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory while computing the ecc key
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key

Example

```
ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // initialize 32 byte ecc key
```

```
int wc_ecc_make_key_ex(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    ecc_key * key,
    int curve_id
)
```

)

This function generates a new ecc_key and stores it in key.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to store the created key.
- **keysize** size of key to be created in bytes, set based on curveId
- **rng** Rng to be used in key creation
- **curve_id** Curve to use for key

See:

- [wc_ecc_make_key](#)
- [wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if rng or key evaluate to NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the specified key size is not in the correct range of supported keys
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory while computing the ecc key
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key

Example

```
ecc_key key;
int ret;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
wc_InitRng(&rng);
int curveId = ECC_SECP521R1;
int keySize = wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id(curveId);
ret = wc_ecc_make_key_ex(&rng, keySize, &key, curveId);
if (ret != MP_OKAY) {
    // error handling
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_make_pub(
    ecc_key * key,
```



```
    ecc_point * pubOut
)
```

`wc_ecc_make_pub` computes the public component from an `ecc_key` with an existing private component. If `pubOut` is supplied, the computed public key is stored there, else it is stored in the supplied `ecc_key` public component slot.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ecc_key` containing a valid private component
- **pubOut** Optional pointer to an `ecc_point` struct in which to store the computed public key

See:

- [wc_ecc_make_pub_ex](#)
- [wc_ecc_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if key is NULL
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if the supplied key is not a valid `ecc_key`.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory while computing the public key
- `MP_INIT_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `MP_READ_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `MP_CMP_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `MP_INVMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `MP_EXPTMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `MP_MOD_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `MP_MUL_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `MP_ADD_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `MP_MULMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `MP_TO_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `MP_MEM` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `ECC_OUT_OF_RANGE_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `ECC_PRIV_KEY_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- `ECC_INF_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key

```
int wc_ecc_make_pub_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    ecc_point * pubOut,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

`wc_ecc_make_pub_ex` computes the public component from an `ecc_key` with an existing private component. If `pubOut` is supplied, the computed public key is stored there, else it is stored in the supplied `ecc_key` public component slot. The supplied `rng`, if non-NULL, is used to blind the private key value used in the computation.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ecc_key containing a valid private component
- **pubOut** Optional pointer to an ecc_point struct in which to store the computed public key
- **rng** Rng to be used in the public key computation

See:

- [wc_ecc_make_pub](#)
- [wc_ecc_make_key](#)
- [wc_InitRng](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if key is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the supplied key is not a valid ecc_key.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory while computing the public key
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- ECC_OUT_OF_RANGE_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- ECC_PRIV_KEY_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- ECC_INF_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key

```
int wc_ecc_check_key(
    ecc_key * key
)
```

Perform sanity checks on ecc key validity.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to key to check.

See: [wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity](#)

Return:

- MP_OKAY Success, key is OK.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key is NULL.
- ECC_INF_E Returns if wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity returns 1.

Example

```

ecc_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int check_result;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);
check_result = wc_ecc_check_key(&key);

if (check_result == MP_OKAY)
{
    // key check succeeded
}
else
{
    // key check failed
}

```

```

void wc_ecc_key_free(
    ecc_key * key
)

```

This function frees an ecc_key key after it has been used.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key structure to free

See:

- [wc_ecc_key_new](#)
- [wc_ecc_init_ex](#)

Example

```

// initialize key and perform ECC operations
...
wc_ecc_key_free(&key);

```

```

int wc_ecc_shared_secret(
    ecc_key * private_key,
    ecc_key * public_key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)

```

This function generates a new secret key using a local private key and a received public key. It stores this shared secret key in the buffer out and updates outlen to hold the number of bytes written to the output buffer.

Parameters:

- **private_key** pointer to the ecc_key structure containing the local private key
- **public_key** pointer to the ecc_key structure containing the received public key
- **out** pointer to an output buffer in which to store the generated shared secret key
- **outlen** pointer to the word32 object containing the length of the output buffer. Will be overwritten with the length written to the output buffer upon successfully generating a shared secret key

See:

- [wc_ecc_init](#)
- [wc_ecc_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a shared secret key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the type of the private key given as argument, private_key, is not ECC_PRIVATEKEY, or if the public and private key types (given by ecc->dp) are not equivalent
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error generating a new ecc point
- BUFFER_E Returned if the generated shared secret key is too long to store in the provided buffer
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key

Example

```
ecc_key priv, pub;
WC_RNG rng;
byte secret[1024]; // can hold 1024 byte shared secret key
word32 secretSz = sizeof(secret);
int ret;

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ecc_init(&priv); // initialize key
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &priv); // make public/private key pair
// receive public key, and initialise into pub
ret = wc_ecc_shared_secret(&priv, &pub, secret, &secretSz);
// generate secret key
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating shared secret key
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_shared_secret_ex(  
    ecc_key * private_key,  
    ecc_point * point,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * outlen  
)
```

Create an ECC shared secret between private key and public point.

Parameters:

- **private_key** The private ECC key.
- **point** The point to use (public key).
- **out** Output destination of the shared secret. Conforms to EC-DH from ANSI X9.63.
- **outlen** Input the max size and output the resulting size of the shared secret.

See: [wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex](#)

Return:

- MP_OKAY Indicates success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Error returned when any arguments are null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Error returned if private_key->type is not ECC_PRIVATEKEY or private_key->idx fails to validate.
- BUFFER_E Error when outlen is too small.
- MEMORY_E Error to create a new point.
- MP_VAL possible when an initialization failure occurs.
- MP_MEM possible when an initialization failure occurs.

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
ecc_point* point;  
byte shared_secret[];  
int secret_size;  
int result;  
  
point = wc_ecc_new_point();  
  
result = wc_ecc_shared_secret_ex(&key, point,  
&shared_secret, &secret_size);  
  
if (result != MP_OKAY)  
{  
    // Handle error  
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_sign_hash(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inlen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    ecc_key * key
)
```

This function signs a message digest using an ecc_key object to guarantee authenticity.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message hash to sign
- **inlen** length of the message hash to sign
- **out** buffer in which to store the generated signature
- **outlen** max length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature
- **key** pointer to a private ECC key with which to generate the signature

See: [wc_ecc_verify_hash](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message digest
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the input key is not a private key, or if the ECC OID is invalid
- RNG_FAILURE_E Returned if the rng cannot successfully generate a satisfactory key
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature

Example

```
ecc_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[512]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte digest[] = { // initialize with message hash };
wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ecc_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
```

```
ret = wc_ecc_sign_hash(digest, sizeof(digest), sig, &sigSz, &key);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating message signature
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_sign_hash_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inlen,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    ecc_key * key,
    mp_int * r,
    mp_int * s
)
```

Sign a message digest.

Parameters:

- **in** The message digest to sign.
- **inlen** The length of the digest.
- **rng** Pointer to WC_RNG struct.
- **key** A private ECC key.
- **r** The destination for r component of the signature.
- **s** The destination for s component of the signature.

See: [wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex](#)

Return:

- MP_OKAY Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message digest
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the input key is not a private key, or if the ECC IDX is invalid, or if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature
- RNG_FAILURE_E Returned if the rng cannot successfully generate a satisfactory key
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature

Example

```
ecc_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;
```

```

mp_int r; // destination for r component of signature.
mp_int s; // destination for s component of signature.

byte sig[512]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte digest[] = { initialize with message hash };
wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ecc_init(&key); // initialize key
mp_init(&r); // initialize r component
mp_init(&s); // initialize s component
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ecc_sign_hash_ex(digest, sizeof(digest), &rng, &key, &r, &s);

if ( ret != MP_OKAY ) {
    // error generating message signature
}

```

```

int wc_ecc_verify_hash(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashlen,
    int * res,
    ecc_key * key
)

```

This function verifies the ECC signature of a hash to ensure authenticity. It returns the answer through `res`, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify
- **siglen** length of the signature to verify
- **hash** pointer to the buffer containing the hash of the message verified
- **hashlen** length of the hash of the message verified
- **res** pointer to the result of the verification. 1 indicates the message was successfully verified
- **key** pointer to a public ECC key with which to verify the signature

See:

- [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification. Note: This does not mean that the signature is verified. The authenticity information is stored instead in `res`
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- `MP_INIT_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- `MP_READ_E` may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature

- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature

Example

```
ecc_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[1024] { initialize with received signature };
byte digest[] = { initialize with message hash };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ecc_verify_hash(sig, sizeof(sig), digest, sizeof(digest),
&verified, &key);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error performing verification
} else if ( verified == 0 ) {
    // the signature is invalid
}

int wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex(
    mp_int * r,
    mp_int * s,
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashlen,
    int * res,
    ecc_key * key
)
```

Verify an ECC signature. Result is written to res. 1 is valid, 0 is invalid. Note: Do not use the return value to test for valid. Only use res.

Parameters:

- **r** The signature R component to verify
- **s** The signature S component to verify
- **hash** The hash (message digest) that was signed
- **hashlen** The length of the hash (octets)
- **res** Result of signature, 1==valid, 0==invalid
- **key** The corresponding public ECC key

See: `wc_ecc_verify_hash`

Return:

- MP_OKAY If successful (even if the signature is not valid)
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if arguments are null or if key-idx is invalid.
- MEMORY_E Error allocating ints or points.

Example

```
mp_int r;
mp_int s;
int res;
byte hash[] = { Some hash }
ecc_key key;

if(wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex(&r, &s, hash, hashlen, &res, &key) == MP_OKAY)
{
    // Check res
}

int wc_ecc_init(
    ecc_key * key
)
```

This function initializes an ecc_key object for future use with message verification or key negotiation.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object to initialize

See:

- wc_ecc_make_key
- wc_ecc_free

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the ecc_key object
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory

Example

```
ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);

int wc_ecc_init_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function initializes an ecc_key object for future use with message verification or key negotiation.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object to initialize
- **heap** pointer to a heap identifier
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- [wc_ecc_make_key](#)
- [wc_ecc_free](#)
- [wc_ecc_init](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the ecc_key object
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, heap, devId);
```

```
ecc_key * wc_ecc_key_new(  
    void * heap  
)
```

This function uses a user defined heap and allocates space for the key structure.

Parameters:

- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation

See:

- [wc_ecc_make_key](#)
- [wc_ecc_key_free](#)
- [wc_ecc_init](#)
- [wc_ecc_key_free](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the ecc_key object
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- ecc_key pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Allocates and initializes new ECC key.

Example

```
wc_ecc_key_new(&heap);
```

Example

```
ecc_key* key = wc_ecc_key_new(NULL);
if (key != NULL) {
    // use key
    wc_ecc_key_free(key);
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_free(
    ecc_key * key
)
```

This function frees an ecc_key object after it has been used.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object to free

See: [wc_ecc_init](#)

Return: int integer returned indicating wolfSSL error or success status.

Example

```
// initialize key and perform secure exchanges
...
wc_ecc_free(&key);
```

```
void wc_ecc_fp_free(
    void
)
```

This function frees the fixed-point cache, which can be used with ecc to speed up computation times. To use this functionality, FP_ECC (fixed-point ecc), should be defined. Threaded applications should call this function before exiting the thread.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wc_ecc_free](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
// initialize key and perform secure exchanges  
...  
wc_ecc_fp_free();
```

```
int wc_ecc_is_valid_idx(  
    int n  
)
```

Checks if an ECC idx is valid.

Parameters:

- **n** The idx number to check.

See: none

Return:

- 1 Return if valid.
- 0 Return if not valid.

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
WC_RNG rng;  
int is_valid;  
wc_ecc_init(&key);  
wc_InitRng(&rng);  
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);  
is_valid = wc_ecc_is_valid_idx(key.idx);  
if (is_valid == 1)  
{  
    // idx is valid  
}  
else if (is_valid == 0)  
{  
    // idx is not valid  
}
```

```
ecc_point * wc_ecc_new_point(  
    void  
)
```

Allocate a new ECC point.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wc_ecc_del_point`
- `wc_ecc_cmp_point`
- `wc_ecc_copy_point`
- `wc_ecc_del_point`

Return:

- `p` A newly allocated point.
- `NULL` Returns `NULL` on error.
- `ecc_point` pointer on success
- `NULL` on failure

Allocates new ECC point.

Example

```
ecc_point* point;
point = wc_ecc_new_point();
if (point == NULL)
{
    // Handle point creation error
}
// Do stuff with point
```

Example

```
ecc_point* point = wc_ecc_new_point();
if (point != NULL) {
    // use point
    wc_ecc_del_point(point);
}
```

```
void wc_ecc_del_point(
    ecc_point * p
)
```

Free an ECC point from memory.

Parameters:

- **p** The point to free.

See:

- `wc_ecc_new_point`
- `wc_ecc_cmp_point`
- `wc_ecc_copy_point`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
ecc_point* point;  
point = wc_ecc_new_point();  
if (point == NULL)  
{  
    // Handle point creation error  
}  
// Do stuff with point  
wc_ecc_del_point(point);
```

```
int wc_ecc_copy_point(  
    const ecc_point * p,  
    ecc_point * r  
)
```

Copy the value of one point to another one.

Parameters:

- **p** The point to copy.
- **r** The created point.

See:

- `wc_ecc_new_point`
- `wc_ecc_cmp_point`
- `wc_ecc_del_point`

Return:

- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Error thrown when p or r is null.
- `MP_OKAY` Point copied successfully
- `ret` Error from internal functions. Can be...

Example

```
ecc_point* point;  
ecc_point* copied_point;  
int copy_return;
```

```
point = wc_ecc_new_point();
copy_return = wc_ecc_copy_point(point, copied_point);
if (copy_return != MP_OKAY)
{
    // Handle error
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_cmp_point(
    ecc_point * a,
    ecc_point * b
)
```

Compare the value of a point with another one.

Parameters:

- **a** First point to compare.
- **b** Second point to compare.

See:

- `wc_ecc_new_point`
- `wc_ecc_del_point`
- `wc_ecc_copy_point`

Return:

- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` One or both arguments are NULL.
- `MP_EQ` The points are equal.
- `ret` Either `MP_LT` or `MP_GT` and signifies that the points are not equal.

Example

```
ecc_point* point;
ecc_point* point_to_compare;
int cmp_result;

point = wc_ecc_new_point();
point_to_compare = wc_ecc_new_point();
cmp_result = wc_ecc_cmp_point(point, point_to_compare);
if (cmp_result == BAD_FUNC_ARG)
{
    // arguments are invalid
}
else if (cmp_result == MP_EQ)
{
    // Points are equal
}
else
{
}
```



```
    // Points are not equal  
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity(  
    ecc_point * p  
)
```

Checks if a point is at infinity. Returns 1 if point is at infinity, 0 if not, < 0 on error.

Parameters:

- **p** The point to check.

See:

- `wc_ecc_new_point`
- `wc_ecc_del_point`
- `wc_ecc_cmp_point`
- `wc_ecc_copy_point`

Return:

- 1 p is at infinity.
- 0 p is not at infinity.
- <0 Error.

Example

```
ecc_point* point;  
int is_infinity;  
point = wc_ecc_new_point();  
  
is_infinity = wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity(point);  
if (is_infinity < 0)  
{  
    // Handle error  
}  
else if (is_infinity == 0)  
{  
    // Point is not at infinity  
}  
else if (is_infinity == 1)  
{  
    // Point is at infinity  
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_mulmod(
    const mp_int * k,
    ecc_point * G,
    ecc_point * R,
    mp_int * a,
    mp_int * modulus,
    int map
)
```

Perform ECC Fixed Point multiplication.

Parameters:

- **k** The multiplicand.
- **G** Base point to multiply.
- **R** Destination of product.
- **a** ECC curve parameter a.
- **modulus** The modulus for the curve.
- **map** If non-zero maps the point back to affine coordinates, otherwise it's left in jacobian-montgomery form.

See: none

Return:

- MP_OKAY Returns on successful operation.
- MP_INIT_E Returned if there is an error initializing an integer for use with the multiple precision integer (mp_int) library.

Example

```
ecc_point* base;
ecc_point* destination;
// Initialize points
base = wc_ecc_new_point();
destination = wc_ecc_new_point();
// Setup other arguments
mp_int multiplicand;
mp_int modulus;
mp_int a;
int map;
int rc;
rc = wc_ecc_mulmod(&multiplicand, base, destination, &a, &modulus, map);
```

```
int wc_ecc_export_x963(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports the ECC key from the `ecc_key` structure, storing the result in `out`. The key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 format. It stores the bytes written to the output buffer in `outLen`.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the `ecc_key` object to export
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the ANSI X9.63 formatted key
- **outLen** size of the output buffer. On successfully storing the key, will hold the bytes written to the output buffer

See:

- `wc_ecc_export_x963_ex`
- `wc_ecc_import_x963`
- `wc_ecc_make_pub`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the `ecc_key`
- `LENGTH_ONLY_E` Returned if the output buffer evaluates to NULL, but the other two input parameters are valid. Indicates that the function is only returning the length required to store the key
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL, or the key is unsupported (has an invalid index)
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the ecc key. If the output buffer is too small, the size needed will be returned in `outLen`
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory with `XMALLOC`
- `MP_INIT_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_READ_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_CMP_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_INVMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_EXPTMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_MOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_MUL_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_ADD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_MULMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_TO_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_MEM` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`

Example

```
int ret;
byte buff[1024];
word32 buffSz = sizeof(buff);

ecc_key key;
// initialize key, make key
ret = wc_ecc_export_x963(&key, buff, &buffSz);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_export_x963_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int compressed
)
```

This function exports the public key from the `ecc_key` structure, storing the result in `out`. The key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 format. It stores the bytes written to the output buffer in `outLen`. This function allows the additional option of compressing the certificate through the `compressed` parameter. When this parameter is true, the key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 compressed format.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the `ecc_key` object to export
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the ANSI X9.63 formatted public key
- **outLen** size of the output buffer. On successfully storing the public key, will hold the bytes written to the output buffer
- **compressed** indicator of whether to store the key in compressed format. 1==compressed, 0==un-compressed

See:

- [wc_ecc_export_x963](#)
- [wc_ecc_import_x963](#)
- [wc_ecc_make_pub](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the `ecc_key` public component
- `ECC_PRIVATEKEY_ONLY` Returned if the `ecc_key` public component is missing
- `NOT_COMPILED_IN` Returned if the `HAVE_COMP_KEY` was not enabled at compile time, but the key was requested in compressed format
- `LENGTH_ONLY_E` Returned if the output buffer evaluates to NULL, but the other two input parameters are valid. Indicates that the function is only returning the length required to store the public key
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL, or the key is unsupported (has an invalid index)
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the public key. If the output buffer is too small, the size needed will be returned in `outLen`
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory with `XMALLOC`
- `MP_INIT_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_READ_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_CMP_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_INVMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_EXPTMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_MOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_MUL_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_ADD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_MULMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_TO_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`
- `MP_MEM` may be returned if there is an error processing the `ecc_key`

Example

```

int ret;
byte buff[1024];
word32 buffSz = sizeof(buff);
ecc_key key;
// initialize key, make key
ret = wc_ecc_export_x963_ex(&key, buff, &buffSz, 1);
if ( ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

```

```

int wc_ecc_import_x963(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    ecc_key * key
)

```

This function imports a public ECC key from a buffer containing the key stored in ANSI X9.63 format. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys, as long as compressed keys are enabled at compile time through the HAVE_COMP_KEY option.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the ANSI x9.63 formatted ECC key
- **inLen** length of the input buffer
- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object in which to store the imported key

See:

- [wc_ecc_export_x963](#)
- [wc_ecc_import_private_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ecc_key
- NOT_COMPILED_IN Returned if the HAVE_COMP_KEY was not enabled at compile time, but the key is stored in compressed format
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or the inLen is even (according to the x9.63 standard, the key must be odd)
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key; may indicate that the ECC key is not stored in valid ANSI X9.63 format
- IS_POINT_E Returned if the public key exported is not a point on the ECC curve
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key

- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key

Example

```
int ret;
byte buff[] = { initialize with ANSI X9.63 formatted key };

ecc_key pubKey;
wc_ecc_init(&pubKey);

ret = wc_ecc_import_x963(buff, sizeof(buff), &pubKey);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error importing key
}

int wc_ecc_import_private_key(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    ecc_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public/private ECC key pair from a buffer containing the raw private key, and a second buffer containing the ANSI X9.63 formatted public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys, as long as compressed keys are enabled at compile time through the HAVE_COMP_KEY option.

Parameters:

- **priv** pointer to the buffer containing the raw private key
- **privSz** size of the private key buffer
- **pub** pointer to the buffer containing the ANSI x9.63 formatted ECC public key
- **pubSz** length of the public key input buffer
- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object in which to store the imported private/public key pair

See:

- [wc_ecc_export_x963](#)
- [wc_ecc_import_private_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ecc_key NOT_COMPILED_IN Returned if the HAVE_COMP_KEY was not enabled at compile time, but the key is stored in compressed format

- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or the inLen is even (according to the x9.63 standard, the key must be odd)
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- `ASN_PARSE_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key; may indicate that the ECC key is not stored in valid ANSI X9.63 format
- `IS_POINT_E` Returned if the public key exported is not a point on the ECC curve
- `MP_INIT_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- `MP_READ_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- `MP_CMP_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- `MP_INVMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- `MP_EXPTMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- `MP_MOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- `MP_MUL_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- `MP_ADD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- `MP_MULMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- `MP_TO_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- `MP_MEM` may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key

Example

```
int ret;
byte pub[] = { initialize with ANSI X9.63 formatted key };
byte priv[] = { initialize with the raw private key };

ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
ret = wc_ecc_import_private_key(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
&key);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error importing key
}

int wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private(
    ecc_key * key,
    const byte * seed,
    word32 seedSz,
    const byte * wrapped,
    word32 wrappedLen,
    word32 plainLen
)
```

This function imports an STM32 DHUK-protected private key onto an ecc_key for transparent hardware signing. The private scalar is supplied as a chip-bound wrapped blob together with the 256-bit derivation seed; the plaintext scalar is never imported. The key must be bound to the STM32 DHUK crypto-callback device (init with `wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, heap, WC_DHUK_DEVID)` after registering the device with `wc_Stm32_DhukRegister`). Available only on STM32 builds with `WOLFSSL_DHUK` and a DHUK-capable SAES (`WC_STM32_HAS_DHUK`).

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key (bound to WC_DHUK_DEVID) to import into.

- **seed** pointer to the 256-bit (32-byte) per-key DHUK derivation seed.
- **seedSz** length of seed in bytes; must be 32.
- **wrapped** pointer to the DHUK-wrapped private scalar blob.
- **wrappedLen** length of the wrapped blob; a non-zero multiple of the AES block size, no larger than the on-key buffer.
- **plainLen** length in bytes of the plaintext scalar inside the blob.

See:

- [wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private_ex](#)
- [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ecc_init_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key, seed, or wrapped is NULL; if seedSz is not 32; if wrappedLen is zero or not a multiple of the AES block size; if wrappedLen exceeds the on-key blob buffer; if plainLen is zero or larger than wrappedLen; or if wrappedLen is larger than plainLen padded to a full AES block.

Example

```
ecc_key key;
wc_Stm32_DhukRegister(WC_DHUK_DEVID);
wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, NULL, WC_DHUK_DEVID);
if (wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private(&key, seed, 32, wrapped, wrappedLen,
    plainLen) == 0) {
    wc_ecc_sign_hash(hash, hashLen, sig, &sigLen, &rng, &key);
}
wc_ecc_free(&key);
```

```
int wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    int curve_id,
    const byte * wrapped,
    word32 wrappedLen,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivLen,
    const byte * tag,
    word32 tagLen,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubLen
)
```

This function restores a previously provisioned STM32 CCB-protected ECDSA key onto an ecc_key. The device-bound key is supplied as the wrapped scalar blob plus its AES-GCM iv/tag and the in-clear public key; signing is performed transparently with the scalar unwrapped SAES->PKA in hardware. The key must be bound to the STM32 DHUK/CCB crypto-callback device (init with wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, heap, WC_DHUK_DEVID)). Available only on STM32 builds with WOLFSSL_DHUK and WOLFSSL_STM32_CCB.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key (bound to WC_DHUK_DEVID) to import into.
- **curve_id** the ECC curve id of the wrapped key (e.g. ECC_SECP256R1).
- **wrapped** pointer to the CCB wrapped private scalar blob.
- **wrappedLen** length of the wrapped blob, no larger than the on-key buffer.
- **iv** pointer to the 16-byte AES-GCM iv of the blob.
- **ivLen** length of iv in bytes; must be 16.
- **tag** pointer to the 16-byte AES-GCM authentication tag of the blob.
- **tagLen** length of tag in bytes; must be 16.
- **pub** pointer to the public key in uncompressed qx|qy form.
- **pubLen** length of pub in bytes; must be twice the curve modulus size.

See:

- [wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private](#)
- [wc_ecc_make_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key, wrapped, iv, tag, or pub is NULL; if ivLen or tagLen is not 16; if curve_id is not a supported curve; if wrappedLen is zero or exceeds the on-key blob buffer; or if pubLen is not twice the curve modulus size.
- <0 A negative error code may be returned if importing the public key fails.

Example

```
ecc_key key;
wc_Stm32_DhukRegister(WC_DHUK_DEVID);
wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, NULL, WC_DHUK_DEVID);
if (wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private_ex(&key, ECC_SECP256R1, wrapped,
    wrappedLen, iv, 16, tag, 16, pub, pubLen) == 0) {
    wc_ecc_sign_hash(hash, hashLen, sig, &sigLen, &rng, &key);
}
wc_ecc_free(&key);
```

```
int wc_ecc_rs_to_sig(
    const char * r,
    const char * s,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)
```

This function converts the R and S portions of an ECC signature into a DER-encoded ECDSA signature. This function also stores the length written to the output buffer, out, in outlen.

Parameters:

- **r** pointer to the buffer containing the R portion of the signature as a string
- **s** pointer to the buffer containing the S portion of the signature as a string
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the DER-encoded ECDSA signature
- **outlen** length of the output buffer available. Will store the bytes written to the buffer after successfully converting the signature to ECDSA format

See:

- [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ecc_sig_size](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully converting the signature
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the input buffer is not large enough to hold the DER-encoded ECDSA signature
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key

Example

```
int ret;
ecc_key key;
// initialize key, generate R and S

char r[] = { initialize with R };
char s[] = { initialize with S };
byte sig[wc_ecc_sig_size(key)];
// signature size will be 2 * ECC key size + ~10 bytes for ASN.1 overhead
word32 sigSz = sizeof(sig);
ret = wc_ecc_rs_to_sig(r, s, sig, &sigSz);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error converting parameters to signature
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_import_raw(
    ecc_key * key,
    const char * qx,
    const char * qy,
    const char * d,
    const char * curveName
)
```

This function fills an `ecc_key` structure with the raw components of an ECC signature.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to an `ecc_key` structure to fill
- **qx** pointer to a buffer containing the x component of the base point as an ASCII hex string
- **qy** pointer to a buffer containing the y component of the base point as an ASCII hex string
- **d** pointer to a buffer containing the private key as an ASCII hex string
- **curveName** pointer to a string containing the ECC curve name, as found in `ecc_sets`

See: `wc_ecc_import_private_key`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully importing into the `ecc_key` structure
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error initializing space to store the parameters of the `ecc_key`
- `ASN_PARSE_E` Returned if the input `curveName` is not defined in `ecc_sets`
- `MP_INIT_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_READ_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_CMP_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_INVMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_EXPTMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MUL_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_ADD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MULMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_TO_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MEM` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters

Example

```
int ret;
ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);

char qx[] = { initialize with x component of base point };
char qy[] = { initialize with y component of base point };
char d[] = { initialize with private key };
ret = wc_ecc_import_raw(&key,qx, qy, d, "ECC-256");
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error initializing key with given inputs
}

int wc_ecc_export_private_only(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports only the private key from an `ecc_key` structure. It stores the private key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to an `ecc_key` structure from which to export the private key
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key
- **outLen** pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the private key

See: `wc_ecc_import_private_key`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the private key
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error initializing space to store the parameters of the `ecc_key`
- `ASN_PARSE_E` Returned if the input curveName is not defined in `ecc_sets`
- `MP_INIT_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_READ_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_CMP_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_INVMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_EXPTMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MUL_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_ADD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MULMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_TO_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MEM` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters

Example

```
int ret;
ecc_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char priv[ECC_KEY_SIZE];
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv);
ret = wc_ecc_export_private_only(&key, priv, &privSz);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error exporting private key
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_export_point_der(
    const int curve_idx,
    ecc_point * point,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

Export point to der.

Parameters:

- **curve_idx** Index of the curve used from ecc_sets.
- **point** Point to export to der.
- **out** Destination for the output.
- **outLen** Maxsize allowed for output, destination for final size of output

See: [wc_ecc_import_point_der](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if curve_idx is less than 0 or invalid. Also returns when
- LENGTH_ONLY_E outLen is set but nothing else.
- BUFFER_E Returns if outLen is less than 1 + 2 * the curve size.
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is a problem allocating memory.

Example

```
int curve_idx;
ecc_point* point;
byte out[];
word32 outLen;
wc_ecc_export_point_der(curve_idx, point, out, &outLen);
```

```
int wc_ecc_import_point_der(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    const int curve_idx,
    ecc_point * point
)
```

Import point from der format.

Parameters:

- **in** der buffer to import point from.
- **inLen** Length of der buffer.
- **curve_idx** Index of curve.
- **point** Destination for point.

See: [wc_ecc_export_point_der](#)

Return:

- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if any arguments are null or if inLen is even.
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is an error initializing
- NOT_COMPILED_IN Returned if HAVE_COMP_KEY is not true and in is a compressed cert
- MP_OKAY Successful operation.

Example

```
byte in[];
word32 inLen;
int curve_idx;
ecc_point* point;
wc_ecc_import_point_der(in, inLen, curve_idx, point);
```

```
int wc_ecc_size(
    ecc_key * key
)
```

This function returns the key size of an ecc_key structure in octets.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to an ecc_key structure for which to get the key size

See: [wc_ecc_make_key](#)

Return:

- Given a valid key, returns the key size in octets
- 0 Returned if the given key is NULL

Example

```
int keySz;
ecc_key key;
// initialize key, make key
keySz = wc_ecc_size(&key);
if ( keySz == 0 ) {
    // error determining key size
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_sig_size_calc(
    int sz
)
```

This function returns the worst case size for an ECC signature, given by: $(keySz * 2) + SIG\_HEADER\_SZ + ECC\_MAX\_PAD\_SZ$. The actual signature size can be computed with `wc_ecc_sign_hash`.

Parameters:

- **key** size

See:

- `wc_ecc_sign_hash`
- `wc_ecc_sig_size`

Return: returns the maximum signature size, in octets

Example

```
int sigSz = wc_ecc_sig_size_calc(32);
if ( sigSz == 0) {
    // error determining sig size
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_sig_size(
    const ecc_key * key
)
```

This function returns the worst case size for an ECC signature, given by: $(keySz * 2) + SIG\_HEADER\_SZ + ECC\_MAX\_PAD\_SZ$. The actual signature size can be computed with `wc_ecc_sign_hash`.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to an `ecc_key` structure for which to get the signature size

See:

- `wc_ecc_sign_hash`
- `wc_ecc_sig_size_calc`

Return:

- Success Given a valid key, returns the maximum signature size, in octets
- 0 Returned if the given key is NULL

Example

```
int sigSz;
ecc_key key;
// initialize key, make key

sigSz = wc_ecc_sig_size(&key);
if ( sigSz == 0) {
    // error determining sig size
}
```

```
ecEncCtx * wc_ecc_ctx_new(
    int flags,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function allocates and initializes space for a new ECC context object to allow secure message exchange with ECC.

Parameters:

- **flags** indicate whether this is a server or client context Options are: REQ_RESP_CLIENT, and REQ_RESP_SERVER
- **rng** pointer to a RNG object with which to generate a salt
- **flags** Context flags
- **rng** Random number generator

See:

- [wc_ecc_encrypt](#)
- [wc_ecc_encrypt_ex](#)
- [wc_ecc_decrypt](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_free](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully generating a new ecEncCtx object, returns a pointer to that object
- NULL Returned if the function fails to generate a new ecEncCtx object
- ecEncCtx pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Creates new ECC encryption context.

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_CLIENT, &rng);
if(ctx == NULL) {
    // error generating new ecEncCtx object
}
```

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecEncCtx* ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(0, &rng);
```

```
void wc_ecc_ctx_free(
    ecEncCtx * ctx
)
```

This function frees the ecEncCtx object used for encrypting and decrypting messages.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ecEncCtx object to free

See: [wc_ecc_ctx_new](#)

Return: none Returns.

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_CLIENT, &rng);
// do secure communication
...
wc_ecc_ctx_free(&ctx);
```

```
int wc_ecc_ctx_reset(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function resets an ecEncCtx structure to avoid having to free and allocate a new context object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ecEncCtx object to reset
- **rng** pointer to an RNG object with which to generate a new salt
- **ctx** ECC encryption context
- **rng** Random number generator

See:

- [wc_ecc_ctx_new](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_new](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned if the ecEncCtx structure is successfully reset
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if either rng or ctx is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Returned if there is an error generating a new salt for the ECC object
- 0 on success
- negative on error

Resets ECC encryption context.

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_CLIENT, &rng);
```

```
// do secure communication
...
wc_ecc_ctx_reset(&ctx, &rng);
// do more secure communication
```

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret = wc_ecc_ctx_reset(ctx, &rng);
```

```
int wc_ecc_ctx_set_algo(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    byte encAlgo,
    byte kdfAlgo,
    byte macAlgo
)
```

This function can optionally be called after `wc_ecc_ctx_new`. It sets the encryption, KDF, and MAC algorithms into an `ecEncCtx` object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the `ecEncCtx` for which to set the info
- **encAlgo** encryption algorithm to use.
- **kdfAlgo** KDF algorithm to use.
- **macAlgo** MAC algorithm to use.

See: `wc_ecc_ctx_new`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the information for the `ecEncCtx` object.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given `ecEncCtx` object is NULL.

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
// initialize ctx
if(wc_ecc_ctx_set_algo(&ctx, ecAES_128_CTR, ecHKDF_SHA256, ecHMAC_SHA256)) {
    // error setting info
}
```

```
const byte * wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(
    ecEncCtx * ctx
)
```

This function returns the salt of an `ecEncCtx` object. This function should only be called when the `ecEncCtx`'s state is `ecSRV_INIT` or `ecCLI_INIT`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ecEncCtx object from which to get the salt
- **ctx** ECC encryption context

See:

- [wc_ecc_ctx_new](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_set_own_salt](#)

Return:

- Success On success, returns the ecEncCtx salt
- NULL Returned if the ecEncCtx object is NULL, or the ecEncCtx's state is not ecSRV_INIT or ecCLI_INIT. In the latter two cases, this function also sets the ecEncCtx's state to ecSRV_BAD_STATE or ecCLI_BAD_STATE, respectively
- Salt pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Gets own salt from context.

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
WC_RNG rng;
const byte* salt;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_CLIENT, &rng);
salt = wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(&ctx);
if(salt == NULL) {
    // error getting salt
}
```

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
const byte* salt = wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(ctx);

int wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    const byte * salt
)
```

This function sets the peer salt of an ecEncCtx object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ecEncCtx for which to set the salt
- **salt** pointer to the peer's salt

See:

- [wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the peer salt for the ecEncCtx object.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given ecEncCtx object is NULL or has an invalid protocol, or if the given salt is NULL
- BAD_ENC_STATE_E Returned if the ecEncCtx's state is ecSRV_SALT_GET or ecCLI_SALT_GET. In the latter two cases, this function also sets the ecEncCtx's state to ecSRV_BAD_STATE or ecCLI_BAD_STATE, respectively

Example

```
ecEncCtx* cliCtx, srvCtx;
WC_RNG rng;
const byte* cliSalt, srvSalt;
int ret;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
cliCtx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_CLIENT, &rng);
srvCtx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_SERVER, &rng);

cliSalt = wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(&cliCtx);
srvSalt = wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(&srvCtx);
ret = wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt(&cliCtx, srvSalt);

int wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    const byte * salt,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function sets the salt pointer and length to use with KDF into the ecEncCtx object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ecEncCtx for which to set the salt
- **salt** pointer to salt buffer
- **sz** length salt in bytes

See:

- [wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_get_peer_salt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the salt for the ecEncCtx object.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given ecEncCtx object is NULL or if the given salt is NULL and length is not NULL.

Example

```
ecEncCtx* srvCtx;
WC_RNG rng;
byte cliSalt[] = { fixed salt data };
word32 cliSaltLen = (word32)sizeof(cliSalt);
int ret;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
cliCtx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_SERVER, &rng);

ret = wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt(&cliCtx, cliSalt, cliSaltLen);
```

```
int wc_ecc_ctx_set_info(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    const byte * info,
    int sz
)
```

This function can optionally be called before or after `wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt`. It sets optional information for an `ecEncCtx` object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the `ecEncCtx` for which to set the info
- **info** pointer to a buffer containing the info to set
- **sz** size of the info buffer

See: `wc_ecc_ctx_new`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the information for the `ecEncCtx` object.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given `ecEncCtx` object is NULL, the input `info` is NULL or it's size is invalid

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
byte info[] = { initialize with information };
// initialize ctx, get salt,
if(wc_ecc_ctx_set_info(&ctx, info, sizeof(info))) {
    // error setting info
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_encrypt(
    ecc_key * privKey,
    ecc_key * pubKey,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    ecEncCtx * ctx
)
```

This function encrypts the given input message from `msg` to `out`. This function takes an optional `ctx` object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the `ecEncCtx`'s `encAlgo`, `kdfAlgo`, and `macAlgo`. If `ctx` is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, `ecAES_128_CBC`, `ecHKDF_SHA256` and `ecHMAC_SHA256`. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by `ctx`.

Parameters:

- **privKey** pointer to the `ecc_key` object containing the private key to use for encryption
- **pubKey** pointer to the `ecc_key` object containing the public key of the peer with whom one wishes to communicate
- **msg** pointer to the buffer holding the message to encrypt
- **msgSz** size of the buffer to encrypt
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **outSz** pointer to a `word32` object containing the available size in the out buffer. Upon successfully encrypting the message, holds the number of bytes written to the output buffer
- **ctx** Optional: pointer to an `ecEncCtx` object specifying different encryption algorithms to use

See:

- [wc_ecc_encrypt_ex](#)
- [wc_ecc_decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the input message
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if `privKey`, `pubKey`, `msg`, `msgSz`, `out`, or `outSz` are NULL, or the `ctx` object specifies an unsupported encryption type
- `BAD_ENC_STATE_E` Returned if the `ctx` object given is in a state that is not appropriate for encryption
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the supplied output buffer is too small to store the encrypted ciphertext
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory for the shared secret key

Example

```
byte msg[] = { initialize with msg to encrypt. Ensure padded to block size };
byte out[sizeof(msg)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(out);
int ret;
ecc_key cli, serv;
```

```

// initialize cli with private key
// initialize serv with received public key

ecEncCtx* cliCtx, servCtx;
// initialize cliCtx and servCtx
// exchange salts
ret = wc_ecc_encrypt(&cli, &serv, msg, sizeof(msg), out, &outSz, cliCtx);
if(ret != 0) {
    // error encrypting message
}

int wc_ecc_encrypt_ex(
    ecc_key * privKey,
    ecc_key * pubKey,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    int compressed
)

```

This function encrypts the given input message from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, ecHKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.

Parameters:

- **privKey** pointer to the ecc_key object containing the private key to use for encryption
- **pubKey** pointer to the ecc_key object containing the public key of the peer with whom one wishes to communicate
- **msg** pointer to the buffer holding the message to encrypt
- **msgSz** size of the buffer to encrypt
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **outSz** pointer to a word32 object containing the available size in the out buffer. Upon successfully encrypting the message, holds the number of bytes written to the output buffer
- **ctx** Optional: pointer to an ecEncCtx object specifying different encryption algorithms to use
- **compressed** Public key field is to be output in compressed format.

See:

- [wc_ecc_encrypt](#)
- [wc_ecc_decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the input message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if privKey, pubKey, msg, msgSz, out, or outSz are NULL, or the ctx object specifies an unsupported encryption type

- **BAD_ENC_STATE_E** Returned if the ctx object given is in a state that is not appropriate for encryption
- **BUFFER_E** Returned if the supplied output buffer is too small to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **MEMORY_E** Returned if there is an error allocating memory for the shared secret key

Example

```

byte msg[] = { initialize with msg to encrypt. Ensure padded to block size };
byte out[sizeof(msg)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(out);
int ret;
ecc_key cli, serv;
// initialize cli with private key
// initialize serv with received public key

ecEncCtx* cliCtx, servCtx;
// initialize cliCtx and servCtx
// exchange salts
ret = wc_ecc_encrypt_ex(&cli, &serv, msg, sizeof(msg), out, &outSz, cliCtx,
    1);
if(ret != 0) {
    // error encrypting message
}

int wc_ecc_decrypt(
    ecc_key * privKey,
    ecc_key * pubKey,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    ecEncCtx * ctx
)

```

This function decrypts the ciphertext from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, ecHKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.

Parameters:

- **privKey** pointer to the ecc_key object containing the private key to use for decryption
- **pubKey** pointer to the ecc_key object containing the public key of the peer with whom one wishes to communicate
- **msg** pointer to the buffer holding the ciphertext to decrypt
- **msgSz** size of the buffer to decrypt
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **outSz** pointer to a word32 object containing the available size in the out buffer. Upon successfully decrypting the ciphertext, holds the number of bytes written to the output buffer
- **ctx** Optional: pointer to an ecEncCtx object specifying different decryption algorithms to use

See:

- `wc_ecc_encrypt`
- `wc_ecc_encrypt_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting the input message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if privKey, pubKey, msg, msgSz, out, or outSz are NULL, or the ctx object specifies an unsupported encryption type
- BAD_ENC_STATE_E Returned if the ctx object given is in a state that is not appropriate for decryption
- BUFFER_E Returned if the supplied output buffer is too small to store the decrypted plaintext
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory for the shared secret key

Example

```
byte cipher[] = { initialize with
ciphertext to decrypt. Ensure padded to block size };
byte plain[sizeof(cipher)];
word32 plainSz = sizeof(plain);
int ret;
ecc_key cli, serv;
// initialize cli with private key
// initialize serv with received public key
ecEncCtx* cliCtx, servCtx;
// initialize cliCtx and servCtx
// exchange salts
ret = wc_ecc_decrypt(&cli, &serv, cipher, sizeof(cipher),
plain, &plainSz, cliCtx);

if(ret != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}
```

```
int wc_ecc_set_nonblock(
    ecc_key * key,
    ecc_nb_ctx_t * ctx
)
```

Enable ECC support for non-blocking operations. Supported for Single Precision (SP) math with the following build options: WOLFSSL_SP_NONBLOCK WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL WOLFSSL_SP_NO_MALLOC WC_ECC_NONBLOCK.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object
- **ctx** pointer to ecc_nb_ctx_t structure with stack data cache for SP

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully setting the callback context the input message

Example

```
int ret;
ecc_key ecc;
ecc_nb_ctx_t nb_ctx;

ret = wc_ecc_init(&ecc);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_ecc_set_nonblock(&ecc, &nb_ctx);
    if (ret == 0) {
        do {
            ret = wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex(
                &r, &s, // r/s as mp_int
                hash, hashSz, // computed hash digest
                &verify_res, // verification result 1=success
                &key
            );

            // TODO: Real-time work can be called here
        } while (ret == FP_WOULDBLOCK);
    }
    wc_ecc_free(&key);
}

int wc_ecc_set_curve(
    ecc_key * key,
    int keysize,
    int curve_id
)
```

Compare a curve which has larger key than specified size or the curve matched curve ID, set a curve with smaller key size to the key.

Parameters:

- **keysize** Key size in bytes
- **curve_id** Curve ID

```
int ret;
ecc_key ecc;

ret = wc_ecc_init(&ecc);
if (ret != 0)
    return ret;
ret = wc_ecc_set_curve(&ecc, 32, ECC_SECP256R1));
```

```
if (ret != 0)
    return ret;
```

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully setting the key

```
mp_int * wc_ecc_key_get_priv(
    ecc_key * key
)
```

Gets private key mp_int from ECC key.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure

See: [wc_ecc_init](#)

Return:

- mp_int pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
ecc_key key;
mp_int* priv = wc_ecc_key_get_priv(&key);
```

```
size_t wc_ecc_get_sets_count(
    void
)
```

Returns number of supported ECC curve sets.

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_params](#)

Return: Number of curve sets

Example

```
size_t count = wc_ecc_get_sets_count();
```

```
const char * wc_ecc_get_name(
    int curve_id
)
```

Gets curve name from curve ID.

Parameters:

- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: `wc_ecc_get_curve_id`

Return:

- Curve name string on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
const char* name = wc_ecc_get_name(ECC_SECP256R1);
```

```
int wc_ecc_make_key_ex2(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    ecc_key * key,
    int curve_id,
    int flags
)
```

Makes ECC key with extended options.

Parameters:

- **rng** Random number generator
- **keysize** Key size in bytes
- **key** ECC key structure
- **curve_id** Curve identifier
- **flags** Additional flags

See: `wc_ecc_make_key_ex`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecc_key key;
int ret = wc_ecc_make_key_ex2(&rng, 32, &key,
                              ECC_SECP256R1, 0);
```

```
int wc_ecc_is_point(
    ecc_point * ecp,
    mp_int * a,
    mp_int * b,
    mp_int * prime
)
```

Checks if point is on curve.

Parameters:

- **ecp** ECC point
- **a** Curve parameter a
- **b** Curve parameter b
- **prime** Curve prime

See: [wc_ecc_point_is_on_curve](#)

Return:

- 1 if point is on curve
- 0 if not on curve
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_point* point;
mp_int a, b, prime;
int ret = wc_ecc_is_point(point, &a, &b, &prime);
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_generator(
    ecc_point * ecp,
    int curve_idx
)
```

Gets generator point for curve.

Parameters:

- **ecp** ECC point to store generator
- **curve_idx** Curve index

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_params](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_point* gen = wc_ecc_new_point();  
int ret = wc_ecc_get_generator(gen, 0);
```

```
int wc_ecc_set_deterministic(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    byte flag  
)
```

Sets deterministic signing mode.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **flag** Enable/disable flag

See: [wc_ecc_set_deterministic_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_set_deterministic(&key, 1);
```

```
int wc_ecc_set_deterministic_ex(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    byte flag,  
    enum wc_HashType hashType  
)
```

Sets deterministic signing with hash type.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **flag** Enable/disable flag
- **hashType** Hash algorithm type

See: [wc_ecc_set_deterministic](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
int ret = wc_ecc_set_deterministic_ex(&key, 1, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256);
```

```
int wc_ecc_gen_deterministic_k(
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashSz,
    enum wc_HashType hashType,
    mp_int * priv,
    mp_int * k,
    mp_int * order,
    void * heap
)
```

Generates deterministic k value for signing.

Parameters:

- **hash** Hash value
- **hashSz** Hash size
- **hashType** Hash algorithm type
- **priv** Private key
- **k** Output k value
- **order** Curve order
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wc_ecc_sign_set_k](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte hash[32];
mp_int priv, k, order;
int ret = wc_ecc_gen_deterministic_k(hash, 32,
                                     WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                     &priv, &k, &order, NULL);
```

```
int wc_ecc_sign_set_k(
    const byte * k,
    word32 klen,
    ecc_key * key
)
```

Sets k value for signing.

Parameters:

- **k** K value buffer
- **klen** K value length
- **key** ECC key

See: [wc_ecc_gen_deterministic_k](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte k[32];  
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_sign_set_k(k, sizeof(k), &key);
```

```
int wc_ecc_init_id(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    unsigned char * id,  
    int len,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes ECC key with ID.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **id** ID buffer
- **len** ID length
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_ecc_init_label](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Note: This API is only available when WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID is defined, which is set for PKCS11 support.

Example


```
ecc_key key;  
unsigned char id[] = "mykey";  
int ret = wc_ecc_init_id(&key, id, sizeof(id), NULL,  
                        INVALID_DEVID);
```

```
int wc_ecc_init_label(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    const char * label,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes ECC key with label.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **label** Label string
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_ecc_init_id](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Note: This API is only available when WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID is defined, which is set for PKCS11 support.

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_init_label(&key, "mykey", NULL,  
                           INVALID_DEVID);
```

```
int wc_ecc_set_flags(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    word32 flags  
)
```

Sets flags on ECC key.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **flags** Flags to set

See: [wc_ecc_init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_set_flags(&key, WC_ECC_FLAG_COFACTOR);
```

```
void wc_ecc_fp_init(  
    void  
)
```

Initializes fixed-point cache.

See: [wc_ecc_init](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_ecc_fp_init();
```

```
int wc_ecc_set_rng(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    WC_RNG * rng  
)
```

Sets RNG for ECC key.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **rng** Random number generator

See: [wc_ecc_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
WC_RNG rng;  
int ret = wc_ecc_set_rng(&key, &rng);
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_idx(  
    int curve_id  
)
```

Gets curve index from curve ID.

Parameters:

- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_id](#)

Return:

- Curve index on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int idx = wc_ecc_get_curve_idx(ECC_SECP256R1);
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_id(  
    int curve_idx  
)
```

Gets curve ID from curve index.

Parameters:

- **curve_idx** Curve index

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_idx](#)

Return:

- Curve ID on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int id = wc_ecc_get_curve_id(0);
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id(
    int curve_id
)
```

Gets curve size from curve ID.

Parameters:

- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_id](#)

Return:

- Key size in bytes on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int size = wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id(ECC_SECP256R1);
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name(
    const char * curveName
)
```

Gets curve index from curve name.

Parameters:

- **curveName** Curve name string

See: [wc_ecc_get_name](#)

Return:

- Curve index on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int idx = wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name("SECP256R1");
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_name(
    const char * curveName
)
```

Gets curve size from curve name.

Parameters:

- **curveName** Curve name string

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name](#)

Return:

- Key size in bytes on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int size = wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_name("SECP256R1");
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_name(  
    const char * curveName  
)
```

Gets curve ID from curve name.

Parameters:

- **curveName** Curve name string

See: [wc_ecc_get_name](#)

Return:

- Curve ID on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int id = wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_name("SECP256R1");
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_params(  
    int fieldSize,  
    const byte * prime,  
    word32 primeSz,  
    const byte * Af,  
    word32 AfSz,  
    const byte * Bf,  
    word32 BfSz,  
    const byte * order,  
    word32 orderSz,
```

```

    const byte * Gx,
    word32 GxSz,
    const byte * Gy,
    word32 GySz,
    int cofactor
)

```

Gets curve ID from curve parameters.

Parameters:

- **fieldSize** Field size
- **prime** Prime modulus
- **primeSz** Prime size
- **Af** Curve parameter A
- **AfSz** A size
- **Bf** Curve parameter B
- **BfSz** B size
- **order** Curve order
- **orderSz** Order size
- **Gx** Generator X coordinate
- **GxSz** Gx size
- **Gy** Generator Y coordinate
- **GySz** Gy size
- **cofactor** Curve cofactor

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_params](#)

Return:

- Curve ID on success
- negative on error

Example

```

int id = wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_params(256, prime, 32,
                                         Af, 32, Bf, 32,
                                         order, 32, Gx, 32,
                                         Gy, 32, 1);

```

```

int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_dp_params(
    const ecc_set_type * dp
)

```

Gets curve ID from domain parameters.

Parameters:

- **dp** Domain parameters

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_params](#)

Return:

- Curve ID on success
- negative on error

Example

```
const ecc_set_type* dp;  
int id = wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_dp_params(dp);
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_oid(  
    const byte * oid,  
    word32 len  
)
```

Gets curve ID from OID.

Parameters:

- **oid** OID buffer
- **len** OID length

See: [wc_ecc_get_oid](#)

Return:

- Curve ID on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte oid[] = {0x2A, 0x86, 0x48, 0xCE, 0x3D, 0x03, 0x01, 0x07};  
int id = wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_oid(oid, sizeof(oid));
```

```
const ecc_set_type * wc_ecc_get_curve_params(  
    int curve_idx  
)
```

Gets curve parameters from curve index.

Parameters:

- **curve_idx** Curve index

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_idx](#)

Return:

- ecc_set_type pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
const ecc_set_type* params = wc_ecc_get_curve_params(0);
```

```
ecc_point * wc_ecc_new_point_h(  
    void * h  
)
```

Allocates new ECC point with heap hint.

Parameters:

- **h** Heap hint

See: [wc_ecc_del_point_h](#)

Return:

- ecc_point pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
ecc_point* point = wc_ecc_new_point_h(NULL);  
if (point != NULL) {  
    // use point  
    wc_ecc_del_point_h(point, NULL);  
}
```

```
void wc_ecc_del_point_h(  
    ecc_point * p,  
    void * h  
)
```

Frees ECC point with heap hint.

Parameters:

- **p** ECC point to free
- **h** Heap hint

See: [wc_ecc_new_point_h](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
ecc_point* point = wc_ecc_new_point_h(NULL);  
// use point  
wc_ecc_del_point_h(point, NULL);
```

```
void wc_ecc_forcezero_point(  
    ecc_point * p  
)
```

Securely zeros ECC point.

Parameters:

- **p** ECC point to zero

See: [wc_ecc_del_point](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
ecc_point* point;  
wc_ecc_forcezero_point(point);
```

```
int wc_ecc_point_is_on_curve(  
    ecc_point * p,  
    int curve_idx  
)
```

Checks if point is on curve.

Parameters:

- **p** ECC point
- **curve_idx** Curve index

See: [wc_ecc_is_point](#)

Return:

- 1 if on curve
- 0 if not on curve
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_point* point;  
int ret = wc_ecc_point_is_on_curve(point, 0);
```

```
int wc_ecc_import_x963_ex(  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 inLen,  
    ecc_key * key,  
    int curve_id  
)
```

Imports X9.63 format with curve ID.

Parameters:

- **in** Input buffer
- **inLen** Input length
- **key** ECC key
- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_import_x963](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte x963[65];  
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_import_x963_ex(x963, sizeof(x963), &key,  
                                ECC_SECP256R1);
```

```
int wc_ecc_import_private_key_ex(  
    const byte * priv,  
    word32 privSz,  
    const byte * pub,  
    word32 pubSz,  
    ecc_key * key,  
    int curve_id  
)
```

Imports private key with curve ID.

Parameters:

- **priv** Private key buffer
- **privSz** Private key size
- **pub** Public key buffer
- **pubSz** Public key size
- **key** ECC key
- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: `wc_ecc_import_private_key`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte priv[32], pub[65];
ecc_key key;
int ret = wc_ecc_import_private_key_ex(priv, 32, pub, 65,
                                       &key, ECC_SECP256R1);
```

```
int wc_ecc_rs_raw_to_sig(
    const byte * r,
    word32 rSz,
    const byte * s,
    word32 sSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)
```

Converts raw r,s to signature.

Parameters:

- **r** R value buffer
- **rSz** R value size
- **s** S value buffer
- **sSz** S value size
- **out** Output signature buffer
- **outlen** Output signature length

See: `wc_ecc_sig_to_rs`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte r[32], s[32], sig[72];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);
int ret = wc_ecc_rs_raw_to_sig(r, 32, s, 32, sig, &sigLen);
```

```
int wc_ecc_sig_to_rs(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sigLen,
    byte * r,
    word32 * rLen,
    byte * s,
    word32 * sLen
)
```

Converts signature to raw r,s.

Parameters:

- **sig** Signature buffer
- **sigLen** Signature length
- **r** R value buffer
- **rLen** R value length
- **s** S value buffer
- **sLen** S value length

See: [wc_ecc_rs_raw_to_sig](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte sig[72], r[32], s[32];
word32 rlen = 32, slen = 32;
int ret = wc_ecc_sig_to_rs(sig, 72, r, &rlen, s, &slen);
```

```
int wc_ecc_import_raw_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    const char * qx,
    const char * qy,
    const char * d,
    int curve_id
)
```

Imports raw key with curve ID.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **qx** X coordinate string
- **qy** Y coordinate string
- **d** Private key string
- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_import_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
int ret = wc_ecc_import_raw_ex(&key, qxStr, qyStr, dStr,
                               ECC_SECP256R1);
```

```
int wc_ecc_import_unsigned(
    ecc_key * key,
    const byte * qx,
    const byte * qy,
    const byte * d,
    int curve_id
)
```

Imports unsigned key with curve ID.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **qx** X coordinate buffer
- **qy** Y coordinate buffer
- **d** Private key buffer
- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_import_raw_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
byte qx[32], qy[32], d[32];
int ret = wc_ecc_import_unsigned(&key, qx, qy, d,
                                ECC_SECP256R1);
```

```
int wc_ecc_export_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * qx,
    word32 * qxLen,
    byte * qy,
    word32 * qyLen,
    byte * d,
    word32 * dLen,
    int encType
)
```

Exports key with encoding type.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **qx** X coordinate buffer
- **qxLen** X coordinate length
- **qy** Y coordinate buffer
- **qyLen** Y coordinate length
- **d** Private key buffer
- **dLen** Private key length
- **encType** Encoding type

See: [wc_ecc_export_public_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
byte qx[32], qy[32], d[32];
word32 qxLen = 32, qyLen = 32, dLen = 32;
int ret = wc_ecc_export_ex(&key, qx, &qxLen, qy, &qyLen,
                           d, &dLen, 0);
```

```
int wc_ecc_export_public_raw(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * qx,
    word32 * qxLen,
    byte * qy,
    word32 * qyLen
)
```

Exports public key in raw format.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **qx** X coordinate buffer
- **qxLen** X coordinate length
- **qy** Y coordinate buffer
- **qyLen** Y coordinate length

See: [wc_ecc_export_private_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
byte qx[32], qy[32];
word32 qxLen = 32, qyLen = 32;
int ret = wc_ecc_export_public_raw(&key, qx, &qxLen, qy,
                                   &qyLen);
```

```
int wc_ecc_export_private_raw(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * qx,
    word32 * qxLen,
    byte * qy,
    word32 * qyLen,
    byte * d,
    word32 * dLen
)
```

Exports private key in raw format.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **qx** X coordinate buffer
- **qxLen** X coordinate length
- **qy** Y coordinate buffer
- **qyLen** Y coordinate length
- **d** Private key buffer
- **dLen** Private key length

See: [wc_ecc_export_public_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```

ecc_key key;
byte qx[32], qy[32], d[32];
word32 qxLen = 32, qyLen = 32, dLen = 32;
int ret = wc_ecc_export_private_raw(&key, qx, &qxLen, qy,
                                   &qyLen, d, &dLen);

```

```

int wc_ecc_export_point_der_ex(
    const int curve_idx,
    ecc_point * point,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int compressed
)

```

Exports point in DER format with compression.

Parameters:

- **curve_idx** Curve index
- **point** ECC point
- **out** Output buffer
- **outLen** Output length
- **compressed** Compression flag

See: `wc_ecc_export_point_der`

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```

ecc_point* point;
byte out[65];
word32 outLen = sizeof(out);
int ret = wc_ecc_export_point_der_ex(0, point, out, &outLen,
                                     0);

```

```

int wc_ecc_import_point_der_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    const int curve_idx,
    ecc_point * point,
    int shortKeySize
)

```


Imports point from DER format.

Parameters:

- **in** Input buffer
- **inLen** Input length
- **curve_idx** Curve index
- **point** ECC point
- **shortKeySize** Short key size flag

See: [wc_ecc_import_point_der](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte der[65];
ecc_point* point = wc_ecc_new_point();
int ret = wc_ecc_import_point_der_ex(der, sizeof(der), 0,
                                     point, 0);
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_oid(
    word32 oidSum,
    const byte ** oid,
    word32 * oidSz
)
```

Gets OID for curve.

Parameters:

- **oidSum** OID sum
- **oid** OID buffer pointer
- **oidSz** OID size pointer

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_oid](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
const byte* oid;
word32 oidSz;
int ret = wc_ecc_get_oid(0x2A8648CE3D030107, &oid, &oidSz);
```

```
int wc_ecc_set_custom_curve(
    ecc_key * key,
    const ecc_set_type * dp
)
```

Sets custom curve parameters.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **dp** Domain parameters

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_params](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
ecc_set_type dp;
int ret = wc_ecc_set_custom_curve(&key, &dp);
```

```
ecEncCtx * wc_ecc_ctx_new_ex(
    int flags,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    void * heap
)
```

Creates new ECC encryption context with heap.

Parameters:

- **flags** Context flags
- **rng** Random number generator
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wc_ecc_ctx_new](#)

Return:

- ecEncCtx pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecEncCtx* ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new_ex(0, &rng, NULL);
```

```
int wc_ecc_ctx_set_own_salt(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    const byte * salt,
    word32 sz
)
```

Sets own salt in context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** ECC encryption context
- **salt** Salt buffer
- **sz** Salt size

See: [wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
byte salt[16];
int ret = wc_ecc_ctx_set_own_salt(ctx, salt, sizeof(salt));
```

```
int wc_X963_KDF(
    enum wc_HashType type,
    const byte * secret,
    word32 secretSz,
    const byte * sinfo,
    word32 sinfoSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz
)
```

X9.63 Key Derivation Function.

Parameters:

- **type** Hash type
- **secret** Shared secret
- **secretSz** Secret size
- **sinfo** Shared info
- **sinfoSz** Shared info size

- **out** Output buffer
- **outSz** Output size

See: [wc_ecc_shared_secret](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte secret[32], sinfo[10], out[32];
int ret = wc_X963_KDF(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, secret, 32,
                      sinfo, 10, out, 32);
```

```
int wc_ecc_curve_cache_init(
    void
)
```

Initializes curve cache.

See: [wc_ecc_curve_cache_free](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_ecc_curve_cache_init();
```

```
void wc_ecc_curve_cache_free(
    void
)
```

Frees curve cache.

See: [wc_ecc_curve_cache_init](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_ecc_curve_cache_free();
```

```
int wc_ecc_gen_k(  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    int size,  
    mp_int * k,  
    mp_int * order  
)
```

Generates random k value.

Parameters:

- **rng** Random number generator
- **size** Key size
- **k** Output k value
- **order** Curve order

See: [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;  
mp_int k, order;  
int ret = wc_ecc_gen_k(&rng, 32, &k, &order);
```

```
int wc_ecc_set_handle(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    remote_handle64 handle  
)
```

Sets remote handle for hardware.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **handle** Remote handle

See: [wc_ecc_init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
remote_handle64 handle = 0x1234;  
int ret = wc_ecc_set_handle(&key, handle);
```

```
int wc_ecc_use_key_id(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    word32 keyId,  
    word32 flags  
)
```

Uses key ID for hardware.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **keyId** Key identifier
- **flags** Flags

See: [wc_ecc_get_key_id](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_use_key_id(&key, 1, 0);
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_key_id(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    word32 * keyId  
)
```

Gets key ID from hardware key.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **keyId** Key identifier pointer

See: [wc_ecc_use_key_id](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```

ecc_key key;
word32 keyId;
int ret = wc_ecc_get_key_id(&key, &keyId);

```

B.24 Algorithms - ED25519**B.23.2.107 function wc_ecc_get_key_id****B.24.1 Functions**

	Name
int	wc_ed25519_make_public (ed25519_key * key, unsigned char * pubKey, word32 pubKeySz) This function generates the Ed25519 public key from the private key, stored in the ed25519_key object. It stores the public key in the buffer pubKey.
int	wc_ed25519_make_key (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, ed25519_key * key) This function generates a new Ed25519 key and stores it in key.
int	wc_ed25519_sign_msg (const byte * in, word32 inlen, byte * out, word32 * outlen, ed25519_key * key) This function signs a message using an ed25519_key object to guarantee authenticity.
int	wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg (const byte * in, word32 inlen, byte * out, word32 * outlen, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen) This function signs a message using an ed25519_key object to guarantee authenticity. The context is part of the data signed.
int	wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash (const byte * hash, word32 hashLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen) This function signs a message digest using an ed25519_key object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.
int	wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg (const byte * in, word32 inlen, byte * out, word32 * outlen, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen) This function signs a message using an ed25519_key object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.

	Name
int	wc_ed25519_verify_msg (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * ret, ed25519_key * key) This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. It returns the answer through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * ret, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen) This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. It returns the answer through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * hash, word32 hashLen, int * ret, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen) This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of the digest of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation. The hash algorithm used to create message digest must be SHA-512. The answer is returned through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * ret, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen) This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The message is pre-hashed before verification. It returns the answer through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed25519_init (ed25519_key * key) This function initializes an ed25519_key object for future use with message verification.
void	wc_ed25519_free (ed25519_key * key) This function frees an Ed25519 object after it has been used.

	Name
int	wc_ed25519_import_public (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ed25519_key * key)This function imports a public ed25519_key from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is checked that it matches the private key when one is present.
int	wc_ed25519_import_public_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ed25519_key * key, int trusted)This function imports a public ed25519_key from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. Check public key matches private key, when present, when not trusted.
int	wc_ed25519_import_private_only (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, ed25519_key * key)This function imports an Ed25519 private key only from a buffer.
int	wc_ed25519_import_private_key (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ed25519_key * key)This function imports a public/private Ed25519 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is assumed to be untrusted and is checked against the private key.
int	wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ed25519_key * key, int trusted)This function imports a public/private Ed25519 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public is checked against private key if not trusted.
int	wc_ed25519_export_public (const ed25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports the public key from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the public key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ed25519_export_private_only (const ed25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports only the private key from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.

	Name
int	wc_ed25519_export_private (const ed25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen) This function exports the key pair from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the key pair in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ed25519_export_key (const ed25519_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz) This function exports the private and public key separately from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer priv, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in privSz. It stores the public key in the buffer pub, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in pubSz.
int	wc_ed25519_check_key (ed25519_key * key) This function checks the public key in ed25519_key structure matches the private key.
int	wc_ed25519_size (const ed25519_key * key) This function returns the size of an Ed25519 - 32 bytes.
int	wc_ed25519_priv_size (const ed25519_key * key) This function returns the private key size (secret + public) in bytes.
int	wc_ed25519_pub_size (const ed25519_key * key) This function returns the compressed key size in bytes (public key).
int	wc_ed25519_sig_size (const ed25519_key * key) This function returns the size of an Ed25519 signature (64 in bytes).
int	wc_ed25519_sign_msg_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, ed25519_key * key, byte type, const byte * context, byte contextLen) Signs message with extended parameters.
int	wc_ed25519_verify_msg_ex (const byte * sig, word32 sigLen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * res, ed25519_key * key, byte type, const byte * context, byte contextLen) Verifies signature with extended parameters.
int	wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init (const byte * sig, word32 sigLen, ed25519_key * key, byte type, const byte * context, byte contextLen) Initializes streaming verification.
int	wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update (const byte * msgSegment, word32 msgSegmentLen, ed25519_key * key) Updates streaming verification with message segment.
int	wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final (const byte * sig, word32 sigLen, int * res, ed25519_key * key) Finalizes streaming verification.

	Name
int	wc_ed25519_init_ex (ed25519_key * key, void * heap, int devId) Initializes Ed25519 key with extended parameters.
ed25519_key *	wc_ed25519_new (void * heap, int devId, int * result_code) Allocates and initializes new Ed25519 key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.
int	wc_ed25519_delete (ed25519_key * key, ed25519_key ** key_p) Frees and deletes Ed25519 key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

B.24.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_ed25519_make_public(
    ed25519_key * key,
    unsigned char * pubKey,
    word32 pubKeySz
)
```

This function generates the Ed25519 public key from the private key, stored in the ed25519_key object. It stores the public key in the buffer pubKey.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key for which to generate a key.
- **pubKey** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubKeySz** Size of the public key. Should be ED25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_init](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_only](#)
- [wc_ed25519_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully making the public key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key or pubKey evaluate to NULL, or if the specified key size is not 32 bytes (Ed25519 has 32 byte keys).
- ECC_PRIV_KEY_E returned if the ed25519_key object does not have the private key in it.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

int ret;

ed25519_key key;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 32 byte private key };
byte pub[32];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);

wc_ed25519_init(&key);
wc_ed25519_import_private_only(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
ret = wc_ed25519_make_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making public key
}

int wc_ed25519_make_key(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    ed25519_key * key
)

```

This function generates a new Ed25519 key and stores it in key.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG object with which to generate the key.
- **keysize** Length of key to generate. Should always be 32 for Ed25519.
- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key for which to generate a key.

See: [wc_ed25519_init](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully making an ed25519_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if rng or key evaluate to NULL, or if the specified key size is not 32 bytes (Ed25519 has 32 byte keys).
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

int ret;

WC_RNG rng;
ed25519_key key;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ed25519_init(&key);
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making key
}

```

```
int wc_ed25519_sign_msg(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inlen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function signs a message using an ed25519_key object to guarantee authenticity.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to sign.
- **inlen** Length of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outlen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private ed25519_key with which to generate the signature.

See:

- [wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[64]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte message[] = { initialize with message };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed25519_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed25519_sign_msg(message, sizeof(message), sig, &sigSz, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}
```

```
int wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inlen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)
```

This function signs a message using an `ed25519_key` object to guarantee authenticity. The context is part of the data signed.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to sign.
- **inlen** Length of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outlen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed25519_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash`
- `wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[64]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte message[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signing };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed25519_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
```

```
ret = wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg(message, sizeof(message), sig, &sigSz, &key,
                             context, sizeof(context));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}
```

```
int wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash(
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)
```

This function signs a message digest using an `ed25519_key` object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.

Parameters:

- **hash** Pointer to the buffer containing the hash of the message to sign.
- **hashLen** Length of the hash of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outLen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed25519_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message digest.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;
```

```

byte sig[64]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte hash[] = { initialize with SHA-512 hash of message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signing };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed25519_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash(hash, sizeof(hash), sig, &sigSz, &key,
    context, sizeof(context));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}

int wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inlen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function signs a message using an `ed25519_key` object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to sign.
- **inlen** Length of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outlen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed25519_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

ed25519_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[64]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte message[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signing };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed25519_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg(message, sizeof(message), sig, &sigSz, &key,
                             context, sizeof(context));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}

int wc_ed25519_verify_msg(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
    int * ret,
    ed25519_key * key
)

```

This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. It returns the answer through `ret`, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **msg** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to verify.
- **msgLen** Length of the message to verify.
- **ret** Pointer to the result of the verification. 1 indicates the message was successfully verified.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed25519 key with which to verify the signature.

See:

- `wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash`
- `wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg`
- `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```

ed25519_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte msg[] = { initialize with message };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed25519_verify_msg(sig, sizeof(sig), msg, sizeof(msg), &verified,
    &key);
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}

int wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
    int * ret,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. It returns the answer through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **msg** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to verify.
- **msgLen** Length of the message to verify.
- **ret** Pointer to the result of the verification. 1 indicates the message was successfully verified.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed25519 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg](#)

- `wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash`
- `wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg`
- `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte msg[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg(sig, sizeof(sig), msg, sizeof(msg),
    &verified, &key, );
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}
```

```
int wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashLen,
    int * ret,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)
```

This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of the digest of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation. The hash algorithm used to create message digest must be SHA-512. The answer is returned through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **hash** Pointer to the buffer containing the hash of the message to verify.

- **hashLen** Length of the hash to verify.
- **ret** Pointer to the result of the verification. 1 indicates the message was successfully verified.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed25519 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg`
- `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte hash[] = { initialize with SHA-512 hash of message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash(sig, sizeof(sig), hash, sizeof(hash),
    &verified, &key, context, sizeof(context));
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}
```

```
int wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
    int * ret,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)
```

This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The message is pre-hashed before verification. It returns the

answer through `ret`, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **msg** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to verify.
- **msgLen** Length of the message to verify.
- **ret** Pointer to the result of the verification. 1 indicates the message was successfully verified.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed25519 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash`
- `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the `siglen` does not match the actual length of a signature.
- `SIG_VERIFY_E` Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte msg[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg(sig, sizeof(sig), msg, sizeof(msg),
    &verified, &key, context, sizeof(context));
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}

int wc_ed25519_init(
    ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function initializes an `ed25519_key` object for future use with message verification.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the `ed25519_key` object to initialize.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_make_key`
- `wc_ed25519_free`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the `ed25519_key` object.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if `key` is NULL.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;  
wc_ed25519_init(&key);
```

```
void wc_ed25519_free(  
    ed25519_key * key  
)
```

This function frees an `Ed25519` object after it has been used.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the `ed25519_key` object to free

See: `wc_ed25519_init`

Example

```
ed25519_key key;  
// initialize key and perform secure exchanges  
...  
wc_ed25519_free(&key);
```

```
int wc_ed25519_import_public(  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 inLen,  
    ed25519_key * key  
)
```

This function imports a public ed25519_key from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is checked that it matches the private key when one is present.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **inLen** Length of the buffer containing the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object in which to store the public key.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_import_public_ex`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex`
- `wc_ed25519_export_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ed25519_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or inLen is less than the size of an Ed25519 key.

Example

```
int ret;
byte pub[] = { initialize Ed25519 public key };

ed_25519 key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed25519_import_public(pub, sizeof(pub), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

```
int wc_ed25519_import_public_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    int trusted
)
```

This function imports a public ed25519_key from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. Check public key matches private key, when present, when not trusted.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **inLen** Length of the buffer containing the public key.

- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object in which to store the public key.
- **trusted** Public key data is trusted or not.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_public](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ed25519_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or inLen is less than the size of an Ed25519 key.

Example

```
int ret;
byte pub[] = { initialize Ed25519 public key };

ed_25519 key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed25519_import_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), &key, 1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

int wc_ed25519_import_private_only(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function imports an Ed25519 private key only from a buffer.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object in which to store the imported private key.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private_only](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the Ed25519 key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if priv or key evaluate to NULL, or if privSz is not equal to ED25519_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 32 byte private key };

ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed25519_import_private_only(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing private key
}

int wc_ed25519_import_private_key(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public/private Ed25519 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is assumed to be untrusted and is checked against the private key.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object in which to store the imported private/public key pair.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_only](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ed25519_key.

- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if `priv` or `key` evaluate to `NULL`; or if either `privSz` is not equal to `ED25519_KEY_SIZE` nor `ED25519_PRV_KEY_SIZE`, or `pubSz` is less than `ED25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE`.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 32 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed25519_import_private_key(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
    &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

```
int wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    ed25519_key * key,
    int trusted
)
```

This function imports a public/private Ed25519 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public is checked against private key if not trusted.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the `ed25519_key` object in which to store the imported private/public key pair.
- **trusted** Public key data is trusted or not.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_import_public`
- `wc_ed25519_import_public_ex`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_only`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed25519_export_private`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the `ed25519_key`.

- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if priv or key evaluate to NULL; or if either privSz is not equal to ED25519_KEY_SIZE nor ED25519_PRV_KEY_SIZE, or pubSz is less than ED25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 32 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
    &key, 1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

int wc_ed25519_export_public(
    const ed25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports the public key from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the public key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure from which to export the public key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** Pointer to a word32 object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the public key.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private_only](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the public key.
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL.
- **BUFFER_E** Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the public key. Upon returning this error, the function sets the size required in outLen.

Example

```

int ret;
ed25519_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char pub[32];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);

ret = wc_ed25519_export_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting public key
}

int wc_ed25519_export_private_only(
    const ed25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function exports only the private key from an `ed25519_key` structure. It stores the private key in the buffer `out`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `outLen`.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed25519_key` structure from which to export the private key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **outLen** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in `out`. Set with the number of bytes written to `out` after successfully exporting the private key.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_export_public`
- `wc_ed25519_export_private`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the private key.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to `NULL`.
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the private key.

Example

```

int ret;
ed25519_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char priv[32]; // 32 bytes because only private key
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv);
ret = wc_ed25519_export_private_only(&key, priv, &privSz);

```

```

if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting private key
}

```

```

int wc_ed25519_export_private(
    const ed25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function exports the key pair from an `ed25519_key` structure. It stores the key pair in the buffer `out`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `outLen`.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed25519_key` structure from which to export the key pair.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the key pair.
- **outLen** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in `out`. Set with the number of bytes written to `out` after successfully exporting the key pair.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex`
- `wc_ed25519_export_private_only`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the key pair.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to `NULL`.
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the key pair.

Example

```

ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init(&key);

WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);

wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // initialize 32 byte Ed25519 key

byte out[64]; // out needs to be a sufficient buffer size
word32 outLen = sizeof(out);
int key_size = wc_ed25519_export_private(&key, out, &outLen);
if (key_size == BUFFER_E) {
    // Check size of out compared to outLen to see if function reset outLen
}

```

```
int wc_ed25519_export_key(
    const ed25519_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz
)
```

This function exports the private and public key separately from an `ed25519_key` structure. It stores the private key in the buffer `priv`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `privSz`. It stores the public key in the buffer `pub`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `pubSz`.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed25519_key` structure from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the public key.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_export_private](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_public](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the key pair.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to `NULL`.
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the key pair.
- `PUBLIC_KEY_E` the given key only has a private key present.

Example

```
int ret;
ed25519_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char pub[32];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);
char priv[32];
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv);

ret = wc_ed25519_export_key(&key, priv, &pubSz, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting public key
}
```

```
int wc_ed25519_check_key(
    ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function checks the public key in ed25519_key structure matches the private key.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure holding a private and public key.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned if the private and public key matched.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given key is NULL.
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Returned if the no public key available or is invalid.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub), &key,
    1);
ret = wc_ed25519_check_key(&key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error checking key
}
```

```
int wc_ed25519_size(
    const ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function returns the size of an Ed25519 - 32 bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: [wc_ed25519_make_key](#)

Return:

- ED25519_KEY_SIZE The size of a valid private key (32 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given key is NULL.

Example

```
int keySz;
ed25519_key key;
// initialize key, make key
keySz = wc_ed25519_size(&key);
if (keySz == 0) {
    // error determining key size
}
```

```
int wc_ed25519_priv_size(
    const ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function returns the private key size (secret + public) in bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: [wc_ed25519_pub_size](#)

Return:

- ED25519_PRV_KEY_SIZE The size of the private key (64 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init(&key);
```

```
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
```

```
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // initialize 32 byte Ed25519 key
int key_size = wc_ed25519_priv_size(&key);
```

```
int wc_ed25519_pub_size(
    const ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function returns the compressed key size in bytes (public key).

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: `wc_ed25519_priv_size`

Return:

- ED25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE The size of the compressed public key (32 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init(&key);
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);

wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // initialize 32 byte Ed25519 key
int key_size = wc_ed25519_pub_size(&key);
```

```
int wc_ed25519_sig_size(
    const ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function returns the size of an Ed25519 signature (64 in bytes).

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure for which to get the signature size.

See: `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`

Return:

- ED25519_SIG_SIZE The size of an Ed25519 signature (64 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
int sigSz;
ed25519_key key;
// initialize key, make key

sigSz = wc_ed25519_sig_size(&key);
if (sigSz == 0) {
    // error determining sig size
}
```

```
int wc_ed25519_sign_msg_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    byte type,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)
```

Signs message with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **in** Input message
- **inLen** Input message length
- **out** Output signature buffer
- **outLen** Output signature length pointer
- **key** Ed25519 key
- **type** Signature type
- **context** Context buffer
- **contextLen** Context length

See: `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte msg[] = "message";
byte sig[ED25519_SIG_SIZE];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);
int ret = wc_ed25519_sign_msg_ex(msg, sizeof(msg), sig, &sigLen,
                                &key, Ed25519, NULL, 0);
```

```
int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_ex(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sigLen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
    int * res,
    ed25519_key * key,
    byte type,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)
```

Verifies signature with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **sig** Signature buffer
- **sigLen** Signature length
- **msg** Message buffer
- **msgLen** Message length
- **res** Verification result pointer
- **key** Ed25519 key
- **type** Signature type
- **context** Context buffer
- **contextLen** Context length

See: [wc_ed25519_verify_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte msg[] = "message";
byte sig[ED25519_SIG_SIZE];
int res;
int ret = wc_ed25519_verify_msg_ex(sig, sizeof(sig), msg,
                                   sizeof(msg), &res, &key,
                                   Ed25519, NULL, 0);
```

```
int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sigLen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    byte type,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)
```

Initializes streaming verification.

Parameters:

- **sig** Signature buffer
- **sigLen** Signature length
- **key** Ed25519 key
- **type** Signature type
- **context** Context buffer
- **contextLen** Context length

See:

- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update`
- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte sig[ED25519_SIG_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init(sig, sizeof(sig), &key,  
                                     Ed25519, NULL, 0);
```

```
int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update(  
    const byte * msgSegment,  
    word32 msgSegmentLen,  
    ed25519_key * key  
)
```

Updates streaming verification with message segment.

Parameters:

- **msgSegment** Message segment buffer
- **msgSegmentLen** Message segment length
- **key** Ed25519 key

See:

- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init`
- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte msgPart[] = "part";  
int ret = wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update(msgPart, sizeof(msgPart),  
                                     &key);
```

```
int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final(  
    const byte * sig,  
    word32 sigLen,  
    int * res,  
    ed25519_key * key  
)
```

Finalizes streaming verification.

Parameters:

- **sig** Signature buffer
- **sigLen** Signature length
- **res** Verification result pointer
- **key** Ed25519 key

See:

- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init](#)
- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte sig[ED25519_SIG_SIZE];  
int res;  
int ret = wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final(sig, sizeof(sig), &res,  
                                       &key);
```

```
int wc_ed25519_init_ex(  
    ed25519_key * key,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes Ed25519 key with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **key** Ed25519 key structure
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration

See: [wc_ed25519_init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
ed25519_key key;  
int ret = wc_ed25519_init_ex(&key, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

```
ed25519_key * wc_ed25519_new(  
    void * heap,  
    int devId,  
    int * result_code  
)
```

Allocates and initializes new Ed25519 key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration
- **result_code** Result code pointer

See: [wc_ed25519_delete](#)

Return:

- ed25519_key pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Note: This API is only available when WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is not defined. WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is automatically defined when WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC is defined.

Example

```
int result;  
ed25519_key* key = wc_ed25519_new(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, &result);
```

```
int wc_ed25519_delete(  
    ed25519_key * key,  
    ed25519_key ** key_p  
)
```

Frees and deletes Ed25519 key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **key** Ed25519 key to delete

- **key_p** Pointer to key pointer (set to NULL after delete)

See: `wc_ed25519_new`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Note: This API is only available when `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is not defined. `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is automatically defined when `WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC` is defined.

Example

```
ed25519_key* key = wc_ed25519_new(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, NULL);
int ret = wc_ed25519_delete(key, &key);
```

B.25 Algorithms - ED448

B.24.2.34 function `wc_ed25519_delete`

B.25.1 Functions

	Name
int	<code>wc_ed448_make_public</code> (ed448_key * key, unsigned char * pubKey, word32 pubKeySz) This function generates the Ed448 public key from the private key. It stores the public key in the buffer pubKey, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in pubKeySz.
int	<code>wc_ed448_make_key</code> (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, ed448_key * key) This function generates a new Ed448 key and stores it in key.
int	<code>wc_ed448_sign_msg</code> (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen) This function signs a message using an ed448_key object to guarantee authenticity.
int	<code>wc_ed448ph_sign_hash</code> (const byte * hash, word32 hashLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen) This function signs a message digest using an ed448_key object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation.

	Name
int	wc_ed448ph_sign_msg (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function signs a message using an ed448_key object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.
int	wc_ed448_verify_msg (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * res, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function verifies the Ed448 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed448ph_verify_hash (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * hash, word32 hashlen, int * res, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function verifies the Ed448 signature of the digest of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed448ph_verify_msg (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * res, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function verifies the Ed448 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The message is pre-hashed before verification. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed448_init (ed448_key * key)This function initializes an ed448_key object for future use with message verification.
void	wc_ed448_free (ed448_key * key)This function frees an Ed448 object after it has been used.
int	wc_ed448_import_public (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ed448_key * key)This function imports a public ed448_key pair from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is checked that it matches the private key when one is present.

	Name
int	wc_ed448_import_public_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ed448_key * key, int trusted)This function imports a public ed448_key pair from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. Check public key matches private key, when present, when not trusted.
int	wc_ed448_import_private_only (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, ed448_key * key)This function imports an Ed448 private key only from a buffer.
int	wc_ed448_import_private_key (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ed448_key * key)This function imports a public/private Ed448 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys.
int	wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ed448_key * key, int trusted)This function imports a public/private Ed448 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public is checked against private key if not trusted.
int	wc_ed448_export_public (const ed448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports the private key from an ed448_key structure. It stores the public key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ed448_export_private_only (const ed448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports only the private key from an ed448_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ed448_export_private (const ed448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports the key pair from an ed448_key structure. It stores the key pair in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ed448_export_key (const ed448_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz)This function exports the private and public key separately from an ed448_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer priv, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in privSz. It stores the public key in the buffer pub, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in pubSz.

	Name
int	wc_ed448_check_key (ed448_key * key) This function checks the public key in ed448_key structure matches the private key.
int	wc_ed448_size (const ed448_key * key) This function returns the size of an Ed448 private key - 57 bytes.
int	wc_ed448_priv_size (const ed448_key * key) This function returns the private key size (secret + public) in bytes.
int	wc_ed448_pub_size (const ed448_key * key) This function returns the compressed key size in bytes (public key).
int	wc_ed448_sig_size (const ed448_key * key) This function returns the size of an Ed448 signature (114 in bytes).

B.25.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_ed448_make_public(
    ed448_key * key,
    unsigned char * pubKey,
    word32 pubKeySz
)
```

This function generates the Ed448 public key from the private key. It stores the public key in the buffer pubKey, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in pubKeySz.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key for which to generate a key.
- **pubKey** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubKeySz** Size of the pubKey buffer in bytes.

See:

- [wc_ed448_init](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_only](#)
- [wc_ed448_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully making the public key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key or pubKey evaluate to NULL, or if the specified key size is not 57 bytes (Ed448 has 57 byte keys).
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```
int ret;
```

```

ed448_key key;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };
byte pub[57];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);

wc_ed448_init(&key);
wc_ed448_import_private_only(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
ret = wc_ed448_make_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making public key
}

int wc_ed448_make_key(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    ed448_key * key
)

```

This function generates a new Ed448 key and stores it in key.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG object with which to generate the key.
- **keysize** Length of key to generate. Should always be 57 for Ed448.
- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key for which to generate a key.

See: [wc_ed448_init](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully making an ed448_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if rng or key evaluate to NULL, or if the specified key size is not 57 bytes (Ed448 has 57 byte keys).
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

int ret;

WC_RNG rng;
ed448_key key;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ed448_init(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making key
}

```

```

int wc_ed448_sign_msg(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function signs a message using an `ed448_key` object to guarantee authenticity.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to sign.
- **inLen** Length of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outLen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed448_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed448ph_sign_hash`
- `wc_ed448ph_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed448_verify_msg`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

ed448_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[114]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte message[] = { initialize with message };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed448_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed448_sign_msg(message, sizeof(message), sig, &sigSz, &key);
if (ret != 0) {

```

```

    // error generating message signature
}

```

```

int wc_ed448ph_sign_hash(
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function signs a message digest using an `ed448_key` object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation.

Parameters:

- **hash** Pointer to the buffer containing the hash of the message to sign.
- **hashLen** Length of the hash of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outLen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed448_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed448_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed448ph_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed448ph_verify_hash`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message digest.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

ed448_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[114]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte hash[] = { initialize hash of message };

```

```

byte context[] = { initialize with context of signing };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed448_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed448ph_sign_hash(hash, sizeof(hash), sig, &sigSz, &key,
    context, sizeof(context));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}

int wc_ed448ph_sign_msg(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function signs a message using an `ed448_key` object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to sign.
- **inLen** Length of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outLen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed448_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed448_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_verify_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

ed448_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[114]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte message[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signing };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed448_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed448ph_sign_msg(message, sizeof(message), sig, &sigSz, &key,
    context, sizeof(context));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}

int wc_ed448_verify_msg(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
    int * res,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function verifies the Ed448 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **msg** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to verify.
- **msgLen** Length of the message to verify.
- **res** Pointer to an int that will be set to 1 for a valid signature or 0 for an invalid signature after verification completes.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed448 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed448ph_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed448_sign_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```

ed448_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte msg[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed448_verify_msg(sig, sizeof(sig), msg, sizeof(msg), &verified,
    &key, context, sizeof(context));
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}

int wc_ed448ph_verify_hash(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashlen,
    int * res,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function verifies the Ed448 signature of the digest of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **hash** Pointer to the buffer containing the hash of the message to verify.
- **hashlen** Length of the hash to verify.
- **res** Pointer to an int that will be set to 1 for a valid signature or 0 for an invalid signature after verification completes.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed448 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed448_verify_msg`
- `wc_ed448ph_verify_msg`
- `wc_ed448ph_sign_hash`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```
ed448_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte hash[] = { initialize hash of message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed448ph_verify_hash(sig, sizeof(sig), hash, sizeof(hash),
    &verified, &key, context, sizeof(context));
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}
```

```
int wc_ed448ph_verify_msg(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
    int * res,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)
```

This function verifies the Ed448 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The message is pre-hashed before verification. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.

- **msg** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to verify.
- **msgLen** Length of the message to verify.
- **res** Pointer to an int that will be set to 1 for a valid signature or 0 for an invalid signature after verification completes.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed448 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed448_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_sign_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```
ed448_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte msg[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed448ph_verify_msg(sig, sizeof(sig), msg, sizeof(msg), &verified,
    &key, context, sizeof(context));
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}
```

```
int wc_ed448_init(
    ed448_key * key
)
```

This function initializes an ed448_key object for future use with message verification.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key object to initialize.

See:

- `wc_ed448_make_key`
- `wc_ed448_free`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the `ed448_key` object.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if key is NULL.

Example

```
ed448_key key;  
wc_ed448_init(&key);
```

```
void wc_ed448_free(  
    ed448_key * key  
)
```

This function frees an Ed448 object after it has been used.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the `ed448_key` object to free

See: `wc_ed448_init`

Example

```
ed448_key key;  
// initialize key and perform secure exchanges  
...  
wc_ed448_free(&key);
```

```
int wc_ed448_import_public(  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 inLen,  
    ed448_key * key  
)
```

This function imports a public `ed448_key` pair from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is checked that it matches the private key when one is present.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **inLen** Length of the buffer containing the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the `ed448_key` object in which to store the public key.

See:

- `wc_ed448_import_public_ex`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex`
- `wc_ed448_export_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the `ed448_key`.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if `in` or `key` evaluate to `NULL`, or `inLen` is less than the size of an Ed448 key.

Example

```
int ret;
byte pub[] = { initialize Ed448 public key };

ed_448 key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_import_public(pub, sizeof(pub), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

int wc_ed448_import_public_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    ed448_key * key,
    int trusted
)
```

This function imports a public `ed448_key` pair from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. Check public key matches private key, when present, when not trusted.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **inLen** Length of the buffer containing the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the `ed448_key` object in which to store the public key.
- **trusted** Public key data is trusted or not.

See:

- `wc_ed448_import_public`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex`
- `wc_ed448_export_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ed448_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or inLen is less than the size of an Ed448 key.

Example

```
int ret;
byte pub[] = { initialize Ed448 public key };

ed_448 key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_import_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), &key, 1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

int wc_ed448_import_private_only(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    ed448_key * key
)
```

This function imports an Ed448 private key only from a buffer.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key object in which to store the imported private key.

See:

- [wc_ed448_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ed448_export_private_only](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the Ed448 private key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or if privSz is less than ED448_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```

int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };

ed448_key key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_import_private_only(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing private key
}

int wc_ed448_import_private_key(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    ed448_key * key
)

```

This function imports a public/private Ed448 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key object in which to store the imported private/public key pair.

See:

- [wc_ed448_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_only](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ed448_export_private](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the Ed448 key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or if either privSz is less than ED448_KEY_SIZE or pubSz is less than ED448_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```

int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed448_key key;

```

```

wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_import_private_key(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
    &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

int wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    ed448_key * key,
    int trusted
)

```

This function imports a public/private Ed448 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public is checked against private key if not trusted.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key object in which to store the imported private/public key pair.
- **trusted** Public key data is trusted or not.

See:

- [wc_ed448_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_only](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed448_export_private](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the Ed448 key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or if either privSz is less than ED448_KEY_SIZE or pubSz is less than ED448_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```

int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed448_key key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);

```

```
ret = wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
    &key, 1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

```
int wc_ed448_export_public(
    const ed448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports the private key from an `ed448_key` structure. It stores the public key in the buffer `out`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `outLen`.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed448_key` structure from which to export the public key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in `out`. Set with the number of bytes written to `out` after successfully exporting the public key.

See:

- `wc_ed448_import_public`
- `wc_ed448_import_public_ex`
- `wc_ed448_export_private_only`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the public key.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to `NULL`.
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the private key. Upon returning this error, the function sets the size required in `outLen`.
- `PUBLIC_KEY_E` the given key only has a private key present.

Example

```
int ret;
ed448_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char pub[57];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);

ret = wc_ed448_export_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting public key
}
```



```
int wc_ed448_export_private_only(
    const ed448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports only the private key from an `ed448_key` structure. It stores the private key in the buffer `out`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `outLen`.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed448_key` structure from which to export the private key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **outLen** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in `out`. Set with the number of bytes written to `out` after successfully exporting the private key.

See:

- `wc_ed448_export_public`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the private key.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL.
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the private key.

Example

```
int ret;
ed448_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char priv[57]; // 57 bytes because only private key
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv);
ret = wc_ed448_export_private_only(&key, priv, &privSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting private key
}
```

```
int wc_ed448_export_private(
    const ed448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports the key pair from an `ed448_key` structure. It stores the key pair in the buffer `out`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `outLen`.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed448_key` structure from which to export the key pair.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the key pair.
- **outLen** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in `out`. Set with the number of bytes written to `out` after successfully exporting the key pair.

See:

- `wc_ed448_import_private`
- `wc_ed448_export_private_only`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the key pair.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL.
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the key pair.

Example

```
ed448_key key;
wc_ed448_init(&key);

WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);

wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // initialize 57 byte Ed448 key

byte out[114]; // out needs to be a sufficient buffer size
word32 outLen = sizeof(out);
int key_size = wc_ed448_export_private(&key, out, &outLen);
if (key_size == BUFFER_E) {
    // Check size of out compared to outLen to see if function reset outlen
}

int wc_ed448_export_key(
    const ed448_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz
)
```

This function exports the private and public key separately from an `ed448_key` structure. It stores the private key in the buffer `priv`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `privSz`. It stores the public key in the buffer `pub`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `pubSz`.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed448_key` structure from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.

- **privSz** Pointer to a word32 object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** Pointer to a word32 object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the public key.

See:

- [wc_ed448_export_private](#)
- [wc_ed448_export_public](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the key pair.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL.
- BUFFER_E Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the key pair.
- PUBLIC_KEY_E the given key only has a private key present.

Example

```
int ret;
ed448_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char pub[57];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);
char priv[57];
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv);

ret = wc_ed448_export_key(&key, priv, &pubSz, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting private and public key
}
```

```
int wc_ed448_check_key(
    ed448_key * key
)
```

This function checks the public key in ed448_key structure matches the private key.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure holding a private and public key.

See:

- [wc_ed448_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned if the private and public key matched.
- BAD_FUNC_ARGS Returned if the given key is NULL.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed448_key key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub), &key,
1);
ret = wc_ed448_check_key(&key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error checking key
}

int wc_ed448_size(
    const ed448_key * key
)
```

This function returns the size of an Ed448 private key - 57 bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: [wc_ed448_make_key](#)

Return:

- ED448_KEY_SIZE The size of a valid private key (57 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARGS Returned if the given key is NULL.

Example

```
int keySz;
ed448_key key;
// initialize key, make key
keySz = wc_ed448_size(&key);
if (keySz == 0) {
    // error determining key size
}
```

```
int wc_ed448_priv_size(  
    const ed448_key * key  
)
```

This function returns the private key size (secret + public) in bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: `wc_ed448_pub_size`

Return:

- ED448_PRV_KEY_SIZE The size of the private key (114 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
ed448_key key;  
wc_ed448_init(&key);  
  
WC_RNG rng;  
wc_InitRng(&rng);  
  
wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // initialize 57 byte Ed448 key  
int key_size = wc_ed448_priv_size(&key);
```

```
int wc_ed448_pub_size(  
    const ed448_key * key  
)
```

This function returns the compressed key size in bytes (public key).

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: `wc_ed448_priv_size`

Return:

- ED448_PUB_KEY_SIZE The size of the compressed public key (57 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
ed448_key key;  
wc_ed448_init(&key);  
WC_RNG rng;
```

```
wc_InitRng(&rng);

wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // initialize 57 byte Ed448 key
int key_size = wc_ed448_pub_size(&key);

int wc_ed448_sig_size(
    const ed448_key * key
)
```

This function returns the size of an Ed448 signature (114 in bytes).

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure for which to get the signature size.

See: `wc_ed448_sign_msg`

Return:

- ED448_SIG_SIZE The size of an Ed448 signature (114 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
int sigSz;
ed448_key key;
// initialize key, make key

sigSz = wc_ed448_sig_size(&key);
if (sigSz == 0) {
    // error determining sig size
}
```

B.26 Platform Security Architecture (PSA) API

B.25.2.24 function wc_ed448_sig_size

B.26.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_psa_enable (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function enables PSA support on the given context.
int	wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx (WOLFSSL * ssl, struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx)This function setup the PSA context for the given SSL session.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_free_psa_ctx (struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx) This function releases the resources used by a PSA context.
int	wolfSSL_psa_set_private_key_id (struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx, psa_key_id_t id) This function set the private key used by an SSL session.
int	wc_psa_get_random (unsigned char * out, word32 sz) This function generates random bytes using the PSA crypto API. This is a wrapper around the PSA random number generation functions.
int	wc_psa_aes_encrypt_decrypt (Aes * aes, const uint8_t * input, uint8_t * output, size_t length, psa_algorithm_t alg, int direction) This function performs AES encryption or decryption using the PSA crypto API. It supports various AES modes through the algorithm parameter.

B.26.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_psa_enable(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function enables PSA support on the given context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX object on which the PSA support must be enabled

See: [wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx == NULL

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_2_client_method());
if (!ctx)
    return NULL;
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_psa_enable(ctx);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS)
    printf("can't enable PSA on ctx");
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx  
)
```

This function setup the PSA context for the given SSL session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the WOLFSSL where the ctx will be enabled
- **ctx** pointer to a struct psa_ssl_ctx (must be unique for a ssl session)

See:

- [wolfSSL_psa_set_private_key_id](#)
- [wolfSSL_psa_free_psa_ctx](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl or ctx are NULL

This function setup the PSA context for the TLS callbacks to the given SSL session. At the end of the session, the resources used by the context should be freed using [wolfSSL_free_psa_ctx\(\)](#).

Example

```
// Create new ssl session  
WOLFSSL *ssl;  
struct psa_ssl_ctx psa_ctx = { 0 };  
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
if (!ssl)  
    return NULL;  
// setup PSA context  
ret = wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx(ssl, ctx);
```

```
void wolfSSL_free_psa_ctx(  
    struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx  
)
```

This function releases the resources used by a PSA context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a struct psa_ssl_ctx

See: [wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx](#)


```
int wolfSSL_psa_set_private_key_id(
    struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx,
    psa_key_id_t id
)
```

This function set the private key used by an SSL session.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a struct `psa_ssl_ctx`
- **id** PSA id of the key to be used as private key

See: [wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx](#)

Example

```
// Create new ssl session
WOLFSSL *ssl;
struct psa_ssl_ctx psa_ctx = { 0 };
psa_key_id_t key_id;

// key provisioning already done
get_private_key_id(&key_id);

ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (!ssl)
    return NULL;

wolfSSL_psa_set_private_key_id(&psa_ctx, key_id);
wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx(ssl, ctx);

int wc_psa_get_random(
    unsigned char * out,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function generates random bytes using the PSA crypto API. This is a wrapper around the PSA random number generation functions.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to buffer to store random bytes
- **sz** number of random bytes to generate

See: [wc_RNG_GenerateBlock](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- Negative value on error

Example

```
byte random[32];

int ret = wc_psa_get_random(random, sizeof(random));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating random bytes
}

int wc_psa_aes_encrypt_decrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    const uint8_t * input,
    uint8_t * output,
    size_t length,
    psa_algorithm_t alg,
    int direction
)
```

This function performs AES encryption or decryption using the PSA crypto API. It supports various AES modes through the algorithm parameter.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to initialized Aes structure
- **input** pointer to input data buffer
- **output** pointer to output data buffer
- **length** length of data to process
- **alg** PSA algorithm identifier specifying the AES mode
- **direction** encryption (1) or decryption (0)

See:

- wc_AesEncrypt
- wc_AesDecrypt

Return:

- 0 On success
- Negative value on error

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // AES key
byte input[16] = { }; // plaintext
byte output[16];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), NULL, AES_ENCRYPTION);
```

```
int ret = wc_psa_aes_encrypt_decrypt(&aes, input, output,
                                     sizeof(input),
                                     PSA_ALG_ECB_NO_PADDING, 1);
```

B.27 Algorithm - SipHash

B.26.2.6 function wc_psa_aes_encrypt_decrypt

B.27.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitSipHash (SipHash * siphash, const unsigned char * key, unsigned char outSz)This function initializes SipHash with a key for a MAC size.
int	wc_SipHashUpdate (SipHash * siphash, const unsigned char * in, word32 inSz)Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.
int	wc_SipHashFinal (SipHash * siphash, unsigned char * out, unsigned char outSz)Finalizes MACing of data. Result is placed into out.
int	wc_SipHash (const unsigned char * key, const unsigned char * in, word32 inSz, unsigned char * out, unsigned char outSz)This function one-shots the data using SipHash to calculate a MAC based on the key.

B.27.2 Functions Documentation

```
int wc_InitSipHash(
    SipHash * siphash,
    const unsigned char * key,
    unsigned char outSz
)
```

This function initializes SipHash with a key for a MAC size.

Parameters:

- **siphash** pointer to the SipHash structure to use for MACing
- **key** pointer to the 16-byte array
- **outSz** number of bytes to output as MAC

See:

- wc_SipHash
- wc_SipHashUpdate
- wc_SipHashFinal

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when siphash or key is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when outSz is neither 8 nor 16

Example

```
SipHash siphash[1];
unsigned char key[16] = { ... };
byte macSz = 8; // 8 or 16

if ((ret = wc_InitSipHash(siphash, key, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSipHash failed");
}
else if ((ret = wc_SipHashUpdate(siphash, data, len)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashUpdate failed");
}
else if ((ret = wc_SipHashFinal(siphash, mac, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashFinal failed");
}

int wc_SipHashUpdate(
    SipHash * siphash,
    const unsigned char * in,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

Parameters:

- **siphash** pointer to the SipHash structure to use for MACing
- **in** the data to be MACed
- **inSz** size of data to be MACed

See:

- [wc_SipHash](#)
- [wc_InitSipHash](#)
- [wc_SipHashFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully adding the data to the MAC
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when siphash is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when in is NULL and inSz is not zero

Example

```

SipHash siphhash[1];
byte data[] = { Data to be MACed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSipHash(siphhash, key, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSipHash failed");
}
else if ((ret = wc_SipHashUpdate(siphhash, data, len)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashUpdate failed");
}
else if ((ret = wc_SipHashFinal(siphhash, mac, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashFinal failed");
}

int wc_SipHashFinal(
    SipHash * siphhash,
    unsigned char * out,
    unsigned char outSz
)

```

Finalizes MACing of data. Result is placed into out.

Parameters:

- **siphhash** pointer to the SipHash structure to use for MACing
- **out** Byte array to hold MAC value
- **outSz** number of bytes to output as MAC

See:

- [wc_SipHash](#)
- [wc_InitSipHash](#)
- [wc_SipHashUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when siphhash or out is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when outSz is not the same as the initialized value

Example

```

SipHash siphhash[1];
byte mac[8] = { ... }; // 8 or 16 bytes
byte macSz = sizeof(mac);

if ((ret = wc_InitSipHash(siphhash, key, macSz)) != 0) {

```

```

        WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSipHash failed");
    }
    else if ((ret = wc_SipHashUpdate(siphhash, data, len)) != 0) {
        WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashUpdate failed");
    }
    else if ((ret = wc_SipHashFinal(siphhash, mac, macSz)) != 0) {
        WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashFinal failed");
    }
}

```

```

int wc_SipHash(
    const unsigned char * key,
    const unsigned char * in,
    word32 inSz,
    unsigned char * out,
    unsigned char outSz
)

```

This function one-shots the data using SipHash to calculate a MAC based on the key.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the 16-byte array
- **in** the data to be MACed
- **inSz** size of data to be MACed
- **out** Byte array to hold MAC value
- **outSz** number of bytes to output as MAC

See:

- [wc_InitSipHash](#)
- [wc_SipHashUpdate](#)
- [wc_SipHashFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully MACing
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when key or out is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when in is NULL and inSz is not zero
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when outSz is neither 8 nor 16

Example

```

unsigned char key[16] = { ... };
byte data[] = { Data to be MACed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);
byte mac[8] = { ... }; // 8 or 16 bytes
byte macSz = sizeof(mac);

if ((ret = wc_SipHash(key, data, len, mac, macSz)) != 0) {

```

```
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHash failed");  
}
```

C API Header Files

C.1 dox_comments/header_files/aes.h

C.1.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_AesSetKey (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, int dir)This function initializes an AES structure by setting the key and then setting the initialization vector.
int	wc_AesSetIV (Aes * aes, const byte * iv)This function sets the initialization vector for a particular AES object. The AES object should be initialized before calling this function.
int	wc_AesCbcEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)Encrypts a plaintext message from the input buffer in, and places the resulting cipher text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function requires that the AES object has been initialized by calling AesSetKey before a message is able to be encrypted. This function assumes that the input message is AES block length aligned, and expects the input length to be a multiple of the block length, which will optionally be checked and enforced if WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS is defined in the build configuration. In order to assure block-multiple input, PKCS#7 style padding should be added beforehand. This differs from the OpenSSL AES-CBC methods which add the padding for you. To make the wolfSSL and corresponding OpenSSL functions interoperate, one should specify the -nopad option in the OpenSSL command line function so that it behaves like the wolfSSL AesCbcEncrypt method and does not add extra padding during encryption.

	Name
int	wc_AesCbcDecrypt(Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)Decrypts a cipher from the input buffer in, and places the resulting plain text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function requires that the AES structure has been initialized by calling AesSetKey before a message is able to be decrypted. This function assumes that the original message was AES block length aligned, and expects the input length to be a multiple of the block length, which will optionally be checked and enforced if WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS is defined in the build configuration. This differs from the OpenSSL AES-CBC methods, which add PKCS#7 padding automatically, and so do not require block-multiple input. To make the wolfSSL function and equivalent OpenSSL functions interoperate, one should specify the -nopad option in the OpenSSL command line function so that it behaves like the wolfSSL AesCbcEncrypt method and does not create errors during decryption.
int	wc_AesCtrEncrypt(Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)Encrypts/Decrypts a message from the input buffer in, and places the resulting cipher text in the output buffer out using CTR mode with AES. This function is only enabled if WOLFSSL_AES_COUNTER is enabled at compile time. The AES structure should be initialized through AesSetKey before calling this function. Note that this function is used for both decryption and encryption. NOTE: Regarding using same API for encryption and decryption. User should differentiate between Aes structures for encrypt/decrypt.
int	wc_AesEncryptDirect(Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in)This function is a one-block encrypt of the input block, in, into the output block, out. It uses the key of the provided AES structure, which should be initialized with wc_AesSetKey before calling this function. wc_AesSetKey should have been called with the iv set to NULL. This is only enabled if the configure option WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT is enabled. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.

	Name
int	wc_AesDecryptDirect (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in) This function is a one-block decrypt of the input block, in, into the output block, out. It uses the key of the provided AES structure, which should be initialized with wc_AesSetKey before calling this function. wc_AesSetKey should have been called with the iv set to NULL. This is only enabled if the configure option WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT is enabled. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.
int	wc_AesSetKeyDirect (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, int dir) This function is used to set the AES keys for CTR mode with AES. It initializes an AES object with the given key, iv (initialization vector), and encryption dir (direction). It is only enabled if the configure option WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT is enabled. Currently wc_AesSetKeyDirect uses wc_AesSetKey internally. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.
int	wc_AesGcmSetKey (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len) This function is used to set the key for AES GCM (Galois/Counter Mode). It initializes an AES object with the given key. It is only enabled if the configure option HAVE_AESGCM is enabled at compile time.
int	wc_AesGcmEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function encrypts the input message, held in the buffer in, and stores the resulting cipher text in the output buffer out. It requires a new iv (initialization vector) for each call to encrypt. It also encodes the input authentication vector, authIn, into the authentication tag, authTag.

	Name
int	wc_AesGcmDecrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz, const byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function decrypts the input cipher text, held in the buffer in, and stores the resulting message text in the output buffer out. It also checks the input authentication vector, authIn, against the supplied authentication tag, authTag. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.
int	wc_GmacSetKey (Gmac * gmac, const byte * key, word32 len) This function initializes and sets the key for a GMAC object to be used for Galois Message Authentication.
int	wc_GmacUpdate (Gmac * gmac, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz) This function generates the Gmac hash of the authIn input and stores the result in the authTag buffer. After running wc_GmacUpdate, one should compare the generated authTag to a known authentication tag to verify the authenticity of a message.
int	wc_AesCcmSetKey (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 keySz) This function sets the key for an AES object using CCM (Counter with CBC_MAC). It takes a pointer to an AES structure and initializes it with supplied key.
int	wc_AesCcmEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function encrypts the input message, in, into the output buffer, out, using CCM (Counter with CBC_MAC). It subsequently calculates and stores the authorization tag, authTag, from the authIn input.

	Name
int	wc_AesCcmDecrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function decrypts the input cipher text, in, into the output buffer, out, using CCM (Counter with CBC_MAC). It subsequently calculates the authorization tag, authTag, from the authIn input. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.
int	wc_AesXtsInit (XtsAes * aes, void * heap, int devId) This is to initialize an AES-XTS context. It is up to user to call wc_AesXtsFree on aes key when done.
int	** wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit . It is up to user to call wc_AesXtsFree on aes key when done.
int	wc_AesXtsSetKey (XtsAes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, int dir, void * heap, int devId) This is to help with setting keys to correct encrypt or decrypt type. It is up to user to call wc_AesXtsFree on aes key when done.
int	wc_AesXtsEncryptSector (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, word64 sector) Same process as wc_AesXtsEncrypt but uses a word64 type as the tweak value instead of a byte array. This just converts the word64 to a byte array and calls wc_AesXtsEncrypt.
int	wc_AesXtsDecryptSector (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, word64 sector) Same process as wc_AesXtsDecrypt but uses a word64 type as the tweak value instead of a byte array. This just converts the word64 to a byte array.
int	wc_AesXtsEncrypt (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * i, word32 iSz) AES with XTS mode. (XTS) XEX encryption with Tweak and cipher text Stealing.
int	wc_AesXtsDecrypt (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * i, word32 iSz) Same process as encryption but Aes key is AES_DECRYPTION type.
int	wc_AesXtsFree (XtsAes * aes) This is to free up any resources used by the XtsAes structure.
int	wc_AesInit (Aes * aes, void * heap, int devId) Initialize Aes structure. Sets heap hint to be used and ID for use with async hardware. It is up to the user to call wc_AesFree on the Aes structure when done.

	Name
void	wc_AesFree (Aes * aes)free resources associated with the Aes structure when applicable. Internally may sometimes be a no_op but still recommended to call in all cases as a general best_practice (IE if application code is ported for use on new environments where the call is applicable).
int	wc_AesCfbEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)AES with CFB mode.
int	wc_AesCfbDecrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)AES with CFB mode.
int	wc_AesSivEncrypt (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * assoc, word32 assocSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * siv, byte * out)This function performs SIV (synthetic initialization vector) encryption as described in RFC 5297.
int	wc_AesSivDecrypt (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * assoc, word32 assocSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * siv, byte * out)This function performs SIV (synthetic initialization vector) decryption as described in RFC 5297. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.
WOLFSSL_API int	wc_AesEaxEncryptAuth (const byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz)This function performs AES EAX encryption and authentication as described in "EAX: A Conventional Authenticated Encryption Mode" (https://eprint.iacr.org/2003/069). It is a "one-shot" API that performs all encryption and authentication operations in one function call.

	Name
WOLFSSL_API int	wc_AesEaxDecryptAuth (const byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz)This function performs AES EAX decryption and authentication as described in "EAX: A Conventional Authenticated Encryption Mode" (https://eprint.iacr.org/2003/069). It is a "one-shot" API that performs all decryption and authentication operations in one function call. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxInit when done using the instance.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal.
WOLFSSL_API int	**wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal.
WOLFSSL_API int	wc_AesEaxFree (AesEax * eax)This frees up any resources, specifically keys, used by the Aes instance inside the AesEax wrapper struct. It should be called on the AesEax struct after it has been initialized with wc_AesEaxInit, and all desired EAX operations are complete.
int	wc_AesCtsEncrypt (const byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * iv)This function performs AES encryption using Ciphertext Stealing (CTS) mode. It is a one-shot API that handles all operations in a single call.
int	wc_AesCtsDecrypt (const byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * iv)This function performs AES decryption using Ciphertext Stealing (CTS) mode. It is a one-shot API that handles all operations in a single call.
int	wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate (Aes * aes, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz)This function performs an update step of the AES CTS encryption. It processes a chunk of plaintext and stores intermediate data.
int	wc_AesCtsEncryptFinal (Aes * aes, byte * out, word32 * outSz)This function finalizes the AES CTS encryption operation. It processes any remaining plaintext and completes the encryption.

	Name
int	wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate (Aes * aes, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz)This function performs an update step of the AES CTS decryption. It processes a chunk of ciphertext and stores intermediate data.
int	wc_AesCtsDecryptFinal (Aes * aes, byte * out, word32 * outSz)This function finalizes the AES CTS decryption operation. It processes any remaining ciphertext and completes the decryption.
int	wc_AesCfb1Encrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function encrypts data using AES CFB_1 mode (1_bit feedback). It processes data one bit at a time, making it suitable for bit-oriented applications.
int	wc_AesCfb8Encrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function encrypts data using AES CFB_8 mode (8_bit feedback). It processes data one byte at a time, making it suitable for byte-oriented stream encryption.
int	wc_AesCfb1Decrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function decrypts data using AES CFB_1 mode (1_bit feedback). It processes data one bit at a time, making it suitable for bit-oriented applications.
int	wc_AesCfb8Decrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function decrypts data using AES CFB_8 mode (8_bit feedback). It processes data one byte at a time, making it suitable for byte-oriented stream decryption.
int	wc_AesOfbEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function encrypts data using AES OFB mode (Output Feedback). OFB mode turns a block cipher into a stream cipher by encrypting the IV and XORing with plaintext.
int	wc_AesOfbDecrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function decrypts data using AES OFB mode (Output Feedback). In OFB mode, encryption and decryption are the same operation.
int	wc_AesEcbEncrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function encrypts data using AES ECB mode (Electronic Codebook). Warning: ECB mode is not recommended for most use cases as it does not provide semantic security. Each block is encrypted independently.

	Name
int	wc_AesEcbDecrypt (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts data using AES ECB mode (Electronic Codebook). Warning: ECB mode is not recommended for most use cases as it does not provide semantic security. Each block is decrypted independently.
int	wc_AesCtrSetKey (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, int dir) This function sets the key and IV for AES CTR mode. It initializes the AES structure for counter mode encryption or decryption.
int	wc_AesGcmSetKey_ex (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, word32 kup) This function sets the key for AES GCM with an extended key update parameter. It allows for key updates in certain hardware implementations.
int	wc_AesGcmInit (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz) This function initializes an AES GCM cipher with key and IV. It can be called with NULL key to only set the IV, or with NULL IV to only set the key.
int	wc_AesGcmEncryptInit (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz) This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for encryption. It is a convenience wrapper around wc_AesGcmInit for encryption operations.
int	**wc_AesGcmEncryptInit_ex before this function to set the fixed part of the IV.
int	wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz) This function performs an update step of AES GCM encryption. It processes plaintext and/or additional authentication data (AAD) in a streaming fashion.
int	wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal (Aes * aes, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz) This function finalizes AES GCM encryption and generates the authentication tag. This must be called after all data has been processed with wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate.
int	wc_AesGcmDecryptInit (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz) This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for decryption. It is a convenience wrapper around wc_AesGcmInit for decryption operations.

	Name
int	wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz)This function performs an update step of AES GCM decryption. It processes ciphertext and/or additional authentication data (AAD) in a streaming fashion.
int	wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal (Aes * aes, const byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz)This function finalizes AES GCM decryption and verifies the authentication tag. This must be called after all data has been processed with wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate.
int	wc_AesGcmSetExtIV (Aes * aes, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz)This function sets an external IV for AES GCM. This allows using an IV that was generated externally or received from another source.
int	wc_AesGcmSetIV (Aes * aes, word32 ivSz, const byte * ivFixed, word32 ivFixedSz, WC_RNG * rng)This function sets the IV for AES GCM with optional random generation. It can generate part of the IV using an RNG, which is useful for ensuring IV uniqueness.
int	wc_AesGcmEncrypt_ex (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, byte * ivOut, word32 ivOutSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz)This function performs AES GCM encryption with extended parameters, including IV output. This is a one-shot encryption function that outputs the generated IV.
int	wc_Gmac (const byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * iv, word32 ivSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, WC_RNG * rng)This function performs GMAC (Galois Message Authentication Code) generation. GMAC is essentially AES-GCM with no plaintext, used for authentication only.
int	wc_GmacVerify (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * iv, word32 ivSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz, const byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz)This function verifies a GMAC (Galois Message Authentication Code). It computes the GMAC and compares it with the provided tag.
int	wc_AesCcmSetNonce (Aes * aes, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz)This function sets the nonce for AES CCM mode. The nonce must be set before encryption or decryption operations.

	Name
int	wc_AesCcmEncrypt_ex (Aes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, byte * ivOut, word32 ivOutSz, byte * authTag, word32 authTagSz, const byte * authIn, word32 authInSz)This function performs AES CCM encryption with extended parameters, including nonce output. This is useful when part of the nonce is generated internally.
int	wc_AesKeyWrap (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * iv)This function wraps a key using AES Key Wrap algorithm (RFC 3394). This is commonly used to securely transport cryptographic keys.
int	wc_AesKeyWrap_ex (Aes * aes, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * iv)This function wraps a key using AES Key Wrap algorithm with an initialized AES structure. This allows reusing the same AES structure for multiple wrap operations.
int	wc_AesKeyUnWrap (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * iv)This function unwraps a key using AES Key Unwrap algorithm (RFC 3394). This is used to securely receive cryptographic keys that were wrapped.
int	wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex (Aes * aes, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * iv)This function unwraps a key using AES Key Unwrap algorithm with an initialized AES structure. This allows reusing the same AES structure for multiple unwrap operations.
int	wc_AesXtsEncryptConsecutiveSectors (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, word64 sector, word32 sectorSz)This function encrypts multiple consecutive sectors using AES XTS mode. It processes multiple sectors in sequence, automatically incrementing the sector number for each sector.
int	wc_AesXtsDecryptConsecutiveSectors (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, word64 sector, word32 sectorSz)This function decrypts multiple consecutive sectors using AES XTS mode. It processes multiple sectors in sequence, automatically incrementing the sector number for each sector.
int	wc_AesXtsEncryptInit (XtsAes * aes, const byte * i, word32 iSz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream)This function initializes streaming AES XTS encryption. It sets up the context for processing data in multiple update calls.

	Name
int	wc_AesXtsDecryptInit (XtsAes * aes, const byte * i, word32 iSz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function initializes streaming AES XTS decryption. It sets up the context for processing data in multiple update calls.
int	wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function performs an update step of streaming AES XTS encryption. It processes a chunk of data and can be called multiple times.
int	wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function performs an update step of streaming AES XTS decryption. It processes a chunk of data and can be called multiple times.
int	wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function finalizes streaming AES XTS encryption. It processes any remaining data and completes the encryption operation.
int	wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal (XtsAes * aes, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData * stream) This function finalizes streaming AES XTS decryption. It processes any remaining data and completes the decryption operation.
int	wc_AesGetKeySize (Aes * aes, word32 * keySize) This function retrieves the key size from an initialized AES structure. It returns the size of the key currently set in the AES object.
int	wc_AesInit_Id (Aes * aes, unsigned char * id, int len, void * heap, int devId) This function initializes an AES structure with an ID. This is useful for tracking or identifying specific AES instances in applications that manage multiple AES contexts.
int	wc_AesInit_Label (Aes * aes, const char * label, void * heap, int devId) This function initializes an AES structure with a label string. This is useful for tracking or identifying specific AES instances with human-readable names.

	Name
Aes *	wc_AesNew (void * heap, int devId, int * result_code)This function allocates and initializes a new AES structure. It returns a pointer to the allocated structure, which must be freed with wc_AesDelete when no longer needed. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.
int	wc_AesDelete (Aes * aes, Aes ** aes_p)This function frees an AES structure that was allocated with wc_AesNew. It also sets the pointer to NULL to prevent use-after-free. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.
int	wc_AesSivEncrypt_ex (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const AesSivAssoc * assoc, word32 numAssoc, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * siv, byte * out)This function performs AES_SIV (Synthetic IV) encryption with extended parameters. AES-SIV provides nonce-misuse resistance and deterministic authenticated encryption.
int	wc_AesSivDecrypt_ex (const byte * key, word32 keySz, const AesSivAssoc * assoc, word32 numAssoc, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * siv, byte * out)This function performs AES_SIV (Synthetic IV) decryption with extended parameters. It verifies the SIV and decrypts the ciphertext.

C.1.2 Functions Documentation

C.1.2.1 function wc_AesSetKey

```
int wc_AesSetKey(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    int dir
)
```

This function initializes an AES structure by setting the key and then setting the initialization vector.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to modify
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption and decryption
- **len** length of the key passed in

- **iv** pointer to the initialization vector used to initialize the key
- **dir** Cipher direction. Set AES_ENCRYPTION to encrypt, or AES_DECRYPTION to decrypt. Direction for some modes (CFB and CTR) is always AES_ENCRYPTION.

See:

- [wc_AesSetKeyDirect](#)
- [wc_AesSetIV](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting key and initialization vector.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key length is invalid.

Example

```
Aes enc;
int ret = 0;
byte key[] = { some 16, 24 or 32 byte key };
byte iv[] = { some 16 byte iv };
if (ret = wc_AesInit(&enc, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID) != 0) {
    // failed to initialize aes key
}
if (ret = wc_AesSetKey(&enc, key, AES_BLOCK_SIZE, iv,
AES_ENCRYPTION) != 0) {
    // failed to set aes key
}
```

C.1.2.2 function wc_AesSetIV

```
int wc_AesSetIV(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function sets the initialization vector for a particular AES object. The AES object should be initialized before calling this function.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure on which to set the initialization vector
- **iv** initialization vector used to initialize the AES structure. If the value is NULL, the default action initializes the iv to 0.

See:

- [wc_AesSetKeyDirect](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting initialization vector.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if AES pointer is NULL.

Example

```
Aes enc;
// set enc key
byte iv[] = { some 16 byte iv };
if (ret = wc_AesSetIV(&enc, iv) != 0) {
    // failed to set aes iv
}
```

C.1.2.3 function wc_AesCbcEncrypt

```
int wc_AesCbcEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

Encrypts a plaintext message from the input buffer in, and places the resulting cipher text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function requires that the AES object has been initialized by calling `AesSetKey` before a message is able to be encrypted. This function assumes that the input message is AES block length aligned, and expects the input length to be a multiple of the block length, which will optionally be checked and enforced if `WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS` is defined in the build configuration. In order to assure block-multiple input, PKCS#7 style padding should be added beforehand. This differs from the OpenSSL AES-CBC methods which add the padding for you. To make the wolfSSL and corresponding OpenSSL functions interoperate, one should specify the `-nopad` option in the OpenSSL command line function so that it behaves like the wolfSSL `AesCbcEncrypt` method and does not add extra padding during encryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the ciphertext of the encrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing message to be encrypted
- **sz** size of input message

See:

- `wc_AesInit`
- `wc_AesSetKey`
- `wc_AesSetIV`
- `wc_AesCbcDecrypt`

Return:

- 0 On successfully encrypting message.
- `BAD_ALIGN_E`: may be returned on block align error
- `BAD_LENGTH_E` will be returned if the input length isn't a multiple of the AES block length, when the library is built with `WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS`.

Example

```
Aes enc;
int ret = 0;
// initialize enc with wc_AesInit and wc_AesSetKey, using direction
// AES_ENCRYPTION
byte msg[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n]; // multiple of 16 bytes
// fill msg with data
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n]; // Some multiple of 16 bytes
if ((ret = wc_AesCbcEncrypt(&enc, cipher, message, sizeof(msg))) != 0) {
    // block align error
}
```

C.1.2.4 function wc_AesCbcDecrypt

```
int wc_AesCbcDecrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
```

```

    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

Decrypts a cipher from the input buffer in, and places the resulting plain text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function requires that the AES structure has been initialized by calling `AesSetKey` before a message is able to be decrypted. This function assumes that the original message was AES block length aligned, and expects the input length to be a multiple of the block length, which will optionally be checked and enforced if `WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS` is defined in the build configuration. This differs from the OpenSSL AES-CBC methods, which add PKCS#7 padding automatically, and so do not require block-multiple input. To make the wolfSSL function and equivalent OpenSSL functions interoperate, one should specify the `-nopad` option in the OpenSSL command line function so that it behaves like the wolfSSL `AesCbcEncrypt` method and does not create errors during decryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to decrypt data.
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the plain text of the decrypted message. size must be a multiple of `AES_BLOCK_LENGTH`, padded if necessary
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing cipher text to be decrypted. size must be a multiple of `AES_BLOCK_LENGTH`, padded if necessary
- **sz** size of input message.

See:

- `wc_AesInit`
- `wc_AesSetKey`
- `wc_AesCbcEncrypt`

Return:

- 0 On successfully decrypting message.
- `BAD_ALIGN_E` may be returned on block align error.
- `BAD_LENGTH_E` will be returned if the input length isn't a multiple of the AES block length, when the library is built with `WOLFSSL_AES_CBC_LENGTH_CHECKS`.

Example

```

Aes dec;
int ret = 0;
// initialize dec with wc_AesInit and wc_AesSetKey, using direction
// AES_DECRYPTION
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n]; // some multiple of 16 bytes
// fill cipher with cipher text
byte plain [AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n];
if ((ret = wc_AesCbcDecrypt(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher))) != 0 ) {
// block align error
}

```

C.1.2.5 function `wc_AesCtrEncrypt`

```

int wc_AesCtrEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

Encrypts/Decrypts a message from the input buffer in, and places the resulting cipher text in the output buffer out using CTR mode with AES. This function is only enabled if WOLFSSL_AES_COUNTER is enabled at compile time. The AES structure should be initialized through AesSetKey before calling this function. Note that this function is used for both decryption and encryption. *NOTE:* Regarding using same API for encryption and decryption. User should differentiate between Aes structures for encrypt/decrypt.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to decrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the cipher text of the encrypted message size must be a multiple of AES_BLOCK_LENGTH, padded if necessary
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing plain text to be encrypted size must be a multiple of AES_BLOCK_LENGTH, padded if necessary
- **sz** size of the input plain text

See: [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return: int integer values corresponding to wolfSSL error or success status

Example

```
Aes enc;
Aes dec;
// initialize enc and dec with wc_AesInit and wc_AesSetKeyDirect, using
// direction AES_ENCRYPTION since the underlying API only calls Encrypt
// and by default calling encrypt on a cipher results in a decryption of
// the cipher

byte msg[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n]; //n being a positive integer making msg
some multiple of 16 bytes
// fill plain with message text
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n];
byte decrypted[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n];
wc_AesCtrEncrypt(&enc, cipher, msg, sizeof(msg)); // encrypt plain
wc_AesCtrEncrypt(&dec, decrypted, cipher, sizeof(cipher));
// decrypt cipher text
```

C.1.2.6 function wc_AesEncryptDirect

```
int wc_AesEncryptDirect(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in
)
```

This function is a one-block encrypt of the input block, in, into the output block, out. It uses the key of the provided AES structure, which should be initialized with wc_AesSetKey before calling this function. wc_AesSetKey should have been called with the iv set to NULL. This is only enabled if the configure option WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT is enabled. **Warning:** In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the cipher text of the encrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing plain text to be encrypted

See:

- `wc_AesDecryptDirect`
- `wc_AesSetKeyDirect`

Return: int integer values corresponding to wolfSSL error or success status

Example

```
Aes enc;
// initialize enc with wc_AesInit and wc_AesSetKey, using direction
// AES_ENCRYPTION
byte msg [AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // 16 bytes
// initialize msg with plain text to encrypt
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];
wc_AesEncryptDirect(&enc, cipher, msg);
```

C.1.2.7 function `wc_AesDecryptDirect`

```
int wc_AesDecryptDirect(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in
)
```

This function is a one-block decrypt of the input block, in, into the output block, out. It uses the key of the provided AES structure, which should be initialized with `wc_AesSetKey` before calling this function. `wc_AesSetKey` should have been called with the iv set to NULL. This is only enabled if the configure option `WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT` is enabled. **Warning:** In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the plain text of the decrypted cipher text
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing cipher text to be decrypted

See:

- `wc_AesEncryptDirect`
- `wc_AesSetKeyDirect`

Return: int integer values corresponding to wolfSSL error or success status

Example

```
Aes dec;
// initialize enc with wc_AesInit and wc_AesSetKey, using direction
// AES_DECRYPTION
byte cipher [AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // 16 bytes
// initialize cipher with cipher text to decrypt
byte msg[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];
wc_AesDecryptDirect(&dec, msg, cipher);
```

C.1.2.8 function `wc_AesSetKeyDirect`

```
int wc_AesSetKeyDirect(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
```

```
    int dir
)
```

This function is used to set the AES keys for CTR mode with AES. It initializes an AES object with the given key, iv (initialization vector), and encryption dir (direction). It is only enabled if the configure option WOLFSSL_AES_DIRECT is enabled. Currently wc_AesSetKeyDirect uses wc_AesSetKey internally.

Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption and decryption
- **len** length of the key passed in
- **iv** initialization vector used to initialize the key
- **dir** Cipher direction. Set AES_ENCRYPTION to encrypt, or AES_DECRYPTION to decrypt. (See enum in wolfssl/wolfcrypt/aes.h) (NOTE: If using wc_AesSetKeyDirect with Aes Counter mode (Stream cipher) only use AES_ENCRYPTION for both encrypting and decrypting)

See:

- [wc_AesEncryptDirect](#)
- [wc_AesDecryptDirect](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting the key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given key is an invalid length.

Example

```
Aes enc;
int ret = 0;
byte key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte key };
byte iv[] = { some 16 byte iv };

if (ret = wc_AesInit(&enc, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID) != 0) {
    // failed to initialize aes key
}
if (ret = wc_AesSetKeyDirect(&enc, key, sizeof(key), iv,
AES_ENCRYPTION) != 0) {
    // failed to set aes key
}
```

C.1.2.9 function wc_AesGcmSetKey

```
int wc_AesGcmSetKey(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len
)
```

This function is used to set the key for AES GCM (Galois/Counter Mode). It initializes an AES object with the given key. It is only enabled if the configure option HAVE_AESGCM is enabled at compile time.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption and decryption

- **len** length of the key passed in

See:

- [wc_AesGcmEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting the key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given key is an invalid length.

Example

```
Aes enc;
int ret = 0;
byte key[] = { some 16, 24, 32 byte key };
if (ret = wc_AesInit(&enc, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID) != 0) {
    // failed to initialize aes key
}
if (ret = wc_AesGcmSetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key)) != 0) {
    // failed to set aes key
}
```

C.1.2.10 function `wc_AesGcmEncrypt`

```
int wc_AesGcmEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function encrypts the input message, held in the buffer `in`, and stores the resulting cipher text in the output buffer `out`. It requires a new `iv` (initialization vector) for each call to encrypt. It also encodes the input authentication vector, `authIn`, into the authentication tag, `authTag`.

Parameters:

- **aes** - pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the cipher text size must match `in`'s size (`sz`)
- **in** pointer to the input buffer holding the message to encrypt size must be a multiple of `AES_BLOCK_LENGTH`, padded if necessary
- **sz** length of the input message to encrypt
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the initialization vector
- **ivSz** length of the initialization vector
- **authTag** pointer to the buffer in which to store the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the desired authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing the input authentication vector
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication vector

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetKey](#)

- `wc_AesGcmDecrypt`

Return: 0 On successfully encrypting the input message

Example

```
Aes enc;
// initialize Aes structure by calling wc_AesInit() and wc_AesGcmSetKey

byte plain[AES_BLOCK_LENGTH * n]; //n being a positive integer
making plain some multiple of 16 bytes
// initialize plain with msg to encrypt
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];
byte iv[] = // some 16 byte iv
byte authTag[AUTH_TAG_LENGTH];
byte authIn[] = // Authentication Vector

wc_AesGcmEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(cipher), iv, sizeof(iv),
                authTag, sizeof(authTag), authIn, sizeof(authIn));
```

C.1.2.11 function `wc_AesGcmDecrypt`

```
int wc_AesGcmDecrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz,
    const byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function decrypts the input cipher text, held in the buffer `in`, and stores the resulting message text in the output buffer `out`. It also checks the input authentication vector, `authIn`, against the supplied authentication tag, `authTag`. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the message text size must match `in`'s size (`sz`)
- **in** pointer to the input buffer holding the cipher text to decrypt size must be a multiple of `AES_BLOCK_LENGTH`, padded if necessary
- **sz** length of the cipher text to decrypt
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the initialization vector
- **ivSz** length of the initialization vector
- **authTag** pointer to the buffer containing the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the desired authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing the input authentication vector
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication vector

See:

- `wc_AesGcmSetKey`

- `wc_AesGcmEncrypt`

Return:

- 0 On successfully decrypting and authenticating the input message
- AES_GCM_AUTH_E If the authentication tag does not match the supplied authentication code vector, authTag.

Example

```
Aes enc; //can use the same struct as was passed to wc_AesGcmEncrypt
// initialize aes structure by calling wc_AesInit and wc_AesGcmSetKey
// if not already done
```

```
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_LENGTH * n]; //n being a positive integer
making cipher some multiple of 16 bytes
// initialize cipher with cipher text to decrypt
byte output[sizeof(cipher)];
byte iv[] = // some 16 byte iv
byte authTag[AUTH_TAG_LENGTH];
byte authIn[] = // Authentication Vector
```

```
wc_AesGcmDecrypt(&enc, output, cipher, sizeof(cipher), iv, sizeof(iv),
                authTag, sizeof(authTag), authIn, sizeof(authIn));
```

C.1.2.12 function wc_GmacSetKey

```
int wc_GmacSetKey(
    Gmac * gmac,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len
)
```

This function initializes and sets the key for a GMAC object to be used for Galois Message Authentication.

Parameters:

- **gmac** pointer to the gmac object used for authentication
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for authentication
- **len** length of the key

See:

- `wc_GmacUpdate`
- `wc_AesInit`

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting the key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key length is invalid.

Example

```
Gmac gmac;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
wc_AesInit(gmac.aes, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID); // Make sure devId updated
wc_GmacSetKey(&gmac, key, sizeof(key));
```

C.1.2.13 function wc_GmacUpdate

```
int wc_GmacUpdate(
    Gmac * gmac,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz
)
```

This function generates the Gmac hash of the authIn input and stores the result in the authTag buffer. After running wc_GmacUpdate, one should compare the generated authTag to a known authentication tag to verify the authenticity of a message.

Parameters:

- **gmac** pointer to the gmac object used for authentication
- **iv** initialization vector used for the hash
- **ivSz** size of the initialization vector used
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing the authentication vector to verify
- **authInSz** size of the authentication vector
- **authTag** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the Gmac hash
- **authTagSz** the size of the output buffer used to store the Gmac hash

See:

- [wc_GmacSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesInit](#)

Return: 0 On successfully computing the Gmac hash.

Example

```
Gmac gmac;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
iv[] = { some 16 byte length iv };

wc_AesInit(&gmac.aes, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID); // Make sure devId updated
wc_GmacSetKey(&gmac, key, sizeof(key));
authIn[] = { some 16 byte authentication input };
tag[AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // will store authentication code

wc_GmacUpdate(&gmac, iv, sizeof(iv), authIn, sizeof(authIn), tag,
    sizeof(tag));
```

C.1.2.14 function wc_AesCcmSetKey

```
int wc_AesCcmSetKey(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz
)
```

This function sets the key for an AES object using CCM (Counter with CBC-MAC). It takes a pointer to an AES structure and initializes it with supplied key.

Parameters:

- **aes** aes structure in which to store the supplied key
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption and decryption
- **keySz** size of the supplied key

See:

- [wc_AesCcmEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCcmDecrypt](#)

Return: none

Example

```
Aes enc;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };

wc_AesInit(&enc, HEAP_HINT, INVALID_DEVID); // Make sure devId updated
wc_AesCcmSetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key));
```

C.1.2.15 function wc_AesCcmEncrypt

```
int wc_AesCcmEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function encrypts the input message, in, into the output buffer, out, using CCM (Counter with CBC-MAC). It subsequently calculates and stores the authorization tag, authTag, from the authIn input.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the cipher text
- **in** pointer to the input buffer holding the message to encrypt
- **sz** length of the input message to encrypt
- **nonce** pointer to the buffer containing the nonce (number only used once)
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce
- **authTag** pointer to the buffer in which to store the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the desired authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing the input authentication vector
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication vector

See:

- [wc_AesCcmSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesCcmDecrypt](#)

Return: none

Example

```
Aes enc;
// initialize enc with wc_AesInit and wc_AesCcmSetKey
```

```

nonce[] = { initialize nonce };
plain[] = { some plain text message };
cipher[sizeof(plain)];

authIn[] = { some 16 byte authentication input };
tag[AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // will store authentication code

wc_AesCcmEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain), nonce, sizeof(nonce),
                tag, sizeof(tag), authIn, sizeof(authIn));

```

C.1.2.16 function wc_AesCcmDecrypt

```

int wc_AesCcmDecrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function decrypts the input cipher text, `in`, into the output buffer, `out`, using CCM (Counter with CBC-MAC). It subsequently calculates the authorization tag, `authTag`, from the `authIn` input. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES object used to encrypt data
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the cipher text
- **in** pointer to the input buffer holding the message to encrypt
- **sz** length of the input cipher text to decrypt
- **nonce** pointer to the buffer containing the nonce (number only used once)
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce
- **authTag** pointer to the buffer in which to store the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the desired authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing the input authentication vector
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication vector

See:

- `wc_AesCcmSetKey`
- `wc_AesCcmEncrypt`

Return:

- 0 On successfully decrypting the input message
- AES_CCM_AUTH_E If the authentication tag does not match the supplied authentication code vector, `authTag`.

Example

```

Aes dec;
// initialize dec with wc_AesInit and wc_AesCcmSetKey

```



```

nonce[] = { initialize nonce };
cipher[] = { encrypted message };
plain[sizeof(cipher)];

authIn[] = { some 16 byte authentication input };
tag[AES_BLOCK_SIZE] = { authentication tag received for verification };

int return = wc_AesCcmDecrypt(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher),
nonce, sizeof(nonce), tag, sizeof(tag), authIn, sizeof(authIn));
if(return != 0) {
// decrypt error, invalid authentication code
}

```

C.1.2.17 function wc_AesXtsInit

```

int wc_AesXtsInit(
    XtsAes * aes,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)

```

This is to initialize an AES-XTS context. It is up to user to call wc_AesXtsFree on aes key when done.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys for encrypt/decrypt process
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- wc_AesXtsSetKey
- wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit
- wc_AesXtsEncrypt
- wc_AesXtsDecrypt
- wc_AesXtsFree

Return: 0 Success

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
```

```

if(wc_AesXtsInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
if(wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit(&aes, key, sizeof(key), AES_ENCRYPTION) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.18 function wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit

```

int wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit(
    XtsAes * aes,

```

```

    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    int dir
)

```

This is to help with setting keys to correct encrypt or decrypt type, after first calling `wc_AesXtsInit()`. It is up to user to call `wc_AesXtsFree` on aes key when done.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys for encrypt/decrypt process
- **key** buffer holding aes key | tweak key
- **len** length of key buffer in bytes. Should be twice that of key size. i.e. 32 for a 16 byte key.
- **dir** direction, either AES_ENCRYPTION or AES_DECRYPTION

See:

- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
```

```

if(wc_AesXtsInit(&aes, NULL, 0) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
if(wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit(&aes, key, sizeof(key), AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, 0)
    != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.19 function wc_AesXtsSetKey

```

int wc_AesXtsSetKey(
    XtsAes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    int dir,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)

```

This is to help with setting keys to correct encrypt or decrypt type. It is up to user to call `wc_AesXtsFree` on aes key when done.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys for encrypt/decrypt process
- **key** buffer holding aes key | tweak key
- **len** length of key buffer in bytes. Should be twice that of key size. i.e. 32 for a 16 byte key.
- **dir** direction, either AES_ENCRYPTION or AES_DECRYPTION
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- `wc_AesXtsInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success*Example*

XtsAes aes;

```

if(wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID)
    ↪ != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.20 function wc_AesXtsEncryptSector

```

int wc_AesXtsEncryptSector(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    word64 sector
)

```

Same process as `wc_AesXtsEncrypt` but uses a `word64` type as the tweak value instead of a byte array. This just converts the `word64` to a byte array and calls `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold cipher text
- **in** input plain text buffer to encrypt
- **sz** size of both out and in buffers
- **sector** value to use for tweak

See:

- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKey`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success*Example*

```

XtsAes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];
word64 s = VALUE;

```

```
//set up keys with AES_ENCRYPTION as dir

if(wc_AesXtsEncryptSector(&aes, cipher, plain, SIZE, s) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.21 function wc_AesXtsDecryptSector

```
int wc_AesXtsDecryptSector(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    word64 sector
)
```

Same process as wc_AesXtsDecrypt but uses a word64 type as the tweak value instead of a byte array. This just converts the word64 to a byte array.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold plain text
- **in** input cipher text buffer to decrypt
- **sz** size of both out and in buffers
- **sector** value to use for tweak

See:

- [wc_AesXtsEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesXtsDecrypt](#)
- [wc_AesXtsInit](#)
- [wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit](#)
- [wc_AesXtsSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesXtsFree](#)

Return: 0 Success

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];
word64 s = VALUE;

//set up aes key with AES_DECRYPTION as dir and tweak with AES_ENCRYPTION

if(wc_AesXtsDecryptSector(&aes, plain, cipher, SIZE, s) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.22 function wc_AesXtsEncrypt

```
int wc_AesXtsEncrypt(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * i,
    word32 iSz
)
```

AES with XTS mode. (XTS) XEX encryption with Tweak and cipher text Stealing.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold cipher text
- **in** input plain text buffer to encrypt
- **sz** size of both out and in buffers
- **i** value to use for tweak
- **iSz** size of i buffer, should always be AES_BLOCK_SIZE but having this input adds a sanity check on how the user calls the function.

See:

- [wc_AesXtsDecrypt](#)
- [wc_AesXtsInit](#)
- [wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit](#)
- [wc_AesXtsSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesXtsFree](#)

Return: 0 Success

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];
unsigned char i[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];

//set up key with AES_ENCRYPTION as dir

if(wc_AesXtsEncrypt(&aes, cipher, plain, SIZE, i, sizeof(i)) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.23 function wc_AesXtsDecrypt

```
int wc_AesXtsDecrypt(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * i,
    word32 iSz
)
```

Same process as encryption but Aes key is AES_DECRYPTION type.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold plain text
- **in** input cipher text buffer to decrypt
- **sz** size of both out and in buffers
- **i** value to use for tweak
- **iSz** size of i buffer, should always be AES_BLOCK_SIZE but having this input adds a sanity check on how the user calls the function.

See:

- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKey`
- `wc_AesXtsFree`

Return: 0 Success*Example*

```
XtsAes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];
unsigned char i[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];

//set up key with AES_DECRYPTION as dir and tweak with AES_ENCRYPTION

if(wc_AesXtsDecrypt(&aes, plain, cipher, SIZE, i, sizeof(i)) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.24 function wc_AesXtsFree

```
int wc_AesXtsFree(
    XtsAes * aes
)
```

This is to free up any resources used by the XtsAes structure.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to free

See:

- `wc_AesXtsEncrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesXtsInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit`
- `wc_AesXtsSetKey`

Return: 0 Success*Example*

```
XtsAes aes;
```

```

if(wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, 0) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.25 function wc_AesInit

```

int wc_AesInit(
    Aes * aes,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)

```

Initialize Aes structure. Sets heap hint to be used and ID for use with async hardware. It is up to the user to call wc_AesFree on the Aes structure when done.

Parameters:

- **aes** aes structure in to initialize
- **heap** heap hint to use for malloc / free if needed
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- [wc_AesSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesSetIV](#)
- [wc_AesFree](#)

Return: 0 Success

Example

```

Aes enc;
void* hint = NULL;
int devId = INVALID_DEVID; //if not using async INVALID_DEVID is default

//heap hint could be set here if used

wc_AesInit(&enc, hint, devId);

```

C.1.2.26 function wc_AesFree

```

void wc_AesFree(
    Aes * aes
)

```

free resources associated with the Aes structure when applicable. Internally may sometimes be a no-op but still recommended to call in all cases as a general best-practice (IE if application code is ported for use on new environments where the call is applicable).

Parameters:

- **aes** aes structure in to free

See: [wc_AesInit](#)

Return: no return (void function)

Example

```

Aes enc;
void* hint = NULL;
int devId = INVALID_DEVID; //if not using async INVALID_DEVID is default

//heap hint could be set here if used

wc_AesInit(&enc, hint, devId);
// ... do some interesting things ...
wc_AesFree(&enc);

```

C.1.2.27 function wc_AesCfbEncrypt

```

int wc_AesCfbEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

AES with CFB mode.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold cipher text must be at least as large as inputbuffer)
- **in** input plain text buffer to encrypt
- **sz** size of input buffer

See:

- [wc_AesCfbDecrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return: 0 Success and negative error values on failure

Example

```

Aes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];

//set up key with AES_ENCRYPTION as dir for both encrypt and decrypt

if(wc_AesCfbEncrypt(&aes, cipher, plain, SIZE) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}

```

C.1.2.28 function wc_AesCfbDecrypt

```

int wc_AesCfbDecrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

AES with CFB mode.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES keys to use for block encrypt/decrypt
- **out** output buffer to hold decrypted text must be at least as large as inputbuffer)
- **in** input buffer to decrypt
- **sz** size of input buffer

See:

- [wc_AesCfbEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return: 0 Success and negative error values on failure

Example

```
Aes aes;
unsigned char plain[SIZE];
unsigned char cipher[SIZE];

//set up key with AES_ENCRYPTION as dir for both encrypt and decrypt

if(wc_AesCfbDecrypt(&aes, plain, cipher, SIZE) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
```

C.1.2.29 function wc_AesSivEncrypt

```
int wc_AesSivEncrypt(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * assoc,
    word32 assocSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * siv,
    byte * out
)
```

This function performs SIV (synthetic initialization vector) encryption as described in RFC 5297.

Parameters:

- **key** Byte buffer containing the key to use.
- **keySz** Length of the key buffer in bytes.
- **assoc** Additional, authenticated associated data (AD).
- **assocSz** Length of AD buffer in bytes.
- **nonce** A number used once. Used by the algorithm in the same manner as the AD.
- **nonceSz** Length of nonce buffer in bytes.
- **in** Plaintext buffer to encrypt.
- **inSz** Length of plaintext buffer.
- **siv** The SIV output by S2V (see RFC 5297 2.4).
- **out** Buffer to hold the ciphertext. Should be the same length as the plaintext buffer.

See: [wc_AesSivDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successful encryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If key, SIV, or output buffer are NULL. Also returned if the key size isn't 32, 48, or 64 bytes.
- Other Other negative error values returned if AES or CMAC operations fail.

Example

```

byte key[] = { some 32, 48, or 64 byte key };
byte assoc[] = {0x01, 0x2, 0x3};
byte nonce[] = {0x04, 0x5, 0x6};
byte plainText[] = {0xDE, 0xAD, 0xBE, 0xEF};
byte siv[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];
byte cipherText[sizeof(plainText)];
if (wc_AesSivEncrypt(key, sizeof(key), assoc, sizeof(assoc), nonce,
    sizeof(nonce), plainText, sizeof(plainText), siv, cipherText) != 0) {
    // failed to encrypt
}

```

C.1.2.30 function wc_AesSivDecrypt

```

int wc_AesSivDecrypt(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * assoc,
    word32 assocSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * siv,
    byte * out
)

```

This function performs SIV (synthetic initialization vector) decryption as described in RFC 5297. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.

Parameters:

- **key** Byte buffer containing the key to use.
- **keySz** Length of the key buffer in bytes.
- **assoc** Additional, authenticated associated data (AD).
- **assocSz** Length of AD buffer in bytes.
- **nonce** A number used once. Used by the underlying algorithm in the same manner as the AD.
- **nonceSz** Length of nonce buffer in bytes.
- **in** Ciphertext buffer to decrypt.
- **inSz** Length of ciphertext buffer.
- **siv** The SIV that accompanies the ciphertext (see RFC 5297 2.4).
- **out** Buffer to hold the decrypted plaintext. Should be the same length as the ciphertext buffer.

See: [wc_AesSivEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successful decryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If key, SIV, or output buffer are NULL. Also returned if the key size isn't 32, 48, or 64 bytes.
- AES_SIV_AUTH_E If the SIV derived by S2V doesn't match the input SIV (see RFC 5297 2.7).

- Other Other negative error values returned if AES or CMAC operations fail.

Example

```
byte key[] = { some 32, 48, or 64 byte key };
byte assoc[] = {0x01, 0x2, 0x3};
byte nonce[] = {0x04, 0x5, 0x6};
byte cipherText[] = {0xDE, 0xAD, 0xBE, 0xEF};
byte siv[AES_BLOCK_SIZE] = { the SIV that came with the ciphertext };
byte plainText[sizeof(cipherText)];
if (wc_AesSivDecrypt(key, sizeof(key), assoc, sizeof(assoc), nonce,
    sizeof(nonce), cipherText, sizeof(cipherText), siv, plainText) != 0) {
    // failed to decrypt
}
```

C.1.2.31 function wc_AesEaxEncryptAuth

```
WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxEncryptAuth(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function performs AES EAX encryption and authentication as described in “EAX: A Conventional Authenticated-Encryption Mode” (<https://eprint.iacr.org/2003/069>). It is a “one-shot” API that performs all encryption and authentication operations in one function call.

Parameters:

- **key** buffer containing the key to use
- **keySz** length of the key buffer in bytes
- **out** buffer to hold the ciphertext. Should be the same length as the plaintext buffer
- **in** plaintext buffer to encrypt
- **inSz** length of plaintext buffer
- **nonce** the cryptographic nonce to use for EAX operations
- **nonceSz** length of nonce buffer in bytes
- **authTag** pointer to the buffer in which to store the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the desired authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing input data to authenticate
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication data

See: [wc_AesEaxDecryptAuth](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful encryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input or output buffers are NULL. Also returned if the key size isn’t a valid AES key size (16, 24, or 32 bytes)
- other negative error values returned if AES or CMAC operations fail.

Example

```

byte key[] = { some 32, 48, or 64 byte key };
byte nonce[] = {0x04, 0x5, 0x6};
byte plainText[] = {0xDE, 0xAD, 0xBE, 0xEF};
byte authIn[] = {0x01, 0x2, 0x3};

byte cipherText[sizeof(plainText)]; // output ciphertext
byte authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // output authTag

if (wc_AesEaxEncrypt(key, sizeof(key),
                    cipherText, plainText, sizeof(plainText),
                    nonce, sizeof(nonce),
                    authTag, sizeof(authTag),
                    authIn, sizeof(authIn)) != 0) {
    // failed to encrypt
}

```

C.1.2.32 function wc_AesEaxDecryptAuth

```

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxDecryptAuth(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function performs AES EAX decryption and authentication as described in “EAX: A Conventional Authenticated-Encryption Mode” (<https://eprint.iacr.org/2003/069>). It is a “one-shot” API that performs all decryption and authentication operations in one function call. If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.

Parameters:

- **key** byte buffer containing the key to use
- **keySz** length of the key buffer in bytes
- **out** buffer to hold the plaintext. Should be the same length as the input ciphertext buffer
- **in** ciphertext buffer to decrypt
- **inSz** length of ciphertext buffer
- **nonce** the cryptographic nonce to use for EAX operations
- **nonceSz** length of nonce buffer in bytes
- **authTag** buffer that holds the authentication tag to check the authenticity of the data against
- **authTagSz** Length of the input authentication tag
- **authIn** pointer to the buffer containing input data to authenticate
- **authInSz** length of the input authentication data

See: [wc_AesEaxEncryptAuth](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful decryption

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input or output buffers are NULL. Also returned if the key size isn't a valid AES key size (16, 24, or 32 bytes)
- AES_EAX_AUTH_E If the authentication tag does not match the supplied authentication code vector authTag
- other negative error values returned if AES or CMAC operations fail.

Example

```

byte key[] = { some 32, 48, or 64 byte key };
byte nonce[] = {0x04, 0x5, 0x6};
byte cipherText[] = {0xDE, 0xAD, 0xBE, 0xEF};
byte authIn[] = {0x01, 0x2, 0x3};

byte plainText[sizeof(cipherText)]; // output plaintext
byte authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // output authTag

if (wc_AesEaxDecrypt(key, sizeof(key),
                    cipherText, plainText, sizeof(plainText),
                    nonce, sizeof(nonce),
                    authTag, sizeof(authTag),
                    authIn, sizeof(authIn)) != 0) {
    // failed to encrypt
}

```

C.1.2.33 function wc_AesEaxInit

```

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxInit(
    AesEax * eax,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function initializes an AesEax object for use in authenticated encryption or decryption. This function must be called on an AesEax object before using it with any of the AES EAX incremental API functions. It does not need to be called if using the one-shot EAX API functions. All AesEax instances initialized with this function need to be freed with a call to `wc_AesEaxFree()` when done using the instance.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption and decryption
- **keySz** length of the supplied key in bytes
- **nonce** the cryptographic nonce to use for EAX operations
- **nonceSz** length of nonce buffer in bytes
- **authIn** (optional) input data to add to the authentication stream This argument should be NULL if not used
- **authInSz** size in bytes of the input authentication data

See:

- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate`

- `wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxFree`

Return:

- 0 on success
- error code on failure

Example

```

AesEax eax;
key[]    = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[]  = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
plainText[] = {some plaintext data to encrypt};

cipherText[sizeof(plainText)]; // buffer to hold cipherText
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // buffer to hold computed auth data

AesEax eax;

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        authIn, authInSz)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// if we wanted to add more auth data, we could provide it at this point,
// otherwise we use NULL for the authIn parameter, with authIn size of 0
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate(eax,
                                cipherText, plainText, sizeof(plainText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);

```

C.1.2.34 function `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`

```

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate(
    AesEax * eax,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function uses AES EAX to encrypt input data, and optionally, add more input data to the authentication stream. `eax` must have been previously initialized with a call to `wc_AesEaxInit`.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **out** output buffer holding the ciphertext
- **in** input buffer holding the plaintext to encrypt
- **inSz** size in bytes of the input data buffer
- **authIn** (optional) input data to add to the authentication stream This argument should be NULL if not used
- **authInSz** size in bytes of the input authentication data

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxFree`

Return:

- 0 on success
- error code on failure

Example

```

AesEax eax;
key[]    = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[]  = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
plainText[] = {some plaintext data to encrypt};

cipherText[sizeof(plainText)]; // buffer to hold cipherText
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // buffer to hold computed auth data

AesEax eax;

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        authIn, authInSz)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// if we wanted to add more auth data, we could provide it at this point,
// otherwise we use NULL for the authIn parameter, with authInSz of 0
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate(eax,
                                cipherText, plainText, sizeof(plainText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);

```

C.1.2.35 function wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate

```
WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate(
    AesEax * eax,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function uses AES EAX to decrypt input data, and optionally, add more input data to the authentication stream. `eax` must have been previously initialized with a call to `wc_AesEaxInit`.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **out** output buffer holding the decrypted plaintext
- **in** input buffer holding the ciphertext
- **inSz** size in bytes of the input data buffer
- **authIn** (optional) input data to add to the authentication stream This argument should be NULL if not used
- **authInSz** size in bytes of the input authentication data

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxFree`

Return:

- 0 on success
- error code on failure

Example

```
AesEax eax;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[] = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
cipherText[] = {some encrypted data};

plainText[sizeof(cipherText)]; // buffer to hold decrypted data
// auth tag is generated elsewhere by the encrypt AEAD operation
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE] = { the auth tag };

AesEax eax;

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        authIn, authInSz)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}
```



```

// if we wanted to add more auth data, we could provide it at this point,
// otherwise we use NULL for the authIn parameter, with authInSz of 0
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate(eax,
                                plainText, cipherText, sizeof(cipherText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);

```

C.1.2.36 function wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate

```

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate(
    AesEax * eax,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function adds input data to the authentication stream. `eax` must have been previously initialized with a call to `wc_AesEaxInit`.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **authIn** input data to add to the authentication stream
- **authInSz** size in bytes of the input authentication data

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxFree`

Return:

- 0 on success
- error code on failure

Example

```

AesEax eax;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[] = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
cipherText[] = {some encrypted data};

plainText[sizeof(cipherText)]; // buffer to hold decrypted data
// auth tag is generated elsewhere by the encrypt AEAD operation
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE] = { the auth tag };

AesEax eax;

```

```

// No auth data to add here
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// No auth data to add here, added later with wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate(eax,
                                plaintext, cipherText, sizeof(cipherText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate(eax, authIn, sizeof(authIn))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);

```

C.1.2.37 function wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal

```

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal(
    AesEax * eax,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz
)

```

This function finalizes the encrypt AEAD operation, producing an auth tag over the current authentication stream. `eax` must have been previously initialized with a call to `wc_AesEaxInit`.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **authTag[out]** buffer that will hold the computed auth tag
- **authTagSz** size in bytes of authTag

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxFree`

Return:

- 0 on success
- error code on failure

Example

```

AesEax eax;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[] = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
plainText[] = {some plaintext data to encrypt};

cipherText[sizeof(plainText)]; // buffer to hold cipherText
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE]; // buffer to hold computed auth data

AesEax eax;

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        authIn, authInSz)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// if we wanted to add more auth data, we could provide it at this point,
// otherwise we use NULL for the authIn parameter, with authInSz of 0
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate(eax,
                                cipherText, plainText, sizeof(plainText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);

```

C.1.2.38 function wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal

```

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal(
    AesEax * eax,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function finalizes the decrypt AEAD operation, finalizing the auth tag computation and checking it for validity against the user supplied tag. `eax` must have been previously initialized with a call to `wc_AesEaxInit`.

Parameters:

- **eax** AES EAX structure holding the context of the AEAD operation
- **authIn** input auth tag to check computed auth tag against
- **authInSz** size in bytes of authIn

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`

- `wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxFree`

Return:

- 0 if data is authenticated successfully
- `AES_EAX_AUTH_E` if the authentication tag does not match the supplied authentication code vector `authIn`
- other error code on failure

Example

```

AesEax eax;
key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte length key };
nonce[] = { some arbitrary length nonce };
authIn[] = { some data to add to the authentication stream };
cipherText[] = {some encrypted data};

plainText[sizeof(cipherText)]; // buffer to hold decrypted data
// auth tag is generated elsewhere by the encrypt AEAD operation
authTag[length, up to AES_BLOCK_SIZE] = { the auth tag };

AesEax eax;

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxInit(eax,
                        key, keySz,
                        nonce, nonceSz,
                        authIn, authInSz)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

// if we wanted to add more auth data, we could provide it at this point,
// otherwise we use NULL for the authIn parameter, with authInSz of 0
if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate(eax,
                                plainText, cipherText, sizeof(cipherText),
                                NULL, 0)) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

if ((ret = wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal(eax, authTag, sizeof(authTag))) != 0) {
    goto cleanup;
}

cleanup:
    wc_AesEaxFree(eax);

```

C.1.2.39 function `wc_AesEaxFree`

```

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxFree(
    AesEax * eax
)

```

This frees up any resources, specifically keys, used by the Aes instance inside the AesEax wrapper struct. It should be called on the AesEax struct after it has been initialized with `wc_AesEaxInit`, and all desired EAX operations are complete.

Parameters:

- **eaxAES** EAX instance to free

See:

- `wc_AesEaxInit`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate`
- `wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal`
- `wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal`

Return: 0 Success

Example

```
AesEax eax;
```

```
if(wc_AesEaxInit(eax, key, keySz, nonce, nonceSz, authIn, authInSz) != 0) {
    // handle errors, then free
    wc_AesEaxFree(&eax);
}
```

C.1.2.40 function wc_AesCtsEncrypt

```
int wc_AesCtsEncrypt(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function performs AES encryption using Ciphertext Stealing (CTS) mode. It is a one-shot API that handles all operations in a single call.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the AES key used for encryption.
- **keySz** size of the AES key in bytes (16, 24, or 32 bytes).
- **out** buffer to hold the encrypted ciphertext. Must be at least the size of the input.
- **in** pointer to the plaintext input data to encrypt.
- **inSz** size of the plaintext input data in bytes.
- **iv** pointer to the initialization vector (IV) used for encryption. Must be 16 bytes.
- **key** pointer to the AES key used for encryption.
- **keySz** size of the AES key in bytes (16, 24, or 32 bytes).
- **out** buffer to hold the encrypted ciphertext. Must be at least the same size as the input plaintext.
- **in** pointer to the plaintext input data to encrypt.
- **inSz** size of the plaintext input data in bytes.
- **iv** pointer to the initialization vector (IV) used for encryption. Must be 16 bytes. *Example*

```
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte plaintext[] = { 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05 };
byte ciphertext[sizeof(plaintext)];
int ret = wc_AesCtsEncrypt(key, sizeof(key), ciphertext, plaintext,
                           sizeof(plaintext), iv);
```

```
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle encryption error
}
```

See:

- `wc_AesCtsDecrypt`
- `wc_AesCtsDecrypt`

Return:

- 0 on successful encryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.
- other negative error codes for encryption failures.
- 0 on successful encryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.
- other negative error codes for encryption failures.

Example

```
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte plaintext[] = { 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05 };
byte ciphertext[sizeof(plaintext)];

int ret = wc_AesCtsEncrypt(key, sizeof(key), ciphertext, plaintext,
    sizeof(plaintext), iv);
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle encryption error
}
```

C.1.2.41 function `wc_AesCtsDecrypt`

```
int wc_AesCtsDecrypt(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function performs AES decryption using Ciphertext Stealing (CTS) mode. It is a one-shot API that handles all operations in a single call.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the AES key used for decryption.
- **keySz** size of the AES key in bytes (16, 24, or 32 bytes).
- **out** buffer to hold the decrypted plaintext. Must be at least the same size as the input ciphertext.
- **in** pointer to the ciphertext input data to decrypt.
- **inSz** size of the ciphertext input data in bytes.
- **iv** pointer to the initialization vector (IV) used for decryption. Must be 16 bytes. *Example*

```
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte ciphertext[] = { 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05 };
byte plaintext[sizeof(ciphertext)];
int ret = wc_AesCtsDecrypt(key, sizeof(key), plaintext, ciphertext,
```

```

                                sizeof(ciphertext), iv);
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle decryption error
}

```

See: [wc_AesCtsEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful decryption.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.
- other negative error codes for decryption failures.

C.1.2.42 function wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate

```

int wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz
)

```

This function performs an update step of the AES CTS encryption. It processes a chunk of plaintext and stores intermediate data.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the Aes structure holding the context of the operation.
- **out** buffer to hold the encrypted ciphertext. Must be large enough to store the output from this update step.
- **outSz** size in bytes of the output data written to the out buffer. On input, it should contain the maximum number of bytes that can be written to the out buffer.
- **in** pointer to the plaintext input data to encrypt.
- **inSz** size of the plaintext input data in bytes. *Example*

```

Aes aes;
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte plaintext[] = { ... };
byte ciphertext[sizeof(plaintext)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(ciphertext);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate(&aes, ciphertext, &outSz, plaintext,
    ↪ sizeof(plaintext));
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle error
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

See: [wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful processing.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.

C.1.2.43 function wc_AesCtsEncryptFinal

```
int wc_AesCtsEncryptFinal(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz
)
```

This function finalizes the AES CTS encryption operation. It processes any remaining plaintext and completes the encryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the Aes structure holding the context of the operation.
- **out** buffer to hold the final encrypted ciphertext. Must be large enough to store any remaining ciphertext from this final step.
- **outSz** size in bytes of the output data written to the out buffer. On input, it should contain the maximum number of bytes that can be written to the out buffer. *Example*

```
Aes aes;
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte plaintext[] = { ... };
byte ciphertext[sizeof(plaintext)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(ciphertext);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
// Perform any required update steps using wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate
int ret = wc_AesCtsEncryptFinal(&aes, ciphertext, &outSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle error
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

See: [wc_AesCtsDecryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful encryption completion.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.

C.1.2.44 function wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate

```
int wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function performs an update step of the AES CTS decryption. It processes a chunk of ciphertext and stores intermediate data.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the Aes structure holding the context of the operation.
- **out** buffer to hold the decrypted plaintext. Must be large enough to store the output from this update step.

- **outSz** size in bytes of the output data written to the out buffer. On input, it should contain the maximum number of bytes that can be written to the out buffer.
- **in** pointer to the ciphertext input data to decrypt.
- **inSz** size of the ciphertext input data in bytes. *Example*

```
Aes aes;
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte ciphertext[] = { ... };
byte plaintext[sizeof(ciphertext)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(plaintext);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), iv, AES_DECRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate(&aes, plaintext, &outSz, ciphertext,
    ↪ sizeof(ciphertext));
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle error
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

See: [wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful processing.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.

C.1.2.45 function wc_AesCtsDecryptFinal

```
int wc_AesCtsDecryptFinal(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz
)
```

This function finalizes the AES CTS decryption operation. It processes any remaining ciphertext and completes the decryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the Aes structure holding the context of the operation.
- **out** buffer to hold the final decrypted plaintext. Must be large enough to store any remaining plaintext from this final step.
- **outSz** size in bytes of the output data written to the out buffer. On input, it should contain the maximum number of bytes that can be written to the out buffer. *Example*

```
Aes aes;
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
byte key[16] = { 0 };
byte iv[16] = { 0 };
byte ciphertext[] = { ... };
byte plaintext[sizeof(ciphertext)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(plaintext);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), iv, AES_DECRYPTION);
// Perform any required update steps using wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate
int ret = wc_AesCtsDecryptFinal(&aes, plaintext, &outSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // handle error
}
```

```

}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

See: [wc_AesCtsEncryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 on successful decryption completion.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if input arguments are invalid.

C.1.2.46 function wc_AesCfb1Encrypt

```

int wc_AesCfb1Encrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function encrypts data using AES CFB-1 mode (1-bit feedback). It processes data one bit at a time, making it suitable for bit-oriented applications.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to encrypt (packed to left, e.g., 101 is 0x90)
- **sz** size of input in bits

See:

- [wc_AesCfb1Decrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCfb8Encrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector
byte plaintext[1] = { 0x90 }; // bits 101
byte ciphertext[1];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCfb1Encrypt(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 3);
if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.47 function wc_AesCfb8Encrypt

```

int wc_AesCfb8Encrypt(
    Aes * aes,

```

```

    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function encrypts data using AES CFB-8 mode (8-bit feedback). It processes data one byte at a time, making it suitable for byte-oriented stream encryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to encrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesCfb8Decrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCfb1Encrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector
byte plaintext[10] = { }; // data to encrypt
byte ciphertext[10];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCfb8Encrypt(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 10);
if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.48 function wc_AesCfb1Decrypt

```

int wc_AesCfb1Decrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function decrypts data using AES CFB-1 mode (1-bit feedback). It processes data one bit at a time, making it suitable for bit-oriented applications.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to decrypt
- **sz** size of input in bits

See:

- [wc_AesCfb1Encrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCfb8Decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector
byte ciphertext[1] = { }; // encrypted bits
byte plaintext[1];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCfb1Decrypt(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 3);
if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.49 function wc_AesCfb8Decrypt

```
int wc_AesCfb8Decrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts data using AES CFB-8 mode (8-bit feedback). It processes data one byte at a time, making it suitable for byte-oriented stream decryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to decrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesCfb8Encrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCfb1Decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
```

```

byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector
byte ciphertext[10] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[10];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesCfb8Decrypt(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 10);
if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.50 function wc_AesOfbEncrypt

```

int wc_AesOfbEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function encrypts data using AES OFB mode (Output Feedback). OFB mode turns a block cipher into a stream cipher by encrypting the IV and XORing with plaintext.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to encrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesOfbDecrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data to encrypt
byte ciphertext[100];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesOfbEncrypt(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100);
if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.51 function wc_AesOfbDecrypt

```
int wc_AesOfbDecrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts data using AES OFB mode (Output Feedback). In OFB mode, encryption and decryption are the same operation.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to decrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesOfbEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector
byte ciphertext[100] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[100];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesOfbDecrypt(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 100);
if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.52 function wc_AesEcbEncrypt

```
int wc_AesEcbEncrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function encrypts data using AES ECB mode (Electronic Codebook). Warning: ECB mode is not recommended for most use cases as it does not provide semantic security. Each block is encrypted independently.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to encrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes (must be multiple of AES_BLOCK_SIZE)

See:

- [wc_AesEcbDecrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte plaintext[32] = { }; // data to encrypt
byte ciphertext[32];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, NULL, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesEcbEncrypt(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 32);
if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.53 function wc_AesEcbDecrypt

```
int wc_AesEcbDecrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts data using AES ECB mode (Electronic Codebook). Warning: ECB mode is not recommended for most use cases as it does not provide semantic security. Each block is decrypted independently.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure containing the key
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing data to decrypt
- **sz** size of input in bytes (must be multiple of AES_BLOCK_SIZE)

See:

- [wc_AesEcbEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte ciphertext[32] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[32];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, NULL, AES_DECRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesEcbDecrypt(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 32);
if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.54 function wc_AesCtrSetKey

```

int wc_AesCtrSetKey(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    int dir
)

```

This function sets the key and IV for AES CTR mode. It initializes the AES structure for counter mode encryption or decryption.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer (16, 24, or 32 bytes)
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **iv** pointer to the initialization vector (16 bytes)
- **dir** cipher direction (always use AES_ENCRYPTION for CTR mode)

See:

- [wc_AesCtrEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, key, or iv is NULL, or if key length is invalid.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[16] = { }; // initialization vector

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesCtrSetKey(&aes, key, 16, iv, AES_ENCRYPTION);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set key
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```


C.1.2.55 function wc_AesGcmSetKey_ex

```
int wc_AesGcmSetKey_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    word32 kup
)
```

This function sets the key for AES GCM with an extended key update parameter. It allows for key updates in certain hardware implementations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer (16, 24, or 32 bytes)
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **kup** key update parameter for hardware implementations

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesGcmInit](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or key is NULL, or if key length is invalid.

Note: This function is currently only available when building with Xilinx hardware acceleration. It requires one of the following build options: WOLFSSL_XILINX_CRYPT (for Xilinx SecureIP integration) or WOLFSSL_AFALG_XILINX_AES (for Xilinx AF_ALG support). This API may be exposed for additional build configurations in the future.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesGcmSetKey_ex(&aes, key, 16, 0);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set key
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.56 function wc_AesGcmInit

```
int wc_AesGcmInit(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz
)
```

This function initializes an AES GCM cipher with key and IV. It can be called with NULL key to only set the IV, or with NULL IV to only set the key.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer, or NULL to skip key setting
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer, or NULL to skip IV setting
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or if parameters are invalid.
- MEMORY_E If dynamic memory allocation fails.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // 96-bit nonce

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesGcmInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to initialize
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.57 function wc_AesGcmEncryptInit

```
int wc_AesGcmEncryptInit(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz
)
```

This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for encryption. It is a convenience wrapper around `wc_AesGcmInit` for encryption operations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer, or NULL to skip key setting
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer, or NULL to skip IV setting
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or if parameters are invalid.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // 96-bit nonce

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesGcmEncryptInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to initialize
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.58 function wc_AesGcmEncryptInit_ex

```

int wc_AesGcmEncryptInit_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    byte * ivOut,
    word32 ivOutSz
)

```

This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for encryption and outputs the IV. This is useful when part of the IV is generated internally. Must call [wc_AesGcmSetIV\(\)](#) before this function to set the fixed part of the IV.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer, or NULL to skip key setting
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **ivOut** pointer to buffer to receive the complete IV
- **ivOutSz** length of the IV output buffer in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetIV](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, ivOut is NULL, or if ivOutSz doesn't match the cached nonce size.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte ivFixed[4] = { }; // fixed part of IV
byte ivOut[12];
WC_RNG rng;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmSetIV(&aes, 12, ivFixed, 4, &rng);
int ret = wc_AesGcmEncryptInit_ex(&aes, key, 16, ivOut, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to initialize
}

```

```

}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);

```

C.1.2.59 function wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate

```

int wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function performs an update step of AES GCM encryption. It processes plaintext and/or additional authentication data (AAD) in a streaming fashion.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store ciphertext (can be NULL if sz=0)
- **in** pointer to plaintext to encrypt (can be NULL if sz=0)
- **sz** length of plaintext in bytes
- **authIn** pointer to additional authentication data (can be NULL)
- **authInSz** length of AAD in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncryptInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or a length is non-zero but buffer is NULL.

All the AAD must be passed to update before the plaintext. The last part of AAD can be passed with the first part of plaintext.

Must set key and IV before calling this function. Must call [wc_AesGcmInit\(\)](#) before calling this function.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[100];
byte aad[20] = { }; // additional data

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
int ret = wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100,
                                aad, 20);

if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.60 function wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal

```
int wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz
)
```

This function finalizes AES GCM encryption and generates the authentication tag. This must be called after all data has been processed with wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **authTag** pointer to buffer to store the authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of the authentication tag in bytes (typically 12 or 16)

See:

- [wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or authTag is NULL, or if authTagSz is invalid.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[100];
byte authTag[16];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmEncryptInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100, NULL, 0);
int ret = wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal(&aes, authTag, 16);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to generate tag
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.61 function wc_AesGcmDecryptInit

```
int wc_AesGcmDecryptInit(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz
)
```

This function initializes an AES GCM cipher for decryption. It is a convenience wrapper around wc_AesGcmInit for decryption operations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize

- **key** pointer to the key buffer, or NULL to skip key setting
- **len** length of the key in bytes
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer, or NULL to skip IV setting
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or if parameters are invalid.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // 96-bit nonce

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesGcmDecryptInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to initialize
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.62 function wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate

```
int wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function performs an update step of AES GCM decryption. It processes ciphertext and/or additional authentication data (AAD) in a streaming fashion.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store plaintext (can be NULL if sz=0)
- **in** pointer to ciphertext to decrypt (can be NULL if sz=0)
- **sz** length of ciphertext in bytes
- **authIn** pointer to additional authentication data (can be NULL)
- **authInSz** length of AAD in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecryptInit](#)
- [wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or a length is non-zero but buffer is NULL.

All the AAD must be passed to update before the ciphertext. The last part of AAD can be passed with the first part of ciphertext.

Must set key and IV before calling this function. Must call `wc_AesGcmInit()` before calling this function.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte ciphertext[100] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[100];
byte aad[20] = { }; // additional data

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
int ret = wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 100,
                                aad, 20);

if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.63 function `wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal`

```
int wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz
)
```

This function finalizes AES GCM decryption and verifies the authentication tag. This must be called after all data has been processed with `wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate`.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **authTag** pointer to the authentication tag to verify
- **authTagSz** length of the authentication tag in bytes

See:

- `wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate`
- `wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- AES_GCM_AUTH_E If authentication tag verification fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or authTag is NULL, or if authTagSz is invalid.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte ciphertext[100] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[100];
byte authTag[16] = { }; // received tag
```

```

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmDecryptInit(&aes, key, 16, iv, 12);
wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 100, NULL, 0);
int ret = wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal(&aes, authTag, 16);
if (ret != 0) {
    // authentication failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.64 function wc_AesGcmSetExtIV

```

int wc_AesGcmSetExtIV(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz
)

```

This function sets an external IV for AES GCM. This allows using an IV that was generated externally or received from another source.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetIV](#)
- [wc_AesGcmInit](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or iv is NULL, or if ivSz is invalid.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // external nonce

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmSetKey(&aes, key, 16);
int ret = wc_AesGcmSetExtIV(&aes, iv, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set IV
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.65 function wc_AesGcmSetIV

```

int wc_AesGcmSetIV(
    Aes * aes,
    word32 ivSz,
    const byte * ivFixed,
    word32 ivFixedSz,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```


This function sets the IV for AES GCM with optional random generation. It can generate part of the IV using an RNG, which is useful for ensuring IV uniqueness.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **ivSz** total length of the IV/nonce in bytes
- **ivFixed** pointer to the fixed part of the IV (can be NULL)
- **ivFixedSz** length of the fixed part in bytes
- **rng** pointer to initialized RNG for generating random part (can be NULL if ivFixedSz equals ivSz)

See:

- [wc_AesGcmSetExtIV](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncryptInit_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes is NULL, or if parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on RNG or other errors.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte ivFixed[4] = { }; // fixed part
WC_RNG rng;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmSetKey(&aes, key, 16);
int ret = wc_AesGcmSetIV(&aes, 12, ivFixed, 4, &rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set IV
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

C.1.2.66 function wc_AesGcmEncrypt_ex

```
int wc_AesGcmEncrypt_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    byte * ivOut,
    word32 ivOutSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)
```

This function performs AES GCM encryption with extended parameters, including IV output. This is a one-shot encryption function that outputs the generated IV.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure

- **out** pointer to buffer to store ciphertext
- **in** pointer to plaintext to encrypt
- **sz** length of plaintext in bytes
- **ivOut** pointer to buffer to receive the IV
- **ivOutSz** length of the IV output buffer in bytes
- **authTag** pointer to buffer to store authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of authentication tag in bytes
- **authIn** pointer to additional authentication data
- **authInSz** length of AAD in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesGcmEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesGcmSetIV](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte ivFixed[4] = { }; // fixed part
byte ivOut[12];
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[100];
byte authTag[16];
WC_RNG rng;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesGcmSetKey(&aes, key, 16);
wc_AesGcmSetIV(&aes, 12, ivFixed, 4, &rng);
int ret = wc_AesGcmEncrypt_ex(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100,
                             ivOut, 12, authTag, 16, NULL, 0);

if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

C.1.2.67 function wc_Gmac

```
int wc_Gmac(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function performs GMAC (Galois Message Authentication Code) generation. GMAC is essentially AES-GCM with no plaintext, used for authentication only.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key buffer
- **keySz** length of the key in bytes (16, 24, or 32)
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes
- **authIn** pointer to data to authenticate
- **authInSz** length of data to authenticate in bytes
- **authTag** pointer to buffer to store authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of authentication tag in bytes
- **rng** pointer to initialized RNG (can be NULL if IV is complete)

See:

- [wc_GmacVerify](#)
- [wc_AesGcmEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte data[100] = { }; // data to authenticate
byte authTag[16];

int ret = wc_Gmac(key, 16, iv, 12, data, 100, authTag, 16, NULL);
if (ret != 0) {
    // GMAC generation failed
}
```

C.1.2.68 function wc_GmacVerify

```
int wc_GmacVerify(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz,
    const byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz
)
```

This function verifies a GMAC (Galois Message Authentication Code). It computes the GMAC and compares it with the provided tag.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key buffer
- **keySz** length of the key in bytes (16, 24, or 32)
- **iv** pointer to the IV/nonce buffer
- **ivSz** length of the IV/nonce in bytes

- **authIn** pointer to data to authenticate
- **authInSz** length of data to authenticate in bytes
- **authTag** pointer to the authentication tag to verify
- **authTagSz** length of authentication tag in bytes

See:

- `wc_Gmac`
- `wc_AesGcmDecrypt`

Return:

- 0 On successful verification.
- AES_GCM_AUTH_E If authentication tag verification fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte iv[12] = { }; // nonce
byte data[100] = { }; // data to authenticate
byte authTag[16] = { }; // received tag

int ret = wc_GmacVerify(key, 16, iv, 12, data, 100, authTag, 16);
if (ret != 0) {
    // GMAC verification failed
}
```

C.1.2.69 function `wc_AesCcmSetNonce`

```
int wc_AesCcmSetNonce(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz
)
```

This function sets the nonce for AES CCM mode. The nonce must be set before encryption or decryption operations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **nonce** pointer to the nonce buffer
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce in bytes (7-13 bytes for CCM)

See:

- `wc_AesCcmEncrypt`
- `wc_AesCcmSetKey`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or nonce is NULL, or if nonceSz is invalid.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte nonce[12] = { }; // nonce
```

```

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesCcmSetKey(&aes, key, 16);
int ret = wc_AesCcmSetNonce(&aes, nonce, 12);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set nonce
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.70 function wc_AesCcmEncrypt_ex

```

int wc_AesCcmEncrypt_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    byte * ivOut,
    word32 ivOutSz,
    byte * authTag,
    word32 authTagSz,
    const byte * authIn,
    word32 authInSz
)

```

This function performs AES CCM encryption with extended parameters, including nonce output. This is useful when part of the nonce is generated internally.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store ciphertext
- **in** pointer to plaintext to encrypt
- **sz** length of plaintext in bytes
- **ivOut** pointer to buffer to receive the nonce
- **ivOutSz** length of the nonce output buffer in bytes
- **authTag** pointer to buffer to store authentication tag
- **authTagSz** length of authentication tag in bytes
- **authIn** pointer to additional authentication data
- **authInSz** length of AAD in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesCcmEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCcmSetNonce](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
byte nonce[12];
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[100];
byte authTag[16];

```

```

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesCcmSetKey(&aes, key, 16);
int ret = wc_AesCcmEncrypt_ex(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100,
                             nonce, 12, authTag, 16, NULL, 0);

if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.71 function wc_AesKeyWrap

```

int wc_AesKeyWrap(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function wraps a key using AES Key Wrap algorithm (RFC 3394). This is commonly used to securely transport cryptographic keys.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key-encryption key
- **keySz** length of the key-encryption key in bytes
- **in** pointer to the key to wrap
- **inSz** length of the key to wrap in bytes
- **out** pointer to buffer to store wrapped key
- **outSz** size of output buffer in bytes
- **iv** pointer to IV (typically NULL to use default)

See:

- [wc_AesKeyUnWrap](#)
- [wc_AesKeyWrap_ex](#)

Return:

- Length of wrapped key in bytes on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

byte kek[16] = { }; // key-encryption key
byte keyToWrap[16] = { }; // key to wrap
byte wrappedKey[24];

int wrappedLen = wc_AesKeyWrap(kek, 16, keyToWrap, 16, wrappedKey,
                              24, NULL);

if (wrappedLen <= 0) {
    // key wrap failed
}

```

C.1.2.72 function wc_AesKeyWrap_ex

```
int wc_AesKeyWrap_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function wraps a key using AES Key Wrap algorithm with an initialized AES structure. This allows reusing the same AES structure for multiple wrap operations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to initialized AES structure
- **in** pointer to the key to wrap
- **inSz** length of the key to wrap in bytes
- **out** pointer to buffer to store wrapped key
- **outSz** size of output buffer in bytes
- **iv** pointer to IV (typically NULL to use default)

See:

- [wc_AesKeyWrap](#)
- [wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex](#)

Return:

- Length of wrapped key in bytes on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte kek[16] = { }; // key-encryption key
byte keyToWrap[16] = { }; // key to wrap
byte wrappedKey[24];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, kek, 16, NULL, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int wrappedLen = wc_AesKeyWrap_ex(&aes, keyToWrap, 16, wrappedKey,
                                24, NULL);

if (wrappedLen <= 0) {
    // key wrap failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.73 function wc_AesKeyUnWrap

```
int wc_AesKeyUnWrap(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
```

```
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function unwraps a key using AES Key Unwrap algorithm (RFC 3394). This is used to securely receive cryptographic keys that were wrapped.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key-encryption key
- **keySz** length of the key-encryption key in bytes
- **in** pointer to the wrapped key
- **inSz** length of the wrapped key in bytes
- **out** pointer to buffer to store unwrapped key
- **outSz** size of output buffer in bytes
- **iv** pointer to IV (typically NULL to use default)

See:

- [wc_AesKeyWrap](#)
- [wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex](#)

Return:

- Length of unwrapped key in bytes on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte kek[16] = { }; // key-encryption key
byte wrappedKey[24] = { }; // wrapped key
byte unwrappedKey[16];

int unwrappedLen = wc_AesKeyUnWrap(kek, 16, wrappedKey, 24,
                                   unwrappedKey, 16, NULL);

if (unwrappedLen <= 0) {
    // key unwrap failed
}
```

C.1.2.74 function wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex

```
int wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function unwraps a key using AES Key Unwrap algorithm with an initialized AES structure. This allows reusing the same AES structure for multiple unwrap operations.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to initialized AES structure
- **in** pointer to the wrapped key
- **inSz** length of the wrapped key in bytes
- **out** pointer to buffer to store unwrapped key
- **outSz** size of output buffer in bytes

- **iv** pointer to IV (typically NULL to use default)

See:

- [wc_AesKeyUnWrap](#)
- [wc_AesKeyWrap_ex](#)

Return:

- Length of unwrapped key in bytes on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte kek[16] = { }; // key-encryption key
byte wrappedKey[24] = { }; // wrapped key
byte unwrappedKey[16];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, kek, 16, NULL, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int unwrappedLen = wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex(&aes, wrappedKey, 24,
                                     unwrappedKey, 16, NULL);

if (unwrappedLen <= 0) {
    // key unwrap failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.75 function **wc_AesXtsEncryptConsecutiveSectors**

```
int wc_AesXtsEncryptConsecutiveSectors(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    word64 sector,
    word32 sectorSz
)
```

This function encrypts multiple consecutive sectors using AES XTS mode. It processes multiple sectors in sequence, automatically incrementing the sector number for each sector.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to plaintext data to encrypt
- **sz** total length of data in bytes
- **sector** starting sector number for the tweak
- **sectorSz** size of each sector in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesXtsDecryptConsecutiveSectors](#)
- [wc_AesXtsEncryptSector](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL, or if sectorSz is 0, or if sz is less than AES_BLOCK_SIZE.

- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte plaintext[1024] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[1024];

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesXtsEncryptConsecutiveSectors(&aes, ciphertext,
                                             plaintext, 1024, 0, 512);

if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.76 function wc_AesXtsDecryptConsecutiveSectors

```
int wc_AesXtsDecryptConsecutiveSectors(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    word64 sector,
    word32 sectorSz
)
```

This function decrypts multiple consecutive sectors using AES XTS mode. It processes multiple sectors in sequence, automatically incrementing the sector number for each sector.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to ciphertext data to decrypt
- **sz** total length of data in bytes
- **sector** starting sector number for the tweak
- **sectorSz** size of each sector in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesXtsEncryptConsecutiveSectors](#)
- [wc_AesXtsDecryptSector](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes, out, or in is NULL, or if sectorSz is 0, or if sz is less than AES_BLOCK_SIZE.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte ciphertext[1024] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[1024];

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_DECRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesXtsDecryptConsecutiveSectors(&aes, plaintext,
```

```

                                ciphertext, 1024, 0, 512);
if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.77 function wc_AesXtsEncryptInit

```

int wc_AesXtsEncryptInit(
    XtsAes * aes,
    const byte * i,
    word32 iSz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)

```

This function initializes streaming AES XTS encryption. It sets up the context for processing data in multiple update calls.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **i** pointer to the tweak/IV buffer
- **iSz** length of the tweak/IV in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```

XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesXtsEncryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
if (ret != 0) {
    // initialization failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.78 function wc_AesXtsDecryptInit

```

int wc_AesXtsDecryptInit(
    XtsAes * aes,
    const byte * i,
    word32 iSz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)

```

This function initializes streaming AES XTS decryption. It sets up the context for processing data in multiple update calls.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **i** pointer to the tweak/IV buffer
- **iSz** length of the tweak/IV in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_DECRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
int ret = wc_AesXtsDecryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
if (ret != 0) {
    // initialization failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.79 function wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate

```
int wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)
```

This function performs an update step of streaming AES XTS encryption. It processes a chunk of data and can be called multiple times.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store encrypted data
- **in** pointer to plaintext data to encrypt
- **sz** length of data in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsEncryptInit](#)
- [wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte ciphertext[100];

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesXtsEncryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
int ret = wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 100,
                                &stream);

if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.80 function wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate

```
int wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)
```

This function performs an update step of streaming AES XTS decryption. It processes a chunk of data and can be called multiple times.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store decrypted data
- **in** pointer to ciphertext data to decrypt
- **sz** length of data in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsDecryptInit](#)
- [wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value
byte ciphertext[100] = { }; // encrypted data
byte plaintext[100];
```

```

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_DECRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesXtsDecryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
int ret = wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 100,
                                &stream);

if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.81 function wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal

```

int wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)

```

This function finalizes streaming AES XTS encryption. It processes any remaining data and completes the encryption operation.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store final encrypted data
- **in** pointer to final plaintext data to encrypt
- **sz** length of final data in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesXtsEncryptInit](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```

XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value
byte plaintext[50] = { }; // final data
byte ciphertext[50];

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_ENCRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesXtsEncryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
// ... update calls ...
int ret = wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal(&aes, ciphertext, plaintext, 50,
                                &stream);

if (ret != 0) {
    // finalization failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);

```

C.1.2.82 function wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal

```
int wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal(
    XtsAes * aes,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    struct XtsAesStreamData * stream
)
```

This function finalizes streaming AES XTS decryption. It processes any remaining data and completes the decryption operation.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the XtsAes structure
- **out** pointer to buffer to store final decrypted data
- **in** pointer to final ciphertext data to decrypt
- **sz** length of final data in bytes
- **stream** pointer to XtsAesStreamData structure for streaming state

See:

- [wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate](#)
- [wc_AesXtsDecryptInit](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.

Example

```
XtsAes aes;
struct XtsAesStreamData stream;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte tweak[16] = { }; // tweak value
byte ciphertext[50] = { }; // final encrypted data
byte plaintext[50];

wc_AesXtsSetKey(&aes, key, 32, AES_DECRYPTION, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesXtsDecryptInit(&aes, tweak, 16, &stream);
// ... update calls ...
int ret = wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal(&aes, plaintext, ciphertext, 50,
                                &stream);

if (ret != 0) {
    // finalization failed
}
wc_AesXtsFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.83 function wc_AesGetKeySize

```
int wc_AesGetKeySize(
    Aes * aes,
    word32 * keySize
)
```

This function retrieves the key size from an initialized AES structure. It returns the size of the key currently set in the AES object.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure
- **keySize** pointer to word32 to store the key size in bytes

See:

- [wc_AesSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesInit](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or keySize is NULL.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // 128-bit key
word32 keySize;

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, 16, NULL, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_AesGetKeySize(&aes, &keySize);
if (ret == 0) {
    // keySize now contains 16
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.84 function wc_AesInit_Id

```
int wc_AesInit_Id(
    Aes * aes,
    unsigned char * id,
    int len,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function initializes an AES structure with an ID. This is useful for tracking or identifying specific AES instances in applications that manage multiple AES contexts.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **id** pointer to the ID buffer
- **len** length of the ID in bytes
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software)

See:

- [wc_AesInit](#)
- [wc_AesInit_Label](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or id is NULL, or if len is invalid.

Note: This API is only available when WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID is defined, which is set for PKCS11 support.

Example

```
Aes aes;
byte id[8] = { }; // unique identifier

int ret = wc_AesInit_Id(&aes, id, 8, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if (ret != 0) {
    // initialization failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.85 function wc_AesInit_Label

```
int wc_AesInit_Label(
    Aes * aes,
    const char * label,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function initializes an AES structure with a label string. This is useful for tracking or identifying specific AES instances with human-readable names.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to initialize
- **label** pointer to the null-terminated label string
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software)

See:

- [wc_AesInit](#)
- [wc_AesInit_Id](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If aes or label is NULL.

Note: This API is only available when WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID is defined, which is set for PKCS11 support.

Example

```
Aes aes;

int ret = wc_AesInit_Label(&aes, "MyAESContext", NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if (ret != 0) {
    // initialization failed
}
wc_AesFree(&aes);
```

C.1.2.86 function wc_AesNew

```
Aes * wc_AesNew(
    void * heap,
    int devId,
    int * result_code
)
```

This function allocates and initializes a new AES structure. It returns a pointer to the allocated structure, which must be freed with `wc_AesDelete` when no longer needed. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use `INVALID_DEVID` for software)
- **result_code** pointer to int to store result code (can be NULL)

See:

- `wc_AesDelete`
- `wc_AesInit`

Return:

- Pointer to allocated Aes structure on success.
- NULL on allocation failure.

Note: This API is only available when `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is not defined. `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is automatically defined when `WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC` is defined.

Example

```
int result;
Aes* aes = wc_AesNew(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, &result);
if (aes == NULL || result != 0) {
    // allocation or initialization failed
}
// use aes...
wc_AesDelete(aes, &aes);
```

C.1.2.87 function `wc_AesDelete`

```
int wc_AesDelete(
    Aes * aes,
    Aes ** aes_p
)
```

This function frees an AES structure that was allocated with `wc_AesNew`. It also sets the pointer to NULL to prevent use-after-free. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to the AES structure to free
- **aes_p** pointer to the AES pointer (will be set to NULL)

See:

- `wc_AesNew`
- `wc_AesFree`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` If `aes` or `aes_p` is NULL.

Note: This API is only available when `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is not defined. `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is automatically defined when `WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC` is defined.

Example

```

Aes* aes = wc_AesNew(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, NULL);
if (aes != NULL) {
    // use aes...
    int ret = wc_AesDelete(aes, &aes);
    // aes is now NULL
}

```

C.1.2.88 function wc_AesSivEncrypt_ex

```

int wc_AesSivEncrypt_ex(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const AesSivAssoc * assoc,
    word32 numAssoc,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * siv,
    byte * out
)

```

This function performs AES-SIV (Synthetic IV) encryption with extended parameters. AES-SIV provides nonce-misuse resistance and deterministic authenticated encryption.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key buffer (32, 48, or 64 bytes for SIV)
- **keySz** length of the key in bytes
- **assoc** pointer to array of associated data structures
- **numAssoc** number of associated data items
- **nonce** pointer to the nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce in bytes
- **in** pointer to plaintext to encrypt
- **inSz** length of plaintext in bytes
- **siv** pointer to buffer to store the SIV (16 bytes)
- **out** pointer to buffer to store ciphertext

See:

- [wc_AesSivDecrypt_ex](#)
- [wc_AesSivEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key for AES-128-SIV
AesSivAssoc assoc[1];
byte aad[20] = { }; // associated data
byte nonce[12] = { }; // nonce
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data
byte siv[16];

```

```

byte ciphertext[100];

assoc[0].data = aad;
assoc[0].sz = 20;

int ret = wc_AesSivEncrypt_ex(key, 32, assoc, 1, nonce, 12,
                              plaintext, 100, siv, ciphertext);
if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption failed
}

```

C.1.2.89 function wc_AesSivDecrypt_ex

```

int wc_AesSivDecrypt_ex(
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const AesSivAssoc * assoc,
    word32 numAssoc,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * siv,
    byte * out
)

```

This function performs AES-SIV (Synthetic IV) decryption with extended parameters. It verifies the SIV and decrypts the ciphertext.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the key buffer (32, 48, or 64 bytes for SIV)
- **keySz** length of the key in bytes
- **assoc** pointer to array of associated data structures
- **numAssoc** number of associated data items
- **nonce** pointer to the nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce in bytes
- **in** pointer to ciphertext to decrypt
- **inSz** length of ciphertext in bytes
- **siv** pointer to the SIV to verify (16 bytes)
- **out** pointer to buffer to store plaintext

See:

- [wc_AesSivEncrypt_ex](#)
- [wc_AesSivDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successful decryption and verification.
- AES_SIV_AUTH_E If SIV verification fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```

byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key for AES-128-SIV
AesSivAssoc assoc[1];
byte aad[20] = { }; // associated data

```

```

byte nonce[12] = { }; // nonce
byte ciphertext[100] = { }; // encrypted data
byte siv[16] = { }; // received SIV
byte plaintext[100];

assoc[0].data = aad;
assoc[0].sz = 20;

int ret = wc_AesSivDecrypt_ex(key, 32, assoc, 1, nonce, 12,
                             ciphertext, 100, siv, plaintext);
if (ret != 0) {
    // decryption or verification failed
}

```

C.1.3 Source code

```

int wc_AesSetKey(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 len,
                const byte* iv, int dir);

int wc_AesSetIV(Aes* aes, const byte* iv);

int wc_AesCbcEncrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_AesCbcDecrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_AesCtrEncrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_AesEncryptDirect(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in);

int wc_AesDecryptDirect(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in);

int wc_AesSetKeyDirect(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 len,
                      const byte* iv, int dir);

int wc_AesGcmSetKey(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 len);

int wc_AesGcmEncrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 sz,
                    const byte* iv, word32 ivSz,
                    byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz,
                    const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);

int wc_AesGcmDecrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 sz,
                    const byte* iv, word32 ivSz,
                    const byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz,
                    const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);

int wc_GmacSetKey(Gmac* gmac, const byte* key, word32 len);

```

```
int wc_GmacUpdate(Gmac* gmac, const byte* iv, word32 ivSz,
                  const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz,
                  byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz);

int wc_AesCcmSetKey(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 keySz);

int wc_AesCcmEncrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 inSz,
                    const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz,
                    byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz,
                    const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);

int wc_AesCcmDecrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 inSz,
                    const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz,
                    const byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz,
                    const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);

int wc_AesXtsInit(XtsAes* aes, void* heap, int devId);

int wc_AesXtsSetKeyNoInit(XtsAes* aes, const byte* key,
                          word32 len, int dir);

int wc_AesXtsSetKey(XtsAes* aes, const byte* key,
                    word32 len, int dir, void* heap, int devId);

int wc_AesXtsEncryptSector(XtsAes* aes, byte* out,
                          const byte* in, word32 sz, word64 sector);

int wc_AesXtsDecryptSector(XtsAes* aes, byte* out,
                          const byte* in, word32 sz, word64 sector);

int wc_AesXtsEncrypt(XtsAes* aes, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 sz, const byte* i, word32 iSz);

int wc_AesXtsDecrypt(XtsAes* aes, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 sz, const byte* i, word32 iSz);

int wc_AesXtsFree(XtsAes* aes);

int wc_AesInit(Aes* aes, void* heap, int devId);

void wc_AesFree(Aes* aes);

int wc_AesCfbEncrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_AesCfbDecrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_AesSivEncrypt(const byte* key, word32 keySz, const byte* assoc,
                    word32 assocSz, const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz,
                    const byte* in, word32 inSz, byte* siv, byte* out);
```

```
int wc_AesSivDecrypt(const byte* key, word32 keySz, const byte* assoc,
                    word32 assocSz, const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz,
                    const byte* in, word32 inSz, byte* siv, byte* out);

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxEncryptAuth(const byte* key, word32 keySz, byte* out,
                                     const byte* in, word32 inSz,
                                     const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz,
                                     /* output computed auth tag */
                                     byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz,
                                     /* input data to authenticate */
                                     const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);
WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxDecryptAuth(const byte* key, word32 keySz, byte* out,
                                     const byte* in, word32 inSz,
                                     const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz,
                                     /* auth tag to verify against */
                                     const byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz,
                                     /* input data to authenticate */
                                     const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxInit(AesEax* eax,
                              const byte* key, word32 keySz,
                              const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz,
                              const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxEncryptUpdate(AesEax* eax, byte* out,
                                       const byte* in, word32 inSz,
                                       const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxDecryptUpdate(AesEax* eax, byte* out,
                                       const byte* in, word32 inSz,
                                       const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);
WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxAuthDataUpdate(AesEax* eax,
                                       const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxEncryptFinal(AesEax* eax,
                                       byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz);

WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxDecryptFinal(AesEax* eax,
                                       const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);
WOLFSSL_API int wc_AesEaxFree(AesEax* eax);

int wc_AesCtsEncrypt(const byte* key, word32 keySz, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 inSz,
                    const byte* iv);

int wc_AesCtsEncrypt(const byte* key, word32 keySz, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 inSz,
```

```
        const byte* iv);

int wc_AesCtsDecrypt(const byte* key, word32 keySz, byte* out,
                    const byte* in, word32 inSz,
                    const byte* iv);

int wc_AesCtsEncryptUpdate(Aes* aes, byte* out, word32* outSz,
                           const byte* in, word32 inSz);

int wc_AesCtsEncryptFinal(Aes* aes, byte* out, word32* outSz);

int wc_AesCtsDecryptUpdate(Aes* aes, byte* out, word32* outSz,
                           const byte* in, word32 inSz);

int wc_AesCtsDecryptFinal(Aes* aes, byte* out, word32* outSz);


int wc_AesCfb1Encrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);
int wc_AesCfb8Encrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);
int wc_AesCfb1Decrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);
int wc_AesCfb8Decrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);
int wc_AesOfbEncrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);
int wc_AesOfbDecrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);
int wc_AesEcbEncrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);
int wc_AesEcbDecrypt(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_AesCtrSetKey(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 len, const byte* iv,
                   int dir);

int wc_AesGcmSetKey_ex(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 len, word32 kup);

int wc_AesGcmInit(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 len, const byte* iv,
                  word32 ivSz);

int wc_AesGcmEncryptInit(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 len,
                         const byte* iv, word32 ivSz);

int wc_AesGcmEncryptInit_ex(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 len,
                             byte* ivOut, word32 ivOutSz);

int wc_AesGcmEncryptUpdate(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz,
                           const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);

int wc_AesGcmEncryptFinal(Aes* aes, byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz);

int wc_AesGcmDecryptInit(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 len,
                         const byte* iv, word32 ivSz);
```



```
int wc_AesGcmDecryptUpdate(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz,
                           const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz);

int wc_AesGcmDecryptFinal(Aes* aes, const byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz);

int wc_AesGcmSetExtIV(Aes* aes, const byte* iv, word32 ivSz);

int wc_AesGcmSetIV(Aes* aes, word32 ivSz, const byte* ivFixed,
                  word32 ivFixedSz, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_AesGcmEncrypt_ex(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz,
                        byte* ivOut, word32 ivOutSz, byte* authTag,
                        word32 authTagSz, const byte* authIn,
                        word32 authInSz);

int wc_Gmac(const byte* key, word32 keySz, byte* iv, word32 ivSz,
            const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz, byte* authTag,
            word32 authTagSz, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_GmacVerify(const byte* key, word32 keySz, const byte* iv,
                  word32 ivSz, const byte* authIn, word32 authInSz,
                  const byte* authTag, word32 authTagSz);

int wc_AesCcmSetNonce(Aes* aes, const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz);

int wc_AesCcmEncrypt_ex(Aes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz,
                        byte* ivOut, word32 ivOutSz, byte* authTag,
                        word32 authTagSz, const byte* authIn,
                        word32 authInSz);

int wc_AesKeyWrap(const byte* key, word32 keySz, const byte* in,
                  word32 inSz, byte* out, word32 outSz, const byte* iv);

int wc_AesKeyWrap_ex(Aes *aes, const byte* in, word32 inSz, byte* out,
                     word32 outSz, const byte* iv);

int wc_AesKeyUnWrap(const byte* key, word32 keySz, const byte* in,
                    word32 inSz, byte* out, word32 outSz, const byte* iv);

int wc_AesKeyUnWrap_ex(Aes *aes, const byte* in, word32 inSz, byte* out,
                       word32 outSz, const byte* iv);

int wc_AesXtsEncryptConsecutiveSectors(XtsAes* aes, byte* out,
                                       const byte* in, word32 sz,
                                       word64 sector, word32 sectorSz);

int wc_AesXtsDecryptConsecutiveSectors(XtsAes* aes, byte* out,
                                       const byte* in, word32 sz,
                                       word64 sector, word32 sectorSz);

int wc_AesXtsEncryptInit(XtsAes* aes, const byte* i, word32 iSz,
                         struct XtsAesStreamData *stream);
```

```

int wc_AesXtsDecryptInit(XtsAes* aes, const byte* i, word32 iSz,
                        struct XtsAesStreamData *stream);

int wc_AesXtsEncryptUpdate(XtsAes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in,
                          word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData *stream);

int wc_AesXtsDecryptUpdate(XtsAes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in,
                          word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData *stream);

int wc_AesXtsEncryptFinal(XtsAes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in,
                        word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData *stream);

int wc_AesXtsDecryptFinal(XtsAes* aes, byte* out, const byte* in,
                        word32 sz, struct XtsAesStreamData *stream);

int wc_AesGetKeySize(Aes* aes, word32* keySize);

int wc_AesInit_Id(Aes* aes, unsigned char* id, int len, void* heap,
                 int devId);

int wc_AesInit_Label(Aes* aes, const char* label, void* heap, int devId);

Aes* wc_AesNew(void* heap, int devId, int *result_code);

int wc_AesDelete(Aes* aes, Aes** aes_p);

int wc_AesSivEncrypt_ex(const byte* key, word32 keySz,
                      const AesSivAssoc* assoc, word32 numAssoc,
                      const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte* in,
                      word32 inSz, byte* siv, byte* out);

int wc_AesSivDecrypt_ex(const byte* key, word32 keySz,
                      const AesSivAssoc* assoc, word32 numAssoc,
                      const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte* in,
                      word32 inSz, byte* siv, byte* out);

```

C.2 dox_comments/header_files/arc4.h

C.2.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Arc4Process (Arc4 * arc4, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 length) This function encrypts an input message from the buffer in, placing the ciphertext in the output buffer out, or decrypts a ciphertext from the buffer in, placing the plaintext in the output buffer out, using ARC4 encryption. This function is used for both encryption and decryption. Before this method may be called, one must first initialize the ARC4 structure using wc_Arc4SetKey.

	Name
int	wc_Arc4SetKey (Arc4 * arc4, const byte * key, word32 length) This function sets the key for a ARC4 object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called before using it for encryption with wc_Arc4Process.
int	wc_Arc4Init (Arc4 * arc4, void * heap, int devId) This function initializes an ARC4 structure for use with asynchronous cryptographic operations. It sets up the heap hint and device ID for hardware acceleration support.
void	wc_Arc4Free (Arc4 * arc4) This function frees an ARC4 structure, releasing any resources allocated for asynchronous cryptographic operations. It should be called when the ARC4 structure is no longer needed.

C.2.2 Functions Documentation

C.2.2.1 function wc_Arc4Process

```
int wc_Arc4Process(
    Arc4 * arc4,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 length
)
```

This function encrypts an input message from the buffer in, placing the ciphertext in the output buffer out, or decrypts a ciphertext from the buffer in, placing the plaintext in the output buffer out, using ARC4 encryption. This function is used for both encryption and decryption. Before this method may be called, one must first initialize the ARC4 structure using wc_Arc4SetKey.

Parameters:

- **arc4** pointer to the ARC4 structure used to process the message
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the processed message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the message to process
- **length** length of the message to process

See: [wc_Arc4SetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully processing the message.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If arc4, out, or in is NULL.
- MISSING_KEY If no key has been set on the ARC4 structure with wc_Arc4SetKey.

Example

```
Arc4 enc;
byte key[] = { key to use for encryption };
wc_Arc4SetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key));

byte plain[] = { plain text to encode };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];
byte decrypted[sizeof(plain)];
```

```
// encrypt the plain into cipher
wc_Arc4Process(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain));
// decrypt the cipher
wc_Arc4Process(&enc, decrypted, cipher, sizeof(cipher));
```

C.2.2.2 function wc_Arc4SetKey

```
int wc_Arc4SetKey(
    Arc4 * arc4,
    const byte * key,
    word32 length
)
```

This function sets the key for a ARC4 object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called before using it for encryption with wc_Arc4Process.

Parameters:

- **arc4** pointer to an arc4 structure to be used for encryption
- **key** key with which to initialize the arc4 structure
- **length** length of the key used to initialize the arc4 structure

See: [wc_Arc4Process](#)

Return: none

Example

```
Arc4 enc;
byte key[] = { initialize with key to use for encryption };
wc_Arc4SetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key));
```

C.2.2.3 function wc_Arc4Init

```
int wc_Arc4Init(
    Arc4 * arc4,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function initializes an ARC4 structure for use with asynchronous cryptographic operations. It sets up the heap hint and device ID for hardware acceleration support.

Parameters:

- **arc4** pointer to the Arc4 structure to initialize
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software)

See:

- [wc_Arc4SetKey](#)
- [wc_Arc4Free](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If arc4 is NULL.

Example

```
Arc4 arc4;
int ret = wc_Arc4Init(&arc4, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if (ret != 0) {
    // initialization failed
}
// use arc4 for encryption/decryption
wc_Arc4Free(&arc4);
```

C.2.2.4 function wc_Arc4Free

```
void wc_Arc4Free(
    Arc4 * arc4
)
```

This function frees an ARC4 structure, releasing any resources allocated for asynchronous cryptographic operations. It should be called when the ARC4 structure is no longer needed.

Parameters:

- **arc4** pointer to the Arc4 structure to free

See:

- [wc_Arc4Init](#)
- [wc_Arc4SetKey](#)

Return: none No return value.

Example

```
Arc4 arc4;
wc_Arc4Init(&arc4, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_Arc4SetKey(&arc4, key, keyLen);
// use arc4 for encryption/decryption
wc_Arc4Free(&arc4);
```

C.2.3 Source code

```
int wc_Arc4Process(Arc4* arc4, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 length);

int wc_Arc4SetKey(Arc4* arc4, const byte* key, word32 length);

int wc_Arc4Init(Arc4* arc4, void* heap, int devId);

void wc_Arc4Free(Arc4* arc4);
```

C.3 dox_comments/header_files/asn.h

C.3.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_BerToDer (const byte * ber, word32 berSz, byte * der, word32 * derSz)This function converts BER (Basic Encoding Rules) formatted data to DER (Distinguished Encoding Rules) format. BER allows indefinite length encoding while DER requires definite lengths. This function calculates definite lengths for all indefinite length items.
void	FreeAltNames (DNS_entry * altNames, void * heap)This function frees a linked list of alternative names (DNS_entry structures). It deallocates each node and its associated name string, IP string, and RID string if present.
int	wc_SetUnknownExtCallbackEx (DecodedCert * cert, wc_UnknownExtCallbackEx cb, void * ctx)This function sets an extended callback for handling unknown certificate extensions during certificate parsing. The callback receives additional context information compared to the basic callback.
int	wc_CheckCertSignature (const byte * cert, word32 certSz, void * heap, void * cm)This function verifies the signature on a certificate using a certificate manager. It checks that the certificate is properly signed by a trusted CA.
int	wc_EncodeObjectId (const word16 * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 * outSz)This function encodes an array of word16 values into an ASN.1 Object Identifier (OID) in DER format. OIDs are used to identify algorithms, extensions, and other objects in certificates and cryptographic protocols.
word32	SetAlgoID (int algoOID, byte * output, int type, int curveSz)This function sets the algorithm identifier in DER format. It encodes the algorithm OID and optional parameters based on the algorithm type and curve size.
int	wc_DhPublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, DhKey * key, word32 inSz)This function decodes a DER encoded Diffie-Hellman public key. It extracts the public key value from the DER encoding and stores it in the DhKey structure.
int	wc_SignCert_cb (int requestSz, int sType, byte * buf, word32 buffSz, int keyType, wc_SignCertCb signCb, void * signCtx, WC_RNG * rng)Sign a certificate or CSR using a callback function.

C.3.2 Functions Documentation

C.3.2.1 function wc_BerToDer

```
int wc_BerToDer(
    const byte * ber,
    word32 berSz,
    byte * der,
    word32 * derSz
)
```

This function converts BER (Basic Encoding Rules) formatted data to DER (Distinguished Encoding Rules) format. BER allows indefinite length encoding while DER requires definite lengths. This function calculates definite lengths for all indefinite length items.

Parameters:

- **ber** pointer to the buffer containing BER formatted data
- **berSz** size of the BER data in bytes
- **der** pointer to buffer to store DER formatted data (can be NULL to calculate required size)
- **derSz** pointer to size of der buffer; updated with actual size needed or used

See: [wc_EncodeObjectId](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- ASN_PARSE_E If the BER data is invalid.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If ber or derSz are NULL.
- BUFFER_E If der is not NULL and derSz is too small.

Note: This API is not public by default. Define WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN to expose APIs marked WOLFSSL_ASN_API.

Example

```
byte ber[256] = { }; // BER encoded data
byte der[256];
word32 derSz = sizeof(der);

int ret = wc_BerToDer(ber, sizeof(ber), der, &derSz);
if (ret == 0) {
    // der now contains DER formatted data of length derSz
}
```

C.3.2.2 function FreeAltNames

```
void FreeAltNames(
    DNS_entry * altNames,
    void * heap
)
```

This function frees a linked list of alternative names (DNS_entry structures). It deallocates each node and its associated name string, IP string, and RID string if present.

Parameters:

- **altNames** pointer to the head of the alternative names linked list
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory deallocation (can be NULL)

See: AltNameNew

Return: none No return value.

Note: This API is not public by default. Define WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN to expose APIs marked WOLFSSL_ASN_API.

Example

```
DNS_entry* altNames = NULL;
// populate altNames with certificate alternative names

FreeAltNames(altNames, NULL);
// altNames list is now freed
```

C.3.2.3 function wc_SetUnknownExtCallbackEx

```
int wc_SetUnknownExtCallbackEx(
    DecodedCert * cert,
    wc_UnknownExtCallbackEx cb,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function sets an extended callback for handling unknown certificate extensions during certificate parsing. The callback receives additional context information compared to the basic callback.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the DecodedCert structure
- **cb** callback function to handle unknown extensions
- **ctx** context pointer passed to the callback

See:

- [wc_SetUnknownExtCallback](#)
- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If cert is NULL.

Note: This API is not public by default. Define WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN to expose APIs marked WOLFSSL_ASN_API.

Example

```
DecodedCert cert;

int UnknownExtCallback(const byte* oid, word32 oidSz, int crit,
                      const byte* der, word32 derSz, void* ctx) {
    // handle unknown extension
    return 0;
}

wc_InitDecodedCert(&cert, derCert, derCertSz, NULL);
wc_SetUnknownExtCallbackEx(&cert, UnknownExtCallback, myContext);
wc_ParseCert(&cert, CERT_TYPE, NO_VERIFY, NULL);
```

C.3.2.4 function wc_CheckCertSignature

```
int wc_CheckCertSignature(
    const byte * cert,
    word32 certSz,
    void * heap,
    void * cm
)
```


This function verifies the signature on a certificate using a certificate manager. It checks that the certificate is properly signed by a trusted CA.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the DER encoded certificate
- **certSz** size of the certificate in bytes
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **cm** pointer to certificate manager containing trusted CAs

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA](#)

Return:

- 0 On successful signature verification.
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E If signature verification fails.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte cert[2048] = { }; // DER encoded certificate
word32 certSz = sizeof(cert);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;

cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA(cm, "ca-cert.pem", NULL);

int ret = wc_CheckCertSignature(cert, certSz, NULL, cm);
if (ret == 0) {
    // certificate signature is valid
}
wolfSSL_CertManagerFree(cm);
```

C.3.2.5 function wc_EncodeObjectId

```
int wc_EncodeObjectId(
    const word16 * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz
)
```

This function encodes an array of word16 values into an ASN.1 Object Identifier (OID) in DER format. OIDs are used to identify algorithms, extensions, and other objects in certificates and cryptographic protocols.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to array of word16 values representing OID components
- **inSz** number of components in the OID
- **out** pointer to buffer to store encoded OID (can be NULL to calculate size)
- **outSz** pointer to size of out buffer; updated with actual size

See: [wc_BerToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.

- BAD_FUNC_ARG If in, inSz, or outSz are invalid.
- BUFFER_E If out is not NULL and outSz is too small.

Example

```
word16 oid[] = {1, 2, 840, 113549, 1, 1, 11}; // sha256WithRSAEncryption
byte encoded[32];
word32 encodedSz = sizeof(encoded);

int ret = wc_EncodeObjectId(oid, sizeof(oid)/sizeof(word16),
                           encoded, &encodedSz);

if (ret == 0) {
    // encoded contains DER encoded OID
}
```

C.3.2.6 function SetAlgoID

```
word32 SetAlgoID(
    int algoOID,
    byte * output,
    int type,
    int curveSz
)
```

This function sets the algorithm identifier in DER format. It encodes the algorithm OID and optional parameters based on the algorithm type and curve size.

Parameters:

- **algoOID** algorithm object identifier constant
- **output** pointer to buffer to store encoded algorithm ID
- **type** type of encoding (oidSigType, oidHashType, etc.)
- **curveSz** size of the curve for ECC algorithms (0 for non-ECC)

See: [wc_EncodeObjectId](#)

Return:

- Length of the encoded algorithm identifier on success.
- Negative value on error.

Example

```
byte algId[32];
word32 len;

len = SetAlgoID(CTC_SHA256wRSA, algId, oidSigType, 0);
if (len > 0) {
    // algId contains encoded algorithm identifier
}
```

C.3.2.7 function wc_DhPublicKeyDecode

```
int wc_DhPublicKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    DhKey * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function decodes a DER encoded Diffie-Hellman public key. It extracts the public key value from the DER encoding and stores it in the DhKey structure.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to buffer containing DER encoded public key
- **inOutIdx** pointer to index in buffer; updated to end of key
- **key** pointer to DhKey structure to store decoded public key
- **inSz** size of the input buffer

See:

- [wc_InitDhKey](#)
- [wc_DhKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If input, inOutIdx, key, or inSz are invalid.
- ASN_PARSE_E If the DER encoding is invalid.
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
byte derKey[256] = { }; // DER encoded DH public key
word32 idx = 0;
DhKey key;

wc_InitDhKey(&key);
int ret = wc_DhPublicKeyDecode(derKey, &idx, &key, sizeof(derKey));
if (ret == 0) {
    // key now contains the decoded public key
}
wc_FreeDhKey(&key);
```

C.3.2.8 function wc_SignCert_cb

```
int wc_SignCert_cb(
    int requestSz,
    int sType,
    byte * buf,
    word32 buffSz,
    int keyType,
    wc_SignCertCb signCb,
    void * signCtx,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Sign a certificate or CSR using a callback function.

Parameters:

- **requestSz** Size of the certificate body to sign (from Cert.bodySz).
- **sType** Signature algorithm type (e.g., CTC_SHA256wRSA, CTC_SHA256wECDSA).
- **buf** Buffer containing the certificate/CSR DER data to sign.
- **buffSz** Total size of the buffer (must be large enough for signature).
- **keyType** Type of key used for signing. Only RSA_TYPE and ECC_TYPE are supported.
- **signCb** User-provided signing callback function.
- **signCtx** Context pointer passed to the signing callback.
- **rng** Random number generator (may be NULL if not needed).

See:

- `wc_SignCertCb`
- `wc_SignCert`
- `wc_SignCert_ex`
- `wc_MakeCert`
- `wc_MakeCertReq`

Return:

- Size of the signed certificate/CSR on success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` if `signCb` or `buf` is `NULL`, `buffSz` is 0, or `keyType` is not `RSA_TYPE` or `ECC_TYPE`.
- `BUFFER_E` if the buffer is too small for the signed certificate.
- `MEMORY_E` if memory allocation fails.
- Negative error code on other failures.

This function signs a certificate or Certificate Signing Request (CSR) using a user-provided signing callback. This allows external signing implementations (e.g., TPM, HSM) without requiring the crypto callback infrastructure, making it suitable for FIPS-compliant applications.

The function performs the following:

1. Hashes the certificate/CSR body according to the signature algorithm
2. Encodes the hash (RSA) or prepares it for signing (ECC)
3. Calls the user-provided callback to perform the actual signing
4. Encodes the signature into the certificate/CSR DER structure

NOTE: Only RSA and ECC key types are supported. Ed25519, Ed448, and post-quantum algorithms (Falcon, Dilithium, SLH-DSA) sign messages directly rather than hashes, so they cannot use this callback-based API. Use `wc_SignCert_ex` for those algorithms.

NOTE: This function does NOT support async crypto (`WOLFSSL_ASYNC_CRYPT`). The internal context is local to this function and cannot persist across async re-entry.

Example

```
Cert cert;
byte derBuf[4096];
int derSz;
MySignCtx myCtx;

wc_InitCert(&cert);

derSz = wc_MakeCert(&cert, derBuf, sizeof(derBuf), NULL, NULL, &rng);

derSz = wc_SignCert_cb(cert.bodySz, cert.sigType, derBuf, sizeof(derBuf),
                      RSA_TYPE, mySignCallback, &myCtx, &rng);
if (derSz > 0) {
    printf("Signed certificate is %d bytes\n", derSz);
}
```

C.3.3 Source code

```
int wc_BerToDer(const byte* ber, word32 berSz, byte* der, word32* derSz);

void FreeAltNames(DNS_entry* altNames, void* heap);

int wc_SetUnknownExtCallbackEx(DecodedCert* cert,
```

```

        wc_UnknownExtCallbackEx cb, void *ctx);

int wc_CheckCertSignature(const byte* cert, word32 certSz, void* heap,
                          void* cm);

int wc_EncodeObjectId(const word16* in, word32 inSz, byte* out,
                     word32* outSz);

word32 SetAlgoID(int algoOID, byte* output, int type, int curveSz);

int wc_DhPublicKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx, DhKey* key,
                        word32 inSz);

int wc_SignCert_cb(int requestSz, int sType, byte* buf, word32 buffSz,
                  int keyType, wc_SignCertCb signCb, void* signCtx,
                  WC_RNG* rng);

```

C.4 dox_comments/header_files/asn_public.h

C.4.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitCert (Cert * cert) This function initializes a default cert, with the default options: version = 3 (0x2), serial = 0, sigType = SHA_WITH_RSA, issuer = blank, daysValid = 500, selfSigned = 1 (true) use subject as issuer, subject = blank. **wc_CertNew must be called.
Cert *	wc_InitCert_ex (Cert * cert, void * heap, int devId) Initializes certificate with heap hint and device ID.
int	**wc_CertFree .
void	wc_MakeCert (Cert * cert, byte * derBuffer, word32 derSz, RsaKey * rsaKey, ecc_key * eccKey, WC_RNG * rng) Used to make CA signed certs. Called after the subject information has been entered. This function makes an x509 Certificate v3 RSA or ECC from a cert input. It then writes this cert to derBuffer. It takes in either an rsaKey or an eccKey to generate the certificate. The certificate must be initialized with wc_InitCert before this method is called.
int	wc_MakeCert_ex (Cert * cert, byte * derBuffer, word32 derSz, int keyType, void * key, WC_RNG * rng) Makes certificate with generic key type support.
int	wc_MakeCertReq_ex (Cert * cert, byte * derBuffer, word32 derSz, int keyType, void * key) Makes certificate request with generic key type support.

	Name
int	wc_SignCert_ex (int requestSz, int sType, byte * buf, word32 buffSz, int keyType, void * key, WC_RNG * rng)Signs certificate with generic key type support.
int	wc_MakeSigWithBitStr (byte * sig, int sigSz, int sType, byte * buf, word32 buffSz, int keyType, void * key, WC_RNG * rng)Makes signature with bit string encoding. This function is used for dual algorithm certificate signing, where an alternative signature is created using a secondary key algorithm (e.g., a post_quantum algorithm alongside a traditional algorithm).
int	wc_GetCertDates (Cert * cert, struct tm * before, struct tm * after)Gets certificate validity dates.
int	wc_GetDateInfo (const byte * certDate, int certDateSz, const byte ** date, byte * format, int * length)Extracts date information from certificate date field. This function parses an ASN.1 encoded date (including tag and length) and returns a pointer to the raw date value bytes, the ASN.1 time type, and the length of the date value.
int	wc_GetDateAsCalendarTime (const byte * date, int length, byte format, struct tm * timearg)Converts certificate date to calendar time structure.
int	**wc_MakeCertReq will need to be called after this function to sign the certificate request. Please see the wolfCrypt test application (./wolfcrypt/test/test.c) for an example usage of this function.
int	**wc_SignCert if creating a CA signed cert.
int	wc_MakeSelfCert (Cert * cert, byte * derBuffer, word32 derSz, RsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng)This function is a combination of the previous two functions, wc_MakeCert and wc_SignCert for self signing (the previous functions may be used for CA requests). It makes a certificate, and then signs it, generating a self-signed certificate.
int	wc_SetIssuer (Cert * cert, const char * issuerFile)This function sets the issuer for a certificate to the issuer in the provided pem issuerFile. It also changes the certificate's self-signed attribute to false. The issuer specified in issuerFile is verified prior to setting the cert issuer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

	Name
int	wc_SetSubject (Cert * cert, const char * subjectFile)This function sets the subject for a certificate to the subject in the provided pem subjectFile. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetSubjectRaw (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz)This function sets the raw subject for a certificate from the subject in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set the raw subject field prior to signing.
int	wc_GetSubjectRaw (byte ** subjectRaw, Cert * cert)This function gets the raw subject from the certificate structure.
int	wc_SetAltNames (Cert * cert, const char * file)This function sets the alternate names for a certificate to the alternate names in the provided pem file. This is useful in the case that one wishes to secure multiple domains with the same certificate. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetIssuerBuffer (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz)This function sets the issuer for a certificate from the issuer in the provided der buffer. It also changes the certificate's self-signed attribute to false. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetIssuerRaw (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz)This function sets the raw issuer for a certificate from the issuer in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set the raw issuer field prior to signing.
int	wc_SetSubjectBuffer (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz)This function sets the subject for a certificate from the subject in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetAltNamesBuffer (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz)This function sets the alternate names for a certificate from the alternate names in the provided der buffer. This is useful in the case that one wishes to secure multiple domains with the same certificate. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

	Name
int	wc_SetDNSEntry (void * heap, const char * str, int strLen, int type, DNS_entry ** entries)This function allocates a single subject alternative name (SAN) entry, copies the supplied name into it, sets its GeneralName type and length, and appends it to the linked list pointed to by entries. The name is duplicated internally, so the caller's buffer need not outlive the call. The resulting list can be encoded with wc_FlattenAltNames and must be freed with FreeAltNames.
int	wc_FlattenAltNames (byte * output, word32 outputSz, const DNS_entry * names)This function encodes a linked list of subject alternative name entries into the DER GeneralNames SEQUENCE used as the value of the subjectAltName certificate extension. The output is suitable for assigning to Cert.altNames (with the return value stored in Cert.altNamesSz) prior to signing.
int	wc_SetAltNamesFromList (Cert * cert, const DNS_entry * names)This function encodes a linked list of subject alternative name entries directly into a Cert structure, ready for signing. It is a convenience wrapper around wc_FlattenAltNames: the list is encoded into cert->altNames and the encoded length is stored in cert->altNamesSz, so the caller does not have to manage the buffer or size bookkeeping. The supplied list is not consumed and must still be freed by the caller with FreeAltNames.
int	wc_SetDatesBuffer (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz)This function sets the dates for a certificate from the date range in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.
int	wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey (Cert * cert, RsaKey * rsaKey, ecc_key * eKey)Set AKID from either an RSA or ECC public key. note: Only set one of rsaKey or eKey, not both.
int	wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex (Cert * cert, int keyType, void * key)Sets authority key ID from public key with generic key type.
int	wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert (Cert * cert, const byte * der, int derSz)Set AKID from from DER encoded certificate.
int	wc_SetAuthKeyId (Cert * cert, const char * file)Set AKID from certificate file in PEM format.
int	wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey (Cert * cert, RsaKey * rsaKey, ecc_key * eKey)Set SKID from RSA or ECC public key.

	Name
int	wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex (Cert * cert, int keyType, void * key)Sets subject key ID from public key with generic key type.
int	wc_SetSubjectKeyId (Cert * cert, const char * file)Set SKID from public key file in PEM format. Both arguments are required.
int	wc_SetKeyUsage (Cert * cert, const char * value)This function allows you to set the key usage using a comma delimited string of tokens. Accepted tokens are: digitalSignature, nonRepudiation, contentCommitment, keyCertSign, cRLSign, dataEncipherment, keyAgreement, keyEncipherment, encipherOnly, decipherOnly. Example: "digitalSignature,nonRepudiation" nonRepudiation and contentCommitment are for the same usage.
int	wc_SetExtKeyUsage (Cert * cert, const char * value)Sets extended key usage using comma-delimited string.
int	wc_SetExtKeyUsageOID (Cert * cert, const char * oid, word32 sz, byte idx, void * heap)Sets extended key usage using OID string.
int	wc_PemPubKeyToDer (const char * fileName, unsigned char * derBuf, int derSz)Loads a PEM key from a file and converts to a DER encoded buffer.
int	wc_PemPubKeyToDer_ex (const char * fileName, DerBuffer ** der)Loads PEM public key from file to DER buffer.
int	wc_PubKeyPemToDer (const unsigned char * pem, int pemSz, unsigned char * buff, int buffSz)Convert a PEM encoded public key to DER. Returns the number of bytes written to the buffer or a negative value for an error.
int	wc_PemGetHeaderFooter (int type, const char ** header, const char ** footer)Gets PEM header and footer strings for given type.
int	wc_AllocDer (DerBuffer ** pDer, word32 length, int type, void * heap)Allocates DER buffer with specified length and type.
void	wc_FreeDer (DerBuffer ** pDer)Frees DER buffer allocated by wc_AllocDer or wc_PemToDer.
int	wc_PemToDer (const unsigned char * buff, long longSz, int type, DerBuffer ** pDer, void * heap, EncryptedInfo * info, int * keyFormat)Converts PEM to DER format with encryption info support.

	Name
int	wc_PemCertToDer (const char * fileName, unsigned char * derBuf, int derSz)This function converts a pem certificate to a der certificate, and places the resulting certificate in the derBuf buffer provided.
int	wc_DerToPem (const byte * der, word32 derSz, byte * output, word32 outSz, int type)This function converts a der formatted input certificate, contained in the der buffer, into a pem formatted output certificate, contained in the output buffer. It should be noted that this is not an in place conversion, and a separate buffer must be utilized to store the pem formatted output.
int	wc_DerToPemEx (const byte * der, word32 derSz, byte * output, word32 outSz, byte * cipher_info, int type)This function converts a der formatted input certificate, contained in the der buffer, into a pem formatted output certificate, contained in the output buffer. It should be noted that this is not an in place conversion, and a separate buffer must be utilized to store the pem formatted output. Allows setting cipher info.
int	wc_KeyPemToDer (const unsigned char * pem, int pemSz, unsigned char * buff, int buffSz, const char * pass)Converts a key in PEM format to DER format.
int	wc_CertPemToDer (const unsigned char * pem, int pemSz, unsigned char * buff, int buffSz, int type)This function converts a PEM formatted certificate to DER format. Calls OpenSSL function PemToDer.
int	wc_PemCertToDer_ex (const char * fileName, DerBuffer ** der)Loads PEM certificate from file to DER buffer.
word32	wc_PkcsPad (byte * buf, word32 sz, word32 blockSz)Adds PKCS padding to buffer for RSA encryption.
int	wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode_ex (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, word32 inSz, const byte ** n, word32 * nSz, const byte ** e, word32 * eSz)Decodes RSA public key and extracts modulus and exponent.
int	wc_RsaPublicKeyDerSize (RsaKey * key, int with_header)Calculates DER encoded RSA public key size.

	Name
int	wc_RsaPrivateKeyValidate (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, int * keySz, word32 inSz)Validates DER encoded RSA private key format. This function validates the ASN.1 syntax and structure of the RSA private key (sequences, integer tags, and lengths) without loading the key values into an RsaKey structure. It does not perform mathematical validation of the RSA key parameters (e.g., checking if p and q are prime, or if the key components satisfy RSA mathematical relationships).
int	** wc_GetPubKeyDerFromCert .
int	wc_DsaParamsDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, DsaKey * key, word32 inSz)Decodes DSA parameters from DER format.
int	wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer (DsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes DSA parameters to DER format.
int	wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer_ex (DsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 * outLen)Encodes DSA parameters to DER with size output.
int	wc_DhParamsToDer (DhKey * key, byte * out, word32 * outSz)Encodes DH parameters to DER format.
int	wc_DhPubKeyToDer (DhKey * key, byte * out, word32 * outSz)Encodes DH public key to DER format.
int	wc_DhPrivKeyToDer (DhKey * key, byte * out, word32 * outSz)Encodes DH private key to DER format.
int	wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, ecc_key * key, word32 inSz)This function reads in an ECC private key from the input buffer, input, parses the private key, and uses it to generate an ecc_key object, which it stores in key.
int	wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes ECC private key to DER format.
int	wc_EccKeyDerSize (ecc_key * key, int pub)Calculates DER encoded ECC key size.
int	wc_EccPrivateKeyToPKCS8 (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 * outLen)Encodes ECC private key to PKCS#8 format.
int	wc_EccKeyToPKCS8 (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 * outLen)Encodes ECC key pair to PKCS#8 format.
int	wc_EccPublicKeyDerSize (ecc_key * key, int with_AlgCurve)Calculates DER encoded ECC public key size.

	Name
int	wc_EccKeyToDer (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)This function writes a private ECC key to der format.
int	wc_EccPublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, ecc_key * key, word32 inSz)Decodes an ECC public key from an input buffer. It will parse an ASN sequence to retrieve the ECC key.
int	wc_EccPublicKeyToDer (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int with_AlgCurve)This function converts the ECC public key to DER format. It returns the size of buffer used. The public ECC key in DER format is stored in output buffer. The with_AlgCurve flag will include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information.
int	wc_EccPublicKeyToDer_ex (ecc_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int with_AlgCurve, int comp)This function converts the ECC public key to DER format. It returns the size of buffer used. The public ECC key in DER format is stored in output buffer. The with_AlgCurve flag will include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information. The comp parameter determines if the public key will be exported as compressed.
int	wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, curve25519_key * key, word32 inSz)This function decodes a Curve25519 private key (only) from a DER encoded buffer.
int	wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, curve25519_key * key, word32 inSz)This function decodes a Curve25519 public key (only) from a DER encoded buffer.
int	wc_Curve25519KeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, curve25519_key * key, word32 inSz)This function decodes a Curve25519 key from a DER encoded buffer. It can decode either a private key, a public key, or both.
int	wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer (curve25519_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)This function encodes a Curve25519 private key to DER format. If the input key structure contains a public key, it will be ignored.

	Name
int	wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer (curve25519_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int withAlg)This function encodes a Curve25519 public key to DER format. If the input key structure contains a private key, it will be ignored.
int	wc_Curve25519KeyToDer (curve25519_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int withAlg)This function encodes a Curve25519 key to DER format. It can encode either a private key, a public key, or both.
int	wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, ed25519_key * key, word32 inSz)Decodes Ed25519 private key from DER format.
int	wc_Ed25519PublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, ed25519_key * key, word32 inSz)Decodes Ed25519 public key from DER format.
int	wc_Ed25519KeyToDer (const ed25519_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes Ed25519 key to DER format.
int	wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyToDer (const ed25519_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes Ed25519 private key to DER format.
int	wc_Ed25519PublicKeyToDer (const ed25519_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int withAlg)Encodes Ed25519 public key to DER format.
int	wc_Ed448PrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, ed448_key * key, word32 inSz)Decodes Ed448 private key from DER format.
int	wc_Ed448PublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, ed448_key * key, word32 inSz)Decodes Ed448 public key from DER format.
int	wc_Ed448KeyToDer (const ed448_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes Ed448 key to DER format.
int	wc_Ed448PrivateKeyToDer (const ed448_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes Ed448 private key to DER format.
int	wc_Ed448PublicKeyToDer (const ed448_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int withAlg)Encodes Ed448 public key to DER format.
int	wc_Curve448PrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, curve448_key * key, word32 inSz)Decodes Curve448 private key from DER format.

	Name
int	wc_Curve448PublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, curve448_key * key, word32 inSz)Decodes Curve448 public key from DER format.
int	wc_Curve448PrivateKeyToDer (curve448_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes Curve448 private key to DER format.
int	wc_Curve448PublicKeyToDer (curve448_key * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Encodes Curve448 public key to DER format.
word32	wc_EncodeSignature (byte * out, const byte * digest, word32 digSz, int hashOID)This function encodes a digital signature into the output buffer, and returns the size of the encoded signature created.
int	wc_GetCTC_HashOID (int type)This function returns the hash OID that corresponds to a hashing type. For example, when given the type: WC_SHA512, this function returns the identifier corresponding to a SHA512 hash, SHA512h.
void	wc_SetCert_Free (Cert * cert)This function cleans up memory and resources used by the certificate structure's decoded cert cache. When WOLFSSL_CERT_GEN_CACHE is defined the decoded cert structure is cached in the certificate structure. This allows subsequent calls to certificate set functions to avoid parsing the decoded cert on each call.
int	wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset (byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, word32 sz)This function finds the beginning of the traditional private key inside a PKCS#8 unencrypted buffer.
int	wc_CreatePKCS8Key (byte * out, word32 * outSz, byte * key, word32 keySz, int algoID, const byte * curveOID, word32 oidSz)This function takes in a DER private key and converts it to PKCS#8 format. Also used in creating PKCS#12 shrouded key bags. See RFC 5208.
int	wc_EncryptPKCS8Key (byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const char * password, int passwordSz, int vPKCS, int pbeOid, int encAlgId, byte * salt, word32 saltSz, int itt, WC_RNG * rng, void * heap)This function takes in an unencrypted PKCS#8 DER key (e.g. one created by wc_CreatePKCS8Key) and converts it to PKCS#8 encrypted format. The resulting encrypted key can be decrypted using wc_DecryptPKCS8Key. See RFC 5208.

	Name
int	wc_EncryptPKCS8Key_ex (byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const char * password, int passwordSz, int vPKCS, int pbeOid, int encAlgId, byte * salt, word32 saltSz, int itt, WC_RNG * rng, void * heap, int devId)Encrypts PKCS#8 key with extended parameters.
int	wc_GetTime (void * timePtr, word32 timeSize)Gets current time for certificate operations.
int	wc_EncryptedInfoGet (EncryptedInfo * info, const char * cipherName)Gets encryption info from encrypted PEM.
int	wc_ParseCertPIV (wc_CertPIV * cert, const byte * buf, word32 totalSz)Parses PIV certificate format.
int	wc_GetSubjectPubKeyInfoDerFromCert (const byte * certDer, word32 certDerSz, byte * pubKeyDer, word32 * pubKeyDerSz)Extracts subject public key info from certificate.
int	wc_GetDecodedCertSubject (const struct DecodedCert * cert, char * buf, word32 * bufSz)Retrieves the subject name from a decoded certificate.
int	wc_GetDecodedCertIssuer (const struct DecodedCert * cert, char * buf, word32 * bufSz)Retrieves the issuer name from a decoded certificate.
int	wc_GetDecodedCertSerial (const struct DecodedCert * cert, byte * buf, word32 * bufSz)Retrieves the serial number from a decoded certificate.
int	wc_GetUUIDFromCert (struct DecodedCert * cert, byte * uuid, int * uuidSz)Extracts UUID from certificate.
int	wc_GetFASCNFromCert (struct DecodedCert * cert, byte * fascn, int * fascnSz)Extracts FASCN from certificate.
int	wc_GeneratePreTBS (struct DecodedCert * cert, byte * der, int derSz)Generates the pre_TBS (To Be Signed) certificate data from a decoded certificate. The TBS portion is the certificate data that gets signed by the certificate authority. This function is used in dual algorithm certificate creation where the TBS data needs to be extracted for signing with an alternative algorithm (e.g., a post_quantum algorithm).
void	wc_InitDecodedAcert (struct DecodedAcert * acert, void * heap)Initializes decoded attribute certificate structure.

	Name
void	wc_FreeDecodedAcert (struct DecodedAcert * acert)Frees decoded attribute certificate structure.
int	wc_ParseX509Acert (struct DecodedAcert * acert, int verify)Parses X.509 attribute certificate.
int	wc_VerifyX509Acert (const byte * acert, word32 acertSz, const byte * issuerCert, word32 issuerCertSz, void * cm)Verifies X.509 attribute certificate.
int	wc_DecryptPKCS8Key (byte * input, word32 sz, const char * password, int passwordSz)This function takes an encrypted PKCS#8 DER key and decrypts it to PKCS#8 unencrypted DER.Undoes the encryption done by wc_EncryptPKCS8Key. See RFC5208. The input buffer is overwritten with the decrypted data.
int	wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key (byte * key, word32 keySz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const char * password, int passwordSz, int vPKCS, int pbeOid, int encAlgId, byte * salt, word32 saltSz, int itt, WC_RNG * rng, void * heap)This function takes a traditional, DER key, converts it to PKCS#8 format, and encrypts it. It uses wc_CreatePKCS8Key and wc_EncryptPKCS8Key to do this.
void	wc_InitDecodedCert (struct DecodedCert * cert, const byte * source, word32 inSz, void * heap)This function initializes the DecodedCert pointed to by the "cert" parameter. It saves the "source" pointer to a DER-encoded certificate of length "inSz." This certificate can be parsed by a subsequent call to wc_ParseCert.
int	wc_ParseCert (DecodedCert * cert, int type, int verify, void * cm)This function parses the DER-encoded certificate saved in the DecodedCert object and populates the fields of that object. The DecodedCert must have been initialized with a prior call to wc_InitDecodedCert. This function takes an optional pointer to a CertificateManager object, which is used to populate the certificate authority information of the DecodedCert, if the CA is found in the CertificateManager.
void	wc_FreeDecodedCert (struct DecodedCert * cert)This function frees a DecodedCert that was previously initialized with wc_InitDecodedCert.

	Name
int	wc_SetTimeCb (wc_time_cb f) This function registers a time callback that will be used anytime wolfSSL needs to get the current time. The prototype of the callback should be the same as the "time" function from the C standard library.
time_t	wc_Time (time_t * t) This function gets the current time. By default, it uses the XTIME macro, which varies between platforms. The user can use a function of their choosing instead via the wc_SetTimeCb function.
int	wc_SetCustomExtension (Cert * cert, int critical, const char * oid, const byte * der, word32 derSz) This function injects a custom extension in to an X.509 certificate. note: The content at the address pointed to by any of the parameters that are pointers must not be modified until the certificate is generated and you have the der output. This function does NOT copy the contents to another buffer.
int	wc_SetUnknownExtCallback (DecodedCert * cert, wc_UnknownExtCallback cb) This function registers a callback that will be used anytime wolfSSL encounters an unknown X.509 extension in a certificate while parsing a certificate. The prototype of the callback should be:
int	wc_CheckCertSigPubKey (const byte * cert, word32 certSz, void * heap, const byte * pubKey, word32 pubKeySz, int pubKeyOID) This function verifies the signature in the der form of an X.509 certificate against a public key. The public key is expected to be the full subject public key info in der form.
int	wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init (Asn1PrintOptions * opts) This function initializes the ASN.1 print options.
int	wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set (Asn1PrintOptions * opts, enum Asn1PrintOpt opt, word32 val) This function sets a print option into an ASN.1 print options object.
int	wc_Asn1_Init (Asn1 * asn1) This function initializes an ASN.1 parsing object.
int	wc_Asn1_SetFile (Asn1 * asn1, XFILE file) This function sets the file to use when printing into an ASN.1 parsing object.
int	wc_Asn1_PrintAll (Asn1 * asn1, Asn1PrintOptions * opts, unsigned char * data, word32 len) Print all ASN.1 items.
int	wc_Asn1_SetOidToNameCb (Asn1 * asn1, Asn1OidToNameCb nameCb) Sets OID to name callback for ASN.1 parsing.

C.4.2 Functions Documentation

C.4.2.1 function wc_InitCert

```
int wc_InitCert(  
    Cert * cert  
)
```

This function initializes a default cert, with the default options: version = 3 (0x2), serial = 0, sigType = SHA_WITH_RSA, issuer = blank, daysValid = 500, selfSigned = 1 (true) use subject as issuer, subject = blank.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to an uninitialized cert structure to initialize

See:

- [wc_MakeCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCertReq](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Cert myCert;  
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
```

C.4.2.2 function wc_CertNew

```
Cert * wc_CertNew(  
    void * heap  
)
```

This function allocates a new Cert structure for use during cert operations without the application having to allocate the structure itself. The Cert structure is also initialized by this function thus removing the need to call [wc_InitCert\(\)](#) must be called.

Parameters:

- **A** pointer to the heap used for dynamic allocation. Can be NULL.

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCert](#)
- [wc_CertFree](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a pointer to the newly allocated and initialized Cert.
- NULL On a memory allocation failure.

Example

```
Cert* myCert;  
  
myCert = wc_CertNew(NULL);  
if (myCert == NULL) {  
    // Cert creation failure  
}
```

C.4.2.3 function wc_InitCert_ex

```
int wc_InitCert_ex(  
    Cert * cert,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes certificate with heap hint and device ID.

Parameters:

- **cert** Cert structure to initialize
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCert_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if cert is NULL

Example

```
Cert myCert;  
int ret = wc_InitCert_ex(&myCert, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // error initializing cert  
}
```

C.4.2.4 function wc_CertFree

```
void wc_CertFree(  
    Cert * cert  
)
```

This function frees the memory allocated for a cert structure by a previous call to [wc_CertNew\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- A pointer to the cert structure to free.

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCert](#)
- [wc_CertNew](#)

Return: None.

Example

```
Cert* myCert;  
  
myCert = wc_CertNew(NULL);  
  
// Perform cert operations.  
  
wc_CertFree(myCert);
```

C.4.2.5 function wc_MakeCert

```
int wc_MakeCert(  
    Cert * cert,  
    byte * derBuffer,  
    word32 derSz,  
    RsaKey * rsaKey,  
    ecc_key * eccKey,  
    WC_RNG * rng  
)
```

Used to make CA signed certs. Called after the subject information has been entered. This function makes an x509 Certificate v3 RSA or ECC from a cert input. It then writes this cert to derBuffer. It takes in either an rsaKey or an eccKey to generate the certificate. The certificate must be initialized with wc_InitCert before this method is called.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to an initialized cert structure
- **derBuffer** pointer to the buffer in which to hold the generated cert
- **derSz** size of the buffer in which to store the cert
- **rsaKey** pointer to an RsaKey structure containing the rsa key used to generate the certificate
- **eccKey** pointer to an EccKey structure containing the ecc key used to generate the certificate
- **rng** pointer to the random number generator used to make the cert

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCertReq](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully making an x509 certificate from the specified input cert, returns the size of the cert generated.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the provided derBuffer is too small to store the generated certificate
- Others Additional error messages may be returned if the cert generation is not successful.

Example

```
Cert myCert;  
wc_InitCert(&myCert);  
WC_RNG rng;  
//initialize rng;  
RsaKey key;  
//initialize key;  
byte * derCert = malloc(FOURK_BUF);  
word32 certSz;  
certSz = wc_MakeCert(&myCert, derCert, FOURK_BUF, &key, NULL, &rng);
```

C.4.2.6 function wc_MakeCert_ex

```
int wc_MakeCert_ex(  
    Cert * cert,  
    byte * derBuffer,  
    word32 derSz,  
    int keyType,  
    void * key,
```

```

    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

Makes certificate with generic key type support.

Parameters:

- **cert** Initialized cert structure
- **derBuffer** Buffer for generated certificate
- **derSz** Size of derBuffer
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure
- **rng** Random number generator

See:

- [wc_MakeCert](#)
- [wc_SignCert_ex](#)

Return:

- Size of certificate on success
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails
- BUFFER_E if buffer too small
- Other error codes on failure

Example

```

Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
byte derCert[4096];
RsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
int certSz = wc_MakeCert_ex(&myCert, derCert, sizeof(derCert),
                           RSA_TYPE, &key, &rng);

```

C.4.2.7 function wc_MakeCertReq_ex

```

int wc_MakeCertReq_ex(
    Cert * cert,
    byte * derBuffer,
    word32 derSz,
    int keyType,
    void * key
)

```

Makes certificate request with generic key type support.

Parameters:

- **cert** Initialize cert structure
- **derBuffer** Buffer for generated certificate request
- **derSz** Size of derBuffer
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure

See:

- [wc_MakeCertReq](#)
- [wc_SignCert_ex](#)

Return:

- Size of certificate request on success
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails
- BUFFER_E if buffer too small
- Other error codes on failure

Example

```
Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
byte derCert[4096];
EccKey key;
int certSz = wc_MakeCertReq_ex(&myCert, derCert, sizeof(derCert),
                               ECC_TYPE, &key);
```

C.4.2.8 function wc_SignCert_ex

```
int wc_SignCert_ex(
    int requestSz,
    int sType,
    byte * buf,
    word32 buffSz,
    int keyType,
    void * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Signs certificate with generic key type support.

Parameters:

- **requestSz** Size of certificate body to sign
- **sType** Signature type
- **buf** Buffer containing certificate to sign
- **buffSz** Total size of buffer
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure
- **rng** Random number generator

See:

- [wc_SignCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCert_ex](#)

Return:

- New size of certificate with signature on success
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails
- BUFFER_E if buffer too small
- Other error codes on failure

Example

```
Cert myCert;
byte derCert[4096];
RsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
// Initialize cert and set fields (issuer, subject, dates, etc.)
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
// ... set myCert fields ...
// Generate certificate body (TBS - To Be Signed)
```

```

int bodySz = wc_MakeCert_ex(&myCert, derCert, sizeof(derCert),
                           RSA_TYPE, &key, &rng);
if (bodySz > 0) {
    // bodySz is the size of the unsigned certificate body
    // Sign the certificate body and append signature
    int certSz = wc_SignCert_ex(bodySz, CTC_SHA256wRSA,
                               derCert, sizeof(derCert), RSA_TYPE,
                               &key, &rng);
    // derCert now contains complete signed certificate of size certSz
}

```

C.4.2.9 function wc_MakeSigWithBitStr

```

int wc_MakeSigWithBitStr(
    byte * sig,
    int sigSz,
    int sType,
    byte * buf,
    word32 bufSz,
    int keyType,
    void * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

Makes signature with bit string encoding. This function is used for dual algorithm certificate signing, where an alternative signature is created using a secondary key algorithm (e.g., a post-quantum algorithm alongside a traditional algorithm).

Parameters:

- **sig** Output buffer for signature
- **sigSz** Size of signature buffer
- **sType** Signature type
- **buf** Data to sign (typically the TBS - To Be Signed - certificate data)
- **bufSz** Size of data
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure
- **rng** Random number generator

See:

- [wc_SignCert_ex](#)
- [wc_GeneratePreTBS](#)

Return:

- Size of signature on success
- Negative on error

Note: This API is only available when WOLFSSL_DUAL_ALG_CERTS is defined, which enables support for dual algorithm certificates used in Post-Quantum cryptography to provide hybrid signing with both traditional and PQ algorithms.

Example

```

byte sig[512], data[256];
RsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
int sigSz = wc_MakeSigWithBitStr(sig, sizeof(sig), CTC_SHA256wRSA,

```

```
data, sizeof(data), RSA_TYPE,
&key, &rng);
```

C.4.2.10 function wc_GetCertDates

```
int wc_GetCertDates(
    Cert * cert,
    struct tm * before,
    struct tm * after
)
```

Gets certificate validity dates.

Parameters:

- **cert** Certificate structure
- **before** Output for notBefore date
- **after** Output for notAfter date

See: [wc_InitCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid

Example

```
Cert myCert;
struct tm beforeDate, afterDate;
int ret = wc_GetCertDates(&myCert, &beforeDate, &afterDate);
```

C.4.2.11 function wc_GetDateInfo

```
int wc_GetDateInfo(
    const byte * certDate,
    int certDateSz,
    const byte ** date,
    byte * format,
    int * length
)
```

Extracts date information from certificate date field. This function parses an ASN.1 encoded date (including tag and length) and returns a pointer to the raw date value bytes, the ASN.1 time type, and the length of the date value.

Parameters:

- **certDate** Certificate date buffer containing ASN.1 encoded date (tag + length + value)
- **certDateSz** Size of certificate date buffer
- **date** Output pointer set to the raw date value bytes (without tag/length)
- **format** Output byte indicating ASN.1 time type: ASN_UTC_TIME (0x17) or ASN_GENERALIZED_TIME (0x18)
- **length** Output length of the raw date value in bytes

See:

- [wc_GetCertDates](#)
- [wc_GetDateAsCalendarTime](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- ASN_PARSE_E if date parsing fails

Example

```
const byte* certDate;
const byte* date;
byte format;
int length;
int ret = wc_GetDateInfo(certDate, certDateSz, &date,
                        &format, &length);

if (ret == 0) {
    // date points to raw time bytes, format indicates UTC or
    // Generalized time, length is the number of date value bytes
}
```

C.4.2.12 function wc_GetDateAsCalendarTime

```
int wc_GetDateAsCalendarTime(
    const byte * date,
    int length,
    byte format,
    struct tm * timearg
)
```

Converts certificate date to calendar time structure.

Parameters:

- **date** Date buffer
- **length** Length of date buffer
- **format** Date format (ASN_UTIME or ASN_GENERALIZED_TIME)
- **timearg** Pointer to tm structure to fill

See:

- [wc_GetDateInfo](#)
- [wc_GetCertDates](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- ASN_TIME_E if time conversion fails

Example

```
const byte* date;
int length;
byte format;
struct tm timeInfo;
int ret = wc_GetDateAsCalendarTime(date, length, format,
                                &timeInfo);
```

C.4.2.13 function wc_MakeCertReq

```
int wc_MakeCertReq(
    Cert * cert,
    byte * derBuffer,
```

```

    word32 derSz,
    RsaKey * rsaKey,
    ecc_key * eccKey
)

```

This function makes a certificate signing request using the input certificate and writes the output to derBuffer. It takes in either an rsaKey or an eccKey to generate the certificate request. `wc_SignCert()` will need to be called after this function to sign the certificate request. Please see the wolfCrypt test application (`./wolfcrypt/test/test.c`) for an example usage of this function.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to an initialized cert structure
- **derBuffer** pointer to the buffer in which to hold the generated certificate request
- **derSz** size of the buffer in which to store the certificate request
- **rsaKey** pointer to an RsaKey structure containing the rsa key used to generate the certificate request
- **eccKey** pointer to an EccKey structure containing the ecc key used to generate the certificate request

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_MakeCert`

Return:

- Success On successfully making an X.509 certificate request from the specified input cert, returns the size of the certificate request generated.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the provided derBuffer is too small to store the generated certificate
- Other Additional error messages may be returned if the certificate request generation is not successful.

Example

```

Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
EccKey key;
//initialize key;
byte* derCert = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);

word32 certSz;
certSz = wc_MakeCertReq(&myCert, derCert, FOURK_BUF, NULL, &key);

```

C.4.2.14 function wc_SignCert

```

int wc_SignCert(
    int requestSz,
    int sigType,
    byte * derBuffer,
    word32 derSz,
    RsaKey * rsaKey,
    ecc_key * eccKey,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

This function signs buffer and adds the signature to the end of buffer. It takes in a signature type. Must be called after `wc_MakeCert()` if creating a CA signed cert.

Parameters:

- **requestSz** the size of the certificate body we're requesting to have signed
- **sType** Type of signature to create. Valid options are: CTC_MD5wRSA, CTC_SHAwRSA, CTC_SHAwECDSA, CTC_SHA256wECDSA, and CTC_SHA256wRSA
- **buffer** pointer to the buffer containing the certificate to be signed. On success: will hold the newly signed certificate
- **buffSz** the (total) size of the buffer in which to store the newly signed certificate
- **rsaKey** pointer to an RsaKey structure containing the rsa key to used to sign the certificate
- **eccKey** pointer to an EccKey structure containing the ecc key to used to sign the certificate
- **rng** pointer to the random number generator used to sign the certificate

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeCert](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully signing the certificate, returns the new size of the cert (including signature).
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the provided buffer is too small to store the generated certificate
- Other Additional error messages may be returned if the cert generation is not successful.

Example

```
Cert myCert;
byte* derCert = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize myCert, derCert
RsaKey key;
// initialize key;
WC_RNG rng;
// initialize rng

word32 certSz;
certSz = wc_SignCert(myCert.bodySz, myCert.sigType, derCert, FOURK_BUF,
&key, NULL,
&rng);
```

C.4.2.15 function wc_MakeSelfCert

```
int wc_MakeSelfCert(
    Cert * cert,
    byte * derBuffer,
    word32 derSz,
    RsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function is a combination of the previous two functions, `wc_MakeCert` and `wc_SignCert` for self signing (the previous functions may be used for CA requests). It makes a certificate, and then signs it, generating a self-signed certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert to make and sign
- **buffer** pointer to the buffer in which to hold the signed certificate
- **buffSz** size of the buffer in which to store the signed certificate

- **key** pointer to an RsaKey structure containing the rsa key to used to sign the certificate
- **rng** pointer to the random number generator used to generate and sign the certificate

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_MakeCert`
- `wc_SignCert`

Return:

- Success On successfully signing the certificate, returns the new size of the cert.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the provided buffer is too small to store the generated certificate
- Other Additional error messages may be returned if the cert generation is not successful.

Example

```
Cert myCert;
byte* derCert = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize myCert, derCert
RsaKey key;
// initialize key;
WC_RNG rng;
// initialize rng

word32 certSz;
certSz = wc_MakeSelfCert(&myCert, derCert, FOURK_BUF, &key, NULL, &rng);
```

C.4.2.16 function `wc_SetIssuer`

```
int wc_SetIssuer(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * issuerFile
)
```

This function sets the issuer for a certificate to the issuer in the provided pem issuerFile. It also changes the certificate's self-signed attribute to false. The issuer specified in issuerFile is verified prior to setting the cert issuer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the issuer
- **issuerFile** path of the file containing the pem formatted certificate

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetSubject`
- `wc_SetIssuerBuffer`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the issuer for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date

- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
if(wc_SetIssuer(&myCert, "../path/to/ca-cert.pem") != 0) {
    // error setting issuer
}
```

C.4.2.17 function wc_SetSubject

```
int wc_SetSubject(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * subjectFile
)
```

This function sets the subject for a certificate to the subject in the provided pem subjectFile. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the issuer
- **subjectFile** path of the file containing the pem formatted certificate

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_SetIssuer](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the issuer for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension

- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
if(wc_SetSubject(&myCert, "../path/to/ca-cert.pem") != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}
```

C.4.2.18 function wc_SetSubjectRaw

```
int wc_SetSubjectRaw(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)
```

This function sets the raw subject for a certificate from the subject in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set the raw subject field prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the raw subject
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_SetSubject](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the subject for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file

- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetSubjectRaw(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}
```

C.4.2.19 function wc_GetSubjectRaw

```
int wc_GetSubjectRaw(
    byte ** subjectRaw,
    Cert * cert
)
```

This function gets the raw subject from the certificate structure.

Parameters:

- **subjectRaw** pointer-pointer to the raw subject upon successful return
- **cert** pointer to the cert from which to get the raw subject

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetSubjectRaw`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully getting the subject from the certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension

Example

```
Cert myCert;
byte *subjRaw;
// initialize myCert

if(wc_GetSubjectRaw(&subjRaw, &myCert) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}
```

C.4.2.20 function wc_SetAltNames

```
int wc_SetAltNames(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * file
)
```

This function sets the alternate names for a certificate to the alternate names in the provided pem file. This is useful in the case that one wishes to secure multiple domains with the same certificate. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the alt names
- **file** path of the file containing the pem formatted certificate

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetIssuer`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the alt names for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
if(wc_SetSubject(&myCert, "../path/to/ca-cert.pem") != 0) {
    // error setting alt names
}
```

C.4.2.21 function wc_SetIssuerBuffer

```
int wc_SetIssuerBuffer(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)
```

This function sets the issuer for a certificate from the issuer in the provided der buffer. It also changes the certificate's self-signed attribute to false. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the issuer
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the issuer
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the issuer

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetIssuer`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the issuer for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetIssuerBuffer(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting issuer
}
```

C.4.2.22 function wc_SetIssuerRaw

```
int wc_SetIssuerRaw(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)
```

This function sets the raw issuer for a certificate from the issuer in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set the raw issuer field prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the raw issuer
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject

See:

- `wc_InitCert`
- `wc_SetIssuer`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the issuer for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetIssuerRaw(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}
```

C.4.2.23 function wc_SetSubjectBuffer

```
int wc_SetSubjectBuffer(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)
```

This function sets the subject for a certificate from the subject in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the subject
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the subject

See:

- `wc_InitCert`

- `wc_SetSubject`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the subject for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```

Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetSubjectBuffer(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}

```

C.4.2.24 function wc_SetAltNamesBuffer

```

int wc_SetAltNamesBuffer(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)

```

This function sets the alternate names for a certificate from the alternate names in the provided der buffer. This is useful in the case that one wishes to secure multiple domains with the same certificate. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the alternate names
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the alternate names
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the alternate names

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_SetAltNames](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the alternate names for the certificate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```
Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetAltNamesBuffer(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}
```

C.4.2.25 function wc_SetDNSEntry

```
int wc_SetDNSEntry(
    void * heap,
    const char * str,
    int strlen,
    int type,
    DNS_entry ** entries
)
```

This function allocates a single subject alternative name (SAN) entry, copies the supplied name into it, sets its GeneralName type and length, and appends it to the linked list pointed to by entries. The name is duplicated internally, so the caller's buffer need not outlive the call. The resulting list can be encoded with wc_FlattenAltNames and must be freed with FreeAltNames.

Parameters:

- **heap** pointer to the heap hint used for allocations (may be NULL)
- **str** pointer to the name bytes (e.g. a DNS string, or raw IP octets for ASN_IP_TYPE)
- **strLen** length of str in bytes
- **type** GeneralName type (e.g. ASN_DNS_TYPE, ASN_IP_TYPE, ASN_RFC822_TYPE, ASN_URI_TYPE)
- **entries** in/out pointer to the head of the alt-name linked list; a new entry is appended

See:

- [wc_FlattenAltNames](#)
- [FreeAltNames](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- MEMORY_E Returned if dynamic memory allocation fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if str or entries is NULL, strLen is negative, or type is not a supported GeneralName type; also returned for an ASN_IP_TYPE entry whose length is not a valid IPv4/IPv6 address, or an ASN_RID_TYPE entry with malformed contents.
- BUFFER_E Returned if the string representation of an ASN_IP_TYPE or ASN_RID_TYPE entry does not fit its internal buffer.
- Other negative error codes may propagate from generating the string form of ASN_IP_TYPE and ASN_RID_TYPE entries.

Note:

- This helper (along with wc_FlattenAltNames and FreeAltNames) is exported from the library only when WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN, OPENSSL_EXTRA, OPENSSL_EXTRA_X509_SMALL, or WOLFSSL_TEST_CERT is defined; its prototype lives in wolfssl/wolfcrypt/asn.h (not [asn_public.h](#)) because it uses the DNS_entry type.
- This function additionally requires WOLFSSL_ASN_TEMPLATE (its internal SetDNSEntry/AddDNSEntryToList helpers are template-only), on top of the WOLFSSL_CERT_GEN && WOLFSSL_ALT_NAMES gating shared with its companions wc_FlattenAltNames and wc_SetAltNamesFromList, which do not require WOLFSSL_ASN_TEMPLATE. Because this builder is the more restrictive of the set, a DNS_entry list built here can always be encoded by a public API in the same build; in non-template builds the public list can only be sourced from a parsed DecodedCert.altNames.

Example

```
DNS_entry* list = NULL;
if (wc_SetDNSEntry(NULL, "example.com", 11, ASN_DNS_TYPE, &list) != 0) {
    // error adding alt name
}
// ... encode with wc_FlattenAltNames, then:
FreeAltNames(list, NULL);
```

C.4.2.26 function wc_FlattenAltNames

```
int wc_FlattenAltNames(
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz,
    const DNS_entry * names
)
```

This function encodes a linked list of subject alternative name entries into the DER GeneralNames SEQUENCE used as the value of the subjectAltName certificate extension. The output is suitable for assigning to Cert.altNames (with the return value stored in Cert.altNamesSz) prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **output** buffer that receives the DER GeneralNames SEQUENCE; size it to hold the full extension value (e.g. CTC_MAX_ALT_SIZE)
- **outputSz** capacity of output in bytes
- **names** head of the alt-name linked list to encode (e.g. built with wc_SetDNSEntry, or taken from a parsed DecodedCert.altNames)

See:

- [wc_SetDNSEntry](#)
- [wc_SetAltNamesFromList](#)
- [FreeAltNames](#)
- [wc_SetAltNamesBuffer](#)

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes written to output (the full SEQUENCE, including its tag and length).
- 0 Returned when names is NULL (nothing to encode).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if output is NULL.
- BUFFER_E Returned if output is too small to hold the encoding.

Note: This helper (along with wc_SetDNSEntry and FreeAltNames) is exported from the library only when WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN, OPENSSL_EXTRA, OPENSSL_EXTRA_X509_SMALL, or WOLFSSL_TEST_CERT is defined; its prototype lives in wolfssl/wolfcrypt/asn.h (not [asn_public.h](#)) because it uses the DNS_entry type.

Example

```
Cert cert;
DNS_entry* list = NULL;
// ... populate list with wc_SetDNSEntry ...
int n = wc_FlattenAltNames(cert.altNames, sizeof(cert.altNames), list);
if (n < 0) {
    // error encoding alt names
}
cert.altNamesSz = n;
FreeAltNames(list, NULL);
```

C.4.2.27 function wc_SetAltNamesFromList

```
int wc_SetAltNamesFromList(
    Cert * cert,
    const DNS_entry * names
)
```

This function encodes a linked list of subject alternative name entries directly into a Cert structure, ready for signing. It is a convenience wrapper around wc_FlattenAltNames: the list is encoded into cert->altNames and the encoded length is stored in cert->altNamesSz, so the caller does not have to manage the buffer or size bookkeeping. The supplied list is not consumed and must still be freed by the caller with FreeAltNames.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the Cert whose altNames/altNamesSz fields are set
- **names** head of the alt-name linked list to encode (e.g. built with wc_SetDNSEntry, or taken from a parsed DecodedCert.altNames); may be NULL, in which case cert->altNamesSz is set to 0

See:

- `wc_SetDNSEntry`
- `wc_FlattenAltNames`
- `wc_SetAltNamesBuffer`
- `FreeAltNames`

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if cert is NULL.
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the encoded names do not fit in cert->altNames.

Note: This helper (along with `wc_SetDNSEntry`, `wc_FlattenAltNames`, and `FreeAltNames`) is exported from the library only when `WOLFSSL_PUBLIC_ASN`, `OPENSSL_EXTRA`, `OPENSSL_EXTRA_X509_SMALL`, or `WOLFSSL_TEST_CERT` is defined; its prototype lives in `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/asn.h` (not `asn_public.h`) because it uses the `DNS_entry` type. Its DER-input sibling `wc_SetAltNamesBuffer` is always exported.

Example

```
Cert cert;
DNS_entry* list = NULL;
wc_InitCert(&cert);
// ... populate list with wc_SetDNSEntry ...
if (wc_SetAltNamesFromList(&cert, list) != 0) {
    // error encoding alt names
}
FreeAltNames(list, NULL);
// ... wc_MakeCert / wc_SignCert ...
```

C.4.2.28 function `wc_SetDatesBuffer`

```
int wc_SetDatesBuffer(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)
```

This function sets the dates for a certificate from the date range in the provided der buffer. This method is used to set fields prior to signing.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to the cert for which to set the dates
- **der** pointer to the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the date range
- **derSz** size of the buffer containing the der formatted certificate from which to grab the date range

See: `wc_InitCert`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the dates for the certificate
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory with `XMALLOC`
- `ASN_PARSE_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header file
- `ASN_OBJECT_ID_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- `ASN_EXPECT_0_E` Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- `ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E` Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- `ASN_AFTER_DATE_E` Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- `ASN_BITSTR_E` Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate

- `ECC_CURVE_OID_E` Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- `ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E` Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- `ASN_VERSION_E` Returned if the `ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS` option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension
- `ASN_CRIT_EXT_E` Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- `ASN_SIG_OID_E` Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- `ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E` Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- `ASN_NAME_INVALID_E` Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- `ASN_NO_SIGNER_E` Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```

Cert myCert;
// initialize myCert
byte* der;
der = (byte*)malloc(FOURK_BUF);
// initialize der
if(wc_SetDatesBuffer(&myCert, der, FOURK_BUF) != 0) {
    // error setting subject
}

```

C.4.2.29 function `wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey`

```

int wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey(
    Cert * cert,
    RsaKey * rsaKey,
    ecc_key * eckey
)

```

Set AKID from either an RSA or ECC public key. note: Only set one of `rsaKey` or `eckey`, not both.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to the certificate to set the SKID.
- **rsaKey** Pointer to the `RsaKey` struct to read from.
- **eckey** Pointer to the `ecc_key` to read from.

See:

- `wc_SetSubjectKeyId`
- `wc_SetAuthKeyId`
- `wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert`

Return:

- 0 Success
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Either `cert` is null or both `rsaKey` and `eckey` are null.
- `MEMORY_E` Error allocating memory.
- `PUBLIC_KEY_E` Error writing to the key.

Example

```

Cert myCert;
RsaKey keypub;

wc_InitRsaKey(&keypub, 0);

```



```

if (wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey(&myCert, &keypub, NULL) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}

```

C.4.2.30 function wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex

```

int wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex(
    Cert * cert,
    int keyType,
    void * key
)

```

Sets authority key ID from public key with generic key type.

Parameters:

- **cert** Certificate structure
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure

See: [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails

Example

```

Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
RsaKey key;
int ret = wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex(&myCert, RSA_TYPE,
                                           &key);

```

C.4.2.31 function wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert

```

int wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert(
    Cert * cert,
    const byte * der,
    int derSz
)

```

Set AKID from from DER encoded certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** The Cert struct to write to.
- **der** The DER encoded certificate buffer.
- **derSz** Size of der in bytes.

See:

- [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey](#)
- [wc_SetAuthKeyId](#)

Return:

- 0 Success

- BAD_FUNC_ARG Error if any argument is null or derSz is less than 0.
- MEMORY_E Error if problem allocating memory.
- ASN_NO_SKID No subject key ID found.

Example

```
Cert some_cert;
byte some_der[] = { // Initialize a DER buffer };
wc_InitCert(&some_cert);
if(wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert(&some_cert, some_der, sizeof(some_der) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
```

C.4.2.32 function wc_SetAuthKeyId

```
int wc_SetAuthKeyId(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * file
)
```

Set AKID from certificate file in PEM format.

Parameters:

- **cert** Cert struct you want to set the AKID of.
- **file** Buffer containing PEM cert file.

See:

- [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey](#)
- [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Error if cert or file is null.
- MEMORY_E Error if problem allocating memory.

Example

```
char* file_name = "/path/to/file";
cert some_cert;
wc_InitCert(&some_cert);

if(wc_SetAuthKeyId(&some_cert, file_name) != 0)
{
    // Handle Error
}
```

C.4.2.33 function wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey

```
int wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey(
    Cert * cert,
    RsaKey * rsa_key,
    ecc_key * eckey
)
```

Set SKID from RSA or ECC public key.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to a Cert structure to be used.
- **rsakey** Pointer to an RsaKey structure
- **eckey** Pointer to an ecc_key structure

See: [wc_SetSubjectKeyId](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if cert or rsakey and eckey are null.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory.
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Returned if there is an error getting the public key.

Example

```
Cert some_cert;
RsaKey some_key;
wc_InitCert(&some_cert);
wc_InitRsaKey(&some_key);

if(wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey(&some_cert,&some_key, NULL) != 0)
{
    // Handle Error
}
```

C.4.2.34 function **wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex**

```
int wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex(
    Cert * cert,
    int keyType,
    void * key
)
```

Sets subject key ID from public key with generic key type.

Parameters:

- **cert** Certificate structure
- **keyType** Key type (RSA_TYPE, ECC_TYPE, ED25519_TYPE, etc.)
- **key** Pointer to key structure

See: [wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails
- PUBLIC_KEY_E if error getting public key

Example

```
Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
EccKey key;
int ret = wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex(&myCert, ECC_TYPE,
                                             &key);
```

C.4.2.35 function wc_SetSubjectKeyId

```
int wc_SetSubjectKeyId(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * file
)
```

Set SKID from public key file in PEM format. Both arguments are required.

Parameters:

- **cert** Cert structure to set the SKID of.
- **file** Contains the PEM encoded file.

See: [wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if cert or file is null.
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is a problem allocating memory for key.
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Returns if there is an error decoding the public key.

Example

```
const char* file_name = "path/to/file";
Cert some_cert;
wc_InitCert(&some_cert);

if(wc_SetSubjectKeyId(&some_cert, file_name) != 0)
{
    // Handle Error
}
```

C.4.2.36 function wc_SetKeyUsage

```
int wc_SetKeyUsage(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * value
)
```

This function allows you to set the key usage using a comma delimited string of tokens. Accepted tokens are: digitalSignature, nonRepudiation, contentCommitment, keyCertSign, cRLSign, dataEncipherment, keyAgreement, keyEncipherment, encipherOnly, decipherOnly. Example: "digitalSignature,nonRepudiation" nonRepudiation and contentCommitment are for the same usage.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to initialized Cert structure.
- **value** Comma delimited string of tokens to set usage.

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_MakeRsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when either arg is null.
- MEMORY_E Returned when there is an error allocating memory.
- KEYUSAGE_E Returned if an unrecognized token is entered.

Example

```

Cert cert;
wc_InitCert(&cert);

if(wc_SetKeyUsage(&cert, "cRLSign,keyCertSign") != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}

```

C.4.2.37 function wc_SetExtKeyUsage

```

int wc_SetExtKeyUsage(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * value
)

```

Sets extended key usage using comma-delimited string.

Parameters:

- **cert** Certificate structure
- **value** Comma-delimited string of extended key usage values

See:

- [wc_SetKeyUsage](#)
- [wc_SetExtKeyUsageOID](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails

Example

```

Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
int ret = wc_SetExtKeyUsage(&myCert,
                           "serverAuth,clientAuth");

```

C.4.2.38 function wc_SetExtKeyUsageOID

```

int wc_SetExtKeyUsageOID(
    Cert * cert,
    const char * oid,
    word32 sz,
    byte idx,
    void * heap
)

```

Sets extended key usage using OID string.

Parameters:

- **cert** Certificate structure
- **oid** OID string
- **sz** Length of OID string
- **idx** Index for multiple OIDs
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation

See: `wc_SetExtKeyUsage`

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid
- MEMORY_E if memory allocation fails

Example

```
Cert myCert;
wc_InitCert(&myCert);
const char* oid = "1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1";
int ret = wc_SetExtKeyUsageOID(&myCert, oid, strlen(oid),
                               0, NULL);
```

C.4.2.39 function `wc_PemPubKeyToDer`

```
int wc_PemPubKeyToDer(
    const char * fileName,
    unsigned char * derBuf,
    int derSz
)
```

Loads a PEM key from a file and converts to a DER encoded buffer.

Parameters:

- **fileName** Name of the file to load.
- **derBuf** Buffer for DER encoded key.
- **derSz** Size of DER buffer.

See: `wc_PubKeyPemToDer`

Return:

- 0 Success
- <0 Error
- SSL_BAD_FILE There is a problem with opening the file.
- MEMORY_E There is an error allocating memory for the file buffer.
- BUFFER_E derBuf is not large enough to hold the converted key.

Example

```
char* some_file = "filename";
unsigned char der[];

if(wc_PemPubKeyToDer(some_file, der, sizeof(der)) != 0)
{
    //Handle Error
}
```

C.4.2.40 function `wc_PemPubKeyToDer_ex`

```
int wc_PemPubKeyToDer_ex(
    const char * fileName,
    DerBuffer ** der
)
```

Loads PEM public key from file to DER buffer.

Parameters:

- **fileName** Path to PEM file
- **der** Pointer to DerBuffer pointer to allocate

See:

- `wc_PemPubKeyToDer`
- `wc_FreeDer`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DerBuffer* der = NULL;
int ret = wc_PemPubKeyToDer_ex("pubkey.pem", &der);
if (ret == 0) {
    // Use der->buffer and der->length
    wc_FreeDer(&der);
}
```

C.4.2.41 function wc_PubKeyPemToDer

```
int wc_PubKeyPemToDer(
    const unsigned char * pem,
    int pemSz,
    unsigned char * buff,
    int buffSz
)
```

Convert a PEM encoded public key to DER. Returns the number of bytes written to the buffer or a negative value for an error.

Parameters:

- **pem** PEM encoded key
- **pemSz** Size of pem
- **buff** Pointer to buffer for output.
- **buffSz** Size of buffer.

See: `wc_PemPubKeyToDer`

Return:

- 0 Success, number of bytes written.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if pem, buff, or buffSz are null
- <0 An error occurred in the function.

Example

```
byte some_pem[] = { Initialize with PEM key }
unsigned char out_buffer[1024]; // Ensure buffer is large enough to fit DER

if(wc_PubKeyPemToDer(some_pem, sizeof(some_pem), out_buffer,
    sizeof(out_buffer)) < 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
```

C.4.2.42 function wc_PemGetHeaderFooter

```
int wc_PemGetHeaderFooter(
    int type,
    const char ** header,
    const char ** footer
)
```

Gets PEM header and footer strings for given type.

Parameters:

- **type** PEM type (CERT_TYPE, PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, etc.)
- **header** Pointer to header string pointer
- **footer** Pointer to footer string pointer

See: [wc_PemToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters invalid

Example

```
const char* header;
const char* footer;
int ret = wc_PemGetHeaderFooter(CERT_TYPE, &header, &footer);
```

C.4.2.43 function wc_AllocDer

```
int wc_AllocDer(
    DerBuffer ** pDer,
    word32 length,
    int type,
    void * heap
)
```

Allocates DER buffer with specified length and type.

Parameters:

- **pDer** Pointer to DerBuffer pointer to allocate
- **length** Length of buffer to allocate
- **type** Buffer type for tracking
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation

See: [wc_FreeDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if pDer is NULL
- MEMORY_E if allocation fails

Example

```
DerBuffer* der = NULL;
int ret = wc_AllocDer(&der, 1024, CERT_TYPE, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    // Use der->buffer
    wc_FreeDer(&der);
}
```


C.4.2.44 function wc_FreeDer

```
void wc_FreeDer(  
    DerBuffer ** pDer  
)
```

Frees DER buffer allocated by wc_AllocDer or wc_PemToDer.

Parameters:

- **pDer** Pointer to DerBuffer pointer to free

See:

- [wc_AllocDer](#)
- [wc_PemToDer](#)

Example

```
DerBuffer* der = NULL;  
wc_AllocDer(&der, 1024, CERT_TYPE, NULL);  
// Use der  
wc_FreeDer(&der);
```

C.4.2.45 function wc_PemToDer

```
int wc_PemToDer(  
    const unsigned char * buff,  
    long longSz,  
    int type,  
    DerBuffer ** pDer,  
    void * heap,  
    EncryptedInfo * info,  
    int * keyFormat  
)
```

Converts PEM to DER format with encryption info support.

Parameters:

- **buff** PEM buffer
- **longSz** Size of PEM buffer
- **type** PEM type (CERT_TYPE, PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, etc.)
- **pDer** Pointer to DerBuffer pointer to allocate
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **info** Encryption info for encrypted PEM
- **keyFormat** Pointer to store key format

See:

- [wc_PemCertToDer](#)
- [wc_FreeDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
const unsigned char* pem;  
DerBuffer* der = NULL;  
EncryptedInfo info;
```

```

int keyFormat;
int ret = wc_PemToDer(pem, pemSz, PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, &der,
                     NULL, &info, &keyFormat);
if (ret == 0) {
    wc_FreeDer(&der);
}

```

C.4.2.46 function wc_PemCertToDer

```

int wc_PemCertToDer(
    const char * fileName,
    unsigned char * derBuf,
    int derSz
)

```

This function converts a pem certificate to a der certificate, and places the resulting certificate in the derBuf buffer provided.

Parameters:

- **fileName** path to the file containing a pem certificate to convert to a der certificate
- **derBuf** pointer to a char buffer in which to store the converted certificate
- **derSz** size of the char buffer in which to store the converted certificate

See: none

Return:

- Success On success returns the size of the derBuf generated
- BUFFER_E Returned if the size of derBuf is too small to hold the certificate generated
- MEMORY_E Returned if the call to XMALLOC fails

Example

```

char * file = "../certs/client-cert.pem";
int derSz;
byte* der = (byte*)XMALLOC((8*1024), NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_CERT);

derSz = wc_PemCertToDer(file, der, (8*1024));
if (derSz <= 0) {
    //PemCertToDer error
}

```

C.4.2.47 function wc_DerToPem

```

int wc_DerToPem(
    const byte * der,
    word32 derSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outSz,
    int type
)

```

This function converts a der formatted input certificate, contained in the der buffer, into a pem formatted output certificate, contained in the output buffer. It should be noted that this is not an in place conversion, and a separate buffer must be utilized to store the pem formatted output.

Parameters:

- **der** pointer to the buffer of the certificate to convert

- **derSz** size of the the certificate to convert
- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the pem formatted certificate
- **outSz** size of the buffer in which to store the pem formatted certificate
- **type** the type of certificate to generate. Valid types are: CERT_TYPE, PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, ECC_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, and CERTREQ_TYPE.

See: [wc_PemCertToDer](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully making a pem certificate from the input der cert, returns the size of the pem cert generated.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error parsing the der file and storing it as a pem file
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned in the case of a base64 encoding error
- BUFFER_E May be returned if the output buffer is too small to store the pem formatted certificate

Example

```
byte* der;
// initialize der with certificate
byte* pemFormatted[FOURK_BUF];

word32 pemSz;
pemSz = wc_DerToPem(der, derSz, pemFormatted, FOURK_BUF, CERT_TYPE);
```

C.4.2.48 function wc_DerToPemEx

```
int wc_DerToPemEx(
    const byte * der,
    word32 derSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outSz,
    byte * cipher_info,
    int type
)
```

This function converts a der formatted input certificate, contained in the der buffer, into a pem formatted output certificate, contained in the output buffer. It should be noted that this is not an in place conversion, and a separate buffer must be utilized to store the pem formatted output. Allows setting cipher info.

Parameters:

- **der** pointer to the buffer of the certificate to convert
- **derSz** size of the the certificate to convert
- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the pem formatted certificate
- **outSz** size of the buffer in which to store the pem formatted certificate
- **cipher_info** Additional cipher information.
- **type** the type of certificate to generate. Valid types are: CERT_TYPE, PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, ECC_PRIVATEKEY_TYPE, and CERTREQ_TYPE.

See: [wc_PemCertToDer](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully making a pem certificate from the input der cert, returns the size of the pem cert generated.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error parsing the der file and storing it as a pem file
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC

- ASN_INPUT_E Returned in the case of a base64 encoding error
- BUFFER_E May be returned if the output buffer is too small to store the pem formatted certificate

Example

```
byte* der;
// initialize der with certificate
byte* pemFormatted[FOURK_BUF];

word32 pemSz;
byte* cipher_info[] { Additional cipher info. }
pemSz = wc_DerToPemEx(der, derSz, pemFormatted, FOURK_BUF, cipher_info,
    ↪ CERT_TYPE);
```

C.4.2.49 function wc_KeyPemToDer

```
int wc_KeyPemToDer(
    const unsigned char * pem,
    int pemSz,
    unsigned char * buff,
    int buffSz,
    const char * pass
)
```

Converts a key in PEM format to DER format.

Parameters:

- **pem** a pointer to the PEM encoded certificate.
- **pemSz** the size of the PEM buffer (pem)
- **buff** a pointer to the copy of the buffer member of the DerBuffer struct.
- **buffSz** size of the buffer space allocated in the DerBuffer struct.
- **pass** password passed into the function.

See: [wc_PemToDer](#)

Return:

- int the function returns the number of bytes written to the buffer on successful execution.
- int negative int returned indicating an error.

Example

```
byte* loadBuf;
long fileSz = 0;
byte* bufSz;
static int LoadKeyFile(byte** keyBuf, word32* keyBufSz,
    const char* keyFile,
        int typeKey, const char* password);
...
bufSz = wc_KeyPemToDer(loadBuf, (int)fileSz, saveBuf,
    (int)fileSz, password);

if(saveBufSz > 0){
    // Bytes were written to the buffer.
}
```

C.4.2.50 function wc_CertPemToDer

```
int wc_CertPemToDer(
    const unsigned char * pem,
    int pemSz,
    unsigned char * buff,
    int buffSz,
    int type
)
```

This function converts a PEM formatted certificate to DER format. Calls OpenSSL function PemToDer.

Parameters:

- **pem** pointer PEM formatted certificate.
- **pemSz** size of the certificate.
- **buff** buffer to be copied to DER format.
- **buffSz** size of the buffer.
- **type** Certificate file type found in [asn_public.h](#) enum CertType.

See: [wc_PemToDer](#)

Return: buffer returns the bytes written to the buffer.

Example

```
const unsigned char* pem;
int pemSz;
unsigned char buff[BUFSIZE];
int buffSz = sizeof(buff)/sizeof(char);
int type;
...
if(wc_CertPemToDer(pem, pemSz, buff, buffSz, type) <= 0) {
    // There were bytes written to buffer
}
```

C.4.2.51 function wc_PemCertToDer_ex

```
int wc_PemCertToDer_ex(
    const char * fileName,
    DerBuffer ** der
)
```

Loads PEM certificate from file to DER buffer.

Parameters:

- **fileName** Path to PEM certificate file
- **der** Pointer to DerBuffer pointer to allocate

See:

- [wc_CertPemToDer](#)
- [wc_FreeDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DerBuffer* der = NULL;
int ret = wc_PemCertToDer_ex("cert.pem", &der);
```

```

if (ret == 0) {
    // Use der->buffer and der->length
    wc_FreeDer(&der);
}

```

C.4.2.52 function wc_PkcsPad

```

word32 wc_PkcsPad(
    byte * buf,
    word32 sz,
    word32 blockSz
)

```

Adds PKCS padding to buffer for RSA encryption.

Parameters:

- **buf** Buffer to pad
- **sz** Current size of data in buffer
- **blockSz** Block size for padding

See: [wc_RsaPublicEncrypt](#)

Return:

- Padded size on success
- 0 on error

Example

```

byte buffer[256];
word32 dataSz = 100;
word32 paddedSz = wc_PkcsPad(buffer, dataSz, 256);

```

C.4.2.53 function wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode_ex

```

int wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode_ex(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte ** n,
    word32 * nSz,
    const byte ** e,
    word32 * eSz
)

```

Decodes RSA public key and extracts modulus and exponent.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded RSA public key buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **inSz** Size of input buffer
- **n** Pointer to modulus pointer
- **nSz** Pointer to modulus size
- **e** Pointer to exponent pointer
- **eSz** Pointer to exponent size

See: [wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
const byte* n;
const byte* e;
word32 nSz, eSz, idx = 0;
int ret = wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode_ex(derBuf, &idx, derSz,
                                   &n, &nSz, &e, &eSz);
```

C.4.2.54 function **wc_RsaPublicKeyDerSize**

```
int wc_RsaPublicKeyDerSize(
    RsaKey * key,
    int with_header
)
```

Calculates DER encoded RSA public key size.

Parameters:

- **key** RSA key structure
- **with_header** Include sequence header if non-zero

See: [wc_RsaKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
RsaKey key;
int derSz = wc_RsaPublicKeyDerSize(&key, 1);
```

C.4.2.55 function **wc_RsaPrivateKeyValidate**

```
int wc_RsaPrivateKeyValidate(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    int * keySz,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Validates DER encoded RSA private key format. This function validates the ASN.1 syntax and structure of the RSA private key (sequences, integer tags, and lengths) without loading the key values into an RsaKey structure. It does not perform mathematical validation of the RSA key parameters (e.g., checking if p and q are prime, or if the key components satisfy RSA mathematical relationships).

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded RSA private key buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer (updated on success)
- **keySz** Pointer to store modulus size in bytes
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 on success (valid ASN.1 structure)
- ASN_PARSE_E if ASN.1 parsing fails
- ASN_RSA_KEY_E if RSA key structure is invalid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid

Example

```
word32 idx = 0;
int keySz;
int ret = wc_RsaPrivateKeyValidate(derBuf, &idx, &keySz,
                                   derSz);

if (ret == 0) {
    // ASN.1 structure is valid, keySz contains modulus size
}
```

C.4.2.56 function wc_GetPubKeyDerFromCert

```
int wc_GetPubKeyDerFromCert(
    struct DecodedCert * cert,
    byte * derKey,
    word32 * derKeySz
)
```

This function gets the public key in DER format from a populated DecodedCert struct. Users must call [wc_InitDecodedCert\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **cert** populated DecodedCert struct holding X.509 certificate
- **derKey** output buffer to place DER encoded public key
- **derKeySz** [IN/OUT] size of derKey buffer on input, size of public key on return. If derKey is passed in as NULL, derKeySz will be set to required buffer size for public key and LENGTH_ONLY_E will be returned from function.

See: [wc_GetPubKeyDerFromCert](#)

Return: 0 on success, negative on error. LENGTH_ONLY_E if derKey is NULL and returning length only.

C.4.2.57 function wc_DsaParamsDecode

```
int wc_DsaParamsDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    DsaKey * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Decodes DSA parameters from DER format.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded DSA parameters buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **key** DSA key structure to store parameters
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success

- negative on error

Example

```
DsaKey key;  
word32 idx = 0;  
int ret = wc_DsaParamsDecode(derBuf, &idx, &key, derSz);
```

C.4.2.58 function wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer

```
int wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer(  
    DsaKey * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Encodes DSA parameters to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** DSA key structure with parameters
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded parameters
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_DsaParamsDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DsaKey key;  
byte der[1024];  
int derSz = wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer(&key, der, sizeof(der));
```

C.4.2.59 function wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer_ex

```
int wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer_ex(  
    DsaKey * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 * outLen  
)
```

Encodes DSA parameters to DER with size output.

Parameters:

- **key** DSA key structure with parameters
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded parameters
- **outLen** Pointer to buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DsaKey key;  
byte der[1024];  
word32 derSz = sizeof(der);  
int ret = wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer_ex(&key, der, &derSz);
```

C.4.2.60 function wc_DhParamsToDer

```
int wc_DhParamsToDer(  
    DhKey * key,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * outSz  
)
```

Encodes DH parameters to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key structure with parameters
- **out** Buffer for DER encoded parameters
- **outSz** Pointer to buffer size (in/out)

See: wc_DhKeyToDer

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DhKey key;  
byte der[1024];  
word32 derSz = sizeof(der);  
int ret = wc_DhParamsToDer(&key, der, &derSz);
```

C.4.2.61 function wc_DhPubKeyToDer

```
int wc_DhPubKeyToDer(  
    DhKey * key,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * outSz  
)
```

Encodes DH public key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key structure with public key
- **out** Buffer for DER encoded public key
- **outSz** Pointer to buffer size (in/out)

See: wc_DhKeyToDer

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DhKey key;  
byte der[1024];
```

```
word32 derSz = sizeof(der);
int ret = wc_DhPubKeyToDer(&key, der, &derSz);
```

C.4.2.62 function wc_DhPrivKeyToDer

```
int wc_DhPrivKeyToDer(
    DhKey * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz
)
```

Encodes DH private key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key structure with private key
- **out** Buffer for DER encoded private key
- **outSz** Pointer to buffer size (in/out)

See: wc_DhKeyToDer

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DhKey key;
byte der[1024];
word32 derSz = sizeof(der);
int ret = wc_DhPrivKeyToDer(&key, der, &derSz);
```

C.4.2.63 function wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode

```
int wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    ecc_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function reads in an ECC private key from the input buffer, input, parses the private key, and uses it to generate an ecc_key object, which it stores in key.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the input private key
- **inOutIdx** pointer to a word32 object containing the index in the buffer at which to start
- **key** pointer to an initialized ecc object, on which to store the decoded private key
- **inSz** size of the input buffer containing the private key

See: wc_RSA_PrivateKeyDecode

Return:

- 0 On successfully decoding the private key and storing the result in the ecc_key struct
- ASN_PARSE_E: Returned if there is an error parsing the der file and storing it as a pem file
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the certificate to convert is large than the specified max certificate size
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if the certificate encoding has an invalid object id

- `ECC_CURVE_OID_E` Returned if the ECC curve of the provided key is not supported
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if there is an error in the ECC key format
- `NOT_COMPILED_IN` Returned if the private key is compressed, and no compression key is provided
- `MP_MEM` Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key
- `MP_VAL` Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key
- `MP_RANGE` Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key

Example

```
int ret, idx=0;
ecc_key key; // to store key in

byte* tmp; // tmp buffer to read key from
tmp = (byte*) malloc(FOURK_BUF);

int inSz;
inSz = fread(tmp, 1, FOURK_BUF, privateKeyFile);
// read key into tmp buffer

wc_ecc_init(&key); // initialize key
ret = wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode(tmp, &idx, &key, (word32)inSz);
if(ret < 0) {
    // error decoding ecc key
}
```

C.4.2.64 function `wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer`

```
int wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)
```

Encodes ECC private key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure with private key
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded private key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
byte der[1024];
int derSz = wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer(&key, der, sizeof(der));
```

C.4.2.65 function `wc_EccKeyDerSize`

```
int wc_EccKeyDerSize(
    ecc_key * key,
```

```
    int pub
)
```

Calculates DER encoded ECC key size.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure
- **pub** Non-zero to include public key

See: [wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
int derSz = wc_EccKeyDerSize(&key, 1);
```

C.4.2.66 function wc_EccPrivateKeyToPKCS8

```
int wc_EccPrivateKeyToPKCS8(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

Encodes ECC private key to PKCS#8 format.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure with private key
- **output** Buffer for PKCS#8 encoded key
- **outLen** Pointer to buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
byte pkcs8[1024];
word32 pkcs8Sz = sizeof(pkcs8);
int ret = wc_EccPrivateKeyToPKCS8(&key, pkcs8, &pkcs8Sz);
```

C.4.2.67 function wc_EccKeyToPKCS8

```
int wc_EccKeyToPKCS8(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

Encodes ECC key pair to PKCS#8 format.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure with key pair
- **output** Buffer for PKCS#8 encoded key
- **outLen** Pointer to buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_EccPrivateKeyToPKCS8](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
byte pkcs8[1024];
word32 pkcs8Sz = sizeof(pkcs8);
int ret = wc_EccKeyToPKCS8(&key, pkcs8, &pkcs8Sz);
```

C.4.2.68 function wc_EccPublicKeyDerSize

```
int wc_EccPublicKeyDerSize(
    ecc_key * key,
    int with_AlgCurve
)
```

Calculates DER encoded ECC public key size.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure
- **with_AlgCurve** Include algorithm and curve if non-zero

See: [wc_EccPublicKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
int derSz = wc_EccPublicKeyDerSize(&key, 1);
```

C.4.2.69 function wc_EccKeyToDer

```
int wc_EccKeyToDer(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)
```

This function writes a private ECC key to der format.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the input ecc key
- **output** pointer to a buffer in which to store the der formatted key
- **outLen** the length of the buffer in which to store the der formatted key

See: [wc_RsaKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully writing the ECC key to der format, returns the length written to the buffer
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key or output is null, or outLen equals zero
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- BUFFER_E Returned if the converted certificate is too large to store in the output buffer
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the ECC key used is of an unknown type
- MP_MEM Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key
- MP_VAL Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key
- MP_RANGE Returned if there is an error in the math library used while parsing the private key

Example

```
int derSz;
ecc_key key;
// initialize and make key
byte der[FOURK_BUF];
// store der formatted key here

derSz = wc_EccKeyToDer(&key, der, FOURK_BUF);
if(derSz < 0) {
    // error converting ecc key to der buffer
}
```

C.4.2.70 function wc_EccPublicKeyDecode

```
int wc_EccPublicKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    ecc_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Decodes an ECC public key from an input buffer. It will parse an ASN sequence to retrieve the ECC key.

Parameters:

- **input** Buffer containing DER encoded key to decode.
- **inOutIdx** Index to start reading input buffer from. On output, index is set to last position parsed of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to ecc_key struct to store the public key.
- **inSz** Size of the input buffer.

See: [wc_ecc_import_x963](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if any arguments are null.
- ASN_PARSE_E Returns if there is an error parsing
- ASN_ECC_KEY_E Returns if there is an error importing the key. See wc_ecc_import_x963 for possible reasons.

Example

```
int ret;
word32 idx = 0;
byte buff[] = { // initialize with key };
ecc_key pubKey;
wc_ecc_init(&pubKey);
if ( wc_EccPublicKeyDecode(buff, &idx, &pubKey, sizeof(buff)) != 0) {
```

```

        // error decoding key
    }

```

C.4.2.71 function wc_EccPublicKeyToDer

```

int wc_EccPublicKeyToDer(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen,
    int with_AlgCurve
)

```

This function converts the ECC public key to DER format. It returns the size of buffer used. The public ECC key in DER format is stored in output buffer. The with_AlgCurve flag will include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to ECC key
- **output** Pointer to output buffer to write to.
- **outLen** Size of buffer.
- **with_AlgCurve** a flag for when to include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information.

See:

- [wc_EccKeyToDer](#)
- [wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, size of buffer used
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if output or key is null.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E Error in getting ECC public key size.
- BUFFER_E Returned when output buffer is too small.

Example

```

ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);
int derSz = // Some appropriate size for der;
byte der[derSz];

if(wc_EccPublicKeyToDer(&key, der, derSz, 1) < 0)
{
    // Error converting ECC public key to der
}

```

C.4.2.72 function wc_EccPublicKeyToDer_ex

```

int wc_EccPublicKeyToDer_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen,
    int with_AlgCurve,

```



```
    int comp
)
```

This function converts the ECC public key to DER format. It returns the size of buffer used. The public ECC key in DER format is stored in output buffer. The with_AlgCurve flag will include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information. The comp parameter determines if the public key will be exported as compressed.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to ECC key
- **output** Pointer to output buffer to write to.
- **outLen** Size of buffer.
- **with_AlgCurve** a flag for when to include a header that has the Algorithm and Curve information.
- **comp** If 1 (non-zero) the ECC public key will be written in compressed form. If 0 it will be written in an uncompressed format.

See:

- [wc_EccKeyToDer](#)
- [wc_EccPublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, size of buffer used
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if output or key is null.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E Error in getting ECC public key size.
- BUFFER_E Returned when output buffer is too small.

Example

```
ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);
int derSz = // Some appropriate size for der;
byte der[derSz];

// Write out a compressed ECC key
if(wc_EccPublicKeyToDer_ex(&key, der, derSz, 1, 1) < 0)
{
    // Error converting ECC public key to der
}
```

C.4.2.73 function wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode

```
int wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    curve25519_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function decodes a Curve25519 private key (only) from a DER encoded buffer.

Parameters:

- **input** Pointer to buffer containing DER encoded private key

- **inOutIdx** Index to start reading input buffer from. On output, index is set to last position parsed of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure to store decoded key
- **inSz** Size of input DER buffer

See:

- [wc_Curve25519KeyDecode](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if input, inOutIdx or key is null
- ASN_PARSE_E Returns if there is an error parsing the DER encoded data
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if the key length is not CURVE25519_KEYSIZE or the DER key contains other issues despite being properly formatted.
- BUFFER_E Returns if the input buffer is too small to contain a valid DER encoded key.

Example

```
byte der[] = { // DER encoded key };
word32 idx = 0;
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);

if (wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode(der, &idx, &key, sizeof(der)) != 0) {
    // Error decoding private key
}
```

C.4.2.74 function wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode

```
int wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    curve25519_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function decodes a Curve25519 public key (only) from a DER encoded buffer.

Parameters:

- **input** Pointer to buffer containing DER encoded public key
- **inOutIdx** Index to start reading input buffer from. On output, index is set to last position parsed of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure to store decoded key
- **inSz** Size of input DER buffer

See:

- [wc_Curve25519KeyDecode](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if input, inOutIdx or key is null
- ASN_PARSE_E Returns if there is an error parsing the DER encoded data
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if the key length is not CURVE25519_KEYSIZE or the DER key contains other issues despite being properly formatted.

- **BUFFER_E** Returns if the input buffer is too small to contain a valid DER encoded key.

Example

```
byte der[] = { // DER encoded key };
word32 idx = 0;
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
if (wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode(der, &idx, &key, sizeof(der)) != 0) {
    // Error decoding public key
}
```

C.4.2.75 function **wc_Curve25519KeyDecode**

```
int wc_Curve25519KeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    curve25519_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function decodes a Curve25519 key from a DER encoded buffer. It can decode either a private key, a public key, or both.

Parameters:

- **input** Pointer to buffer containing DER encoded key
- **inOutIdx** Index to start reading input buffer from. On output, index is set to last position parsed of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure to store decoded key
- **inSz** Size of input DER buffer

See:

- [wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returns if input, inOutIdx or key is null
- **ASN_PARSE_E** Returns if there is an error parsing the DER encoded data
- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returns if the key length is not CURVE25519_KEYSIZE or the DER key contains other issues despite being properly formatted.
- **BUFFER_E** Returns if the input buffer is too small to contain a valid DER encoded key.

Example

```
byte der[] = { // DER encoded key };
word32 idx = 0;
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
if (wc_Curve25519KeyDecode(der, &idx, &key, sizeof(der)) != 0) {
    // Error decoding key
}
```

C.4.2.76 function **wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer**

```
int wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer(
    curve25519_key * key,
```

```

    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)

```

This function encodes a Curve25519 private key to DER format. If the input key structure contains a public key, it will be ignored.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure containing private key to encode
- **output** Buffer to hold DER encoding
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See:

- [wc_Curve25519KeyToDer](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, length of DER encoding
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or output is null
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is an allocation failure
- BUFFER_E Returns if output buffer is too small

Example

```

curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
...
int derSz = 128; // Some appropriate size for output DER
byte der[derSz];
wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer(&key, der, derSz);

```

C.4.2.77 function wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer

```

int wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen,
    int withAlg
)

```

This function encodes a Curve25519 public key to DER format. If the input key structure contains a private key, it will be ignored.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure containing public key to encode
- **output** Buffer to hold DER encoding
- **outLen** Size of output buffer
- **withAlg** Whether to include algorithm identifier in the DER encoding

See:

- [wc_Curve25519KeyToDer](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, length of DER encoding

- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or output is null
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is an allocation failure
- BUFFER_E Returns if output buffer is too small

Example

```
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
...
int derSz = 128; // Some appropriate size for output DER
byte der[derSz];
wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer(&key, der, derSz, 1);
```

C.4.2.78 function wc_Curve25519KeyToDer

```
int wc_Curve25519KeyToDer(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen,
    int withAlg
)
```

This function encodes a Curve25519 key to DER format. It can encode either a private key, a public key, or both.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to curve25519_key structure containing key to encode
- **output** Buffer to hold DER encoding
- **outLen** Size of output buffer
- **withAlg** Whether to include algorithm identifier in the DER encoding

See:

- [wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer](#)
- [wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, length of DER encoding
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or output is null
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is an allocation failure
- BUFFER_E Returns if output buffer is too small

Example

```
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
...
int derSz = 128; // Some appropriate size for output DER
byte der[derSz];
wc_Curve25519KeyToDer(&key, der, derSz, 1);
```

C.4.2.79 function wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyDecode

```
int wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
```

```
    word32 * inOutIdx,  
    ed25519_key * key,  
    word32 inSz  
)
```

Decodes Ed25519 private key from DER format.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded Ed25519 private key buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **key** Ed25519 key structure to store key
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ed25519_key key;  
word32 idx = 0;  
int ret = wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyDecode(derBuf, &idx, &key,  
                                     derSz);
```

C.4.2.80 function wc_Ed25519PublicKeyDecode

```
int wc_Ed25519PublicKeyDecode(  
    const byte * input,  
    word32 * inOutIdx,  
    ed25519_key * key,  
    word32 inSz  
)
```

Decodes Ed25519 public key from DER format.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded Ed25519 public key buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **key** Ed25519 key structure to store key
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_Ed25519PublicKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ed25519_key key;  
word32 idx = 0;  
int ret = wc_Ed25519PublicKeyDecode(derBuf, &idx, &key,  
                                     derSz);
```

C.4.2.81 function wc_Ed25519KeyToDer

```
int wc_Ed25519KeyToDer(  
    const ed25519_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Encodes Ed25519 key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** Ed25519 key structure
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ed25519_key key;  
byte der[1024];  
int derSz = wc_Ed25519KeyToDer(&key, der, sizeof(der));
```

C.4.2.82 function wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyToDer

```
int wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyToDer(  
    const ed25519_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Encodes Ed25519 private key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** Ed25519 key structure with private key
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded private key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ed25519_key key;  
byte der[1024];  
int derSz = wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyToDer(&key, der,  
                                       sizeof(der));
```

C.4.2.83 function wc_Ed25519PublicKeyToDer

```
int wc_Ed25519PublicKeyToDer(
    const ed25519_key * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen,
    int withAlg
)
```

Encodes Ed25519 public key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** Ed25519 key structure with public key
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded public key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer
- **withAlg** Whether to use SubjectPublicKeyInfo format.

See: [wc_Ed25519PublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
byte der[1024];
int derSz = wc_Ed25519PublicKeyToDer(&key, der,
                                     sizeof(der));
```

C.4.2.84 function wc_Ed448PrivateKeyDecode

```
int wc_Ed448PrivateKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    ed448_key * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Decodes Ed448 private key from DER format.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded Ed448 private key buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **key** Ed448 key structure to store key
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_Ed448PrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ed448_key key;
word32 idx = 0;
int ret = wc_Ed448PrivateKeyDecode(derBuf, &idx, &key,
                                   derSz);
```


C.4.2.85 function wc_Ed448PublicKeyDecode

```
int wc_Ed448PublicKeyDecode(  
    const byte * input,  
    word32 * inOutIdx,  
    ed448_key * key,  
    word32 inSz  
)
```

Decodes Ed448 public key from DER format.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded Ed448 public key buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **key** Ed448 key structure to store key
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_Ed448PublicKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ed448_key key;  
word32 idx = 0;  
int ret = wc_Ed448PublicKeyDecode(derBuf, &idx, &key,  
                                   derSz);
```

C.4.2.86 function wc_Ed448KeyToDer

```
int wc_Ed448KeyToDer(  
    const ed448_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Encodes Ed448 key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** Ed448 key structure
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_Ed448PrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ed448_key key;  
byte der[1024];  
int derSz = wc_Ed448KeyToDer(&key, der, sizeof(der));
```

C.4.2.87 function wc_Ed448PrivateKeyToDer

```
int wc_Ed448PrivateKeyToDer(  
    const ed448_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Encodes Ed448 private key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** Ed448 key structure with private key
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded private key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_Ed448PrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ed448_key key;  
byte der[1024];  
int derSz = wc_Ed448PrivateKeyToDer(&key, der,  
                                     sizeof(der));
```

C.4.2.88 function wc_Ed448PublicKeyToDer

```
int wc_Ed448PublicKeyToDer(  
    const ed448_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen,  
    int withAlg  
)
```

Encodes Ed448 public key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** Ed448 key structure with public key
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded public key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer
- **withAlg** 1 to include algorithm identifier, 0 for key data only

See: [wc_Ed448PublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ed448_key key;  
byte der[1024];  
int derSz = wc_Ed448PublicKeyToDer(&key, der,  
                                     sizeof(der), 1);
```

C.4.2.89 function wc_Curve448PrivateKeyDecode

```
int wc_Curve448PrivateKeyDecode(  
    const byte * input,  
    word32 * inOutIdx,  
    curve448_key * key,  
    word32 inSz  
)
```

Decodes Curve448 private key from DER format.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded Curve448 private key buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **key** Curve448 key structure to store key
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_Curve448PrivateKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
curve448_key key;  
word32 idx = 0;  
int ret = wc_Curve448PrivateKeyDecode(derBuf, &idx, &key,  
                                       derSz);
```

C.4.2.90 function wc_Curve448PublicKeyDecode

```
int wc_Curve448PublicKeyDecode(  
    const byte * input,  
    word32 * inOutIdx,  
    curve448_key * key,  
    word32 inSz  
)
```

Decodes Curve448 public key from DER format.

Parameters:

- **input** DER encoded Curve448 public key buffer
- **inOutIdx** Pointer to index in buffer
- **key** Curve448 key structure to store key
- **inSz** Size of input buffer

See: [wc_Curve448PublicKeyToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
curve448_key key;  
word32 idx = 0;  
int ret = wc_Curve448PublicKeyDecode(derBuf, &idx, &key,  
                                       derSz);
```

C.4.2.91 function wc_Curve448PrivateKeyToDer

```
int wc_Curve448PrivateKeyToDer(  
    curve448_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Encodes Curve448 private key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** Curve448 key structure with private key
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded private key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_Curve448PrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
curve448_key key;  
byte der[1024];  
int derSz = wc_Curve448PrivateKeyToDer(&key, der,  
                                         sizeof(der));
```

C.4.2.92 function wc_Curve448PublicKeyToDer

```
int wc_Curve448PublicKeyToDer(  
    curve448_key * key,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outLen  
)
```

Encodes Curve448 public key to DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** Curve448 key structure with public key
- **output** Buffer for DER encoded public key
- **outLen** Size of output buffer

See: [wc_Curve448PublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
curve448_key key;  
byte der[1024];  
int derSz = wc_Curve448PublicKeyToDer(&key, der,  
                                         sizeof(der));
```

C.4.2.93 function wc_EncodeSignature

```
word32 wc_EncodeSignature(
    byte * out,
    const byte * digest,
    word32 digSz,
    int hashOID
)
```

This function encodes a digital signature into the output buffer, and returns the size of the encoded signature created.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the buffer where the encoded signature will be written
- **digest** pointer to the digest to use to encode the signature
- **digSz** the length of the buffer containing the digest
- **hashOID** OID identifying the hash type used to generate the signature. Valid options, depending on build configurations, are: SHAh, SHA256h, SHA384h, SHA512h, MD2h, MD5h, DESb, DES3b, CTC_MD5wRSA, CTC_SHAwRSA, CTC_SHA256wRSA, CTC_SHA384wRSA, CTC_SHA512wRSA, CTC_SHAwECDSA, CTC_SHA256wECDSA, CTC_SHA384wECDSA, and CTC_SHA512wECDSA.

See: none

Return: Success On successfully writing the encoded signature to output, returns the length written to the buffer

```
int signSz;
byte encodedSig[MAX_ENCODED_SIG_SZ];
Sha256 sha256;
// initialize sha256 for hashing

byte* dig = (byte*)malloc(WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE);
// perform hashing and hash updating so dig stores SHA-256 hash
// (see wc_InitSha256, wc_Sha256Update and wc_Sha256Final)
signSz = wc_EncodeSignature(encodedSig, dig, WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE, SHA256h);
```

C.4.2.94 function wc_GetCTC_HashOID

```
int wc_GetCTC_HashOID(
    int type
)
```

This function returns the hash OID that corresponds to a hashing type. For example, when given the type: WC_SHA512, this function returns the identifier corresponding to a SHA512 hash, SHA512h.

Parameters:

- **type** the hash type for which to find the OID. Valid options, depending on build configuration, include: WC_MD5, WC_SHA, WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384, WC_SHA512, WC_SHA3_224, WC_SHA3_256, WC_SHA3_384 or WC_SHA3_512

See: none

Return:

- Success On success, returns the OID corresponding to the appropriate hash to use with that encryption type.
- 0 Returned if an unrecognized hash type is passed in as argument.

Example

```
int hashOID;

hashOID = wc_GetCTC_HashOID(WC_SHA512);
if (hashOID == 0) {
    // WOLFSSL_SHA512 not defined
}
```

C.4.2.95 function wc_SetCert_Free

```
void wc_SetCert_Free(
    Cert * cert
)
```

This function cleans up memory and resources used by the certificate structure's decoded cert cache. When WOLFSSL_CERT_GEN_CACHE is defined the decoded cert structure is cached in the certificate structure. This allows subsequent calls to certificate set functions to avoid parsing the decoded cert on each call.

Parameters:

- **cert** pointer to an uninitialized certificate information structure.

See:

- [wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert](#)
- [wc_SetIssuerBuffer](#)
- [wc_SetSubjectBuffer](#)
- [wc_SetSubjectRaw](#)
- [wc_SetIssuerRaw](#)
- [wc_SetAltNamesBuffer](#)
- [wc_SetDatesBuffer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if invalid pointer is passed in as argument.

Example

```
Cert cert; // Initialized certificate structure

wc_SetCert_Free(&cert);
```

C.4.2.96 function wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset

```
int wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset(
    byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function finds the beginning of the traditional private key inside a PKCS#8 unencrypted buffer.

Parameters:

- **input** Buffer containing unencrypted PKCS#8 private key.
- **inOutIdx** Index into the input buffer. On input, it should be a byte offset to the beginning of the the PKCS#8 buffer. On output, it will be the byte offset to the traditional private key within the input buffer.
- **sz** The number of bytes in the input buffer.

See:

- [wc_CreatePKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_EncryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_DecryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key](#)

Return:

- Length of traditional private key on success.
- Negative values on failure.

Example

```
byte* pkcs8Buf; // Buffer containing PKCS#8 key.
word32 idx = 0;
word32 sz; // Size of pkcs8Buf.
...
ret = wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset(pkcs8Buf, &idx, sz);
// pkcs8Buf + idx is now the beginning of the traditional private key bytes.
```

C.4.2.97 function wc_CreatePKCS8Key

```
int wc_CreatePKCS8Key(
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    int algoID,
    const byte * curveOID,
    word32 oidSz
)
```

This function takes in a DER private key and converts it to PKCS#8 format. Also used in creating PKCS#12 shrouded key bags. See RFC 5208.

Parameters:

- **out** Buffer to place result in. If NULL, required out buffer size returned in outSz.
- **outSz** Size of out buffer.
- **key** Buffer with traditional DER key.
- **keySz** Size of key buffer.
- **algoID** Algorithm ID (e.g. RSAk).
- **curveOID** ECC curve OID if used. Should be NULL for RSA keys.
- **oidSz** Size of curve OID. Is set to 0 if curveOID is NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset](#)
- [wc_EncryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_DecryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key](#)

Return:

- The size of the PKCS#8 key placed into out on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E if out is NULL, with required output buffer size in outSz.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```

ecc_key eccKey;           // wolfSSL ECC key object.
byte* der;               // DER-encoded ECC key.
word32 derSize;          // Size of der.
const byte* curveOid = NULL; // OID of curve used by eccKey.
word32 curveOidSz = 0;    // Size of curve OID.
byte* pkcs8;             // Output buffer for PKCS#8 key.
word32 pkcs8Sz;          // Size of output buffer.

derSize = wc_EccKeyDerSize(&eccKey, 1);
...
derSize = wc_EccKeyToDer(&eccKey, der, derSize);
...
ret = wc_ecc_get_oid(eccKey.dp->oidSum, &curveOid, &curveOidSz);
...
ret = wc_CreatePKCS8Key(NULL, &pkcs8Sz, der,
    derSize, ECDSAk, curveOid, curveOidSz); // Get size needed in pkcs8Sz.
...
ret = wc_CreatePKCS8Key(pkcs8, &pkcs8Sz, der,
    derSize, ECDSAk, curveOid, curveOidSz);

```

C.4.2.98 function wc_EncryptPKCS8Key

```

int wc_EncryptPKCS8Key(
    byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const char * password,
    int passwordSz,
    int vPKCS,
    int pbeOid,
    int encAlgId,
    byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz,
    int itt,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    void * heap
)

```

This function takes in an unencrypted PKCS#8 DER key (e.g. one created by `wc_CreatePKCS8Key`) and converts it to PKCS#8 encrypted format. The resulting encrypted key can be decrypted using `wc_DecryptPKCS8Key`. See RFC 5208.

Parameters:

- **key** Buffer with traditional DER key.
- **keySz** Size of key buffer.
- **out** Buffer to place result in. If NULL, required out buffer size returned in **outSz**.
- **outSz** Size of out buffer.
- **password** The password to use for the password-based encryption algorithm.
- **passwordSz** The length of the password (not including the NULL terminator).
- **vPKCS** The PKCS version to use. Can be 1 for PKCS12 or PKCS5.
- **pbeOid** The OID of the PBE scheme to use (e.g. PBES2 or one of the OIDs for PBES1 in RFC 2898 A.3).
- **encAlgId** The encryption algorithm ID to use (e.g. AES256CBCb).
- **salt** The salt buffer to use. If NULL, a random salt will be used.

- **saltSz** The length of the salt buffer. Can be 0 if passing NULL for salt.
- **itt** The number of iterations to use for the KDF.
- **rng** A pointer to an initialized WC_RNG object.
- **heap** A pointer to the heap used for dynamic allocation. Can be NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset](#)
- [wc_CreatePKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_DecryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key](#)

Return:

- The size of the encrypted key placed in out on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E if out is NULL, with required output buffer size in outSz.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```
byte* pkcs8;           // Unencrypted PKCS#8 key.
word32 pkcs8Sz;        // Size of pkcs8.
byte* pkcs8Enc;        // Encrypted PKCS#8 key.
word32 pkcs8EncSz;     // Size of pkcs8Enc.
const char* password;  // Password to use for encryption.
int passwordSz;        // Length of password (not including NULL terminator).
WC_RNG rng;

// The following produces an encrypted version of pkcs8 in pkcs8Enc. The
// encryption uses password-based encryption scheme 2 (PBE2) from PKCS#5 and
// the AES cipher in CBC mode with a 256-bit key. See RFC 8018 for more on
// PKCS#5.
ret = wc_EncryptPKCS8Key(pkcs8, pkcs8Sz, pkcs8Enc, &pkcs8EncSz, password,
    passwordSz, PKCS5, PBES2, AES256CBCb, NULL, 0,
    WC_PKCS12_ITT_DEFAULT, &rng, NULL);
```

C.4.2.99 function wc_EncryptPKCS8Key_ex

```
int wc_EncryptPKCS8Key_ex(
    byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const char * password,
    int passwordSz,
    int vPKCS,
    int pbe0id,
    int encAlgId,
    byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz,
    int itt,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Encrypts PKCS#8 key with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **key** Private key buffer
- **keySz** Size of private key
- **out** Output buffer for encrypted key
- **outSz** Pointer to output buffer size (in/out)
- **password** Password for encryption
- **passwordSz** Password length
- **vPKCS** PKCS version
- **pbeOid** PBE algorithm OID
- **encAlgId** Encryption algorithm ID
- **salt** Salt buffer
- **saltSz** Salt size
- **itt** Iteration count
- **rng** Random number generator
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration

See: [wc_EncryptPKCS8Key](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte key[256], encrypted[512];
word32 encSz = sizeof(encrypted);
WC_RNG rng;
int ret = wc_EncryptPKCS8Key_ex(key, keySz, encrypted,
                                &encSz, "password", 8,
                                PKCS5, PBES2, AES256CBCb,
                                NULL, 0, 2048, &rng, NULL,
                                INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.4.2.100 function wc_GetTime

```
int wc_GetTime(
    void * timePtr,
    word32 timeSize
)
```

Gets current time for certificate operations.

Parameters:

- **timePtr** Pointer to time buffer
- **timeSize** Size of time buffer

See: [wc_GetDateInfo](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
time_t currentTime;
int ret = wc_GetTime(&currentTime, sizeof(currentTime));
```

C.4.2.101 function wc_EncryptedInfoGet

```
int wc_EncryptedInfoGet(  
    EncryptedInfo * info,  
    const char * cipherName  
)
```

Gets encryption info from encrypted PEM.

Parameters:

- **info** EncryptedInfo structure to populate
- **cipherName** Cipher name string

See: [wc_PemToDer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
EncryptedInfo info;  
int ret = wc_EncryptedInfoGet(&info, "AES-256-CBC");
```

C.4.2.102 function wc_ParseCertPIV

```
int wc_ParseCertPIV(  
    wc_CertPIV * cert,  
    const byte * buf,  
    word32 totalSz  
)
```

Parses PIV certificate format.

Parameters:

- **cert** PIV certificate structure to populate
- **buf** Buffer containing PIV certificate
- **totalSz** Size of buffer

See: [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_CertPIV cert;  
int ret = wc_ParseCertPIV(&cert, pivBuf, pivSz);
```

C.4.2.103 function wc_GetSubjectPubKeyInfoDerFromCert

```
int wc_GetSubjectPubKeyInfoDerFromCert(  
    const byte * certDer,  
    word32 certDerSz,  
    byte * pubKeyDer,  
    word32 * pubKeyDerSz  
)
```

Extracts subject public key info from certificate.

Parameters:

- **certDer** DER encoded certificate buffer
- **certDerSz** Size of certificate
- **pubKeyDer** Output buffer for public key
- **pubKeyDerSz** Pointer to output buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_GetPubKeyDerFromCert](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte pubKey[1024];
word32 pubKeySz = sizeof(pubKey);
int ret = wc_GetSubjectPubKeyInfoDerFromCert(certDer,
                                              certSz,
                                              pubKey,
                                              &pubKeySz);
```

C.4.2.104 function **wc_GetDecodedCertSubject**

```
int wc_GetDecodedCertSubject(
    const struct DecodedCert * cert,
    char * buf,
    word32 * bufSz
)
```

Retrieves the subject name from a decoded certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to the DecodedCert (must have been parsed).
- **buf** Output buffer to receive the subject name string, or NULL to query the required size.
- **bufSz** Pointer to the buffer size. On input, the available buffer size. On output, the number of bytes written (excluding any NUL terminator) or the required size if buf is NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetDecodedCertIssuer](#)
- [wc_GetDecodedCertSerial](#)
- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)
- [wc_ParseCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E when buf is NULL (bufSz contains required size).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if cert or bufSz is NULL.
- BUFFER_E if the provided buffer is too small.

This function copies the subject name string from a DecodedCert structure into the provided buffer. The string uses a one-line distinguished name format with "/" delimiters (e.g. "/C=US/O=Org/CN=example.com"). The output is NOT NUL-terminated; the caller should append a NUL byte if needed. If buf is NULL, the required buffer size is returned in bufSz and LENGTH_ONLY_E is returned.

C.4.2.105 function wc_GetDecodedCertIssuer

```
int wc_GetDecodedCertIssuer(  
    const struct DecodedCert * cert,  
    char * buf,  
    word32 * bufSz  
)
```

Retrieves the issuer name from a decoded certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to the DecodedCert (must have been parsed).
- **buf** Output buffer to receive the issuer name string, or NULL to query the required size.
- **bufSz** Pointer to the buffer size. On input, the available buffer size. On output, the number of bytes written (excluding any NUL terminator) or the required size if buf is NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetDecodedCertSubject](#)
- [wc_GetDecodedCertSerial](#)
- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)
- [wc_ParseCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E when buf is NULL (bufSz contains required size).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if cert or bufSz is NULL.
- BUFFER_E if the provided buffer is too small.

This function copies the issuer name string from a DecodedCert structure into the provided buffer. The string uses a one-line distinguished name format with "/" delimiters (e.g. "/C=US/O=Org/CN=example.com"). The output is NOT NUL-terminated; the caller should append a NUL byte if needed. If buf is NULL, the required buffer size is returned in bufSz and LENGTH_ONLY_E is returned.

C.4.2.106 function wc_GetDecodedCertSerial

```
int wc_GetDecodedCertSerial(  
    const struct DecodedCert * cert,  
    byte * buf,  
    word32 * bufSz  
)
```

Retrieves the serial number from a decoded certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to the DecodedCert (must have been parsed).
- **buf** Output buffer to receive the serial number bytes, or NULL to query the required size.
- **bufSz** Pointer to the buffer size. On input, the available buffer size. On output, the number of bytes written or the required size if buf is NULL.

See:

- [wc_GetDecodedCertSubject](#)
- [wc_GetDecodedCertIssuer](#)
- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)
- [wc_ParseCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E when buf is NULL (bufSz contains required size).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if cert or bufSz is NULL.
- BUFFER_E if the provided buffer is too small.

This function copies the serial number bytes from a DecodedCert structure into the provided buffer. If buf is NULL, the required buffer size is returned in bufSz and LENGTH_ONLY_E is returned.

C.4.2.107 function wc_GetUUIDFromCert

```
int wc_GetUUIDFromCert(  
    struct DecodedCert * cert,  
    byte * uuid,  
    int * uuidSz  
)
```

Extracts UUID from certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** Decoded certificate structure
- **uuid** Output buffer for UUID
- **uuidSz** Pointer to UUID buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_ParseCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DecodedCert cert;  
byte uuid[16];  
int uuidSz = sizeof(uuid);  
int ret = wc_GetUUIDFromCert(&cert, uuid, &uuidSz);
```

C.4.2.108 function wc_GetFASCNFromCert

```
int wc_GetFASCNFromCert(  
    struct DecodedCert * cert,  
    byte * fasn,  
    int * fasnSz  
)
```

Extracts FASCN from certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** Decoded certificate structure
- **fasn** Output buffer for FASCN
- **fasnSz** Pointer to FASCN buffer size (in/out)

See: [wc_ParseCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DecodedCert cert;
byte fasn[25];
int fasnSz = sizeof(fasn);
int ret = wc_GetFASNFromCert(&cert, fasn, &fasnSz);
```

C.4.2.109 function wc_GeneratePreTBS

```
int wc_GeneratePreTBS(
    struct DecodedCert * cert,
    byte * der,
    int derSz
)
```

Generates the pre-TBS (To Be Signed) certificate data from a decoded certificate. The TBS portion is the certificate data that gets signed by the certificate authority. This function is used in dual algorithm certificate creation where the TBS data needs to be extracted for signing with an alternative algorithm (e.g., a post-quantum algorithm).

Parameters:

- **cert** Decoded certificate structure containing the certificate to extract TBS data from
- **der** Output buffer for the pre-TBS DER-encoded data
- **derSz** Size of output buffer in bytes

See:

- [wc_MakeCert](#)
- [wc_MakeSigWithBitStr](#)

Return:

- Size of the pre-TBS data on success
- Negative error code on failure

Note: This API is only available when WOLFSSL_DUAL_ALG_CERTS is defined, which enables support for dual algorithm certificates used in Post-Quantum cryptography to provide hybrid signing with both traditional and PQ algorithms.

Example

```
DecodedCert cert;
byte preTbs[2048];
int ret = wc_GeneratePreTBS(&cert, preTbs, sizeof(preTbs));
if (ret > 0) {
    // ret contains the size of the pre-TBS data
    // preTbs can now be signed with an alternative algorithm
}
```

C.4.2.110 function wc_InitDecodedAcert

```
void wc_InitDecodedAcert(
    struct DecodedAcert * acert,
    void * heap
)
```

Initializes decoded attribute certificate structure.

Parameters:

- **acert** Attribute certificate structure to initialize
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation

See: [wc_FreeDecodedAcert](#)

Return: void

Example

```
DecodedAcert acert;  
wc_InitDecodedAcert(&acert, NULL);
```

C.4.2.111 function `wc_FreeDecodedAcert`

```
void wc_FreeDecodedAcert(  
    struct DecodedAcert * acert  
)
```

Frees decoded attribute certificate structure.

Parameters:

- **acert** Attribute certificate structure to free

See: [wc_InitDecodedAcert](#)

Return: void

Example

```
DecodedAcert acert;  
wc_InitDecodedAcert(&acert, NULL);  
wc_FreeDecodedAcert(&acert);
```

C.4.2.112 function `wc_ParseX509Acert`

```
int wc_ParseX509Acert(  
    struct DecodedAcert * acert,  
    int verify  
)
```

Parses X.509 attribute certificate.

Parameters:

- **acert** Decoded attribute certificate structure
- **verify** Non-zero to verify signature

See: [wc_VerifyX509Acert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
DecodedAcert acert;  
wc_InitDecodedAcert(&acert, NULL);  
int ret = wc_ParseX509Acert(&acert, 1);
```

C.4.2.113 function `wc_VerifyX509Acert`

```
int wc_VerifyX509Acert(  
    const byte * acert,  
    word32 acertSz,
```



```

    const byte * issuerCert,
    word32 issuerCertSz,
    void * cm
)

```

Verifies X.509 attribute certificate.

Parameters:

- **acert** Attribute certificate buffer
- **acertSz** Size of attribute certificate
- **issuerCert** Issuer certificate buffer
- **issuerCertSz** Size of issuer certificate
- **cm** Certificate manager

See: [wc_ParseX509Acert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```

int ret = wc_VerifyX509Acert(acertBuf, acertSz,
                             issuerBuf, issuerSz, cm);

```

C.4.2.114 function **wc_DecryptPKCS8Key**

```

int wc_DecryptPKCS8Key(
    byte * input,
    word32 sz,
    const char * password,
    int passwordSz
)

```

This function takes an encrypted PKCS#8 DER key and decrypts it to PKCS#8 unencrypted DER. Undoes the encryption done by `wc_EncryptPKCS8Key`. See RFC5208. The input buffer is overwritten with the decrypted data.

Parameters:

- **input** On input, buffer containing encrypted PKCS#8 key. On successful output, contains the decrypted key.
- **sz** Size of the input buffer.
- **password** The password used to encrypt the key.
- **passwordSz** The length of the password (not including NULL terminator).

See:

- [wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset](#)
- [wc_CreatePKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_EncryptPKCS8Key](#)
- [wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key](#)

Return:

- The length of the decrypted buffer on success.
- Negative values on failure.

Example

```

byte* pkcs8Enc;           // Encrypted PKCS#8 key made with wc_EncryptPKCS8Key.
word32 pkcs8EncSz;       // Size of pkcs8Enc.
const char* password;    // Password to use for decryption.
int passwordSz;          // Length of password (not including NULL terminator).

ret = wc_DecryptPKCS8Key(pkcs8Enc, pkcs8EncSz, password, passwordSz);

```

C.4.2.115 function wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key

```

int wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key(
    byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const char * password,
    int passwordSz,
    int vPKCS,
    int pbeOid,
    int encAlgId,
    byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz,
    int itt,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    void * heap
)

```

This function takes a traditional, DER key, converts it to PKCS#8 format, and encrypts it. It uses `wc_CreatePKCS8Key` and `wc_EncryptPKCS8Key` to do this.

Parameters:

- **key** Buffer with traditional DER key.
- **keySz** Size of key buffer.
- **out** Buffer to place result in. If NULL, required out buffer size returned in outSz.
- **outSz** Size of out buffer.
- **password** The password to use for the password-based encryption algorithm.
- **passwordSz** The length of the password (not including the NULL terminator).
- **vPKCS** The PKCS version to use. Can be 1 for PKCS12 or PKCS5.
- **pbeOid** The OID of the PBE scheme to use (e.g. PBES2 or one of the OIDs for PBES1 in RFC 2898 A.3).
- **encAlgId** The encryption algorithm ID to use (e.g. AES256CBCb).
- **salt** The salt buffer to use. If NULL, a random salt will be used.
- **saltSz** The length of the salt buffer. Can be 0 if passing NULL for salt.
- **itt** The number of iterations to use for the KDF.
- **rng** A pointer to an initialized WC_RNG object.
- **heap** A pointer to the heap used for dynamic allocation. Can be NULL.

See:

- `wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset`
- `wc_CreatePKCS8Key`
- `wc_EncryptPKCS8Key`
- `wc_DecryptPKCS8Key`

Return:

- The size of the encrypted key placed in out on success.
- LENGTH_ONLY_E if out is NULL, with required output buffer size in outSz.

- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```

byte* key;           // Traditional private key (DER formatted).
word32 keySz;        // Size of key.
byte* pkcs8Enc;      // Encrypted PKCS#8 key.
word32 pkcs8EncSz;   // Size of pkcs8Enc.
const char* password; // Password to use for encryption.
int passwordSz;      // Length of password (not including NULL terminator).
WC_RNG rng;

// The following produces an encrypted, PKCS#8 version of key in pkcs8Enc.
// The encryption uses password-based encryption scheme 2 (PBE2) from PKCS#5
// and the AES cipher in CBC mode with a 256-bit key. See RFC 8018 for more
// on PKCS#5.
ret = wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key(key, keySz, pkcs8Enc, &pkcs8EncSz,
    password, passwordSz, PKCS5, PBES2, AES256CBCb, NULL, 0,
    WC_PKCS12_ITT_DEFAULT, &rng, NULL);

```

C.4.2.116 function wc_InitDecodedCert

```

void wc_InitDecodedCert(
    struct DecodedCert * cert,
    const byte * source,
    word32 inSz,
    void * heap
)

```

This function initializes the DecodedCert pointed to by the “cert” parameter. It saves the “source” pointer to a DER-encoded certificate of length “inSz.” This certificate can be parsed by a subsequent call to wc_ParseCert.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to an allocated DecodedCert object.
- **source** Pointer to a DER-encoded certificate.
- **inSz** Length of the DER-encoded certificate in bytes.
- **heap** A pointer to the heap used for dynamic allocation. Can be NULL.

See:

- [wc_ParseCert](#)
- [wc_FreeDecodedCert](#)

Example

```

DecodedCert decodedCert; // Decoded certificate object.
byte* certBuf;           // DER-encoded certificate buffer.
word32 certBufSz;        // Size of certBuf in bytes.

wc_InitDecodedCert(&decodedCert, certBuf, certBufSz, NULL);

```

C.4.2.117 function wc_ParseCert

```

int wc_ParseCert(
    DecodedCert * cert,
    int type,
    int verify,

```

```

    void * cm
)

```

This function parses the DER-encoded certificate saved in the DecodedCert object and populates the fields of that object. The DecodedCert must have been initialized with a prior call to wc_InitDecodedCert. This function takes an optional pointer to a CertificateManager object, which is used to populate the certificate authority information of the DecodedCert, if the CA is found in the CertificateManager.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to an initialized DecodedCert object.
- **type** Type of certificate. See the CertType enum in [asn_public.h](#).
- **verify** Flag that, if set, indicates the user wants to verify the validity of the certificate.
- **cm** An optional pointer to a CertificateManager. Can be NULL.

See:

- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)
- [wc_FreeDecodedCert](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```

int ret;
DecodedCert decodedCert; // Decoded certificate object.
byte* certBuf;           // DER-encoded certificate buffer.
word32 certBufSz;        // Size of certBuf in bytes.

wc_InitDecodedCert(&decodedCert, certBuf, certBufSz, NULL);
ret = wc_ParseCert(&decodedCert, CERT_TYPE, NO_VERIFY, NULL);
if (ret != 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "wc_ParseCert failed.\n");
}

```

C.4.2.118 function wc_FreeDecodedCert

```

void wc_FreeDecodedCert(
    struct DecodedCert * cert
)

```

This function frees a DecodedCert that was previously initialized with wc_InitDecodedCert.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to an initialized DecodedCert object.

See:

- [wc_InitDecodedCert](#)
- [wc_ParseCert](#)

Example

```

int ret;
DecodedCert decodedCert; // Decoded certificate object.
byte* certBuf;           // DER-encoded certificate buffer.
word32 certBufSz;        // Size of certBuf in bytes.

```

```

wc_InitDecodedCert(&decodedCert, certBuf, certBufSz, NULL);
ret = wc_ParseCert(&decodedCert, CERT_TYPE, NO_VERIFY, NULL);
if (ret != 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "wc_ParseCert failed.\n");
}
wc_FreeDecodedCert(&decodedCert);

```

C.4.2.119 function wc_SetTimeCb

```

int wc_SetTimeCb(
    wc_time_cb f
)

```

This function registers a time callback that will be used anytime wolfSSL needs to get the current time. The prototype of the callback should be the same as the “time” function from the C standard library.

Parameters:

- **f** function to register as the time callback.

See: [wc_Time](#)

Return: 0 Returned on success.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
// Time callback prototype
time_t my_time_cb(time_t* t);
// Register it
ret = wc_SetTimeCb(my_time_cb);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set time callback
}
time_t my_time_cb(time_t* t)
{
    // custom time function
}

```

C.4.2.120 function wc_Time

```

time_t wc_Time(
    time_t * t
)

```

This function gets the current time. By default, it uses the XTIME macro, which varies between platforms. The user can use a function of their choosing instead via the wc_SetTimeCb function.

Parameters:

- **t** Optional time_t pointer to populate with current time.

See: [wc_SetTimeCb](#)

Return: Time Current time returned on success.

Example

```
time_t currentTime = 0;
currentTime = wc_Time(NULL);
wc_Time(&currentTime);
```

C.4.2.121 function wc_SetCustomExtension

```
int wc_SetCustomExtension(
    Cert * cert,
    int critical,
    const char * oid,
    const byte * der,
    word32 derSz
)
```

This function injects a custom extension in to an X.509 certificate. note: The content at the address pointed to by any of the parameters that are pointers must not be modified until the certificate is generated and you have the der output. This function does NOT copy the contents to another buffer.

Parameters:

- **cert** Pointer to an initialized DecodedCert object.
- **critical** If 0, the extension will not be marked critical, otherwise it will be marked critical.
- **oid** Dot separated oid as a string. For example "1.2.840.10045.3.1.7"
- **der** The der encoding of the content of the extension.
- **derSz** The size in bytes of the der encoding.

See:

- [wc_InitCert](#)
- [wc_SetUnknownExtCallback](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
Cert newCert;
wc_InitCert(&newCert);

// Code to setup subject, public key, issuer, and other things goes here.

ret = wc_SetCustomExtension(&newCert, 1, "1.2.3.4.5",
    (const byte *)"This is a critical extension", 28);
if (ret < 0) {
    // Failed to set the extension.
}

ret = wc_SetCustomExtension(&newCert, 0, "1.2.3.4.6",
    (const byte *)"This is NOT a critical extension", 32)
if (ret < 0) {
    // Failed to set the extension.
}

// Code to sign the certificate and then write it out goes here.
```

C.4.2.122 function wc_SetUnknownExtCallback

```
int wc_SetUnknownExtCallback(
    DecodedCert * cert,
    wc_UnknownExtCallback cb
)
```

This function registers a callback that will be used anytime wolfSSL encounters an unknown X.509 extension in a certificate while parsing a certificate. The prototype of the callback should be:

Parameters:

- **cert** the DecodedCert struct that is to be associated with this callback.
- **cb** function to register as the time callback.

See:

- ParseCert
- [wc_SetCustomExtension](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- Other negative values on failure.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
// Unknown extension callback prototype
int myUnknownExtCallback(const word16* oid, word32 oidSz, int crit,
                        const unsigned char* der, word32 derSz);

// Register it
ret = wc_SetUnknownExtCallback(cert, myUnknownExtCallback);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set the callback
}

// oid: Array of integers that are the dot separated values in an oid.
// oidSz: Number of values in oid.
// crit: Whether the extension was mark critical.
// der: The der encoding of the content of the extension.
// derSz: The size in bytes of the der encoding.
int myCustomExtCallback(const word16* oid, word32 oidSz, int crit,
                        const unsigned char* der, word32 derSz) {

    // Logic to parse extension goes here.

    // NOTE: by returning zero, we are accepting this extension and
    // informing wolfSSL that it is acceptable. If you find an extension
    // that you do not find acceptable, you should return an error. The
    // standard behavior upon encountering an unknown extension with the
    // critical flag set is to return ASN_CRIT_EXT_E. For the sake of
    // brevity, this example is always accepting every extension; you
    // should use different logic.
    return 0;
}
```

C.4.2.123 function wc_CheckCertSigPubKey

```
int wc_CheckCertSigPubKey(
    const byte * cert,
    word32 certSz,
    void * heap,
    const byte * pubKey,
    word32 pubKeySz,
    int pubKeyOID
)
```

This function verifies the signature in the der form of an X.509 certificate against a public key. The public key is expected to be the full subject public key info in der form.

Parameters:

- **cert** The der encoding of the X.509 certificate.
- **certSz** The size in bytes of cert.
- **heap** A pointer to the heap used for dynamic allocation. Can be NULL.
- **pubKey** The der encoding of the public key.
- **pubKeySz** The size in bytes of pubKey.
- **pubKeyOID** OID identifying the algorithm of the public key. (ie: ECDSAk, DSAk or RSAk)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- Other negative values on failure.

C.4.2.124 function wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init

```
int wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init(
    Asn1PrintOptions * opts
)
```

This function initializes the ASN.1 print options.

Parameters:

- **opts** The ASN.1 options for printing.

See:

- [wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set](#)
- [wc_Asn1_PrintAll](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when asn1 is NULL.

Example

```
Asn1PrintOptions opt;

// Initialize ASN.1 print options before use.
wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init(&opt);
```

C.4.2.125 function wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set

```
int wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set(
    Asn1PrintOptions * opts,
    enum Asn1PrintOpt opt,
```



```
    word32 val  
)
```

This function sets a print option into an ASN.1 print options object.

Parameters:

- **opts** The ASN.1 options for printing.
- **opt** An option to set value for.
- **val** The value to set.

See:

- [wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init](#)
- [wc_Asn1_PrintAll](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when asn1 is NULL.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when val is out of range for option.

Example

```
Asn1PrintOptions opt;
```

```
// Initialize ASN.1 print options before use.  
wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init(&opt);  
// Set the number of indents when printing tag name to be 1.  
wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set(&opt, ASN1_PRINT_OPT_INDENT, 1);
```

C.4.2.126 function **wc_Asn1_Init**

```
int wc_Asn1_Init(  
    Asn1 * asn1  
)
```

This function initializes an ASN.1 parsing object.

Parameters:

- **asn1** ASN.1 parse object.

See:

- [wc_Asn1_SetFile](#)
- [wc_Asn1_PrintAll](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when asn1 is NULL.

Example

```
Asn1 asn1;
```

```
// Initialize ASN.1 parse object before use.  
wc_Asn1_Init(&asn1);
```

C.4.2.127 function wc_Asn1_SetFile

```
int wc_Asn1_SetFile(  
    Asn1 * asn1,  
    XFILE file  
)
```

This function sets the file to use when printing into an ASN.1 parsing object.

Parameters:

- **asn1** The ASN.1 parse object.
- **file** File to print to.

See:

- [wc_Asn1_Init](#)
- [wc_Asn1_PrintAll](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when asn1 is NULL.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when file is XBADFILE.

Example

```
Asn1 asn1;  
  
// Initialize ASN.1 parse object before use.  
wc_Asn1_Init(&asn1);  
// Set standard out to be the file descriptor to write to.  
wc_Asn1_SetFile(&asn1, stdout);
```

C.4.2.128 function wc_Asn1_PrintAll

```
int wc_Asn1_PrintAll(  
    Asn1 * asn1,  
    Asn1PrintOptions * opts,  
    unsigned char * data,  
    word32 len  
)
```

Print all ASN.1 items.

Parameters:

- **asn1** The ASN.1 parse object.
- **opts** The ASN.1 print options.
- **data** Buffer containing BER/DER data to print.
- **len** Length of data to print in bytes.

See:

- [wc_Asn1_Init](#)
- [wc_Asn1_SetFile](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when asn1 or opts is NULL.
- ASN_LEN_E when ASN.1 item's length too long.
- ASN_DEPTH_E when end offset invalid.

- ASN_PARSE_E when not all of an ASN.1 item parsed.

```

Asn1PrintOptions opts;
Asn1 asn1;
unsigned char data[] = { Initialize with DER/BER data };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

// Initialize ASN.1 print options before use.
wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init(&opt);
// Set the number of indents when printing tag name to be 1.
wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set(&opt, ASN1_PRINT_OPT_INDENT, 1);

// Initialize ASN.1 parse object before use.
wc_Asn1_Init(&asn1);
// Set standard out to be the file descriptor to write to.
wc_Asn1_SetFile(&asn1, stdout);
// Print all ASN.1 items in buffer with the specified print options.
wc_Asn1_PrintAll(&asn1, &opts, data, len);

```

C.4.2.129 function wc_Asn1_SetOidToNameCb

```

int wc_Asn1_SetOidToNameCb(
    Asn1 * asn1,
    Asn1OidToNameCb nameCb
)

```

Sets OID to name callback for ASN.1 parsing.

Parameters:

- **asn1** ASN.1 structure
- **nameCb** Callback function to convert OID to name

See: `wc_Asn1_PrintAll`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```

Asn1 asn1;
int ret = wc_Asn1_SetOidToNameCb(&asn1, myOidToNameCb);

```

C.4.3 Source code

```

int wc_InitCert(Cert* cert);

Cert* wc_CertNew(void* heap);

int wc_InitCert_ex(Cert* cert, void* heap, int devId);

void wc_CertFree(Cert* cert);

int wc_MakeCert(Cert* cert, byte* derBuffer, word32 derSz, RsaKey* rsaKey,
                ecc_key* eccKey, WC_RNG* rng);

```

```
int wc_MakeCert_ex(Cert* cert, byte* derBuffer, word32 derSz,
                  int keyType, void* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_MakeCertReq_ex(Cert* cert, byte* derBuffer, word32 derSz,
                    int keyType, void* key);

int wc_SignCert_ex(int requestSz, int sType, byte* buf, word32 buffSz,
                  int keyType, void* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_MakeSigWithBitStr(byte *sig, int sigSz, int sType, byte* buf,
                        word32 bufSz, int keyType, void* key,
                        WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_GetCertDates(Cert* cert, struct tm* before, struct tm* after);

int wc_GetDateInfo(const byte* certDate, int certDateSz,
                  const byte** date, byte* format, int* length);

int wc_GetDateAsCalendarTime(const byte* date, int length,
                            byte format, struct tm* timearg);

int wc_MakeCertReq(Cert* cert, byte* derBuffer, word32 derSz,
                  RsaKey* rsaKey, ecc_key* eccKey);

int wc_SignCert(int requestSz, int sigType, byte* derBuffer,
               word32 derSz, RsaKey* rsaKey, ecc_key* eccKey, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_MakeSelfCert(Cert* cert, byte* derBuffer, word32 derSz, RsaKey* key,
                   WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_SetIssuer(Cert* cert, const char* issuerFile);

int wc_SetSubject(Cert* cert, const char* subjectFile);

int wc_SetSubjectRaw(Cert* cert, const byte* der, int derSz);

int wc_GetSubjectRaw(byte **subjectRaw, Cert *cert);

int wc_SetAltNames(Cert* cert, const char* file);

int wc_SetIssuerBuffer(Cert* cert, const byte* der, int derSz);

int wc_SetIssuerRaw(Cert* cert, const byte* der, int derSz);

int wc_SetSubjectBuffer(Cert* cert, const byte* der, int derSz);

int wc_SetAltNamesBuffer(Cert* cert, const byte* der, int derSz);

int wc_SetDNSEntry(void* heap, const char* str, int strlen, int type,
                  DNS_entry** entries);

int wc_FlattenAltNames(byte* output, word32 outputSz, const DNS_entry* names);
```

```
int wc_SetAltNamesFromList(Cert* cert, const DNS_entry* names);

int wc_SetDatesBuffer(Cert* cert, const byte* der, int derSz);

int wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey(Cert *cert, RsaKey *rsaKey,
                                  ecc_key *eckey);

int wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex(Cert *cert, int keyType,
                                     void* key);

int wc_SetAuthKeyIdFromCert(Cert *cert, const byte *der, int derSz);

int wc_SetAuthKeyId(Cert *cert, const char* file);

int wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey(Cert *cert, RsaKey *rsaKey,
                                     ecc_key *eckey);

int wc_SetSubjectKeyIdFromPublicKey_ex(Cert *cert, int keyType,
                                       void* key);

int wc_SetSubjectKeyId(Cert *cert, const char* file);

int wc_SetKeyUsage(Cert *cert, const char *value);

int wc_SetExtKeyUsage(Cert *cert, const char *value);

int wc_SetExtKeyUsageOID(Cert *cert, const char *oid, word32 sz,
                         byte idx, void* heap);

int wc_PemPubKeyToDer(const char* fileName,
                     unsigned char* derBuf, int derSz);

int wc_PemPubKeyToDer_ex(const char* fileName, DerBuffer** der);

int wc_PubKeyPemToDer(const unsigned char* pem, int pemSz,
                     unsigned char* buff, int buffSz);

int wc_PemGetHeaderFooter(int type, const char** header,
                          const char** footer);

int wc_AllocDer(DerBuffer** pDer, word32 length, int type,
               void* heap);

void wc_FreeDer(DerBuffer** pDer);

int wc_PemToDer(const unsigned char* buff, long longSz, int type,
               DerBuffer** pDer, void* heap, EncryptedInfo* info,
               int* keyFormat);

int wc_PemCertToDer(const char* fileName, unsigned char* derBuf, int derSz);

int wc_DerToPem(const byte* der, word32 derSz, byte* output,
               word32 outSz, int type);
```

```
int wc_DerToPemEx(const byte* der, word32 derSz, byte* output,
                  word32 outSz, byte *cipher_info, int type);

int wc_KeyPemToDer(const unsigned char* pem, int pemSz,
                  unsigned char* buff, int buffSz, const char*
                  ↪ pass);

int wc_CertPemToDer(const unsigned char* pem, int pemSz,
                  unsigned char* buff, int buffSz, int type);

int wc_PemCertToDer_ex(const char* fileName, DerBuffer** der);

word32 wc_PkcsPad(byte* buf, word32 sz, word32 blockSz);

int wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode_ex(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                             word32 inSz, const byte** n, word32* nSz,
                             const byte** e, word32* eSz);

int wc_RsaPublicKeyDerSize(RsaKey* key, int with_header);

int wc_RsaPrivateKeyValidate(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                             int* keySz, word32 inSz);

int wc_GetPubKeyDerFromCert(struct DecodedCert* cert,
                             byte* derKey, word32* derKeySz);

int wc_DsaParamsDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                       DsaKey* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer(DsaKey* key, byte* output, word32 outLen);

int wc_DsaKeyToParamsDer_ex(DsaKey* key, byte* output,
                             word32* outLen);

int wc_DhParamsToDer(DhKey* key, byte* out, word32* outSz);

int wc_DhPubKeyToDer(DhKey* key, byte* out, word32* outSz);

int wc_DhPrivKeyToDer(DhKey* key, byte* out, word32* outSz);

int wc_EccPrivateKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                           ecc_key* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_EccPrivateKeyToDer(ecc_key* key, byte* output,
                           word32 outLen);

int wc_EccKeyDerSize(ecc_key* key, int pub);

int wc_EccPrivateKeyToPKCS8(ecc_key* key, byte* output,
                             word32* outLen);

int wc_EccKeyToPKCS8(ecc_key* key, byte* output,
                     word32* outLen);
```

```
int wc_EccPublicKeyDerSize(ecc_key* key, int with_AlgCurve);

int wc_EccKeyToDer(ecc_key* key, byte* output, word32 outLen);

int wc_EccPublicKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                          ecc_key* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_EccPublicKeyToDer(ecc_key* key, byte* output,
                        word32 outLen, int with_AlgCurve);

int wc_EccPublicKeyToDer_ex(ecc_key* key, byte* output,
                           word32 outLen, int with_AlgCurve, int comp);

int wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                                  curve25519_key* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_Curve25519PublicKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                                  curve25519_key* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_Curve25519KeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                           curve25519_key* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_Curve25519PrivateKeyToDer(curve25519_key* key, byte* output,
                                 word32 outLen);

int wc_Curve25519PublicKeyToDer(curve25519_key* key, byte* output, word32
    ↪ outLen,
                                int withAlg);

int wc_Curve25519KeyToDer(curve25519_key* key, byte* output, word32 outLen,
                           int withAlg);

int wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                               ed25519_key* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_Ed25519PublicKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                               ed25519_key* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_Ed25519KeyToDer(const ed25519_key* key, byte* output,
                       word32 outLen);

int wc_Ed25519PrivateKeyToDer(const ed25519_key* key, byte* output,
                              word32 outLen);

int wc_Ed25519PublicKeyToDer(const ed25519_key* key, byte* output,
                              word32 outLen, int withAlg);

int wc_Ed448PrivateKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                              ed448_key* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_Ed448PublicKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                              ed448_key* key, word32 inSz);
```

```
int wc_Ed448KeyToDer(const ed448_key* key, byte* output, word32 outLen);

int wc_Ed448PrivateKeyToDer(const ed448_key* key, byte* output,
                           word32 outLen);

int wc_Ed448PublicKeyToDer(const ed448_key* key, byte* output,
                           word32 outLen, int withAlg);

int wc_Curve448PrivateKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                                curve448_key* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_Curve448PublicKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                                curve448_key* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_Curve448PrivateKeyToDer(curve448_key* key, byte* output,
                                word32 outLen);

int wc_Curve448PublicKeyToDer(curve448_key* key, byte* output,
                                word32 outLen);

word32 wc_EncodeSignature(byte* out, const byte* digest,
                           word32 digSz, int hashOID);

int wc_GetCTC_HashOID(int type);

void wc_SetCert_Free(Cert* cert);

int wc_GetPkcs8TraditionalOffset(byte* input,
                                  word32* inOutIdx, word32 sz);

int wc_CreatePKCS8Key(byte* out, word32* outSz,
                      byte* key, word32 keySz, int algoID, const byte* curveOID,
                      word32 oidSz);

int wc_EncryptPKCS8Key(byte* key, word32 keySz, byte* out,
                       word32* outSz, const char* password, int passwordSz, int vPKCS,
                       int pbeOid, int encAlgId, byte* salt, word32 saltSz, int itt,
                       WC_RNG* rng, void* heap);

int wc_EncryptPKCS8Key_ex(byte* key, word32 keySz, byte* out,
                           word32* outSz, const char* password,
                           int passwordSz, int vPKCS, int pbeOid,
                           int encAlgId, byte* salt, word32 saltSz,
                           int itt, WC_RNG* rng, void* heap,
                           int devId);

int wc_GetTime(void* timePtr, word32 timeSize);

int wc_EncryptedInfoGet(EncryptedInfo* info,
                        const char* cipherName);

int wc_ParseCertPIV(wc_CertPIV* cert, const byte* buf,
                    word32 totalSz);
```



```

int wc_GetSubjectPubKeyInfoDerFromCert(const byte* certDer,
                                       word32 certDerSz,
                                       byte* pubKeyDer,
                                       word32* pubKeyDerSz);

int wc_GetDecodedCertSubject(const struct DecodedCert* cert,
                             char* buf, word32* bufSz);

int wc_GetDecodedCertIssuer(const struct DecodedCert* cert,
                             char* buf, word32* bufSz);

int wc_GetDecodedCertSerial(const struct DecodedCert* cert,
                             byte* buf, word32* bufSz);

int wc_GetUUIDFromCert(struct DecodedCert* cert,
                       byte* uuid, int* uuidSz);

int wc_GetFASCNFromCert(struct DecodedCert* cert,
                        byte* fascn, int* fascnSz);

int wc_GeneratePreTBS(struct DecodedCert* cert, byte *der,
                      int derSz);

void wc_InitDecodedAcert(struct DecodedAcert* acert,
                        void* heap);

void wc_FreeDecodedAcert(struct DecodedAcert * acert);

int wc_ParseX509Acert(struct DecodedAcert* acert, int verify);

int wc_VerifyX509Acert(const byte* acert, word32 acertSz,
                      const byte* issuerCert,
                      word32 issuerCertSz, void* cm);

int wc_DecryptPKCS8Key(byte* input, word32 sz, const char* password,
                      int passwordSz);

int wc_CreateEncryptedPKCS8Key(byte* key, word32 keySz, byte* out,
                               word32* outSz, const char* password, int passwordSz, int vPKCS,
                               int pbeOid, int encAlgId, byte* salt, word32 saltSz, int itt,
                               WC_RNG* rng, void* heap);

void wc_InitDecodedCert(struct DecodedCert* cert,
                       const byte* source, word32 inSz, void* heap);

int wc_ParseCert(DecodedCert* cert, int type, int verify, void* cm);

void wc_FreeDecodedCert(struct DecodedCert* cert);

int wc_SetTimeCb(wc_time_cb f);

time_t wc_Time(time_t* t);

int wc_SetCustomExtension(Cert *cert, int critical, const char *oid,

```

```

        const byte *der, word32 derSz);

int wc_SetUnknownExtCallback(DecodedCert* cert,
                             wc_UnknownExtCallback cb);
int wc_CheckCertSigPubKey(const byte* cert, word32 certSz,
                          void* heap, const byte* pubKey,
                          word32 pubKeySz, int pubKeyOID);

int wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Init(Asn1PrintOptions* opts);

int wc_Asn1PrintOptions_Set(Asn1PrintOptions* opts, enum Asn1PrintOpt opt,
                           word32 val);

int wc_Asn1_Init(Asn1* asn1);

int wc_Asn1_SetFile(Asn1* asn1, XFILE file);

int wc_Asn1_PrintAll(Asn1* asn1, Asn1PrintOptions* opts, unsigned char* data,
                    word32 len);

int wc_Asn1_SetOidToNameCb(Asn1* asn1, Asn1OidToNameCb nameCb);

```

C.5 dox_comments/header_files/blake2.h

C.5.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitBlake2b (Blake2b * b2b, word32 digestSz)This function initializes a Blake2b structure for use with the Blake2 hash function.
int	wc_Blake2bUpdate (Blake2b * b2b, const byte * data, word32 sz)This function updates the Blake2b hash with the given input data. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2b, and repeated until one is ready for the final hash: wc_Blake2bFinal.
int	wc_Blake2bFinal (Blake2b * b2b, byte * final, word32 requestSz)This function computes the Blake2b hash of the previously supplied input data. The output hash will be of length requestSz, or, if requestSz==0, the digestSz of the b2b structure. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2b and wc_Blake2bUpdate has been processed for each piece of input data desired.
int	wc_Blake2bHmacInit (Blake2b * b2b, const byte * key, size_t key_len)Initialize an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation.
int	wc_Blake2bHmacUpdate (Blake2b * b2b, const byte * in, size_t in_len)Update an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation with additional input data.

	Name
int	wc_Blake2bHmacFinal (Blake2b * b2b, const byte * key, size_t key_len, byte * out, size_t out_len)Finalize an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation.
int	wc_Blake2bHmac (const byte * in, size_t in_len, const byte * key, size_t key_len, byte * out, size_t out_len)Compute the HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code of the given input data using the given key.
int	wc_InitBlake2s (Blake2s * b2s, word32 digestSz)This function initializes a Blake2s structure for use with the Blake2 hash function.
int	wc_Blake2sUpdate (Blake2s * b2s, const byte * data, word32 sz)This function updates the Blake2s hash with the given input data. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2s, and repeated until one is ready for the final hash: wc_Blake2sFinal.
int	wc_Blake2sFinal (Blake2s * b2s, byte * final, word32 requestSz)This function computes the Blake2s hash of the previously supplied input data. The output hash will be of length requestSz, or, if requestSz==0, the digestSz of the b2s structure. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2s and wc_Blake2sUpdate has been processed for each piece of input data desired.
int	wc_Blake2sHmacInit (Blake2s * b2s, const byte * key, size_t key_len)Initialize an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation.
int	wc_Blake2sHmacUpdate (Blake2s * b2s, const byte * in, size_t in_len)Update an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation with additional input data.
int	wc_Blake2sHmacFinal (Blake2s * b2s, const byte * key, size_t key_len, byte * out, size_t out_len)Finalize an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation.
int	wc_Blake2sHmac (const byte * in, size_t in_len, const byte * key, size_t key_len, byte * out, size_t out_len)This function computes the HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code of the given input data using the given key.

C.5.2 Functions Documentation

C.5.2.1 function wc_InitBlake2b

```
int wc_InitBlake2b(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    word32 digestSz
```

)

This function initializes a Blake2b structure for use with the Blake2 hash function.

Parameters:

- **b2b** pointer to the Blake2b structure to initialize
- **digestSz** length of the blake 2 digest to implement

See: [wc_Blake2bUpdate](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the Blake2b structure and setting the digest size.

Example

```
Blake2b b2b;
// initialize Blake2b structure with 64 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2b(&b2b, WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE);
```

C.5.2.2 function wc_Blake2bUpdate

```
int wc_Blake2bUpdate(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * data,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function updates the Blake2b hash with the given input data. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2b, and repeated until one is ready for the final hash: wc_Blake2bFinal.

Parameters:

- **b2b** pointer to the Blake2b structure to update
- **data** pointer to a buffer containing the data to append
- **sz** length of the input data to append

See:

- [wc_InitBlake2b](#)
- [wc_Blake2bFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully update the Blake2b structure with the given data
- -1 Returned if there is a failure while compressing the input data

Example

```
int ret;
Blake2b b2b;
// initialize Blake2b structure with 64 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2b(&b2b, WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE);

byte plain[] = { // initialize input };

ret = wc_Blake2bUpdate(&b2b, plain, sizeof(plain));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error updating blake2b
}
```

C.5.2.3 function wc_Blake2bFinal

```
int wc_Blake2bFinal(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    byte * final,
    word32 requestSz
)
```

This function computes the Blake2b hash of the previously supplied input data. The output hash will be of length requestSz, or, if requestSz==0, the digestSz of the b2b structure. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2b and wc_Blake2bUpdate has been processed for each piece of input data desired.

Parameters:

- **b2b** pointer to the Blake2b structure to update
- **final** pointer to a buffer in which to store the blake2b hash. Should be of length requestSz
- **requestSz** length of the digest to compute. When this is zero, b2b->digestSz will be used instead

See:

- [wc_InitBlake2b](#)
- [wc_Blake2bUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully computing the Blake2b hash
- -1 Returned if there is a failure while parsing the Blake2b hash

Example

```
int ret;
Blake2b b2b;
byte hash[WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE];
// initialize Blake2b structure with 64 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2b(&b2b, WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE);
... // call wc_Blake2bUpdate to add data to hash

ret = wc_Blake2bFinal(&b2b, hash, WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating blake2b hash
}
```

C.5.2.4 function wc_Blake2bHmacInit

```
int wc_Blake2bHmacInit(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len
)
```

Initialize an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation.

Parameters:

- **b2b** Blake2b structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the HMAC-BLAKE2b MAC computation.

Example

```

Blake2b b2b;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacInit(&b2b, key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating HMAC-BLAKE2b
}

```

C.5.2.5 function wc_Blake2bHmacUpdate

```

int wc_Blake2bHmacUpdate(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * in,
    size_t in_len
)

```

Update an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation with additional input data.

Parameters:

- **b2b** Blake2b structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **in** pointer to the input data
- **in_len** length of the input data

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully updating the HMAC-BLAKE2b MAC computation.

Example

```

Blake2b b2b;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacInit(&b2b, key, sizeof(key));
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacUpdate(&b2b, data, sizeof(data));

```

C.5.2.6 function wc_Blake2bHmacFinal

```

int wc_Blake2bHmacFinal(
    Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len,
    byte * out,
    size_t out_len
)

```

Finalize an HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code computation.

Parameters:

- **b2b** Blake2b structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key
- **out** output buffer to store computed MAC
- **out_len** length of output buffer

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing the HMAC-BLAKE2b MAC computation.

Example

```

Blake2b b2b;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
byte mac[WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE];
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacInit(&b2b, key, sizeof(key));
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacUpdate(&b2b, data, sizeof(data));
ret = wc_Blake2bHmacFinalize(&b2b, key, sizeof(key), mac, sizeof(mac));

```

C.5.2.7 function wc_Blake2bHmac

```

int wc_Blake2bHmac(
    const byte * in,
    size_t in_len,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len,
    byte * out,
    size_t out_len
)

```

Compute the HMAC-BLAKE2b message authentication code of the given input data using the given key.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input data
- **in_len** length of the input data
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key
- **out** output buffer to store computed MAC
- **out_len** length of output buffer

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully computing the HMAC-BLAKE2b MAC.

Example

```

int ret;
byte mac[WC_BLAKE2B_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
ret = wc_Blake2bHmac(data, sizeof(data), key, sizeof(key), mac, sizeof(mac));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating HMAC-BLAKE2b
}

```

C.5.2.8 function wc_InitBlake2s

```

int wc_InitBlake2s(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    word32 digestSz
)

```

This function initializes a Blake2s structure for use with the Blake2 hash function.

Parameters:

- **b2s** pointer to the Blake2s structure to initialize
- **digestSz** length of the blake 2 digest to implement

See: [wc_Blake2sUpdate](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the Blake2s structure and setting the digest size.

Example

```
Blake2s b2s;
// initialize Blake2s structure with 32 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2s(&b2s, WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE);
```

C.5.2.9 function wc_Blake2sUpdate

```
int wc_Blake2sUpdate(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * data,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function updates the Blake2s hash with the given input data. This function should be called after wc_InitBlake2s, and repeated until one is ready for the final hash: wc_Blake2sFinal.

Parameters:

- **b2s** pointer to the Blake2s structure to update
- **data** pointer to a buffer containing the data to append
- **sz** length of the input data to append

See:

- [wc_InitBlake2s](#)
- [wc_Blake2sFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully update the Blake2s structure with the given data
- -1 Returned if there is a failure while compressing the input data

Example

```
int ret;
Blake2s b2s;
// initialize Blake2s structure with 32 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2s(&b2s, WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE);

byte plain[] = { // initialize input };

ret = wc_Blake2sUpdate(&b2s, plain, sizeof(plain));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error updating blake2s
}
```

C.5.2.10 function wc_Blake2sFinal

```
int wc_Blake2sFinal(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    byte * final,
    word32 requestSz
)
```

This function computes the Blake2s hash of the previously supplied input data. The output hash will be of length requestSz, or, if requestSz==0, the digestSz of the b2s structure. This function should be

called after `wc_InitBlake2s` and `wc_Blake2sUpdate` has been processed for each piece of input data desired.

Parameters:

- **b2s** pointer to the Blake2s structure to update
- **final** pointer to a buffer in which to store the blake2s hash. Should be of length `requestSz`
- **requestSz** length of the digest to compute. When this is zero, `b2s->digestSz` will be used instead

See:

- `wc_InitBlake2s`
- `wc_Blake2sUpdate`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully computing the Blake2s hash
- -1 Returned if there is a failure while parsing the Blake2s hash

Example

```
int ret;
Blake2s b2s;
byte hash[WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE];
// initialize Blake2s structure with 32 byte digest
wc_InitBlake2s(&b2s, WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE);
... // call wc_Blake2sUpdate to add data to hash

ret = wc_Blake2sFinal(&b2s, hash, WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating blake2s hash
}
```

C.5.2.11 function `wc_Blake2sHmacInit`

```
int wc_Blake2sHmacInit(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len
)
```

Initialize an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation.

Parameters:

- **b2s** Blake2s structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the HMAC-BLAKE2s MAC computation.

Example

```
Blake2s b2s;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacInit(&b2s, key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating HMAC-BLAKE2s
}
```

C.5.2.12 function wc_Blake2sHmacUpdate

```
int wc_Blake2sHmacUpdate(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * in,
    size_t in_len
)
```

Update an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation with additional input data.

Parameters:

- **b2s** Blake2s structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **in** pointer to the input data
- **in_len** length of the input data

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully updating the HMAC-BLAKE2s MAC computation.

Example

```
Blake2s b2s;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacInit(&b2s, key, sizeof(key));
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacUpdate(&b2s, data, sizeof(data));
```

C.5.2.13 function wc_Blake2sHmacFinal

```
int wc_Blake2sHmacFinal(
    Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len,
    byte * out,
    size_t out_len
)
```

Finalize an HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code computation.

Parameters:

- **b2s** Blake2s structure to be used for the MAC computation.
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key
- **out** output buffer to store computed MAC
- **out_len** length of output buffer

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing the HMAC-BLAKE2s MAC computation.

Example

```
Blake2s b2s;
int ret;
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
byte mac[WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE];
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacInit(&b2s, key, sizeof(key));
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacUpdate(&b2s, data, sizeof(data));
ret = wc_Blake2sHmacFinalize(&b2s, key, sizeof(key), mac, sizeof(mac));
```

C.5.2.14 function wc_Blake2sHmac

```
int wc_Blake2sHmac(
    const byte * in,
    size_t in_len,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len,
    byte * out,
    size_t out_len
)
```

This function computes the HMAC-BLAKE2s message authentication code of the given input data using the given key.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input data
- **in_len** length of the input data
- **key** pointer to the key
- **key_len** length of the key
- **out** output buffer to store computed MAC
- **out_len** length of output buffer

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully computing the HMAC-BLAKE2s MAC.

Example

```
int ret;
byte mac[WC_BLAKE2S_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte data[] = {1, 2, 3};
byte key[] = {4, 5, 6};
ret = wc_Blake2sHmac(data, sizeof(data), key, sizeof(key), mac, sizeof(mac));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating HMAC-BLAKE2s
}
```

C.5.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitBlake2b(Blake2b* b2b, word32 digestSz);

int wc_Blake2bUpdate(Blake2b* b2b, const byte* data, word32 sz);

int wc_Blake2bFinal(Blake2b* b2b, byte* final, word32 requestSz);

int wc_Blake2bHmacInit(Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * key, size_t key_len);

int wc_Blake2bHmacUpdate(Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * in, size_t in_len);

int wc_Blake2bHmacFinal(Blake2b * b2b,
    const byte * key, size_t key_len,
    byte * out, size_t out_len);

int wc_Blake2bHmac(const byte * in, size_t in_len,
    const byte * key, size_t key_len,
```

```

    byte * out, size_t out_len);

int wc_InitBlake2s(Blake2s* b2s, word32 digestSz);

int wc_Blake2sUpdate(Blake2s* b2s, const byte* data, word32 sz);

int wc_Blake2sFinal(Blake2s* b2s, byte* final, word32 requestSz);

int wc_Blake2sHmacInit(Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * key, size_t key_len);

int wc_Blake2sHmacUpdate(Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * in, size_t in_len);

int wc_Blake2sHmacFinal(Blake2s * b2s,
    const byte * key, size_t key_len,
    byte * out, size_t out_len);

int wc_Blake2sHmac(const byte * in, size_t in_len,
    const byte * key, size_t key_len,
    byte * out, size_t out_len);

```

C.6 dox_comments/header_files/bn.h

C.6.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_BN_mod_exp (WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * r, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * a, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * p, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * m, WOLFSSL_BN_CTX * ctx) This function performs the following math " $r = (a^p) \% m$ ".

C.6.2 Functions Documentation

C.6.2.1 function wolfSSL_BN_mod_exp

```

int wolfSSL_BN_mod_exp(
    WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * r,
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * a,
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * p,
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * m,
    WOLFSSL_BN_CTX * ctx
)

```

This function performs the following math " $r = (a^p) \% m$ ".

Parameters:

- **r** structure to hold result.
- **a** value to be raised by a power.
- **p** power to raise a by.

- **m** modulus to use.
- **ctx** currently not used with wolfSSL can be NULL.

See:

- wolfSSL_BN_new
- wolfSSL_BN_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully performing math operation.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM r,a,p,m;
int ret;
// set big number values
ret = wolfSSL_BN_mod_exp(r, a, p, m, NULL);
// check ret value
```

C.6.3 Source code

```
int wolfSSL_BN_mod_exp(WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *r, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *a,
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *p, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *m, WOLFSSL_BN_CTX *ctx);
```

C.7 dox_comments/header_files/camellia.h**C.7.1 Functions**

	Name
int	wc_CamelliaSetKey (wc_Camellia * cam, const byte * key, word32 len, const byte * iv) This function sets the key and initialization vector for a camellia object, initializing it for use as a cipher.
int	wc_CamelliaSetIV (wc_Camellia * cam, const byte * iv) This function sets the initialization vector for a camellia object.
int	wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect (wc_Camellia * cam, byte * out, const byte * in) This function does a one-block encrypt using the provided camellia object. It parses the first 16 byte block from the buffer in and stores the encrypted result in the buffer out. Before using this function, one should initialize the camellia object using wc_CamelliaSetKey.
int	wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect (wc_Camellia * cam, byte * out, const byte * in) This function does a one-block decrypt using the provided camellia object. It parses the first 16 byte block from the buffer in, decrypts it, and stores the result in the buffer out. Before using this function, one should initialize the camellia object using wc_CamelliaSetKey.

	Name
int	wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt (wc_Camellia * cam, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function encrypts the plaintext from the buffer in and stores the output in the buffer out. It performs this encryption using Camellia with Cipher Block Chaining (CBC).
int	wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt (wc_Camellia * cam, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts the ciphertext from the buffer in and stores the output in the buffer out. It performs this decryption using Camellia with Cipher Block Chaining (CBC).

C.7.2 Functions Documentation

C.7.2.1 function wc_CamelliaSetKey

```
int wc_CamelliaSetKey(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    const byte * key,
    word32 len,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function sets the key and initialization vector for a camellia object, initializing it for use as a cipher.

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure on which to set the key and iv
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the 16, 24, or 32 byte key to use for encryption and decryption
- **len** length of the key passed in
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 16 byte initialization vector for use with this camellia structure

See:

- [wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect](#)
- [wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect](#)
- [wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt](#)
- [wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the key and initialization vector
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there is an error processing one of the input arguments
- MEMORY_E returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC

Example

```
Camellia cam;
byte key[32];
// initialize key
byte iv[16];
// initialize iv
if( wc_CamelliaSetKey(&cam, key, sizeof(key), iv) != 0) {
```

```

    // error initializing camellia structure
}

```

C.7.2.2 function wc_CamelliaSetIV

```

int wc_CamelliaSetIV(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function sets the initialization vector for a camellia object.

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure on which to set the iv
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 16 byte initialization vector for use with this camellia structure

See: [wc_CamelliaSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the key and initialization vector
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there is an error processing one of the input arguments

Example

```

Camellia cam;
byte iv[16];
// initialize iv
if( wc_CamelliaSetIV(&cam, iv) != 0) {
// error initializing camellia structure
}

```

C.7.2.3 function wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect

```

int wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in
)

```

This function does a one-block encrypt using the provided camellia object. It parses the first 16 byte block from the buffer in and stores the encrypted result in the buffer out. Before using this function, one should initialize the camellia object using wc_CamelliaSetKey.

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted block
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the plaintext block to encrypt

See: [wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```

Camellia cam;
// initialize cam structure with key and iv
byte plain[] = { // initialize with message to encrypt };
byte cipher[16];

```

```
wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect(&ca, cipher, plain);
```

C.7.2.4 function wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect

```
int wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in
)
```

This function does a one-block decrypt using the provided camellia object. It parses the first 16 byte block from the buffer in, decrypts it, and stores the result in the buffer out. Before using this function, one should initialize the camellia object using wc_CamelliaSetKey.

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext block
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the ciphertext block to decrypt

See: [wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Camellia cam;
// initialize cam structure with key and iv
byte cipher[] = { // initialize with encrypted message to decrypt };
byte decrypted[16];

wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect(&cam, decrypted, cipher);
```

C.7.2.5 function wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt

```
int wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function encrypts the plaintext from the buffer in and stores the output in the buffer out. It performs this encryption using Camellia with Cipher Block Chaining (CBC).

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the plaintext to encrypt
- **sz** the size of the message to encrypt

See: [wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Camellia cam;
// initialize cam structure with key and iv
```



```
byte plain[] = { // initialize with encrypted message to decrypt };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt(&cam, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain));
```

C.7.2.6 function wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt

```
int wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt(
    wc_Camellia * cam,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts the ciphertext from the buffer in and stores the output in the buffer out. It performs this decryption using Camellia with Cipher Block Chaining (CBC).

Parameters:

- **cam** pointer to the camellia structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted message
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the encrypted ciphertext
- **sz** the size of the message to encrypt

See: [wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Camellia cam;
// initialize cam structure with key and iv
byte cipher[] = { // initialize with encrypted message to decrypt };
byte decrypted[sizeof(cipher)];

wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt(&cam, decrypted, cipher, sizeof(cipher));
```

C.7.3 Source code

```
int wc_CamelliaSetKey(wc_Camellia* cam, const byte* key, word32 len,
                    const byte* iv);

int wc_CamelliaSetIV(wc_Camellia* cam, const byte* iv);

int wc_CamelliaEncryptDirect(wc_Camellia* cam, byte* out,
                            const byte* in);

int wc_CamelliaDecryptDirect(wc_Camellia* cam, byte* out,
                            const byte* in);

int wc_CamelliaCbcEncrypt(wc_Camellia* cam,
                        byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_CamelliaCbcDecrypt(wc_Camellia* cam,
                        byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);
```

C.8 dox_comments/header_files/chacha20_poly1305.h

C.8.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt (const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE], const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE], const byte * inAAD, word32 inAADLen, const byte * inPlaintext, word32 inPlaintextLen, byte * outCiphertext, byte outAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]) This function encrypts an input message, inPlaintext, using the ChaCha20 stream cipher, into the output buffer, outCiphertext. It also performs Poly_1305 authentication (on the cipher text), and stores the generated authentication tag in the output buffer, outAuthTag.
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt (const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE], const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE], const byte * inAAD, word32 inAADLen, const byte * inCiphertext, word32 inCiphertextLen, const byte inAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE], byte * outPlaintext) This function decrypts input ciphertext, inCiphertext, using the ChaCha20 stream cipher, into the output buffer, outPlaintext. It also performs Poly_1305 authentication, comparing the given inAuthTag to an authentication generated with the inAAD (arbitrary length additional authentication data). If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data, outPlaintext, is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_CheckTag (const byte authTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE], const byte authTagChk[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]) Compares two authentication tags in constant time to prevent timing attacks.

	Name
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init (ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead, const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE], const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE], int isEncrypt) Initializes a ChaChaPoly_Aead structure for incremental encryption or decryption operations.
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad (ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead, const byte * inAAD, word32 inAADLen) Updates the AEAD context with additional authenticated data (AAD). Must be called after Init and before UpdateData.
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData (ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead, const byte * inData, byte * outData, word32 dataLen) Encrypts or decrypts data incrementally. Can be called multiple times to process data in chunks.
int	wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Final (ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead, byte outAuth-Tag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]) Finalizes the AEAD operation and generates the authentication tag.
int	wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Init (ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead, const byte * ad, word32 ad_len, const byte * inKey, word32 inKeySz, const byte * inIV, word32 inIVSz, int isEncrypt) Initializes XChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD with extended nonce. XChaCha20 uses a 24-byte nonce instead of 12-byte.
int	wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt (byte * dst, size_t dst_space, const byte * src, size_t src_len, const byte * ad, size_t ad_len, const byte * nonce, size_t nonce_len, const byte * key, size_t key_len) One-shot XChaCha20-Poly1305 encryption with 24-byte nonce.
int	wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt (byte * dst, size_t dst_space, const byte * src, size_t src_len, const byte * ad, size_t ad_len, const byte * nonce, size_t nonce_len, const byte * key, size_t key_len) One-shot XChaCha20-Poly1305 decryption with 24-byte nonce.

C.8.2 Functions Documentation

C.8.2.1 function wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt

```
int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt(
    const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE],
    const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE],
    const byte * inAAD,
    word32 inAADLen,
```

```

    const byte * inPlaintext,
    word32 inPlaintextLen,
    byte * outCiphertext,
    byte outAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]
)

```

This function encrypts an input message, `inPlaintext`, using the ChaCha20 stream cipher, into the output buffer, `outCiphertext`. It also performs Poly-1305 authentication (on the cipher text), and stores the generated authentication tag in the output buffer, `outAuthTag`.

Parameters:

- **inKey** pointer to a buffer containing the 32 byte key to use for encryption
- **inIv** pointer to a buffer containing the 12 byte iv to use for encryption
- **inAAD** pointer to the buffer containing arbitrary length additional authenticated data (AAD)
- **inAADLen** length of the input AAD
- **inPlaintext** pointer to the buffer containing the plaintext to encrypt
- **inPlaintextLen** the length of the plain text to encrypt
- **outCiphertext** pointer to the buffer in which to store the ciphertext
- **outAuthTag** pointer to a 16 byte wide buffer in which to store the authentication tag

See:

- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt](#)
- `wc_ChaCha_*`
- `wc_Poly1305*`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the message
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if there is an error during the encryption process

Example

```

byte key[] = { // initialize 32 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize 12 byte key };
byte inAAD[] = { // initialize AAD };

byte plain[] = { // initialize message to encrypt };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];
byte authTag[16];

int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt(key, iv, inAAD, sizeof(inAAD),
plain, sizeof(plain), cipher, authTag);

if(ret != 0) {
    // error running encrypt
}

```

C.8.2.2 function `wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt`

```

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt(
    const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE],
    const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE],
    const byte * inAAD,
    word32 inAADLen,
    const byte * inCiphertext,
    word32 inCiphertextLen,
    const byte inAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE],

```

```
    byte * outPlaintext
)
```

This function decrypts input ciphertext, `inCiphertext`, using the ChaCha20 stream cipher, into the output buffer, `outPlaintext`. It also performs Poly-1305 authentication, comparing the given `inAuthTag` to an authentication generated with the `inAAD` (arbitrary length additional authentication data). If a nonzero error code is returned, the output data, `outPlaintext`, is undefined. However, callers must unconditionally zeroize the output buffer to guard against leakage of cleartext data.

Parameters:

- **inKey** pointer to a buffer containing the 32 byte key to use for decryption
- **inIv** pointer to a buffer containing the 12 byte iv to use for decryption
- **inAAD** pointer to the buffer containing arbitrary length additional authenticated data (AAD)
- **inAADLen** length of the input AAD
- **inCiphertext** pointer to the buffer containing the ciphertext to decrypt
- **outCiphertextLen** the length of the ciphertext to decrypt
- **inAuthTag** pointer to the buffer containing the 16 byte digest for authentication
- **outPlaintext** pointer to the buffer in which to store the plaintext

See:

- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt](#)
- `wc_ChaCha_*`
- `wc_Poly1305*`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting and authenticating the message
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the function arguments do not match what is expected
- `MAC_CMP_FAILED_E` Returned if the generated authentication tag does not match the supplied `inAuthTag`.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if internal buffer allocation failed.
- `CHACHA_POLY_OVERFLOW` Can be returned if input is corrupted.

Example

```
byte key[]    = { // initialize 32 byte key };
byte iv[]     = { // initialize 12 byte key };
byte inAAD[]  = { // initialize AAD };

byte cipher[] = { // initialize with received ciphertext };
byte authTag[16] = { // initialize with received authentication tag };

byte plain[sizeof(cipher)];

int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt(key, iv, inAAD, sizeof(inAAD),
    cipher, sizeof(cipher), authTag, plain);

if(ret == MAC_CMP_FAILED_E) {
    // error during authentication
} else if( ret != 0) {
    // error with function arguments
}
```

C.8.2.3 function `wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_CheckTag`

```
int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_CheckTag(
    const byte authTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE],
```

```
    const byte authTagChk[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]
)
```

Compares two authentication tags in constant time to prevent timing attacks.

Parameters:

- **authTag** First authentication tag
- **authTagChk** Second authentication tag to compare

See: [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 If tags match
- MAC_CMP_FAILED_E If tags do not match

Example

```
byte tag1[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE];
byte tag2[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE];

int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_CheckTag(tag1, tag2);
if (ret != 0) {
    // tags do not match
}
```

C.8.2.4 function wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init

```
int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init(
    ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead,
    const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE],
    const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE],
    int isEncrypt
)
```

Initializes a ChaChaPoly_Aead structure for incremental encryption or decryption operations.

Parameters:

- **aead** Pointer to ChaChaPoly_Aead structure to initialize
- **inKey** 32-byte encryption key
- **inIV** 12-byte initialization vector
- **isEncrypt** 1 for encryption, 0 for decryption

See:

- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad](#)
- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData](#)
- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Final](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid

Example

```
ChaChaPoly_Aead aead;
byte key[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE];
byte iv[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE];

int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init(&aead, key, iv, 1);
```

```

if (ret != 0) {
    // error initializing
}

```

C.8.2.5 function wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad

```

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad(
    ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead,
    const byte * inAAD,
    word32 inAADLen
)

```

Updates the AEAD context with additional authenticated data (AAD). Must be called after Init and before UpdateData.

Parameters:

- **aead** Pointer to initialized ChaChaPoly_Aead structure
- **inAAD** Additional authenticated data
- **inAADLen** Length of AAD in bytes

See:

- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init](#)
- [wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid

Example

```

ChaChaPoly_Aead aead;
byte aad[]; // AAD data

wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init(&aead, key, iv, 1);
int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad(&aead, aad, sizeof(aad));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error updating AAD
}

```

C.8.2.6 function wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData

```

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData(
    ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead,
    const byte * inData,
    byte * outData,
    word32 dataLen
)

```

Encrypts or decrypts data incrementally. Can be called multiple times to process data in chunks.

Parameters:

- **aead** Pointer to initialized ChaChaPoly_Aead structure
- **inData** Input data (plaintext or ciphertext)
- **outData** Output buffer for result
- **dataLen** Length of data to process

See:

- `wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init`
- `wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Final`

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid

Example

```
ChaChaPoly_Aead aead;
byte plain[]; // plaintext
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init(&aead, key, iv, 1);
wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad(&aead, aad, aadLen);
int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData(&aead, plain,
                                         cipher, sizeof(plain));
```

C.8.2.7 function wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Final

```
int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Final(
    ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead,
    byte outAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]
)
```

Finalizes the AEAD operation and generates the authentication tag.

Parameters:

- **aead** Pointer to ChaChaPoly_Aead structure
- **outAuthTag** Buffer to store 16-byte authentication tag

See:

- `wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init`
- `wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData`

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid

Example

```
ChaChaPoly_Aead aead;
byte authTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE];

wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init(&aead, key, iv, 1);
wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad(&aead, aad, aadLen);
wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData(&aead, plain, cipher, plainLen);
int ret = wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Final(&aead, authTag);
```

C.8.2.8 function wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Init

```
int wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Init(
    ChaChaPoly_Aead * aead,
    const byte * ad,
    word32 ad_len,
    const byte * inKey,
    word32 inKeySz,
```



```

    const byte * inIV,
    word32 inIVSz,
    int isEncrypt
)

```

Initializes XChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD with extended nonce. XChaCha20 uses a 24-byte nonce instead of 12-byte.

Parameters:

- **aead** Pointer to ChaChaPoly_Aead structure
- **ad** Additional authenticated data
- **ad_len** Length of AAD
- **inKey** Encryption key
- **inKeySz** Key size (must be 32)
- **inIV** Initialization vector
- **inIVSz** IV size (must be 24 for XChaCha20)
- **isEncrypt** 1 for encryption, 0 for decryption

See:

- [wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt](#)
- [wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid

Example

```

ChaChaPoly_Aead aead;
byte key[32];
byte iv[24];
byte aad[]; // AAD

```

```

int ret = wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Init(&aead, aad, sizeof(aad),
                                     key, 32, iv, 24, 1);

```

C.8.2.9 function wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt

```

int wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt(
    byte * dst,
    size_t dst_space,
    const byte * src,
    size_t src_len,
    const byte * ad,
    size_t ad_len,
    const byte * nonce,
    size_t nonce_len,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len
)

```

One-shot XChaCha20-Poly1305 encryption with 24-byte nonce.

Parameters:

- **dst** Output buffer for ciphertext and tag
- **dst_space** Size of output buffer

- **src** Input plaintext
- **src_len** Length of plaintext
- **ad** Additional authenticated data
- **ad_len** Length of AAD
- **nonce** 24-byte nonce
- **nonce_len** Nonce length (must be 24)
- **key** 32-byte encryption key
- **key_len** Key length (must be 32)

See: [wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid
- BUFFER_E If dst_space is insufficient

Example

```
byte key[32], nonce[24];
byte plain[]; // plaintext
byte cipher[sizeof(plain) + 16];

int ret = wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt(cipher, sizeof(cipher),
                                       plain, sizeof(plain),
                                       NULL, 0, nonce, 24,
                                       key, 32);
```

C.8.2.10 function wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt

```
int wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt(
    byte * dst,
    size_t dst_space,
    const byte * src,
    size_t src_len,
    const byte * ad,
    size_t ad_len,
    const byte * nonce,
    size_t nonce_len,
    const byte * key,
    size_t key_len
)
```

One-shot XChaCha20-Poly1305 decryption with 24-byte nonce.

Parameters:

- **dst** Output buffer for plaintext
- **dst_space** Size of output buffer
- **src** Input ciphertext with tag
- **src_len** Length of ciphertext plus tag
- **ad** Additional authenticated data
- **ad_len** Length of AAD
- **nonce** 24-byte nonce
- **nonce_len** Nonce length (must be 24)
- **key** 32-byte decryption key
- **key_len** Key length (must be 32)

See: [wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If parameters are invalid
- BUFFER_E If dst_space is insufficient
- MAC_CMP_FAILED_E If authentication fails

Example

```

byte key[32], nonce[24];
byte cipher[]; // ciphertext + tag
byte plain[sizeof(cipher) - 16];

int ret = wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt(plain, sizeof(plain),
                                         cipher, sizeof(cipher),
                                         NULL, 0, nonce, 24,
                                         key, 32);

if (ret == MAC_CMP_FAILED_E) {
    // authentication failed
}

```

C.8.3 Source code

```

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt(
    const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE],
    const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE],
    const byte* inAAD, word32 inAADLen,
    const byte* inPlaintext, word32 inPlaintextLen,
    byte* outCiphertext,
    byte outAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]);

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt(
    const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE],
    const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE],
    const byte* inAAD, word32 inAADLen,
    const byte* inCiphertext, word32 inCiphertextLen,
    const byte inAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE],
    byte* outPlaintext);

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_CheckTag(
    const byte authTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE],
    const byte authTagChk[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]);

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Init(ChaChaPoly_Aead* aead,
    const byte inKey[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_KEYSIZE],
    const byte inIV[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_IV_SIZE],
    int isEncrypt);

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateAad(ChaChaPoly_Aead* aead,
    const byte* inAAD, word32 inAADLen);

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_UpdateData(ChaChaPoly_Aead* aead,
    const byte* inData, byte* outData, word32 dataLen);

int wc_ChaCha20Poly1305_Final(ChaChaPoly_Aead* aead,

```

```

        byte outAuthTag[CHACHA20_POLY1305_AEAD_AUTHTAG_SIZE]);

int wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Init(ChaChaPoly_Aead* aead,
    const byte *ad, word32 ad_len,
    const byte *inKey, word32 inKeySz,
    const byte *inIV, word32 inIVSz,
    int isEncrypt);

int wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Encrypt(byte *dst, size_t dst_space,
    const byte *src, size_t src_len,
    const byte *ad, size_t ad_len,
    const byte *nonce, size_t nonce_len,
    const byte *key, size_t key_len);

int wc_XChaCha20Poly1305_Decrypt(byte *dst, size_t dst_space,
    const byte *src, size_t src_len,
    const byte *ad, size_t ad_len,
    const byte *nonce, size_t nonce_len,
    const byte *key, size_t key_len);

```

C.9 dox_comments/header_files/chacha.h

C.9.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Chacha_SetIV (ChaCha * ctx, const byte * inIV, word32 counter) This function sets the initialization vector (nonce) for a ChaCha object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called after the key has been set, using wc_Chacha_SetKey. A difference nonce should be used for each round of encryption.
int	wc_Chacha_Process (ChaCha * ctx, byte * cipher, const byte * plain, word32 msglen) This function processes the text from the buffer input, encrypts or decrypts it, and stores the result in the buffer output.
int	wc_Chacha_SetKey (ChaCha * ctx, const byte * key, word32 keySz) This function sets the key for a ChaCha object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called before setting the nonce with wc_Chacha_SetIV, and before using it for encryption with wc_Chacha_Process.
int	wc_XChaCha_SetKey (ChaCha * ctx, const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, word32 counter) This function sets the key and nonce for an XChaCha cipher context. XChaCha extends ChaCha20 to use a 192-bit nonce instead of 96 bits, providing better security for applications that need to encrypt many messages with the same key.

C.9.2 Functions Documentation

C.9.2.1 function wc_Chacha_SetIV

```
int wc_Chacha_SetIV(  
    ChaCha * ctx,  
    const byte * inIv,  
    word32 counter  
)
```

This function sets the initialization vector (nonce) for a ChaCha object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called after the key has been set, using `wc_Chacha_SetKey`. A different nonce should be used for each round of encryption.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ChaCha structure on which to set the iv
- **inIv** pointer to a buffer containing the 12 byte initialization vector with which to initialize the ChaCha structure
- **counter** the value at which the block counter should start—usually zero.

See:

- `wc_Chacha_SetKey`
- `wc_Chacha_Process`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the initialization vector
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there is an error processing the ctx input argument

Example

```
ChaCha enc;  
// initialize enc with wc_Chacha_SetKey  
byte iv[12];  
// initialize iv  
if( wc_Chacha_SetIV(&enc, iv, 0) != 0) {  
    // error initializing ChaCha structure  
}
```

C.9.2.2 function wc_Chacha_Process

```
int wc_Chacha_Process(  
    ChaCha * ctx,  
    byte * cipher,  
    const byte * plain,  
    word32 msglen  
)
```

This function processes the text from the buffer input, encrypts or decrypts it, and stores the result in the buffer output.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ChaCha structure on which to set the iv
- **output** pointer to a buffer in which to store the output ciphertext or decrypted plaintext
- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the input plaintext to encrypt or the input ciphertext to decrypt
- **msglen** length of the message to encrypt or the ciphertext to decrypt

See:

- [wc_Chacha_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Chacha_Process](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting or decrypting the input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there is an error processing the ctx input argument

Example

```

ChaCha enc;
// initialize enc with wc_Chacha_SetKey and wc_Chacha_SetIV

byte plain[] = { // initialize plaintext };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];
if( wc_Chacha_Process(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain)) != 0) {
    // error processing ChaCha cipher
}

```

C.9.2.3 function wc_Chacha_SetKey

```

int wc_Chacha_SetKey(
    ChaCha * ctx,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz
)

```

This function sets the key for a ChaCha object, initializing it for use as a cipher. It should be called before setting the nonce with wc_Chacha_SetIV, and before using it for encryption with wc_Chacha_Process.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ChaCha structure in which to set the key
- **key** pointer to a buffer containing the 16 or 32 byte key with which to initialize the ChaCha structure
- **keySz** the length of the key passed in

See:

- [wc_Chacha_SetIV](#)
- [wc_Chacha_Process](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there is an error processing the ctx input argument or if the key is not 16 or 32 bytes long

Example

```

ChaCha enc;
byte key[] = { // initialize key };

if( wc_Chacha_SetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key)) != 0) {
    // error initializing ChaCha structure
}

```

C.9.2.4 function wc_XChacha_SetKey

```
int wc_XChacha_SetKey(
    ChaCha * ctx,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    word32 counter
)
```

This function sets the key and nonce for an XChaCha cipher context. XChaCha extends ChaCha20 to use a 192-bit nonce instead of 96 bits, providing better security for applications that need to encrypt many messages with the same key.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ChaCha structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the key buffer (16 or 32 bytes)
- **keySz** length of the key in bytes (16 or 32)
- **nonce** pointer to the nonce buffer (must be 24 bytes)
- **nonceSz** length of the nonce in bytes (must be 24)
- **counter** initial block counter value (usually 0)

See:

- [wc_Chacha_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Chacha_SetIV](#)
- [wc_Chacha_Process](#)

Return:

- 0 On success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If ctx, key, or nonce is NULL, or if keySz is invalid, or if nonceSz is not XCHACHA_NONCE_BYTES (24 bytes).
- Other negative values on error.

Example

```
ChaCha ctx;
byte key[32] = { }; // 256-bit key
byte nonce[24] = { }; // 192-bit nonce
byte plaintext[100] = { }; // data to encrypt
byte ciphertext[100];

int ret = wc_XChacha_SetKey(&ctx, key, 32, nonce, 24, 0);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error setting XChaCha key
}
wc_Chacha_Process(&ctx, ciphertext, plaintext, 100);
```

C.9.3 Source code

```
int wc_Chacha_SetIV(ChaCha* ctx, const byte* inIv, word32 counter);

int wc_Chacha_Process(ChaCha* ctx, byte* cipher, const byte* plain,
                      word32 msglen);
```

```
int wc_Chacha_SetKey(ChaCha* ctx, const byte* key, word32 keySz);

int wc_XChacha_SetKey(ChaCha *ctx, const byte *key, word32 keySz,
                      const byte *nonce, word32 nonceSz, word32 counter);
```

C.10 dox_comments/header_files/cmac.h

C.10.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitCmac (Cmac * cmac, const byte * key, word32 keySz, int type, void * unused) Initialize the Cmac structure with defaults.
int	wc_InitCmac_ex (Cmac * cmac, const byte * key, word32 keySz, int type, void * unused, void * heap, int devId) Initialize the Cmac structure with defaults.
int	wc_CmacUpdate (Cmac * cmac, const byte * in, word32 inSz) Add Cipher-based Message Authentication Code input data.
int	wc_CmacFinalNoFree (Cmac * cmac, byte * out, word32 * outSz) Generate the final result using Cipher-based Message Authentication Code, deferring context cleanup.
int	**wc_CmacFinal .
int	wc_CmacFree (Cmac * cmac) Clean up allocations in a CMAC context.
int	wc_AesCmacGenerate (byte * out, word32 * outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * key, word32 keySz) Single shot function for generating a CMAC.
int	wc_AesCmacVerify (const byte * check, word32 checkSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * key, word32 keySz) Single shot function for validating a CMAC.
int	wc_CMACE_Grow (Cmac * cmac, const byte * in, int inSz) Only used with WOLFSSL_HASH_KEEP when hardware requires single-shot and the updates must be cached in memory.
int	wc_AesCmacGenerate_ex (Cmac * cmac, byte * out, word32 * outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * key, word32 keySz, void * heap, int devId) Single shot AES-CMAC generation with extended parameters including heap and device ID.
int	wc_AesCmacVerify_ex (Cmac * cmac, const byte * check, word32 checkSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * key, word32 keySz, void * heap, int devId) Single shot AES-CMAC verification with extended parameters including heap and device ID.

C.10.2 Functions Documentation

C.10.2.1 function wc_InitCmac

```
int wc_InitCmac(  
    Cmac * cmac,  
    const byte * key,  
    word32 keySz,  
    int type,  
    void * unused  
)
```

Initialize the Cmac structure with defaults.

Parameters:

- **cmac** pointer to the Cmac structure
- **key** key pointer
- **keySz** size of the key pointer (16, 24 or 32)
- **type** Always WC_CMAC_AES = 1
- **unused** not used, exists for potential future use around compatibility

See:

- [wc_InitCmac_ex](#)
- [wc_CmacUpdate](#)
- [wc_CmacFinal](#)
- [wc_CmacFinalNoFree](#)
- [wc_CmacFree](#)

Return: 0 on success

Example

```
Cmac cmac[1];  
ret = wc_InitCmac(cmac, key, keySz, WC_CMAC_AES, NULL);  
if (ret == 0) {  
    ret = wc_CmacUpdate(cmac, in, inSz);  
}  
if (ret == 0) {  
    ret = wc_CmacFinal(cmac, out, outSz);  
}
```

C.10.2.2 function wc_InitCmac_ex

```
int wc_InitCmac_ex(  
    Cmac * cmac,  
    const byte * key,  
    word32 keySz,  
    int type,  
    void * unused,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initialize the Cmac structure with defaults.

Parameters:

- **cmac** pointer to the Cmac structure

- **key** key pointer
- **keySz** size of the key pointer (16, 24 or 32)
- **type** Always WC_CMAC_AES = 1
- **unused** not used, exists for potential future use around compatibility
- **heap** pointer to the heap hint used for dynamic allocation. Typically used with our static memory option. Can be NULL.
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- [wc_InitCmac_ex](#)
- [wc_CmacUpdate](#)
- [wc_CmacFinal](#)
- [wc_CmacFinalNoFree](#)
- [wc_CmacFree](#)

Return: 0 on success

Example

```
Cmac cmac[1];
ret = wc_InitCmac_ex(cmac, key, keySz, WC_CMAC_AES, NULL, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_CmacUpdate(cmac, in, inSz);
}
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_CmacFinal(cmac, out, &outSz);
}
```

C.10.2.3 function wc_CmacUpdate

```
int wc_CmacUpdate(
    Cmac * cmac,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Add Cipher-based Message Authentication Code input data.

Parameters:

- **cmac** pointer to the Cmac structure
- **in** input data to process
- **inSz** size of input data

See:

- [wc_InitCmac](#)
- [wc_CmacFinal](#)
- [wc_CmacFinalNoFree](#)
- [wc_CmacFree](#)

Return: 0 on success

Example

```
ret = wc_CmacUpdate(cmac, in, inSz);
```

C.10.2.4 function wc_CmacFinalNoFree

```
int wc_CmacFinalNoFree(  
    Cmac * cmac,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * outSz  
)
```

Generate the final result using Cipher-based Message Authentication Code, deferring context cleanup.

Parameters:

- **cmac** pointer to the Cmac structure
- **out** pointer to return the result
- **outSz** pointer size of output (in/out)

See:

- [wc_InitCmac](#)
- [wc_CmacFinal](#)
- [wc_CmacFinalNoFree](#)
- [wc_CmacFree](#)

Return: 0 on success

Example

```
ret = wc_CmacFinalNoFree(cmac, out, &outSz);  
(void)wc_CmacFree(cmac);
```

C.10.2.5 function wc_CmacFinal

```
int wc_CmacFinal(  
    Cmac * cmac,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * outSz  
)
```

Generate the final result using Cipher-based Message Authentication Code, and clean up the context with [wc_CmacFree\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **cmac** pointer to the Cmac structure
- **out** pointer to return the result
- **outSz** pointer size of output (in/out)

See:

- [wc_InitCmac](#)
- [wc_CmacFinalNoFree](#)
- [wc_CmacFinalNoFree](#)
- [wc_CmacFree](#)

Return: 0 on success

Example

```
ret = wc_CmacFinal(cmac, out, &outSz);
```

C.10.2.6 function wc_CmacFree

```
int wc_CmacFree(  
    Cmac * cmac  
)
```

Clean up allocations in a CMAC context.

Parameters:

- **cmac** pointer to the Cmac structure

See:

- [wc_InitCmac](#)
- [wc_CmacFinalNoFree](#)
- [wc_CmacFinal](#)
- [wc_CmacFree](#)

Return: 0 on success

Example

```
ret = wc_CmacFinalNoFree(cmac, out, &outSz);  
(void)wc_CmacFree(cmac);
```

C.10.2.7 function wc_AesCmacGenerate

```
int wc_AesCmacGenerate(  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * outSz,  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 inSz,  
    const byte * key,  
    word32 keySz  
)
```

Single shot function for generating a CMAC.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to return the result
- **outSz** pointer size of output (in/out)
- **in** input data to process
- **inSz** size of input data
- **key** key pointer
- **keySz** size of the key pointer (16, 24 or 32)

See: [wc_AesCmacVerify](#)

Return: 0 on success

Example

```
ret = wc_AesCmacGenerate(mac, &macSz, msg, msgSz, key, keySz);
```

C.10.2.8 function wc_AesCmacVerify

```
int wc_AesCmacVerify(  
    const byte * check,  
    word32 checkSz,  
    const byte * in,
```

```

    word32 inSz,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz
)

```

Single shot function for validating a CMAC.

Parameters:

- **check** Expected MAC value to verify
- **checkSz** size of expected MAC value; must be in [WC_CMAC_TAG_MIN_SZ, WC_AES_BLOCK_SIZE]
- **in** input data to process
- **inSz** size of input data
- **key** key pointer
- **keySz** size of the key pointer (16, 24 or 32)

See: [wc_AesCmacGenerate](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid
- MAC_CMP_FAILED_E if the supplied tag does not match

Example

```
ret = wc_AesCmacVerify(mac, macSz, msg, msgSz, key, keySz);
```

C.10.2.9 function wc_CMAC_Grow

```

int wc_CMAC_Grow(
    Cmac * cmac,
    const byte * in,
    int inSz
)

```

Only used with WOLFSSL_HASH_KEEP when hardware requires single-shot and the updates must be cached in memory.

Parameters:

- **in** input data to process
- **inSz** size of input data

Return: 0 on success

Example

```
ret = wc_CMAC_Grow(cmac, in, inSz)
```

C.10.2.10 function wc_AesCmacGenerate_ex

```

int wc_AesCmacGenerate_ex(
    Cmac * cmac,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    void * heap,

```

```
    int devId
)
```

Single shot AES-CMAC generation with extended parameters including heap and device ID.

Parameters:

- **cmac** Pointer to Cmac structure (can be NULL for one-shot)
- **out** Buffer to store MAC output
- **outSz** Pointer to output size (in/out)
- **in** Input data to authenticate
- **inSz** Length of input data
- **key** AES key
- **keySz** Key size (16, 24, or 32 bytes)
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software)

See:

- [wc_AesCmacGenerate](#)
- [wc_AesCmacVerify_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid

Example

```
byte mac[AES_BLOCK_SIZE];
word32 macSz = sizeof(mac);
byte key[16], msg[64];
```

```
int ret = wc_AesCmacGenerate_ex(NULL, mac, &macSz, msg,
                                sizeof(msg), key, sizeof(key),
                                NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.10.2.11 function wc_AesCmacVerify_ex

```
int wc_AesCmacVerify_ex(
    Cmac * cmac,
    const byte * check,
    word32 checkSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Single shot AES-CMAC verification with extended parameters including heap and device ID.

Parameters:

- **cmac** Pointer to Cmac structure
- **check** Expected MAC value to verify
- **checkSz** Size of expected MAC; must be in [WC_CMAC_TAG_MIN_SZ, WC_AES_BLOCK_SIZE]
- **in** Input data to authenticate
- **inSz** Length of input data

- **key** AES key
- **keySz** Key size (16, 24, or 32 bytes)
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software)

See:

- [wc_InitCmac_ex](#)
- [wc_AesCmacVerify](#)
- [wc_AesCmacGenerate_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid
- MAC_CMP_FAILED_E if MAC verification fails

Example

```
Cmac cmac;
byte mac[WC_AES_BLOCK_SIZE];
byte key[16], msg[64];
int ret;

ret = wc_InitCmac_ex(&cmac, key, sizeof(key), WC_CMAC_AES, NULL,
                    NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_AesCmacVerify_ex(&cmac, mac, sizeof(mac), msg,
                             sizeof(msg), key, sizeof(key),
                             NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
}
if (ret == MAC_CMP_FAILED_E) {
    // MAC verification failed
}
```

C.10.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitCmac(Cmac* cmac,
               const byte* key, word32 keySz,
               int type, void* unused);

int wc_InitCmac_ex(Cmac* cmac,
                  const byte* key, word32 keySz,
                  int type, void* unused, void* heap, int devId);

int wc_CmacUpdate(Cmac* cmac,
                  const byte* in, word32 inSz);

int wc_CmacFinalNoFree(Cmac* cmac,
                       byte* out, word32* outSz);

int wc_CmacFinal(Cmac* cmac,
                  byte* out, word32* outSz);

int wc_CmacFree(Cmac* cmac);
```

```

int wc_AesCmacGenerate(byte* out, word32* outSz,
    const byte* in, word32 inSz,
    const byte* key, word32 keySz);

int wc_AesCmacVerify(const byte* check, word32 checkSz,
    const byte* in, word32 inSz,
    const byte* key, word32 keySz);

int wc_CMAC_Grow(Cmac* cmac, const byte* in, int inSz);

int wc_AesCmacGenerate_ex(Cmac *cmac, byte* out, word32* outSz,
    const byte* in, word32 inSz,
    const byte* key, word32 keySz,
    void* heap, int devId);

int wc_AesCmacVerify_ex(Cmac* cmac, const byte* check, word32 checkSz,
    const byte* in, word32 inSz,
    const byte* key, word32 keySz,
    void* heap, int devId);

```

C.11 dox_comments/header_files/coding.h

C.11.1 Functions

	Name
int	Base64_Decode (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen) This function decodes the given Base64 encoded input, in, and stores the result in the output buffer out. It also sets the size written to the output buffer in the variable outLen.
int	Base64_Encode (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen) This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with the traditional '' line endings, instead of escaped %0A line endings. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer. If there is enough room in out to store an extra byte, a NULL terminator will be added. This will NOT be included in outLen.

	Name
int	Base64_EncodeEsc (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with %0A escaped line endings instead of '' line endings. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer.
int	Base64_Encode_NoNL (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with no new lines. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer.
int	Base16_Decode (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function decodes the given Base16 encoded input, in, and stores the result in the output buffer out. It also sets the size written to the output buffer in the variable outLen.
int	Base16_Encode (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen)Encode input to base16 output. If there is enough room in out to store an extra byte, a NULL terminator will be added and included in outLen.
int	Base64_Decode_nonCT (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function decodes Base64 encoded input without using constant-time operations. This is faster than the constant-time version but may be vulnerable to timing attacks. Use only when timing attacks are not a concern.

C.11.2 Functions Documentation

C.11.2.1 function Base64_Decode

```
int Base64_Decode(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function decodes the given Base64 encoded input, in, and stores the result in the output buffer out. It also sets the size written to the output buffer in the variable outLen.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to decode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to decode

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the decoded message
- **outLen** pointer to the length of the output buffer. Updated with the bytes written at the end of the function call

See:

- [Base64_Encode](#)
- [Base16_Decode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the Base64 encoded input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the decoded input
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned if a character in the input buffer falls outside of the Base64 range ([A-Za-z0-9+/=]) or if there is an invalid line ending in the Base64 encoded input

Example

```
byte encoded[] = { // initialize text to decode };
byte decoded[sizeof(encoded)];
// requires at least (sizeof(encoded) * 3 + 3) / 4 room

int outLen = sizeof(decoded);

if( Base64_Decode(encoded, sizeof(encoded), decoded, &outLen) != 0 ) {
    // error decoding input buffer
}
```

C.11.2.2 function Base64_Encode

```
int Base64_Encode(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with the traditional '' line endings, instead of escaped %0A line endings. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer. If there is enough room in out to store an extra byte, a NULL terminator will be added. This will NOT be included in outLen.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to encode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to encode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the encoded message
- **outLen** pointer to the length of the output buffer in which to store the encoded message

See:

- [Base64_EncodeEsc](#)
- [Base64_Decode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the Base64 encoded input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the encoded input
- BUFFER_E Returned if the output buffer runs out of room while encoding

Example

```

byte plain[] = { // initialize text to encode };
byte encoded[MAX_BUFFER_SIZE];

int outLen = sizeof(encoded);

if( Base64_Encode(plain, sizeof(plain), encoded, &outLen) != 0 ) {
    // error encoding input buffer
}

```

C.11.2.3 function Base64_EncodeEsc

```

int Base64_EncodeEsc(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with %0A escaped line endings instead of '' line endings. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to encode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to encode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the encoded message
- **outLen** pointer to the length of the output buffer in which to store the encoded message

See:

- [Base64_Encode](#)
- [Base64_Decode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the Base64 encoded input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the encoded input
- BUFFER_E Returned if the output buffer runs out of room while encoding
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned if there is an error processing the decode on the input message

Example

```

byte plain[] = { // initialize text to encode };
byte encoded[MAX_BUFFER_SIZE];

int outLen = sizeof(encoded);

if( Base64_EncodeEsc(plain, sizeof(plain), encoded, &outLen) != 0 ) {
    // error encoding input buffer
}

```

C.11.2.4 function Base64_Encode_NoNl

```

int Base64_Encode_NoNl(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,

```

```

    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function encodes the given input, in, and stores the Base64 encoded result in the output buffer out. It writes the data with no new lines. Upon successfully completing, this function also sets outLen to the number of bytes written to the output buffer.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to encode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to encode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the encoded message
- **outLen** pointer to the length of the output buffer in which to store the encoded message

See:

- [Base64_Encode](#)
- [Base64_Decode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the Base64 encoded input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the encoded input
- BUFFER_E Returned if the output buffer runs out of room while encoding
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned if there is an error processing the decode on the input message

Example

```

byte plain[] = { // initialize text to encode };
byte encoded[MAX_BUFFER_SIZE];
int outLen = sizeof(encoded);
if( Base64_Encode_NoNl(plain, sizeof(plain), encoded, &outLen) != 0 ) {
    // error encoding input buffer
}

```

C.11.2.5 function Base16_Decode

```

int Base16_Decode(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function decodes the given Base16 encoded input, in, and stores the result in the output buffer out. It also sets the size written to the output buffer in the variable outLen.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to decode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to decode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the decoded message
- **outLen** pointer to the length of the output buffer. Updated with the bytes written at the end of the function call

See:

- [Base64_Encode](#)
- [Base64_Decode](#)
- [Base16_Encode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the Base16 encoded input
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the decoded input or if the input length is not a multiple of two
- ASN_INPUT_E Returned if a character in the input buffer falls outside of the Base16 range ([0-9A-F])

Example

```
byte encoded[] = { // initialize text to decode };
byte decoded[sizeof(encoded)];
int outLen = sizeof(decoded);

if( Base16_Decode(encoded, sizeof(encoded), decoded, &outLen) != 0 ) {
    // error decoding input buffer
}
```

C.11.2.6 function Base16_Encode

```
int Base16_Encode(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

Encode input to base16 output. If there is enough room in out to store an extra byte, a NULL terminator will be added and included in outLen.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to input buffer to be encoded.
- **inLen** Length of input buffer.
- **out** Pointer to output buffer.
- **outLen** Length of output buffer. Is set to len of encoded output.

See:

- [Base64_Encode](#)
- [Base64_Decode](#)
- [Base16_Decode](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if in, out, or outLen is null or if outLen is less than 2 times inLen plus 1.

Example

```
byte in[] = { // Contents of something to be encoded };
byte out[NECESSARY_OUTPUT_SIZE];
word32 outSz = sizeof(out);

if(Base16_Encode(in, sizeof(in), out, &outSz) != 0)
{
    // Handle encode error
}
```

C.11.2.7 function Base64_Decode_nonCT

```
int Base64_Decode_nonCT(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function decodes Base64 encoded input without using constant-time operations. This is faster than the constant-time version but may be vulnerable to timing attacks. Use only when timing attacks are not a concern.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the input buffer to decode
- **inLen** length of the input buffer to decode
- **out** pointer to the output buffer to store decoded message
- **outLen** pointer to length of output buffer; updated with bytes written

See:

- [Base64_Decode](#)
- [Base64_Encode](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully decoding the Base64 encoded input.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If the output buffer is too small to store the decoded input.
- ASN_INPUT_E If a character in the input buffer falls outside of the Base64 range or if there is an invalid line ending.
- BUFFER_E If running out of buffer while decoding.

Example

```
byte encoded[] = "SGVsbG8gV29ybGQ="; // "Hello World" in Base64
byte decoded[64];
word32 outLen = sizeof(decoded);

int ret = Base64_Decode_nonCT(encoded, sizeof(encoded)-1, decoded,
                               &outLen);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error decoding input
}
// decoded now contains "Hello World"
```

C.11.3 Source code

```
int Base64_Decode(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                  word32* outLen);

int Base64_Encode(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                  word32* outLen);

int Base64_EncodeEsc(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                     word32* outLen);

int Base64_Encode_NoNl(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
```

```

        word32* outLen);

int Base16_Decode(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out, word32* outLen);

int Base16_Encode(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out, word32* outLen);

int Base64_Decode_nonCT(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                        word32* outLen);

```

C.12 dox_comments/header_files/compress.h

C.12.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Compress (byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, word32 flags) This function compresses the given input data using Huffman coding and stores the output in out. Note that the output buffer should still be larger than the input buffer because there exists a certain input for which there will be no compression possible, which will still require a lookup table. It is recommended that one allocate $\text{srcSz} + 0.1\% + 12$ for the output buffer.
int	wc_DeCompress (byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz) This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding and stores the output in out.
int	wc_Compress_ex (byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, word32 flags, word32 windowBits) This function compresses the given input data using Huffman coding with extended parameters. This is similar to wc_Compress but allows specification of compression flags and window bits for more control over the compression process.
int	wc_DeCompress_ex (byte * out, word32 outSz, const byte * in, word32 inSz, int windowBits) This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding with extended parameters. This is similar to wc_DeCompress but allows specification of window bits for more control over the decompression process.

	Name
int	wc_DeCompressDynamic (byte ** out, int max, int memoryType, const byte * in, word32 inSz, int windowBits, void * heap) This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding with dynamic memory allocation. The output buffer is allocated dynamically and the caller is responsible for freeing it.

C.12.2 Functions Documentation

C.12.2.1 function wc_Compress

```
int wc_Compress(
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    word32 flags
)
```

This function compresses the given input data using Huffman coding and stores the output in out. Note that the output buffer should still be larger than the input buffer because there exists a certain input for which there will be no compression possible, which will still require a lookup table. It is recommended that one allocate $\text{srcSz} + 0.1\% + 12$ for the output buffer.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the compressed data
- **outSz** size available in the output buffer for storage
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message to compress
- **inSz** size of the input message to compress
- **flags** flags to control how compression operates. Use 0 for normal decompression

See: [wc_DeCompress](#)

Return:

- On successfully compressing the input data, returns the number of bytes stored in the output buffer
- COMPRESS_INIT_E Returned if there is an error initializing the stream for compression
- COMPRESS_E Returned if an error occurs during compression

Example

```
byte message[] = { // initialize text to compress };
byte compressed[(sizeof(message) + sizeof(message) * .001 + 12)];
// Recommends at least srcSz + .1% + 12

if( wc_Compress(compressed, sizeof(compressed), message, sizeof(message),
0) != 0){
    // error compressing data
}
```

C.12.2.2 function wc_DeCompress


```
int wc_DeCompress(
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding and stores the output in out.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the decompressed data
- **outSz** size available in the output buffer for storage
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message to decompress
- **inSz** size of the input message to decompress

See: [wc_Compress](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully decompressing the input data, returns the number of bytes stored in the output buffer
- COMPRESS_INIT_E: Returned if there is an error initializing the stream for compression
- COMPRESS_E: Returned if an error occurs during compression

Example

```
byte compressed[] = { // initialize compressed message };
byte decompressed[MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE];

if( wc_DeCompress(decompressed, sizeof(decompressed),
compressed, sizeof(compressed)) != 0 ) {
    // error decompressing data
}
```

C.12.2.3 function wc_Compress_ex

```
int wc_Compress_ex(
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    word32 flags,
    word32 windowBits
)
```

This function compresses the given input data using Huffman coding with extended parameters. This is similar to wc_Compress but allows specification of compression flags and window bits for more control over the compression process.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the compressed data
- **outSz** size available in the output buffer for storage
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message to compress
- **inSz** size of the input message to compress
- **flags** flags to control how compression operates
- **windowBits** the base two logarithm of the window size (8..15)

See:

- [wc_Compress](#)
- [wc_DeCompress_ex](#)

Return:

- On successfully compressing the input data, returns the number of bytes stored in the output buffer
- COMPRESS_INIT_E Returned if there is an error initializing the stream for compression
- COMPRESS_E Returned if an error occurs during compression

Example

```
byte message[] = { // initialize text to compress };
byte compressed[(sizeof(message) + sizeof(message) * .001 + 12)];
word32 flags = 0;
word32 windowBits = 15; // 32KB window

int ret = wc_Compress_ex(compressed, sizeof(compressed), message,
                        sizeof(message), flags, windowBits);
if (ret < 0) {
    // error compressing data
}
```

C.12.2.4 function wc_DeCompress_ex

```
int wc_DeCompress_ex(
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    int windowBits
)
```

This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding with extended parameters. This is similar to `wc_DeCompress` but allows specification of window bits for more control over the decompression process.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the decompressed data
- **outSz** size available in the output buffer for storage
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message to decompress
- **inSz** size of the input message to decompress
- **windowBits** the base two logarithm of the window size (8..15)

See:

- [wc_DeCompress](#)
- [wc_Compress_ex](#)

Return:

- On successfully decompressing the input data, returns the number of bytes stored in the output buffer
- COMPRESS_INIT_E Returned if there is an error initializing the stream for decompression
- COMPRESS_E Returned if an error occurs during decompression

Example

```

byte compressed[] = { // initialize compressed message };
byte decompressed[MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE];
int windowBits = 15;

int ret = wc_DeCompress_ex(decompressed, sizeof(decompressed),
                           compressed, sizeof(compressed),
                           windowBits);

if (ret < 0) {
    // error decompressing data
}

```

C.12.2.5 function wc_DeCompressDynamic

```

int wc_DeCompressDynamic(
    byte ** out,
    int max,
    int memoryType,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    int windowBits,
    void * heap
)

```

This function decompresses the given compressed data using Huffman coding with dynamic memory allocation. The output buffer is allocated dynamically and the caller is responsible for freeing it.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to pointer that will be set to the allocated output buffer
- **max** maximum size to allocate for output buffer
- **memoryType** type of memory to allocate (DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER)
- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message to decompress
- **inSz** size of the input message to decompress
- **windowBits** the base two logarithm of the window size (8..15)
- **heap** heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)

See:

- [wc_DeCompress](#)
- [wc_DeCompress_ex](#)

Return:

- On successfully decompressing the input data, returns the number of bytes stored in the output buffer
- COMPRESS_INIT_E Returned if there is an error initializing the stream for decompression
- COMPRESS_E Returned if an error occurs during decompression
- MEMORY_E Returned if memory allocation fails

Example

```

byte compressed[] = { // initialize compressed message };
byte* decompressed = NULL;
int max = 1024 * 1024; // 1MB max

int ret = wc_DeCompressDynamic(&decompressed, max,
                              DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER, compressed,
                              sizeof(compressed), 15, NULL);

if (ret < 0) {

```

```

    // error decompressing data
}
else {
    // use decompressed data
    XFREE(decompressed, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
}

```

C.12.3 Source code

```

int wc_Compress(byte* out, word32 outSz, const byte* in, word32 inSz, word32
    ↪ flags);

int wc_DeCompress(byte* out, word32 outSz, const byte* in, word32 inSz);

int wc_Compress_ex(byte* out, word32 outSz, const byte* in, word32 inSz,
    word32 flags, word32 windowBits);

int wc_DeCompress_ex(byte* out, word32 outSz, const byte* in, word32 inSz,
    int windowBits);

int wc_DeCompressDynamic(byte** out, int max, int memoryType,
    const byte* in, word32 inSz, int windowBits,
    void* heap);

```

C.13 dox_comments/header_files/cryptocb.h

C.13.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice (int devId, CryptoDevCallbackFunc cb, void * ctx) This function registers a unique device identifier (devID) and callback function for offloading crypto operations to external hardware such as Key Store, Secure Element, HSM, PKCS11 or TPM.
int	wc_CryptoCb_IsDeviceRegistered (int devId) This function reports whether a crypto callback device identifier (devID) is currently registered. It is useful for checking registration state before calling wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice, which now rejects an already-registered devID with ALREADY_E.
void	wc_CryptoCb_UnRegisterDevice (int devId) This function un_registers a unique device identifier (devID) callback function.
int	wc_CryptoCb_DefaultDevID (void) This function returns the default device ID for crypto callbacks. This is useful when you want to get the device ID that was set as the default for the library.

	Name
void	wc_CryptoCb_SetDeviceFindCb (CryptoDevCallbackFind cb) This function sets a callback for finding crypto devices. The callback is invoked when a device ID needs to be resolved to a device context. This is useful for dynamic device management.
void	wc_CryptoCb_InfoString (wc_CryptoInfo * info) This function converts a wc_CryptoInfo structure to a human-readable string for debugging purposes. The string is printed to stdout and describes the cryptographic operation being performed.
int	wc_CryptoCb_AesSetKey (Aes * aes, const byte * key, word32 keySz) Import an AES key into a CryptoCB device for hardware offload.
int	wc_CryptoCb_EccMakePub (ecc_key * key, ecc_point * pubOut) Offload deriving an ECC public key $Q = d * G$ from its private key to a CryptoCB device.
int	wc_CryptoCb_EccCheckPubKey (ecc_key * key, int checkOrder, int checkPriv) Offload validating an ECC key to a CryptoCB device.

C.13.2 Functions Documentation

C.13.2.1 function wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice

```
int wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice(
    int devId,
    CryptoDevCallbackFunc cb,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function registers a unique device identifier (devID) and callback function for offloading crypto operations to external hardware such as Key Store, Secure Element, HSM, PKCS11 or TPM.

Parameters:

- **devId** any unique value, not -2 (INVALID_DEVID)
- **cb** a callback function with prototype: `typedef int (CryptoDevCallbackFunc)(int devId, wc_CryptoInfo info, void* ctx);`

See:

- [wc_CryptoCb_UnRegisterDevice](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetDevId](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId](#)

Return:

- CRYPTO_CB_UNAVAILABLE to fallback to using software crypto
- 0 for success
- ALREADY_E if devId is already registered. A devId must be un-registered with wc_CryptoCb_UnRegisterDevice before it can be registered again; re-registering an active devId is not an in-place update.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if devId is INVALID_DEVID (-2)
- negative value for failure

For STSAFE with Crypto Callbacks example see wolfcrypt/src/port/st/stsafe.c and the wolfSSL_STSAFE_CryptoDevCb function.

For TPM based crypto callbacks example see the wolfTPM2_CryptoDevCb function in wolfTPM/src/tpm2_wrap.c

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/wolfcrypt/settings.h>
#include <wolfssl/wolfcrypt/cryptocb.h>
static int myCryptoCb_Func(int devId, wc_CryptoInfo* info, void* ctx)
{
    int ret = CRYPTOCB_UNAVAILABLE;

    if (info->algo_type == WC_ALGO_TYPE_PK) {
#ifdef NO_RSA
        if (info->pk.type == WC_PK_TYPE_RSA) {
            switch (info->pk.rsa.type) {
                case RSA_PUBLIC_ENCRYPT:
                case RSA_PUBLIC_DECRYPT:
                    // RSA public op
                    ret = wc_RsaFunction(
                        info->pk.rsa.in, info->pk.rsa.inLen,
                        info->pk.rsa.out, info->pk.rsa.outLen,
                        info->pk.rsa.type, info->pk.rsa.key,
                        info->pk.rsa.rng);
                    break;
                case RSA_PRIVATE_ENCRYPT:
                case RSA_PRIVATE_DECRYPT:
                    // RSA private op
                    ret = wc_RsaFunction(
                        info->pk.rsa.in, info->pk.rsa.inLen,
                        info->pk.rsa.out, info->pk.rsa.outLen,
                        info->pk.rsa.type, info->pk.rsa.key,
                        info->pk.rsa.rng);
                    break;
            }
        }
#endif
#ifdef defined(WC_RSA_PSS) && !defined(NO_RSA)
        if (info->pk.type == WC_PK_TYPE_RSA_PSS) {
            // RSA-PSS sign/verify
            ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign_ex(
                info->pk.rsa.in, info->pk.rsa.inLen,
                info->pk.rsa.out, *info->pk.rsa.outLen,
                WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256,
                RSA_PSS_SALT_LEN_DEFAULT,
                info->pk.rsa.key, info->pk.rsa.rng);
        }
#endif
#ifdef HAVE_ECC
        if (info->pk.type == WC_PK_TYPE_ECDSA_SIGN) {
            // ECDSA
            ret = wc_ecc_sign_hash(
                info->pk.eccsign.in, info->pk.eccsign.inlen,
                info->pk.eccsign.out, info->pk.eccsign.outlen,
```

```

        info->pk.eccsign.rng, info->pk.eccsign.key);
    }
#endif
#ifdef HAVE_ED25519
    if (info->pk.type == WC_PK_TYPE_ED25519_SIGN) {
        // ED25519 sign
        ret = wc_ed25519_sign_msg_ex(
            info->pk.ed25519sign.in, info->pk.ed25519sign.inLen,
            info->pk.ed25519sign.out, info->pk.ed25519sign.outLen,
            info->pk.ed25519sign.key, info->pk.ed25519sign.type,
            info->pk.ed25519sign.context,
            info->pk.ed25519sign.contextLen);
    }
#endif
    }
    return ret;
}

int devId = 1;
wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice(devId, myCryptoCb_Func, &myCtx);
wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId(ctx, devId);

```

C.13.2.2 function wc_CryptoCb_IsDeviceRegistered

```

int wc_CryptoCb_IsDeviceRegistered(
    int devId
)

```

This function reports whether a crypto callback device identifier (devID) is currently registered. It is useful for checking registration state before calling wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice, which now rejects an already-registered devID with ALREADY_E.

Parameters:

- **devId** the device identifier to query

See:

- [wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice](#)
- [wc_CryptoCb_UnRegisterDevice](#)

Return:

- 1 if the device ID is registered
- 0 if the device ID is not registered, or if devId is INVALID_DEVID (-2)

Example

```

if (!wc_CryptoCb_IsDeviceRegistered(devId)) {
    wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice(devId, myCryptoCb_Func, &myCtx);
}

```

C.13.2.3 function wc_CryptoCb_UnRegisterDevice

```

void wc_CryptoCb_UnRegisterDevice(
    int devId
)

```

This function un-registers a unique device identifier (devID) callback function.

Parameters:

- **devId** any unique value, not -2 (INVALID_DEVID)

See:

- [wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetDevId](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
wc_CryptoCb_UnRegisterDevice(devId);
devId = INVALID_DEVID;
wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId(ctx, devId);
```

C.13.2.4 function `wc_CryptoCb_DefaultDevID`

```
int wc_CryptoCb_DefaultDevID(
    void
)
```

This function returns the default device ID for crypto callbacks. This is useful when you want to get the device ID that was set as the default for the library.

See:

- [wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice](#)
- [wc_CryptoCb_UnRegisterDevice](#)

Return: The default device ID, or INVALID_DEVID if no default is set.

Example

```
int devId = wc_CryptoCb_DefaultDevID();
if (devId != INVALID_DEVID) {
    // default device ID is set
}
```

C.13.2.5 function `wc_CryptoCb_SetDeviceFindCb`

```
void wc_CryptoCb_SetDeviceFindCb(
    CryptoDevCallbackFind cb
)
```

This function sets a callback for finding crypto devices. The callback is invoked when a device ID needs to be resolved to a device context. This is useful for dynamic device management.

Parameters:

- **cb** callback function with prototype: `typedef void* (*CryptoDevCallbackFind)(int devId);`

See: [wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example


```
void* myDeviceFindCb(int devId) {
    // lookup device context by ID
    return deviceContext;
}

wc_CryptoCb_SetDeviceFindCb(myDeviceFindCb);
```

C.13.2.6 function wc_CryptoCb_InfoString

```
void wc_CryptoCb_InfoString(
    wc_CryptoInfo * info
)
```

This function converts a wc_CryptoInfo structure to a human-readable string for debugging purposes. The string is printed to stdout and describes the cryptographic operation being performed.

Parameters:

- **info** pointer to the wc_CryptoInfo structure to convert

See: [wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int myCryptoCb(int devId, wc_CryptoInfo* info, void* ctx) {
    // print debug info about the operation
    wc_CryptoCb_InfoString(info);

    // handle the operation
    return CRYPTOCB_UNAVAILABLE;
}
```

C.13.2.7 function wc_CryptoCb_AesSetKey

```
int wc_CryptoCb_AesSetKey(
    Aes * aes,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz
)
```

Import an AES key into a CryptoCB device for hardware offload.

Parameters:

- **aes** AES context
- **key** Pointer to raw AES key material
- **keySz** Size of key in bytes

See:

- [wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice](#)
- [wc_AesInit](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- CRYPTOCB_UNAVAILABLE if device does not support this operation
- BAD_FUNC_ARG on invalid parameters

This function allows AES keys to be handled by an external device (e.g. Secure Element or HSM). When supported, the device callback stores the key internally and sets an opaque handle in `aes->devCtx`.

When CryptoCB AES SetKey support is enabled (`WOLF_CRYPTO_CB_AES_SETKEY`), wolfCrypt routes AES-GCM operations through the CryptoCB interface.

TLS Builds (Default):**

- Key bytes ARE stored in wolfCrypt memory (`devKey`) for fallback
- GCM tables ARE generated for software fallback
- Provides hardware acceleration with automatic fallback Crypto-Only Builds (`--disable-tls`):**
- Key bytes NOT stored in wolfCrypt memory (true key isolation)
- GCM tables skipped (true hardware offload)
- Callback must handle all GCM operations (SetKey, Encrypt, Decrypt, Free)

If the callback returns success (0), full AES-GCM offload is assumed. The callback must handle SetKey, Encrypt, Decrypt, and Free operations.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/wolfcrypt/cryptocb.h>
#include <wolfssl/wolfcrypt/aes.h>

Aes aes;
byte key[32] = { /* 256-bit key */ };
int devId = 1;

/* Register your CryptoCB callback first */
wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice(devId, myCryptoCallback, NULL);

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, devId);
/* wc_AesGcmSetKey internally calls wc_CryptoCb_AesSetKey */
if (wc_CryptoCb_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key)) == 0) {
    /* Key successfully imported to device via callback */
    /* aes.devCtx now contains device handle */
    /* Full GCM offload is assumed - callback must handle all operations */
}
```

C.13.2.8 function `wc_CryptoCb_EccMakePub`

```
int wc_CryptoCb_EccMakePub(
    ecc_key * key,
    ecc_point * pubOut
)
```

Offload deriving an ECC public key $Q = d * G$ from its private key to a CryptoCB device.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key providing the device id, curve identity, heap hint and the private scalar
- **pubOut** [out] resulting affine public point $Q = d * G$

See:

- `wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice`
- `wc_ecc_make_pub`

Return:

- 0 on success

- CRYPTO_CB_UNAVAILABLE if no device handles the operation, or key or pubOut is NULL (wolfCrypt falls back to software, which reports the argument error)

Used by `wc_ecc_make_pub` / `wc_ecc_make_pub_ex`. The callback boundary is math-free: the resulting public point crosses as X9.63 uncompressed bytes (0x04 || X || Y, each ordinate zero-padded to the curve size) in `wc_CryptoInfo.pk.ecc_make_pub` (`pubOut` / `pubOutSz`). This wrapper performs all bignum (de)serialization, so a device handler only deals with byte arrays and never with wolfCrypt's internal `mp_int` representation. The private scalar is taken from the `ecc_key` (resident in a secure element, or `key->k`); curve identity comes from `key->dp`.

C.13.2.9 function `wc_CryptoCb_EccCheckPubKey`

```
int wc_CryptoCb_EccCheckPubKey(
    ecc_key * key,
    int checkOrder,
    int checkPriv
)
```

Offload validating an ECC key to a CryptoCB device.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key to validate (curve identity from `key->dp`)
- **checkOrder** when 1 the caller requested validation that the point has the curve order (point * order == infinity)
- **checkPriv** when 1 the caller also requested validation of the private part (scalar range, consistency with the public point)

See:

- `wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice`
- `wc_ecc_check_key`

Return:

- 0 if the key is valid
- CRYPTO_CB_UNAVAILABLE if no device handles the operation (wolfCrypt falls back to software)

Used by `wc_ecc_check_key` and the key generation / import validation paths. The public point crosses the (math-free) callback boundary as X9.63 uncompressed bytes in `wc_CryptoInfo.pk.ecc_check_pub` (`pubKey` / `pubKeySz`); this wrapper serializes `key->pubkey` so a device handler only deals with byte arrays. When the key state is `ECC_PRIVATEKEY_ONLY`, `pubKey` is NULL and `pubKeySz` is 0 so the handler can distinguish "no public point" from an invalid zero-coordinate public point that must be validated and rejected. The caller's intent crosses in `checkOrder` and `checkPriv`.

C.13.3 Source code

```
int wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice(int devId, CryptoDevCallbackFunc cb, void*
    ctx);

int wc_CryptoCb_IsDeviceRegistered(int devId);

void wc_CryptoCb_UnRegisterDevice(int devId);

int wc_CryptoCb_DefaultDevID(void);

void wc_CryptoCb_SetDeviceFindCb(CryptoDevCallbackFind cb);
```

```

void wc_CryptoCb_InfoString(wc_CryptoInfo* info);
};
    int devId = 1;

    /* Register your CryptoCB callback first */
    wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice(devId, myCryptoCallback, NULL);

    wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, devId);
    /* wc_AesGcmSetKey internally calls wc_CryptoCb_AesSetKey */
    if (wc_CryptoCb_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key)) == 0) {
        /* Key successfully imported to device via callback */
        /* aes.devCtx now contains device handle */
        /* Full GCM offload is assumed - callback must handle all operations */
    }
    \endcode

    \sa wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice
    \sa wc_AesInit
*/
int wc_CryptoCb_AesSetKey(Aes* aes, const byte* key, word32 keySz);

int wc_CryptoCb_EccMakePub(ecc_key* key, ecc_point* pubOut);

int wc_CryptoCb_EccCheckPubKey(ecc_key* key, int checkOrder, int checkPriv);

```

C.14 dox_comments/header_files/curve25519.h

C.14.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_curve25519_make_key .
int	wc_curve25519_shared_secret (curve25519_key * private_key, curve25519_key * public_key, byte * out, word32 * outlen) This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the length of the secret key to outlen. Only supports big endian.
int	wc_curve25519_shared_secret_ex (curve25519_key * private_key, curve25519_key * public_key, byte * out, word32 * outlen, int endian) This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the length of the secret key to outlen. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve25519_init (curve25519_key * key) This function initializes a Curve25519 key. It should be called before generating a key for the structure.
void	wc_curve25519_free (curve25519_key * key) This function frees a Curve25519 object.

	Name
int	wc_curve25519_import_private (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, curve25519_key * key)This function imports a curve25519 private key only. (Big endian).
int	wc_curve25519_import_private_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, curve25519_key * key, int endian)curve25519 private key import only. (Big or Little endian).
int	wc_curve25519_import_private_raw (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, curve25519_key * key)This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve25519_key structure. Big endian only.
int	wc_curve25519_import_private_raw_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, curve25519_key * key, int endian)This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve25519_key structure. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve25519_export_private_raw (curve25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports a private key from a curve25519_key structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets outLen to be the size of the exported key. Big Endian only.
int	wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex (curve25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int endian)This function exports a private key from a curve25519_key structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets outLen to be the size of the exported key. Can specify whether it's big or little endian.
int	wc_curve25519_import_public (const byte * in, word32 inLen, curve25519_key * key)This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve25519_key structure.
int	wc_curve25519_import_public_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, curve25519_key * key, int endian)This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve25519_key structure.
int	wc_curve25519_check_public (const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, int endian)This function checks that a public key buffer holds a valid Curve25519 key value given the endian ordering.
int	wc_curve25519_export_public (curve25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.

	Name
int	wc_curve25519_export_public_ex (curve25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int endian)This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve25519_export_key_raw (curve25519_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz)Export Curve25519 key pair. Big endian only.
int	wc_curve25519_export_key_raw_ex (curve25519_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz, int endian)Export curve25519 key pair. Big or little endian.
int	wc_curve25519_size (curve25519_key * key)This function returns the key size of the given key structure.
int	wc_curve25519_make_pub (int public_size, byte * pub, int private_size, const byte * priv)This function generates a Curve25519 public key from a given private key. This is a lower-level function that operates directly on byte buffers rather than curve25519_key structures.
int	wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind (int public_size, byte * pub, int private_size, const byte * priv, WC_RNG * rng)This function generates a Curve25519 public key from a given private key with blinding to resist side-channel attacks. This adds randomization to the scalar multiplication operation.
int	wc_curve25519_generic (int public_size, byte * pub, int private_size, const byte * priv, int basepoint_size, const byte * basepoint)This function performs a generic Curve25519 scalar multiplication with a custom basepoint. This allows computing scalar * basepoint for any basepoint, not just the standard generator.
int	wc_curve25519_generic_blind (int public_size, byte * pub, int private_size, const byte * priv, int basepoint_size, const byte * basepoint, WC_RNG * rng)This function performs a generic Curve25519 scalar multiplication with a custom basepoint and blinding to resist side-channel attacks.
int	wc_curve25519_make_priv (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, byte * priv)This function generates a Curve25519 private key using the given random number generator. This is a lower-level function that generates only the private key bytes.

	Name
int	wc_curve25519_init_ex (curve25519_key * key, void * heap, int devId)This function initializes a Curve25519 key with extended parameters, allowing specification of custom heap and device ID for hardware acceleration.
int	wc_curve25519_set_rng (curve25519_key * key, WC_RNG * rng)This function sets the RNG to be used with a Curve25519 key. This is useful for operations that require randomness such as blinded scalar multiplication.
curve25519_key *	wc_curve25519_new (void * heap, int devId, int * result_code)This function allocates and initializes a new Curve25519 key structure with extended parameters. The caller is responsible for freeing the key with wc_curve25519_delete. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.
int	wc_curve25519_delete (curve25519_key * key, curve25519_key ** key_p)This function frees a Curve25519 key structure that was allocated with wc_curve25519_new and sets the pointer to NULL. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

C.14.2 Functions Documentation

C.14.2.1 function wc_curve25519_make_key

```
int wc_curve25519_make_key(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    curve25519_key * key
)
```

This function generates a Curve25519 key using the given random number generator, rng, of the size given (keysize), and stores it in the given curve25519_key structure. It should be called after the key structure has been initialized through **wc_curve25519_init()**.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to the RNG object used to generate the ecc key.
- **keysize** Size of the key to generate. Must be 32 bytes for curve25519.
- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in which to store the generated key.

See: **wc_curve25519_init**

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully generating the key and storing it in the given curve25519_key structure.

- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returned if the input keysize does not correspond to the keysize for a curve25519 key (32 bytes).
- **RNG_FAILURE_E** Returned if the rng internal status is not DRBG_OK or if there is in generating the next random block with rng.
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key); // initialize key
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize random number generator

ret = wc_curve25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making Curve25519 key
}
```

C.14.2.2 function wc_curve25519_shared_secret

```
int wc_curve25519_shared_secret(
    curve25519_key * private_key,
    curve25519_key * public_key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)
```

This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the length of the secret key to outlen. Only supports big endian.

Parameters:

- **private_key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure initialized with the user's private key.
- **public_key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure containing the received public key.
- **out** Pointer to a buffer in which to store the 32 byte computed secret key.
- **outlen** Pointer in which to store the length written to the output buffer.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve25519_shared_secret_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully computing a shared secret key.
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL.
- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returned if the first bit of the public key is set, to avoid implementation fingerprinting.

Example

```
int ret;

byte sharedKey[32];
word32 keySz;
curve25519_key privKey, pubKey;
```



```
// initialize both keys

ret = wc_curve25519_shared_secret(&privKey, &pubKey, sharedKey, &keySz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating shared key
}
```

C.14.2.3 function wc_curve25519_shared_secret_ex

```
int wc_curve25519_shared_secret_ex(
    curve25519_key * private_key,
    curve25519_key * public_key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    int endian
)
```

This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the length of the secret key to outlen. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **private_key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure initialized with the user's private key.
- **public_key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure containing the received public key.
- **out** Pointer to a buffer in which to store the 32 byte computed secret key.
- **outlen** Pointer in which to store the length written to the output buffer.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve25519_shared_secret](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully computing a shared secret key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the first bit of the public key is set, to avoid implementation fingerprinting.

Example

```
int ret;

byte sharedKey[32];
word32 keySz;

curve25519_key privKey, pubKey;
// initialize both keys

ret = wc_curve25519_shared_secret_ex(&privKey, &pubKey, sharedKey, &keySz,
    EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating shared key
}
```

C.14.2.4 function `wc_curve25519_init`

```
int wc_curve25519_init(  
    curve25519_key * key  
)
```

This function initializes a Curve25519 key. It should be called before generating a key for the structure.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure to initialize.

See: `wc_curve25519_make_key`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully initializing the curve25519_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when key is NULL.

Example

```
curve25519_key key;  
wc_curve25519_init(&key); // initialize key  
// make key and proceed to encryption
```

C.14.2.5 function `wc_curve25519_free`

```
void wc_curve25519_free(  
    curve25519_key * key  
)
```

This function frees a Curve25519 object.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the key object to free.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_make_key`

Example

```
curve25519_key privKey;  
// initialize key, use it to generate shared secret key  
wc_curve25519_free(&privKey);
```

C.14.2.6 function `wc_curve25519_import_private`

```
int wc_curve25519_import_private(  
    const byte * priv,  
    word32 privSz,  
    curve25519_key * key  
)
```

This function imports a curve25519 private key only. (Big endian).

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported key.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_import_private_ex`
- `wc_curve25519_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing private key.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returns if key or priv is null.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returns if privSz is not equal to `CURVE25519_KEY_SIZE`.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[] = { Contents of private key };
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);

ret = wc_curve25519_import_private(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}
```

C.14.2.7 function `wc_curve25519_import_private_ex`

```
int wc_curve25519_import_private_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    curve25519_key * key,
    int endian
)
```

curve25519 private key import only. (Big or Little endian).

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported key.
- **endian** `EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN` or `EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN` to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_import_private`
- `wc_curve25519_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing private key.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returns if key or priv is null.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returns if privSz is not equal to `CURVE25519_KEY_SIZE`.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[] = { // Contents of private key };
curve25519_key key;
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
```

```
ret = wc_curve25519_import_private_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), &key,
    EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}
```

C.14.2.8 function wc_curve25519_import_private_raw

```
int wc_curve25519_import_private_raw(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    curve25519_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve25519_key structure. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **pub** Pointer to a buffer containing the public key to import.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported keys.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_curve25519_export_private_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on importing into the curve25519_key structure
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if any of the input parameters are null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the input key's key size does not match the public or private key sizes.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[32];
byte pub[32];
// initialize with public and private keys
curve25519_key key;

wc_curve25519_init(&key);
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve25519_import_private_raw(&priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
    sizeof(pub), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}
```

C.14.2.9 function wc_curve25519_import_private_raw_ex

```
int wc_curve25519_import_private_raw_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    curve25519_key * key,
    int endian
)
```

This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve25519_key structure. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **pub** Pointer to a buffer containing the public key to import.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported keys.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_curve25519_export_private_raw](#)
- [wc_curve25519_import_private_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on importing into the curve25519_key structure
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if any of the input parameters are null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if or the input key's key size does not match the public or private key sizes

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[32];
byte pub[32];
// initialize with public and private keys
curve25519_key key;

wc_curve25519_init(&key);
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve25519_import_private_raw_ex(&priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
    sizeof(pub), &key, EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}
```

C.14.2.10 function wc_curve25519_export_private_raw

```
int wc_curve25519_export_private_raw(
    curve25519_key * key,
```

```

    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function exports a private key from a `curve25519_key` structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets `outLen` to be the size of the exported key. Big Endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the structure from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the exported key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_make_key`
- `wc_curve25519_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the private key from the `curve25519_key` structure.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if `*outLen` is less than `wc_curve25519_size()`.

Example

```

int ret;
byte priv[32];
word32 privSz;

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve25519_export_private_raw(&key, priv, &privSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

```

C.14.2.11 function `wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex`

```

int wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int endian
)

```

This function exports a private key from a `curve25519_key` structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets `outLen` to be the size of the exported key. Can specify whether it's big or little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the structure from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the exported key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.
- **endian** `EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN` or `EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN` to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_make_key`
- `wc_curve25519_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_export_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the private key from the `curve25519_key` structure.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if `*outLen` is less than `wc_curve25519_size()`.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[32];
word32 privSz;
curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key
ret = wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex(&key, priv, &privSz,
    EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

C.14.2.12 function `wc_curve25519_import_public`

```
int wc_curve25519_import_public(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    curve25519_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the `curve25519_key` structure.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to import.
- **inLen** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the `curve25519_key` structure in which to store the key.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_export_public`
- `wc_curve25519_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_import_public_ex`
- `wc_curve25519_check_public`
- `wc_curve25519_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the public key into the `curve25519_key` structure.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if the `inLen` parameter does not match the key size of the key structure.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[32];
// initialize pub with public key

curve25519_key key;
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve25519_import_public(pub, sizeof(pub), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

C.14.2.13 function `wc_curve25519_import_public_ex`

```
int wc_curve25519_import_public_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    curve25519_key * key,
    int endian
)
```

This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve25519_key structure.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to import.
- **inLen** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in which to store the key.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_export_public`
- `wc_curve25519_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_import_public`
- `wc_curve25519_check_public`
- `wc_curve25519_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the public key into the curve25519_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the inLen parameter does not match the key size of the key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[32];
// initialize pub with public key
curve25519_key key;
// initialize key
```



```
ret = wc_curve25519_import_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), &key,
                                     EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

C.14.2.14 function wc_curve25519_check_public

```
int wc_curve25519_check_public(
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    int endian
)
```

This function checks that a public key buffer holds a valid Curve25519 key value given the endian ordering.

Parameters:

- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to check.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to check.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_curve25519_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_curve25519_size](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned when the public key value is valid.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the public key value is not valid.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[] = { Contents of public key };

ret = wc_curve25519_check_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

C.14.2.15 function wc_curve25519_export_public

```
int wc_curve25519_export_public(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_export_private_raw](#)
- [wc_curve25519_import_public](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the public key from the curve25519_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if outLen is less than CURVE25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[32];
int pubSz;

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key
ret = wc_curve25519_export_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

C.14.2.16 function wc_curve25519_export_public_ex

```
int wc_curve25519_export_public_ex(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int endian
)
```

This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_export_private_raw](#)
- [wc_curve25519_import_public](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the public key from the curve25519_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if outLen is less than CURVE25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[32];
int pubSz;

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve25519_export_public_ex(&key, pub, &pubSz, EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

C.14.2.17 function **wc_curve25519_export_key_raw**

```
int wc_curve25519_export_key_raw(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz
)
```

Export Curve25519 key pair. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** On in, is the size of the priv buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the priv buffer.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** On in, is the size of the pub buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the pub buffer.

See:

- [wc_curve25519_export_key_raw_ex](#)
- [wc_curve25519_export_private_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the key pair from the curve25519_key structure.
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returned if privSz is less than CURVE25519_KEY_SIZE or pubSz is less than CURVE25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[32];
byte priv[32];
int pubSz;
int privSz;
```

```

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve25519_export_key_raw(&key, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}

```

C.14.2.18 function `wc_curve25519_export_key_raw_ex`

```

int wc_curve25519_export_key_raw_ex(
    curve25519_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz,
    int endian
)

```

Export curve25519 key pair. Big or little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** On in, is the size of the priv buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the priv buffer.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** On in, is the size of the pub buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the pub buffer.
- **endian** EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN or EC25519_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_export_key_raw`
- `wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex`
- `wc_curve25519_export_public_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the key pair from the curve25519_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if privSz is less than CURVE25519_KEY_SIZE or pubSz is less than CURVE25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```

int ret;

byte pub[32];
byte priv[32];
int pubSz;
int privSz;

curve25519_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve25519_export_key_raw_ex(&key, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz,
    EC25519_BIG_ENDIAN);

```

```
if (ret != 0) {  
    // error exporting key  
}
```

C.14.2.19 function `wc_curve25519_size`

```
int wc_curve25519_size(  
    curve25519_key * key  
)
```

This function returns the key size of the given key structure.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure in for which to determine the key size.

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_make_key`

Return:

- Success Given a valid, initialized curve25519_key structure, returns the size of the key.
- 0 Returned if key is NULL

Example

```
int keySz;  
  
curve25519_key key;  
// initialize and make key  
  
keySz = wc_curve25519_size(&key);
```

C.14.2.20 function `wc_curve25519_make_pub`

```
int wc_curve25519_make_pub(  
    int public_size,  
    byte * pub,  
    int private_size,  
    const byte * priv  
)
```

This function generates a Curve25519 public key from a given private key. This is a lower-level function that operates directly on byte buffers rather than curve25519_key structures.

Parameters:

- **public_size** Size of the public key buffer (must be 32)
- **pub** Pointer to buffer to store the public key
- **private_size** Size of the private key (must be 32)
- **priv** Pointer to buffer containing the private key

See:

- `wc_curve25519_make_key`
- `wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind`

Return:

- 0 On successfully generating the public key

- ECC_BAD_ARG_E If the key sizes are invalid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If any input parameters are NULL

Example

```
byte priv[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte pub[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];

// initialize priv with private key
int ret = wc_curve25519_make_pub(sizeof(pub), pub, sizeof(priv),
                                priv);

if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating public key
}
```

C.14.2.21 function wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind

```
int wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind(
    int public_size,
    byte * pub,
    int private_size,
    const byte * priv,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function generates a Curve25519 public key from a given private key with blinding to resist side-channel attacks. This adds randomization to the scalar multiplication operation.

Parameters:

- **public_size** Size of the public key buffer (must be 32)
- **pub** Pointer to buffer to store the public key
- **private_size** Size of the private key (must be 32)
- **priv** Pointer to buffer containing the private key
- **rng** Pointer to initialized RNG for blinding

See:

- [wc_curve25519_make_pub](#)
- [wc_curve25519_generic_blind](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully generating the public key
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E If the key sizes are invalid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If any input parameters are NULL

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
byte priv[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte pub[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];

wc_InitRng(&rng);
// initialize priv with private key
int ret = wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind(sizeof(pub), pub,
                                       sizeof(priv), priv, &rng);

if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating public key
}
```

C.14.2.22 function wc_curve25519_generic

```
int wc_curve25519_generic(
    int public_size,
    byte * pub,
    int private_size,
    const byte * priv,
    int basepoint_size,
    const byte * basepoint
)
```

This function performs a generic Curve25519 scalar multiplication with a custom basepoint. This allows computing scalar * basepoint for any basepoint, not just the standard generator.

Parameters:

- **public_size** Size of the output buffer (must be 32)
- **pub** Pointer to buffer to store the result
- **private_size** Size of the scalar (must be 32)
- **priv** Pointer to buffer containing the scalar
- **basepoint_size** Size of the basepoint (must be 32)
- **basepoint** Pointer to buffer containing the basepoint

See:

- [wc_curve25519_shared_secret](#)
- [wc_curve25519_generic_blind](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully computing the result
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E If the sizes are invalid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If any input parameters are NULL

Example

```
byte scalar[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte basepoint[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte result[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];

// initialize scalar and basepoint
int ret = wc_curve25519_generic(sizeof(result), result,
                                sizeof(scalar), scalar,
                                sizeof(basepoint), basepoint);

if (ret != 0) {
    // error computing result
}
```

C.14.2.23 function wc_curve25519_generic_blind

```
int wc_curve25519_generic_blind(
    int public_size,
    byte * pub,
    int private_size,
    const byte * priv,
    int basepoint_size,
    const byte * basepoint,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function performs a generic Curve25519 scalar multiplication with a custom basepoint and blinding to resist side-channel attacks.

Parameters:

- **public_size** Size of the output buffer (must be 32)
- **pub** Pointer to buffer to store the result
- **private_size** Size of the scalar (must be 32)
- **priv** Pointer to buffer containing the scalar
- **basepoint_size** Size of the basepoint (must be 32)
- **basepoint** Pointer to buffer containing the basepoint
- **rng** Pointer to initialized RNG for blinding

See:

- [wc_curve25519_generic](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully computing the result
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E If the sizes are invalid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If any input parameters are NULL

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
byte scalar[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte basepoint[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];
byte result[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];

wc_InitRng(&rng);
// initialize scalar and basepoint
int ret = wc_curve25519_generic_blind(sizeof(result), result,
                                       sizeof(scalar), scalar,
                                       sizeof(basepoint), basepoint,
                                       &rng);
```

C.14.2.24 function `wc_curve25519_make_priv`

```
int wc_curve25519_make_priv(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    byte * priv
)
```

This function generates a Curve25519 private key using the given random number generator. This is a lower-level function that generates only the private key bytes.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to initialized RNG
- **keysizes** Size of the key to generate (must be 32)
- **priv** Pointer to buffer to store the private key

See:

- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_pub](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully generating the private key
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E If keysize is invalid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If any input parameters are NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E If random number generation fails

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
byte priv[CURVE25519_KEYSIZE];

wc_InitRng(&rng);
int ret = wc_curve25519_make_priv(&rng, sizeof(priv), priv);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating private key
}
```

C.14.2.25 function `wc_curve25519_init_ex`

```
int wc_curve25519_init_ex(
    curve25519_key * key,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function initializes a Curve25519 key with extended parameters, allowing specification of custom heap and device ID for hardware acceleration.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure to initialize
- **heap** Pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software only)

See:

- `wc_curve25519_init`
- `wc_curve25519_free`

Return:

- 0 On successfully initializing the key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If key is NULL

Example

```
curve25519_key key;
void* heap = NULL;
int devId = INVALID_DEVID;

int ret = wc_curve25519_init_ex(&key, heap, devId);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error initializing key
}
```

C.14.2.26 function `wc_curve25519_set_rng`

```
int wc_curve25519_set_rng(
    curve25519_key * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function sets the RNG to be used with a Curve25519 key. This is useful for operations that require randomness such as blinded scalar multiplication.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure
- **rng** Pointer to initialized RNG

See:

- [wc_curve25519_init](#)
- [wc_curve25519_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully setting the RNG
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If key or rng is NULL

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
curve25519_key key;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_curve25519_init(&key);
int ret = wc_curve25519_set_rng(&key, &rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error setting RNG
}
```

C.14.2.27 function wc_curve25519_new

```
curve25519_key * wc_curve25519_new(
    void * heap,
    int devId,
    int * result_code
)
```

This function allocates and initializes a new Curve25519 key structure with extended parameters. The caller is responsible for freeing the key with wc_curve25519_delete. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **heap** Pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software only)
- **result_code** Pointer to store result code (0 on success)

See:

- [wc_curve25519_delete](#)
- [wc_curve25519_init_ex](#)

Return:

- Pointer to newly allocated curve25519_key on success
- NULL on failure

Note: This API is only available when WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is not defined. WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is automatically defined when WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC is defined.

Example

```

int ret;
curve25519_key* key;

key = wc_curve25519_new(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, &ret);
if (key == NULL || ret != 0) {
    // error allocating key
}
// use key
wc_curve25519_delete(key, &key);

```

C.14.2.28 function wc_curve25519_delete

```

int wc_curve25519_delete(
    curve25519_key * key,
    curve25519_key ** key_p
)

```

This function frees a Curve25519 key structure that was allocated with `wc_curve25519_new` and sets the pointer to NULL. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve25519_key structure to free
- **key_p** Pointer to the key pointer (will be set to NULL)

See:

- `wc_curve25519_new`
- `wc_curve25519_free`

Return:

- 0 On successfully freeing the key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If key or key_p is NULL

Note: This API is only available when `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is not defined. `WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS` is automatically defined when `WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC` is defined.

Example

```

int ret;
curve25519_key* key;

key = wc_curve25519_new(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, &ret);
// use key
ret = wc_curve25519_delete(key, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error freeing key
}
// key is now NULL

```

C.14.3 Source code

```

int wc_curve25519_make_key(WC_RNG* rng, int keysize, curve25519_key* key);

int wc_curve25519_shared_secret(curve25519_key* private_key,
                                curve25519_key* public_key,

```

```

        byte* out, word32* outlen);

int wc_curve25519_shared_secret_ex(curve25519_key* private_key,
                                   curve25519_key* public_key,
                                   byte* out, word32* outlen, int endian);

int wc_curve25519_init(curve25519_key* key);

void wc_curve25519_free(curve25519_key* key);

int wc_curve25519_import_private(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                                 curve25519_key* key);

int wc_curve25519_import_private_ex(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                                    curve25519_key* key, int endian);

int wc_curve25519_import_private_raw(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                                     const byte* pub, word32 pubSz, curve25519_key* key);

int wc_curve25519_import_private_raw_ex(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                                        const byte* pub, word32 pubSz,
                                        curve25519_key* key, int endian);

int wc_curve25519_export_private_raw(curve25519_key* key, byte* out,
                                     word32* outlen);

int wc_curve25519_export_private_raw_ex(curve25519_key* key, byte* out,
                                        word32* outlen, int endian);

int wc_curve25519_import_public(const byte* in, word32 inLen,
                                curve25519_key* key);

int wc_curve25519_import_public_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen,
                                   curve25519_key* key, int endian);

int wc_curve25519_check_public(const byte* pub, word32 pubSz, int endian);

int wc_curve25519_export_public(curve25519_key* key, byte* out, word32*
    ↪ outLen);

int wc_curve25519_export_public_ex(curve25519_key* key, byte* out,
                                   word32* outLen, int endian);

int wc_curve25519_export_key_raw(curve25519_key* key,
                                 byte* priv, word32 *privSz,
                                 byte* pub, word32 *pubSz);

int wc_curve25519_export_key_raw_ex(curve25519_key* key,
                                    byte* priv, word32 *privSz,
                                    byte* pub, word32 *pubSz,
                                    int endian);

int wc_curve25519_size(curve25519_key* key);

```

```

int wc_curve25519_make_pub(int public_size, byte* pub, int private_size,
                           const byte* priv);

int wc_curve25519_make_pub_blind(int public_size, byte* pub,
                                 int private_size, const byte* priv,
                                 WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_curve25519_generic(int public_size, byte* pub, int private_size,
                           const byte* priv, int basepoint_size,
                           const byte* basepoint);

int wc_curve25519_generic_blind(int public_size, byte* pub,
                                 int private_size, const byte* priv,
                                 int basepoint_size, const byte* basepoint,
                                 WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_curve25519_make_priv(WC_RNG* rng, int keysize, byte* priv);

int wc_curve25519_init_ex(curve25519_key* key, void* heap, int devId);

int wc_curve25519_set_rng(curve25519_key* key, WC_RNG* rng);

curve25519_key* wc_curve25519_new(void* heap, int devId,
                                  int *result_code);

int wc_curve25519_delete(curve25519_key* key, curve25519_key** key_p);

```

C.15 dox_comments/header_files/curve448.h

C.15.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_curve448_make_key .
int	wc_curve448_shared_secret (curve448_key * private_key, curve448_key * public_key, byte * out, word32 * outlen)This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the variable of the secret key to outlen. Only supports big endian.
int	wc_curve448_shared_secret_ex (curve448_key * private_key, curve448_key * public_key, byte * out, word32 * outlen, int endian)This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the variable of the secret key to outlen. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve448_init (curve448_key * key)This function initializes a Curve448 key. It should be called before generating a key for the structure.

	Name
void	wc_curve448_free (curve448_key * key)This function frees a Curve448 object.
int	wc_curve448_import_private (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, curve448_key * key)This function imports a curve448 private key only. (Big endian).
int	wc_curve448_import_private_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, curve448_key * key, int endian)curve448 private key import only. (Big or Little endian).
int	wc_curve448_import_private_raw (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, curve448_key * key)This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve448_key structure. Big endian only.
int	wc_curve448_import_private_raw_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, curve448_key * key, int endian)This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve448_key structure. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve448_export_private_raw (curve448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports a private key from a curve448_key structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets outLen to be the size of the exported key. Big Endian only.
int	wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex (curve448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int endian)This function exports a private key from a curve448_key structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets outLen to be the size of the exported key. Can specify whether it's big or little endian.
int	wc_curve448_import_public (const byte * in, word32 inLen, curve448_key * key)This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve448_key structure.
int	wc_curve448_import_public_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, curve448_key * key, int endian)This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve448_key structure.
int	wc_curve448_check_public (const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, int endian)This function checks that a public key buffer holds a valid Curve448 key value given the endian ordering.
int	wc_curve448_export_public (curve448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.

	Name
int	wc_curve448_export_public_ex (curve448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int endian) This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Supports both big and little endian.
int	wc_curve448_export_key_raw (curve448_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz) This function exports a key pair from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.
int	wc_curve448_export_key_raw_ex (curve448_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz, int endian) Export curve448 key pair. Big or little endian.
int	wc_curve448_size (curve448_key * key) This function returns the key size of the given key structure.
int	wc_curve448_make_pub (int public_size, byte * pub, int private_size, const byte * priv) This function generates a Curve448 public key from a given private key. It computes the public key by performing scalar multiplication of the base point with the private key.

C.15.2 Functions Documentation

C.15.2.1 function wc_curve448_make_key

```
int wc_curve448_make_key(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    curve448_key * key
)
```

This function generates a Curve448 key using the given random number generator, rng, of the size given (keysizes), and stores it in the given curve448_key structure. It should be called after the key structure has been initialized through **wc_curve448_init()**.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to the RNG object used to generate the ecc key.
- **keysizes** Size of the key to generate. Must be 56 bytes for curve448.
- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in which to store the generated key.

See: **wc_curve448_init**

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully generating the key and storing it in the given curve448_key structure.
- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returned if the input keysizes does not correspond to the keysizes for a curve448 key (56 bytes).
- **RNG_FAILURE_E** Returned if the rng internal status is not DRBG_OK or if there is in generating the next random block with rng.

- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

curve448_key key;
wc_curve448_init(&key); // initialize key
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize random number generator

ret = wc_curve448_make_key(&rng, 56, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making Curve448 key
}
```

C.15.2.2 function `wc_curve448_shared_secret`

```
int wc_curve448_shared_secret(
    curve448_key * private_key,
    curve448_key * public_key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)
```

This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the variable of the secret key to outlen. Only supports big endian.

Parameters:

- **private_key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure initialized with the user's private key.
- **public_key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure containing the received public key.
- **out** Pointer to a buffer in which to store the 56 byte computed secret key.
- **outlen** Pointer in which to store the length written to the output buffer.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_make_key`
- `wc_curve448_shared_secret_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully computing a shared secret key
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL

Example

```
int ret;

byte sharedKey[56];
word32 keySz;
curve448_key privKey, pubKey;
// initialize both keys

ret = wc_curve448_shared_secret(&privKey, &pubKey, sharedKey, &keySz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating shared key
}
```


C.15.2.3 function wc_curve448_shared_secret_ex

```
int wc_curve448_shared_secret_ex(
    curve448_key * private_key,
    curve448_key * public_key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    int endian
)
```

This function computes a shared secret key given a secret private key and a received public key. It stores the generated secret key in the buffer out and assigns the variable of the secret key to outlen. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **private_key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure initialized with the user's private key.
- **public_key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure containing the received public key.
- **out** Pointer to a buffer in which to store the 56 byte computed secret key.
- **outlen** Pointer in which to store the length written to the output buffer.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve448_shared_secret](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully computing a shared secret key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters passed in are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte sharedKey[56];
word32 keySz;

curve448_key privKey, pubKey;
// initialize both keys

ret = wc_curve448_shared_secret_ex(&privKey, &pubKey, sharedKey, &keySz,
    EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating shared key
}
```

C.15.2.4 function wc_curve448_init

```
int wc_curve448_init(
    curve448_key * key
)
```

This function initializes a Curve448 key. It should be called before generating a key for the structure.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure to initialize.

See: [wc_curve448_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully initializing the curve448_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when key is NULL.

Example

```
curve448_key key;  
wc_curve448_init(&key); // initialize key  
// make key and proceed to encryption
```

C.15.2.5 function wc_curve448_free

```
void wc_curve448_free(  
    curve448_key * key  
)
```

This function frees a Curve448 object.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the key object to free.

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_make_key](#)

Example

```
curve448_key privKey;  
// initialize key, use it to generate shared secret key  
wc_curve448_free(&privKey);
```

C.15.2.6 function wc_curve448_import_private

```
int wc_curve448_import_private(  
    const byte * priv,  
    word32 privSz,  
    curve448_key * key  
)
```

This function imports a curve448 private key only. (Big endian).

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported key.

See:

- [wc_curve448_import_private_ex](#)
- [wc_curve448_size](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing private key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or priv is null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if privSz is not equal to CURVE448_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```

int ret;

byte priv[] = { Contents of private key };
curve448_key key;
wc_curve448_init(&key);

ret = wc_curve448_import_private(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

```

C.15.2.7 function wc_curve448_import_private_ex

```

int wc_curve448_import_private_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    curve448_key * key,
    int endian
)

```

curve448 private key import only. (Big or Little endian).

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported key.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve448_import_private](#)
- [wc_curve448_size](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing private key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key or priv is null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if privSz is not equal to CURVE448_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```

int ret;

byte priv[] = { // Contents of private key };
curve448_key key;
wc_curve448_init(&key);

ret = wc_curve448_import_private_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), &key,
    EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

```

C.15.2.8 function wc_curve448_import_private_raw

```

int wc_curve448_import_private_raw(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,

```

```

    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    curve448_key * key
)

```

This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve448_key structure. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **pub** Pointer to a buffer containing the public key to import.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported keys

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_make_key](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_public](#)
- [wc_curve448_export_private_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on importing into the curve448_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if any of the input parameters are null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the input key's key size does not match the public or private key sizes.

Example

```

int ret;

byte priv[56];
byte pub[56];
// initialize with public and private keys
curve448_key key;

wc_curve448_init(&key);
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve448_import_private_raw(&priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
    &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}

```

C.15.2.9 function wc_curve448_import_private_raw_ex

```

int wc_curve448_import_private_raw_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    curve448_key * key,
    int endian
)

```

This function imports a public-private key pair into a curve448_key structure. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to a buffer containing the private key to import.
- **privSz** Length of the private key to import.
- **pub** Pointer to a buffer containing the public key to import.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the structure in which to store the imported keys.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_make_key`
- `wc_curve448_import_public`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_import_private_raw`

Return:

- 0 Returned on importing into the curve448_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if any of the input parameters are null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the input key's key size does not match the public or private key sizes.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[56];
byte pub[56];
// initialize with public and private keys
curve448_key key;

wc_curve448_init(&key);
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve448_import_private_raw_ex(&priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
                                       sizeof(pub), &key, EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing keys
}
```

C.15.2.10 function wc_curve448_export_private_raw

```
int wc_curve448_export_private_raw(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports a private key from a curve448_key structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets outLen to be the size of the exported key. Big Endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the structure from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the exported key.

- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_make_key`
- `wc_curve448_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the private key from the `curve448_key` structure.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if `wc_curve448_size()` is not equal to key.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[56];
int privSz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve448_export_private_raw(&key, priv, &privSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

C.15.2.11 function `wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex`

```
int wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int endian
)
```

This function exports a private key from a `curve448_key` structure and stores it in the given out buffer. It also sets `outLen` to be the size of the exported key. Can specify whether it's big or little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the structure from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the exported key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.
- **endian** `EC448_BIG_ENDIAN` or `EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN` to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_make_key`
- `wc_curve448_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the private key from the `curve448_key` structure.

- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if `wc_curve448_size()` is not equal to key.

Example

```
int ret;

byte priv[56];
int privSz;
curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key
ret = wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex(&key, priv, &privSz,
    EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

C.15.2.12 function `wc_curve448_import_public`

```
int wc_curve448_import_public(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    curve448_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve448_key structure.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to import.
- **inLen** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in which to store the key.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_export_public`
- `wc_curve448_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_import_public_ex`
- `wc_curve448_check_public`
- `wc_curve448_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the public key into the curve448_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the inLen parameter does not match the key size of the key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[56];
// initialize pub with public key

curve448_key key;
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve448_import_public(pub, sizeof(pub), &key);
```

```

if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

```

C.15.2.13 function `wc_curve448_import_public_ex`

```

int wc_curve448_import_public_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    curve448_key * key,
    int endian
)

```

This function imports a public key from the given in buffer and stores it in the curve448_key structure.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to import.
- **inLen** Length of the public key to import.
- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in which to store the key.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_export_public`
- `wc_curve448_import_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_import_public`
- `wc_curve448_check_public`
- `wc_curve448_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the public key into the curve448_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the inLen parameter does not match the key size of the key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```

int ret;

byte pub[56];
// initialize pub with public key
curve448_key key;
// initialize key

ret = wc_curve448_import_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), &key,
    EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

```

C.15.2.14 function `wc_curve448_check_public`

```

int wc_curve448_check_public(
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,

```



```
    int endian
)
```

This function checks that a public key buffer holds a valid Curve448 key value given the endian ordering.

Parameters:

- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key to check.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key to check.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_import_public`
- `wc_curve448_import_public_ex`
- `wc_curve448_size`

Return:

- 0 Returned when the public key value is valid.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the public key value is not valid.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[] = { Contents of public key };

ret = wc_curve448_check_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

C.15.2.15 function `wc_curve448_export_public`

```
int wc_curve448_export_public(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw`
- `wc_curve448_import_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the public key from the curve448_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if outLen is less than CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[56];
int pubSz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve448_export_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

C.15.2.16 function wc_curve448_export_public_ex

```
int wc_curve448_export_public_ex(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int endian
)
```

This function exports a public key from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Supports both big and little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in from which to export the key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** On in, is the size of the out in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the output buffer.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve448_init](#)
- [wc_curve448_export_private_raw](#)
- [wc_curve448_import_public](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the public key from the curve448_key structure.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if outLen is less than CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[56];
int pubSz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key
```

```
ret = wc_curve448_export_public_ex(&key, pub, &pubSz, EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

C.15.2.17 function `wc_curve448_export_key_raw`

```
int wc_curve448_export_key_raw(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz
)
```

This function exports a key pair from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big endian only.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** On in, is the size of the priv buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the priv buffer.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** On in, is the size of the pub buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the pub buffer.

See:

- `wc_curve448_export_key_raw_ex`
- `wc_curve448_export_private_raw`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the key pair from the curve448_key structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if privSz is less than CURVE448_KEY_SIZE or pubSz is less than CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[56];
byte priv[56];
int pubSz;
int privSz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve448_export_key_raw(&key, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

C.15.2.18 function wc_curve448_export_key_raw_ex

```
int wc_curve448_export_key_raw_ex(
    curve448_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz,
    int endian
)
```

Export curve448 key pair. Big or little endian.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** On in, is the size of the priv buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the priv buffer.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** On in, is the size of the pub buffer in bytes. On out, will store the bytes written to the pub buffer.
- **endian** EC448_BIG_ENDIAN or EC448_LITTLE_ENDIAN to set which form to use.

See:

- [wc_curve448_export_key_raw](#)
- [wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex](#)
- [wc_curve448_export_public_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any input parameters are NULL.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if privSz is less than CURVE448_KEY_SIZE or pubSz is less than CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

This function exports a key pair from the given key structure and stores the result in the out buffer. Big or little endian.

Example

```
int ret;

byte pub[56];
byte priv[56];
int pubSz;
int privSz;

curve448_key key;
// initialize and make key

ret = wc_curve448_export_key_raw_ex(&key, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz,
    EC448_BIG_ENDIAN);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting key
}
```

C.15.2.19 function wc_curve448_size

```
int wc_curve448_size(  
    curve448_key * key  
)
```

This function returns the key size of the given key structure.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the curve448_key structure in for which to determine the key size.

See:

- `wc_curve448_init`
- `wc_curve448_make_key`

Return:

- Success Given a valid, initialized curve448_key structure, returns the size of the key.
- 0 Returned if key is NULL.

Example

```
int keySz;  
  
curve448_key key;  
// initialize and make key  
  
keySz = wc_curve448_size(&key);
```

C.15.2.20 function wc_curve448_make_pub

```
int wc_curve448_make_pub(  
    int public_size,  
    byte * pub,  
    int private_size,  
    const byte * priv  
)
```

This function generates a Curve448 public key from a given private key. It computes the public key by performing scalar multiplication of the base point with the private key.

Parameters:

- **public_size** size of the public key buffer (must be 56 bytes)
- **pub** pointer to buffer to store the generated public key
- **private_size** size of the private key (must be 56 bytes)
- **priv** pointer to the private key buffer

See:

- `wc_curve448_make_key`
- `wc_curve448_import_private`

Return:

- 0 On success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E If public_size is not CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE or if private_size is not CURVE448_KEY_SIZE.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If pub or priv is NULL.

Example

```

byte priv[CURVE448_KEY_SIZE] = { }; // private key
byte pub[CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE];

int ret = wc_curve448_make_pub(CURVE448_PUB_KEY_SIZE, pub,
                               CURVE448_KEY_SIZE, priv);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating public key
}

```

C.15.3 Source code

```

int wc_curve448_make_key(WC_RNG* rng, int keysize, curve448_key* key);

int wc_curve448_shared_secret(curve448_key* private_key,
                              curve448_key* public_key,
                              byte* out, word32* outlen);

int wc_curve448_shared_secret_ex(curve448_key* private_key,
                                 curve448_key* public_key,
                                 byte* out, word32* outlen, int endian);

int wc_curve448_init(curve448_key* key);

void wc_curve448_free(curve448_key* key);

int wc_curve448_import_private(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                              curve448_key* key);

int wc_curve448_import_private_ex(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                                 curve448_key* key, int endian);

int wc_curve448_import_private_raw(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                                  const byte* pub, word32 pubSz, curve448_key* key);

int wc_curve448_import_private_raw_ex(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                                     const byte* pub, word32 pubSz,
                                     curve448_key* key, int endian);

int wc_curve448_export_private_raw(curve448_key* key, byte* out,
                                   word32* outlen);

int wc_curve448_export_private_raw_ex(curve448_key* key, byte* out,
                                     word32* outlen, int endian);

int wc_curve448_import_public(const byte* in, word32 inLen,
                              curve448_key* key);

int wc_curve448_import_public_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen,
                                 curve448_key* key, int endian);

int wc_curve448_check_public(const byte* pub, word32 pubSz, int endian);

int wc_curve448_export_public(curve448_key* key, byte* out, word32* outLen);

```

```

int wc_curve448_export_public_ex(curve448_key* key, byte* out,
                                word32* outLen, int endian);

int wc_curve448_export_key_raw(curve448_key* key,
                                byte* priv, word32 *privSz,
                                byte* pub, word32 *pubSz);

int wc_curve448_export_key_raw_ex(curve448_key* key,
                                byte* priv, word32 *privSz,
                                byte* pub, word32 *pubSz,
                                int endian);

int wc_curve448_size(curve448_key* key);

int wc_curve448_make_pub(int public_size, byte* pub, int private_size,
                        const byte* priv);

```

C.16 dox_comments/header_files/des3.h

C.16.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Des_SetKey (Des * des, const byte * key, const byte * iv, int dir) This function sets the key and initialization vector (iv) for the Des structure given as argument. It also initializes and allocates space for the buffers needed for encryption and decryption, if these have not yet been initialized. Note: If no iv is provided (i.e. iv == NULL) the initialization vector defaults to an iv of 0.
void	wc_Des_SetIV (Des * des, const byte * iv) This function sets the initialization vector (iv) for the Des structure given as argument. When passed a NULL iv, it sets the initialization vector to 0.
int	wc_Des_CbcEncrypt (Des * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.
int	wc_Des_CbcDecrypt (Des * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

	Name
int	wc_Des_EcbEncrypt (Des * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Des encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode.
int	wc_Des3_EcbEncrypt (Des3 * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Des3 encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.
int	wc_Des3_SetKey (Des3 * des, const byte * key, const byte * iv, int dir)This function sets the key and initialization vector (iv) for the Des3 structure given as argument. It also initializes and allocates space for the buffers needed for encryption and decryption, if these have not yet been initialized. Note: If no iv is provided (i.e. iv == NULL) the initialization vector defaults to an iv of 0.
int	wc_Des3_SetIV (Des3 * des, const byte * iv)This function sets the initialization vector (iv) for the Des3 structure given as argument. When passed a NULL iv, it sets the initialization vector to 0.
int	wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt (Des3 * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.
int	wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt (Des3 * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.
int	wc_Des_EcbDecrypt (Des * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz)This function decrypts the input ciphertext and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer. It uses DES encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB APIs directly whenever possible.

	Name
int	wc_Des3_EcbDecrypt (Des3 * des, byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function decrypts the input ciphertext and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer. It uses Triple DES (3DES) encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB APIs directly whenever possible.
int	wc_Des3Init (Des3 * des3, void * heap, int devId) This function initializes a Des3 structure for use with hardware acceleration and custom memory management. This is an extended version of the standard initialization that allows specification of heap hints and device IDs.
void	wc_Des3Free (Des3 * des3) This function frees a Des3 structure and releases any resources allocated for it. This should be called when finished using the Des3 structure to prevent memory leaks.

C.16.2 Functions Documentation

C.16.2.1 function wc_Des_SetKey

```
int wc_Des_SetKey(
    Des * des,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv,
    int dir
)
```

This function sets the key and initialization vector (iv) for the Des structure given as argument. It also initializes and allocates space for the buffers needed for encryption and decryption, if these have not yet been initialized. Note: If no iv is provided (i.e. iv == NULL) the initialization vector defaults to an iv of 0.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte key with which to initialize the Des structure
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv with which to initialize the Des structure. If this is not provided, the iv defaults to 0
- **dir** direction of encryption. Valid options are: DES_ENCRYPTION, and DES_DECRYPTION

See:

- [wc_Des_SetIV](#)
- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)

Return: 0 On successfully setting the key and initialization vector for the Des structure

3

Example

```

Des enc; // Des structure used for encryption
int ret;
byte key[] = { // initialize with 8 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

ret = wc_Des_SetKey(&des, key, iv, DES_ENCRYPTION);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error initializing des structure
}

```

C.16.2.2 function wc_Des_SetIV

```

void wc_Des_SetIV(
    Des * des,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function sets the initialization vector (iv) for the Des structure given as argument. When passed a NULL iv, it sets the initialization vector to 0.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure for which to set the iv
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv with which to initialize the Des structure. If this is not provided, the iv defaults to 0

See: [wc_Des_SetKey](#)

Return: none No returns.

3

Example

```

Des enc; // Des structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des_SetKey
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };
wc_Des_SetIV(&enc, iv);
}

```

C.16.2.3 function wc_Des_CbcEncrypt

```

int wc_Des_CbcEncrypt(
    Des * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)

```

This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the message to encrypt
- **sz** length of the message to encrypt

See:

- `wc_Des_SetKey`
- `wc_Des_CbcDecrypt`

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the given input message

3

Example

```
Des enc; // Des structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des_SetKey, use mode DES_ENCRYPTION

byte plain[] = { // initialize with message };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

if ( wc_Des_CbcEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain)) != 0 ) {
    // error encrypting message
}
```

C.16.2.4 function `wc_Des_CbcDecrypt`

```
int wc_Des_CbcDecrypt(
    Des * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure to use for decryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the encrypted ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt

See:

- `wc_Des_SetKey`
- `wc_Des_CbcEncrypt`

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting the given ciphertext

3

Example

```
Des dec; // Des structure used for decryption
// initialize dec with wc_Des_SetKey, use mode DES_DECRYPTION

byte cipher[] = { // initialize with ciphertext };
byte decoded[sizeof(cipher)];

if ( wc_Des_CbcDecrypt(&dec, decoded, cipher, sizeof(cipher)) != 0 ) {
    // error decrypting message
}
```

C.16.2.5 function wc_Des_EcbEncrypt

```
int wc_Des_EcbEncrypt(
    Des * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Des encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the plaintext to encrypt
- **sz** length of the plaintext to encrypt

See: wc_Des_SetKe

Return: 0: Returned upon successfully encrypting the given plaintext.

3

Example

```
Des enc; // Des structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des_SetKey, use mode DES_ENCRYPTION

byte plain[] = { // initialize with message to encrypt };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

if ( wc_Des_EcbEncrypt(&enc,cipher, plain, sizeof(plain)) != 0) {
    // error encrypting message
}
```

C.16.2.6 function wc_Des3_EcbEncrypt

```
int wc_Des3_EcbEncrypt(
    Des3 * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Des3 encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB API's directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **des3** pointer to the Des3 structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the plaintext to encrypt
- **sz** length of the plaintext to encrypt

See: wc_Des3_SetKey

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the given plaintext

3

Example

```

Des3 enc; // Des3 structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des3_SetKey, use mode DES_ENCRYPTION

byte plain[] = { // initialize with message to encrypt };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

if ( wc_Des3_EcbEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain)) != 0 ) {
    // error encrypting message
}

```

C.16.2.7 function wc_Des3_SetKey

```

int wc_Des3_SetKey(
    Des3 * des,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv,
    int dir
)

```

This function sets the key and initialization vector (iv) for the Des3 structure given as argument. It also initializes and allocates space for the buffers needed for encryption and decryption, if these have not yet been initialized. Note: If no iv is provided (i.e. iv == NULL) the initialization vector defaults to an iv of 0.

Parameters:

- **des3** pointer to the Des3 structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the 24 byte key with which to initialize the Des3 structure
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv with which to initialize the Des3 structure. If this is not provided, the iv defaults to 0
- **dir** direction of encryption. Valid options are: DES_ENCRYPTION, and DES_DECRYPTION

See:

- [wc_Des3_SetIV](#)
- [wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt](#)
- [wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt](#)

Return: 0 On successfully setting the key and initialization vector for the Des structure

3

Example

```

Des3 enc; // Des3 structure used for encryption
int ret;
byte key[] = { // initialize with 24 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

ret = wc_Des3_SetKey(&des, key, iv, DES_ENCRYPTION);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error initializing des structure
}

```

C.16.2.8 function wc_Des3_SetIV

```
int wc_Des3_SetIV(
    Des3 * des,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function sets the initialization vector (iv) for the Des3 structure given as argument. When passed a NULL iv, it sets the initialization vector to 0.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des3 structure for which to set the iv
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv with which to initialize the Des3 structure. If this is not provided, the iv defaults to 0

See: [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)

Return: none No returns.

3

Example

```
Des3 enc; // Des3 structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des3_SetKey

byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

wc_Des3_SetIV(&enc, iv);
}
```

C.16.2.9 function wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt

```
int wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt(
    Des3 * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function encrypts the input message, in, and stores the result in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des3 structure to use for encryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the message to encrypt
- **sz** length of the message to encrypt

See:

- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the given input message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If des, out, or in is NULL.
- BAD_LENGTH_E If sz is not a multiple of DES_BLOCK_SIZE.
- MISSING_KEY If no key has been set on the Des3 structure with wc_Des3_SetKey.

3

Example

```
Des3 enc; // Des3 structure used for encryption
// initialize enc with wc_Des3_SetKey, use mode DES_ENCRYPTION

byte plain[] = { // initialize with message };
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

if ( wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt(&enc, cipher, plain, sizeof(plain)) != 0) {
    // error encrypting message
}
```

C.16.2.10 function wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt

```
int wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt(
    Des3 * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des3 structure to use for decryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the encrypted ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt

See:

- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting the given ciphertext
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If des, out, or in is NULL.
- BAD_LENGTH_E If sz is not a multiple of DES_BLOCK_SIZE.
- MISSING_KEY If no key has been set on the Des3 structure with wc_Des3_SetKey.

3

Example

```
Des3 dec; // Des structure used for decryption
// initialize dec with wc_Des3_SetKey, use mode DES_DECRYPTION

byte cipher[] = { // initialize with ciphertext };
byte decoded[sizeof(cipher)];

if ( wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt(&dec, decoded, cipher, sizeof(cipher)) != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}
```

C.16.2.11 function wc_Des_EcbDecrypt

```
int wc_Des_EcbDecrypt(
    Des * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer. It uses DES encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB APIs directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des structure to use for decryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt

See:

- [wc_Des_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Des_EcbEncrypt](#)

Return: 0 On successfully decrypting the given ciphertext

3

Example

```
Des dec;
byte cipher[]; // ciphertext to decrypt
byte plain[sizeof(cipher)];

wc_Des_SetKey(&dec, key, iv, DES_DECRYPTION);
if (wc_Des_EcbDecrypt(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher)) != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}
```

C.16.2.12 function wc_Des3_EcbDecrypt

```
int wc_Des3_EcbDecrypt(
    Des3 * des,
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer. It uses Triple DES (3DES) encryption with Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode. Warning: In nearly all use cases ECB mode is considered to be less secure. Please avoid using ECB APIs directly whenever possible.

Parameters:

- **des** pointer to the Des3 structure to use for decryption
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt

See:

- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Des3_EcbEncrypt](#)

Return: 0 On successfully decrypting the given ciphertext

3

Example

```
Des3 dec;
byte cipher[]; // ciphertext to decrypt
byte plain[sizeof(cipher)];

wc_Des3_SetKey(&dec, key, iv, DES_DECRYPTION);
if (wc_Des3_EcbDecrypt(&dec, plain, cipher, sizeof(cipher)) != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}
```

C.16.2.13 function wc_Des3Init

```
int wc_Des3Init(
    Des3 * des3,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function initializes a Des3 structure for use with hardware acceleration and custom memory management. This is an extended version of the standard initialization that allows specification of heap hints and device IDs.

Parameters:

- **des3** pointer to the Des3 structure to initialize
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL)
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software only)

See:

- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)
- [wc_Des3Free](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully initializing the Des3 structure
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If des3 is NULL

3

Example

```
Des3 des;
void* heap = NULL;
int devId = INVALID_DEVID;

if (wc_Des3Init(&des, heap, devId) != 0) {
    // error initializing Des3 structure
}
```

C.16.2.14 function wc_Des3Free

```
void wc_Des3Free(
    Des3 * des3
)
```

This function frees a Des3 structure and releases any resources allocated for it. This should be called when finished using the Des3 structure to prevent memory leaks.

Parameters:

- **des3** pointer to the Des3 structure to free

See:

- [wc_Des3Init](#)
- [wc_Des3_SetKey](#)

Return: none No returns.

3

Example

```
Des3 des;
wc_Des3Init(&des, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_Des3_SetKey(&des, key, iv, DES_ENCRYPTION);
// use des for encryption/decryption
wc_Des3Free(&des);
```

C.16.3 Source code

```
int wc_Des_SetKey(Des* des, const byte* key,
                  const byte* iv, int dir);

void wc_Des_SetIV(Des* des, const byte* iv);

int wc_Des_CbcEncrypt(Des* des, byte* out,
                     const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_Des_CbcDecrypt(Des* des, byte* out,
                     const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_Des_EcbEncrypt(Des* des, byte* out,
                     const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_Des3_EcbEncrypt(Des3* des, byte* out,
                     const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_Des3_SetKey(Des3* des, const byte* key,
                  const byte* iv, int dir);

int wc_Des3_SetIV(Des3* des, const byte* iv);

int wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt(Des3* des, byte* out,
                     const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt(Des3* des, byte* out,
```

```

        const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_Des_EcbDecrypt(Des* des, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_Des3_EcbDecrypt(Des3* des, byte* out, const byte* in, word32 sz);

int wc_Des3Init(Des3* des3, void* heap, int devId);

void wc_Des3Free(Des3* des3);

```

C.17 dox_comments/header_files/dh.h

C.17.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitDhKey (DhKey * key) This function initializes a Diffie-Hellman key for use in negotiating a secure secret key with the Diffie-Hellman exchange protocol.
int	wc_FreeDhKey (DhKey * key) This function frees a Diffie-Hellman key after it has been used to negotiate a secure secret key with the Diffie-Hellman exchange protocol.
int	wc_DhGenerateKeyPair (DhKey * key, WC_RNG * rng, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz) This function generates a public/private key pair based on the Diffie-Hellman public parameters, storing the private key in priv and the public key in pub. It takes an initialized Diffie-Hellman key and an initialized rng structure.
int	wc_DhAgree (DhKey * key, byte * agree, word32 * agreeSz, const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * otherPub, word32 pubSz) This function generates an agreed upon secret key based on a local private key and a received public key. If completed on both sides of an exchange, this function generates an agreed upon secret key for symmetric communication. On successfully generating a shared secret key, the size of the secret key written will be stored in agreeSz.
int	wc_DhKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, DhKey * key, word32 inSz) This function decodes a Diffie-Hellman key from the given input buffer containing the key in DER format. It stores the result in the DhKey structure.

	Name
int	wc_DhSetKey (DhKey * key, const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * g, word32 gSz) This function sets the key for a DhKey structure using the input private key parameters. Unlike wc_DhKeyDecode, this function does not require that the input key be formatted in DER format, and instead simply accepts the parsed input parameters p (prime) and g (base).
int	wc_DhParamsLoad (const byte * input, word32 inSz, byte * p, word32 * pInOutSz, byte * g, word32 * gInOutSz) This function loads the Diffie-Hellman parameters, p (prime) and g (base) out of the given input buffer, DER formatted.
int	wolfSSL_i2d_DHparams (const WOLFSSL_DH * dh, unsigned char ** out) Encodes DH parameters to DER format for OpenSSL compatibility.
WOLFSSL_DH *	wolfSSL_DH_new (void) Allocates and initializes a new DH structure for OpenSSL compatibility.
WOLFSSL_DH *	wolfSSL_DH_new_by_nid (int nid) Creates a new DH structure with named group parameters.
void	wolfSSL_DH_free (WOLFSSL_DH * dh) Frees a DH structure.
WOLFSSL_DH *	wolfSSL_DH_dup (WOLFSSL_DH * dh) Duplicates a DH structure.
int	wolfSSL_DH_up_ref (WOLFSSL_DH * dh) Increments reference count for DH structure.
int	wolfSSL_DH_check (const WOLFSSL_DH * dh, int * codes) Validates DH parameters.
int	wolfSSL_DH_size (WOLFSSL_DH * dh) Returns size of DH key in bytes.
int	wolfSSL_DH_generate_key (WOLFSSL_DH * dh) Generates DH public/private key pair.
int	wolfSSL_DH_compute_key (unsigned char * key, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * pub, WOLFSSL_DH * dh) Computes shared secret from peer's public key.
int	wolfSSL_DH_compute_key_padded (unsigned char * key, const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * otherPub, WOLFSSL_DH * dh) Computes shared secret with zero-padding to DH size.
int	wolfSSL_DH_LoadDer (WOLFSSL_DH * dh, const unsigned char * derBuf, int derSz) Loads DH parameters from DER buffer.
int	wolfSSL_DH_set_length (WOLFSSL_DH * dh, long len) Sets optional private key length.
int	wolfSSL_DH_set0_pqg (WOLFSSL_DH * dh, WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * p, WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * q, WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * g) Sets DH parameters p, q, and g.

	Name
WOLFSSL_DH *	wolfSSL_DH_get_2048_256 (void)Returns DH parameters for 2048-bit MODP group with 256-bit subgroup.
const DhParams *	wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get (void)Returns FFDHE 2048-bit group parameters.
const DhParams *	wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get (void)Returns FFDHE 3072-bit group parameters.
const DhParams *	wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get (void)Returns FFDHE 4096-bit group parameters.
const DhParams *	wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get (void)Returns FFDHE 6144-bit group parameters.
const DhParams *	wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get (void)Returns FFDHE 8192-bit group parameters.
int	wc_InitDhKey_ex (DhKey * key, void * heap, int devId)Initializes DH key with heap hint and device ID.
int	wc_DhAgree_ct (DhKey * key, byte * agree, word32 * agreeSz, const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * otherPub, word32 pubSz)Computes shared secret with constant-time operations.
int	wc_DhSetNamedKey (DhKey * key, int name)Sets DH key to use named group parameters.
int	wc_DhGetNamedKeyParamSize (int name, word32 * p, word32 * g, word32 * q)Gets parameter sizes for named group.
word32	wc_DhGetNamedKeyMinSize (int name)Gets minimum key size for named group.
int	wc_DhCmpNamedKey (int name, int noQ, const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * g, word32 gSz, const byte * q, word32 qSz)Compares parameters against named group.
int	wc_DhCopyNamedKey (int name, byte * p, word32 * pSz, byte * g, word32 * gSz, byte * q, word32 * qSz)Copies named group parameters to buffers.
int	wc_DhGeneratePublic (DhKey * key, byte * priv, word32 privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz)Generates public key from private key.
int	wc_DhImportKeyPair (DhKey * key, const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz)Imports private and/or public key into DH key.
int	wc_DhExportKeyPair (DhKey * key, byte * priv, word32 * pPrivSz, byte * pub, word32 * pPubSz)Exports private and public key from DH key.
int	wc_DhCheckPubValue (const byte * prime, word32 primeSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz)Validates public key value.

	Name
int	wc_DhCheckKeyPair (DhKey * key, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, const byte * priv, word32 privSz)Checks DH keys for pair_wise consistency per process in SP 800_56Ar3, section 5.6.2.1.4, method (b) for FFC.
int	wc_DhCheckPrivKey (DhKey * key, const byte * priv, word32 pubSz)Check DH private key for invalid numbers.
int	wc_DhCheckPrivKey_ex (DhKey * key, const byte * priv, word32 pubSz, const byte * prime, word32 primeSz)
int	wc_DhCheckPubKey (DhKey * key, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz)
int	wc_DhCheckPubKey_ex (DhKey * key, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, const byte * prime, word32 primeSz)
int	wc_DhExportParamsRaw (DhKey * dh, byte * p, word32 * pSz, byte * q, word32 * qSz, byte * g, word32 * gSz)
int	wc_DhGenerateParams (WC_RNG * rng, int modSz, DhKey * dh)
int	wc_DhSetCheckKey (DhKey * key, const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * g, word32 gSz, const byte * q, word32 qSz, int trusted, WC_RNG * rng)
int	wc_DhSetKey_ex (DhKey * key, const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * g, word32 gSz, const byte * q, word32 qSz)

C.17.2 Functions Documentation

C.17.2.1 function wc_InitDhKey

```
int wc_InitDhKey(
    DhKey * key
)
```

This function initializes a Diffie-Hellman key for use in negotiating a secure secret key with the Diffie-Hellman exchange protocol.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure to initialize for use with secure key exchanges

See:

- **wc_FreeDhKey**
- **wc_DhGenerateKeyPair**

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
DhKey key;
wc_InitDhKey(&key); // initialize DH key
```

C.17.2.2 function wc_FreeDhKey

```
int wc_FreeDhKey(  
    DhKey * key  
)
```

This function frees a Diffie-Hellman key after it has been used to negotiate a secure secret key with the Diffie-Hellman exchange protocol.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure to free

See: [wc_InitDhKey](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
DhKey key;  
// initialize key, perform key exchange  
  
wc_FreeDhKey(&key); // free DH key to avoid memory leaks
```

C.17.2.3 function wc_DhGenerateKeyPair

```
int wc_DhGenerateKeyPair(  
    DhKey * key,  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    byte * priv,  
    word32 * privSz,  
    byte * pub,  
    word32 * pubSz  
)
```

This function generates a public/private key pair based on the Diffie-Hellman public parameters, storing the private key in priv and the public key in pub. It takes an initialized Diffie-Hellman key and an initialized rng structure.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure from which to generate the key pair
- **rng** pointer to an initialized random number generator (rng) with which to generate the keys
- **priv** pointer to a buffer in which to store the private key
- **privSz** will store the size of the private key written to priv
- **pub** pointer to a buffer in which to store the public key
- **pubSz** will store the size of the private key written to pub

See:

- [wc_InitDhKey](#)
- [wc_DhSetKey](#)
- [wc_DhKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Returned if there is an error parsing one of the inputs to this function
- **RNG_FAILURE_E** Returned if there is an error generating a random number using rng
- **MP_INIT_E** May be returned if there is an error in the math library while generating the public key
- **MP_READ_E** May be returned if there is an error in the math library while generating the public key

- MP_EXPTMOD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library while generating the public key
- MP_TO_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library while generating the public key

Example

```
DhKey key;
int ret;
byte priv[256];
byte pub[256];
word32 privSz, pubSz;

wc_InitDhKey(&key); // initialize key
// Set DH parameters using wc_DhSetKey or wc_DhKeyDecode
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
ret = wc_DhGenerateKeyPair(&key, &rng, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz);
```

C.17.2.4 function wc_DhAgree

```
int wc_DhAgree(
    DhKey * key,
    byte * agree,
    word32 * agreeSz,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * otherPub,
    word32 pubSz
)
```

This function generates an agreed upon secret key based on a local private key and a received public key. If completed on both sides of an exchange, this function generates an agreed upon secret key for symmetric communication. On successfully generating a shared secret key, the size of the secret key written will be stored in agreeSz.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure to use to compute the shared key
- **agree** pointer to the buffer in which to store the secret key
- **agreeSz** will hold the size of the secret key after successful generation
- **priv** pointer to the buffer containing the local secret key
- **privSz** size of the local secret key
- **otherPub** pointer to a buffer containing the received public key
- **pubSz** size of the received public key

See: [wc_DhGenerateKeyPair](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully generating an agreed upon secret key
- MP_INIT_E May be returned if there is an error while generating the shared secret key
- MP_READ_E May be returned if there is an error while generating the shared secret key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E May be returned if there is an error while generating the shared secret key
- MP_TO_E May be returned if there is an error while generating the shared secret key

Example

```
DhKey key;
int ret;
```



```

byte priv[256];
byte agree[256];
word32 agreeSz;

// initialize key, set key prime and base
// wc_DhGenerateKeyPair -- store private key in priv
byte pub[] = { // initialized with the received public key };
ret = wc_DhAgree(&key, agree, &agreeSz, priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
sizeof(pub));
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating shared key
}

```

C.17.2.5 function wc_DhKeyDecode

```

int wc_DhKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    DhKey * key,
    word32 inSz
)

```

This function decodes a Diffie-Hellman key from the given input buffer containing the key in DER format. It stores the result in the DhKey structure.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the DER formatted Diffie-Hellman key
- **inOutIdx** pointer to an integer in which to store the index parsed to while decoding the key
- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure to initialize with the input key
- **inSz** length of the input buffer. Gives the max length that may be read

See: [wc_DhSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully decoding the input key
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the sequence of the input
- ASN_DH_KEY_E Returned if there is an error reading the private key parameters from the parsed input

Example

```

DhKey key;
word32 idx = 0;

byte keyBuff[1024];
// initialize with DER formatted key
wc_DhKeyInit(&key);
ret = wc_DhKeyDecode(keyBuff, &idx, &key, sizeof(keyBuff));

if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error decoding key
}

```

C.17.2.6 function wc_DhSetKey

```

int wc_DhSetKey(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * p,
    word32 pSz,
    const byte * g,
    word32 gSz
)

```

This function sets the key for a DhKey structure using the input private key parameters. Unlike wc_DhKeyDecode, this function does not require that the input key be formatted in DER format, and instead simply accepts the parsed input parameters p (prime) and g (base).

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DhKey structure on which to set the key
- **p** pointer to the buffer containing the prime for use with the key
- **pSz** length of the input prime
- **g** pointer to the buffer containing the base for use with the key
- **gSz** length of the input base

See: [wc_DhKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL
- MP_INIT_E Returned if there is an error initializing the key parameters for storage
- ASN_DH_KEY_E Returned if there is an error reading in the DH key parameters p and g

Example

```

DhKey key;

byte p[] = { // initialize with prime };
byte g[] = { // initialize with base };
wc_DhKeyInit(&key);
ret = wc_DhSetKey(key, p, sizeof(p), g, sizeof(g));

if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error setting key
}

```

C.17.2.7 function wc_DhParamsLoad

```

int wc_DhParamsLoad(
    const byte * input,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * p,
    word32 * pInOutSz,
    byte * g,
    word32 * gInOutSz
)

```

This function loads the Diffie-Hellman parameters, p (prime) and g (base) out of the given input buffer, DER formatted.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to a buffer containing a DER formatted Diffie-Hellman certificate to parse
- **inSz** size of the input buffer

- **p** pointer to a buffer in which to store the parsed prime
- **pInOutSz** pointer to a word32 object containing the available size in the p buffer. Will be overwritten with the number of bytes written to the buffer after completing the function call
- **g** pointer to a buffer in which to store the parsed base
- **gInOutSz** pointer to a word32 object containing the available size in the g buffer. Will be overwritten with the number of bytes written to the buffer after completing the function call

See:

- [wc_DhSetKey](#)
- [wc_DhKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully extracting the DH parameters
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if an error occurs while parsing the DER formatted DH certificate
- BUFFER_E Returned if there is inadequate space in p or g to store the parsed parameters

Example

```
byte dhCert[] = { initialize with DER formatted certificate };
byte p[MAX_DH_SIZE];
byte g[MAX_DH_SIZE];
word32 pSz = MAX_DH_SIZE;
word32 gSz = MAX_DH_SIZE;

ret = wc_DhParamsLoad(dhCert, sizeof(dhCert), p, &pSz, g, &gSz);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error parsing inputs
}
```

C.17.2.8 function wolfSSL_i2d_DHparams

```
int wolfSSL_i2d_DHparams(
    const WOLFSSL_DH * dh,
    unsigned char ** out
)
```

Encodes DH parameters to DER format for OpenSSL compatibility.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH parameters to encode
- **out** Output buffer pointer (if *out is NULL, allocates buffer)

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Return:

- Length of DER encoding on success
- Negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
unsigned char* der = NULL;
int derSz = wolfSSL_i2d_DHparams(dh, &der);
if (derSz > 0) {
    // use der buffer
    XFREE(der, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_OPENSSL);
}
```

C.17.2.9 function wolfSSL_DH_new

```
WOLFSSL_DH * wolfSSL_DH_new(  
    void  
)
```

Allocates and initializes a new DH structure for OpenSSL compatibility.

See:

- [wolfSSL_DH_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_DH_generate_key](#)

Return:

- Pointer to WOLFSSL_DH on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();  
if (dh == NULL) {  
    // error allocating DH  
}  
// use dh  
wolfSSL_DH_free(dh);
```

C.17.2.10 function wolfSSL_DH_new_by_nid

```
WOLFSSL_DH * wolfSSL_DH_new_by_nid(  
    int nid  
)
```

Creates a new DH structure with named group parameters.

Parameters:

- **nid** Named group identifier (e.g., NID_ffdhe2048)

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Return:

- Pointer to WOLFSSL_DH on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new_by_nid(NID_ffdhe2048);  
if (dh == NULL) {  
    // error creating DH with named group  
}
```

C.17.2.11 function wolfSSL_DH_free

```
void wolfSSL_DH_free(  
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh  
)
```

Frees a DH structure.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure to free

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();  
// use dh  
wolfSSL_DH_free(dh);
```

C.17.2.12 function `wolfSSL_DH_dup`

```
WOLFSSL_DH * wolfSSL_DH_dup(  
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh  
)
```

Duplicates a DH structure.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure to duplicate

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Return:

- Pointer to new WOLFSSL_DH on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();  
WOLFSSL_DH* dhCopy = wolfSSL_DH_dup(dh);
```

C.17.2.13 function `wolfSSL_DH_up_ref`

```
int wolfSSL_DH_up_ref(  
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh  
)
```

Increments reference count for DH structure.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure to increment reference

See: [wolfSSL_DH_free](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();  
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_up_ref(dh);
```

C.17.2.14 function `wolfSSL_DH_check`

```
int wolfSSL_DH_check(  
    const WOLFSSL_DH * dh,  
    int * codes  
)
```

Validates DH parameters.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH parameters to check
- **codes** Output for validation error codes

See: [wolfSSL_DH_generate_key](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
int codes;
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_check(dh, &codes);
if (ret != 1 || codes != 0) {
    // validation failed
}
```

C.17.2.15 function `wolfSSL_DH_size`

```
int wolfSSL_DH_size(
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh
)
```

Returns size of DH key in bytes.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Return:

- Key size in bytes on success
- -1 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
int size = wolfSSL_DH_size(dh);
```

C.17.2.16 function `wolfSSL_DH_generate_key`

```
int wolfSSL_DH_generate_key(
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh
)
```

Generates DH public/private key pair.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure with parameters set

See: [wolfSSL_DH_compute_key](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
// set p and g parameters
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_generate_key(dh);
if (ret != 1) {
    // key generation failed
}
```

C.17.2.17 function wolfSSL_DH_compute_key

```
int wolfSSL_DH_compute_key(
    unsigned char * key,
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * pub,
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh
)
```

Computes shared secret from peer's public key.

Parameters:

- **key** Output buffer for shared secret
- **pub** Peer's public key
- **dh** DH structure with private key

See: [wolfSSL_DH_generate_key](#)

Return:

- Length of shared secret on success
- -1 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
wolfSSL_DH_generate_key(dh);
byte secret[256];
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM* peerPub = NULL; // peer's public key
int secretSz = wolfSSL_DH_compute_key(secret, peerPub, dh);
```

C.17.2.18 function wolfSSL_DH_compute_key_padded

```
int wolfSSL_DH_compute_key_padded(
    unsigned char * key,
    const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * otherPub,
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh
)
```

Computes shared secret with zero-padding to DH size.

Parameters:

- **key** Output buffer for shared secret
- **otherPub** Peer's public key
- **dh** DH structure with private key

See: [wolfSSL_DH_compute_key](#)

Return:

- Length of shared secret on success
- -1 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
wolfSSL_DH_generate_key(dh);
byte secret[256];
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM* peerPub = NULL;
int secretSz = wolfSSL_DH_compute_key_padded(secret, peerPub, dh);
```

C.17.2.19 function wolfSSL_DH_LoadDer

```
int wolfSSL_DH_LoadDer(
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh,
    const unsigned char * derBuf,
    int derSz
)
```

Loads DH parameters from DER buffer.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure to load into
- **derBuf** DER-encoded DH parameters
- **derSz** Size of DER buffer

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
byte derBuf[256];
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_LoadDer(dh, derBuf, sizeof(derBuf));
```

C.17.2.20 function wolfSSL_DH_set_length

```
int wolfSSL_DH_set_length(
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh,
    long len
)
```

Sets optional private key length.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure
- **len** Private key length in bits

See: [wolfSSL_DH_generate_key](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_set_length(dh, 256);
```


C.17.2.21 function wolfSSL_DH_set0_pqg

```
int wolfSSL_DH_set0_pqg(
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh,
    WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * p,
    WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * q,
    WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * g
)
```

Sets DH parameters p, q, and g.

Parameters:

- **dh** DH structure
- **p** Prime modulus (takes ownership)
- **q** Subgroup order (takes ownership, can be NULL)
- **g** Generator (takes ownership)

See: [wolfSSL_DH_generate_key](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_new();
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *p = wolfSSL_BN_new();
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *g = wolfSSL_BN_new();
// set p and g values
int ret = wolfSSL_DH_set0_pqg(dh, p, NULL, g);
```

C.17.2.22 function wolfSSL_DH_get_2048_256

```
WOLFSSL_DH * wolfSSL_DH_get_2048_256(
    void
)
```

Returns DH parameters for 2048-bit MODP group with 256-bit subgroup.

See: [wolfSSL_DH_new_by_nid](#)

Return:

- Pointer to WOLFSSL_DH on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh = wolfSSL_DH_get_2048_256();
if (dh == NULL) {
    // error getting standard group
}
```

C.17.2.23 function wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get

```
const DhParams * wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get(
    void
)
```

Returns FFDHE 2048-bit group parameters.

See:

- [wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get](#)

Return:

- Pointer to DhParams structure
- NULL if not compiled with HAVE_FFDHE_2048

Example

```
const DhParams* params = wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get();  
if (params != NULL) {  
    // use params  
}
```

C.17.2.24 function `wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get`

```
const DhParams * wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get(  
    void  
)
```

Returns FFDHE 3072-bit group parameters.

See:

- [wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get](#)

Return:

- Pointer to DhParams structure
- NULL if not compiled with HAVE_FFDHE_3072

Example

```
const DhParams* params = wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get();  
if (params != NULL) {  
    // use params  
}
```

C.17.2.25 function `wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get`

```
const DhParams * wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get(  
    void  
)
```

Returns FFDHE 4096-bit group parameters.

See:

- [wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get](#)

Return:

- Pointer to DhParams structure
- NULL if not compiled with HAVE_FFDHE_4096

Example

```
const DhParams* params = wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get();  
if (params != NULL) {  
    // use params  
}
```

C.17.2.26 function wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get

```
const DhParams * wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get(  
    void  
)
```

Returns FFDHE 6144-bit group parameters.

See:

- [wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get](#)

Return:

- Pointer to DhParams structure
- NULL if not compiled with HAVE_FFDHE_6144

Example

```
const DhParams* params = wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get();  
if (params != NULL) {  
    // use params  
}
```

C.17.2.27 function wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get

```
const DhParams * wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get(  
    void  
)
```

Returns FFDHE 8192-bit group parameters.

See:

- [wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get](#)
- [wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get](#)

Return:

- Pointer to DhParams structure
- NULL if not compiled with HAVE_FFDHE_8192

Example

```
const DhParams* params = wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get();  
if (params != NULL) {  
    // use params  
}
```

C.17.2.28 function wc_InitDhKey_ex

```
int wc_InitDhKey_ex(  
    DhKey * key,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes DH key with heap hint and device ID.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key to initialize
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration

See:

- [wc_InitDhKey](#)
- [wc_FreeDhKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if key is NULL

Example

```
DhKey key;  
int ret = wc_InitDhKey_ex(&key, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // error initializing key  
}
```

C.17.2.29 function wc_DhAgree_ct

```
int wc_DhAgree_ct(  
    DhKey * key,  
    byte * agree,  
    word32 * agreeSz,  
    const byte * priv,  
    word32 privSz,  
    const byte * otherPub,  
    word32 pubSz  
)
```

Computes shared secret with constant-time operations.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key with parameters
- **agree** Output buffer for shared secret
- **agreeSz** Input: buffer size, Output: secret size
- **priv** Private key
- **privSz** Private key size

- **otherPub** Peer's public key
- **pubSz** Peer's public key size

See: `wc_DhAgree`

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid
- BUFFER_E if output buffer too small

Example

```
DhKey key;
byte agree[256], priv[256], pub[256];
word32 agreeSz = sizeof(agree);
int ret = wc_DhAgree_ct(&key, agree, &agreeSz, priv,
                       sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub));
```

C.17.2.30 function `wc_DhSetNamedKey`

```
int wc_DhSetNamedKey(
    DhKey * key,
    int name
)
```

Sets DH key to use named group parameters.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key to configure
- **name** Named group identifier

See: `wc_DhGetNamedKeyParamSize`

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid

Example

```
DhKey key;
wc_InitDhKey(&key);
int ret = wc_DhSetNamedKey(&key, WC_FFDHE_2048);
```

C.17.2.31 function `wc_DhGetNamedKeyParamSize`

```
int wc_DhGetNamedKeyParamSize(
    int name,
    word32 * p,
    word32 * g,
    word32 * q
)
```

Gets parameter sizes for named group.

Parameters:

- **name** Named group identifier
- **p** Output for prime size
- **g** Output for generator size

- **q** Output for subgroup order size

See: [wc_DhSetNamedKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid

Example

```
word32 pSz, gSz, qSz;  
int ret = wc_DhGetNamedKeyParamSize(WC_FFDHE_2048, &pSz, &gSz,  
                                     &qSz);
```

C.17.2.32 function **wc_DhGetNamedKeyMinSize**

```
word32 wc_DhGetNamedKeyMinSize(  
    int name  
)
```

Gets minimum key size for named group.

Parameters:

- **name** Named group identifier

See: [wc_DhSetNamedKey](#)

Return:

- Minimum key size in bits
- 0 if invalid name

Example

```
word32 minSize = wc_DhGetNamedKeyMinSize(WC_FFDHE_2048);
```

C.17.2.33 function **wc_DhCmpNamedKey**

```
int wc_DhCmpNamedKey(  
    int name,  
    int noQ,  
    const byte * p,  
    word32 pSz,  
    const byte * g,  
    word32 gSz,  
    const byte * q,  
    word32 qSz  
)
```

Compares parameters against named group.

Parameters:

- **name** Named group identifier
- **noQ** 1 to skip q comparison
- **p** Prime modulus
- **pSz** Prime size
- **g** Generator
- **gSz** Generator size
- **q** Subgroup order

- **qSz** Subgroup order size

See: [wc_DhSetNamedKey](#)

Return:

- 0 if parameters match named group
- Non-zero if parameters don't match

Example

```
byte p[256], g[256];
int ret = wc_DhCmpNamedKey(WC_FFDHE_2048, 1, p, sizeof(p),
                           g, sizeof(g), NULL, 0);
```

C.17.2.34 function **wc_DhCopyNamedKey**

```
int wc_DhCopyNamedKey(
    int name,
    byte * p,
    word32 * pSz,
    byte * g,
    word32 * gSz,
    byte * q,
    word32 * qSz
)
```

Copies named group parameters to buffers.

Parameters:

- **name** Named group identifier
- **p** Output buffer for prime
- **pSz** Input: buffer size, Output: prime size
- **g** Output buffer for generator
- **gSz** Input: buffer size, Output: generator size
- **q** Output buffer for subgroup order
- **qSz** Input: buffer size, Output: subgroup order size

See: [wc_DhSetNamedKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid
- BUFFER_E if buffers too small

Example

```
byte p[512], g[512], q[512];
word32 pSz = sizeof(p), gSz = sizeof(g), qSz = sizeof(q);
int ret = wc_DhCopyNamedKey(WC_FFDHE_2048, p, &pSz, g, &gSz,
                             q, &qSz);
```

C.17.2.35 function **wc_DhGeneratePublic**

```
int wc_DhGeneratePublic(
    DhKey * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    byte * pub,
```

```
    word32 * pubSz
)
```

Generates public key from private key.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key with parameters set
- **priv** Private key
- **privSz** Private key size
- **pub** Output buffer for public key
- **pubSz** Input: buffer size, Output: public key size

See: [wc_DhGenerateKeyPair](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid

Example

```
DhKey key;
byte priv[256], pub[256];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);
int ret = wc_DhGeneratePublic(&key, priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
                             &pubSz);
```

C.17.2.36 function wc_DhImportKeyPair

```
int wc_DhImportKeyPair(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz
)
```

Imports private and/or public key into DH key.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key to import into
- **priv** Private key (can be NULL)
- **privSz** Private key size
- **pub** Public key (can be NULL)
- **pubSz** Public key size

See: [wc_DhExportKeyPair](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid

Example

```
DhKey key;
byte priv[256], pub[256];
int ret = wc_DhImportKeyPair(&key, priv, sizeof(priv), pub,
                             sizeof(pub));
```


C.17.2.37 function wc_DhExportKeyPair

```
int wc_DhExportKeyPair(  
    DhKey * key,  
    byte * priv,  
    word32 * pPrivSz,  
    byte * pub,  
    word32 * pPubSz  
)
```

Exports private and public key from DH key.

Parameters:

- **key** DH key to export from
- **priv** Output buffer for private key
- **pPrivSz** Input: buffer size, Output: private key size
- **pub** Output buffer for public key
- **pPubSz** Input: buffer size, Output: public key size

See: [wc_DhImportKeyPair](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid
- BUFFER_E if buffers too small

Example

```
DhKey key;  
byte priv[256], pub[256];  
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv), pubSz = sizeof(pub);  
int ret = wc_DhExportKeyPair(&key, priv, &privSz, pub, &pubSz);
```

C.17.2.38 function wc_DhCheckPubValue

```
int wc_DhCheckPubValue(  
    const byte * prime,  
    word32 primeSz,  
    const byte * pub,  
    word32 pubSz  
)
```

Validates public key value.

Parameters:

- **prime** Prime modulus
- **primeSz** Prime size
- **pub** Public key to validate
- **pubSz** Public key size

See: [wc_DhCheckPubKey](#)

Return:

- 0 if public key is valid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if parameters are invalid
- MP_VAL if public key is invalid

Example

```
byte prime[256], pub[256];
int ret = wc_DhCheckPubValue(prime, sizeof(prime), pub,
                             sizeof(pub));
if (ret != 0) {
    // invalid public key
}
```

C.17.2.39 function wc_DhCheckKeyPair

```
int wc_DhCheckKeyPair(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz
)
```

Checks DH keys for pair-wise consistency per process in SP 800-56Ar3, section 5.6.2.1.4, method (b) for FFC.

C.17.2.40 function wc_DhCheckPrivKey

```
int wc_DhCheckPrivKey(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 pubSz
)
```

Check DH private key for invalid numbers.

C.17.2.41 function wc_DhCheckPrivKey_ex

```
int wc_DhCheckPrivKey_ex(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 pubSz,
    const byte * prime,
    word32 primeSz
)
```

C.17.2.42 function wc_DhCheckPubKey

```
int wc_DhCheckPubKey(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz
)
```

C.17.2.43 function wc_DhCheckPubKey_ex

```
int wc_DhCheckPubKey_ex(
    DhKey * key,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    const byte * prime,
)
```

```
    word32 primeSz  
)
```

C.17.2.44 function wc_DhExportParamsRaw

```
int wc_DhExportParamsRaw(  
    DhKey * dh,  
    byte * p,  
    word32 * pSz,  
    byte * q,  
    word32 * qSz,  
    byte * g,  
    word32 * gSz  
)
```

C.17.2.45 function wc_DhGenerateParams

```
int wc_DhGenerateParams(  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    int modSz,  
    DhKey * dh  
)
```

C.17.2.46 function wc_DhSetCheckKey

```
int wc_DhSetCheckKey(  
    DhKey * key,  
    const byte * p,  
    word32 pSz,  
    const byte * g,  
    word32 gSz,  
    const byte * q,  
    word32 qSz,  
    int trusted,  
    WC_RNG * rng  
)
```

C.17.2.47 function wc_DhSetKey_ex

```
int wc_DhSetKey_ex(  
    DhKey * key,  
    const byte * p,  
    word32 pSz,  
    const byte * g,  
    word32 gSz,  
    const byte * q,  
    word32 qSz  
)
```

C.17.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitDhKey(DhKey* key);
```

```
int wc_FreeDhKey(DhKey* key);

int wc_DhGenerateKeyPair(DhKey* key, WC_RNG* rng, byte* priv,
                        word32* privSz, byte* pub, word32* pubSz);

int wc_DhAgree(DhKey* key, byte* agree, word32* agreeSz,
              const byte* priv, word32 privSz, const byte* otherPub,
              word32 pubSz);

int wc_DhKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx, DhKey* key,
                  word32 inSz);

int wc_DhSetKey(DhKey* key, const byte* p, word32 pSz, const byte* g,
               word32 gSz);

int wc_DhParamsLoad(const byte* input, word32 inSz, byte* p,
                   word32* pInOutSz, byte* g, word32* gInOutSz);

int wolfSSL_i2d_DHparams(const WOLFSSL_DH *dh, unsigned char **out);

WOLFSSL_DH* wolfSSL_DH_new(void);

WOLFSSL_DH* wolfSSL_DH_new_by_nid(int nid);

void wolfSSL_DH_free(WOLFSSL_DH* dh);

WOLFSSL_DH* wolfSSL_DH_dup(WOLFSSL_DH* dh);

int wolfSSL_DH_up_ref(WOLFSSL_DH* dh);

int wolfSSL_DH_check(const WOLFSSL_DH *dh, int *codes);

int wolfSSL_DH_size(WOLFSSL_DH* dh);

int wolfSSL_DH_generate_key(WOLFSSL_DH* dh);

int wolfSSL_DH_compute_key(unsigned char* key,
                          const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM* pub, WOLFSSL_DH* dh);

int wolfSSL_DH_compute_key_padded(unsigned char* key,
                                  const WOLFSSL_BIGNUM* otherPub,
                                  WOLFSSL_DH* dh);

int wolfSSL_DH_LoadDer(WOLFSSL_DH* dh, const unsigned char* derBuf,
                      int derSz);

int wolfSSL_DH_set_length(WOLFSSL_DH* dh, long len);

int wolfSSL_DH_set0_pqg(WOLFSSL_DH *dh, WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *p,
                       WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *q, WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *g);

WOLFSSL_DH* wolfSSL_DH_get_2048_256(void);

const DhParams* wc_Dh_ffdhe2048_Get(void);
```

```
const DhParams* wc_Dh_ffdhe3072_Get(void);

const DhParams* wc_Dh_ffdhe4096_Get(void);

const DhParams* wc_Dh_ffdhe6144_Get(void);

const DhParams* wc_Dh_ffdhe8192_Get(void);

int wc_InitDhKey_ex(DhKey* key, void* heap, int devId);

int wc_DhAgree_ct(DhKey* key, byte* agree, word32 *agreeSz,
                 const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                 const byte* otherPub, word32 pubSz);

int wc_DhSetNamedKey(DhKey* key, int name);

int wc_DhGetNamedKeyParamSize(int name, word32* p, word32* g,
                              word32* q);

word32 wc_DhGetNamedKeyMinSize(int name);

int wc_DhCmpNamedKey(int name, int noQ, const byte* p, word32 pSz,
                    const byte* g, word32 gSz, const byte* q,
                    word32 qSz);

int wc_DhCopyNamedKey(int name, byte* p, word32* pSz, byte* g,
                     word32* gSz, byte* q, word32* qSz);

int wc_DhGeneratePublic(DhKey* key, byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                       byte* pub, word32* pubSz);

int wc_DhImportKeyPair(DhKey* key, const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                      const byte* pub, word32 pubSz);

int wc_DhExportKeyPair(DhKey* key, byte* priv, word32* pPrivSz,
                      byte* pub, word32* pPubSz);

int wc_DhCheckPubValue(const byte* prime, word32 primeSz,
                      const byte* pub, word32 pubSz);

int wc_DhCheckKeyPair(DhKey* key, const byte* pub, word32 pubSz,
                     const byte* priv, word32 privSz);

int wc_DhCheckPrivKey(DhKey* key, const byte* priv, word32 pubSz);

int wc_DhCheckPrivKey_ex(DhKey* key, const byte* priv, word32 pubSz,
                        const byte* prime, word32 primeSz);

int wc_DhCheckPubKey(DhKey* key, const byte* pub, word32 pubSz);

int wc_DhCheckPubKey_ex(DhKey* key, const byte* pub, word32 pubSz,
                       const byte* prime, word32 primeSz);
```

```

int wc_DhExportParamsRaw(DhKey* dh, byte* p, word32* pSz,
                        byte* q, word32* qSz, byte* g, word32* gSz);

int wc_DhGenerateParams(WC_RNG *rng, int modSz, DhKey *dh);

int wc_DhSetCheckKey(DhKey* key, const byte* p, word32 pSz,
                    const byte* g, word32 gSz, const byte* q, word32 qSz,
                    int trusted, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_DhSetKey_ex(DhKey* key, const byte* p, word32 pSz,
                  const byte* g, word32 gSz, const byte* q, word32 qSz);

int wc_FreeDhKey(DhKey* key);

```

C.18 dox_comments/header_files/doxygen_groups.h

C.19 dox_comments/header_files/doxygen_pages.h

C.20 dox_comments/header_files/dsa.h

C.20.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitDsaKey (DsaKey * key) This function initializes a DsaKey object in order to use it for authentication via the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA).
void	wc_FreeDsaKey (DsaKey * key) This function frees a DsaKey object after it has been used.
int	wc_DsaSign (const byte * digest, byte * out, DsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng) This function signs the input digest and stores the result in the output buffer, out.
int	wc_DsaVerify (const byte * digest, const byte * sig, DsaKey * key, int * answer) This function verifies the signature of a digest, given a private key. It stores whether the key properly verifies in the answer parameter, with 1 corresponding to a successful verification, and 0 corresponding to failed verification.

	Name
int	wc_DsaCheckPubKey (DsaKey * key) This function validates DSA domain parameters and the public key contained in the given DsaKey. It performs the following checks (a subset of the requirements in FIPS 186_4 and NIST SP 800_89): $p > 1$ and $q > 1$; q divides $(p - 1)$; $1 < g < p$; $1 < y < p$; $g^q \bmod p == 1$ (so the multiplicative order of g divides q); and $y^q \bmod p == 1$ (so the multiplicative order of y divides q). The verify routines (wc_DsaVerify, wc_DsaVerify_ex) call this internally before any signature math runs, but the function is also exposed so callers can validate keys at import or decode time.
int	wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, DsaKey * key, word32 inSz) This function decodes a DER formatted certificate buffer containing a DSA public key, and stores the key in the given DsaKey structure. It also sets the inOutIdx parameter according to the length of the input read.
int	wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, DsaKey * key, word32 inSz) This function decodes a DER formatted certificate buffer containing a DSA private key, and stores the key in the given DsaKey structure. It also sets the inOutIdx parameter according to the length of the input read.
int	wc_DsaKeyToDer (DsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 outLen) Convert DsaKey key to DER format, write to output (outLen), return bytes written.
int	wc_MakeDsaKey (WC_RNG * rng, DsaKey * dsa) Create a DSA key.
int	wc_MakeDsaParameters (WC_RNG * rng, int modulus_size, DsaKey * dsa) FIPS 186_4 defines valid for modulus_size values as (1024, 160) (2048, 256) (3072, 256)
int	wc_InitDsaKey_h (DsaKey * key, void * h) Initializes DSA key with heap hint.
int	wc_DsaSign_ex (const byte * digest, word32 digestSz, byte * out, DsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng) Signs digest with extended parameters.
int	wc_DsaVerify_ex (const byte * digest, word32 digestSz, const byte * sig, DsaKey * key, int * answer) Verifies signature with extended parameters.
int	wc_SetDsaPublicKey (byte * output, DsaKey * key, int outLen, int with_header) Sets DSA public key in output buffer.

	Name
int	wc_DsaKeyToPublicDer (DsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 outLen) Converts DSA key to public DER format.
int	wc_DsaImportParamsRaw (DsaKey * dsa, const char * p, const char * q, const char * g) Imports DSA parameters from raw format. The parameters p, q, and g must be provided as ASCII hexadecimal strings (without 0x prefix). These represent the DSA domain parameters: p is the prime modulus, q is the prime divisor (subgroup order), and g is the generator.
int	wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck (DsaKey * dsa, const char * p, const char * q, const char * g, int trusted, WC_RNG * rng) Imports DSA parameters from raw format with optional validation. The parameters p, q, and g must be provided as ASCII hexadecimal strings (without 0x prefix). The trusted parameter controls whether the prime p is validated: when trusted=1, prime checking is skipped (use when parameters come from a trusted source); when trusted=0, performs full primality testing on p (recommended for untrusted sources).
int	wc_DsaExportParamsRaw (DsaKey * dsa, byte * p, word32 * pSz, byte * q, word32 * qSz, byte * g, word32 * gSz) Exports DSA parameters to raw format.
int	wc_DsaExportKeyRaw (DsaKey * dsa, byte * x, word32 * xSz, byte * y, word32 * ySz) Exports DSA key to raw format.

C.20.2 Functions Documentation

C.20.2.1 function wc_InitDsaKey

```
int wc_InitDsaKey(
    DsaKey * key
)
```

This function initializes a DsaKey object in order to use it for authentication via the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA).

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DsaKey structure to initialize

See: [wc_FreeDsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if a NULL key is passed in.

Example


```
DsaKey key;
int ret;
ret = wc_InitDsaKey(&key); // initialize DSA key
```

C.20.2.2 function wc_FreeDsaKey

```
void wc_FreeDsaKey(
    DsaKey * key
)
```

This function frees a DsaKey object after it has been used.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the DsaKey structure to free

See: [wc_FreeDsaKey](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
DsaKey key;
// initialize key, use for authentication
...
wc_FreeDsaKey(&key); // free DSA key
```

C.20.2.3 function wc_DsaSign

```
int wc_DsaSign(
    const byte * digest,
    byte * out,
    DsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function signs the input digest and stores the result in the output buffer, out.

Parameters:

- **digest** pointer to the hash to sign
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the signature
- **key** pointer to the initialized DsaKey structure with which to generate the signature
- **rng** pointer to an initialized RNG to use with the signature generation

See: [wc_DsaVerify](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully signing the input digest
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.

Example

```

DsaKey key;
// initialize DSA key, load private Key
int ret;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
byte hash[] = { // initialize with hash digest };
byte signature[40]; // signature will be 40 bytes (320 bits)

ret = wc_DsaSign(hash, signature, &key, &rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating DSA signature
}

```

C.20.2.4 function wc_DsaVerify

```

int wc_DsaVerify(
    const byte * digest,
    const byte * sig,
    DsaKey * key,
    int * answer
)

```

This function verifies the signature of a digest, given a private key. It stores whether the key properly verifies in the answer parameter, with 1 corresponding to a successful verification, and 0 corresponding to failed verification.

Parameters:

- **digest** pointer to the digest containing the subject of the signature
- **sig** pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify
- **key** pointer to the initialized DsaKey structure with which to verify the signature
- **answer** pointer to an integer which will store whether the verification was successful

See: `wc_DsaSign`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully processing the verify request. Note: this does not mean that the signature is verified, only that the function succeeded
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error in processing the DSA signature.

Example

```

DsaKey key;
// initialize DSA key, load public Key

int ret;

```

```

int verified;
byte hash[] = { // initialize with hash digest };
byte signature[] = { // initialize with signature to verify };
ret = wc_DsaVerify(hash, signature, &key, &verified);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error processing verify request
} else if (answer == 0) {
    // invalid signature
}

```

C.20.2.5 function wc_DsaCheckPubKey

```

int wc_DsaCheckPubKey(
    DsaKey * key
)

```

This function validates DSA domain parameters and the public key contained in the given DsaKey. It performs the following checks (a subset of the requirements in FIPS 186-4 and NIST SP 800-89): $p > 1$ and $q > 1$; q divides $(p - 1)$; $1 < g < p$; $1 < y < p$; $g^q \bmod p == 1$ (so the multiplicative order of g divides q); and $y^q \bmod p == 1$ (so the multiplicative order of y divides q). The verify routines (`wc_DsaVerify`, `wc_DsaVerify_ex`) call this internally before any signature math runs, but the function is also exposed so callers can validate keys at import or decode time.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to a DsaKey structure populated with p , q , g , and y

See:

- `wc_DsaVerify`
- `wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode`
- `wc_DsaImportParamsRaw`
- `wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck`

Return:

- 0 Returned when the key and domain parameters pass validation.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when key is NULL, or when the key fails any of the validation checks listed above.
- MEMORY_E Returned on memory allocation failure (small-stack builds only).
- MP_INIT_E Returned when mp_int initialization fails.
- Other negative MP error codes (e.g. MP_EXPTMOD_E) Returned on internal big-integer failures.

Note: this function does not run primality tests on p or q . Full FIPS 186-4 domain-parameter validation additionally requires that p and q be prime; callers that need that level of assurance should use `wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck()` (which validates p) and/or run `mp_prime_is_prime_ex()` on q at import time.

Example

```

DsaKey key;
int ret;
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
// ... import or decode the public key into &key ...
ret = wc_DsaCheckPubKey(&key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // domain parameters or public key are invalid; reject
}
wc_FreeDsaKey(&key);

```

C.20.2.6 function wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode

```
int wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode(  
    const byte * input,  
    word32 * inOutIdx,  
    DsaKey * key,  
    word32 inSz  
)
```

This function decodes a DER formatted certificate buffer containing a DSA public key, and stores the key in the given DsaKey structure. It also sets the inOutIdx parameter according to the length of the input read.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the DER formatted DSA public key
- **inOutIdx** pointer to an integer in which to store the final index of the certificate read
- **key** pointer to the DsaKey structure in which to store the public key
- **inSz** size of the input buffer

See:

- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)
- [wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the public key for the DsaKey object
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error in the encoding while reading the certificate buffer
- ASN_DH_KEY_E Returned if one of the DSA parameters is incorrectly formatted

Example

```
int ret, idx=0;  
  
DsaKey key;  
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);  
byte derBuff[] = { // DSA public key};  
ret = wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode(derBuff, &idx, &key, inSz);  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // error reading public key  
}
```

C.20.2.7 function wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode

```
int wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode(  
    const byte * input,  
    word32 * inOutIdx,  
    DsaKey * key,  
    word32 inSz  
)
```

This function decodes a DER formatted certificate buffer containing a DSA private key, and stores the key in the given DsaKey structure. It also sets the inOutIdx parameter according to the length of the input read.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the DER formatted DSA private key
- **inOutIdx** pointer to an integer in which to store the final index of the certificate read
- **key** pointer to the DsaKey structure in which to store the private key

- **inSz** size of the input buffer

See:

- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)
- [wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the private key for the DsaKey object
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error in the encoding while reading the certificate buffer
- ASN_DH_KEY_E Returned if one of the DSA parameters is incorrectly formatted

Example

```
int ret, idx=0;

DsaKey key;
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
byte derBuff[] = { // DSA private key };
ret = wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode(derBuff, &idx, &key, inSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error reading private key
}
```

C.20.2.8 function wc_DsaKeyToDer

```
int wc_DsaKeyToDer(
    DsaKey * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)
```

Convert DsaKey key to DER format, write to output (outLen), return bytes written.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to DsaKey structure to convert.
- **output** Pointer to output buffer for converted key.
- **outLen** Length of output buffer.

See:

- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)
- [wc_FreeDsaKey](#)
- [wc_MakeDsaKey](#)

Return:

- outLen Success, number of bytes written
- BAD_FUNC_ARG key or output are null or key->type is not DSA_PRIVATE.
- MEMORY_E Error allocating memory.

Example

```
DsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
int derSz;
int bufferSize = // Sufficient buffer size;
byte der[bufferSize];

wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
```

```
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_MakeDsaKey(&rng, &key);
derSz = wc_DsaKeyToDer(&key, der, bufferSize);
```

C.20.2.9 function wc_MakeDsaKey

```
int wc_MakeDsaKey(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    DsaKey * dsa
)
```

Create a DSA key.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to WC_RNG structure.
- **dsa** Pointer to DsaKey structure.

See:

- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)
- [wc_FreeDsaKey](#)
- [wc_DsaSign](#)

Return:

- MP_OKAY Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Either rng or dsa is null.
- MEMORY_E Couldn't allocate memory for buffer.
- MP_INIT_E Error initializing mp_int

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
DsaKey dsa;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_InitDsa(&dsa);
if(wc_MakeDsaKey(&rng, &dsa) != 0)
{
    // Error creating key
}
```

C.20.2.10 function wc_MakeDsaParameters

```
int wc_MakeDsaParameters(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int modulus_size,
    DsaKey * dsa
)
```

FIPS 186-4 defines valid for modulus_size values as (1024, 160) (2048, 256) (3072, 256)

Parameters:

- **rng** pointer to wolfCrypt rng.
- **modulus_size** 1024, 2048, or 3072 are valid values.
- **dsa** Pointer to a DsaKey structure.

See:

- [wc_MakeDsaKey](#)

- `wc_DsaKeyToDer`
- `wc_InitDsaKey`

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG rng or dsa is null or modulus_size is invalid.
- MEMORY_E Error attempting to allocate memory.

Example

```
DsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
wc_InitRng(&rng);
if(wc_MakeDsaParameters(&rng, 1024, &genKey) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
```

C.20.2.11 function `wc_InitDsaKey_h`

```
int wc_InitDsaKey_h(
    DsaKey * key,
    void * h
)
```

Initializes DSA key with heap hint.

Parameters:

- **key** DSA key structure
- **h** Heap hint for memory allocation

See: `wc_InitDsaKey`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
DsaKey key;
int ret = wc_InitDsaKey_h(&key, NULL);
```

C.20.2.12 function `wc_DsaSign_ex`

```
int wc_DsaSign_ex(
    const byte * digest,
    word32 digestSz,
    byte * out,
    DsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Signs digest with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **digest** Digest to sign
- **digestSz** Digest size

- **out** Output signature buffer
- **key** DSA key
- **rng** Random number generator

See: [wc_DsaSign](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte digest[WC_SHA_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte sig[40];
WC_RNG rng;
int ret = wc_DsaSign_ex(digest, sizeof(digest), sig, &key,
                        &rng);
```

C.20.2.13 function `wc_DsaVerify_ex`

```
int wc_DsaVerify_ex(
    const byte * digest,
    word32 digestSz,
    const byte * sig,
    DsaKey * key,
    int * answer
)
```

Verifies signature with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **digest** Digest
- **digestSz** Digest size
- **sig** Signature buffer
- **key** DSA key
- **answer** Verification result

See: [wc_DsaVerify](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte digest[WC_SHA_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte sig[40];
int answer;
int ret = wc_DsaVerify_ex(digest, sizeof(digest), sig, &key,
                        &answer);
```

C.20.2.14 function `wc_SetDsaPublicKey`

```
int wc_SetDsaPublicKey(
    byte * output,
    DsaKey * key,
    int outLen,
```



```
    int with_header
)
```

Sets DSA public key in output buffer.

Parameters:

- **output** Output buffer
- **key** DSA key
- **outLen** Output buffer length
- **with_header** Include header flag

See: [wc_DsaKeyToPublicDer](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte output[256];
int ret = wc_SetDsaPublicKey(output, &key, sizeof(output), 1);
```

C.20.2.15 function `wc_DsaKeyToPublicDer`

```
int wc_DsaKeyToPublicDer(
    DsaKey * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)
```

Converts DSA key to public DER format.

Parameters:

- **key** DSA key
- **output** Output buffer
- **outLen** Output buffer length

See: [wc_SetDsaPublicKey](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
DsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
byte output[256];
```

```
// Initialize key and RNG
wc_InitDsaKey(&key);
wc_InitRng(&rng);
```

```
// Generate DSA key or import existing key
wc_MakeDsaKey(&rng, &key);
```

```
// Convert to public DER format
int ret = wc_DsaKeyToPublicDer(&key, output, sizeof(output));
```



```

}
wc_FreeDsaKey(&dsa);

```

C.20.2.17 function wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck

```

int wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck(
    DsaKey * dsa,
    const char * p,
    const char * q,
    const char * g,
    int trusted,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

Imports DSA parameters from raw format with optional validation. The parameters p, q, and g must be provided as ASCII hexadecimal strings (without 0x prefix). The trusted parameter controls whether the prime p is validated: when trusted=1, prime checking is skipped (use when parameters come from a trusted source); when trusted=0, performs full primality testing on p (recommended for untrusted sources).

Parameters:

- **dsa** DSA key structure (must be initialized)
- **p** P parameter as ASCII hex string (prime modulus)
- **q** Q parameter as ASCII hex string (prime divisor/subgroup order)
- **g** G parameter as ASCII hex string (generator)
- **trusted** If 1, skip prime validation (trusted source); if 0, perform full primality test on p
- **rng** Random number generator (required when trusted=0 for primality testing)

See:

- [wc_DsaImportParamsRaw](#)
- [wc_InitDsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- DH_CHECK_PUB_E if p fails primality test (when trusted=0)
- negative on other failures

Example

```

DsaKey dsa;
WC_RNG rng;

```

```

// Initialize DSA key and RNG

```

```

wc_InitDsaKey(&dsa);
wc_InitRng(&rng);

```

```

// DSA parameters as ASCII hexadecimal strings

```

```

const char* pStr = "E0A67598CD1B763BC98C8ABB333E5DDA0CD3AA0E5E1F"
                   "B5BA8A7B4EABC10BA338FAE06DD4B90FDA70D7CF0CB0"
                   "C638BE3341BEC0AF8A7330A3307DED2299A0EE606DF0"
                   "35177A239C34A912C202AA5F83B9C4A7CF0235B5316B"
                   "FC6EFB9A248411258B30B839AF172440F32563056CB6"
                   "7A861158DDD90E6A894C72A5BBEF9E286C6B";
const char* qStr = "E950511EAB424B9A19A2AEB4E159B7844C589C4F";
const char* gStr = "D29D5121B0423C2769AB21843E5A3240FF19CACC792D"
                   "C6E7925E6D1A4E6E4E3D119A3D133C8D3C8C8C8C8C8C"

```

```
"8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C";  
"8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C8C";  
  
// Import with validation (trusted=0 performs primality test on p)  
int ret = wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck(&dsa, pStr, qStr, gStr, 0,  
                                     &rng);  
  
if (ret == 0) {  
    // Parameters imported and validated successfully  
}  
  
wc_FreeDsaKey(&dsa);  
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

C.20.2.18 function wc_DsaExportParamsRaw

```
int wc_DsaExportParamsRaw(
    DsaKey * dsa,
    byte * p,
    word32 * pSz,
    byte * q,
    word32 * qSz,
    byte * g,
    word32 * gSz
)
```

Exports DSA parameters to raw format.

Parameters:

- **dsa** DSA key structure
- **p** P parameter buffer
- **pSz** P parameter size (in/out)
- **q** Q parameter buffer
- **qSz** Q parameter size (in/out)
- **g** G parameter buffer
- **gSz** G parameter size (in/out)

See: [wc_DsaImportParamsRaw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte p[256], q[32], g[256];
word32 pSz = sizeof(p), qSz = sizeof(q), gSz = sizeof(g);
int ret = wc_DsaExportParamsRaw(&dsa, p, &pSz, q, &qSz, g,
                                &qSz);
```

C.20.2.19 function wc_DsaExportKeyRaw

```
int wc_DsaExportKeyRaw(
    DsaKey * dsa,
    byte * x,
    word32 * xSz,
    byte * y,
```

```
    word32 * ySz
)
```

Exports DSA key to raw format.

Parameters:

- **dsa** DSA key structure
- **x** Private key buffer
- **xSz** Private key size (in/out)
- **y** Public key buffer
- **ySz** Public key size (in/out)

See: [wc_DsaImportParamsRaw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte x[32], y[256];
word32 xSz = sizeof(x), ySz = sizeof(y);
int ret = wc_DsaExportKeyRaw(&dsa, x, &xSz, y, &ySz);
```

C.20.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitDsaKey(DsaKey* key);

void wc_FreeDsaKey(DsaKey* key);

int wc_DsaSign(const byte* digest, byte* out,
               DsaKey* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_DsaVerify(const byte* digest, const byte* sig,
                 DsaKey* key, int* answer);

int wc_DsaCheckPubKey(DsaKey* key);

int wc_DsaPublicKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                          DsaKey* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_DsaPrivateKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                           DsaKey* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_DsaKeyToDer(DsaKey* key, byte* output, word32 outLen);

int wc_MakeDsaKey(WC_RNG *rng, DsaKey *dsa);

int wc_MakeDsaParameters(WC_RNG *rng, int modulus_size, DsaKey *dsa);
int wc_InitDsaKey_h(DsaKey* key, void* h);

int wc_DsaSign_ex(const byte* digest, word32 digestSz, byte* out,
                  DsaKey* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_DsaVerify_ex(const byte* digest, word32 digestSz,
```

```

    const byte* sig, DsaKey* key, int* answer);

int wc_SetDsaPublicKey(byte* output, DsaKey* key, int outLen,
    int with_header);

int wc_DsaKeyToPublicDer(DsaKey* key, byte* output, word32 outLen);

int wc_DsaImportParamsRaw(DsaKey* dsa, const char* p, const char* q,
    const char* g);

int wc_DsaImportParamsRawCheck(DsaKey* dsa, const char* p,
    const char* q, const char* g, int trusted, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_DsaExportParamsRaw(DsaKey* dsa, byte* p, word32* pSz, byte* q,
    word32* qSz, byte* g, word32* gSz);

int wc_DsaExportKeyRaw(DsaKey* dsa, byte* x, word32* xSz, byte* y,
    word32* ySz);

```

C.21 dox_comments/header_files/ecc.h

C.21.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_ecc_make_key (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, ecc_key * key) This function generates a new ecc_key and stores it in key.
int	wc_ecc_make_key_ex (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, ecc_key * key, int curve_id) This function generates a new ecc_key and stores it in key.
int	wc_ecc_make_pub (ecc_key * key, ecc_point * pubOut) wc_ecc_make_pub computes the public component from an ecc_key with an existing private component. If pubOut is supplied, the computed public key is stored there, else it is stored in the supplied ecc_key public component slot.
int	wc_ecc_make_pub_ex (ecc_key * key, ecc_point * pubOut, WC_RNG * rng) wc_ecc_make_pub_ex computes the public component from an ecc_key with an existing private component. If pubOut is supplied, the computed public key is stored there, else it is stored in the supplied ecc_key public component slot. The supplied rng, if non-NULL, is used to blind the private key value used in the computation.
int	wc_ecc_check_key (ecc_key * key) Perform sanity checks on ecc key validity.
void	wc_ecc_key_free (ecc_key * key) This function frees an ecc_key key after it has been used.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_shared_secret (ecc_key * private_key, ecc_key * public_key, byte * out, word32 * outlen)This function generates a new secret key using a local private key and a received public key. It stores this shared secret key in the buffer out and updates outlen to hold the number of bytes written to the output buffer.
int	wc_ecc_shared_secret_ex (ecc_key * private_key, ecc_point * point, byte * out, word32 * outlen)Create an ECC shared secret between private key and public point.
int	wc_ecc_sign_hash (const byte * in, word32 inlen, byte * out, word32 * outlen, WC_RNG * rng, ecc_key * key)This function signs a message digest using an ecc_key object to guarantee authenticity.
int	wc_ecc_sign_hash_ex (const byte * in, word32 inlen, WC_RNG * rng, ecc_key * key, mp_int * r, mp_int * s)Sign a message digest.
int	wc_ecc_verify_hash (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * hash, word32 hashlen, int * res, ecc_key * key)This function verifies the ECC signature of a hash to ensure authenticity. It returns the answer through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex (mp_int * r, mp_int * s, const byte * hash, word32 hashlen, int * res, ecc_key * key)Verify an ECC signature. Result is written to res. 1 is valid, 0 is invalid. Note: Do not use the return value to test for valid. Only use res.
int	wc_ecc_init (ecc_key * key)This function initializes an ecc_key object for future use with message verification or key negotiation.
int	wc_ecc_init_ex (ecc_key * key, void * heap, int devId)This function initializes an ecc_key object for future use with message verification or key negotiation.
ecc_key *	wc_ecc_key_new (void * heap)This function uses a user defined heap and allocates space for the key structure.
int	wc_ecc_free (ecc_key * key)This function frees an ecc_key object after it has been used.
void	wc_ecc_fp_free (void)This function frees the fixed_point cache, which can be used with ecc to speed up computation times. To use this functionality, FP_ECC (fixed_point ecc), should be defined. Threaded applications should call this function before exiting the thread.
int	wc_ecc_is_valid_idx (int n)Checks if an ECC idx is valid.

	Name
<code>ecc_point *</code>	wc_ecc_new_point (void)Allocate a new ECC point.
<code>void</code>	wc_ecc_del_point (ecc_point * p)Free an ECC point from memory.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_copy_point (const ecc_point * p, ecc_point * r)Copy the value of one point to another one.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_cmp_point (ecc_point * a, ecc_point * b)Compare the value of a point with another one.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity (ecc_point * p)Checks if a point is at infinity. Returns 1 if point is at infinity, 0 if not, < 0 on error.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_mulmod (const mp_int * k, ecc_point * G, ecc_point * R, mp_int * a, mp_int * modulus, int map)Perform ECC Fixed Point multiplication.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_export_x963 (ecc_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports the ECC key from the ecc_key structure, storing the result in out. The key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 format. It stores the bytes written to the output buffer in outLen.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_export_x963_ex (ecc_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int compressed)This function exports the public key from the ecc_key structure, storing the result in out. The key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 format. It stores the bytes written to the output buffer in outLen. This function allows the additional option of compressing the certificate through the compressed parameter. When this parameter is true, the key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 compressed format.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_import_x963 (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ecc_key * key)This function imports a public ECC key from a buffer containing the key stored in ANSI X9.63 format. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys, as long as compressed keys are enabled at compile time through the HAVE_COMP_KEY option.
<code>int</code>	wc_ecc_import_private_key (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ecc_key * key)This function imports a public/private ECC key pair from a buffer containing the raw private key, and a second buffer containing the ANSI X9.63 formatted public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys, as long as compressed keys are enabled at compile time through the HAVE_COMP_KEY option.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private (ecc_key * key, const byte * seed, word32 seedSz, const byte * wrapped, word32 wrappedLen, word32 plainLen)This function imports an STM32 DHUK_protected private key onto an ecc_key for transparent hardware signing. The private scalar is supplied as a chip_bound wrapped blob together with the 256_bit derivation seed; the plaintext scalar is never imported. The key must be bound to the STM32 DHUK crypto_callback device (init with wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, heap, WC_DHUK_DEVID) after registering the device with wc_Stm32_DhukRegister). Available only on STM32 builds with WOLFSSL_DHUK and a DHUK_capable SAES (WC_STM32_HAS_DHUK).
int	wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private_ex (ecc_key * key, int curve_id, const byte * wrapped, word32 wrappedLen, const byte * iv, word32 ivLen, const byte * tag, word32 tagLen, const byte * pub, word32 pubLen)This function restores a previously provisioned STM32 CCB_protected ECDSA key onto an ecc_key. The device_bound key is supplied as the wrapped scalar blob plus its AES_GCM iv/tag and the in_clear public key; signing is performed transparently with the scalar unwrapped SAES->PKA in hardware. The key must be bound to the STM32 DHUK/CCB crypto_callback device (init with wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, heap, WC_DHUK_DEVID)). Available only on STM32 builds with WOLFSSL_DHUK and WOLFSSL_STM32_CCB.
int	wc_ecc_rs_to_sig (const char * r, const char * s, byte * out, word32 * outlen)This function converts the R and S portions of an ECC signature into a DER-encoded ECDSA signature. This function also stores the length written to the output buffer, out, in outlen.
int	wc_ecc_import_raw (ecc_key * key, const char * qx, const char * qy, const char * d, const char * curveName)This function fills an ecc_key structure with the raw components of an ECC signature.
int	wc_ecc_export_private_only (ecc_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports only the private key from an ecc_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ecc_export_point_der (const int curve_idx, ecc_point * point, byte * out, word32 * outLen)Export point to der.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_import_point_der (const byte * in, word32 inLen, const int curve_idx, ecc_point * point) Import point from der format.
int	wc_ecc_size (ecc_key * key) This function returns the key size of an ecc_key structure in octets.
int	wc_ecc_sig_size_calc (int sz) This function returns the worst case size for an ECC signature, given by: (keySz * 2) + SIG_HEADER_SZ + ECC_MAX_PAD_SZ. The actual signature size can be computed with wc_ecc_sign_hash.
int	wc_ecc_sig_size (const ecc_key * key) This function returns the worst case size for an ECC signature, given by: (keySz * 2) + SIG_HEADER_SZ + ECC_MAX_PAD_SZ. The actual signature size can be computed with wc_ecc_sign_hash.
ecEncCtx *	wc_ecc_ctx_new (int flags, WC_RNG * rng) This function allocates and initializes space for a new ECC context object to allow secure message exchange with ECC.
void	wc_ecc_ctx_free (ecEncCtx * ctx) This function frees the ecEncCtx object used for encrypting and decrypting messages.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_reset (ecEncCtx * ctx, WC_RNG * rng) This function resets an ecEncCtx structure to avoid having to free and allocate a new context object.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_set_algo (ecEncCtx * ctx, byte encAlgo, byte kdfAlgo, byte macAlgo) This function can optionally be called after wc_ecc_ctx_new. It sets the encryption, KDF, and MAC algorithms into an ecEncCtx object.
const byte *	wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt (ecEncCtx * ctx) This function returns the salt of an ecEncCtx object. This function should only be called when the ecEncCtx's state is ecSRV_INIT or ecCLI_INIT.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt (ecEncCtx * ctx, const byte * salt) This function sets the peer salt of an ecEncCtx object.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt (ecEncCtx * ctx, const byte * salt, word32 sz) This function sets the salt pointer and length to use with KDF into the ecEncCtx object.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_set_info (ecEncCtx * ctx, const byte * info, int sz) This function can optionally be called before or after wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt. It sets optional information for an ecEncCtx object.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_encrypt (ecc_key * privKey, ecc_key * pubKey, const byte * msg, word32 msgSz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, ecEncCtx * ctx) This function encrypts the given input message from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, ecHKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.
int	wc_ecc_encrypt_ex (ecc_key * privKey, ecc_key * pubKey, const byte * msg, word32 msgSz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, ecEncCtx * ctx, int compressed) This function encrypts the given input message from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, ecHKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.
int	wc_ecc_decrypt (ecc_key * privKey, ecc_key * pubKey, const byte * msg, word32 msgSz, byte * out, word32 * outSz, ecEncCtx * ctx) This function decrypts the ciphertext from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, ecHKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.
int	wc_ecc_set_nonblock (ecc_key * key, ecc_nb_ctx_t * ctx) Enable ECC support for non_blocking operations. Supported for Single Precision (SP) math with the following build options: WOLFSSL_SP_NONBLOCK WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL WOLFSSL_SP_NO_MALLOC WC_ECC_NONBLOCK.
int	wc_ecc_set_curve (ecc_key * key, int keysize, int curve_id) Compare a curve which has larger key than specified size or the curve matched curve ID, set a curve with smaller key size to the key.

	Name
mp_int *	wc_ecc_key_get_priv (ecc_key * key)Gets private key mp_int from ECC key.
size_t	wc_ecc_get_sets_count (void)Returns number of supported ECC curve sets.
const char *	wc_ecc_get_name (int curve_id)Gets curve name from curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_make_key_ex2 (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, ecc_key * key, int curve_id, int flags)Makes ECC key with extended options.
int	wc_ecc_is_point (ecc_point * ecp, mp_int * a, mp_int * b, mp_int * prime)Checks if point is on curve.
int	wc_ecc_get_generator (ecc_point * ecp, int curve_idx)Gets generator point for curve.
int	wc_ecc_set_deterministic (ecc_key * key, byte flag)Sets deterministic signing mode.
int	wc_ecc_set_deterministic_ex (ecc_key * key, byte flag, enum wc_HashType hashType)Sets deterministic signing with hash type.
int	wc_ecc_gen_deterministic_k (const byte * hash, word32 hashSz, enum wc_HashType hashType, mp_int * priv, mp_int * k, mp_int * order, void * heap)Generates deterministic k value for signing.
int	wc_ecc_sign_set_k (const byte * k, word32 klen, ecc_key * key)Sets k value for signing.
int	wc_ecc_init_id (ecc_key * key, unsigned char * id, int len, void * heap, int devId)Initializes ECC key with ID.
int	wc_ecc_init_label (ecc_key * key, const char * label, void * heap, int devId)Initializes ECC key with label.
int	wc_ecc_set_flags (ecc_key * key, word32 flags)Sets flags on ECC key.
void	wc_ecc_fp_init (void)Initializes fixed-point cache.
int	wc_ecc_set_rng (ecc_key * key, WC_RNG * rng)Sets RNG for ECC key.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_idx (int curve_id)Gets curve index from curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_id (int curve_idx)Gets curve ID from curve index.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id (int curve_id)Gets curve size from curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name (const char * curveName)Gets curve index from curve name.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_name (const char * curveName)Gets curve size from curve name.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_name (const char * curveName)Gets curve ID from curve name.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_params (int fieldSize, const byte * prime, word32 primeSz, const byte * Af, word32 AfSz, const byte * Bf, word32 BfSz, const byte * order, word32 orderSz, const byte * Gx, word32 GxSz, const byte * Gy, word32 GySz, int cofactor)Gets curve ID from curve parameters.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_dp_params (const ecc_set_type * dp)Gets curve ID from domain parameters.
int	wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_oid (const byte * oid, word32 len)Gets curve ID from OID.
const ecc_set_type *	wc_ecc_get_curve_params (int curve_idx)Gets curve parameters from curve index.
ecc_point *	wc_ecc_new_point_h (void * h)Allocates new ECC point with heap hint.
void	wc_ecc_del_point_h (ecc_point * p, void * h)Frees ECC point with heap hint.
void	wc_ecc_forcezero_point (ecc_point * p)Securely zeros ECC point.
int	wc_ecc_point_is_on_curve (ecc_point * p, int curve_idx)Checks if point is on curve.
int	wc_ecc_import_x963_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ecc_key * key, int curve_id)Imports X9.63 format with curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_import_private_key_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ecc_key * key, int curve_id)Imports private key with curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_rs_raw_to_sig (const byte * r, word32 rSz, const byte * s, word32 sSz, byte * out, word32 * outlen)Converts raw r,s to signature.
int	wc_ecc_sig_to_rs (const byte * sig, word32 sigLen, byte * r, word32 * rLen, byte * s, word32 * sLen)Converts signature to raw r,s.
int	wc_ecc_import_raw_ex (ecc_key * key, const char * qx, const char * qy, const char * d, int curve_id)Imports raw key with curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_import_unsigned (ecc_key * key, const byte * qx, const byte * qy, const byte * d, int curve_id)Imports unsigned key with curve ID.
int	wc_ecc_export_ex (ecc_key * key, byte * qx, word32 * qxLen, byte * qy, word32 * qyLen, byte * d, word32 * dLen, int encType)Exports key with encoding type.
int	wc_ecc_export_public_raw (ecc_key * key, byte * qx, word32 * qxLen, byte * qy, word32 * qyLen)Exports public key in raw format.
int	wc_ecc_export_private_raw (ecc_key * key, byte * qx, word32 * qxLen, byte * qy, word32 * qyLen, byte * d, word32 * dLen)Exports private key in raw format.

	Name
int	wc_ecc_export_point_der_ex (const int curve_idx, ecc_point * point, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int compressed)Exports point in DER format with compression.
int	wc_ecc_import_point_der_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, const int curve_idx, ecc_point * point, int shortKeySize)Imports point from DER format.
int	wc_ecc_get_oid (word32 oidSum, const byte ** oid, word32 * oidSz)Gets OID for curve.
int	wc_ecc_set_custom_curve (ecc_key * key, const ecc_set_type * dp)Sets custom curve parameters.
ecEncCtx *	wc_ecc_ctx_new_ex (int flags, WC_RNG * rng, void * heap)Creates new ECC encryption context with heap.
int	wc_ecc_ctx_set_own_salt (ecEncCtx * ctx, const byte * salt, word32 sz)Sets own salt in context.
int	wc_X963_KDF (enum wc_HashType type, const byte * secret, word32 secretSz, const byte * sinfo, word32 sinfoSz, byte * out, word32 outSz)X9.63 Key Derivation Function.
int	wc_ecc_curve_cache_init (void)Initializes curve cache.
void	wc_ecc_curve_cache_free (void)Frees curve cache.
int	wc_ecc_gen_k (WC_RNG * rng, int size, mp_int * k, mp_int * order)Generates random k value.
int	wc_ecc_set_handle (ecc_key * key, remote_handle64 handle)Sets remote handle for hardware.
int	wc_ecc_use_key_id (ecc_key * key, word32 keyId, word32 flags)Uses key ID for hardware.
int	wc_ecc_get_key_id (ecc_key * key, word32 * keyId)Gets key ID from hardware key.

C.21.2 Functions Documentation

C.21.2.1 function wc_ecc_make_key

```
int wc_ecc_make_key(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    ecc_key * key
)
```

This function generates a new ecc_key and stores it in key.

Parameters:

- **rng** pointer to an initialized RNG object with which to generate the key
- **keysizes** desired length for the ecc_key
- **key** pointer to the ecc_key for which to generate a key

See:

- [wc_ecc_init](#)
- [wc_ecc_shared_secret](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if rng or key evaluate to NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the specified key size is not in the correct range of supported keys
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory while computing the ecc key
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key

Example

```
ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // initialize 32 byte ecc key
```

C.21.2.2 function wc_ecc_make_key_ex

```
int wc_ecc_make_key_ex(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    ecc_key * key,
    int curve_id
)
```

This function generates a new ecc_key and stores it in key.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to store the created key.
- **keysizesize** size of key to be created in bytes, set based on curveId
- **rng** Rng to be used in key creation
- **curve_id** Curve to use for key

See:

- [wc_ecc_make_key](#)
- [wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if rng or key evaluate to NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the specified key size is not in the correct range of supported keys
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory while computing the ecc key

- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the ecc key

Example

```
ecc_key key;
int ret;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
wc_InitRng(&rng);
int curveId = ECC_SECP521R1;
int keySize = wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id(curveId);
ret = wc_ecc_make_key_ex(&rng, keySize, &key, curveId);
if (ret != MP_OKAY) {
    // error handling
}
```

C.21.2.3 function `wc_ecc_make_pub`

```
int wc_ecc_make_pub(
    ecc_key * key,
    ecc_point * pubOut
)
```

`wc_ecc_make_pub` computes the public component from an `ecc_key` with an existing private component. If `pubOut` is supplied, the computed public key is stored there, else it is stored in the supplied `ecc_key` public component slot.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ecc_key` containing a valid private component
- **pubOut** Optional pointer to an `ecc_point` struct in which to store the computed public key

See:

- `wc_ecc_make_pub_ex`
- `wc_ecc_make_key`

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if key is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the supplied key is not a valid `ecc_key`.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory while computing the public key
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key

- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- ECC_OUT_OF_RANGE_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- ECC_PRIV_KEY_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- ECC_INF_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key

C.21.2.4 function `wc_ecc_make_pub_ex`

```
int wc_ecc_make_pub_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    ecc_point * pubOut,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

`wc_ecc_make_pub_ex` computes the public component from an `ecc_key` with an existing private component. If `pubOut` is supplied, the computed public key is stored there, else it is stored in the supplied `ecc_key` public component slot. The supplied `rng`, if non-NULL, is used to blind the private key value used in the computation.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ecc_key` containing a valid private component
- **pubOut** Optional pointer to an `ecc_point` struct in which to store the computed public key
- **rng** Rng to be used in the public key computation

See:

- `wc_ecc_make_pub`
- `wc_ecc_make_key`
- `wc_InitRng`

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if key is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the supplied key is not a valid `ecc_key`.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory while computing the public key
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- ECC_OUT_OF_RANGE_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- ECC_PRIV_KEY_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key
- ECC_INF_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the public key

C.21.2.5 function `wc_ecc_check_key`

```
int wc_ecc_check_key(  
    ecc_key * key  
)
```

Perform sanity checks on ecc key validity.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to key to check.

See: `wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity`

Return:

- MP_OKAY Success, key is OK.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key is NULL.
- ECC_INF_E Returns if `wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity` returns 1.

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
WC_RNG rng;  
int check_result;  
wc_ecc_init(&key);  
wc_InitRng(&rng);  
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);  
check_result = wc_ecc_check_key(&key);
```

```
if (check_result == MP_OKAY)  
{  
    // key check succeeded  
}  
else  
{  
    // key check failed  
}
```

C.21.2.6 function `wc_ecc_key_free`

```
void wc_ecc_key_free(  
    ecc_key * key  
)
```

This function frees an `ecc_key` key after it has been used.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the `ecc_key` structure to free

See:

- `wc_ecc_key_new`
- `wc_ecc_init_ex`

Example

```
// initialize key and perform ECC operations  
...  
wc_ecc_key_free(&key);
```

C.21.2.7 function wc_ecc_shared_secret

```
int wc_ecc_shared_secret(
    ecc_key * private_key,
    ecc_key * public_key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)
```

This function generates a new secret key using a local private key and a received public key. It stores this shared secret key in the buffer out and updates outlen to hold the number of bytes written to the output buffer.

Parameters:

- **private_key** pointer to the ecc_key structure containing the local private key
- **public_key** pointer to the ecc_key structure containing the received public key
- **out** pointer to an output buffer in which to store the generated shared secret key
- **outlen** pointer to the word32 object containing the length of the output buffer. Will be overwritten with the length written to the output buffer upon successfully generating a shared secret key

See:

- [wc_ecc_init](#)
- [wc_ecc_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a shared secret key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the type of the private key given as argument, private_key, is not ECC_PRIVATEKEY, or if the public and private key types (given by ecc->dp) are not equivalent
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error generating a new ecc point
- BUFFER_E Returned if the generated shared secret key is too long to store in the provided buffer
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the shared key

Example

```
ecc_key priv, pub;
WC_RNG rng;
byte secret[1024]; // can hold 1024 byte shared secret key
word32 secretSz = sizeof(secret);
int ret;

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ecc_init(&priv); // initialize key
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &priv); // make public/private key pair
// receive public key, and initialise into pub
```

```
ret = wc_ecc_shared_secret(&priv, &pub, secret, &secretSz);
// generate secret key
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating shared secret key
}
```

C.21.2.8 function wc_ecc_shared_secret_ex

```
int wc_ecc_shared_secret_ex(
    ecc_key * private_key,
    ecc_point * point,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)
```

Create an ECC shared secret between private key and public point.

Parameters:

- **private_key** The private ECC key.
- **point** The point to use (public key).
- **out** Output destination of the shared secret. Conforms to EC-DH from ANSI X9.63.
- **outlen** Input the max size and output the resulting size of the shared secret.

See: [wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex](#)

Return:

- MP_OKAY Indicates success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Error returned when any arguments are null.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Error returned if private_key->type is not ECC_PRIVATEKEY or private_key->idx fails to validate.
- BUFFER_E Error when outlen is too small.
- MEMORY_E Error to create a new point.
- MP_VAL possible when an initialization failure occurs.
- MP_MEM possible when an initialization failure occurs.

Example

```
ecc_key key;
ecc_point* point;
byte shared_secret[];
int secret_size;
int result;

point = wc_ecc_new_point();

result = wc_ecc_shared_secret_ex(&key, point,
&shared_secret, &secret_size);

if (result != MP_OKAY)
{
    // Handle error
}
```

C.21.2.9 function wc_ecc_sign_hash

```
int wc_ecc_sign_hash(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inlen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    ecc_key * key
)
```

This function signs a message digest using an ecc_key object to guarantee authenticity.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message hash to sign
- **inlen** length of the message hash to sign
- **out** buffer in which to store the generated signature
- **outlen** max length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature
- **key** pointer to a private ECC key with which to generate the signature

See: [wc_ecc_verify_hash](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message digest
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the input key is not a private key, or if the ECC OID is invalid
- RNG_FAILURE_E Returned if the rng cannot successfully generate a satisfactory key
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature

Example

```
ecc_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[512]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte digest[] = { // initialize with message hash };
wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ecc_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ecc_sign_hash(digest, sizeof(digest), sig, &sigSz, &key);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating message signature
}
```

C.21.2.10 function wc_ecc_sign_hash_ex

```
int wc_ecc_sign_hash_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inlen,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    ecc_key * key,
    mp_int * r,
    mp_int * s
)
```

Sign a message digest.

Parameters:

- **in** The message digest to sign.
- **inlen** The length of the digest.
- **rng** Pointer to WC_RNG struct.
- **key** A private ECC key.
- **r** The destination for r component of the signature.
- **s** The destination for s component of the signature.

See: [wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex](#)

Return:

- MP_OKAY Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message digest
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if the input key is not a private key, or if the ECC IDX is invalid, or if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature
- RNG_FAILURE_E Returned if the rng cannot successfully generate a satisfactory key
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature

Example

```
ecc_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;
mp_int r; // destination for r component of signature.
mp_int s; // destination for s component of signature.

byte sig[512]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte digest[] = { initialize with message hash };
wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ecc_init(&key); // initialize key
mp_init(&r); // initialize r component
mp_init(&s); // initialize s component
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
```

```
ret = wc_ecc_sign_hash_ex(digest, sizeof(digest), &rng, &key, &r, &s);

if ( ret != MP_OKAY ) {
    // error generating message signature
}
```

C.21.2.11 function wc_ecc_verify_hash

```
int wc_ecc_verify_hash(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashlen,
    int * res,
    ecc_key * key
)
```

This function verifies the ECC signature of a hash to ensure authenticity. It returns the answer through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify
- **siglen** length of the signature to verify
- **hash** pointer to the buffer containing the hash of the message verified
- **hashlen** length of the hash of the message verified
- **res** pointer to the result of the verification. 1 indicates the message was successfully verified
- **key** pointer to a public ECC key with which to verify the signature

See:

- [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification. Note: This does not mean that the signature is verified. The authenticity information is stored instead in res
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error while computing the message signature

Example

```
ecc_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[1024] { initialize with received signature };
byte digest[] = { initialize with message hash };
```

```
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ecc_verify_hash(sig, sizeof(sig), digest, sizeof(digest),
&verified, &key);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error performing verification
} else if ( verified == 0 ) {
    // the signature is invalid
}
```

C.21.2.12 function wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex

```
int wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex(
    mp_int * r,
    mp_int * s,
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashlen,
    int * res,
    ecc_key * key
)
```

Verify an ECC signature. Result is written to res. 1 is valid, 0 is invalid. Note: Do not use the return value to test for valid. Only use res.

Parameters:

- **r** The signature R component to verify
- **s** The signature S component to verify
- **hash** The hash (message digest) that was signed
- **hashlen** The length of the hash (octets)
- **res** Result of signature, 1==valid, 0==invalid
- **key** The corresponding public ECC key

See: [wc_ecc_verify_hash](#)

Return:

- MP_OKAY If successful (even if the signature is not valid)
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if arguments are null or if key-idx is invalid.
- MEMORY_E Error allocating ints or points.

Example

```
mp_int r;
mp_int s;
int res;
byte hash[] = { Some hash }
ecc_key key;

if(wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex(&r, &s, hash, hashlen, &res, &key) == MP_OKAY)
{
    // Check res
}
```

C.21.2.13 function wc_ecc_init

```
int wc_ecc_init(
    ecc_key * key
)
```


This function initializes an ecc_key object for future use with message verification or key negotiation.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object to initialize

See:

- `wc_ecc_make_key`
- `wc_ecc_free`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the ecc_key object
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
wc_ecc_init(&key);
```

C.21.2.14 function wc_ecc_init_ex

```
int wc_ecc_init_ex(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

This function initializes an ecc_key object for future use with message verification or key negotiation.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object to initialize
- **heap** pointer to a heap identifier
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- `wc_ecc_make_key`
- `wc_ecc_free`
- `wc_ecc_init`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the ecc_key object
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, heap, devId);
```

C.21.2.15 function wc_ecc_key_new

```
ecc_key * wc_ecc_key_new(  
    void * heap  
)
```

This function uses a user defined heap and allocates space for the key structure.

Parameters:

- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation

See:

- `wc_ecc_make_key`
- `wc_ecc_key_free`
- `wc_ecc_init`
- `wc_ecc_key_free`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the ecc_key object
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- ecc_key pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Allocates and initializes new ECC key.

Example

```
wc_ecc_key_new(&heap);
```

Example

```
ecc_key* key = wc_ecc_key_new(NULL);
if (key != NULL) {
    // use key
    wc_ecc_key_free(key);
}
```

C.21.2.16 function wc_ecc_free

```
int wc_ecc_free(
    ecc_key * key
)
```

This function frees an ecc_key object after it has been used.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object to free

See: `wc_ecc_init`

Return: int integer returned indicating wolfSSL error or success status.

Example

```
// initialize key and perform secure exchanges
...
wc_ecc_free(&key);
```

C.21.2.17 function wc_ecc_fp_free

```
void wc_ecc_fp_free(
    void
)
```

This function frees the fixed-point cache, which can be used with ecc to speed up computation times. To use this functionality, FP_ECC (fixed-point ecc), should be defined. Threaded applications should call this function before exiting the thread.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: `wc_ecc_free`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
// initialize key and perform secure exchanges  
...  
  
wc_ecc_fp_free();
```

C.21.2.18 function `wc_ecc_is_valid_idx`

```
int wc_ecc_is_valid_idx(  
    int n  
)
```

Checks if an ECC idx is valid.

Parameters:

- **n** The idx number to check.

See: none

Return:

- 1 Return if valid.
- 0 Return if not valid.

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
WC_RNG rng;  
int is_valid;  
wc_ecc_init(&key);  
wc_InitRng(&rng);  
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);  
is_valid = wc_ecc_is_valid_idx(key.idx);  
if (is_valid == 1)  
{  
    // idx is valid  
}  
else if (is_valid == 0)  
{  
    // idx is not valid  
}
```

C.21.2.19 function `wc_ecc_new_point`

```
ecc_point * wc_ecc_new_point(  
    void  
)
```

Allocate a new ECC point.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wc_ecc_del_point`
- `wc_ecc_cmp_point`
- `wc_ecc_copy_point`
- `wc_ecc_del_point`

Return:

- p A newly allocated point.
- NULL Returns NULL on error.
- ecc_point pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Allocates new ECC point.

Example

```
ecc_point* point;
point = wc_ecc_new_point();
if (point == NULL)
{
    // Handle point creation error
}
// Do stuff with point
```

Example

```
ecc_point* point = wc_ecc_new_point();
if (point != NULL) {
    // use point
    wc_ecc_del_point(point);
}
```

C.21.2.20 function `wc_ecc_del_point`

```
void wc_ecc_del_point(
    ecc_point * p
)
```

Free an ECC point from memory.

Parameters:

- **p** The point to free.

See:

- `wc_ecc_new_point`
- `wc_ecc_cmp_point`
- `wc_ecc_copy_point`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
ecc_point* point;
point = wc_ecc_new_point();
if (point == NULL)
{
    // Handle point creation error
}
// Do stuff with point
wc_ecc_del_point(point);
```

C.21.2.21 function wc_ecc_copy_point

```
int wc_ecc_copy_point(  
    const ecc_point * p,  
    ecc_point * r  
)
```

Copy the value of one point to another one.

Parameters:

- **p** The point to copy.
- **r** The created point.

See:

- [wc_ecc_new_point](#)
- [wc_ecc_cmp_point](#)
- [wc_ecc_del_point](#)

Return:

- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Error thrown when p or r is null.
- MP_OKAY Point copied successfully
- ret Error from internal functions. Can be...

Example

```
ecc_point* point;  
ecc_point* copied_point;  
int copy_return;  
  
point = wc_ecc_new_point();  
copy_return = wc_ecc_copy_point(point, copied_point);  
if (copy_return != MP_OKAY)  
{  
    // Handle error  
}
```

C.21.2.22 function wc_ecc_cmp_point

```
int wc_ecc_cmp_point(  
    ecc_point * a,  
    ecc_point * b  
)
```

Compare the value of a point with another one.

Parameters:

- **a** First point to compare.
- **b** Second point to compare.

See:

- [wc_ecc_new_point](#)
- [wc_ecc_del_point](#)
- [wc_ecc_copy_point](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG One or both arguments are NULL.
- MP_EQ The points are equal.

- ret Either MP_LT or MP_GT and signifies that the points are not equal.

Example

```
ecc_point* point;
ecc_point* point_to_compare;
int cmp_result;

point = wc_ecc_new_point();
point_to_compare = wc_ecc_new_point();
cmp_result = wc_ecc_cmp_point(point, point_to_compare);
if (cmp_result == BAD_FUNC_ARG)
{
    // arguments are invalid
}
else if (cmp_result == MP_EQ)
{
    // Points are equal
}
else
{
    // Points are not equal
}
```

C.21.2.23 function wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity

```
int wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity(
    ecc_point * p
)
```

Checks if a point is at infinity. Returns 1 if point is at infinity, 0 if not, < 0 on error.

Parameters:

- **p** The point to check.

See:

- `wc_ecc_new_point`
- `wc_ecc_del_point`
- `wc_ecc_cmp_point`
- `wc_ecc_copy_point`

Return:

- 1 p is at infinity.
- 0 p is not at infinity.
- <0 Error.

Example

```
ecc_point* point;
int is_infinity;
point = wc_ecc_new_point();

is_infinity = wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity(point);
if (is_infinity < 0)
{
    // Handle error
}
```

```

else if (is_infinity == 0)
{
    // Point is not at infinity
}
else if (is_infinity == 1)
{
    // Point is at infinity
}

```

C.21.2.24 function wc_ecc_mulmod

```

int wc_ecc_mulmod(
    const mp_int * k,
    ecc_point * G,
    ecc_point * R,
    mp_int * a,
    mp_int * modulus,
    int map
)

```

Perform ECC Fixed Point multiplication.

Parameters:

- **k** The multiplicand.
- **G** Base point to multiply.
- **R** Destination of product.
- **a** ECC curve parameter a.
- **modulus** The modulus for the curve.
- **map** If non-zero maps the point back to affine coordinates, otherwise it's left in jacobian-montgomery form.

See: none

Return:

- **MP_OKAY** Returns on successful operation.
- **MP_INIT_E** Returned if there is an error initializing an integer for use with the multiple precision integer (mp_int) library.

Example

```

ecc_point* base;
ecc_point* destination;
// Initialize points
base = wc_ecc_new_point();
destination = wc_ecc_new_point();
// Setup other arguments
mp_int multiplicand;
mp_int modulus;
mp_int a;
int map;
int rc;
rc = wc_ecc_mulmod(&multiplicand, base, destination, &a, &modulus, map);

```

C.21.2.25 function wc_ecc_export_x963

```
int wc_ecc_export_x963(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports the ECC key from the ecc_key structure, storing the result in out. The key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 format. It stores the bytes written to the output buffer in outLen.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object to export
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the ANSI X9.63 formatted key
- **outLen** size of the output buffer. On successfully storing the key, will hold the bytes written to the output buffer

See:

- [wc_ecc_export_x963_ex](#)
- [wc_ecc_import_x963](#)
- [wc_ecc_make_pub](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the ecc_key
- LENGTH_ONLY_E Returned if the output buffer evaluates to NULL, but the other two input parameters are valid. Indicates that the function is only returning the length required to store the key
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL, or the key is unsupported (has an invalid index)
- BUFFER_E Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the ecc key. If the output buffer is too small, the size needed will be returned in outLen
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key

Example

```
int ret;
byte buff[1024];
word32 buffSz = sizeof(buff);

ecc_key key;
// initialize key, make key
ret = wc_ecc_export_x963(&key, buff, &buffSz);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error exporting key
}
```


C.21.2.26 function wc_ecc_export_x963_ex

```
int wc_ecc_export_x963_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int compressed
)
```

This function exports the public key from the ecc_key structure, storing the result in out. The key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 format. It stores the bytes written to the output buffer in outLen. This function allows the additional option of compressing the certificate through the compressed parameter. When this parameter is true, the key will be stored in ANSI X9.63 compressed format.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object to export
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the ANSI X9.63 formatted public key
- **outLen** size of the output buffer. On successfully storing the public key, will hold the bytes written to the output buffer
- **compressed** indicator of whether to store the key in compressed format. 1==compressed, 0==un-compressed

See:

- [wc_ecc_export_x963](#)
- [wc_ecc_import_x963](#)
- [wc_ecc_make_pub](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully exporting the ecc_key public component
- ECC_PRIVATEKEY_ONLY Returned if the ecc_key public component is missing
- NOT_COMPILED_IN Returned if the HAVE_COMP_KEY was not enabled at compile time, but the key was requested in compressed format
- LENGTH_ONLY_E Returned if the output buffer evaluates to NULL, but the other two input parameters are valid. Indicates that the function is only returning the length required to store the public key
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if any of the input parameters are NULL, or the key is unsupported (has an invalid index)
- BUFFER_E Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the public key. If the output buffer is too small, the size needed will be returned in outLen
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key

Example

```
int ret;
byte buff[1024];
```

```

word32 buffSz = sizeof(buff);
ecc_key key;
// initialize key, make key
ret = wc_ecc_export_x963_ex(&key, buff, &buffSz, 1);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error exporting key
}

```

C.21.2.27 function wc_ecc_import_x963

```

int wc_ecc_import_x963(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    ecc_key * key
)

```

This function imports a public ECC key from a buffer containing the key stored in ANSI X9.63 format. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys, as long as compressed keys are enabled at compile time through the HAVE_COMP_KEY option.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the ANSI x9.63 formatted ECC key
- **inLen** length of the input buffer
- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object in which to store the imported key

See:

- [wc_ecc_export_x963](#)
- [wc_ecc_import_private_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ecc_key
- NOT_COMPILED_IN Returned if the HAVE_COMP_KEY was not enabled at compile time, but the key is stored in compressed format
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or the inLen is even (according to the x9.63 standard, the key must be odd)
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key; may indicate that the ECC key is not stored in valid ANSI X9.63 format
- IS_POINT_E Returned if the public key exported is not a point on the ECC curve
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key

Example

```

int ret;
byte buff[] = { initialize with ANSI X9.63 formatted key };

```

```

ecc_key pubKey;
wc_ecc_init(&pubKey);

ret = wc_ecc_import_x963(buff, sizeof(buff), &pubKey);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error importing key
}

```

C.21.2.28 function wc_ecc_import_private_key

```

int wc_ecc_import_private_key(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    ecc_key * key
)

```

This function imports a public/private ECC key pair from a buffer containing the raw private key, and a second buffer containing the ANSI X9.63 formatted public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys, as long as compressed keys are enabled at compile time through the HAVE_COMP_KEY option.

Parameters:

- **priv** pointer to the buffer containing the raw private key
- **privSz** size of the private key buffer
- **pub** pointer to the buffer containing the ANSI x9.63 formatted ECC public key
- **pubSz** length of the public key input buffer
- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object in which to store the imported private/public key pair

See:

- [wc_ecc_export_x963](#)
- [wc_ecc_import_private_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ecc_key NOT_COMPILED_IN Returned if the HAVE_COMP_KEY was not enabled at compile time, but the key is stored in compressed format
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or the inLen is even (according to the x9.63 standard, the key must be odd)
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key; may indicate that the ECC key is not stored in valid ANSI X9.63 format
- IS_POINT_E Returned if the public key exported is not a point on the ECC curve
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key

Example

```

int ret;
byte pub[] = { initialize with ANSI X9.63 formatted key };
byte priv[] = { initialize with the raw private key };

ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);
ret = wc_ecc_import_private_key(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
&key);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error importing key
}

```

C.21.2.29 function wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private

```

int wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private(
    ecc_key * key,
    const byte * seed,
    word32 seedSz,
    const byte * wrapped,
    word32 wrappedLen,
    word32 plainLen
)

```

This function imports an STM32 DHUK-protected private key onto an ecc_key for transparent hardware signing. The private scalar is supplied as a chip-bound wrapped blob together with the 256-bit derivation seed; the plaintext scalar is never imported. The key must be bound to the STM32 DHUK crypto-callback device (init with wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, heap, WC_DHUK_DEVID) after registering the device with wc_Stm32_DhukRegister). Available only on STM32 builds with WOLFSSL_DHUK and a DHUK-capable SAES (WC_STM32_HAS_DHUK).

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key (bound to WC_DHUK_DEVID) to import into.
- **seed** pointer to the 256-bit (32-byte) per-key DHUK derivation seed.
- **seedSz** length of seed in bytes; must be 32.
- **wrapped** pointer to the DHUK-wrapped private scalar blob.
- **wrappedLen** length of the wrapped blob; a non-zero multiple of the AES block size, no larger than the on-key buffer.
- **plainLen** length in bytes of the plaintext scalar inside the blob.

See:

- [wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private_ex](#)
- [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ecc_init_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key, seed, or wrapped is NULL; if seedSz is not 32; if wrappedLen is zero or not a multiple of the AES block size; if wrappedLen exceeds the on-key blob buffer; if plainLen is zero or larger than wrappedLen; or if wrappedLen is larger than plainLen padded to a full AES block.

Example

```

ecc_key key;
wc_Stm32_DhukRegister(WC_DHUK_DEVID);
wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, NULL, WC_DHUK_DEVID);
if (wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private(&key, seed, 32, wrapped, wrappedLen,
    plainLen) == 0) {
    wc_ecc_sign_hash(hash, hashLen, sig, &sigLen, &rng, &key);
}
wc_ecc_free(&key);

```

C.21.2.30 function wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private_ex

```

int wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    int curve_id,
    const byte * wrapped,
    word32 wrappedLen,
    const byte * iv,
    word32 ivLen,
    const byte * tag,
    word32 tagLen,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubLen
)

```

This function restores a previously provisioned STM32 CCB-protected ECDSA key onto an ecc_key. The device-bound key is supplied as the wrapped scalar blob plus its AES-GCM iv/tag and the in-clear public key; signing is performed transparently with the scalar unwrapped SAES->PKA in hardware. The key must be bound to the STM32 DHUK/CCB crypto-callback device (init with wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, heap, WC_DHUK_DEVID)). Available only on STM32 builds with WOLFSSL_DHUK and WOLFSSL_STM32_CCB.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key (bound to WC_DHUK_DEVID) to import into.
- **curve_id** the ECC curve id of the wrapped key (e.g. ECC_SECP256R1).
- **wrapped** pointer to the CCB wrapped private scalar blob.
- **wrappedLen** length of the wrapped blob, no larger than the on-key buffer.
- **iv** pointer to the 16-byte AES-GCM iv of the blob.
- **ivLen** length of iv in bytes; must be 16.
- **tag** pointer to the 16-byte AES-GCM authentication tag of the blob.
- **tagLen** length of tag in bytes; must be 16.
- **pub** pointer to the public key in uncompressed qx||qy form.
- **pubLen** length of pub in bytes; must be twice the curve modulus size.

See:

- [wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private](#)
- [wc_ecc_make_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key, wrapped, iv, tag, or pub is NULL; if ivLen or tagLen is not 16; if curve_id is not a supported curve; if wrappedLen is zero or exceeds the on-key blob buffer; or if pubLen is not twice the curve modulus size.
- <0 A negative error code may be returned if importing the public key fails.

Example

```

ecc_key key;
wc_Stm32_DhukRegister(WC_DHUK_DEVID);
wc_ecc_init_ex(&key, NULL, WC_DHUK_DEVID);
if (wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private_ex(&key, ECC_SECP256R1, wrapped,
    wrappedLen, iv, 16, tag, 16, pub, pubLen) == 0) {
    wc_ecc_sign_hash(hash, hashLen, sig, &sigLen, &rng, &key);
}
wc_ecc_free(&key);

```

C.21.2.31 function wc_ecc_rs_to_sig

```

int wc_ecc_rs_to_sig(
    const char * r,
    const char * s,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)

```

This function converts the R and S portions of an ECC signature into a DER-encoded ECDSA signature. This function also stores the length written to the output buffer, out, in outlen.

Parameters:

- **r** pointer to the buffer containing the R portion of the signature as a string
- **s** pointer to the buffer containing the S portion of the signature as a string
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the DER-encoded ECDSA signature
- **outlen** length of the output buffer available. Will store the bytes written to the buffer after successfully converting the signature to ECDSA format

See:

- [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ecc_sig_size](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully converting the signature
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the input buffer is not large enough to hold the DER-encoded ECDSA signature
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error processing the ecc_key

Example

```

int ret;
ecc_key key;
// initialize key, generate R and S

char r[] = { initialize with R };
char s[] = { initialize with S };

```

```

byte sig[wc_ecc_sig_size(key)];
// signature size will be 2 * ECC key size + ~10 bytes for ASN.1 overhead
word32 sigSz = sizeof(sig);
ret = wc_ecc_rs_to_sig(r, s, sig, &sigSz);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error converting parameters to signature
}

```

C.21.2.32 function wc_ecc_import_raw

```

int wc_ecc_import_raw(
    ecc_key * key,
    const char * qx,
    const char * qy,
    const char * d,
    const char * curveName
)

```

This function fills an ecc_key structure with the raw components of an ECC signature.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to an ecc_key structure to fill
- **qx** pointer to a buffer containing the x component of the base point as an ASCII hex string
- **qy** pointer to a buffer containing the y component of the base point as an ASCII hex string
- **d** pointer to a buffer containing the private key as an ASCII hex string
- **curveName** pointer to a string containing the ECC curve name, as found in ecc_sets

See: [wc_ecc_import_private_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully importing into the ecc_key structure
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error initializing space to store the parameters of the ecc_key
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if the input curveName is not defined in ecc_sets
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters

Example

```

int ret;
ecc_key key;
wc_ecc_init(&key);

char qx[] = { initialize with x component of base point };
char qy[] = { initialize with y component of base point };
char d[] = { initialize with private key };
ret = wc_ecc_import_raw(&key,qx, qy, d, "ECC-256");

```

```

if ( ret != 0) {
    // error initializing key with given inputs
}

```

C.21.2.33 function `wc_ecc_export_private_only`

```

int wc_ecc_export_private_only(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function exports only the private key from an `ecc_key` structure. It stores the private key in the buffer `out`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `outLen`.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to an `ecc_key` structure from which to export the private key
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key
- **outLen** pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in `out`. Set with the number of bytes written to `out` after successfully exporting the private key

See: `wc_ecc_import_private_key`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the private key
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error initializing space to store the parameters of the `ecc_key`
- `ASN_PARSE_E` Returned if the input `curveName` is not defined in `ecc_sets`
- `MP_INIT_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_READ_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_CMP_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_INVMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_EXPTMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MUL_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_ADD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MULMOD_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_TO_E` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters
- `MP_MEM` may be returned if there is an error processing the input parameters

Example

```

int ret;
ecc_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char priv[ECC_KEY_SIZE];
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv);
ret = wc_ecc_export_private_only(&key, priv, &privSz);
if ( ret != 0) {
    // error exporting private key
}

```

C.21.2.34 function `wc_ecc_export_point_der`


```
int wc_ecc_export_point_der(
    const int curve_idx,
    ecc_point * point,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

Export point to der.

Parameters:

- **curve_idx** Index of the curve used from ecc_sets.
- **point** Point to export to der.
- **out** Destination for the output.
- **outLen** Maxsize allowed for output, destination for final size of output

See: [wc_ecc_import_point_der](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on success.
- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if curve_idx is less than 0 or invalid. Also returns when
- LENGTH_ONLY_E outLen is set but nothing else.
- BUFFER_E Returns if outLen is less than 1 + 2 * the curve size.
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is a problem allocating memory.

Example

```
int curve_idx;
ecc_point* point;
byte out[];
word32 outLen;
wc_ecc_export_point_der(curve_idx, point, out, &outLen);
```

C.21.2.35 function wc_ecc_import_point_der

```
int wc_ecc_import_point_der(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    const int curve_idx,
    ecc_point * point
)
```

Import point from der format.

Parameters:

- **in** der buffer to import point from.
- **inLen** Length of der buffer.
- **curve_idx** Index of curve.
- **point** Destination for point.

See: [wc_ecc_export_point_der](#)

Return:

- ECC_BAD_ARG_E Returns if any arguments are null or if inLen is even.
- MEMORY_E Returns if there is an error initializing
- NOT_COMPILED_IN Returned if HAVE_COMP_KEY is not true and in is a compressed cert
- MP_OKAY Successful operation.

Example

```

byte in[];
word32 inLen;
int curve_idx;
ecc_point* point;
wc_ecc_import_point_der(in, inLen, curve_idx, point);

```

C.21.2.36 function wc_ecc_size

```

int wc_ecc_size(
    ecc_key * key
)

```

This function returns the key size of an ecc_key structure in octets.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to an ecc_key structure for which to get the key size

See: [wc_ecc_make_key](#)

Return:

- Given a valid key, returns the key size in octets
- 0 Returned if the given key is NULL

Example

```

int keySz;
ecc_key key;
// initialize key, make key
keySz = wc_ecc_size(&key);
if ( keySz == 0 ) {
    // error determining key size
}

```

C.21.2.37 function wc_ecc_sig_size_calc

```

int wc_ecc_sig_size_calc(
    int sz
)

```

This function returns the worst case size for an ECC signature, given by: (keySz * 2) + SIG_HEADER_SZ + ECC_MAX_PAD_SZ. The actual signature size can be computed with wc_ecc_sign_hash.

Parameters:

- **key** size

See:

- [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ecc_sig_size](#)

Return: returns the maximum signature size, in octets

Example

```

int sigSz = wc_ecc_sig_size_calc(32);
if ( sigSz == 0 ) {
    // error determining sig size
}

```

C.21.2.38 function wc_ecc_sig_size

```
int wc_ecc_sig_size(  
    const ecc_key * key  
)
```

This function returns the worst case size for an ECC signature, given by: (keySz * 2) + SIG_HEADER_SZ + ECC_MAX_PAD_SZ. The actual signature size can be computed with wc_ecc_sign_hash.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to an ecc_key structure for which to get the signature size

See:

- [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ecc_sig_size_calc](#)

Return:

- Success Given a valid key, returns the maximum signature size, in octets
- 0 Returned if the given key is NULL

Example

```
int sigSz;  
ecc_key key;  
// initialize key, make key  
  
sigSz = wc_ecc_sig_size(&key);  
if ( sigSz == 0) {  
    // error determining sig size  
}
```

C.21.2.39 function wc_ecc_ctx_new

```
ecEncCtx * wc_ecc_ctx_new(  
    int flags,  
    WC_RNG * rng  
)
```

This function allocates and initializes space for a new ECC context object to allow secure message exchange with ECC.

Parameters:

- **flags** indicate whether this is a server or client context Options are: REQ_RESP_CLIENT, and REQ_RESP_SERVER
- **rng** pointer to a RNG object with which to generate a salt
- **flags** Context flags
- **rng** Random number generator

See:

- [wc_ecc_encrypt](#)
- [wc_ecc_encrypt_ex](#)
- [wc_ecc_decrypt](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_free](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully generating a new ecEncCtx object, returns a pointer to that object
- NULL Returned if the function fails to generate a new ecEncCtx object

- ecEncCtx pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Creates new ECC encryption context.

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_CLIENT, &rng);
if(ctx == NULL) {
    // error generating new ecEncCtx object
}
```

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecEncCtx* ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(0, &rng);
```

C.21.2.40 function wc_ecc_ctx_free

```
void wc_ecc_ctx_free(
    ecEncCtx * ctx
)
```

This function frees the ecEncCtx object used for encrypting and decrypting messages.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ecEncCtx object to free

See: [wc_ecc_ctx_new](#)

Return: none Returns.

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_CLIENT, &rng);
// do secure communication
...
wc_ecc_ctx_free(&ctx);
```

C.21.2.41 function wc_ecc_ctx_reset

```
int wc_ecc_ctx_reset(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function resets an ecEncCtx structure to avoid having to free and allocate a new context object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ecEncCtx object to reset
- **rng** pointer to an RNG object with which to generate a new salt
- **ctx** ECC encryption context
- **rng** Random number generator

See:

- `wc_ecc_ctx_new`
- `wc_ecc_ctx_new`

Return:

- 0 Returned if the `ecEncCtx` structure is successfully reset
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if either `rng` or `ctx` is `NULL`
- `RNG_FAILURE_E` Returned if there is an error generating a new salt for the ECC object
- 0 on success
- negative on error

Resets ECC encryption context.

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_CLIENT, &rng);
// do secure communication
...
wc_ecc_ctx_reset(&ctx, &rng);
// do more secure communication
```

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret = wc_ecc_ctx_reset(ctx, &rng);
```

C.21.2.42 function `wc_ecc_ctx_set_algo`

```
int wc_ecc_ctx_set_algo(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    byte encAlgo,
    byte kdfAlgo,
    byte macAlgo
)
```

This function can optionally be called after `wc_ecc_ctx_new`. It sets the encryption, KDF, and MAC algorithms into an `ecEncCtx` object.

Parameters:

- **`ctx`** pointer to the `ecEncCtx` for which to set the info
- **`encAlgo`** encryption algorithm to use.
- **`kdfAlgo`** KDF algorithm to use.
- **`macAlgo`** MAC algorithm to use.

See: `wc_ecc_ctx_new`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the information for the `ecEncCtx` object.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if the given `ecEncCtx` object is `NULL`.

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
// initialize ctx
```

```

if(wc_ecc_ctx_set_algo(&ctx, ecAES_128_CTR, ecHKDF_SHA256, ecHMAC_SHA256))) {
    // error setting info
}

```

C.21.2.43 function wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt

```

const byte * wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(
    ecEncCtx * ctx
)

```

This function returns the salt of an ecEncCtx object. This function should only be called when the ecEncCtx's state is ecSRV_INIT or ecCLI_INIT.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ecEncCtx object from which to get the salt
- **ctx** ECC encryption context

See:

- [wc_ecc_ctx_new](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_set_own_salt](#)

Return:

- Success On success, returns the ecEncCtx salt
- NULL Returned if the ecEncCtx object is NULL, or the ecEncCtx's state is not ecSRV_INIT or ecCLI_INIT. In the latter two cases, this function also sets the ecEncCtx's state to ecSRV_BAD_STATE or ecCLI_BAD_STATE, respectively
- Salt pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Gets own salt from context.

Example

```

ecEncCtx* ctx;
WC_RNG rng;
const byte* salt;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_CLIENT, &rng);
salt = wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(&ctx);
if(salt == NULL) {
    // error getting salt
}

```

Example

```

ecEncCtx* ctx;
const byte* salt = wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(ctx);

```

C.21.2.44 function wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt

```

int wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    const byte * salt
)

```

This function sets the peer salt of an ecEncCtx object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ecEncCtx for which to set the salt
- **salt** pointer to the peer's salt

See:

- [wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the peer salt for the ecEncCtx object.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given ecEncCtx object is NULL or has an invalid protocol, or if the given salt is NULL
- BAD_ENC_STATE_E Returned if the ecEncCtx's state is ecSRV_SALT_GET or ecCLI_SALT_GET. In the latter two cases, this function also sets the ecEncCtx's state to ecSRV_BAD_STATE or ecCLI_BAD_STATE, respectively

Example

```
ecEncCtx* cliCtx, srvCtx;
WC_RNG rng;
const byte* cliSalt, srvSalt;
int ret;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
cliCtx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_CLIENT, &rng);
srvCtx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_SERVER, &rng);

cliSalt = wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(&cliCtx);
srvSalt = wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(&srvCtx);
ret = wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt(&cliCtx, srvSalt);
```

C.21.2.45 function wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt

```
int wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    const byte * salt,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function sets the salt pointer and length to use with KDF into the ecEncCtx object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the ecEncCtx for which to set the salt
- **salt** pointer to salt buffer
- **sz** length salt in bytes

See:

- [wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt](#)
- [wc_ecc_ctx_get_peer_salt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the salt for the ecEncCtx object.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given ecEncCtx object is NULL or if the given salt is NULL and length is not NULL.

Example

```

ecEncCtx* srvCtx;
WC_RNG rng;
byte cliSalt[] = { fixed salt data };
word32 cliSaltLen = (word32)sizeof(cliSalt);
int ret;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
cliCtx = wc_ecc_ctx_new(REQ_RESP_SERVER, &rng);

ret = wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt(&cliCtx, cliSalt, cliSaltLen);

```

C.21.2.46 function wc_ecc_ctx_set_info

```

int wc_ecc_ctx_set_info(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    const byte * info,
    int sz
)

```

This function can optionally be called before or after `wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt`. It sets optional information for an `ecEncCtx` object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the `ecEncCtx` for which to set the info
- **info** pointer to a buffer containing the info to set
- **sz** size of the info buffer

See: `wc_ecc_ctx_new`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully setting the information for the `ecEncCtx` object.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if the given `ecEncCtx` object is NULL, the input info is NULL or it's size is invalid

Example

```

ecEncCtx* ctx;
byte info[] = { initialize with information };
// initialize ctx, get salt,
if(wc_ecc_ctx_set_info(&ctx, info, sizeof(info))) {
    // error setting info
}

```

C.21.2.47 function wc_ecc_encrypt

```

int wc_ecc_encrypt(
    ecc_key * privKey,
    ecc_key * pubKey,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    ecEncCtx * ctx
)

```


This function encrypts the given input message from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, echKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.

Parameters:

- **privKey** pointer to the ecc_key object containing the private key to use for encryption
- **pubKey** pointer to the ecc_key object containing the public key of the peer with whom one wishes to communicate
- **msg** pointer to the buffer holding the message to encrypt
- **msgSz** size of the buffer to encrypt
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **outSz** pointer to a word32 object containing the available size in the out buffer. Upon successfully encrypting the message, holds the number of bytes written to the output buffer
- **ctx** Optional: pointer to an ecEncCtx object specifying different encryption algorithms to use

See:

- [wc_ecc_encrypt_ex](#)
- [wc_ecc_decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the input message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if privKey, pubKey, msg, msgSz, out, or outSz are NULL, or the ctx object specifies an unsupported encryption type
- BAD_ENC_STATE_E Returned if the ctx object given is in a state that is not appropriate for encryption
- BUFFER_E Returned if the supplied output buffer is too small to store the encrypted ciphertext
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory for the shared secret key

Example

```
byte msg[] = { initialize with msg to encrypt. Ensure padded to block size };
byte out[sizeof(msg)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(out);
int ret;
ecc_key cli, serv;
// initialize cli with private key
// initialize serv with received public key

ecEncCtx* cliCtx, servCtx;
// initialize cliCtx and servCtx
// exchange salts
ret = wc_ecc_encrypt(&cli, &serv, msg, sizeof(msg), out, &outSz, cliCtx);
if(ret != 0) {
    // error encrypting message
}
```

C.21.2.48 function wc_ecc_encrypt_ex

```
int wc_ecc_encrypt_ex(
    ecc_key * privKey,
    ecc_key * pubKey,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgSz,
```

```

    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    int compressed
)

```

This function encrypts the given input message from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, echKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.

Parameters:

- **privKey** pointer to the ecc_key object containing the private key to use for encryption
- **pubKey** pointer to the ecc_key object containing the public key of the peer with whom one wishes to communicate
- **msg** pointer to the buffer holding the message to encrypt
- **msgSz** size of the buffer to encrypt
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encrypted ciphertext
- **outSz** pointer to a word32 object containing the available size in the out buffer. Upon successfully encrypting the message, holds the number of bytes written to the output buffer
- **ctx** Optional: pointer to an ecEncCtx object specifying different encryption algorithms to use
- **compressed** Public key field is to be output in compressed format.

See:

- [wc_ecc_encrypt](#)
- [wc_ecc_decrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully encrypting the input message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if privKey, pubKey, msg, msgSz, out, or outSz are NULL, or the ctx object specifies an unsupported encryption type
- BAD_ENC_STATE_E Returned if the ctx object given is in a state that is not appropriate for encryption
- BUFFER_E Returned if the supplied output buffer is too small to store the encrypted ciphertext
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory for the shared secret key

Example

```

byte msg[] = { initialize with msg to encrypt. Ensure padded to block size };
byte out[sizeof(msg)];
word32 outSz = sizeof(out);
int ret;
ecc_key cli, serv;
// initialize cli with private key
// initialize serv with received public key

ecEncCtx* cliCtx, servCtx;
// initialize cliCtx and servCtx
// exchange salts
ret = wc_ecc_encrypt_ex(&cli, &serv, msg, sizeof(msg), out, &outSz, cliCtx,
    1);
if(ret != 0) {
    // error encrypting message
}

```

C.21.2.49 function wc_ecc_decrypt

```
int wc_ecc_decrypt(
    ecc_key * privKey,
    ecc_key * pubKey,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    ecEncCtx * ctx
)
```

This function decrypts the ciphertext from msg to out. This function takes an optional ctx object as parameter. When supplied, encryption proceeds based on the ecEncCtx's encAlgo, kdfAlgo, and macAlgo. If ctx is not supplied, processing completes with the default algorithms, ecAES_128_CBC, echKDF_SHA256 and ecHMAC_SHA256. This function requires that the messages are padded according to the encryption type specified by ctx.

Parameters:

- **privKey** pointer to the ecc_key object containing the private key to use for decryption
- **pubKey** pointer to the ecc_key object containing the public key of the peer with whom one wishes to communicate
- **msg** pointer to the buffer holding the ciphertext to decrypt
- **msgSz** size of the buffer to decrypt
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **outSz** pointer to a word32 object containing the available size in the out buffer. Upon successfully decrypting the ciphertext, holds the number of bytes written to the output buffer
- **ctx** Optional: pointer to an ecEncCtx object specifying different decryption algorithms to use

See:

- [wc_ecc_encrypt](#)
- [wc_ecc_encrypt_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting the input message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if privKey, pubKey, msg, msgSz, out, or outSz are NULL, or the ctx object specifies an unsupported encryption type
- BAD_ENC_STATE_E Returned if the ctx object given is in a state that is not appropriate for decryption
- BUFFER_E Returned if the supplied output buffer is too small to store the decrypted plaintext
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory for the shared secret key

Example

```
byte cipher[] = { initialize with
    ciphertext to decrypt. Ensure padded to block size };
byte plain[sizeof(cipher)];
word32 plainSz = sizeof(plain);
int ret;
ecc_key cli, serv;
// initialize cli with private key
// initialize serv with received public key
ecEncCtx* cliCtx, servCtx;
// initialize cliCtx and servCtx
// exchange salts
ret = wc_ecc_decrypt(&cli, &serv, cipher, sizeof(cipher),
```

```
plain, &plainSz, cliCtx);
```

```
if(ret != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}
```

C.21.2.50 function wc_ecc_set_nonblock

```
int wc_ecc_set_nonblock(
    ecc_key * key,
    ecc_nb_ctx_t * ctx
)
```

Enable ECC support for non-blocking operations. Supported for Single Precision (SP) math with the following build options: WOLFSSL_SP_NONBLOCK WOLFSSL_SP_SMALL WOLFSSL_SP_NO_MALLOC WC_ECC_NONBLOCK.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the ecc_key object
- **ctx** pointer to ecc nb_ctx_t structure with stack data cache for SP

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully setting the callback context the input message

Example

```
int ret;
ecc_key ecc;
ecc_nb_ctx_t nb_ctx;

ret = wc_ecc_init(&ecc);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_ecc_set_nonblock(&ecc, &nb_ctx);
    if (ret == 0) {
        do {
            ret = wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex(
                &r, &s, // r/s as mp_int
                hash, hashSz, // computed hash digest
                &verify_res, // verification result 1=success
                &key
            );

            // TODO: Real-time work can be called here
        } while (ret == FP_WOULDBLOCK);
    }
    wc_ecc_free(&key);
}
```

C.21.2.51 function wc_ecc_set_curve

```
int wc_ecc_set_curve(
    ecc_key * key,
    int keysize,
    int curve_id
)
```

Compare a curve which has larger key than specified size or the curve matched curve ID, set a curve with smaller key size to the key.

Parameters:

- **keysize** Key size in bytes
- **curve_id** Curve ID

```

int ret;
ecc_key ecc;

ret = wc_ecc_init(&ecc);
if (ret != 0)
    return ret;
ret = wc_ecc_set_curve(&ecc, 32, ECC_SECP256R1));
if (ret != 0)
    return ret;

```

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully setting the key

C.21.2.52 function wc_ecc_key_get_priv

```

mp_int * wc_ecc_key_get_priv(
    ecc_key * key
)

```

Gets private key mp_int from ECC key.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key structure

See: [wc_ecc_init](#)

Return:

- mp_int pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```

ecc_key key;
mp_int* priv = wc_ecc_key_get_priv(&key);

```

C.21.2.53 function wc_ecc_get_sets_count

```

size_t wc_ecc_get_sets_count(
    void
)

```

Returns number of supported ECC curve sets.

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_params](#)

Return: Number of curve sets

Example

```

size_t count = wc_ecc_get_sets_count();

```

C.21.2.54 function wc_ecc_get_name

```
const char * wc_ecc_get_name(  
    int curve_id  
)
```

Gets curve name from curve ID.

Parameters:

- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_id](#)

Return:

- Curve name string on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
const char* name = wc_ecc_get_name(ECC_SECP256R1);
```

C.21.2.55 function wc_ecc_make_key_ex2

```
int wc_ecc_make_key_ex2(  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    int keysize,  
    ecc_key * key,  
    int curve_id,  
    int flags  
)
```

Makes ECC key with extended options.

Parameters:

- **rng** Random number generator
- **keysize** Key size in bytes
- **key** ECC key structure
- **curve_id** Curve identifier
- **flags** Additional flags

See: [wc_ecc_make_key_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;  
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_make_key_ex2(&rng, 32, &key,  
                               ECC_SECP256R1, 0);
```

C.21.2.56 function wc_ecc_is_point

```
int wc_ecc_is_point(  
    ecc_point * ecp,  
    mp_int * a,  
    mp_int * b,
```

```
    mp_int * prime
)
```

Checks if point is on curve.

Parameters:

- **eccp** ECC point
- **a** Curve parameter a
- **b** Curve parameter b
- **prime** Curve prime

See: [wc_ecc_point_is_on_curve](#)

Return:

- 1 if point is on curve
- 0 if not on curve
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_point* point;
mp_int a, b, prime;
int ret = wc_ecc_is_point(point, &a, &b, &prime);
```

C.21.2.57 function wc_ecc_get_generator

```
int wc_ecc_get_generator(
    ecc_point * eccp,
    int curve_idx
)
```

Gets generator point for curve.

Parameters:

- **eccp** ECC point to store generator
- **curve_idx** Curve index

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_params](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_point* gen = wc_ecc_new_point();
int ret = wc_ecc_get_generator(gen, 0);
```

C.21.2.58 function wc_ecc_set_deterministic

```
int wc_ecc_set_deterministic(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte flag
)
```

Sets deterministic signing mode.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key

- **flag** Enable/disable flag

See: [wc_ecc_set_deterministic_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_set_deterministic(&key, 1);
```

C.21.2.59 function `wc_ecc_set_deterministic_ex`

```
int wc_ecc_set_deterministic_ex(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    byte flag,  
    enum wc_HashType hashType  
)
```

Sets deterministic signing with hash type.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **flag** Enable/disable flag
- **hashType** Hash algorithm type

See: [wc_ecc_set_deterministic](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_set_deterministic_ex(&key, 1, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256);
```

C.21.2.60 function `wc_ecc_gen_deterministic_k`

```
int wc_ecc_gen_deterministic_k(  
    const byte * hash,  
    word32 hashSz,  
    enum wc_HashType hashType,  
    mp_int * priv,  
    mp_int * k,  
    mp_int * order,  
    void * heap  
)
```

Generates deterministic k value for signing.

Parameters:

- **hash** Hash value
- **hashSz** Hash size
- **hashType** Hash algorithm type
- **priv** Private key

- **k** Output k value
- **order** Curve order
- **heap** Heap hint

See: `wc_ecc_sign_set_k`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte hash[32];
mp_int priv, k, order;
int ret = wc_ecc_gen_deterministic_k(hash, 32,
                                     WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                     &priv, &k, &order, NULL);
```

C.21.2.61 function `wc_ecc_sign_set_k`

```
int wc_ecc_sign_set_k(
    const byte * k,
    word32 klen,
    ecc_key * key
)
```

Sets k value for signing.

Parameters:

- **k** K value buffer
- **klen** K value length
- **key** ECC key

See: `wc_ecc_gen_deterministic_k`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte k[32];
ecc_key key;
int ret = wc_ecc_sign_set_k(k, sizeof(k), &key);
```

C.21.2.62 function `wc_ecc_init_id`

```
int wc_ecc_init_id(
    ecc_key * key,
    unsigned char * id,
    int len,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Initializes ECC key with ID.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **id** ID buffer
- **len** ID length
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_ecc_init_label](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Note: This API is only available when WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID is defined, which is set for PKCS11 support.

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
unsigned char id[] = "mykey";  
int ret = wc_ecc_init_id(&key, id, sizeof(id), NULL,  
                        INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.21.2.63 function wc_ecc_init_label

```
int wc_ecc_init_label(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    const char * label,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes ECC key with label.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **label** Label string
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_ecc_init_id](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Note: This API is only available when WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID is defined, which is set for PKCS11 support.

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_init_label(&key, "mykey", NULL,  
                           INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.21.2.64 function wc_ecc_set_flags

```
int wc_ecc_set_flags(  
    ecc_key * key,
```

```
    word32 flags  
)
```

Sets flags on ECC key.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **flags** Flags to set

See: [wc_ecc_init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_set_flags(&key, WC_ECC_FLAG_COFACTOR);
```

C.21.2.65 function wc_ecc_fp_init

```
void wc_ecc_fp_init(  
    void  
)
```

Initializes fixed-point cache.

See: [wc_ecc_init](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_ecc_fp_init();
```

C.21.2.66 function wc_ecc_set_rng

```
int wc_ecc_set_rng(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    WC_RNG * rng  
)
```

Sets RNG for ECC key.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **rng** Random number generator

See: [wc_ecc_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
WC_RNG rng;  
int ret = wc_ecc_set_rng(&key, &rng);
```

C.21.2.67 function wc_ecc_get_curve_idx

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_idx(  
    int curve_id  
)
```

Gets curve index from curve ID.

Parameters:

- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_id](#)

Return:

- Curve index on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int idx = wc_ecc_get_curve_idx(ECC_SECP256R1);
```

C.21.2.68 function wc_ecc_get_curve_id

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_id(  
    int curve_idx  
)
```

Gets curve ID from curve index.

Parameters:

- **curve_idx** Curve index

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_idx](#)

Return:

- Curve ID on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int id = wc_ecc_get_curve_id(0);
```

C.21.2.69 function wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id(  
    int curve_id  
)
```

Gets curve size from curve ID.

Parameters:

- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_id](#)

Return:

- Key size in bytes on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int size = wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id(ECC_SECP256R1);
```

C.21.2.70 function `wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name`

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name(  
    const char * curveName  
)
```

Gets curve index from curve name.

Parameters:

- **curveName** Curve name string

See: [wc_ecc_get_name](#)

Return:

- Curve index on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int idx = wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name("SECP256R1");
```

C.21.2.71 function `wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_name`

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_name(  
    const char * curveName  
)
```

Gets curve size from curve name.

Parameters:

- **curveName** Curve name string

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name](#)

Return:

- Key size in bytes on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int size = wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_name("SECP256R1");
```

C.21.2.72 function `wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_name`

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_name(  
    const char * curveName  
)
```

Gets curve ID from curve name.

Parameters:

- **curveName** Curve name string

See: [wc_ecc_get_name](#)

Return:

- Curve ID on success

- negative on error

Example

```
int id = wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_name("SECP256R1");
```

C.21.2.73 function `wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_params`

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_params(
    int fieldSize,
    const byte * prime,
    word32 primeSz,
    const byte * Af,
    word32 AfSz,
    const byte * Bf,
    word32 BfSz,
    const byte * order,
    word32 orderSz,
    const byte * Gx,
    word32 GxSz,
    const byte * Gy,
    word32 GySz,
    int cofactor
)
```

Gets curve ID from curve parameters.

Parameters:

- **fieldSize** Field size
- **prime** Prime modulus
- **primeSz** Prime size
- **Af** Curve parameter A
- **AfSz** A size
- **Bf** Curve parameter B
- **BfSz** B size
- **order** Curve order
- **orderSz** Order size
- **Gx** Generator X coordinate
- **GxSz** Gx size
- **Gy** Generator Y coordinate
- **GySz** Gy size
- **cofactor** Curve cofactor

See: `wc_ecc_get_curve_params`

Return:

- Curve ID on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int id = wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_params(256, prime, 32,
                                         Af, 32, Bf, 32,
                                         order, 32, Gx, 32,
                                         Gy, 32, 1);
```

C.21.2.74 function `wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_dp_params`

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_dp_params(  
    const ecc_set_type * dp  
)
```

Gets curve ID from domain parameters.

Parameters:

- **dp** Domain parameters

See: `wc_ecc_get_curve_params`

Return:

- Curve ID on success
- negative on error

Example

```
const ecc_set_type* dp;  
int id = wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_dp_params(dp);
```

C.21.2.75 function `wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_oid`

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_oid(  
    const byte * oid,  
    word32 len  
)
```

Gets curve ID from OID.

Parameters:

- **oid** OID buffer
- **len** OID length

See: `wc_ecc_get_oid`

Return:

- Curve ID on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte oid[] = {0x2A, 0x86, 0x48, 0xCE, 0x3D, 0x03, 0x01, 0x07};  
int id = wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_oid(oid, sizeof(oid));
```

C.21.2.76 function `wc_ecc_get_curve_params`

```
const ecc_set_type * wc_ecc_get_curve_params(  
    int curve_idx  
)
```

Gets curve parameters from curve index.

Parameters:

- **curve_idx** Curve index

See: `wc_ecc_get_curve_idx`

Return:

- ecc_set_type pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
const ecc_set_type* params = wc_ecc_get_curve_params(0);
```

C.21.2.77 function wc_ecc_new_point_h

```
ecc_point * wc_ecc_new_point_h(
    void * h
)
```

Allocates new ECC point with heap hint.

Parameters:

- **h** Heap hint

See: [wc_ecc_del_point_h](#)

Return:

- ecc_point pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
ecc_point* point = wc_ecc_new_point_h(NULL);
if (point != NULL) {
    // use point
    wc_ecc_del_point_h(point, NULL);
}
```

C.21.2.78 function wc_ecc_del_point_h

```
void wc_ecc_del_point_h(
    ecc_point * p,
    void * h
)
```

Frees ECC point with heap hint.

Parameters:

- **p** ECC point to free
- **h** Heap hint

See: [wc_ecc_new_point_h](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
ecc_point* point = wc_ecc_new_point_h(NULL);
// use point
wc_ecc_del_point_h(point, NULL);
```

C.21.2.79 function wc_ecc_forcezero_point

```
void wc_ecc_forcezero_point(
    ecc_point * p
)
```


Securely zeros ECC point.

Parameters:

- **p** ECC point to zero

See: [wc_ecc_del_point](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
ecc_point* point;  
wc_ecc_forcezero_point(point);
```

C.21.2.80 function wc_ecc_point_is_on_curve

```
int wc_ecc_point_is_on_curve(  
    ecc_point * p,  
    int curve_idx  
)
```

Checks if point is on curve.

Parameters:

- **p** ECC point
- **curve_idx** Curve index

See: [wc_ecc_is_point](#)

Return:

- 1 if on curve
- 0 if not on curve
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_point* point;  
int ret = wc_ecc_point_is_on_curve(point, 0);
```

C.21.2.81 function wc_ecc_import_x963_ex

```
int wc_ecc_import_x963_ex(  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 inLen,  
    ecc_key * key,  
    int curve_id  
)
```

Imports X9.63 format with curve ID.

Parameters:

- **in** Input buffer
- **inLen** Input length
- **key** ECC key
- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_import_x963](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte x963[65];
ecc_key key;
int ret = wc_ecc_import_x963_ex(x963, sizeof(x963), &key,
                                ECC_SECP256R1);
```

C.21.2.82 function `wc_ecc_import_private_key_ex`

```
int wc_ecc_import_private_key_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    ecc_key * key,
    int curve_id
)
```

Imports private key with curve ID.

Parameters:

- **priv** Private key buffer
- **privSz** Private key size
- **pub** Public key buffer
- **pubSz** Public key size
- **key** ECC key
- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: `wc_ecc_import_private_key`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte priv[32], pub[65];
ecc_key key;
int ret = wc_ecc_import_private_key_ex(priv, 32, pub, 65,
                                        &key, ECC_SECP256R1);
```

C.21.2.83 function `wc_ecc_rs_raw_to_sig`

```
int wc_ecc_rs_raw_to_sig(
    const byte * r,
    word32 rSz,
    const byte * s,
    word32 sSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen
)
```

Converts raw r,s to signature.

Parameters:

- **r** R value buffer
- **rSz** R value size
- **s** S value buffer
- **sSz** S value size
- **out** Output signature buffer
- **outlen** Output signature length

See: [wc_ecc_sig_to_rs](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte r[32], s[32], sig[72];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);
int ret = wc_ecc_rs_raw_to_sig(r, 32, s, 32, sig, &sigLen);
```

C.21.2.84 function `wc_ecc_sig_to_rs`

```
int wc_ecc_sig_to_rs(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sigLen,
    byte * r,
    word32 * rLen,
    byte * s,
    word32 * sLen
)
```

Converts signature to raw r,s.

Parameters:

- **sig** Signature buffer
- **sigLen** Signature length
- **r** R value buffer
- **rLen** R value length
- **s** S value buffer
- **sLen** S value length

See: [wc_ecc_rs_raw_to_sig](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte sig[72], r[32], s[32];
word32 rLen = 32, sLen = 32;
int ret = wc_ecc_sig_to_rs(sig, 72, r, &rLen, s, &sLen);
```

C.21.2.85 function `wc_ecc_import_raw_ex`

```
int wc_ecc_import_raw_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    const char * qx,
    const char * qy,
```

```
    const char * d,  
    int curve_id  
)
```

Imports raw key with curve ID.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **qx** X coordinate string
- **qy** Y coordinate string
- **d** Private key string
- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_import_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
int ret = wc_ecc_import_raw_ex(&key, qxStr, qyStr, dStr,  
                               ECC_SECP256R1);
```

C.21.2.86 function `wc_ecc_import_unsigned`

```
int wc_ecc_import_unsigned(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    const byte * qx,  
    const byte * qy,  
    const byte * d,  
    int curve_id  
)
```

Imports unsigned key with curve ID.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **qx** X coordinate buffer
- **qy** Y coordinate buffer
- **d** Private key buffer
- **curve_id** Curve identifier

See: [wc_ecc_import_raw_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
byte qx[32], qy[32], d[32];  
int ret = wc_ecc_import_unsigned(&key, qx, qy, d,  
                                ECC_SECP256R1);
```

C.21.2.87 function wc_ecc_export_ex

```
int wc_ecc_export_ex(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    byte * qx,  
    word32 * qxLen,  
    byte * qy,  
    word32 * qyLen,  
    byte * d,  
    word32 * dLen,  
    int encType  
)
```

Exports key with encoding type.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **qx** X coordinate buffer
- **qxLen** X coordinate length
- **qy** Y coordinate buffer
- **qyLen** Y coordinate length
- **d** Private key buffer
- **dLen** Private key length
- **encType** Encoding type

See: [wc_ecc_export_public_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
byte qx[32], qy[32], d[32];  
word32 qxLen = 32, qyLen = 32, dLen = 32;  
int ret = wc_ecc_export_ex(&key, qx, &qxLen, qy, &qyLen,  
                           d, &dLen, 0);
```

C.21.2.88 function wc_ecc_export_public_raw

```
int wc_ecc_export_public_raw(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    byte * qx,  
    word32 * qxLen,  
    byte * qy,  
    word32 * qyLen  
)
```

Exports public key in raw format.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **qx** X coordinate buffer
- **qxLen** X coordinate length
- **qy** Y coordinate buffer
- **qyLen** Y coordinate length

See: [wc_ecc_export_private_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
byte qx[32], qy[32];  
word32 qxLen = 32, qyLen = 32;  
int ret = wc_ecc_export_public_raw(&key, qx, &qxLen, qy,  
                                   &qyLen);
```

C.21.2.89 function `wc_ecc_export_private_raw`

```
int wc_ecc_export_private_raw(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    byte * qx,  
    word32 * qxLen,  
    byte * qy,  
    word32 * qyLen,  
    byte * d,  
    word32 * dLen  
)
```

Exports private key in raw format.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **qx** X coordinate buffer
- **qxLen** X coordinate length
- **qy** Y coordinate buffer
- **qyLen** Y coordinate length
- **d** Private key buffer
- **dLen** Private key length

See: [wc_ecc_export_public_raw](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
byte qx[32], qy[32], d[32];  
word32 qxLen = 32, qyLen = 32, dLen = 32;  
int ret = wc_ecc_export_private_raw(&key, qx, &qxLen, qy,  
                                   &qyLen, d, &dLen);
```

C.21.2.90 function `wc_ecc_export_point_der_ex`

```
int wc_ecc_export_point_der_ex(  
    const int curve_idx,  
    ecc_point * point,  
    byte * out,
```

```

    word32 * outLen,
    int compressed
)

```

Exports point in DER format with compression.

Parameters:

- **curve_idx** Curve index
- **point** ECC point
- **out** Output buffer
- **outLen** Output length
- **compressed** Compression flag

See: [wc_ecc_export_point_der](#)

Return:

- Size on success
- negative on error

Example

```

ecc_point* point;
byte out[65];
word32 outLen = sizeof(out);
int ret = wc_ecc_export_point_der_ex(0, point, out, &outLen,
                                     0);

```

C.21.2.91 function wc_ecc_import_point_der_ex

```

int wc_ecc_import_point_der_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    const int curve_idx,
    ecc_point * point,
    int shortKeySize
)

```

Imports point from DER format.

Parameters:

- **in** Input buffer
- **inLen** Input length
- **curve_idx** Curve index
- **point** ECC point
- **shortKeySize** Short key size flag

See: [wc_ecc_import_point_der](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```

byte der[65];
ecc_point* point = wc_ecc_new_point();
int ret = wc_ecc_import_point_der_ex(der, sizeof(der), 0,
                                     point, 0);

```

C.21.2.92 function wc_ecc_get_oid

```
int wc_ecc_get_oid(  
    word32 oidSum,  
    const byte ** oid,  
    word32 * oidSz  
)
```

Gets OID for curve.

Parameters:

- **oidSum** OID sum
- **oid** OID buffer pointer
- **oidSz** OID size pointer

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_oid](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
const byte* oid;  
word32 oidSz;  
int ret = wc_ecc_get_oid(0x2A8648CE3D030107, &oid, &oidSz);
```

C.21.2.93 function wc_ecc_set_custom_curve

```
int wc_ecc_set_custom_curve(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    const ecc_set_type * dp  
)
```

Sets custom curve parameters.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **dp** Domain parameters

See: [wc_ecc_get_curve_params](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;  
ecc_set_type dp;  
int ret = wc_ecc_set_custom_curve(&key, &dp);
```

C.21.2.94 function wc_ecc_ctx_new_ex

```
ecEncCtx * wc_ecc_ctx_new_ex(  
    int flags,  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    void * heap  
)
```


Creates new ECC encryption context with heap.

Parameters:

- **flags** Context flags
- **rng** Random number generator
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wc_ecc_ctx_new](#)

Return:

- ecEncCtx pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecEncCtx* ctx = wc_ecc_ctx_new_ex(0, &rng, NULL);
```

C.21.2.95 function `wc_ecc_ctx_set_own_salt`

```
int wc_ecc_ctx_set_own_salt(
    ecEncCtx * ctx,
    const byte * salt,
    word32 sz
)
```

Sets own salt in context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** ECC encryption context
- **salt** Salt buffer
- **sz** Salt size

See: [wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecEncCtx* ctx;
byte salt[16];
int ret = wc_ecc_ctx_set_own_salt(ctx, salt, sizeof(salt));
```

C.21.2.96 function `wc_X963_KDF`

```
int wc_X963_KDF(
    enum wc_HashType type,
    const byte * secret,
    word32 secretSz,
    const byte * sinfo,
    word32 sinfoSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz
)
```

X9.63 Key Derivation Function.

Parameters:

- **type** Hash type
- **secret** Shared secret
- **secretSz** Secret size
- **sinfo** Shared info
- **sinfoSz** Shared info size
- **out** Output buffer
- **outSz** Output size

See: [wc_ecc_shared_secret](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte secret[32], sinfo[10], out[32];
int ret = wc_X963_KDF(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, secret, 32,
                      sinfo, 10, out, 32);
```

C.21.2.97 function wc_ecc_curve_cache_init

```
int wc_ecc_curve_cache_init(
    void
)
```

Initializes curve cache.

See: [wc_ecc_curve_cache_free](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_ecc_curve_cache_init();
```

C.21.2.98 function wc_ecc_curve_cache_free

```
void wc_ecc_curve_cache_free(
    void
)
```

Frees curve cache.

See: [wc_ecc_curve_cache_init](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_ecc_curve_cache_free();
```

C.21.2.99 function wc_ecc_gen_k

```
int wc_ecc_gen_k(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int size,
    mp_int * k,
    mp_int * order
)
```

Generates random k value.

Parameters:

- **rng** Random number generator
- **size** Key size
- **k** Output k value
- **order** Curve order

See: [wc_ecc_sign_hash](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
mp_int k, order;
int ret = wc_ecc_gen_k(&rng, 32, &k, &order);
```

C.21.2.100 function wc_ecc_set_handle

```
int wc_ecc_set_handle(
    ecc_key * key,
    remote_handle64 handle
)
```

Sets remote handle for hardware.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **handle** Remote handle

See: [wc_ecc_init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
remote_handle64 handle = 0x1234;
int ret = wc_ecc_set_handle(&key, handle);
```

C.21.2.101 function wc_ecc_use_key_id

```
int wc_ecc_use_key_id(
    ecc_key * key,
    word32 keyId,

```

```
    word32 flags
)
```

Uses key ID for hardware.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **keyId** Key identifier
- **flags** Flags

See: [wc_ecc_get_key_id](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
int ret = wc_ecc_use_key_id(&key, 1, 0);
```

C.21.2.102 function wc_ecc_get_key_id

```
int wc_ecc_get_key_id(
    ecc_key * key,
    word32 * keyId
)
```

Gets key ID from hardware key.

Parameters:

- **key** ECC key
- **keyId** Key identifier pointer

See: [wc_ecc_use_key_id](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ecc_key key;
word32 keyId;
int ret = wc_ecc_get_key_id(&key, &keyId);
```

C.21.3 Source code

```
int wc_ecc_make_key(WC_RNG* rng, int keysize, ecc_key* key);

int wc_ecc_make_key_ex(WC_RNG* rng, int keysize, ecc_key* key, int curve_id);

int wc_ecc_make_pub(ecc_key* key, ecc_point* pubOut);

int wc_ecc_make_pub_ex(ecc_key* key, ecc_point* pubOut, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_ecc_check_key(ecc_key* key);
```

```

void wc_ecc_key_free(ecc_key* key);

int wc_ecc_shared_secret(ecc_key* private_key, ecc_key* public_key, byte* out,
                        word32* outlen);

int wc_ecc_shared_secret_ex(ecc_key* private_key, ecc_point* point,
                           byte* out, word32 *outlen);

int wc_ecc_sign_hash(const byte* in, word32 inlen, byte* out, word32 *outlen,
                    WC_RNG* rng, ecc_key* key);

int wc_ecc_sign_hash_ex(const byte* in, word32 inlen, WC_RNG* rng,
                       ecc_key* key, mp_int *r, mp_int *s);

int wc_ecc_verify_hash(const byte* sig, word32 siglen, const byte* hash,
                      word32 hashlen, int* res, ecc_key* key);

int wc_ecc_verify_hash_ex(mp_int *r, mp_int *s, const byte* hash,
                         word32 hashlen, int* res, ecc_key* key);

int wc_ecc_init(ecc_key* key);

int wc_ecc_init_ex(ecc_key* key, void* heap, int devId);

ecc_key* wc_ecc_key_new(void* heap);

int wc_ecc_free(ecc_key* key);

void wc_ecc_fp_free(void);

int wc_ecc_is_valid_idx(int n);

ecc_point* wc_ecc_new_point(void);

void wc_ecc_del_point(ecc_point* p);

int wc_ecc_copy_point(const ecc_point* p, ecc_point *r);

int wc_ecc_cmp_point(ecc_point* a, ecc_point *b);

int wc_ecc_point_is_at_infinity(ecc_point *p);

int wc_ecc_mulmod(const mp_int* k, ecc_point *G, ecc_point *R,
                 mp_int* a, mp_int* modulus, int map);

int wc_ecc_export_x963(ecc_key* key, byte* out, word32* outLen);

int wc_ecc_export_x963_ex(ecc_key* key, byte* out, word32* outLen, int
    ↪ compressed);

int wc_ecc_import_x963(const byte* in, word32 inLen, ecc_key* key);

int wc_ecc_import_private_key(const byte* priv, word32 privSz, const byte* pub,

```

```

        word32 pubSz, ecc_key* key);

int wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private(ecc_key* key, const byte* seed, word32
    ↪ seedSz,
                                const byte* wrapped, word32 wrappedLen,
                                word32 plainLen);

int wc_ecc_import_wrapped_private_ex(ecc_key* key, int curve_id,
    const byte* wrapped, word32 wrappedLen,
    const byte* iv, word32 ivlen,
    const byte* tag, word32 taglen,
    const byte* pub, word32 publen);

int wc_ecc_rs_to_sig(const char* r, const char* s, byte* out, word32* outlen);

int wc_ecc_import_raw(ecc_key* key, const char* qx, const char* qy,
    const char* d, const char* curveName);

int wc_ecc_export_private_only(ecc_key* key, byte* out, word32* outlen);

int wc_ecc_export_point_der(const int curve_idx, ecc_point* point,
    byte* out, word32* outlen);

int wc_ecc_import_point_der(const byte* in, word32 inlen, const int curve_idx,
    ecc_point* point);

int wc_ecc_size(ecc_key* key);

int wc_ecc_sig_size_calc(int sz);

int wc_ecc_sig_size(const ecc_key* key);

ecEncCtx* wc_ecc_ctx_new(int flags, WC_RNG* rng);

void wc_ecc_ctx_free(ecEncCtx* ctx);

int wc_ecc_ctx_reset(ecEncCtx* ctx, WC_RNG* rng); /* reset for use again w/o
    ↪ alloc/free */

int wc_ecc_ctx_set_algo(ecEncCtx* ctx, byte encAlgo, byte kdfAlgo,
    byte macAlgo);

const byte* wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(ecEncCtx* ctx);

int wc_ecc_ctx_set_peer_salt(ecEncCtx* ctx, const byte* salt);

int wc_ecc_ctx_set_kdf_salt(ecEncCtx* ctx, const byte* salt, word32 sz);

int wc_ecc_ctx_set_info(ecEncCtx* ctx, const byte* info, int sz);

int wc_ecc_encrypt(ecc_key* privKey, ecc_key* pubKey, const byte* msg,
    word32 msgSz, byte* out, word32* outSz, ecEncCtx* ctx);

```

```
int wc_ecc_encrypt_ex(ecc_key* privKey, ecc_key* pubKey, const byte* msg,
    word32 msgSz, byte* out, word32* outSz, ecEncCtx* ctx, int compressed);

int wc_ecc_decrypt(ecc_key* privKey, ecc_key* pubKey, const byte* msg,
    word32 msgSz, byte* out, word32* outSz, ecEncCtx* ctx);

int wc_ecc_set_nonblock(ecc_key *key, ecc_nb_ctx_t* ctx);

int wc_ecc_set_curve(ecc_key *key, int keysize, int curve_id);

mp_int* wc_ecc_key_get_priv(ecc_key* key);

ecc_key* wc_ecc_key_new(void* heap);

size_t wc_ecc_get_sets_count(void);

const char* wc_ecc_get_name(int curve_id);

int wc_ecc_make_key_ex2(WC_RNG* rng, int keysize, ecc_key* key,
    int curve_id, int flags);

int wc_ecc_is_point(ecc_point* ecp, mp_int* a, mp_int* b,
    mp_int* prime);

int wc_ecc_get_generator(ecc_point* ecp, int curve_idx);

int wc_ecc_set_deterministic(ecc_key* key, byte flag);

int wc_ecc_set_deterministic_ex(ecc_key* key, byte flag,
    enum wc_HashType hashType);

int wc_ecc_gen_deterministic_k(const byte* hash, word32 hashSz,
    enum wc_HashType hashType, mp_int* priv, mp_int* k,
    mp_int* order, void* heap);

int wc_ecc_sign_set_k(const byte* k, word32 klen, ecc_key* key);

int wc_ecc_init_id(ecc_key* key, unsigned char* id, int len,
    void* heap, int devId);

int wc_ecc_init_label(ecc_key* key, const char* label, void* heap,
    int devId);

int wc_ecc_set_flags(ecc_key* key, word32 flags);

void wc_ecc_fp_init(void);

int wc_ecc_set_rng(ecc_key* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_ecc_get_curve_idx(int curve_id);

int wc_ecc_get_curve_id(int curve_idx);
```

```
int wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_id(int curve_id);

int wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name(const char* curveName);

int wc_ecc_get_curve_size_from_name(const char* curveName);

int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_name(const char* curveName);

int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_params(int fieldSize,
    const byte* prime, word32 primeSz, const byte* Af, word32 AfSz,
    const byte* Bf, word32 BfSz, const byte* order, word32 orderSz,
    const byte* Gx, word32 GxSz, const byte* Gy, word32 GySz,
    int cofactor);

int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_dp_params(const ecc_set_type* dp);

int wc_ecc_get_curve_id_from_oid(const byte* oid, word32 len);

const ecc_set_type* wc_ecc_get_curve_params(int curve_idx);

ecc_point* wc_ecc_new_point(void);

ecc_point* wc_ecc_new_point_h(void* h);

void wc_ecc_del_point_h(ecc_point* p, void* h);

void wc_ecc_forcezero_point(ecc_point* p);

int wc_ecc_point_is_on_curve(ecc_point *p, int curve_idx);

int wc_ecc_import_x963_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen,
    ecc_key* key, int curve_id);

int wc_ecc_import_private_key_ex(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
    const byte* pub, word32 pubSz, ecc_key* key, int curve_id);

int wc_ecc_rs_raw_to_sig(const byte* r, word32 rSz, const byte* s,
    word32 sSz, byte* out, word32* outlen);

int wc_ecc_sig_to_rs(const byte* sig, word32 sigLen, byte* r,
    word32* rLen, byte* s, word32* sLen);

int wc_ecc_import_raw_ex(ecc_key* key, const char* qx,
    const char* qy, const char* d, int curve_id);

int wc_ecc_import_unsigned(ecc_key* key, const byte* qx,
    const byte* qy, const byte* d, int curve_id);

int wc_ecc_export_ex(ecc_key* key, byte* qx, word32* qxLen,
    byte* qy, word32* qyLen, byte* d, word32* dLen, int encType);

int wc_ecc_export_public_raw(ecc_key* key, byte* qx,
    word32* qxLen, byte* qy, word32* qyLen);
```



```

int wc_ecc_export_private_raw(ecc_key* key, byte* qx,
    word32* qxLen, byte* qy, word32* qyLen, byte* d, word32* dLen);

int wc_ecc_export_point_der_ex(const int curve_idx,
    ecc_point* point, byte* out, word32* outLen, int compressed);

int wc_ecc_import_point_der_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen,
    const int curve_idx, ecc_point* point, int shortKeySize);

int wc_ecc_get_oid(word32 oidSum, const byte** oid, word32* oidSz);

int wc_ecc_set_custom_curve(ecc_key* key, const ecc_set_type* dp);

ecEncCtx* wc_ecc_ctx_new(int flags, WC_RNG* rng);

ecEncCtx* wc_ecc_ctx_new_ex(int flags, WC_RNG* rng, void* heap);

int wc_ecc_ctx_reset(ecEncCtx* ctx, WC_RNG* rng);

const byte* wc_ecc_ctx_get_own_salt(ecEncCtx* ctx);

int wc_ecc_ctx_set_own_salt(ecEncCtx* ctx, const byte* salt,
    word32 sz);

int wc_X963_KDF(enum wc_HashType type, const byte* secret,
    word32 secretSz, const byte* sinfo, word32 sinfoSz,
    byte* out, word32 outSz);

int wc_ecc_curve_cache_init(void);

void wc_ecc_curve_cache_free(void);

int wc_ecc_gen_k(WC_RNG* rng, int size, mp_int* k, mp_int* order);

int wc_ecc_set_handle(ecc_key* key, remote_handle64 handle);

int wc_ecc_use_key_id(ecc_key* key, word32 keyId, word32 flags);

int wc_ecc_get_key_id(ecc_key* key, word32* keyId);

```

C.22 dox_comments/header_files/eccsi.h

C.22.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitEccsiKey (EccsiKey * key, void * heap, int devId)
int	wc_InitEccsiKey_ex (EccsiKey * key, int keySz, int curveId, void * heap, int devId)
void	wc_FreeEccsiKey (EccsiKey * key)
int	wc_MakeEccsiKey (EccsiKey * key, WC_RNG * rng)

	Name
int	wc_MakeEccsiPair (EccsiKey * key, WC_RNG * rng, enum wc_HashType hashType, const byte * id, word32 idSz, mp_int * ssk, ecc_point * pvt)
int	wc_ValidateEccsiPair (EccsiKey * key, enum wc_HashType hashType, const byte * id, word32 idSz, const mp_int * ssk, ecc_point * pvt, int * valid)
int	wc_ValidateEccsiPvt (EccsiKey * key, const ecc_point * pvt, int * valid)
int	wc_EncodeEccsiPair (const EccsiKey * key, mp_int * ssk, ecc_point * pvt, byte * data, word32 * sz)
int	wc_EncodeEccsiSsk (const EccsiKey * key, mp_int * ssk, byte * data, word32 * sz)
int	wc_EncodeEccsiPvt (const EccsiKey * key, ecc_point * pvt, byte * data, word32 * sz, int raw)
int	wc_DecodeEccsiPair (const EccsiKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz, mp_int * ssk, ecc_point * pvt)
int	wc_DecodeEccsiSsk (const EccsiKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz, mp_int * ssk)
int	wc_DecodeEccsiPvt (const EccsiKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz, ecc_point * pvt)
int	wc_DecodeEccsiPvtFromSig (const EccsiKey * key, const byte * sig, word32 sz, ecc_point * pvt)
int	wc_ExportEccsiKey (EccsiKey * key, byte * data, word32 * sz)
int	wc_ImportEccsiKey (EccsiKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz)
int	wc_ExportEccsiPrivateKey (EccsiKey * key, byte * data, word32 * sz)
int	wc_ImportEccsiPrivateKey (EccsiKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz)
int	wc_ExportEccsiPublicKey (EccsiKey * key, byte * data, word32 * sz, int raw)
int	wc_ImportEccsiPublicKey (EccsiKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz, int trusted)
int	wc_HashEccsiId (EccsiKey * key, enum wc_HashType hashType, const byte * id, word32 idSz, ecc_point * pvt, byte * hash, byte * hashSz)
int	wc_SetEccsiHash (EccsiKey * key, const byte * hash, byte hashSz)
int	wc_SetEccsiPair (EccsiKey * key, const mp_int * ssk, const ecc_point * pvt)
int	wc_SignEccsiHash (EccsiKey * key, WC_RNG * rng, enum wc_HashType hashType, const byte * msg, word32 msgSz, byte * sig, word32 * sigSz)

	Name
int	wc_VerifyEccsiHash (EccsiKey * key, enum wc_HashType hashType, const byte * msg, word32 msgSz, const byte * sig, word32 sigSz, int * verified)

C.22.2 Functions Documentation

C.22.2.1 function wc_InitEccsiKey

```
int wc_InitEccsiKey(
    EccsiKey * key,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

C.22.2.2 function wc_InitEccsiKey_ex

```
int wc_InitEccsiKey_ex(
    EccsiKey * key,
    int keySz,
    int curveId,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

C.22.2.3 function wc_FreeEccsiKey

```
void wc_FreeEccsiKey(
    EccsiKey * key
)
```

C.22.2.4 function wc_MakeEccsiKey

```
int wc_MakeEccsiKey(
    EccsiKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

C.22.2.5 function wc_MakeEccsiPair

```
int wc_MakeEccsiPair(
    EccsiKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    enum wc_HashType hashType,
    const byte * id,
    word32 idSz,
    mp_int * ssk,
    ecc_point * pvt
)
```

C.22.2.6 function wc_ValidateEccsiPair

```
int wc_ValidateEccsiPair(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    enum wc_HashType hashType,  
    const byte * id,  
    word32 idSz,  
    const mp_int * ssk,  
    ecc_point * pvt,  
    int * valid  
)
```

C.22.2.7 function wc_ValidateEccsiPvt

```
int wc_ValidateEccsiPvt(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    const ecc_point * pvt,  
    int * valid  
)
```

C.22.2.8 function wc_EncodeEccsiPair

```
int wc_EncodeEccsiPair(  
    const EccsiKey * key,  
    mp_int * ssk,  
    ecc_point * pvt,  
    byte * data,  
    word32 * sz  
)
```

C.22.2.9 function wc_EncodeEccsiSsk

```
int wc_EncodeEccsiSsk(  
    const EccsiKey * key,  
    mp_int * ssk,  
    byte * data,  
    word32 * sz  
)
```

C.22.2.10 function wc_EncodeEccsiPvt

```
int wc_EncodeEccsiPvt(  
    const EccsiKey * key,  
    ecc_point * pvt,  
    byte * data,  
    word32 * sz,  
    int raw  
)
```

C.22.2.11 function wc_DecodeEccsiPair

```
int wc_DecodeEccsiPair(  
    const EccsiKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz,
```

```
    mp_int * ssk,  
    ecc_point * pvt  
)
```

C.22.2.12 function wc_DecodeEccsiSsk

```
int wc_DecodeEccsiSsk(  
    const EccsiKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz,  
    mp_int * ssk  
)
```

C.22.2.13 function wc_DecodeEccsiPvt

```
int wc_DecodeEccsiPvt(  
    const EccsiKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz,  
    ecc_point * pvt  
)
```

C.22.2.14 function wc_DecodeEccsiPvtFromSig

```
int wc_DecodeEccsiPvtFromSig(  
    const EccsiKey * key,  
    const byte * sig,  
    word32 sz,  
    ecc_point * pvt  
)
```

C.22.2.15 function wc_ExportEccsiKey

```
int wc_ExportEccsiKey(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    byte * data,  
    word32 * sz  
)
```

C.22.2.16 function wc_ImportEccsiKey

```
int wc_ImportEccsiKey(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

C.22.2.17 function wc_ExportEccsiPrivateKey

```
int wc_ExportEccsiPrivateKey(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    byte * data,  
    word32 * sz  
)
```

C.22.2.18 function wc_ImportEccsiPrivateKey

```
int wc_ImportEccsiPrivateKey(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

C.22.2.19 function wc_ExportEccsiPublicKey

```
int wc_ExportEccsiPublicKey(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    byte * data,  
    word32 * sz,  
    int raw  
)
```

C.22.2.20 function wc_ImportEccsiPublicKey

```
int wc_ImportEccsiPublicKey(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz,  
    int trusted  
)
```

C.22.2.21 function wc_HashEccsiId

```
int wc_HashEccsiId(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    enum wc_HashType hashType,  
    const byte * id,  
    word32 idSz,  
    ecc_point * pvt,  
    byte * hash,  
    byte * hashSz  
)
```

C.22.2.22 function wc_SetEccsiHash

```
int wc_SetEccsiHash(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    const byte * hash,  
    byte hashSz  
)
```

C.22.2.23 function wc_SetEccsiPair

```
int wc_SetEccsiPair(  
    EccsiKey * key,  
    const mp_int * ssk,  
    const ecc_point * pvt  
)
```

C.22.2.24 function wc_SignEccsiHash

```

int wc_SignEccsiHash(
    EccsiKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    enum wc_HashType hashType,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgSz,
    byte * sig,
    word32 * sigSz
)

```

C.22.2.25 function wc_VerifyEccsiHash

```

int wc_VerifyEccsiHash(
    EccsiKey * key,
    enum wc_HashType hashType,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgSz,
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sigSz,
    int * verified
)

```

C.22.3 Source code

```

int wc_InitEccsiKey(EccsiKey* key, void* heap, int devId);
int wc_InitEccsiKey_ex(EccsiKey* key, int keySz, int curveId,
    void* heap, int devId);
void wc_FreeEccsiKey(EccsiKey* key);

int wc_MakeEccsiKey(EccsiKey* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_MakeEccsiPair(EccsiKey* key, WC_RNG* rng,
    enum wc_HashType hashType, const byte* id, word32 idSz, mp_int* ssk,
    ecc_point* pvt);
int wc_ValidateEccsiPair(EccsiKey* key, enum wc_HashType hashType,
    const byte* id, word32 idSz, const mp_int* ssk, ecc_point* pvt,
    int* valid);
int wc_ValidateEccsiPvt(EccsiKey* key, const ecc_point* pvt,
    int* valid);
int wc_EncodeEccsiPair(const EccsiKey* key, mp_int* ssk,
    ecc_point* pvt, byte* data, word32* sz);
int wc_EncodeEccsiSsk(const EccsiKey* key, mp_int* ssk, byte* data,
    word32* sz);
int wc_EncodeEccsiPvt(const EccsiKey* key, ecc_point* pvt,
    byte* data, word32* sz, int raw);
int wc_DecodeEccsiPair(const EccsiKey* key, const byte* data,
    word32 sz, mp_int* ssk, ecc_point* pvt);
int wc_DecodeEccsiSsk(const EccsiKey* key, const byte* data,
    word32 sz, mp_int* ssk);
int wc_DecodeEccsiPvt(const EccsiKey* key, const byte* data,
    word32 sz, ecc_point* pvt);
int wc_DecodeEccsiPvtFromSig(const EccsiKey* key, const byte* sig,

```

```

    word32 sz, ecc_point* pvt);

int wc_ExportEccsiKey(EccsiKey* key, byte* data, word32* sz);
int wc_ImportEccsiKey(EccsiKey* key, const byte* data, word32 sz);

int wc_ExportEccsiPrivateKey(EccsiKey* key, byte* data, word32* sz);
int wc_ImportEccsiPrivateKey(EccsiKey* key, const byte* data,
    word32 sz);

int wc_ExportEccsiPublicKey(EccsiKey* key, byte* data, word32* sz,
    int raw);
int wc_ImportEccsiPublicKey(EccsiKey* key, const byte* data,
    word32 sz, int trusted);

int wc_HashEccsiId(EccsiKey* key, enum wc_HashType hashType,
    const byte* id, word32 idSz, ecc_point* pvt, byte* hash, byte* hashSz);
int wc_SetEccsiHash(EccsiKey* key, const byte* hash, byte hashSz);
int wc_SetEccsiPair(EccsiKey* key, const mp_int* ssk,
    const ecc_point* pvt);

int wc_SignEccsiHash(EccsiKey* key, WC_RNG* rng,
    enum wc_HashType hashType, const byte* msg, word32 msgSz, byte* sig,
    word32* sigSz);
int wc_VerifyEccsiHash(EccsiKey* key, enum wc_HashType hashType,
    const byte* msg, word32 msgSz, const byte* sig, word32 sigSz,
    int* verified);

```

C.23 dox_comments/header_files/ed25519.h

C.23.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_ed25519_make_public (ed25519_key * key, unsigned char * pubKey, word32 pubKeySz) This function generates the Ed25519 public key from the private key, stored in the ed25519_key object. It stores the public key in the buffer pubKey.
int	wc_ed25519_make_key (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, ed25519_key * key) This function generates a new Ed25519 key and stores it in key.
int	wc_ed25519_sign_msg (const byte * in, word32 inlen, byte * out, word32 * outlen, ed25519_key * key) This function signs a message using an ed25519_key object to guarantee authenticity.
int	wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg (const byte * in, word32 inlen, byte * out, word32 * outlen, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen) This function signs a message using an ed25519_key object to guarantee authenticity. The context is part of the data signed.

	Name
int	wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash (const byte * hash, word32 hashLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function signs a message digest using an ed25519_key object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.
int	wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg (const byte * in, word32 inlen, byte * out, word32 * outlen, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function signs a message using an ed25519_key object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.
int	wc_ed25519_verify_msg (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * ret, ed25519_key * key)This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. It returns the answer through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * ret, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. It returns the answer through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * hash, word32 hashLen, int * ret, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of the digest of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation. The hash algorithm used to create message digest must be SHA-512. The answer is returned through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

	Name
int	wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * ret, ed25519_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The message is pre-hashed before verification. It returns the answer through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed25519_init (ed25519_key * key)This function initializes an ed25519_key object for future use with message verification.
void	wc_ed25519_free (ed25519_key * key)This function frees an Ed25519 object after it has been used.
int	wc_ed25519_import_public (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ed25519_key * key)This function imports a public ed25519_key from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is checked that it matches the private key when one is present.
int	wc_ed25519_import_public_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ed25519_key * key, int trusted)This function imports a public ed25519_key from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. Check public key matches private key, when present, when not trusted.
int	wc_ed25519_import_private_only (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, ed25519_key * key)This function imports an Ed25519 private key only from a buffer.
int	wc_ed25519_import_private_key (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ed25519_key * key)This function imports a public/private Ed25519 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is assumed to be untrusted and is checked against the private key.
int	wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ed25519_key * key, int trusted)This function imports a public/private Ed25519 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public is checked against private key if not trusted.

	Name
int	wc_ed25519_export_public (const ed25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports the public key from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the public key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ed25519_export_private_only (const ed25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports only the private key from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ed25519_export_private (const ed25519_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports the key pair from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the key pair in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ed25519_export_key (const ed25519_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz)This function exports the private and public key separately from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer priv, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in privSz. It stores the public key in the buffer pub, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in pubSz.
int	wc_ed25519_check_key (ed25519_key * key)This function checks the public key in ed25519_key structure matches the private key.
int	wc_ed25519_size (const ed25519_key * key)This function returns the size of an Ed25519 - 32 bytes.
int	wc_ed25519_priv_size (const ed25519_key * key)This function returns the private key size (secret + public) in bytes.
int	wc_ed25519_pub_size (const ed25519_key * key)This function returns the compressed key size in bytes (public key).
int	wc_ed25519_sig_size (const ed25519_key * key)This function returns the size of an Ed25519 signature (64 in bytes).
int	wc_ed25519_sign_msg_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, ed25519_key * key, byte type, const byte * context, byte contextLen)Signs message with extended parameters.
int	wc_ed25519_verify_msg_ex (const byte * sig, word32 sigLen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * res, ed25519_key * key, byte type, const byte * context, byte contextLen)Verifies signature with extended parameters.

	Name
int	wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init (const byte * sig, word32 sigLen, ed25519_key * key, byte type, const byte * context, byte contextLen) Initializes streaming verification.
int	wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update (const byte * msgSegment, word32 msgSegmentLen, ed25519_key * key) Updates streaming verification with message segment.
int	wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final (const byte * sig, word32 sigLen, int * res, ed25519_key * key) Finalizes streaming verification.
int	wc_ed25519_init_ex (ed25519_key * key, void * heap, int devId) Initializes Ed25519 key with extended parameters.
ed25519_key *	wc_ed25519_new (void * heap, int devId, int * result_code) Allocates and initializes new Ed25519 key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.
int	wc_ed25519_delete (ed25519_key * key, ed25519_key ** key_p) Frees and deletes Ed25519 key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

C.23.2 Functions Documentation

C.23.2.1 function wc_ed25519_make_public

```
int wc_ed25519_make_public(
    ed25519_key * key,
    unsigned char * pubKey,
    word32 pubKeySz
)
```

This function generates the Ed25519 public key from the private key, stored in the ed25519_key object. It stores the public key in the buffer pubKey.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key for which to generate a key.
- **pubKey** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubKeySz** Size of the public key. Should be ED25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

See:

- **wc_ed25519_init**
- **wc_ed25519_import_private_only**
- **wc_ed25519_make_key**

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully making the public key.

- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key or pubKey evaluate to NULL, or if the specified key size is not 32 bytes (Ed25519 has 32 byte keys).
- ECC_PRIV_KEY_E returned if the ed25519_key object does not have the private key in it.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```
int ret;

ed25519_key key;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 32 byte private key };
byte pub[32];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);

wc_ed25519_init(&key);
wc_ed25519_import_private_only(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
ret = wc_ed25519_make_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making public key
}
```

C.23.2.2 function wc_ed25519_make_key

```
int wc_ed25519_make_key(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function generates a new Ed25519 key and stores it in key.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG object with which to generate the key.
- **keysizes** Length of key to generate. Should always be 32 for Ed25519.
- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key for which to generate a key.

See: [wc_ed25519_init](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully making an ed25519_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if rng or key evaluate to NULL, or if the specified key size is not 32 bytes (Ed25519 has 32 byte keys).
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```
int ret;

WC_RNG rng;
ed25519_key key;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ed25519_init(&key);
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making key
}
```

C.23.2.3 function wc_ed25519_sign_msg

```
int wc_ed25519_sign_msg(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inlen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function signs a message using an ed25519_key object to guarantee authenticity.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to sign.
- **inlen** Length of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outlen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private ed25519_key with which to generate the signature.

See:

- [wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[64]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte message[] = { initialize with message };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed25519_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed25519_sign_msg(message, sizeof(message), sig, &sigSz, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}
```

C.23.2.4 function wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg

```
int wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inlen,
    byte * out,
```

```

    word32 * outlen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function signs a message using an `ed25519_key` object to guarantee authenticity. The context is part of the data signed.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to sign.
- **inlen** Length of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outlen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed25519_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash`
- `wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

ed25519_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[64]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte message[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signing };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed25519_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg(message, sizeof(message), sig, &sigSz, &key,
    context, sizeof(context));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}

```

C.23.2.5 function `wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash`

```

int wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash(
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashLen,

```

```

    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function signs a message digest using an `ed25519_key` object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.

Parameters:

- **hash** Pointer to the buffer containing the hash of the message to sign.
- **hashLen** Length of the hash of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outLen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed25519_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message digest.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

ed25519_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[64]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte hash[] = { initialize with SHA-512 hash of message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signing };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed25519_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash(hash, sizeof(hash), sig, &sigSz, &key,
                             context, sizeof(context));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}

```

C.23.2.6 function `wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg`

```

int wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg(
    const byte * in,

```



```

    word32 inlen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function signs a message using an `ed25519_key` object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to sign.
- **inlen** Length of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outlen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed25519_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash`
- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

ed25519_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[64]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte message[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signing };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed25519_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg(message, sizeof(message), sig, &sigSz, &key,
    context, sizeof(context));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}

```

C.23.2.7 function `wc_ed25519_verify_msg`

```
int wc_ed25519_verify_msg(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
    int * ret,
    ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. It returns the answer through `ret`, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **msg** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to verify.
- **msgLen** Length of the message to verify.
- **ret** Pointer to the result of the verification. 1 indicates the message was successfully verified.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed25519 key with which to verify the signature.

See:

- [wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519_sign_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the `siglen` does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte msg[] = { initialize with message };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed25519_verify_msg(sig, sizeof(sig), msg, sizeof(msg), &verified,
    &key);
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}
```

C.23.2.8 function wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg

```
int wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
```

```

    int * ret,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. It returns the answer through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **msg** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to verify.
- **msgLen** Length of the message to verify.
- **ret** Pointer to the result of the verification. 1 indicates the message was successfully verified.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed25519 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519_sign_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```

ed25519_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte msg[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg(sig, sizeof(sig), msg, sizeof(msg),
    &verified, &key, );
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}

```

C.23.2.9 function wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash

```

int wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * hash,

```

```

    word32 hashLen,
    int * ret,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of the digest of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation. The hash algorithm used to create message digest must be SHA-512. The answer is returned through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **hash** Pointer to the buffer containing the hash of the message to verify.
- **hashLen** Length of the hash to verify.
- **ret** Pointer to the result of the verification. 1 indicates the message was successfully verified.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed25519 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519_sign_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```

ed25519_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte hash[] = { initialize with SHA-512 hash of message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash(sig, sizeof(sig), hash, sizeof(hash),
    &verified, &key, context, sizeof(context));
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}

```

C.23.2.10 function wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg

```

int wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
    int * ret,
    ed25519_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function verifies the Ed25519 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The message is pre-hashed before verification. It returns the answer through ret, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **msg** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to verify.
- **msgLen** Length of the message to verify.
- **ret** Pointer to the result of the verification. 1 indicates the message was successfully verified.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed25519 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_ed25519_sign_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```

ed25519_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte msg[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg(sig, sizeof(sig), msg, sizeof(msg),
    &verified, &key, context, sizeof(context));
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}

```

C.23.2.11 function wc_ed25519_init

```
int wc_ed25519_init(  
    ed25519_key * key  
)
```

This function initializes an ed25519_key object for future use with message verification.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object to initialize.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_make_key](#)
- [wc_ed25519_free](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the ed25519_key object.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key is NULL.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;  
wc_ed25519_init(&key);
```

C.23.2.12 function wc_ed25519_free

```
void wc_ed25519_free(  
    ed25519_key * key  
)
```

This function frees an Ed25519 object after it has been used.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object to free

See: [wc_ed25519_init](#)

Example

```
ed25519_key key;  
// initialize key and perform secure exchanges  
...  
wc_ed25519_free(&key);
```

C.23.2.13 function wc_ed25519_import_public

```
int wc_ed25519_import_public(  
    const byte * in,  
    word32 inLen,  
    ed25519_key * key  
)
```

This function imports a public ed25519_key from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is checked that it matches the private key when one is present.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **inLen** Length of the buffer containing the public key.

- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object in which to store the public key.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_import_public_ex`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex`
- `wc_ed25519_export_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ed25519_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or inLen is less than the size of an Ed25519 key.

Example

```
int ret;
byte pub[] = { initialize Ed25519 public key };

ed_25519 key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed25519_import_public(pub, sizeof(pub), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

C.23.2.14 function wc_ed25519_import_public_ex

```
int wc_ed25519_import_public_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    int trusted
)
```

This function imports a public ed25519_key from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. Check public key matches private key, when present, when not trusted.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **inLen** Length of the buffer containing the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object in which to store the public key.
- **trusted** Public key data is trusted or not.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_import_public`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex`
- `wc_ed25519_export_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ed25519_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or inLen is less than the size of an Ed25519 key.

Example

```

int ret;
byte pub[] = { initialize Ed25519 public key };

ed_25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed25519_import_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), &key, 1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

```

C.23.2.15 function wc_ed25519_import_private_only

```

int wc_ed25519_import_private_only(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    ed25519_key * key
)

```

This function imports an Ed25519 private key only from a buffer.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object in which to store the imported private key.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private_only](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the Ed25519 key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if priv or key evaluate to NULL, or if privSz is not equal to ED25519_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```

int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 32 byte private key };

ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed25519_import_private_only(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing private key
}

```

C.23.2.16 function wc_ed25519_import_private_key

```

int wc_ed25519_import_private_key(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,

```



```
    ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public/private Ed25519 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is assumed to be untrusted and is checked against the private key.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object in which to store the imported private/public key pair.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_only](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ed25519_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if priv or key evaluate to NULL; or if either privSz is not equal to ED25519_KEY_SIZE nor ED25519_PRV_KEY_SIZE, or pubSz is less than ED25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 32 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed25519_import_private_key(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
    &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

C.23.2.17 function wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex

```
int wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    ed25519_key * key,
    int trusted
)
```

This function imports a public/private Ed25519 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public is checked against private key if not trusted.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.

- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed25519_key object in which to store the imported private/public key pair.
- **trusted** Public key data is trusted or not.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_only](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ed25519_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if priv or key evaluate to NULL; or if either privSz is not equal to ED25519_KEY_SIZE nor ED25519_PRV_KEY_SIZE, or pubSz is less than ED25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 32 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
    &key, 1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

C.23.2.18 function wc_ed25519_export_public

```
int wc_ed25519_export_public(
    const ed25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports the public key from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the public key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure from which to export the public key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** Pointer to a word32 object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the public key.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private_only](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the public key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL.
- BUFFER_E Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the public key. Upon returning this error, the function sets the size required in outLen.

Example

```
int ret;
ed25519_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char pub[32];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);

ret = wc_ed25519_export_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting public key
}
```

C.23.2.19 function wc_ed25519_export_private_only

```
int wc_ed25519_export_private_only(
    const ed25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports only the private key from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure from which to export the private key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **outLen** Pointer to a word32 object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the private key.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_export_public](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the private key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL.
- BUFFER_E Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the private key.

Example

```
int ret;
ed25519_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char priv[32]; // 32 bytes because only private key
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv);
ret = wc_ed25519_export_private_only(&key, priv, &privSz);
if (ret != 0) {
```

```

    // error exporting private key
}

```

C.23.2.20 function wc_ed25519_export_private

```

int wc_ed25519_export_private(
    const ed25519_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)

```

This function exports the key pair from an ed25519_key structure. It stores the key pair in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure from which to export the key pair.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the key pair.
- **outLen** Pointer to a word32 object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the key pair.

See:

- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ed25519_export_private_only](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the key pair.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL.
- BUFFER_E Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the key pair.

Example

```

ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init(&key);

WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);

wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // initialize 32 byte Ed25519 key

byte out[64]; // out needs to be a sufficient buffer size
word32 outLen = sizeof(out);
int key_size = wc_ed25519_export_private(&key, out, &outLen);
if (key_size == BUFFER_E) {
    // Check size of out compared to outLen to see if function reset outLen
}

```

C.23.2.21 function wc_ed25519_export_key

```

int wc_ed25519_export_key(
    const ed25519_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz
)

```

This function exports the private and public key separately from an `ed25519_key` structure. It stores the private key in the buffer `priv`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `privSz`. It stores the public key in the buffer `pub`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `pubSz`.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed25519_key` structure from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the public key.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_export_private`
- `wc_ed25519_export_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the key pair.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to `NULL`.
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the key pair.
- `PUBLIC_KEY_E` the given key only has a private key present.

Example

```
int ret;
ed25519_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char pub[32];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);
char priv[32];
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv);

ret = wc_ed25519_export_key(&key, priv, &pubSz, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting public key
}
```

C.23.2.22 function `wc_ed25519_check_key`

```
int wc_ed25519_check_key(
    ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function checks the public key in `ed25519_key` structure matches the private key.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed25519_key` structure holding a private and public key.

See:

- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned if the private and public key matched.

- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given key is NULL.
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Returned if the no public key available or is invalid.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init_key(&key);
wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub), &key,
1);
ret = wc_ed25519_check_key(&key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error checking key
}
```

C.23.2.23 function wc_ed25519_size

```
int wc_ed25519_size(
    const ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function returns the size of an Ed25519 - 32 bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: [wc_ed25519_make_key](#)

Return:

- ED25519_KEY_SIZE The size of a valid private key (32 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given key is NULL.

Example

```
int keySz;
ed25519_key key;
// initialize key, make key
keySz = wc_ed25519_size(&key);
if (keySz == 0) {
    // error determining key size
}
```

C.23.2.24 function wc_ed25519_priv_size

```
int wc_ed25519_priv_size(
    const ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function returns the private key size (secret + public) in bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: [wc_ed25519_pub_size](#)

Return:

- ED25519_PRIV_KEY_SIZE The size of the private key (64 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init(&key);
```

```
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
```

```
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // initialize 32 byte Ed25519 key
int key_size = wc_ed25519_priv_size(&key);
```

C.23.2.25 function wc_ed25519_pub_size

```
int wc_ed25519_pub_size(
    const ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function returns the compressed key size in bytes (public key).

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: [wc_ed25519_priv_size](#)

Return:

- ED25519_PUB_KEY_SIZE The size of the compressed public key (32 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
wc_ed25519_init(&key);
WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);
```

```
wc_ed25519_make_key(&rng, 32, &key); // initialize 32 byte Ed25519 key
int key_size = wc_ed25519_pub_size(&key);
```

C.23.2.26 function wc_ed25519_sig_size

```
int wc_ed25519_sig_size(
    const ed25519_key * key
)
```

This function returns the size of an Ed25519 signature (64 in bytes).

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed25519_key structure for which to get the signature size.

See: [wc_ed25519_sign_msg](#)

Return:

- ED25519_SIG_SIZE The size of an Ed25519 signature (64 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key argument is NULL.

Example

```

int sigSz;
ed25519_key key;
// initialize key, make key

sigSz = wc_ed25519_sig_size(&key);
if (sigSz == 0) {
    // error determining sig size
}

```

C.23.2.27 function `wc_ed25519_sign_msg_ex`

```

int wc_ed25519_sign_msg_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    byte type,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

Signs message with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **in** Input message
- **inLen** Input message length
- **out** Output signature buffer
- **outLen** Output signature length pointer
- **key** Ed25519 key
- **type** Signature type
- **context** Context buffer
- **contextLen** Context length

See: `wc_ed25519_sign_msg`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```

byte msg[] = "message";
byte sig[ED25519_SIG_SIZE];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);
int ret = wc_ed25519_sign_msg_ex(msg, sizeof(msg), sig, &sigLen,
                                &key, Ed25519, NULL, 0);

```

C.23.2.28 function `wc_ed25519_verify_msg_ex`

```

int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_ex(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sigLen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
    int * res,

```



```

    ed25519_key * key,
    byte type,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

Verifies signature with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **sig** Signature buffer
- **sigLen** Signature length
- **msg** Message buffer
- **msgLen** Message length
- **res** Verification result pointer
- **key** Ed25519 key
- **type** Signature type
- **context** Context buffer
- **contextLen** Context length

See: [wc_ed25519_verify_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```

byte msg[] = "message";
byte sig[ED25519_SIG_SIZE];
int res;
int ret = wc_ed25519_verify_msg_ex(sig, sizeof(sig), msg,
                                   sizeof(msg), &res, &key,
                                   Ed25519, NULL, 0);

```

C.23.2.29 function wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init

```

int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sigLen,
    ed25519_key * key,
    byte type,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

Initializes streaming verification.

Parameters:

- **sig** Signature buffer
- **sigLen** Signature length
- **key** Ed25519 key
- **type** Signature type
- **context** Context buffer
- **contextLen** Context length

See:

- [wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update](#)

- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte sig[ED25519_SIG_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init(sig, sizeof(sig), &key,  
                                     Ed25519, NULL, 0);
```

C.23.2.30 function wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update

```
int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update(  
    const byte * msgSegment,  
    word32 msgSegmentLen,  
    ed25519_key * key  
)
```

Updates streaming verification with message segment.

Parameters:

- **msgSegment** Message segment buffer
- **msgSegmentLen** Message segment length
- **key** Ed25519 key

See:

- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init`
- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte msgPart[] = "part";  
int ret = wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update(msgPart, sizeof(msgPart),  
                                       &key);
```

C.23.2.31 function wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final

```
int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final(  
    const byte * sig,  
    word32 sigLen,  
    int * res,  
    ed25519_key * key  
)
```

Finalizes streaming verification.

Parameters:

- **sig** Signature buffer
- **sigLen** Signature length
- **res** Verification result pointer
- **key** Ed25519 key

See:

- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init`
- `wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
byte sig[ED25519_SIG_SIZE];
int res;
int ret = wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final(sig, sizeof(sig), &res,
                                     &key);
```

C.23.2.32 function `wc_ed25519_init_ex`

```
int wc_ed25519_init_ex(
    ed25519_key * key,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Initializes Ed25519 key with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **key** Ed25519 key structure
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration

See: `wc_ed25519_init`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Example

```
ed25519_key key;
int ret = wc_ed25519_init_ex(&key, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.23.2.33 function `wc_ed25519_new`

```
ed25519_key * wc_ed25519_new(
    void * heap,
    int devId,
    int * result_code
)
```

Allocates and initializes new Ed25519 key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration
- **result_code** Result code pointer

See: [wc_ed25519_delete](#)

Return:

- ed25519_key pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Note: This API is only available when WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is not defined. WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is automatically defined when WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC is defined.

Example

```
int result;
ed25519_key* key = wc_ed25519_new(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, &result);
```

C.23.2.34 function wc_ed25519_delete

```
int wc_ed25519_delete(
    ed25519_key * key,
    ed25519_key ** key_p
)
```

Frees and deletes Ed25519 key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **key** Ed25519 key to delete
- **key_p** Pointer to key pointer (set to NULL after delete)

See: [wc_ed25519_new](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on failure

Note: This API is only available when WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is not defined. WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is automatically defined when WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC is defined.

Example

```
ed25519_key* key = wc_ed25519_new(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, NULL);
int ret = wc_ed25519_delete(key, &key);
```

C.23.3 Source code

```
int wc_ed25519_make_public(ed25519_key* key, unsigned char* pubKey,
                           word32 pubKeySz);

int wc_ed25519_make_key(WC_RNG* rng, int keysize, ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519_sign_msg(const byte* in, word32 inlen, byte* out,
                        word32 *outlen, ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519ctx_sign_msg(const byte* in, word32 inlen, byte* out,
                           word32 *outlen, ed25519_key* key,
                           const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed25519ph_sign_hash(const byte* hash, word32 hashLen, byte* out,
```

```

        word32 *outLen, ed25519_key* key,
        const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed25519ph_sign_msg(const byte* in, word32 inlen, byte* out,
        word32 *outlen, ed25519_key* key,
        const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed25519_verify_msg(const byte* sig, word32 siglen, const byte* msg,
        word32 msglen, int* ret, ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519ctx_verify_msg(const byte* sig, word32 siglen, const byte* msg,
        word32 msglen, int* ret, ed25519_key* key,
        const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed25519ph_verify_hash(const byte* sig, word32 siglen, const byte* hash,
        word32 hashLen, int* ret, ed25519_key* key,
        const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed25519ph_verify_msg(const byte* sig, word32 siglen, const byte* msg,
        word32 msglen, int* ret, ed25519_key* key,
        const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed25519_init(ed25519_key* key);

void wc_ed25519_free(ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519_import_public(const byte* in, word32 inLen, ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519_import_public_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen, ed25519_key* key,
        int trusted);

int wc_ed25519_import_private_only(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
        ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519_import_private_key(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
        const byte* pub, word32 pubSz, ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519_import_private_key_ex(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
        const byte* pub, word32 pubSz, ed25519_key* key, int trusted);

int wc_ed25519_export_public(const ed25519_key* key, byte* out, word32*
    ↪ outLen);

int wc_ed25519_export_private_only(const ed25519_key* key, byte* out, word32*
    ↪ outLen);

int wc_ed25519_export_private(const ed25519_key* key, byte* out, word32*
    ↪ outLen);

int wc_ed25519_export_key(const ed25519_key* key,
        byte* priv, word32 *privSz,
        byte* pub, word32 *pubSz);

int wc_ed25519_check_key(ed25519_key* key);

```

```

int wc_ed25519_size(const ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519_priv_size(const ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519_pub_size(const ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519_sig_size(const ed25519_key* key);
int wc_ed25519_sign_msg_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
    word32 *outLen, ed25519_key* key, byte type, const byte* context,
    byte contextLen);

int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_ex(const byte* sig, word32 sigLen,
    const byte* msg, word32 msgLen, int* res, ed25519_key* key,
    byte type, const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_init(const byte* sig, word32 sigLen,
    ed25519_key* key, byte type, const byte* context,
    byte contextLen);

int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_update(const byte* msgSegment,
    word32 msgSegmentLen, ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519_verify_msg_final(const byte* sig, word32 sigLen,
    int* res, ed25519_key* key);

int wc_ed25519_init_ex(ed25519_key* key, void* heap, int devId);

ed25519_key* wc_ed25519_new(void* heap, int devId, int *result_code);

int wc_ed25519_delete(ed25519_key* key, ed25519_key** key_p);

```

C.24 dox_comments/header_files/ed448.h

C.24.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_ed448_make_public (ed448_key * key, unsigned char * pubKey, word32 pubKeySz) This function generates the Ed448 public key from the private key. It stores the public key in the buffer pubKey, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in pubKeySz.
int	wc_ed448_make_key (WC_RNG * rng, int keysize, ed448_key * key) This function generates a new Ed448 key and stores it in key.
int	wc_ed448_sign_msg (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen) This function signs a message using an ed448_key object to guarantee authenticity.

	Name
int	wc_ed448ph_sign_hash (const byte * hash, word32 hashLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function signs a message digest using an ed448_key object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation.
int	wc_ed448ph_sign_msg (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function signs a message using an ed448_key object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.
int	wc_ed448_verify_msg (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * res, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function verifies the Ed448 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed448ph_verify_hash (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * hash, word32 hashlen, int * res, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function verifies the Ed448 signature of the digest of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed448ph_verify_msg (const byte * sig, word32 siglen, const byte * msg, word32 msgLen, int * res, ed448_key * key, const byte * context, byte contextLen)This function verifies the Ed448 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The message is pre-hashed before verification. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.
int	wc_ed448_init (ed448_key * key)This function initializes an ed448_key object for future use with message verification.
void	wc_ed448_free (ed448_key * key)This function frees an Ed448 object after it has been used.

	Name
int	wc_ed448_import_public (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ed448_key * key)This function imports a public ed448_key pair from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is checked that it matches the private key when one is present.
int	wc_ed448_import_public_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, ed448_key * key, int trusted)This function imports a public ed448_key pair from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. Check public key matches private key, when present, when not trusted.
int	wc_ed448_import_private_only (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, ed448_key * key)This function imports an Ed448 private key only from a buffer.
int	wc_ed448_import_private_key (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ed448_key * key)This function imports a public/private Ed448 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys.
int	wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex (const byte * priv, word32 privSz, const byte * pub, word32 pubSz, ed448_key * key, int trusted)This function imports a public/private Ed448 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public is checked against private key if not trusted.
int	wc_ed448_export_public (const ed448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports the private key from an ed448_key structure. It stores the public key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ed448_export_private_only (const ed448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports only the private key from an ed448_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.
int	wc_ed448_export_private (const ed448_key * key, byte * out, word32 * outLen)This function exports the key pair from an ed448_key structure. It stores the key pair in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.

	Name
int	wc_ed448_export_key (const ed448_key * key, byte * priv, word32 * privSz, byte * pub, word32 * pubSz) This function exports the private and public key separately from an ed448_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer priv, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in privSz. It stores the public key in the buffer pub, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in pubSz.
int	wc_ed448_check_key (ed448_key * key) This function checks the public key in ed448_key structure matches the private key.
int	wc_ed448_size (const ed448_key * key) This function returns the size of an Ed448 private key - 57 bytes.
int	wc_ed448_priv_size (const ed448_key * key) This function returns the private key size (secret + public) in bytes.
int	wc_ed448_pub_size (const ed448_key * key) This function returns the compressed key size in bytes (public key).
int	wc_ed448_sig_size (const ed448_key * key) This function returns the size of an Ed448 signature (114 in bytes).

C.24.2 Functions Documentation

C.24.2.1 function wc_ed448_make_public

```
int wc_ed448_make_public(
    ed448_key * key,
    unsigned char * pubKey,
    word32 pubKeySz
)
```

This function generates the Ed448 public key from the private key. It stores the public key in the buffer pubKey, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in pubKeySz.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key for which to generate a key.
- **pubKey** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubKeySz** Size of the pubKey buffer in bytes.

See:

- [wc_ed448_init](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_only](#)
- [wc_ed448_make_key](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully making the public key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key or pubKey evaluate to NULL, or if the specified key size is not 57 bytes (Ed448 has 57 byte keys).
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```
int ret;

ed448_key key;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };
byte pub[57];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);

wc_ed448_init(&key);
wc_ed448_import_private_only(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
ret = wc_ed448_make_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making public key
}
```

C.24.2.2 function wc_ed448_make_key

```
int wc_ed448_make_key(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int keysize,
    ed448_key * key
)
```

This function generates a new Ed448 key and stores it in key.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG object with which to generate the key.
- **keysize** Length of key to generate. Should always be 57 for Ed448.
- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key for which to generate a key.

See: [wc_ed448_init](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully making an ed448_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if rng or key evaluate to NULL, or if the specified key size is not 57 bytes (Ed448 has 57 byte keys).
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```
int ret;

WC_RNG rng;
ed448_key key;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ed448_init(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error making key
}
```

C.24.2.3 function wc_ed448_sign_msg

```
int wc_ed448_sign_msg(
    const byte * in,
```

```

    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function signs a message using an `ed448_key` object to guarantee authenticity.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to sign.
- **inLen** Length of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outLen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed448_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed448ph_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_sign_msg](#)
- [wc_ed448_verify_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

ed448_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[114]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte message[] = { initialize with message };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed448_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed448_sign_msg(message, sizeof(message), sig, &sigSz, &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}

```

C.24.2.4 function `wc_ed448ph_sign_hash`

```

int wc_ed448ph_sign_hash(
    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,

```

```

    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function signs a message digest using an `ed448_key` object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation.

Parameters:

- **hash** Pointer to the buffer containing the hash of the message to sign.
- **hashLen** Length of the hash of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outLen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed448_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed448_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed448ph_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed448ph_verify_hash`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message digest.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

ed448_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[114]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte hash[] = { initialize hash of message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signing };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed448_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed448ph_sign_hash(hash, sizeof(hash), sig, &sigSz, &key,
    context, sizeof(context));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}

```

C.24.2.5 function `wc_ed448ph_sign_msg`

```

int wc_ed448ph_sign_msg(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,

```

```

    word32 * outLen,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function signs a message using an `ed448_key` object to guarantee authenticity. The context is included as part of the data signed. The message is pre-hashed before signature calculation.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to sign.
- **inLen** Length of the message to sign.
- **out** Buffer in which to store the generated signature.
- **outLen** Maximum length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes written to out upon successfully generating a message signature.
- **key** Pointer to a private `ed448_key` with which to generate the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which message is being signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- `wc_ed448_sign_msg`
- `wc_ed448ph_sign_hash`
- `wc_ed448ph_verify_msg`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a signature for the message.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the output buffer is too small to store the generated signature.
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory during function execution.

Example

```

ed448_key key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret, sigSz;

byte sig[114]; // will hold generated signature
sigSz = sizeof(sig);
byte message[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signing };

wc_InitRng(&rng); // initialize rng
wc_ed448_init(&key); // initialize key
wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // make public/private key pair
ret = wc_ed448ph_sign_msg(message, sizeof(message), sig, &sigSz, &key,
    context, sizeof(context));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error generating message signature
}

```

C.24.2.6 function `wc_ed448_verify_msg`

```

int wc_ed448_verify_msg(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * msg,

```

```

    word32 msgLen,
    int * res,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function verifies the Ed448 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **msg** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to verify.
- **msgLen** Length of the message to verify.
- **res** Pointer to an int that will be set to 1 for a valid signature or 0 for an invalid signature after verification completes.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed448 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed448ph_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed448_sign_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```

ed448_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte msg[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed448_verify_msg(sig, sizeof(sig), msg, sizeof(msg), &verified,
    &key, context, sizeof(context));
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}

```

C.24.2.7 function wc_ed448ph_verify_hash

```

int wc_ed448ph_verify_hash(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,

```

```

    const byte * hash,
    word32 hashlen,
    int * res,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function verifies the Ed448 signature of the digest of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The hash is the pre-hashed message before signature calculation. The answer is returned through res, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **hash** Pointer to the buffer containing the hash of the message to verify.
- **hashlen** Length of the hash to verify.
- **res** Pointer to an int that will be set to 1 for a valid signature or 0 for an invalid signature after verification completes.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed448 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed448_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_sign_hash](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the siglen does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```

ed448_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte hash[] = { initialize hash of message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed448ph_verify_hash(sig, sizeof(sig), hash, sizeof(hash),
    &verified, &key, context, sizeof(context));
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}

```

C.24.2.8 function wc_ed448ph_verify_msg

```

int wc_ed448ph_verify_msg(
    const byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    const byte * msg,
    word32 msgLen,
    int * res,
    ed448_key * key,
    const byte * context,
    byte contextLen
)

```

This function verifies the Ed448 signature of a message to ensure authenticity. The context is included as part of the data verified. The message is pre-hashed before verification. The answer is returned through `res`, with 1 corresponding to a valid signature, and 0 corresponding to an invalid signature.

Parameters:

- **sig** Pointer to the buffer containing the signature to verify.
- **siglen** Length of the signature to verify.
- **msg** Pointer to the buffer containing the message to verify.
- **msgLen** Length of the message to verify.
- **res** Pointer to an int that will be set to 1 for a valid signature or 0 for an invalid signature after verification completes.
- **key** Pointer to a public Ed448 key with which to verify the signature.
- **context** Pointer to the buffer containing the context for which the message was signed.
- **contextLen** Length of the context buffer.

See:

- [wc_ed448_verify_msg](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_ed448ph_sign_msg](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully performing the signature verification and authentication.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters evaluate to NULL, or if the `siglen` does not match the actual length of a signature.
- SIG_VERIFY_E Returned if verification completes, but the signature generated does not match the signature provided.

Example

```

ed448_key key;
int ret, verified = 0;

byte sig[] { initialize with received signature };
byte msg[] = { initialize with message };
byte context[] = { initialize with context of signature };
// initialize key with received public key
ret = wc_ed448ph_verify_msg(sig, sizeof(sig), msg, sizeof(msg), &verified,
    &key, context, sizeof(context));
if (ret < 0) {
    // error performing verification
} else if (verified == 0)
    // the signature is invalid
}

```


C.24.2.9 function `wc_ed448_init`

```
int wc_ed448_init(
    ed448_key * key
)
```

This function initializes an `ed448_key` object for future use with message verification.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the `ed448_key` object to initialize.

See:

- `wc_ed448_make_key`
- `wc_ed448_free`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the `ed448_key` object.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if key is NULL.

Example

```
ed448_key key;
wc_ed448_init(&key);
```

C.24.2.10 function `wc_ed448_free`

```
void wc_ed448_free(
    ed448_key * key
)
```

This function frees an Ed448 object after it has been used.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to the `ed448_key` object to free

See: `wc_ed448_init`

Example

```
ed448_key key;
// initialize key and perform secure exchanges
...
wc_ed448_free(&key);
```

C.24.2.11 function `wc_ed448_import_public`

```
int wc_ed448_import_public(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    ed448_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public `ed448_key` pair from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public key is checked that it matches the private key when one is present.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **inLen** Length of the buffer containing the public key.

- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key object in which to store the public key.

See:

- `wc_ed448_import_public_ex`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex`
- `wc_ed448_export_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ed448_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or inLen is less than the size of an Ed448 key.

Example

```
int ret;
byte pub[] = { initialize Ed448 public key };

ed_448 key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_import_public(pub, sizeof(pub), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

C.24.2.12 function wc_ed448_import_public_ex

```
int wc_ed448_import_public_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    ed448_key * key,
    int trusted
)
```

This function imports a public ed448_key pair from a buffer containing the public key. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. Check public key matches private key, when present, when not trusted.

Parameters:

- **in** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **inLen** Length of the buffer containing the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key object in which to store the public key.
- **trusted** Public key data is trusted or not.

See:

- `wc_ed448_import_public`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex`
- `wc_ed448_export_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the ed448_key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or inLen is less than the size of an Ed448 key.

Example

```

int ret;
byte pub[] = { initialize Ed448 public key };

ed_448 key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_import_public_ex(pub, sizeof(pub), &key, 1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}

```

C.24.2.13 function wc_ed448_import_private_only

```

int wc_ed448_import_private_only(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    ed448_key * key
)

```

This function imports an Ed448 private key only from a buffer.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key object in which to store the imported private key.

See:

- wc_ed448_import_public
- wc_ed448_import_public_ex
- wc_ed448_import_private_key
- wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex
- wc_ed448_export_private_only

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the Ed448 private key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or if privSz is less than ED448_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```

int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };

ed448_key key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_import_private_only(priv, sizeof(priv), &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing private key
}

```

C.24.2.14 function wc_ed448_import_private_key

```

int wc_ed448_import_private_key(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,

```

```
    ed448_key * key
)
```

This function imports a public/private Ed448 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key object in which to store the imported private/public key pair.

See:

- [wc_ed448_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_only](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex](#)
- [wc_ed448_export_private](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the Ed448 key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or if either privSz is less than ED448_KEY_SIZE or pubSz is less than ED448_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed448_key key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_import_private_key(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
    &key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

C.24.2.15 function wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex

```
int wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex(
    const byte * priv,
    word32 privSz,
    const byte * pub,
    word32 pubSz,
    ed448_key * key,
    int trusted
)
```

This function imports a public/private Ed448 key pair from a pair of buffers. This function will handle both compressed and uncompressed keys. The public is checked against private key if not trusted.

Parameters:

- **priv** Pointer to the buffer containing the private key.
- **privSz** Length of the private key.

- **pub** Pointer to the buffer containing the public key.
- **pubSz** Length of the public key.
- **key** Pointer to the ed448_key object in which to store the imported private/public key pair.
- **trusted** Public key data is trusted or not.

See:

- [wc_ed448_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_only](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed448_export_private](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully importing the Ed448 key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if in or key evaluate to NULL, or if either privSz is less than ED448_KEY_SIZE or pubSz is less than ED448_PUB_KEY_SIZE.

Example

```
int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed448_key key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
ret = wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub),
    &key, 1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error importing key
}
```

C.24.2.16 function wc_ed448_export_public

```
int wc_ed448_export_public(
    const ed448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports the private key from an ed448_key structure. It stores the public key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure from which to export the public key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **outLen** Pointer to a word32 object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the public key.

See:

- [wc_ed448_import_public](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_ed448_export_private_only](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the public key.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL.

- **BUFFER_E** Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the private key. Upon returning this error, the function sets the size required in outLen.
- **PUBLIC_KEY_E** the given key only has a private key present.

Example

```
int ret;
ed448_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char pub[57];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);

ret = wc_ed448_export_public(&key, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting public key
}
```

C.24.2.17 function wc_ed448_export_private_only

```
int wc_ed448_export_private_only(
    const ed448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports only the private key from an ed448_key structure. It stores the private key in the buffer out, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in outLen.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure from which to export the private key.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **outLen** Pointer to a word32 object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the private key.

See:

- [wc_ed448_export_public](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_key](#)
- [wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the private key.
- **ECC_BAD_ARG_E** Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL.
- **BUFFER_E** Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the private key.

Example

```
int ret;
ed448_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char priv[57]; // 57 bytes because only private key
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv);
ret = wc_ed448_export_private_only(&key, priv, &privSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting private key
}
```

C.24.2.18 function wc_ed448_export_private

```
int wc_ed448_export_private(
    const ed448_key * key,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen
)
```

This function exports the key pair from an `ed448_key` structure. It stores the key pair in the buffer `out`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `outLen`.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed448_key` structure from which to export the key pair.
- **out** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the key pair.
- **outLen** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in `out`. Set with the number of bytes written to `out` after successfully exporting the key pair.

See:

- `wc_ed448_import_private`
- `wc_ed448_export_private_only`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the key pair.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to `NULL`.
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the key pair.

Example

```
ed448_key key;
wc_ed448_init(&key);

WC_RNG rng;
wc_InitRng(&rng);

wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // initialize 57 byte Ed448 key

byte out[114]; // out needs to be a sufficient buffer size
word32 outLen = sizeof(out);
int key_size = wc_ed448_export_private(&key, out, &outLen);
if (key_size == BUFFER_E) {
    // Check size of out compared to outlen to see if function reset outlen
}
```

C.24.2.19 function wc_ed448_export_key

```
int wc_ed448_export_key(
    const ed448_key * key,
    byte * priv,
    word32 * privSz,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * pubSz
)
```

This function exports the private and public key separately from an `ed448_key` structure. It stores the private key in the buffer `priv`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `privSz`. It stores the public key in the buffer `pub`, and sets the bytes written to this buffer in `pubSz`.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed448_key` structure from which to export the key pair.
- **priv** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the private key.
- **privSz** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the private key.
- **pub** Pointer to the buffer in which to store the public key.
- **pubSz** Pointer to a `word32` object with the size available in out. Set with the number of bytes written to out after successfully exporting the public key.

See:

- `wc_ed448_export_private`
- `wc_ed448_export_public`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully exporting the key pair.
- `ECC_BAD_ARG_E` Returned if any of the input values evaluate to NULL.
- `BUFFER_E` Returned if the buffer provided is not large enough to store the key pair.
- `PUBLIC_KEY_E` the given key only has a private key present.

Example

```
int ret;
ed448_key key;
// initialize key, make key

char pub[57];
word32 pubSz = sizeof(pub);
char priv[57];
word32 privSz = sizeof(priv);

ret = wc_ed448_export_key(&key, priv, &pubSz, pub, &pubSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting private and public key
}
```

C.24.2.20 function `wc_ed448_check_key`

```
int wc_ed448_check_key(
    ed448_key * key
)
```

This function checks the public key in `ed448_key` structure matches the private key.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an `ed448_key` structure holding a private and public key.

See:

- `wc_ed448_import_private_key`
- `wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned if the private and public key matched.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARGS` Returned if the given key is NULL.

Example


```

int ret;
byte priv[] = { initialize with 57 byte private key };
byte pub[] = { initialize with the corresponding public key };

ed448_key key;
wc_ed448_init_key(&key);
wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex(priv, sizeof(priv), pub, sizeof(pub), &key,
1);
ret = wc_ed448_check_key(&key);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error checking key
}

```

C.24.2.21 function wc_ed448_size

```

int wc_ed448_size(
    const ed448_key * key
)

```

This function returns the size of an Ed448 private key - 57 bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: [wc_ed448_make_key](#)

Return:

- ED448_KEY_SIZE The size of a valid private key (57 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARGS Returned if the given key is NULL.

Example

```

int keySz;
ed448_key key;
// initialize key, make key
keySz = wc_ed448_size(&key);
if (keySz == 0) {
    // error determining key size
}

```

C.24.2.22 function wc_ed448_priv_size

```

int wc_ed448_priv_size(
    const ed448_key * key
)

```

This function returns the private key size (secret + public) in bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: [wc_ed448_pub_size](#)

Return:

- ED448_PRV_KEY_SIZE The size of the private key (114 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
ed448_key key;  
wc_ed448_init(&key);  
  
WC_RNG rng;  
wc_InitRng(&rng);  
  
wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // initialize 57 byte Ed448 key  
int key_size = wc_ed448_priv_size(&key);
```

C.24.2.23 function wc_ed448_pub_size

```
int wc_ed448_pub_size(  
    const ed448_key * key  
)
```

This function returns the compressed key size in bytes (public key).

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure for which to get the key size.

See: [wc_ed448_priv_size](#)

Return:

- ED448_PUB_KEY_SIZE The size of the compressed public key (57 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
ed448_key key;  
wc_ed448_init(&key);  
WC_RNG rng;  
wc_InitRng(&rng);  
  
wc_ed448_make_key(&rng, 57, &key); // initialize 57 byte Ed448 key  
int key_size = wc_ed448_pub_size(&key);
```

C.24.2.24 function wc_ed448_sig_size

```
int wc_ed448_sig_size(  
    const ed448_key * key  
)
```

This function returns the size of an Ed448 signature (114 in bytes).

Parameters:

- **key** Pointer to an ed448_key structure for which to get the signature size.

See: [wc_ed448_sign_msg](#)

Return:

- ED448_SIG_SIZE The size of an Ed448 signature (114 bytes).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if key argument is NULL.

Example

```
int sigSz;  
ed448_key key;  
// initialize key, make key
```

```

sigSz = wc_ed448_sig_size(&key);
if (sigSz == 0) {
    // error determining sig size
}

```

C.24.3 Source code

```

int wc_ed448_make_public(ed448_key* key, unsigned char* pubKey,
                        word32 pubKeySz);

int wc_ed448_make_key(WC_RNG* rng, int keysize, ed448_key* key);

int wc_ed448_sign_msg(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                     word32 *outLen, ed448_key* key,
                     const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed448ph_sign_hash(const byte* hash, word32 hashLen, byte* out,
                        word32 *outLen, ed448_key* key,
                        const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed448ph_sign_msg(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                       word32 *outLen, ed448_key* key, const byte* context,
                       byte contextLen);

int wc_ed448_verify_msg(const byte* sig, word32 siglen, const byte* msg,
                       word32 msgLen, int* res, ed448_key* key,
                       const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed448ph_verify_hash(const byte* sig, word32 siglen, const byte* hash,
                           word32 hashLen, int* res, ed448_key* key,
                           const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed448ph_verify_msg(const byte* sig, word32 siglen, const byte* msg,
                          word32 msgLen, int* res, ed448_key* key,
                          const byte* context, byte contextLen);

int wc_ed448_init(ed448_key* key);

void wc_ed448_free(ed448_key* key);

int wc_ed448_import_public(const byte* in, word32 inLen, ed448_key* key);

int wc_ed448_import_public_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen, ed448_key* key,
                              int trusted);

int wc_ed448_import_private_only(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                                 ed448_key* key);

int wc_ed448_import_private_key(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,
                                const byte* pub, word32 pubSz, ed448_key* key);

int wc_ed448_import_private_key_ex(const byte* priv, word32 privSz,

```

```

    const byte* pub, word32 pubSz, ed448_key* key, int trusted);

int wc_ed448_export_public(const ed448_key* key, byte* out, word32* outLen);

int wc_ed448_export_private_only(const ed448_key* key, byte* out,
                                word32* outLen);

int wc_ed448_export_private(const ed448_key* key, byte* out, word32* outLen);

int wc_ed448_export_key(const ed448_key* key,
                        byte* priv, word32 *privSz,
                        byte* pub, word32 *pubSz);

int wc_ed448_check_key(ed448_key* key);

int wc_ed448_size(const ed448_key* key);

int wc_ed448_priv_size(const ed448_key* key);

int wc_ed448_pub_size(const ed448_key* key);

int wc_ed448_sig_size(const ed448_key* key);

```

C.25 dox_comments/header_files/error-crypt.h

C.25.1 Functions

	Name
void	wc_ErrorString (int err, char * buff) This function stores the error string for a particular error code in the given buffer.
const char *	wc_GetErrorString (int error) This function returns the error string for a particular error code.

C.25.2 Functions Documentation

C.25.2.1 function wc_ErrorString

```

void wc_ErrorString(
    int err,
    char * buff
)

```

This function stores the error string for a particular error code in the given buffer.

Parameters:

- **error** error code for which to get the string
- **buffer** buffer in which to store the error string. Buffer should be at least WOLFSSL_MAX_ERROR_SZ (80 bytes) long

See: [wc_GetErrorString](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
char errorMsg[WOLFSSL_MAX_ERROR_SZ];
int err = wc_some_function();

if( err != 0) { // error occurred
    wc_ErrorString(err, errorMsg);
}
```

C.25.2.2 function wc_GetErrorString

```
const char * wc_GetErrorString(
    int error
)
```

This function returns the error string for a particular error code.

Parameters:

- **error** error code for which to get the string

See: [wc_ErrorString](#)

Return: string Returns the error string for an error code as a string literal.

Example

```
char * errorMsg;
int err = wc_some_function();

if( err != 0) { // error occurred
    errorMsg = wc_GetErrorString(err);
}
```

C.25.3 Source code

```
void wc_ErrorString(int err, char* buff);

const char* wc_GetErrorString(int error);
```

C.26 dox_comments/header_files/evp.h

C.26.1 Functions

	Name
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *	**wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_ecb. wolfSSL_EVP_des_cbc (void)Getter functions for the respective WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointers. wolfSSL_EVP_init() must be called once in the program first to populate these cipher strings. WOLFSSL_DES_ECB macro must be defined for wolfSSL_EVP_des_ecb().
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *	

	Name
int	wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit_ex (WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX * ctx, const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * type, WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl)Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit_ex (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type, WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl, const unsigned char * key, const unsigned char * iv, int enc)Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_EncryptInit_ex (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type, WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl, const unsigned char * key, const unsigned char * iv)Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE. Sets encrypt flag to be encrypt.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_DecryptInit_ex (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type, WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl, const unsigned char * key, const unsigned char * iv)Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE. Sets encrypt flag to be decrypt.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CipherUpdate (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, unsigned char * out, int * outl, const unsigned char * in, int inl)Function for encrypting/decrypting data. In buffer is added to be encrypted or decrypted and out buffer holds the results. outl will be the length of encrypted/decrypted information.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CipherFinal (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, unsigned char * out, int * outl)This function performs the final cipher operations adding in padding. If WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPH_NO_PADDING flag is set in WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure then 1 is returned and no encryption/decryption is done. If padding flag is set padding is added and encrypted when ctx is set to encrypt, padding values are checked when set to decrypt.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_key_length (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, int keylen) Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure key length.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_block_size (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx) This is a getter function for the ctx block size.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * cipher) This is a getter function for the block size of cipher.
void	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_flags (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, int flags) Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure.
void	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_clear_flags (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, int flags) Clearing function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_padding (WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * c, int pad) Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure to use padding.
unsigned long	wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx) Getter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure. Deprecated v1.1.0.

C.26.2 Functions Documentation

C.26.2.1 function wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_ecb

```
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_ecb(
    void
)
```

Getter functions for the respective WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointers. wolfSSL_EVP_init() must be called once in the program first to populate these cipher strings. WOLFSSL_DES_ECB macro must be defined for **wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_ecb()**.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_init

Return: pointer Returns a WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointer for DES EDE3 operations.

Example

```
printf("block size des ede3 cbc = %d\n",
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size(wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_cbc()));
printf("block size des ede3 ecb = %d\n",
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size(wolfSSL_EVP_des_ede3_ecb()));
```

C.26.2.2 function wolfSSL_EVP_des_cbc

```
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * wolfSSL_EVP_des_cbc(
    void
)
```

Getter functions for the respective WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointers. wolfSSL_EVP_init() must be called once in the program first to populate these cipher strings. WOLFSSL_DES_ECB macro must be defined for wolfSSL_EVP_des_ecb().

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_init

Return: pointer Returns a WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER pointer for DES operations.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER* cipher;
cipher = wolfSSL_EVP_des_cbc();
...
```

C.26.2.3 function wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit_ex

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit_ex(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX * ctx,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * type,
    WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl
)
```

Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to initialize.
- **type** type of hash to do, for example SHA.
- **impl** engine to use. N/A for wolfSSL, can be NULL.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_MD_CTX_new
- [wolfCrypt_Init](#)
- wolfSSL_EVP_MD_CTX_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_FAILURE If not successful.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX* md = NULL;
wolfCrypt_Init();
md = wolfSSL_EVP_MD_CTX_new();
if (md == NULL) {
    printf("error setting md\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("cipher md init ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit_ex(md,
    wolfSSL_EVP_sha1(), e));
//free resources
```


C.26.2.4 function wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit_ex

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit_ex(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type,
    WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl,
    const unsigned char * key,
    const unsigned char * iv,
    int enc
)
```

Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to initialize.
- **type** type of encryption/decryption to do, for example AES.
- **impl** engine to use. N/A for wolfSSL, can be NULL.
- **key** key to set.
- **iv** iv if needed by algorithm.
- **enc** encryption (1) or decryption (0) flag.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new
- [wolfCrypt_Init](#)
- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_FAILURE If not successful.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx = NULL;
WOLFSSL_ENGINE* e = NULL;
unsigned char key[16];
unsigned char iv[12];
wolfCrypt_Init();
ctx = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();
if (ctx == NULL) {
    printf("issue creating ctx\n");
    return -1;
}

printf("cipher init ex error ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit_ex(NULL,
EVP_aes_128_cbc(), e, key, iv, 1));
printf("cipher init ex success ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit_ex(ctx,
EVP_aes_128_cbc(), e, key, iv, 1));
// free resources
```

C.26.2.5 function wolfSSL_EVP_EncryptInit_ex

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_EncryptInit_ex(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type,
    WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl,
```

```

    const unsigned char * key,
    const unsigned char * iv
)

```

Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE. Sets encrypt flag to be encrypt.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to initialize.
- **type** type of encryption to do, for example AES.
- **impl** engine to use. N/A for wolfSSL, can be NULL.
- **key** key to use.
- **iv** iv to use.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new
- [wolfCrypt_Init](#)
- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_FAILURE If not successful.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx = NULL;
wolfCrypt_Init();
ctx = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();
if (ctx == NULL) {
    printf("error setting ctx\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("cipher ctx init ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_EncryptInit_ex(ctx,
wolfSSL_EVP_aes_128_cbc(), e, key, iv));
//free resources

```

C.26.2.6 function wolfSSL_EVP_DecryptInit_ex

```

int wolfSSL_EVP_DecryptInit_ex(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * type,
    WOLFSSL_ENGINE * impl,
    const unsigned char * key,
    const unsigned char * iv
)

```

Function for initializing WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX. This function is a wrapper for wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit() because wolfSSL does not use WOLFSSL_ENGINE. Sets encrypt flag to be decrypt.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to initialize.
- **type** type of encryption/decryption to do, for example AES.
- **impl** engine to use. N/A for wolfSSL, can be NULL.
- **key** key to set .
- **iv** iv if needed by algorithm.
- **enc** encryption (1) or decryption (0) flag.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new
- [wolfCrypt_Init](#)
- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_FAILURE If not successful.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx = NULL;
WOLFSSL_ENGINE* e = NULL;
unsigned char key[16];
unsigned char iv[12];

wolfCrypt_Init();

ctx = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();
if (ctx == NULL) {
    printf("issue creating ctx\n");
    return -1;
}

printf("cipher init ex error ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_DecryptInit_ex(NULL,
EVP_aes_128_cbc(), e, key, iv, 1));
printf("cipher init ex success ret = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_DecryptInit_ex(ctx,
EVP_aes_128_cbc(), e, key, iv, 1));
// free resources
```

C.26.2.7 function wolfSSL_EVP_CipherUpdate

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CipherUpdate(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned char * out,
    int * outl,
    const unsigned char * in,
    int inl
)
```

Function for encrypting/decrypting data. In buffer is added to be encrypted or decrypted and out buffer holds the results. outl will be the length of encrypted/decrypted information.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to get cipher type from.
- **out** buffer to hold output.
- **outl** adjusted to be size of output.
- **in** buffer to perform operation on.
- **inl** length of input buffer.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new
- [wolfCrypt_Init](#)
- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful.
- SSL_FAILURE If not successful.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx = NULL;
unsigned char out[100];
int outl;
unsigned char in[100];
int inl = 100;

ctx = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();
// set up ctx
ret = wolfSSL_EVP_CipherUpdate(ctx, out, &outl, in, inl);
// check ret value
// buffer out holds outl bytes of data
// free resources
```

C.26.2.8 function wolfSSL_EVP_CipherFinal

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CipherFinal(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned char * out,
    int * outl
)
```

This function performs the final cipher operations adding in padding. If WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPH_NO_PADDING flag is set in WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure then 1 is returned and no encryption/decryption is done. If padding flag is set padding is added and encrypted when ctx is set to encrypt, padding values are checked when set to decrypt.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to decrypt/encrypt with.
- **out** buffer for final decrypt/encrypt.
- **outl** size of out buffer when data has been added by function.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new

Return:

- 1 Returned on success.
- 0 If encountering a failure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;
int outl;
unsigned char out[64];
// create ctx
wolfSSL_EVP_CipherFinal(ctx, out, &outl);
```

C.26.2.9 function wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_key_length

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_key_length(
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    int keylen
)
```

Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure key length.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to set key length.
- **keylen** key length.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_flags

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- SSL_FAILURE If failed to set key length.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;
int keylen;
// create ctx
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_key_length(ctx, keylen);
```

C.26.2.10 function wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_block_size

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_block_size(
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx
)
```

This is a getter function for the ctx block size.

Parameters:

- **ctx** the cipher ctx to get block size of.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size

Return: size Returns ctx->block_size.

Example

```
const WOLFSSL_CVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;
//set up ctx
printf("block size = %d\n", wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_block_size(ctx));
```

C.26.2.11 function wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size(
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * cipher
)
```

This is a getter function for the block size of cipher.

Parameters:

- **cipher** cipher to get block size of.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_aes_256_ctr

Return: size returns the block size.

Example

```
printf("block size = %d\n",
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size(wolfSSL_EVP_aes_256_ecb()));
```

C.26.2.12 function wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_flags

```
void wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_flags(  
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,  
    int flags  
)
```

Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to set flag.
- **flag** flag to set in structure.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_flags
- [wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;  
int flag;  
// create ctx  
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_flags(ctx, flag);
```

C.26.2.13 function wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_clear_flags

```
void wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_clear_flags(  
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,  
    int flags  
)
```

Clearing function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to clear flag.
- **flag** flag value to clear in structure.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_flags
- [wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;  
int flag;  
// create ctx  
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_clear_flags(ctx, flag);
```

C.26.2.14 function wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_padding

```
int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_padding(  
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * c,  
    int pad  
)
```

Setter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure to use padding.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to set padding flag.
- **padding** 0 for not setting padding, 1 for setting padding.

See: wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If null argument passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;
// create ctx
wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_padding(ctx, 1);
```

C.26.2.15 function wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags

```
unsigned long wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags(
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx
)
```

Getter function for WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX structure. Deprecated v1.1.0.

Parameters:

- **ctx** structure to get flag.

See:

- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new
- wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_flags

Return: unsigned long of flags/mode.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx;
unsigned long flags;
ctx = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new()
flags = wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags(ctx);
```

C.26.3 Source code

```
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER* wolfSSL_EVP_des_edc3_ecb(void);

const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER* wolfSSL_EVP_des_cbc(void);

int wolfSSL_EVP_DigestInit_ex(WOLFSSL_EVP_MD_CTX* ctx,
                             const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD* type,
                             WOLFSSL_ENGINE *impl);

int wolfSSL_EVP_CipherInit_ex(WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx,
                             const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER* type,
                             WOLFSSL_ENGINE *impl,
                             const unsigned char* key,
                             const unsigned char* iv,
```

```

        int enc);

int wolfSSL_EVP_EncryptInit_ex(WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx,
                               const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER* type,
                               WOLFSSL_ENGINE *impl,
                               const unsigned char* key,
                               const unsigned char* iv);

int wolfSSL_EVP_DecryptInit_ex(WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx,
                               const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER* type,
                               WOLFSSL_ENGINE *impl,
                               const unsigned char* key,
                               const unsigned char* iv);

int wolfSSL_EVP_CipherUpdate(WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *ctx,
                             unsigned char *out, int *outl,
                             const unsigned char *in, int inl);

int wolfSSL_EVP_CipherFinal(WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *ctx,
                            unsigned char *out, int *outl);

int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_key_length(WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX* ctx,
                                           int keylen);

int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_block_size(const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *ctx);

int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_block_size(const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *cipher);

void wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_flags(WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *ctx, int flags);

void wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_clear_flags(WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *ctx, int
↪ flags);

int wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_set_padding(WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *c, int pad);

unsigned long wolfSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX_flags(const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *ctx);

```

C.27 dox_comments/header_files/hash.h

C.27.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_HashGetOID (enum wc_HashType hash_type) This function will return the OID for the wc_HashType provided.
int	wc_HashGetDigestSize (enum wc_HashType hash_type) This function returns the size of the digest (output) for a hash_type. The returns size is used to make sure the output buffer provided to wc_Hash is large enough.

	Name
int	wc_Hash (enum wc_HashType hash_type, const byte * data, word32 data_len, byte * hash, word32 hash_len)This function performs a hash on the provided data buffer and returns it in the hash buffer provided.
int	wc_Md5Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_ShaHash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_Sha224Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_Sha256Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_Sha384Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_Sha512Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_Sha3_224Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_Sha3_256Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_Sha3_384Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_Sha3_512Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_Shake128Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash, word32 hashLen)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.
int	wc_Shake256Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash, word32 hashLen)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

C.27.2 Functions Documentation

C.27.2.1 function wc_HashGetOID

```
int wc_HashGetOID(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type
)
```

This function will return the OID for the wc_HashType provided.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from the “enum wc_HashType” such as “WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256”.

See:

- `wc_HashGetDigestSize`
- `wc_Hash`

Return:

- OID returns value greater than 0
- HASH_TYPE_E hash type not supported.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG one of the provided arguments is incorrect.

Example

```
enum wc_HashType hash_type = WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256;
int oid = wc_HashGetOID(hash_type);
if (oid > 0) {
    // Success
}
```

C.27.2.2 function wc_HashGetDigestSize

```
int wc_HashGetDigestSize(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type
)
```

This function returns the size of the digest (output) for a hash_type. The returns size is used to make sure the output buffer provided to wc_Hash is large enough.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from the “enum wc_HashType” such as “WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256”.

See: `wc_Hash`**Return:**

- Success A positive return value indicates the digest size for the hash.
- Error Returns HASH_TYPE_E if hash_type is not supported.
- Failure Returns BAD_FUNC_ARG if an invalid hash_type was used.

Example

```
int hash_len = wc_HashGetDigestSize(hash_type);
if (hash_len <= 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("Invalid hash type/len");
    return BAD_FUNC_ARG;
}
```

C.27.2.3 function wc_Hash

```
int wc_Hash(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    const byte * data,
    word32 data_len,
    byte * hash,
    word32 hash_len
)
```

This function performs a hash on the provided data buffer and returns it in the hash buffer provided.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from the “enum wc_HashType” such as “WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256”.
- **data** Pointer to buffer containing the data to hash.
- **data_len** Length of the data buffer.
- **hash** Pointer to buffer used to output the final hash to.
- **hash_len** Length of the hash buffer.

See: [wc_HashGetDigestSize](#)

Return: 0 Success, else error (such as BAD_FUNC_ARG or BUFFER_E).

Example

```
enum wc_HashType hash_type = WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256;
int hash_len = wc_HashGetDigestSize(hash_type);
if (hash_len > 0) {
    int ret = wc_Hash(hash_type, data, data_len, hash_data, hash_len);
    if (ret == 0) {
        // Success
    }
}
```

C.27.2.4 function wc_Md5Hash

```
int wc_Md5Hash(
    const byte * data,
    word32 len,
    byte * hash
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.
- **hashLen** Number of bytes to write to hash.

See:

- [wc_Md5Hash](#)
- [wc_Md5Final](#)
- [wc_InitMd5](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully hashing the data.
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

```
const byte* data;
word32 data_len;
byte* hash;
int ret;
...
ret = wc_Md5Hash(data, data_len, hash);
```

```
if (ret != 0) {  
    // Md5 Hash Failure Case.  
}
```

C.27.2.5 function wc_ShaHash

```
int wc_ShaHash(  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_ShaHash](#)
- [wc_ShaFinal](#)
- [wc_InitSha](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.27.2.6 function wc_Sha224Hash

```
int wc_Sha224Hash(  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_InitSha224](#)
- [wc_Sha224Update](#)
- [wc_Sha224Final](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- <0 Error

Example

none

C.27.2.7 function wc_Sha256Hash

```
int wc_Sha256Hash(  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Sha256Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha256Final](#)
- [wc_InitSha256](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully ...
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.27.2.8 function wc_Sha384Hash

```
int wc_Sha384Hash(  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Sha384Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha384Final](#)
- [wc_InitSha384](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully hashing the data
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.27.2.9 function wc_Sha512Hash

```
int wc_Sha512Hash(  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Sha512Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha512Final](#)
- [wc_InitSha512](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully hashing the inputted data
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.27.2.10 function wc_Sha3_224Hash

```
int wc_Sha3_224Hash(  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_InitSha3_224](#)
- [wc_Sha3_224_Update](#)
- [wc_Sha3_224_Final](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully hashing the data
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.27.2.11 function wc_Sha3_256Hash

```
int wc_Sha3_256Hash(  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_InitSha3_256](#)
- [wc_Sha3_256_Update](#)
- [wc_Sha3_256_Final](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully hashing the data
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.27.2.12 function wc_Sha3_384Hash

```
int wc_Sha3_384Hash(  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_InitSha3_384](#)
- [wc_Sha3_384_Update](#)
- [wc_Sha3_384_Final](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully hashing the data
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.27.2.13 function wc_Sha3_512Hash

```
int wc_Sha3_512Hash(  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_InitSha3_512](#)
- [wc_Sha3_512_Update](#)
- [wc_Sha3_512_Final](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully hashing the inputted data
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.27.2.14 function wc_Shake128Hash

```
int wc_Shake128Hash(  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len,  
    byte * hash,  
    word32 hashLen  
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_InitShake128](#)
- [wc_Shake128_Update](#)
- [wc_Shake128_Final](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully hashing the inputted data

- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.27.2.15 function wc_Shake256Hash

```
int wc_Shake256Hash(
    const byte * data,
    word32 len,
    byte * hash,
    word32 hashLen
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.
- **hashLen** Number of bytes to write to hash.

See:

- [wc_InitShake256](#)
- [wc_Shake256_Update](#)
- [wc_Shake256_Final](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully hashing the inputted data
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.27.3 Source code

```
int wc_HashGetOID(enum wc_HashType hash_type);

int wc_HashGetDigestSize(enum wc_HashType hash_type);

int wc_Hash(enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    const byte* data, word32 data_len,
    byte* hash, word32 hash_len);

int wc_Md5Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);

int wc_ShaHash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);

int wc_Sha224Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);

int wc_Sha256Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);
```

```

int wc_Sha384Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha512Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha3_224Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha3_256Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha3_384Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha3_512Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);
int wc_Shake128Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash,
                   word32 hashLen);
int wc_Shake256Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash,
                   word32 hashLen);

```

C.28 dox_comments/header_files/hmac.h

C.28.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_HmacSetKey (Hmac * hmac, int type, const byte * key, word32 keySz) This function initializes an Hmac object, setting its encryption type, key and HMAC length.
int	wc_HmacUpdate (Hmac * hmac, const byte * in, word32 sz) This function updates the message to authenticate using HMAC. It should be called after the Hmac object has been initialized with wc_HmacSetKey. This function may be called multiple times to update the message to hash. After calling wc_HmacUpdate as desired, one should call wc_HmacFinal to obtain the final authenticated message tag.
int	wc_HmacFinal (Hmac * hmac, byte * out) This function computes the final hash of an Hmac object's message.
int	wolfSSL_GetHmacMaxSize (void) This function returns the largest HMAC digest size available based on the configured cipher suites.
int	wc_HKDF (int type, const byte * inKey, word32 inKeySz, const byte * salt, word32 saltSz, const byte * info, word32 infoSz, byte * out, word32 outSz) This function provides access to a HMAC Key Derivation Function (HKDF). It utilizes HMAC to convert inKey, with an optional salt and optional info into a derived key, which it stores in out. The hash type defaults to MD5 if 0 or NULL is given.

	Name
int	wc_HKDF_Extract (int type, const byte * salt, word32 saltSz, const byte * inKey, word32 inKeySz, byte * out)This function provides access to a HMAC Key Derivation Function (HKDF). It utilizes HMAC to convert inKey, with an optional salt into a derived key, which it stores in out. The hash type defaults to MD5 if 0 or NULL is given.
int	wc_HKDF_Extract_ex (int type, const byte * salt, word32 saltSz, const byte * inKey, word32 inKeySz, byte * out, void * heap, int devId)This function provides access to a HMAC Key Derivation Function (HKDF). It utilizes HMAC to convert inKey, with an optional salt into a derived key, which it stores in out. The hash type defaults to MD5 if 0 or NULL is given. This is the _ex version adding heap hint and device identifier.
int	wc_HKDF_Expand (int type, const byte * inKey, word32 inKeySz, const byte * info, word32 infoSz, byte * out, word32 outSz)This function provides access to a HMAC Key Derivation Function (HKDF). It utilizes HMAC to convert inKey, with optional info into a derived key, which it stores in out. The hash type defaults to MD5 if 0 or NULL is given.
int	wc_HKDF_Expand_ex (int type, const byte * inKey, word32 inKeySz, const byte * info, word32 infoSz, byte * out, word32 outSz, void * heap, int devId)This function provides access to a HMAC Key Derivation Function (HKDF). It utilizes HMAC to convert inKey, with optional info into a derived key, which it stores in out. The hash type defaults to MD5 if 0 or NULL is given. This is the _ex version adding heap hint and device identifier.
int	wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract (byte * prk, const byte * salt, word32 saltLen, byte * ikm, word32 ikmLen, int digest)This function provides access to RFC 5869 HMAC_based Extract_and_Expand Key Derivation Function (HKDF) for TLS v1.3 key derivation.
int	wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract_ex (byte * prk, const byte * salt, word32 saltLen, byte * ikm, word32 ikmLen, int digest, void * heap, int devId)This function provides access to RFC 5869 HMAC_based Extract_and_Expand Key Derivation Function (HKDF) for TLS v1.3 key derivation. This is the _ex version adding heap hint and device identifier.

	Name
int	wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_ex (byte * okm, word32 okmLen, const byte * prk, word32 prkLen, const byte * protocol, word32 protocolLen, const byte * label, word32 labelLen, const byte * info, word32 infoLen, int digest, void * heap, int devId)Expand data using HMAC, salt and label and info. TLS v1.3 defines this function for key derivation. This is the _ex version adding heap hint and device identifier.
int	wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label (byte * okm, word32 okmLen, const byte * prk, word32 prkLen, const byte * protocol, word32 protocolLen, const byte * label, word32 labelLen, const byte * info, word32 infoLen, int digest)Expand data using HMAC, salt and label and info. TLS v1.3 defines this function for key derivation.
int	**wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_Alloc , but it allocates memory if the stack space usually used isn't enough. Expand data using HMAC, salt and label and info. TLS v1.3 defines this function for key derivation. This is the _ex version adding heap hint and device identifier.

C.28.2 Functions Documentation

C.28.2.1 function wc_HmacSetKey

```
int wc_HmacSetKey(
    Hmac * hmac,
    int type,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz
)
```

This function initializes an Hmac object, setting its encryption type, key and HMAC length.

Parameters:

- **hmac** pointer to the Hmac object to initialize
- **type** type specifying which encryption method the Hmac object should use. Valid options are: WC_MD5, WC_SHA, WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384, WC_SHA512, WC_SHA3_224, WC_SHA3_256, WC_SHA3_384 or WC_SHA3_512
- **key** pointer to a buffer containing the key with which to initialize the Hmac object
- **length** length of the key

See:

- **wc_HmacUpdate**
- **wc_HmacFinal**

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully initializing the Hmac object
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the input type is invalid (see type param)

- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory for the structure to use for hashing
- HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E Returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard of 14 bytes

Example

```
Hmac hmac;
byte key[] = { // initialize with key to use for encryption };
if (wc_HmacSetKey(&hmac, WC_MD5, key, sizeof(key)) != 0) {
    // error initializing Hmac object
}
```

C.28.2.2 function wc_HmacUpdate

```
int wc_HmacUpdate(
    Hmac * hmac,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz
)
```

This function updates the message to authenticate using HMAC. It should be called after the Hmac object has been initialized with wc_HmacSetKey. This function may be called multiple times to update the message to hash. After calling wc_HmacUpdate as desired, one should call wc_HmacFinal to obtain the final authenticated message tag.

Parameters:

- **hmac** pointer to the Hmac object for which to update the message
- **msg** pointer to the buffer containing the message to append
- **length** length of the message to append

See:

- [wc_HmacSetKey](#)
- [wc_HmacFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully updating the message to authenticate
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory for use with a hashing algorithm

Example

```
Hmac hmac;
byte msg[] = { // initialize with message to authenticate };
byte msg2[] = { // initialize with second half of message };
// initialize hmac
if( wc_HmacUpdate(&hmac, msg, sizeof(msg)) != 0) {
    // error updating message
}
if( wc_HmacUpdate(&hmac, msg2, sizeof(msg)) != 0) {
    // error updating with second message
}
```

C.28.2.3 function wc_HmacFinal

```
int wc_HmacFinal(
    Hmac * hmac,
    byte * out
)
```

This function computes the final hash of an Hmac object's message.

Parameters:

- **hmac** pointer to the Hmac object for which to calculate the final hash
- **hash** pointer to the buffer in which to store the final hash. Should have room available as required by the hashing algorithm chosen

See:

- `wc_HmacSetKey`
- `wc_HmacUpdate`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully computing the final hash
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory for use with a hashing algorithm

Example

```
Hmac hmac;
byte hash[MD5_DIGEST_SIZE];
// initialize hmac with MD5 as type
// wc_HmacUpdate() with messages

if (wc_HmacFinal(&hmac, hash) != 0) {
    // error computing hash
}
```

C.28.2.4 function wolfSSL_GetHmacMaxSize

```
int wolfSSL_GetHmacMaxSize(
    void
)
```

This function returns the largest HMAC digest size available based on the configured cipher suites.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: none

Return: Success Returns the largest HMAC digest size available based on the configured cipher suites

Example

```
int maxDigestSz = wolfSSL_GetHmacMaxSize();
```

C.28.2.5 function wc_HKDF

```
int wc_HKDF(
    int type,
    const byte * inKey,
    word32 inKeySz,
    const byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz,
    const byte * info,
    word32 infoSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz
)
```

This function provides access to a HMAC Key Derivation Function (HKDF). It utilizes HMAC to convert inKey, with an optional salt and optional info into a derived key, which it stores in out. The hash type defaults to MD5 if 0 or NULL is given.

Parameters:

- **type** hash type to use for the HKDF. Valid types are: WC_MD5, WC_SHA, WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384, WC_SHA512, WC_SHA3_224, WC_SHA3_256, WC_SHA3_384 or WC_SHA3_512
- **inKey** pointer to the buffer containing the key to use for KDF
- **inKeySz** length of the input key
- **salt** pointer to a buffer containing an optional salt. Use NULL instead if not using a salt
- **saltSz** length of the salt. Use 0 if not using a salt
- **info** pointer to a buffer containing optional additional info. Use NULL if not appending extra info
- **infoSz** length of additional info. Use 0 if not using additional info
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the derived key
- **outSz** space available in the output buffer to store the generated key

See: [wc_HmacSetKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a key with the given inputs
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if an invalid hash type is given (see type param)
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E May be returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard

The HMAC configure option is `-enable-hmac` (on by default) or if building sources directly `HAVE_HKDF`

Example

```
byte key[] = { // initialize with key };
byte salt[] = { // initialize with salt };
byte derivedKey[MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];

int ret = wc_HKDF(WC_SHA512, key, sizeof(key), salt, sizeof(salt),
NULL, 0, derivedKey, sizeof(derivedKey));
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating derived key
}
```

C.28.2.6 function wc_HKDF_Extract

```
int wc_HKDF_Extract(
    int type,
    const byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz,
    const byte * inKey,
    word32 inKeySz,
    byte * out
)
```

This function provides access to a HMAC Key Derivation Function (HKDF). It utilizes HMAC to convert inKey, with an optional salt into a derived key, which it stores in out. The hash type defaults to MD5 if 0 or NULL is given.

Parameters:

- **type** hash type to use for the HKDF. Valid types are: WC_MD5, WC_SHA, WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384, WC_SHA512, WC_SHA3_224, WC_SHA3_256, WC_SHA3_384 or WC_SHA3_512

- **salt** pointer to a buffer containing an optional salt. Use NULL instead if not using a salt
- **saltSz** length of the salt. Use 0 if not using a salt
- **inKey** pointer to the buffer containing the key to use for KDF
- **inKeySz** length of the input key
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the derived key

See:

- `wc_HKDF`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract_ex`
- `wc_HKDF_Expand`
- `wc_HKDF_Expand_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a key with the given inputs
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if an invalid hash type is given (see type param)
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E May be returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard

The HMAC configure option is `-enable-hmac` (on by default) or if building sources directly `HAVE_HKDF`

Example

```
byte key[] = { // initialize with key };
byte salt[] = { // initialize with salt };
byte derivedKey[MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];

int ret = wc_HKDF_Extract(WC_SHA512, salt, sizeof(salt), key, sizeof(key),
    derivedKey);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating derived key
}
```

C.28.2.7 function `wc_HKDF_Extract_ex`

```
int wc_HKDF_Extract_ex(
    int type,
    const byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz,
    const byte * inKey,
    word32 inKeySz,
    byte * out,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function provides access to a HMAC Key Derivation Function (HKDF). It utilizes HMAC to convert `inKey`, with an optional salt into a derived key, which it stores in `out`. The hash type defaults to MD5 if 0 or NULL is given. This is the `_ex` version adding heap hint and device identifier.

Parameters:

- **type** hash type to use for the HKDF. Valid types are: `WC_MD5`, `WC_SHA`, `WC_SHA256`, `WC_SHA384`, `WC_SHA512`, `WC_SHA3_224`, `WC_SHA3_256`, `WC_SHA3_384` or `WC_SHA3_512`
- **salt** pointer to a buffer containing an optional salt. Use NULL instead if not using a salt
- **saltSz** length of the salt. Use 0 if not using a salt
- **inKey** pointer to the buffer containing the key to use for KDF

- **inKeySz** length of the input key
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the derived key. Must be digest length per hash 'type'. See wc_HmacSizeByType()
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- wc_HKDF
- wc_HKDF_Extract
- wc_HKDF_Expand
- wc_HKDF_Expand_ex
- wc_HmacSizeByType

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a key with the given inputs
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if an invalid hash type is given (see type param)
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E May be returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard

The HMAC configure option is `-enable-hmac` (on by default) or if building sources directly `HAVE_HKDF`

Example

```
byte key[] = { // initialize with key };
byte salt[] = { // initialize with salt };
byte derivedKey[MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];

int ret = wc_HKDF_Extract_ex(WC_SHA512, salt, sizeof(salt), key, sizeof(key),
    derivedKey, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating derived key
}
```

C.28.2.8 function wc_HKDF_Expand

```
int wc_HKDF_Expand(
    int type,
    const byte * inKey,
    word32 inKeySz,
    const byte * info,
    word32 infoSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz
)
```

This function provides access to a HMAC Key Derivation Function (HKDF). It utilizes HMAC to convert inKey, with optional info into a derived key, which it stores in out. The hash type defaults to MD5 if 0 or NULL is given.

Parameters:

- **type** hash type to use for the HKDF. Valid types are: WC_MD5, WC_SHA, WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384, WC_SHA512, WC_SHA3_224, WC_SHA3_256, WC_SHA3_384 or WC_SHA3_512
- **inKey** pointer to the buffer containing the key to use for KDF
- **inKeySz** length of the input key
- **info** pointer to a buffer containing optional additional info. Use NULL if not appending extra info

- **infoSz** length of additional info. Use 0 if not using additional info
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the derived key
- **outSz** space available in the output buffer to store the generated key

See:

- `wc_HKDF`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract_ex`
- `wc_HKDF_Expand_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a key with the given inputs
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if an invalid hash type is given (see type param)
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E May be returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard

The HMAC configure option is `-enable-hmac` (on by default) or if building sources directly `HAVE_HKDF`

Example

```
byte key[] = { // initialize with key };
byte salt[] = { // initialize with salt };
byte derivedKey[MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];

int ret = wc_HKDF_Expand(WC_SHA512, key, sizeof(key), NULL, 0,
    derivedKey, sizeof(derivedKey));
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating derived key
}
```

C.28.2.9 function `wc_HKDF_Expand_ex`

```
int wc_HKDF_Expand_ex(
    int type,
    const byte * inKey,
    word32 inKeySz,
    const byte * info,
    word32 infoSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 outSz,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function provides access to a HMAC Key Derivation Function (HKDF). It utilizes HMAC to convert `inKey`, with optional `info` into a derived key, which it stores in `out`. The hash type defaults to MD5 if 0 or NULL is given. This is the `_ex` version adding heap hint and device identifier.

Parameters:

- **type** hash type to use for the HKDF. Valid types are: `WC_MD5`, `WC_SHA`, `WC_SHA256`, `WC_SHA384`, `WC_SHA512`, `WC_SHA3_224`, `WC_SHA3_256`, `WC_SHA3_384` or `WC_SHA3_512`
- **inKey** pointer to the buffer containing the key to use for KDF
- **inKeySz** length of the input key
- **info** pointer to a buffer containing optional additional info. Use NULL if not appending extra info
- **infoSz** length of additional info. Use 0 if not using additional info

- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the derived key
- **outSz** space available in the output buffer to store the generated key
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- `wc_HKDF`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract_ex`
- `wc_HKDF_Expand`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a key with the given inputs
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if an invalid hash type is given (see type param)
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E May be returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard

The HMAC configure option is `-enable-hmac` (on by default) or if building sources directly `HAVE_HKDF`

Example

```
byte key[] = { // initialize with key };
byte salt[] = { // initialize with salt };
byte derivedKey[MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];

int ret = wc_HKDF_Expand_ex(WC_SHA512, key, sizeof(key), NULL, 0,
    derivedKey, sizeof(derivedKey), NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating derived key
}
```

C.28.2.10 function `wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract`

```
int wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract(
    byte * prk,
    const byte * salt,
    word32 saltLen,
    byte * ikm,
    word32 ikmLen,
    int digest
)
```

This function provides access to RFC 5869 HMAC-based Extract-and-Expand Key Derivation Function (HKDF) for TLS v1.3 key derivation.

Parameters:

- **prk** Generated pseudorandom key
- **salt** salt.
- **saltLen** length of the salt
- **ikm** pointer to putput for keying material
- **ikmLen** length of the input keying material buffer
- **digest** hash type to use for the HKDF. Valid types are: WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384 or WC_SHA512

See:

- `wc_HKDF`

- `wc_HKDF_Extract`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract_ex`
- `wc_HKDF_Expand`
- `wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract_ex`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a key with the given inputs
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if an invalid hash type is given (see type param)
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- `HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E` May be returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard

Example

```
byte secret[] = { // initialize with random key };
byte salt[] = { // initialize with optional salt };
byte masterSecret[MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];

int ret = wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract(secret, salt, sizeof(salt), 0,
    masterSecret, sizeof(masterSecret), WC_SHA512);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating derived key
}
```

C.28.2.11 function `wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract_ex`

```
int wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract_ex(
    byte * prk,
    const byte * salt,
    word32 saltLen,
    byte * ikm,
    word32 ikmLen,
    int digest,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

This function provides access to RFC 5869 HMAC-based Extract-and-Expand Key Derivation Function (HKDF) for TLS v1.3 key derivation. This is the `_ex` version adding heap hint and device identifier.

Parameters:

- **prk** Generated pseudorandom key
- **salt** Salt.
- **saltLen** Length of the salt
- **ikm** Pointer to output for keying material
- **ikmLen** Length of the input keying material buffer
- **digest** Hash type to use for the HKDF. Valid types are: `WC_SHA256`, `WC_SHA384` or `WC_SHA512`
- **heap** Heap hint to use for memory. Can be `NULL`
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to `INVALID_DEVID` (-2) if not used

See:

- `wc_HKDF`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract_ex`
- `wc_HKDF_Expand`
- `wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a key with the given inputs
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if an invalid hash type is given (see type param)
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E May be returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard

Example

```
byte secret[] = { // initialize with random key };
byte salt[] = { // initialize with optional salt };
byte masterSecret[MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];

int ret = wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract_ex(secret, salt, sizeof(salt), 0,
    masterSecret, sizeof(masterSecret), WC_SHA512, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating derived key
}
```

C.28.2.12 function wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_ex

```
int wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_ex(
    byte * okm,
    word32 okmLen,
    const byte * prk,
    word32 prkLen,
    const byte * protocol,
    word32 protocolLen,
    const byte * label,
    word32 labellen,
    const byte * info,
    word32 infoLen,
    int digest,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Expand data using HMAC, salt and label and info. TLS v1.3 defines this function for key derivation. This is the _ex version adding heap hint and device identifier.

Parameters:

- **okm** Generated pseudorandom key - output key material.
- **okmLen** Length of generated pseudorandom key - output key material.
- **prk** Salt - pseudo-random key.
- **prkLen** Length of the salt - pseudo-random key.
- **protocol** TLS protocol label.
- **protocolLen** Length of the TLS protocol label.
- **info** Information to expand.
- **infoLen** Length of the information.
- **digest** Hash type to use for the HKDF. Valid types are: WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384 or WC_SHA512
- **heap** Heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- [wc_HKDF](#)

- `wc_HKDF_Extract`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract_ex`
- `wc_HKDF_Expand`
- `wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label`
- `wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_Alloc`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a key with the given inputs
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if an invalid hash type is given (see type param)
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- `HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E` May be returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard

C.28.2.13 function `wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label`

```
int wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label(
    byte * okm,
    word32 okmLen,
    const byte * prk,
    word32 prkLen,
    const byte * protocol,
    word32 protocolLen,
    const byte * label,
    word32 labelLen,
    const byte * info,
    word32 infoLen,
    int digest
)
```

Expand data using HMAC, salt and label and info. TLS v1.3 defines this function for key derivation.

Parameters:

- **okm** Generated pseudorandom key - output key material.
- **okmLen** Length of generated pseudorandom key - output key material.
- **prk** Salt - pseudo-random key.
- **prkLen** Length of the salt - pseudo-random key.
- **protocol** TLS protocol label.
- **protocolLen** Length of the TLS protocol label.
- **info** Information to expand.
- **infoLen** Length of the information.
- **digest** Hash type to use for the HKDF. Valid types are: `WC_SHA256`, `WC_SHA384` or `WC_SHA512`

See:

- `wc_HKDF`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract`
- `wc_HKDF_Extract_ex`
- `wc_HKDF_Expand`
- `wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_ex`
- `wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_Alloc`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a key with the given inputs
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if an invalid hash type is given (see type param)
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an error allocating memory

- HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E May be returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard

C.28.2.14 function wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_Alloc

```
int wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_Alloc(
    byte * okm,
    word32 okmLen,
    const byte * prk,
    word32 prkLen,
    const byte * protocol,
    word32 protocolLen,
    const byte * label,
    word32 labelLen,
    const byte * info,
    word32 infoLen,
    int digest,
    void * heap
)
```

This functions is very similar to [wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label\(\)](#), but it allocates memory if the stack space usually used isn't enough. Expand data using HMAC, salt and label and info. TLS v1.3 defines this function for key derivation. This is the _ex version adding heap hint and device identifier.

Parameters:

- **okm** Generated pseudorandom key - output key material.
- **okmLen** Length of generated pseudorandom key - output key material.
- **prk** Salt - pseudo-random key.
- **prkLen** Length of the salt - pseudo-random key.
- **protocol** TLS protocol label.
- **protocolLen** Length of the TLS protocol label.
- **info** Information to expand.
- **infoLen** Length of the information.
- **digest** Hash type to use for the HKDF. Valid types are: WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384 or WC_SHA512
- **heap** Heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL

See:

- [wc_HKDF](#)
- [wc_HKDF_Extract](#)
- [wc_HKDF_Extract_ex](#)
- [wc_HKDF_Expand](#)
- [wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label](#)
- [wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a key with the given inputs
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if an invalid hash type is given (see type param)
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E May be returned when using a FIPS implementation and the key length specified is shorter than the minimum acceptable FIPS standard

C.28.3 Source code

```
int wc_HmacSetKey(Hmac* hmac, int type, const byte* key, word32 keySz);
```

```
int wc_HmacUpdate(Hmac* hmac, const byte* in, word32 sz);
```

```
int wc_HmacFinal(Hmac* hmac, byte* out);
```

```
int wolfSSL_GetHmacMaxSize(void);
```

```
int wc_HKDF(int type, const byte* inKey, word32 inKeySz,  
             const byte* salt, word32 saltSz,  
             const byte* info, word32 infoSz,  
             byte* out, word32 outSz);
```

```
int wc_HKDF_Extract(  
    int type,  
    const byte* salt, word32 saltSz,  
    const byte* inKey, word32 inKeySz,  
    byte* out);
```

```
int wc_HKDF_Extract_ex(  
    int type,  
    const byte* salt, word32 saltSz,  
    const byte* inKey, word32 inKeySz,  
    byte* out,  
    void* heap, int devId);
```

```
int wc_HKDF_Expand(  
    int type,  
    const byte* inKey, word32 inKeySz,  
    const byte* info, word32 infoSz,  
    byte* out, word32 outSz);
```

```
int wc_HKDF_Expand_ex(  
    int type,  
    const byte* inKey, word32 inKeySz,  
    const byte* info, word32 infoSz,  
    byte* out, word32 outSz,  
    void* heap, int devId);
```

```
int wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract(  
    byte* prk,  
    const byte* salt, word32 saltlen,  
    byte* ikm, word32 ikmlen, int digest);
```

```
int wc_Tls13_HKDF_Extract_ex(  
    byte* prk,  
    const byte* salt, word32 saltlen,  
    byte* ikm, word32 ikmlen, int digest,  
    void* heap, int devId);
```

```
int wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_ex(  
    byte* okm, word32 okmlen,  
    const byte* prk, word32 prklen,  
    const byte* protocol, word32 protocolLen,
```



```
const byte* label, word32 labellen,
const byte* info, word32 infoLen,
int digest,
void* heap, int devId);

int wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label(
byte* okm, word32 okmLen,
const byte* prk, word32 prkLen,
const byte* protocol, word32 protocolLen,
const byte* label, word32 labellen,
const byte* info, word32 infoLen,
int digest);

int wc_Tls13_HKDF_Expand_Label_Alloc(
byte* okm, word32 okmLen,
const byte* prk, word32 prkLen,
const byte* protocol, word32 protocolLen,
const byte* label, word32 labellen,
const byte* info, word32 infoLen,
int digest, void* heap);
```

C.29 dox_comments/header_files/iotsafe.h

C.29.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function enables the IoT-Safe support on the given context.
int	wolfSSL_iotsafe_on (WOLFSSL * ssl, byte privkey_id, byte ecdh_keypair_slot, byte peer_pubkey_slot, byte peer_cert_slot)This function connects the IoT-Safe TLS callbacks to the given SSL session.
int	**wolfSSL_iotsafe_on_ex except that the IDs for the IoT-SAFE slots can be passed by reference, and the length of the ID fields can be specified via the parameter "id_size".
void	wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb (wolfSSL_IOTSafe_CSIM_read_cb rf)Associates a read callback for the AT+CSIM commands. This input function is usually associated to a read event of a UART channel communicating with the modem. The read callback associated is global and changes for all the contexts that use IoT-safe support at the same time.

	Name
void	wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb (wolfSSL_IoTSafe_CSIM_write_cb wf) Associates a write callback for the AT+CSIM commands. This output function is usually associated to a write event on a UART channel communicating with the modem. The write callback associated is global and changes for all the contexts that use IoT-safe support at the same time.
int	wolfIoTSafe_GetRandom (unsigned char * out, word32 sz) Generate a random buffer of given size, using the IoT-Safe function GetRandom. This function is automatically used by the wolfCrypt RNG object.
int	wolfIoTSafe_GetCert (uint8_t id, unsigned char * output, unsigned long sz) Import a certificate stored in a file on IoT-Safe applet, and store it locally in memory. Works with one-byte file ID field.
int	** wolfIoTSafe_GetCert_ex , except that it can be invoked with a file ID of two or more bytes.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public (ecc_key * key, byte key_id) Import an ECC 256-bit public key, stored in the IoT-Safe applet, into an ecc_key object.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public (ecc_key * key, byte key_id) Export an ECC 256-bit public key, from ecc_key object to a writable public-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public_ex (ecc_key * key, byte * key_id, word16 id_size) Export an ECC 256-bit public key, from ecc_key object to a writable public-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public, except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.
int	** wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public_ex , except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private (ecc_key * key, byte key_id) Export an ECC 256-bit key, from ecc_key object to a writable private-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet.
int	** wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private_ex , except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash (byte * in, word32 inlen, byte * out, word32 * outlen, byte key_id) Sign a pre-computed HASH, using a private key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet.

	Name
int	** wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash_ex , except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash (byte * sig, word32 siglen, byte * hash, word32 hashlen, int * res, byte key_id) Verify an ECC signature against a pre-computed HASH, using a public key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet. Result is written to res. 1 is valid, 0 is invalid. Note: Do not use the return value to test for valid. Only use res.
int	** wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash_ex , except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.
int	wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k (byte key_id) Generate an ECC 256_bit keypair and store it in a (writable) slot into the IoT-Safe applet.
int	** wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k_ex , except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

C.29.2 Functions Documentation

C.29.2.1 function wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function enables the IoT-Safe support on the given context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX object on which the IoT-safe support must be enabled

See:

- [wolfSSL_iotsafe_on](#)
- [wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb](#)
- [wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- WC_HW_E on hardware error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_2_client_method());
if (!ctx)
    return NULL;
wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable(ctx);
```

C.29.2.2 function wolfSSL_iotsafe_on

```
int wolfSSL_iotsafe_on(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
```

```

    byte privkey_id,
    byte ecdh_keypair_slot,
    byte peer_pubkey_slot,
    byte peer_cert_slot
)

```

This function connects the IoT-Safe TLS callbacks to the given SSL session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the WOLFSSL object where the callbacks will be enabled
- **privkey_id** id of the iot-safe applet slot containing the private key for the host
- **ecdh_keypair_slot** id of the iot-safe applet slot to store the ECDH keypair
- **peer_pubkey_slot** id of the iot-safe applet slot to store the other endpoint's public key for ECDH
- **peer_cert_slot** id of the iot-safe applet slot to store the other endpoint's public key for verification

See:

- [wolfSSL_iotsafe_on_ex](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success
- NOT_COMPILED_IN if HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS is disabled
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the ssl pointer is invalid

This should be called to connect a SSL session to IoT-Safe applet when the ID of the slots are one-byte long. If IoT-SAFE slots have an ID of two or more bytes, [wolfSSL_iotsafe_on_ex\(\)](#) should be used instead.

Example

```

// Define key ids for IoT-Safe
#define PRIVKEY_ID 0x02
#define ECDH_KEYPAIR_ID 0x03
#define PEER_PUBKEY_ID 0x04
#define PEER_CERT_ID 0x05
// Create new ssl session
WOLFSSL *ssl;
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (!ssl)
    return NULL;
// Enable IoT-Safe and associate key slots
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable(ctx);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wolfSSL_iotsafe_on(ssl, PRIVKEY_ID, ECDH_KEYPAIR_ID, PEER_PUBKEY_ID,
↪ PEER_CERT_ID);
}

```

C.29.2.3 function wolfSSL_iotsafe_on_ex

```

int wolfSSL_iotsafe_on_ex(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    byte * privkey_id,
    byte * ecdh_keypair_slot,
    byte * peer_pubkey_slot,
    byte * peer_cert_slot,

```

```
    word16 id_size
)
```

This function connects the IoT-Safe TLS callbacks to the given SSL session. This is equivalent to `wolfSSL_iotsafe_on` except that the IDs for the IoT-SAFE slots can be passed by reference, and the length of the ID fields can be specified via the parameter “id_size”.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the WOLFSSL object where the callbacks will be enabled
- **privkey_id** pointer to the id of the iot-safe applet slot containing the private key for the host
- **ecdh_keypair_slot** pointer to the id of the iot-safe applet slot to store the ECDH keypair
- **peer_pubkey_slot** pointer to the of id the iot-safe applet slot to store the other endpoint’s public key for ECDH
- **peer_cert_slot** pointer to the id of the iot-safe applet slot to store the other endpoint’s public key for verification
- **id_size** size of each slot ID

See:

- `wolfSSL_iotsafe_on`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- NOT_COMPILED_IN if HAVE_PK_CALLBACKS is disabled
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the ssl pointer is invalid

Example

```
// Define key ids for IoT-Safe (16 bit, little endian)
#define PRIVKEY_ID 0x0201
#define ECDH_KEYPAIR_ID 0x0301
#define PEER_PUBKEY_ID 0x0401
#define PEER_CERT_ID 0x0501
#define ID_SIZE (sizeof(word16))
```

```
word16 privkey = PRIVKEY_ID,
      ecdh_keypair = ECDH_KEYPAIR_ID,
      peer_pubkey = PEER_PUBKEY_ID,
      peer_cert = PEER_CERT_ID;
```

```
// Create new ssl session
WOLFSSL *ssl;
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (!ssl)
    return NULL;
// Enable IoT-Safe and associate key slots
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable(ctx);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_on_ex(ssl, &privkey, &ecdh_keypair, &peer_pubkey,
    ↪ &peer_cert, ID_SIZE);
}
```

C.29.2.4 function `wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb`

```
void wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb(
    wolfSSL_IoTSafe_CSIM_read_cb rf
)
```

Associates a read callback for the AT+CSIM commands. This input function is usually associated to a read event of a UART channel communicating with the modem. The read callback associated is global and changes for all the contexts that use IoT-safe support at the same time.

Parameters:

- **rf** Read callback associated to a UART read event. The callback function takes two arguments (buf, len) and return the number of characters read, up to len. When a newline is encountered, the callback should return the number of characters received so far, including the newline character.

See: `wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb`

Example

```
// USART read function, defined elsewhere
int usart_read(char *buf, int len);

wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb(usart_read);
```

C.29.2.5 function `wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb`

```
void wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb(
    wolfSSL_IoTSafe_CSIM_write_cb wf
)
```

Associates a write callback for the AT+CSIM commands. This output function is usually associated to a write event on a UART channel communicating with the modem. The write callback associated is global and changes for all the contexts that use IoT-safe support at the same time.

Parameters:

- **rf** Write callback associated to a UART write event. The callback function takes two arguments (buf, len) and return the number of characters written, up to len.

See: `wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb`

Example

```
// USART write function, defined elsewhere
int usart_write(const char *buf, int len);
wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb(usart_write);
```

C.29.2.6 function `wolfIoTSafe_GetRandom`

```
int wolfIoTSafe_GetRandom(
    unsigned char * out,
    word32 sz
)
```

Generate a random buffer of given size, using the IoT-Safe function `GetRandom`. This function is automatically used by the `wolfCrypt` RNG object.

Parameters:

- **out** the buffer where the random sequence of bytes is stored.
- **sz** the size of the random sequence to generate, in bytes

Return: 0 upon success

C.29.2.7 function wolfIoTSafe_GetCert

```
int wolfIoTSafe_GetCert(
    uint8_t id,
    unsigned char * output,
    unsigned long sz
)
```

Import a certificate stored in a file on IoT-Safe applet, and store it locally in memory. Works with one-byte file ID field.

Parameters:

- **id** The file id in the IoT-Safe applet where the certificate is stored
- **output** the buffer where the certificate will be imported
- **sz** the maximum size available in the buffer output

Return:

- the length of the certificate imported
- < 0 in case of failure

Example

```
#define CRT_CLIENT_FILE_ID 0x03
unsigned char cert_buffer[2048];
// Get the certificate into the buffer
cert_buffer_size = wolfIoTSafe_GetCert(CRT_CLIENT_FILE_ID, cert_buffer, 2048);
if (cert_buffer_size < 1) {
    printf("Bad cli cert\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("Loaded Client certificate from IoT-Safe, size = %lu\n",
    cert_buffer_size);

// Use the certificate buffer as identity for the TLS client context
if (wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer(cli_ctx, cert_buffer,
    cert_buffer_size, SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1) != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    printf("Cannot load client cert\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("Client certificate successfully imported.\n");
```

C.29.2.8 function wolfIoTSafe_GetCert_ex

```
int wolfIoTSafe_GetCert_ex(
    uint8_t * id,
    uint16_t id_sz,
    unsigned char * output,
    unsigned long sz
)
```

Import a certificate stored in a file on IoT-Safe applet, and store it locally in memory. Equivalent to `wolfIoTSafe_GetCert`, except that it can be invoked with a file ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **id** Pointer to the file id in the IoT-Safe applet where the certificate is stored
- **id_sz** Size of the file id in bytes
- **output** the buffer where the certificate will be imported

- **sz** the maximum size available in the buffer output

Return:

- the length of the certificate imported
- < 0 in case of failure

Example

```
#define CRT_CLIENT_FILE_ID 0x0302
#define ID_SIZE (sizeof(word16))
unsigned char cert_buffer[2048];
word16 client_file_id = CRT_CLIENT_FILE_ID;

// Get the certificate into the buffer
cert_buffer_size = wolfIoTSafe_GetCert_ex(&client_file_id, ID_SIZE,
↪ cert_buffer, 2048);
if (cert_buffer_size < 1) {
    printf("Bad cli cert\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("Loaded Client certificate from IoT-Safe, size = %lu\n",
↪ cert_buffer_size);

// Use the certificate buffer as identity for the TLS client context
if (wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer(cli_ctx, cert_buffer,
    cert_buffer_size, SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1) != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    printf("Cannot load client cert\n");
    return -1;
}
printf("Client certificate successfully imported.\n");
```

C.29.2.9 function wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte key_id
)
```

Import an ECC 256-bit public key, stored in the IoT-Safe applet, into an ecc_key object.

Parameters:

- **key** the ecc_key object that will contain the key imported from the IoT-Safe applet
- **id** The key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the public key is stored

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

C.29.2.10 function wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte key_id
)
```

Export an ECC 256-bit public key, from ecc_key object to a writable public-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet.

Parameters:

- **key** the ecc_key object containing the key to be exported
- **id** The key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the public key will be stored

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

C.29.2.11 function wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public_ex

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * key_id,
    word16 id_size
)
```

Export an ECC 256-bit public key, from ecc_key object to a writable public-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public, except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** the ecc_key object containing the key to be exported
- **key_id** pointer to the key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the public key will be stored
- **id_size** the key id size in bytes

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public_ex](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

Example

```
ecc_key key;
word16 keyId = 0x0302;
```

```
wc_ecc_init(&key);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &key);
```

```
int ret = wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public_ex(&key, (byte*)&keyId,
```

```

                                                                    sizeof(keyId));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error exporting public key
}

```

C.29.2.12 function `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public_ex`

```

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public_ex(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte * key_id,
    word16 id_size
)

```

Export an ECC 256-bit public key, from `ecc_key` object to a writable public-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public`, except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** the `ecc_key` object containing the key to be exported
- **id** The pointer to the key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the public key will be stored
- **id_size** The key id size

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

C.29.2.13 function `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private`

```

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private(
    ecc_key * key,
    byte key_id
)

```

Export an ECC 256-bit key, from `ecc_key` object to a writable private-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet.

Parameters:

- **key** the `ecc_key` object containing the key to be exported
- **id** The key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the private key will be stored

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private_ex`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

C.29.2.14 function `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private_ex`

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private_ex(  
    ecc_key * key,  
    byte * key_id,  
    word16 id_size  
)
```

Export an ECC 256-bit key, from `ecc_key` object to a writable private-key slot into the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private`, except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **key** the `ecc_key` object containing the key to be exported
- **id** The pointer to the key id in the IoT-Safe applet where the private key will be stored
- **id_size** The key id size

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

C.29.2.15 function `wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash`

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash(  
    byte * in,  
    word32 inlen,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * outlen,  
    byte key_id  
)
```

Sign a pre-computed HASH, using a private key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message hash to sign
- **inlen** length of the message hash to sign
- **out** buffer in which to store the generated signature
- **outlen** max length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes
- **id** key id in the IoT-Safe applet for the slot containing the private key to sign the payload written to out upon successfully generating a message signature

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash_ex`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

C.29.2.16 function wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash_ex

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash_ex(
    byte * in,
    word32 inlen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outlen,
    byte * key_id,
    word16 id_size
)
```

Sign a pre-computed HASH, using a private key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to `wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash`, except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer containing the message hash to sign
- **inlen** length of the message hash to sign
- **out** buffer in which to store the generated signature
- **outlen** max length of the output buffer. Will store the bytes
- **id** pointer to a key id in the IoT-Safe applet for the slot containing the private key to sign the payload written to out upon successfully generating a message signature
- **id_size** The key id size

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure

C.29.2.17 function wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash(
    byte * sig,
    word32 siglen,
    byte * hash,
    word32 hashlen,
    int * res,
    byte key_id
)
```

Verify an ECC signature against a pre-computed HASH, using a public key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet. Result is written to res. 1 is valid, 0 is invalid. Note: Do not use the return value to test for valid. Only use res.

Parameters:

- **sig** buffer containing the signature to verify
- **hash** The hash (message digest) that was signed
- **hashlen** The length of the hash (octets)
- **res** Result of signature, 1==valid, 0==invalid
- **key_id** The id of the slot where the public ECC key is stored in the IoT-Safe applet

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash_ex](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success (even if the signature is not valid)
- < 0 in case of failure.

C.29.2.18 function wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash_ex

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash_ex(  
    byte * sig,  
    word32 siglen,  
    byte * hash,  
    word32 hashlen,  
    int * res,  
    byte * key_id,  
    word16 id_size  
)
```

Verify an ECC signature against a pre-computed HASH, using a public key previously stored, or pre-provisioned, in the IoT-Safe applet. Result is written to res. 1 is valid, 0 is invalid. Note: Do not use the return value to test for valid. Only use res. Equivalent to [wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash](#), except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **sig** buffer containing the signature to verify
- **hash** The hash (message digest) that was signed
- **hashlen** The length of the hash (octets)
- **res** Result of signature, 1==valid, 0==invalid
- **key_id** The id of the slot where the public ECC key is stored in the IoT-Safe applet
- **id_size** The key id size

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash](#)
- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success (even if the signature is not valid)
- < 0 in case of failure.

C.29.2.19 function wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k(  
    byte key_id  
)
```

Generate an ECC 256-bit keypair and store it in a (writable) slot into the IoT-Safe applet.

Parameters:

- **key_id** The id of the slot where the ECC key pair is stored in the IoT-Safe applet.

See:

- [wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k_ex](#)

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure.

C.29.2.20 function `wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k_ex`

```
int wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k_ex(
    byte * key_id,
    word16 id_size
)
```

Generate an ECC 256-bit keypair and store it in a (writable) slot into the IoT-Safe applet. Equivalent to `wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k`, except that it can be invoked with a key ID of two or more bytes.

Parameters:

- **key_id** The id of the slot where the ECC key pair is stored in the IoT-Safe applet.
- **id_size** The key id size

See:

- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash_ex`
- `wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash_ex`

Return:

- 0 upon success
- < 0 in case of failure.

C.29.3 Source code

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_iotsafe_enable(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx);

int wolfSSL_iotsafe_on(WOLFSSL *ssl, byte privkey_id,
    byte ecdh_keypair_slot, byte peer_pubkey_slot, byte peer_cert_slot);

int wolfSSL_iotsafe_on_ex(WOLFSSL *ssl, byte *privkey_id,
    byte *ecdh_keypair_slot, byte *peer_pubkey_slot, byte *peer_cert_slot,
    ↪ word16 id_size);

void wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_read_cb(wolfSSL_IOTSafe_CSIM_read_cb rf);

void wolfIoTSafe_SetCSIM_write_cb(wolfSSL_IOTSafe_CSIM_write_cb wf);

int wolfIoTSafe_GetRandom(unsigned char* out, word32 sz);

int wolfIoTSafe_GetCert(uint8_t id, unsigned char *output, unsigned long sz);
```

```

int wolfIoTSafe_GetCert_ex(uint8_t *id, uint16_t id_sz, unsigned char *output,
    ↪ unsigned long sz);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public(ecc_key *key, byte key_id);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public(ecc_key *key, byte key_id);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_public_ex(ecc_key *key, byte *key_id,
    word16 id_size);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_import_public_ex(ecc_key *key, byte *key_id, word16
    ↪ id_size);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private(ecc_key *key, byte key_id);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_export_private_ex(ecc_key *key, byte *key_id, word16
    ↪ id_size);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash(byte *in, word32 inlen, byte *out, word32 *outlen,
    ↪ byte key_id);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_sign_hash_ex(byte *in, word32 inlen, byte *out, word32
    ↪ *outlen, byte *key_id, word16 id_size);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash(byte *sig, word32 siglen, byte *hash, word32
    ↪ hashlen, int *res, byte key_id);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_verify_hash_ex(byte *sig, word32 siglen, byte *hash, word32
    ↪ hashlen, int *res, byte *key_id, word16 id_size);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k(byte key_id);

int wc_iotsafe_ecc_gen_k_ex(byte *key_id, word16 id_size);

```

C.30 dox_comments/header_files/logging.h

C.30.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb (wolfSSL_Logging_cb log_function) This function registers a logging callback that will be used to handle the wolfSSL log message. By default, if the system supports it fprintf() to stderr is used but by using this function anything can be done by the user.
int	wolfSSL_Debugging_ON (void) If logging has been enabled at build time this function turns on logging at runtime. To enable logging at build time use -enable-debug or define DEBUG_WOLFSSL.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF (void)This function turns off runtime logging messages. If they're already off, no action is taken.

C.30.2 Functions Documentation

C.30.2.1 function wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb

```
int wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb(
    wolfSSL_Logging_cb log_function
)
```

This function registers a logging callback that will be used to handle the wolfSSL log message. By default, if the system supports it fprintf() to stderr is used but by using this function anything can be done by the user.

Parameters:

- **log_function** function to register as a logging callback. Function signature must follow the above prototype.

See:

- **wolfSSL_Debugging_ON**
- **wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF**

Return:

- Success If successful this function will return 0.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a function pointer is not provided.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
// Logging callback prototype
void MyLoggingCallback(const int logLevel, const char* const logMessage);
// Register the custom logging callback with wolfSSL
ret = wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb(MyLoggingCallback);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set logging callback
}
void MyLoggingCallback(const int logLevel, const char* const logMessage)
{
    // custom logging function
}
```

C.30.2.2 function wolfSSL_Debugging_ON

```
int wolfSSL_Debugging_ON(
    void
)
```

If logging has been enabled at build time this function turns on logging at runtime. To enable logging at build time use -enable-debug or define DEBUG_WOLFSSL.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF`
- `wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb`

Return:

- 0 upon success.
- `NOT_COMPILED_IN` is the error that will be returned if logging isn't enabled for this build.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Debugging_ON();
```

C.30.2.3 function wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF

```
void wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF(
    void
)
```

This function turns off runtime logging messages. If they're already off, no action is taken.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSL_Debugging_ON`
- `wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF();
```

C.30.3 Source code

```
int wolfSSL_SetLoggingCb(wolfSSL_Logging_cb log_function);
```

```
int wolfSSL_Debugging_ON(void);
```

```
void wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF(void);
```

C.31 dox_comments/header_files/md2.h**C.31.1 Functions**

	Name
int	wc_InitMd2 (wc_Md2 * md2) This function initializes md2. This is automatically called by wc_Md2Hash.
int	wc_Md2Update (wc_Md2 * md2, const byte * data, word32 len) Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

	Name
int	wc_Md2Final (wc_Md2 * md2, byte * hash)Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash.
int	wc_Md2Hash (const byte * data, word32 len, byte * hash)Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

C.31.2 Functions Documentation

C.31.2.1 function wc_InitMd2

```
int wc_InitMd2(
    wc_Md2 * md2
)
```

This function initializes md2. This is automatically called by wc_Md2Hash.

Parameters:

- **md2** pointer to the md2 structure to use for encryption

See:

- **wc_Md2Hash**
- **wc_Md2Update**
- **wc_Md2Final**

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if md2 is NULL

Example

```
md2 md2[1];
if ((ret = wc_InitMd2(md2)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_Initmd2 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Md2Update(md2, data, len);
    wc_Md2Final(md2, hash);
}
```

C.31.2.2 function wc_Md2Update

```
int wc_Md2Update(
    wc_Md2 * md2,
    const byte * data,
    word32 len
)
```

Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

Parameters:

- **md2** pointer to the md2 structure to use for encryption
- **data** the data to be hashed
- **len** length of data to be hashed

See:

- [wc_Md2Hash](#)
- [wc_Md2Final](#)
- [wc_InitMd2](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully adding the data to the digest.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if md2 is NULL, or if data is NULL and len is non-zero

Example

```
md2 md2[1];
byte data[] = { }; // Data to be hashed
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitMd2(md2)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_Initmd2 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Md2Update(md2, data, len);
    wc_Md2Final(md2, hash);
}
```

C.31.2.3 function wc_Md2Final

```
int wc_Md2Final(
    wc_Md2 * md2,
    byte * hash
)
```

Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash.

Parameters:

- **md2** pointer to the md2 structure to use for encryption
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Md2Hash](#)
- [wc_Md2Final](#)
- [wc_InitMd2](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if md2 or hash is NULL

Example

```
md2 md2[1];
byte data[] = { }; // Data to be hashed
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitMd2(md2)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_Initmd2 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Md2Update(md2, data, len);
}
```

```
    wc_Md2Final(md2, hash);
}
```

C.31.2.4 function wc_Md2Hash

```
int wc_Md2Hash(
    const byte * data,
    word32 len,
    byte * hash
)
```

Convenience function, handles all the hashing and places the result into hash.

Parameters:

- **data** the data to hash
- **len** the length of data
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Md2Hash](#)
- [wc_Md2Final](#)
- [wc_InitMd2](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully hashing the data.
- Memory_E memory error, unable to allocate memory. This is only possible with the small stack option enabled.

Example

none

C.31.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitMd2(wc_Md2* md2);

int wc_Md2Update(wc_Md2* md2, const byte* data, word32 len);

int wc_Md2Final(wc_Md2* md2, byte* hash);

int wc_Md2Hash(const byte* data, word32 len, byte* hash);
```

C.32 dox_comments/header_files/md4.h

C.32.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitMd4 (wc_Md4 * md4)This function initializes md4. This is automatically called by wc_Md4Hash.
int	wc_Md4Update (wc_Md4 * md4, const byte * data, word32 len)Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

	Name
int	wc_Md4Final (wc_Md4 * md4, byte * hash)Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash.

C.32.2 Functions Documentation

C.32.2.1 function wc_InitMd4

```
int wc_InitMd4(
    wc_Md4 * md4
)
```

This function initializes md4. This is automatically called by wc_Md4Hash.

Parameters:

- **md4** pointer to the md4 structure to use for encryption

See:

- wc_Md4Hash
- **wc_Md4Update**
- **wc_Md4Final**

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if md4 is NULL

Example

```
md4 md4[1];
if ((ret = wc_InitMd4(md4)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_Initmd4 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Md4Update(md4, data, len);
    wc_Md4Final(md4, hash);
}
```

C.32.2.2 function wc_Md4Update

```
int wc_Md4Update(
    wc_Md4 * md4,
    const byte * data,
    word32 len
)
```

Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

Parameters:

- **md4** pointer to the md4 structure to use for encryption
- **data** the data to be hashed
- **len** length of data to be hashed

See:

- wc_Md4Hash

- `wc_Md4Final`
- `wc_InitMd4`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully adding the data to the digest.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if md4 is NULL, or if data is NULL and len is non-zero

Example

```
md4 md4[1];
byte data[] = { }; // Data to be hashed
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitMd4(md4)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_Initmd4 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Md4Update(md4, data, len);
    wc_Md4Final(md4, hash);
}
```

C.32.2.3 function wc_Md4Final

```
int wc_Md4Final(
    wc_Md4 * md4,
    byte * hash
)
```

Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash.

Parameters:

- **md4** pointer to the md4 structure to use for encryption
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- `wc_Md4Hash`
- `wc_Md4Final`
- `wc_InitMd4`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if md4 or hash is NULL

Example

```
md4 md4[1];
if ((ret = wc_InitMd4(md4)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_Initmd4 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Md4Update(md4, data, len);
    wc_Md4Final(md4, hash);
}
```

C.32.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitMd4(wc_Md4* md4);  
int wc_Md4Update(wc_Md4* md4, const byte* data, word32 len);  
int wc_Md4Final(wc_Md4* md4, byte* hash);
```

C.33 dox_comments/header_files/md5.h

C.33.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitMd5 (wc_Md5 * md5)This function initializes md5. This is automatically called by wc_Md5Hash.
int	wc_Md5Update (wc_Md5 * md5, const byte * data, word32 len)Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.
int	wc_Md5Final (wc_Md5 * md5, byte * hash)Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash. Md5 Struct is reset. Note: This function will also return the result of calling IntelQaSymMd5() in the case that HAVE_INTEL_QA is defined.
void	wc_Md5Free (wc_Md5 * md5)Resets the Md5 structure. Note: this is only supported if you have WOLFSSL_TI_HASH defined.
int	wc_Md5GetHash (wc_Md5 * md5, byte * hash)Gets hash data. Result is placed into hash. Md5 struct is not reset.

C.33.2 Functions Documentation

C.33.2.1 function wc_InitMd5

```
int wc_InitMd5(  
    wc_Md5 * md5  
)
```

This function initializes md5. This is automatically called by wc_Md5Hash.

Parameters:

- **md5** pointer to the md5 structure to use for encryption

See:

- **wc_Md5Hash**
- **wc_Md5Update**
- **wc_Md5Final**

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing.

- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the Md5 structure is passed as a NULL value.

Example

```

Md5 md5;
byte* hash;
if ((ret = wc_InitMd5(&md5)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_Initmd5 failed");
}
else {
    ret = wc_Md5Update(&md5, data, len);
    if (ret != 0) {
        // Md5 Update Failure Case.
    }
    ret = wc_Md5Final(&md5, hash);
    if (ret != 0) {
        // Md5 Final Failure Case.
    }
}

```

C.33.2.2 function wc_Md5Update

```

int wc_Md5Update(
    wc_Md5 * md5,
    const byte * data,
    word32 len
)

```

Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

Parameters:

- **md5** pointer to the md5 structure to use for encryption
- **data** the data to be hashed
- **len** length of data to be hashed

See:

- [wc_Md5Hash](#)
- [wc_Md5Final](#)
- [wc_InitMd5](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully adding the data to the digest.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the Md5 structure is NULL or if data is NULL and len is greater than zero. The function should not return an error if the data parameter is NULL and len is zero.

Example

```

Md5 md5;
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitMd5(&md5)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_Initmd5 failed");
}
else {
    ret = wc_Md5Update(&md5, data, len);
    if (ret != 0) {

```



```

    // Md5 Update Error Case.
}
ret = wc_Md5Final(&md5, hash);
if (ret != 0) {
    // Md5 Final Error Case.
}
}

```

C.33.2.3 function wc_Md5Final

```

int wc_Md5Final(
    wc_Md5 * md5,
    byte * hash
)

```

Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash. Md5 Struct is reset. Note: This function will also return the result of calling IntelQaSymMd5() in the case that HAVE_INTEL_QA is defined.

Parameters:

- **md5** pointer to the md5 structure to use for encryption
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Md5Hash](#)
- [wc_InitMd5](#)
- [wc_Md5GetHash](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the Md5 structure or hash pointer is passed in NULL.

Example

```

md5 md5[1];
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitMd5(md5)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_Initmd5 failed");
}
else {
    ret = wc_Md5Update(md5, data, len);
    if (ret != 0) {
        // Md5 Update Failure Case.
    }
    ret = wc_Md5Final(md5, hash);
    if (ret != 0) {
        // Md5 Final Failure Case.
    }
}

```

C.33.2.4 function wc_Md5Free

```

void wc_Md5Free(
    wc_Md5 * md5
)

```

Resets the Md5 structure. Note: this is only supported if you have WOLFSSL_TI_HASH defined.

Parameters:

- **md5** Pointer to the Md5 structure to be reset.

See:

- [wc_InitMd5](#)
- [wc_Md5Update](#)
- [wc_Md5Final](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Md5 md5;
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitMd5(&md5)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitMd5 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Md5Update(&md5, data, len);
    wc_Md5Final(&md5, hash);
    wc_Md5Free(&md5);
}
```

C.33.2.5 function wc_Md5GetHash

```
int wc_Md5GetHash(
    wc_Md5 * md5,
    byte * hash
)
```

Gets hash data. Result is placed into hash. Md5 struct is not reset.

Parameters:

- **md5** pointer to the md5 structure to use for encryption.
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Md5Hash](#)
- [wc_Md5Final](#)
- [wc_InitMd5](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
md5 md5[1];
if ((ret = wc_InitMd5(md5)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_Initmd5 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Md5Update(md5, data, len);
    wc_Md5GetHash(md5, hash);
}
```

C.33.3 Source code

```

int wc_InitMd5(wc_Md5* md5);

int wc_Md5Update(wc_Md5* md5, const byte* data, word32 len);

int wc_Md5Final(wc_Md5* md5, byte* hash);

void wc_Md5Free(wc_Md5* md5);

int wc_Md5GetHash(wc_Md5* md5, byte* hash);

```

C.34 dox_comments/header_files/memory.h

C.34.1 Functions

	Name
void *	**wolfSSL_Malloc. Note wolfSSL_Malloc is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro XMALLOC. For the default build only the size argument exists. If using WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY build then heap and type arguments are included.
void	**wolfSSL_Free. Note wolfSSL_Free is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro XFREE. For the default build only the ptr argument exists. If using WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY build then heap and type arguments are included.
void *	**wolfSSL_Realloc. Note wolfSSL_Realloc is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro XREALLOC. For the default build only the size argument exists. If using WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY build then heap and type arguments are included.
int	wolfSSL_SetAllocators (wolfSSL_Malloc_cb mf, wolfSSL_Free_cb ff, wolfSSL_Realloc_cb rf) This function registers the allocation functions used by wolfSSL. By default, if the system supports it, malloc/free and realloc are used. Using this function allows the user at runtime to install their own memory handlers.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz (byte * buffer, word32 sz, int flag) This function is available when static memory feature is used (-enable_staticmemory). It gives the optimum buffer size for memory “buckets”. This allows for a way to compute buffer size so that no extra unused memory is left at the end after it has been partitioned. For the none_ex version of this function the default bucket and distribution list set during compile time is used. The returned value, if positive, is the computed buffer size to use.
int	wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz (void) This function is available when static memory feature is used (-enable_staticmemory). It gives the size of padding needed for each partition of memory. This padding size will be the size needed to contain a memory management structure along with any extra for memory alignment.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory (WOLFSSL_CTX ** ctx, wolfSSL_method_func method, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int sz, int flag, int max) This function is used to set aside static memory for a CTX. Memory set aside is then used for the CTX's lifetime and for any SSL objects created from the CTX. By passing in a NULL ctx pointer and a wolfSSL_method_func function the creation of the CTX itself will also use static memory. wolfSSL_method_func has the function signature of WOLFSSL_METHOD* (wolfSSL_method_func)(void heap);. Passing in 0 for max makes it behave as if not set and no max concurrent use restrictions is in place. The flag value passed in determines how the memory is used and behavior while operating. Available flags are the following.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS * mem_stats) This function does not change any of the connections behavior and is used only for gathering information about the static memory usage.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_is_static_memory (WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS * mem_stats)wolfSSL_is_static_memory is used to gather information about a SSL's static memory usage. The return value indicates if static memory is being used and WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS will be filled out if and only if the flag WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS was passed to the parent CTX when loading in static memory.
int	wc_LoadStaticMemory (WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT ** pHint, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int sz, int flag, int max)This function is used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use. Memory can be used by passing the created heap hint into functions. An example of this is when calling wc_InitRng_ex. The flag value passed in determines how the memory is used and behavior while operating, in general wolfCrypt operations will use memory from a WOLFMEM_GENERAL pool. Available flags are the following.
int	wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex (WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT ** pHint, unsigned int listSz, const word32 * sizeList, const word32 * distList, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int sz, int flag, int max)This function is used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use with custom bucket sizes and distributions. Memory can be used by passing the created heap hint into functions. This extended version allows for custom bucket sizes and distributions instead of using the default predefined sizes.
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT *	wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint (WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * hint)This function sets a global heap hint that will be used when NULL heap hint is passed to memory allocation functions. This allows for setting a default heap hint that will be used across the entire application.
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT *	wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint (void)This function gets the current global heap hint that is used when NULL heap hint is passed to memory allocation functions.
void	wolfSSL_SetDebugMemoryCb (DebugMemoryCb cb)This function sets a debug callback function for static memory allocation tracking. Used with WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY_DEBUG_CALLBACK build option. The callback function will be called during memory allocation and deallocation operations to provide debugging information.

	Name
void	wc_UnloadStaticMemory (WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * heap) This function frees static memory heap and associated mutex. Should be called when done using static memory allocation to properly clean up resources.
int	wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex (unsigned int listSz, const word32 * sizeList, const word32 * distList, byte * buffer, word32 sz, int flag) This function calculates the required buffer size for static memory allocation with custom bucket sizes and distributions. This extended version allows for custom bucket sizes instead of using the default predefined sizes.

C.34.2 Functions Documentation

C.34.2.1 function wolfSSL_Malloc

```
void * wolfSSL_Malloc(
    size_t size,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This function is similar to malloc(), but calls the memory allocation function which wolfSSL has been configured to use. By default, wolfSSL uses malloc(). This can be changed using the wolfSSL memory abstraction layer - see [wolfSSL_SetAllocators\(\)](#). Note wolfSSL_Malloc is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro XMALLOC. For the default build only the size argument exists. If using WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY build then heap and type arguments are included.

Parameters:

- **size** size, in bytes, of the memory to allocate
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **type** dynamic type (see DYNAMIC_TYPE_ list in [types.h](#))

See:

- [wolfSSL_Free](#)
- [wolfSSL_Realloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetAllocators](#)
- [XMALLOC](#)
- [XFREE](#)
- [XREALLOC](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful, this function returns a pointer to allocated memory.
- error If there is an error, NULL will be returned.

Example

```
int* tenInts = (int*)wolfSSL_Malloc(sizeof(int)*10);
```

C.34.2.2 function wolfSSL_Free

```
void wolfSSL_Free(
    void * ptr,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This function is similar to `free()`, but calls the memory free function which wolfSSL has been configured to use. By default, wolfSSL uses `free()`. This can be changed using the wolfSSL memory abstraction layer - see `wolfSSL_SetAllocators()`. Note `wolfSSL_Free` is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro `XFREE`. For the default build only the `ptr` argument exists. If using `WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY` build then `heap` and `type` arguments are included.

Parameters:

- **ptr** pointer to the memory to be freed.
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **type** dynamic type (see `DYNAMIC_TYPE_` list in `types.h`)

See:

- `wolfSSL_Alloc`
- `wolfSSL_Realloc`
- `wolfSSL_SetAllocators`
- `XMALLOC`
- `XFREE`
- `XREALLOC`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int* tenInts = (int*)wolfSSL_Malloc(sizeof(int)*10);
// process data as desired
...
if(tenInts) {
    wolfSSL_Free(tenInts, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
}
```

C.34.2.3 function `wolfSSL_Realloc`

```
void * wolfSSL_Realloc(
    void * ptr,
    size_t size,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This function is similar to `realloc()`, but calls the memory re-allocation function which wolfSSL has been configured to use. By default, wolfSSL uses `realloc()`. This can be changed using the wolfSSL memory abstraction layer - see `wolfSSL_SetAllocators()`. Note `wolfSSL_Realloc` is not called directly by wolfSSL, but instead called by macro `XREALLOC`. For the default build only the `size` argument exists. If using `WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY` build then `heap` and `type` arguments are included.

Parameters:

- **ptr** pointer to the previously-allocated memory, to be reallocated.
- **size** number of bytes to allocate.
- **heap** heap hint to use for memory. Can be NULL
- **type** dynamic type (see `DYNAMIC_TYPE_` list in `types.h`)

See:

- `wolfSSL_Free`
- `wolfSSL_Malloc`
- `wolfSSL_SetAllocators`
- `XMALLOC`
- `XFREE`
- `XREALLOC`

Return:

- pointer If successful, this function returns a pointer to re-allocated memory. This may be the same pointer as ptr, or a new pointer location.
- Null If there is an error, NULL will be returned.

Example

```
int* tenInts = (int*)wolfSSL_Malloc(sizeof(int)*10);
int* twentyInts = (int*)wolfSSL_Realloc(tenInts, sizeof(int)*20);
```

C.34.2.4 function wolfSSL_SetAllocators

```
int wolfSSL_SetAllocators(
    wolfSSL_Malloc_cb mf,
    wolfSSL_Free_cb ff,
    wolfSSL_Realloc_cb rf
)
```

This function registers the allocation functions used by wolfSSL. By default, if the system supports it, malloc/free and realloc are used. Using this function allows the user at runtime to install their own memory handlers.

Parameters:

- **malloc_function** memory allocation function for wolfSSL to use. Function signature must match `wolfSSL_Malloc_cb` prototype, above.
- **free_function** memory free function for wolfSSL to use. Function signature must match `wolfSSL_Free_cb` prototype, above.
- **realloc_function** memory re-allocation function for wolfSSL to use. Function signature must match `wolfSSL_Realloc_cb` prototype, above.

See: none**Return:**

- Success If successful this function will return 0.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a function pointer is not provided.

Example

```
static void* MyMalloc(size_t size)
{
    // custom malloc function
}

static void MyFree(void* ptr)
{
    // custom free function
}

static void* MyRealloc(void* ptr, size_t size)
```



```

{
    // custom realloc function
}

// Register custom memory functions with wolfSSL
int ret = wolfSSL_SetAllocators(MyMalloc, MyFree, MyRealloc);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set memory functions
}

```

C.34.2.5 function wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz

```

int wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz(
    byte * buffer,
    word32 sz,
    int flag
)

```

This function is available when static memory feature is used (`--enable-staticmemory`). It gives the optimum buffer size for memory “buckets”. This allows for a way to compute buffer size so that no extra unused memory is left at the end after it has been partitioned. For the none `_ex` version of this function the default bucket and distribution list set during compile time is used. The returned value, if positive, is the computed buffer size to use.

Parameters:

- **buffer** pointer to buffer
- **size** size of buffer
- **type** desired type of memory ie `WOLFMEM_GENERAL` or `WOLFMEM_IO_POOL`

See:

- `wolfSSL_Malloc`
- `wolfSSL_Free`

Return:

- Success On successfully completing buffer size calculations a positive value is returned. This returned value is for optimum buffer size.
- Failure All negative values are considered to be error cases.

Example

```

byte buffer[1000];
word32 size = sizeof(buffer);
int optimum;

optimum = wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz(buffer, size, WOLFMEM_GENERAL);
if (optimum < 0) { //handle error case }
printf("The optimum buffer size to make use of all memory is %d\n",
    optimum);
...

```

C.34.2.6 function wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz

```

int wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz(
    void
)

```

This function is available when static memory feature is used (`-enable-staticmemory`). It gives the size of padding needed for each partition of memory. This padding size will be the size needed to contain a memory management structure along with any extra for memory alignment.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSL_Malloc`
- `wolfSSL_Free`

Return:

- On successfully memory padding calculation the return value will be a positive value
- All negative values are considered error cases.

Example

```
int padding;
padding = wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz();
if (padding < 0) { //handle error case }
printf("The padding size needed for each \"bucket\" of memory is %d\n",
padding);
// calculation of buffer for IO POOL size is number of buckets
// times (padding + WOLFMEM_IO_SZ)
...
```

C.34.2.7 function `wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(
    WOLFSSL_CTX ** ctx,
    wolfSSL_method_func method,
    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int sz,
    int flag,
    int max
)
```

This function is used to set aside static memory for a CTX. Memory set aside is then used for the CTX's lifetime and for any SSL objects created from the CTX. By passing in a NULL ctx pointer and a `wolfSSL_method_func` function the creation of the CTX itself will also use static memory. `wolfSSL_method_func` has the function signature of `WOLFSSL_METHOD* (wolfSSL_method_func)(void heap)`; Passing in 0 for max makes it behave as if not set and no max concurrent use restrictions is in place. The flag value passed in determines how the memory is used and behavior while operating. Available flags are the following.

Parameters:

- **ctx** address of pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure.
- **method** function to create protocol. (should be NULL if ctx is not also NULL)
- **buf** memory to use for all operations.
- **sz** size of memory buffer being passed in.
- **flag** type of memory.
- **max** max concurrent operations.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory`

- `wolfSSL_is_static_memory`

Return:

- If successful, `SSL_SUCCESS` will be returned.
- All unsuccessful return values will be less than 0 or equal to `SSL_FAILURE`.

0 - default general memory

`WOLFMEM_IO_POOL` - used for input/output buffer when sending receiving messages. Overrides general memory, so all memory in buffer passed in is used for IO. `WOLFMEM_IO_FIXED` - same as `WOLFMEM_IO_POOL` but each SSL now keeps two buffers to themselves for their lifetime. `WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS` - each SSL keeps track of memory stats while running.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
unsigned char IO[MAX];
int IOSz = MAX;
int flag = WOLFMEM_IO_FIXED | WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS;
...
// create ctx also using static memory, start with general memory to use
ctx = NULL;
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(&ctx, wolfSSLv23_server_method_ex,
    ↪ memory, memorySz, 0,
    MAX_CONCURRENT_HANDSHAKES);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}
// load in memory for use with IO
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(&ctx, NULL, IO, IOSz, flag,
    ↪ MAX_CONCURRENT_IO);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}
...
```

C.34.2.8 function `wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS * mem_stats
)
```

This function does not change any of the connections behavior and is used only for gathering information about the static memory usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **mem_stats** structure to hold information about static memory usage.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory`

- `wolfSSL_is_static_memory`

Return:

- A value of 1 is returned if using static memory for the CTX is true.
- 0 is returned if not using static memory.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
int ret;
WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS mem_stats;
...
//get information about static memory with CTX

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory(ctx, &mem_stats);

if (ret == 1) {
    // handle case of is using static memory
    // print out or inspect elements of mem_stats
}

if (ret == 0) {
    //handle case of ctx not using static memory
}
...
```

C.34.2.9 function `wolfSSL_is_static_memory`

```
int wolfSSL_is_static_memory(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS * mem_stats
)
```

`wolfSSL_is_static_memory` is used to gather information about a SSL's static memory usage. The return value indicates if static memory is being used and `WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS` will be filled out if and only if the flag `WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS` was passed to the parent CTX when loading in static memory.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **mem_stats** structure to contain static memory usage

See:

- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory`

Return:

- A value of 1 is returned if using static memory for the CTX is true.
- 0 is returned if not using static memory.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;
WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS mem_stats;

...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_is_static_memory(ssl, mem_stats);

if (ret == 1) {
    // handle case when is static memory
    // investigate elements in mem_stats if WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS flag
}
...
```

C.34.2.10 function wc_LoadStaticMemory

```
int wc_LoadStaticMemory(
    WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT ** pHint,
    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int sz,
    int flag,
    int max
)
```

This function is used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use. Memory can be used by passing the created heap hint into functions. An example of this is when calling wc_InitRng_ex. The flag value passed in determines how the memory is used and behavior while operating, in general wolfCrypt operations will use memory from a WOLFMEM_GENERAL pool. Available flags are the following.

Parameters:

- **pHint** WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT structure to use
- **buf** memory to use for all operations.
- **sz** size of memory buffer being passed in.
- **flag** type of memory.
- **max** max concurrent operations (handshakes, IO).

See: none

Return:

- Returns 0 on success.
- Returns a non-zero integer on failure.

WOLFMEM_GENERAL - default general memory

WOLFMEM_IO_POOL - used for input/output buffer when sending receiving messages. Overrides general memory, so all memory in buffer passed in is used for IO. WOLFMEM_IO_FIXED - same as WOLFMEM_IO_POOL but each SSL now keeps two buffers to themselves for their lifetime.

WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS - each SSL keeps track of memory stats while running

Example

```
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
int flag = WOLFMEM_GENERAL | WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS;
...

// load in memory for use

ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory(&hint, memory, memorySz, flag, 0);
if (ret) {
    // handle error case
}
```

```

}
...

ret = wc_InitRng_ex(&rng, hint, 0);

// check ret value

```

C.34.2.11 function `wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex`

```

int wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex(
    WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT ** pHint,
    unsigned int listSz,
    const word32 * sizeList,
    const word32 * distList,
    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int sz,
    int flag,
    int max
)

```

This function is used to set aside static memory for wolfCrypt use with custom bucket sizes and distributions. Memory can be used by passing the created heap hint into functions. This extended version allows for custom bucket sizes and distributions instead of using the default predefined sizes.

Parameters:

- **pHint** WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT handle to initialize
- **listSz** number of entries in the size and distribution lists
- **sizeList** array of bucket sizes to use
- **distList** distribution list matching sizeList
- **buf** memory to use for all operations.
- **sz** size of memory buffer being passed in.
- **flag** type of memory.
- **max** max concurrent operations (handshakes, IO).

See:

- `wc_LoadStaticMemory`
- `wc_UnloadStaticMemory`

Return:

- Returns 0 on success.
- Returns a non-zero integer on failure.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
int flag = WOLFMEM_GENERAL | WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS;
const word32 sizeList[] = {64, 128, 256, 512, 1024};
const word32 distList[] = {1, 1, 1, 1, 1};
unsigned int listSz = (unsigned int)(sizeof(sizeList)/
                                     sizeof(sizeList[0]));
...

// load in memory for use with custom bucket sizes

```

```

ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex(&hint, listSz, sizeList, distList,
                             memory, memorySz, flag, 0);
if (ret) {
    // handle error case
}
...

ret = wc_InitRng_ex(&rng, hint, 0);

// check ret value

```

C.34.2.12 function wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint

```

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint(
    WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * hint
)

```

This function sets a global heap hint that will be used when NULL heap hint is passed to memory allocation functions. This allows for setting a default heap hint that will be used across the entire application.

Parameters:

- **hint** WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT structure to use as the global heap hint

See:

- [wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint](#)
- [wc_LoadStaticMemory](#)

Return: Returns the previous global heap hint that was set.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT* prev_hint;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
...

// load in memory for use
ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory(&hint, memory, memorySz, WOLFMEM_GENERAL, 0);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}

// set as global heap hint
prev_hint = wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint(&hint);
if (prev_hint != NULL) {
    // there was a previous global heap hint
}

```

C.34.2.13 function wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint

```

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint(
    void
)

```

)

This function gets the current global heap hint that is used when NULL heap hint is passed to memory allocation functions.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint](#)
- [wc_LoadStaticMemory](#)

Return: Returns the current global heap hint, or NULL if none is set.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT* current_hint;
...

current_hint = wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint();
if (current_hint != NULL) {
    // there is a global heap hint set
    // can use current_hint for operations
}
```

C.34.2.14 function wolfSSL_SetDebugMemoryCb

```
void wolfSSL_SetDebugMemoryCb(
    DebugMemoryCb cb
)
```

This function sets a debug callback function for static memory allocation tracking. Used with WOLFSSL_STATIC_MEMORY_DEBUG_CALLBACK build option. The callback function will be called during memory allocation and deallocation operations to provide debugging information.

Parameters:

- **cb** debug callback function to set

See: none

Return:

- If successful, 0 will be returned.
- All unsuccessful return values will be less than 0.

Example

```
static void debug_memory_cb(const char* func, const char* file, int line,
                           void* ptr, size_t size, int type)
{
    printf("Memory %s: %s:%d ptr=%p size=%zu type=%d\n",
          func, file, line, ptr, size, type);
}
...

// set debug callback
int ret = wolfSSL_SetDebugMemoryCb(debug_memory_cb);
if (ret != 0) {
```



```

    // handle error case
}

```

C.34.2.15 function wc_UnloadStaticMemory

```

void wc_UnloadStaticMemory(
    WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT * heap
)

```

This function frees static memory heap and associated mutex. Should be called when done using static memory allocation to properly clean up resources.

Parameters:

- **hint** WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT structure to unload

See:

- [wc_LoadStaticMemory](#)
- [wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex](#)

Return:

- If successful, 0 will be returned.
- All unsuccessful return values will be less than 0.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT hint;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
...

// load in memory for use
ret = wc_LoadStaticMemory(&hint, memory, memorySz, WOLFMEM_GENERAL, 0);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}

// use memory for operations
...

// cleanup when done
wc_UnloadStaticMemory(&hint);

```

C.34.2.16 function wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex

```

int wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex(
    unsigned int listSz,
    const word32 * sizeList,
    const word32 * distList,
    byte * buffer,
    word32 sz,
    int flag
)

```

This function calculates the required buffer size for static memory allocation with custom bucket sizes and distributions. This extended version allows for custom bucket sizes instead of using the default predefined sizes.

Parameters:

- **bucket_sizes** array of bucket sizes to use
- **bucket_count** number of bucket sizes in the array
- **flag** desired type of memory ie WOLFMEM_GENERAL or WOLFMEM_IO_POOL

See:

- [wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz](#)
- [wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex](#)

Return:

- On successfully completing buffer size calculations a positive value is returned.
- All negative values are considered to be error cases.

Example

```
word32 sizeList[] = {64, 128, 256, 512, 1024};
word32 distList[] = {1, 2, 1, 1, 1};
int listSz = 5;
int optimum;

optimum = wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex(listSz, sizeList, distList, NULL, 0,
    WOLFMEM_GENERAL);
if (optimum < 0) { //handle error case }
printf("The optimum buffer size with custom buckets is %d\n", optimum);
...
```

C.34.3 Source code

```
void* wolfSSL_Malloc(size_t size, void* heap, int type);

void wolfSSL_Free(void *ptr, void* heap, int type);

void* wolfSSL_Realloc(void *ptr, size_t size, void* heap, int type);

int wolfSSL_SetAllocators(wolfSSL_Malloc_cb mf, wolfSSL_Free_cb ff,
    wolfSSL_Realloc_cb rf);

int wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz(byte* buffer, word32 sz, int flag);

int wolfSSL_MemoryPaddingSz(void);

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(WOLFSSL_CTX** ctx, wolfSSL_method_func
    ↪ method,
    unsigned char* buf, unsigned int sz, int flag, int max);

int wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS*
    ↪ mem_stats);

int wolfSSL_is_static_memory(WOLFSSL* ssl, WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS* mem_stats);
```

```

int wc_LoadStaticMemory(WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT** pHint, unsigned char* buf,
                        unsigned int sz, int flag, int max);

int wc_LoadStaticMemory_ex(WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT** pHint, unsigned int listSz,
                          const word32 *sizeList, const word32 *distList,
                          unsigned char* buf, unsigned int sz, int flag, int max);

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT* wolfSSL_SetGlobalHeapHint(WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT* hint);

WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT* wolfSSL_GetGlobalHeapHint(void);

void wolfSSL_SetDebugMemoryCb(DebugMemoryCb cb);

void wc_UnloadStaticMemory(WOLFSSL_HEAP_HINT* heap);

int wolfSSL_StaticBufferSz_ex(unsigned int listSz,
                              const word32 *sizeList, const word32 *distList,
                              byte* buffer, word32 sz, int flag);

```

C.35 dox_comments/header_files/pem.h

C.35.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PrivateKey (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY * key, const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * cipher, unsigned char * passwd, int len, wc_pem_password_cb * cb, void * arg) This function writes a key into a WOLFSSL_BIO structure in PEM format.

C.35.2 Functions Documentation

C.35.2.1 function wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PrivateKey

```

int wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PrivateKey(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY * key,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * cipher,
    unsigned char * passwd,
    int len,
    wc_pem_password_cb * cb,
    void * arg
)

```

This function writes a key into a WOLFSSL_BIO structure in PEM format.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to get PEM buffer from.
- **key** key to convert to PEM format.
- **cipher** EVP cipher structure.
- **passwd** password.
- **len** length of password.

- **cb** password callback.
- **arg** optional argument.

See: `wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509_AUX`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` upon failure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* key;
int ret;
// create bio and setup key
ret = wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PrivateKey(bio, key, NULL, NULL, 0, NULL, NULL);
//check ret value
```

C.35.3 Source code

```
int wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PrivateKey(WOLFSSL_BIO* bio, WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* key,
                                     const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER* cipher,
                                     unsigned char* passwd, int len,
                                     wc_pem_password_cb* cb, void* arg);
```

C.36 dox_comments/header_files/pkcs11.h

C.36.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Pkcs11_Initialize (Pkcs11Dev * dev, const char * library, void * heap)
void	wc_Pkcs11_Finalize (Pkcs11Dev * dev)
int	wc_Pkcs11Token_Init (Pkcs11Token * token, Pkcs11Dev * dev, int slotId, const char * tokenName, const unsigned char * userPin, int userPinSz)
void	wc_Pkcs11Token_Final (Pkcs11Token * token)
int	wc_Pkcs11Token_Open (Pkcs11Token * token, int readWrite)
void	wc_Pkcs11Token_Close (Pkcs11Token * token)
int	wc_Pkcs11StoreKey (Pkcs11Token * token, int type, int clear, void * key)
int	wc_Pkcs11_CryptoDevCb (int devId, wc_CryptoInfo * info, void * ctx)

C.36.2 Functions Documentation

C.36.2.1 function wc_Pkcs11_Initialize

```
int wc_Pkcs11_Initialize(
    Pkcs11Dev * dev,
    const char * library,
```

```
    void * heap  
)
```

C.36.2.2 function wc_Pkcs11_Finalize

```
void wc_Pkcs11_Finalize(  
    Pkcs11Dev * dev  
)
```

C.36.2.3 function wc_Pkcs11Token_Init

```
int wc_Pkcs11Token_Init(  
    Pkcs11Token * token,  
    Pkcs11Dev * dev,  
    int slotId,  
    const char * tokenName,  
    const unsigned char * userPin,  
    int userPinSz  
)
```

C.36.2.4 function wc_Pkcs11Token_Final

```
void wc_Pkcs11Token_Final(  
    Pkcs11Token * token  
)
```

C.36.2.5 function wc_Pkcs11Token_Open

```
int wc_Pkcs11Token_Open(  
    Pkcs11Token * token,  
    int readWrite  
)
```

C.36.2.6 function wc_Pkcs11Token_Close

```
void wc_Pkcs11Token_Close(  
    Pkcs11Token * token  
)
```

C.36.2.7 function wc_Pkcs11StoreKey

```
int wc_Pkcs11StoreKey(  
    Pkcs11Token * token,  
    int type,  
    int clear,  
    void * key  
)
```

C.36.2.8 function wc_Pkcs11_CryptoDevCb

```
int wc_Pkcs11_CryptoDevCb(  
    int devId,  
    wc_CryptoInfo * info,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

C.36.3 Source code

```
int wc_Pkcs11_Initialize(Pkcs11Dev* dev, const char* library,
                        void* heap);

void wc_Pkcs11_Finalize(Pkcs11Dev* dev);

int wc_Pkcs11Token_Init(Pkcs11Token* token, Pkcs11Dev* dev,
                        int slotId, const char* tokenName, const unsigned char *userPin,
                        int userPinSz);

void wc_Pkcs11Token_Final(Pkcs11Token* token);

int wc_Pkcs11Token_Open(Pkcs11Token* token, int readWrite);

void wc_Pkcs11Token_Close(Pkcs11Token* token);

int wc_Pkcs11StoreKey(Pkcs11Token* token, int type, int clear,
                      void* key);

int wc_Pkcs11_CryptoDevCb(int devId, wc_CryptoInfo* info,
                          void* ctx);
```

C.37 dox_comments/header_files/pkcs7.h

C.37.1 Types

	Name
typedef int()(const byte key, word32 keySz, const byte in, word32 inSz, int wrap, byte out, word32 outSz)	CallbackAESKeyWrapUnwrap Callback used for a custom AES key wrap/unwrap operation.

C.37.2 Functions

	Name
int	wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * der, word32 derSz) This function initializes a PKCS7 structure with a DER-formatted certificate. To initialize an empty PKCS7 structure, one can pass in a NULL cert and 0 for certSz.
void	wc_PKCS7_Free (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7) This function releases any memory allocated by a PKCS7 initializer.
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * output, word32 outputSz) This function builds the PKCS7 data content type, encoding the PKCS7 structure into a buffer containing a parsable PKCS7 data packet.

	Name
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * output, word32 outputSz)This function builds the PKCS7 signed data content type, encoding the PKCS7 structure into a buffer containing a parsable PKCS7 signed data packet. For RSA_PSS signers (WC_RSA_PSS), see PKCS#7 RSA_PSS (CMS).
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData_ex (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, const byte * hashBuf, word32 hashSz, byte * outputHead, word32 * outputHeadSz, byte * outputFoot, word32 * outputFootSz)This function builds the PKCS7 signed data content type, encoding the PKCS7 structure into a header and footer buffer containing a parsable PKCS7 signed data packet. This does not include the content. A hash must be computed and provided for the data.
int	wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * pkiMsg, word32 pkiMsgSz)This function takes in a transmitted PKCS7 signed data message, extracts the certificate list and certificate revocation list, and then verifies the signature. It stores the extracted content in the given PKCS7 structure.
int	wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData_ex (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, const byte * hashBuf, word32 hashSz, byte * pkiMsgHead, word32 pkiMsgHeadSz, byte * pkiMsgFoot, word32 pkiMsgFootSz)This function takes in a transmitted PKCS7 signed data message as hash/header/footer, then extracts the certificate list and certificate revocation list, and then verifies the signature. It stores the extracted content in the given PKCS7 structure.
int	**wc_PKCS7_SetAESKeyWrapUnwrapCb (aesKeyWrapCb)Set the callback function to be used to perform a custom AES key wrap/unwrap operation.
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeEnvelopedData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * output, word32 outputSz)This function builds the PKCS7 enveloped data content type, encoding the PKCS7 structure into a buffer containing a parsable PKCS7 enveloped data packet.
int	wc_PKCS7_DecodeEnvelopedData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * pkiMsg, word32 pkiMsgSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz)This function unwraps and decrypts a PKCS7 enveloped data content type, decoding the message into output. It uses the private key of the PKCS7 object passed in to decrypt the message.

	Name
int	wc_PKCS7_GetEnvelopedDataKariRid (const byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 * outSz) This function extracts the KeyAgreeRecipientIdentifier object from an EnvelopedData package containing a KeyAgreeRecipientInfo RecipientInfo object. Only the first KeyAgreeRecipientIdentifier found in the first RecipientInfo is copied. This function does not support multiple RecipientInfo objects or multiple RecipientEncryptedKey objects within an KeyAgreeRecipientInfo.
int	wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * pkiMsg, word32 pkiMsgSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz) This function unwraps and decrypts a PKCS7 encrypted data content type, decoding the message into output. It uses the encryption key of the PKCS7 object passed in via pkcs7->encryptionKey and pkcs7->encryptionKeySz to decrypt the message.
int	wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedKeyPackage (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * pkiMsg, word32 pkiMsgSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz) This function unwraps and decrypts a PKCS7 encrypted key package content type, decoding the message into output. If the wrapped content type is EncryptedData, the encryption key must be set in the pkcs7 input structure (via pkcs7->encryptionKey and pkcs7->encryptionKeySz). If the wrapped content type is EnvelopedData, the private key must be set in the pkcs7 input structure (via pkcs7->privateKey and pkcs7->privateKeySz). A wrapped content type of AuthEnvelopedData is not currently supported.
int	wc_PKCS7_DecodeSymmetricKeyPackageAttribute (const byte * skp, word32 skpSz, size_t index, const byte ** attr, word32 * attrSz) This function provides access to a SymmetricKeyPackage attribute.
int	wc_PKCS7_DecodeSymmetricKeyPackageKey (const byte * skp, word32 skpSz, size_t index, const byte ** key, word32 * keySz) This function provides access to a SymmetricKeyPackage key.
int	wc_PKCS7_DecodeOneSymmetricKeyAttribute (const byte * osk, word32 oskSz, size_t index, const byte ** attr, word32 * attrSz) This function provides access to a OneSymmetricKey attribute.

	Name
int	wc_PKCS7_DecodeOneSymmetricKeyKey (const byte * osk, word32 oskSz, const byte ** key, word32 * keySz)This function provides access to a OneSymmetricKey key.
PKCS7 *	wolfSSL_PKCS7_new (void)Creates new PKCS7 structure.
PKCS7_SIGNED *	wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_new (void)Creates new PKCS7_SIGNED structure.
void	wolfSSL_PKCS7_free (PKCS7 * p7)Frees PKCS7 structure.
void	wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_free (PKCS7_SIGNED * p7)Frees PKCS7_SIGNED structure.
PKCS7 *	wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7 (PKCS7 ** p7, const unsigned char ** in, int len)Decodes DER-encoded PKCS7 structure.
PKCS7 *	wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7_bio (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, PKCS7 ** p7)Decodes PKCS7 from BIO.
int	wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7_bio (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, PKCS7 * p7)Encodes PKCS7 to BIO.
int	wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7 (PKCS7 * p7, unsigned char ** out)Encodes PKCS7 to DER.
PKCS7 *	wolfSSL_PKCS7_sign (WOLFSSL_X509 * signer, WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY * pkey, WOLFSSL_STACK * certs, WOLFSSL_BIO * in, int flags)Creates signed PKCS7 message.
int	wolfSSL_PKCS7_verify (PKCS7 * p7, WOLFSSL_STACK * certs, WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * store, WOLFSSL_BIO * in, WOLFSSL_BIO * out, int flags)Verifies signed PKCS7 message.
int	wolfSSL_PKCS7_final (PKCS7 * pkcs7, WOLFSSL_BIO * in, int flags)Finalizes PKCS7 structure with data.
int	wolfSSL_PKCS7_encode_certs (PKCS7 * p7, WOLFSSL_STACK * certs, WOLFSSL_BIO * out)Encodes certificates into PKCS7.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_PKCS7_to_stack (PKCS7 * pkcs7)Converts PKCS7 certificates to stack.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_PKCS7_get0_signers (PKCS7 * p7, WOLFSSL_STACK * certs, int flags)Gets signer certificates from PKCS7.
int	wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PKCS7 (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, PKCS7 * p7)Writes PKCS7 to BIO in PEM format.
PKCS7 *	wolfSSL_SMIME_read_PKCS7 (WOLFSSL_BIO * in, WOLFSSL_BIO ** bcont)Reads S/MIME PKCS7 from BIO.
int	wolfSSL_SMIME_write_PKCS7 (WOLFSSL_BIO * out, PKCS7 * pkcs7, WOLFSSL_BIO * in, int flags)Writes PKCS7 to BIO in S/MIME format.
wc_PKCS7 *	wc_PKCS7_New (void * heap, int devId)Creates new wc_PKCS7 structure.

	Name
void	wc_PKCS7_SetUnknownExtCallback (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, wc_UnknownExtCallback cb)Sets unknown extension callback.
int	wc_PKCS7_Init (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, void * heap, int devId)Initializes wc_PKCS7 structure.
int	wc_PKCS7_AddCertificate (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * der, word32 derSz)Adds certificate to PKCS7.
int	wc_PKCS7_GetAttributeValue (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, const byte * oid, word32 oidSz, byte * out, word32 * outSz)Gets attribute value from PKCS7.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetSignerIdentifierType (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, int type)Sets signer identifier type.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetContentType (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * contentType, word32 sz)Sets content type.
int	wc_PKCS7_GetPadSize (word32 inputSz, word32 blockSz)Gets padding size for block cipher.
int	wc_PKCS7_PadData (byte * in, word32 inSz, byte * out, word32 outSz, word32 blockSz)Pads data for block cipher.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetCustomSKID (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, const byte * in, word16 inSz)Sets custom subject key identifier.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetDetached (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, word16 flag)Sets detached signature flag.
int	wc_PKCS7_NoDefaultSignedAttribs (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7)Disables default signed attributes.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetDefaultSignedAttribs (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, word16 flag)Sets default signed attributes flag.
void	wc_PKCS7-AllowDegenerate (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, word16 flag)Allows degenerate PKCS7 (no signers).
int	wc_PKCS7_GetSignerSID (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * out, word32 * outSz)Gets signer subject identifier.
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedFPD (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * privateKey, word32 privateKeySz, int signOID, int hashOID, byte * content, word32 contentSz, PKCS7Attrib * signedAttribs, word32 signedAttribsSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Encodes signed FirmwarePackageData.

	Name
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedEncryptedFPD (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * encryptKey, word32 encryptKeySz, byte * privateKey, word32 privateKeySz, int encryptOID, int signOID, int hashOID, byte * content, word32 contentSz, PKCS7Attrib * unprotectedAttribs, word32 unprotectedAttribsSz, PKCS7Attrib * signedAttribs, word32 signedAttribsSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Encodes signed encrypted FirmwarePackageData.
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedCompressedFPD (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * privateKey, word32 privateKeySz, int signOID, int hashOID, byte * content, word32 contentSz, PKCS7Attrib * signedAttribs, word32 signedAttribsSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Encodes signed compressed FirmwarePackageData.
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedEncryptedCompressedFPD (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * encryptKey, word32 encryptKeySz, byte * privateKey, word32 privateKeySz, int encryptOID, int signOID, int hashOID, byte * content, word32 contentSz, PKCS7Attrib * unprotectedAttribs, word32 unprotectedAttribsSz, PKCS7Attrib * signedAttribs, word32 signedAttribsSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Encodes signed encrypted compressed FirmwarePackageData.
int	wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KTRI (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, const byte * cert, word32 certSz, int options)Adds KTRI recipient.
int	wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KARI (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, const byte * cert, word32 certSz, int keyWrapOID, int keyAgreeOID, byte * ukm, word32 ukmSz, int options)Adds KARI recipient.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetKey (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * key, word32 keySz)Sets encryption key.
int	wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KEKRI (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, int keyWrapOID, byte * kek, word32 kekSz, byte * keyID, word32 keyIDSz, void * timePtr, byte * otherOID, word32 otherOIDSz, byte * other, word32 otherSz, int options)Adds KEKRI recipient.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetPassword (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * passwd, word32 pLen)Sets password for PWRI.
int	wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_PWRI (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * passwd, word32 pLen, byte * salt, word32 saltSz, int kdfOID, int prfOID, int iterations, int kekEncryptOID, int options)Adds PWRI recipient.

	Name
int	wc_PKCS7_SetOriEncryptCtx (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, void * ctx)Sets originator encryption context.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCtx (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, void * ctx)Sets originator decryption context.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCb (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, CallbackOriDecrypt cb)Sets originator decryption callback.
int	wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_ORI (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, CallbackOriEncrypt cb, int options)Adds ORI recipient.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetWrapCEKCb (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, CallbackWrapCEK wrapCEKCb)Sets CEK wrap callback.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetRsaSignRawDigestCb (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, CallbackRsaSignRawDigest cb)Sets RSA sign raw digest callback.
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeAuthEnvelopedData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Encodes authenticated enveloped data.
int	wc_PKCS7_DecodeAuthEnvelopedData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * pkiMsg, word32 pkiMsgSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Decodes authenticated enveloped data.
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeEncryptedData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Encodes encrypted data.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCb (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, CallbackDecryptContent decryptionCb)Sets decode encrypted callback.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCtx (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, void * ctx)Sets decode encrypted context.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetStreamMode (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte flag, CallbackGetContent getContentCb, CallbackStreamOut streamOutCb, void * ctx)Sets stream mode for PKCS7.
int	wc_PKCS7_GetStreamMode (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7)Gets stream mode setting.
int	wc_PKCS7_SetNoCerts (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte flag)Sets no certificates flag.
int	wc_PKCS7_GetNoCerts (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7)Gets no certificates flag.
int	wc_PKCS7_EncodeCompressedData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Encodes compressed data.
int	wc_PKCS7_DecodeCompressedData (wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7, byte * pkiMsg, word32 pkiMsgSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Decodes compressed data.

C.37.3 Types Documentation

C.37.3.1 typedef CallbackAESKeyWrapUnwrap

```
typedef int(* CallbackAESKeyWrapUnwrap) (const byte *key, word32 keySz, const
↪ byte *in, word32 inSz, int wrap, byte *out, word32 outSz);
```

Callback used for a custom AES key wrap/unwrap operation.

Parameters:

- **key** Specify the key to use.
- **keySz** Size of the key to use.
- **in** Specify the input data to wrap/unwrap.
- **inSz** Size of the input data.
- **wrap** 1 if the requested operation is a key wrap, 0 for unwrap.
- **out** Specify the output buffer.
- **outSz** Size of the output buffer.

Return: The size of the wrapped/unwrapped key written to the output buffer should be returned on success. A 0 return value or error code (< 0) indicates a failure.

C.37.4 Functions Documentation

C.37.4.1 function wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert

```
int wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * der,
    word32 derSz
)
```

This function initializes a PKCS7 structure with a DER-formatted certificate. To initialize an empty PKCS7 structure, one can pass in a NULL cert and 0 for certSz.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure in which to store the decoded cert
- **der** pointer to a buffer containing a DER formatted ASN.1 certificate with which to initialize the PKCS7 structure
- **derSz** size of the certificate buffer

See: [wc_PKCS7_Free](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully initializing the PKCS7 structure
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory with XMALLOC
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the cert header
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the encryption type from the cert
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if there is a formatting error in the encryption specification of the cert file
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E Returned if the date is before the certificate start date
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E Returned if the date is after the certificate expiration date
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if there is an error parsing a bit string from the certificate
- ECC_CURVE_OID_E Returned if there is an error parsing the ECC key from the certificate
- ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E Returned if the certificate is using an unknown key object id
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the ALLOW_V1_EXTENSIONS option is not defined and the certificate is a V1 or V2 certificate
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an error processing the certificate extension

- ASN_CRIT_EXT_E Returned if an unfamiliar critical extension is encountered in processing the certificate
- ASN_SIG_OID_E Returned if the signature encryption type is not the same as the encryption type of the certificate in the provided file
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E Returned if confirming the certification signature fails
- ASN_NAME_INVALID_E Returned if the certificate's name is not permitted by the CA name constraints
- ASN_NO_SIGNER_E Returned if there is no CA signer to verify the certificate's authenticity

Example

```

wc_PKCS7 pkcs7;
byte derBuff[] = { }; // initialize with DER-encoded certificate
if ( wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert(&pkcs7, derBuff, sizeof(derBuff)) != 0 ) {
    // error parsing certificate into pkcs7 format
}

```

C.37.4.2 function wc_PKCS7_Free

```

void wc_PKCS7_Free(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7
)

```

This function releases any memory allocated by a PKCS7 initializer.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure to free

See: [wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```

PKCS7 pkcs7;
// initialize and use PKCS7 object

wc_PKCS7_Free(pkcs7);

```

C.37.4.3 function wc_PKCS7_EncodeData

```

int wc_PKCS7_EncodeData(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)

```

This function builds the PKCS7 data content type, encoding the PKCS7 structure into a buffer containing a parsable PKCS7 data packet.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure to encode
- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encoded certificate
- **outputSz** size available in the output buffer

See: [wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully encoding the PKCS7 data into the buffer, returns the index parsed up to in the PKCS7 structure. This index also corresponds to the bytes written to the output buffer.
- BUFFER_E Returned if the given buffer is not large enough to hold the encoded certificate

Example

```
PKCS7 pkcs7;
int ret;

byte derBuff[] = { }; // initialize with DER-encoded certificate
byte pkcs7Buff[FOURK_BUF];

wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert(&pkcs7, derBuff, sizeof(derBuff));
// update message and data to encode
pkcs7.privateKey = key;
pkcs7.privateKeySz = keySz;
pkcs7.content = data;
pkcs7.contentSz = dataSz;
... etc.

ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeData(&pkcs7, pkcs7Buff, sizeof(pkcs7Buff));
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error encoding into output buffer
}
```

C.37.4.4 function wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData

```
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)
```

This function builds the PKCS7 signed data content type, encoding the PKCS7 structure into a buffer containing a parsable PKCS7 signed data packet. For RSA-PSS signers (WC_RSA_PSS), see PKCS#7 RSA-PSS (CMS).

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure to encode
- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encoded certificate
- **outputSz** size available in the output buffer

See:

- [wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert](#)
- [wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData](#)

Return:

- Success On successfully encoding the PKCS7 data into the buffer, returns the index parsed up to in the PKCS7 structure. This index also corresponds to the bytes written to the output buffer.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the PKCS7 structure is missing one or more required elements to generate a signed data packet
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Returned if there is an error parsing the public key
- RSA_BUFFER_E Returned if buffer error, output too small or input too large
- BUFFER_E Returned if the given buffer is not large enough to hold the encoded certificate
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature

- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error generating the signature

Example

```
PKCS7 pkcs7;
int ret;

byte data[] = {}; // initialize with data to sign
byte derBuff[] = { }; // initialize with DER-encoded certificate
byte pkcs7Buff[FOURK_BUF];

wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert(&pkcs7, derBuff, sizeof(derBuff));
// update message and data to encode
pkcs7.privateKey = key;
pkcs7.privateKeySz = keySz;
pkcs7.content = data;
pkcs7.contentSz = dataSz;
pkcs7.hashOID = SHAh;
pkcs7.rng = &rng;
... etc.

ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData(&pkcs7, pkcs7Buff, sizeof(pkcs7Buff));
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error encoding into output buffer
}

wc_PKCS7_Free(&pkcs7);
```

C.37.4.5 function wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData_ex

```
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData_ex(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    const byte * hashBuf,
    word32 hashSz,
    byte * outputHead,
    word32 * outputHeadSz,
    byte * outputFoot,
    word32 * outputFootSz
)
```

This function builds the PKCS7 signed data content type, encoding the PKCS7 structure into a header and footer buffer containing a parsable PKCS7 signed data packet. This does not include the content. A hash must be computed and provided for the data.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure to encode
- **hashBuf** pointer to computed hash for the content data

- **hashSz** size of the digest
- **outputHead** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encoded certificate header
- **outputHeadSz** pointer populated with size of output header buffer and returns actual size
- **outputFoot** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encoded certificate footer
- **outputFootSz** pointer populated with size of output footer buffer and returns actual size

See:

- [wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert](#)
- [wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData_ex](#)

Return:

- 0=Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the PKCS7 structure is missing one or more required elements to generate a signed data packet
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Returned if there is an error parsing the public key
- RSA_BUFFER_E Returned if buffer error, output too small or input too large
- BUFFER_E Returned if the given buffer is not large enough to hold the encoded certificate
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error generating the signature

Example

```

PKCS7 pkcs7;
int ret;
byte derBuff[] = { }; // initialize with DER-encoded certificate
byte data[] = {}; // initialize with data to sign
byte pkcs7HeadBuff[FOURK_BUF/2];
byte pkcs7FootBuff[FOURK_BUF/2];
word32 pkcs7HeadSz = (word32)sizeof(pkcs7HeadBuff);
word32 pkcs7FootSz = (word32)sizeof(pkcs7FootBuff);
enum wc_HashType hashType = WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA;
byte hashBuf[WC_MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];
word32 hashSz = wc_HashGetDigestSize(hashType);

wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert(&pkcs7, derBuff, sizeof(derBuff));
// update message and data to encode
pkcs7.privateKey = key;
pkcs7.privateKeySz = keySz;
pkcs7.content = NULL;
pkcs7.contentSz = dataSz;
pkcs7.hashOID = SHAh;
pkcs7.rng = &rng;
... etc.

// calculate hash for content

```

```

ret = wc_HashInit(&hash, hashType);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_HashUpdate(&hash, hashType, data, sizeof(data));
    if (ret == 0) {
        ret = wc_HashFinal(&hash, hashType, hashBuf);
    }
    wc_HashFree(&hash, hashType);
}

ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData_ex(&pkcs7, hashBuf, hashSz, pkcs7HeadBuff,
    &pkcs7HeadSz, pkcs7FootBuff, &pkcs7FootSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // error encoding into output buffer
}

wc_PKCS7_Free(&pkcs7);

```

C.37.4.6 function wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData

```

int wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * pkiMsg,
    word32 pkiMsgSz
)

```

This function takes in a transmitted PKCS7 signed data message, extracts the certificate list and certificate revocation list, and then verifies the signature. It stores the extracted content in the given PKCS7 structure.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure in which to store the parsed certificates
- **pkiMsg** pointer to the buffer containing the signed message to verify and decode
- **pkiMsgSz** size of the signed message

See:

- [wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert](#)
- [wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully extracting the information from the message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if one of the input parameters is invalid
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the given pkiMsg
- PKCS7_OID_E Returned if the given pkiMsg is not a signed data type
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the PKCS7 signer info is not version 1
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Returned if there is an error parsing the public key
- RSA_BUFFER_E Returned if buffer error, output too small or input too large
- BUFFER_E Returned if the given buffer is not large enough to hold the encoded certificate
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature

- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error generating the signature

Example

```
PKCS7 pkcs7;
int ret;
byte pkcs7Buff[] = {}; // the PKCS7 signature

wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert(&pkcs7, NULL, 0);
// update message and data to encode
pkcs7.privateKey = key;
pkcs7.privateKeySz = keySz;
pkcs7.content = data;
pkcs7.contentSz = dataSz;
... etc.

ret = wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData(&pkcs7, pkcs7Buff, sizeof(pkcs7Buff));
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error encoding into output buffer
}

wc_PKCS7_Free(&pkcs7);
```

C.37.4.7 function wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData_ex

```
int wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData_ex(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    const byte * hashBuf,
    word32 hashSz,
    byte * pkiMsgHead,
    word32 pkiMsgHeadSz,
    byte * pkiMsgFoot,
    word32 pkiMsgFootSz
)
```

This function takes in a transmitted PKCS7 signed data message as hash/header/footer, then extracts the certificate list and certificate revocation list, and then verifies the signature. It stores the extracted content in the given PKCS7 structure.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure in which to store the parsed certificates
- **hashBuf** pointer to computed hash for the content data
- **hashSz** size of the digest
- **pkiMsgHead** pointer to the buffer containing the signed message header to verify and decode
- **pkiMsgHeadSz** size of the signed message header
- **pkiMsgFoot** pointer to the buffer containing the signed message footer to verify and decode
- **pkiMsgFootSz** size of the signed message footer

See:

- [wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert](#)
- [wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully extracting the information from the message
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if one of the input parameters is invalid
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the given pkiMsg
- PKCS7_OID_E Returned if the given pkiMsg is not a signed data type
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the PKCS7 signer info is not version 1
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- PUBLIC_KEY_E Returned if there is an error parsing the public key
- RSA_BUFFER_E Returned if buffer error, output too small or input too large
- BUFFER_E Returned if the given buffer is not large enough to hold the encoded certificate
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error generating the signature
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error generating the signature

Example

```

PKCS7 pkcs7;
int ret;
byte data[] = {}; // initialize with data to sign
byte pkcs7HeadBuff[] = {}; // initialize with PKCS7 header
byte pkcs7FootBuff[] = {}; // initialize with PKCS7 footer
enum wc_HashType hashType = WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA;
byte hashBuf[WC_MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];
word32 hashSz = wc_HashGetDigestSize(hashType);

wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert(&pkcs7, NULL, 0);
// update message and data to encode
pkcs7.privateKey = key;
pkcs7.privateKeySz = keySz;
pkcs7.content = NULL;
pkcs7.contentSz = dataSz;
pkcs7.rng = &rng;
... etc.

// calculate hash for content
ret = wc_HashInit(&hash, hashType);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_HashUpdate(&hash, hashType, data, sizeof(data));
    if (ret == 0) {
        ret = wc_HashFinal(&hash, hashType, hashBuf);
    }
    wc_HashFree(&hash, hashType);
}

ret = wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData_ex(&pkcs7, hashBuf, hashSz, pkcs7HeadBuff,
    sizeof(pkcs7HeadBuff), pkcs7FootBuff, sizeof(pkcs7FootBuff));
if (ret != 0) {
    // error encoding into output buffer

```

```
}  
  
wc_PKCS7_Free(&pkcs7);
```

C.37.4.8 function `wc_PKCS7_SetAESKeyWrapUnwrapCb`

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetAESKeyWrapUnwrapCb(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    CallbackAESKeyWrapUnwrap aesKeyWrapCb  
)
```

Set the callback function to be used to perform a custom AES key wrap/unwrap operation.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure
- **aesKeyWrapCb** pointer to custom AES key wrap/unwrap function

Returns:

- **0** Callback function was set successfully
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** Parameter pkcs7 is NULL

C.37.4.9 function `wc_PKCS7_EncodeEnvelopedData`

```
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeEnvelopedData(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outputSz  
)
```

This function builds the PKCS7 enveloped data content type, encoding the PKCS7 structure into a buffer containing a parsable PKCS7 enveloped data packet.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure to encode
- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the encoded certificate
- **outputSz** size available in the output buffer

See:

- [wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert](#)
- [wc_PKCS7_DecodeEnvelopedData](#)

Return:

- Success Returned on successfully encoding the message in enveloped data format, returns the size written to the output buffer
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG**: Returned if one of the input parameters is invalid, or if the PKCS7 structure is missing required elements
- **ALGO_ID_E** Returned if the PKCS7 structure is using an unsupported algorithm type. Currently, only DESb and DES3b are supported
- **BUFFER_E** Returned if the given output buffer is too small to store the output data
- **MEMORY_E** Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- **RNG_FAILURE_E** Returned if there is an error initializing the random number generator for encryption
- **DRBG_FAILED** Returned if there is an error generating numbers with the random number generator used for encryption

- NOT_COMPILED_IN may be returned if using an ECC key and wolfssl was built without HAVE_X963_KDF support

Example

```
PKCS7 pkcs7;
int ret;

byte derBuff[] = { }; // initialize with DER-encoded certificate
byte pkcs7Buff[FOURK_BUF];

wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert(&pkcs7, derBuff, sizeof(derBuff));
// update message and data to encode
pkcs7.privateKey = key;
pkcs7.privateKeySz = keySz;
pkcs7.content = data;
pkcs7.contentSz = dataSz;
... etc.

ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeEnvelopedData(&pkcs7, pkcs7Buff, sizeof(pkcs7Buff));
if ( ret < 0 ) {
    // error encoding into output buffer
}
```

C.37.4.10 function wc_PKCS7_DecodeEnvelopedData

```
int wc_PKCS7_DecodeEnvelopedData(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * pkiMsg,
    word32 pkiMsgSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)
```

This function unwraps and decrypts a PKCS7 enveloped data content type, decoding the message into output. It uses the private key of the PKCS7 object passed in to decrypt the message.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure containing the private key with which to decode the enveloped data package
- **pkiMsg** pointer to the buffer containing the enveloped data package
- **pkiMsgSz** size of the enveloped data package
- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decoded message
- **outputSz** size available in the output buffer

See:

- [wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert](#)
- [wc_PKCS7_EncodeEnvelopedData](#)

Return:

- On successfully extracting the information from the message, returns the bytes written to output
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if one of the input parameters is invalid
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the given pkiMsg
- PKCS7_OID_E Returned if the given pkiMsg is not an enveloped data type
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the PKCS7 signer info is not version 0
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory

- ALGO_ID_E Returned if the PKCS7 structure is using an unsupported algorithm type. Currently, only DESb and DES3b are supported for encryption, with RSAk for signature generation
- PKCS7_RECIP_E Returned if there is no recipient found in the enveloped data that matches the recipient provided
- RSA_BUFFER_E Returned if there is an error during RSA signature verification due to buffer error, output too small or input too large.
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error during signature verification
- NOT_COMPILED_IN may be returned if the EnvelopedData is encrypted using an ECC key and wolfssl was built without HAVE_X963_KDF support

Note that if the EnvelopedData is encrypted using an ECC key and the KeyAgreementRecipientInfo structure, then either the HAVE_AES_KEYWRAP build option should be enabled to enable the wolfcrypt built-in AES key wrap/unwrap functionality, or a custom AES key wrap/unwrap callback should be set with `wc_PKCS7_SetAESKeyWrapUnwrapCb()`. If neither of these is true, decryption will fail.

Example

```
PKCS7 pkcs7;
byte received[] = { }; // initialize with received enveloped message
byte decoded[FOURK_BUF];
int decodedSz;

// initialize pkcs7 with certificate
// update key
pkcs7.privateKey = key;
pkcs7.privateKeySz = keySz;

decodedSz = wc_PKCS7_DecodeEnvelopedData(&pkcs7, received,
    sizeof(received), decoded, sizeof(decoded));
if ( decodedSz < 0 ) {
    // error decoding message
}
```

C.37.4.11 function wc_PKCS7_GetEnvelopedDataKariRid

```
int wc_PKCS7_GetEnvelopedDataKariRid(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz
)
```

This function extracts the KeyAgreeRecipientIdentifier object from an EnvelopedData package containing a KeyAgreeRecipientInfo RecipientInfo object. Only the first KeyAgreeRecipientIdentifier found in the first RecipientInfo is copied. This function does not support multiple RecipientInfo objects or multiple RecipientEncryptedKey objects within an KeyAgreeRecipientInfo.

Parameters:

- **in** Input buffer containing the EnvelopedData ContentInfo message.
- **inSz** Size of the input buffer.
- **out** Output buffer.
- **outSz** Output buffer size on input, Size written on output.

Return:

- Returns 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if one of the input parameters is invalid.
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the input message.
- PKCS7_OID_E Returned if the input message is not an enveloped data type.
- BUFFER_E Returned if there is not enough room in the output buffer.

C.37.4.12 function wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedData

```
int wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedData(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * pkiMsg,
    word32 pkiMsgSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)
```

This function unwraps and decrypts a PKCS7 encrypted data content type, decoding the message into output. It uses the encryption key of the PKCS7 object passed in via pkcs7->encryptionKey and pkcs7->encryptionKeySz to decrypt the message.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure containing the encryption key with which to decode the encrypted data package
- **pkiMsg** pointer to the buffer containing the encrypted data package
- **pkiMsgSz** size of the encrypted data package
- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decoded message
- **outputSz** size available in the output buffer

See: `wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert`

Return:

- On successfully extracting the information from the message, returns the bytes written to output
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if one of the input parameters is invalid
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the given pkiMsg
- PKCS7_OID_E Returned if the given pkiMsg is not an encrypted data type
- ASN_VERSION_E Returned if the PKCS7 signer info is not version 0
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory
- BUFFER_E Returned if the encrypted content size is invalid

Example

```
PKCS7 pkcs7;
byte received[] = { }; // initialize with received encrypted data message
byte decoded[FOURK_BUF];
int decodedSz;

// initialize pkcs7 with certificate
// update key
pkcs7.encryptionKey = key;
```



```

pkcs7.encryptionKeySz = keySz;

decodedSz = wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedData(&pkcs7, received,
    sizeof(received), decoded, sizeof(decoded));
if ( decodedSz < 0 ) {
    // error decoding message
}

```

C.37.4.13 function wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedKeyPackage

```

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedKeyPackage(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * pkiMsg,
    word32 pkiMsgSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)

```

This function unwraps and decrypts a PKCS7 encrypted key package content type, decoding the message into output. If the wrapped content type is EncryptedData, the encryption key must be set in the pkcs7 input structure (via pkcs7->encryptionKey and pkcs7->encryptionKeySz). If the wrapped content type is EnvelopedData, the private key must be set in the pkcs7 input structure (via pkcs7->privateKey and pkcs7->privateKeySz). A wrapped content type of AuthEnvelopedData is not currently supported.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** pointer to the PKCS7 structure containing the private key or encryption key with which to decode the encrypted key package
- **pkiMsg** pointer to the buffer containing the encrypted key package message
- **pkiMsgSz** size of the encrypted key package message
- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decoded output
- **outputSz** size available in the output buffer

See: [wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert](#)

Return:

- On successfully extracting the information from the message, returns the bytes written to output
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if one of the input parameters is invalid
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the given pkiMsg or if the wrapped content type is EncryptedData and support for EncryptedData is not compiled in (e.g. NO_PKCS7_ENCRYPTED_DATA is set)
- PKCS7_OID_E Returned if the given pkiMsg is not an encrypted key package data type

This function will automatically call either [wc_PKCS7_DecodeEnvelopedData\(\)](#) depending on the wrapped content type. This function could also return any error code from either of those functions in addition to the error codes listed here.

Example

```

PKCS7 pkcs7;
byte received[] = { }; // initialize with received encrypted data message
byte decoded[FOURK_BUF];
int decodedSz;

// initialize pkcs7 with certificate
// update key for expected EnvelopedData (example)
pkcs7.privateKey = key;
pkcs7.privateKeySz = keySz;

```

```

decodedSz = wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedKeyPackage(&pkcs7, received,
    sizeof(received), decoded, sizeof(decoded));
if ( decodedSz < 0 ) {
    // error decoding message
}

```

C.37.4.14 function wc_PKCS7_DecodeSymmetricKeyPackageAttribute

```

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeSymmetricKeyPackageAttribute(
    const byte * skp,
    word32 skpSz,
    size_t index,
    const byte ** attr,
    word32 * attrSz
)

```

This function provides access to a SymmetricKeyPackage attribute.

Parameters:

- **skp** Input buffer containing the SymmetricKeyPackage object.
- **skpSz** Size of the SymmetricKeyPackage object.
- **index** Index of the attribute to access.
- **attr** Buffer in which to store the pointer to the requested attribute object.
- **attrSz** Buffer in which to store the size of the requested attribute object.

Return:

- 0 The requested attribute has been successfully located. attr and attrSz output variables are populated with the address and size of the attribute. The attribute will be in the same buffer passed in via the skp input pointer.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG One of the input parameters is invalid.
- ASN_PARSE_E An error was encountered parsing the input object.
- BAD_INDEX_E The requested attribute index was invalid.

C.37.4.15 function wc_PKCS7_DecodeSymmetricKeyPackageKey

```

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeSymmetricKeyPackageKey(
    const byte * skp,
    word32 skpSz,
    size_t index,
    const byte ** key,
    word32 * keySz
)

```

This function provides access to a SymmetricKeyPackage key.

Parameters:

- **skp** Input buffer containing the SymmetricKeyPackage object.
- **skpSz** Size of the SymmetricKeyPackage object.
- **index** Index of the key to access.
- **key** Buffer in which to store the pointer to the requested key object.
- **keySz** Buffer in which to store the size of the requested key object.

Return:

- 0 The requested key has been successfully located. key and keySz output variables are populated with the address and size of the key. The key will be in the same buffer passed in via the skp input pointer.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG One of the input parameters is invalid.
- ASN_PARSE_E An error was encountered parsing the input object.
- BAD_INDEX_E The requested key index was invalid.

C.37.4.16 function wc_PKCS7_DecodeOneSymmetricKeyAttribute

```
int wc_PKCS7_DecodeOneSymmetricKeyAttribute(
    const byte * osk,
    word32 oskSz,
    size_t index,
    const byte ** attr,
    word32 * attrSz
)
```

This function provides access to a OneSymmetricKey attribute.

Parameters:

- **osk** Input buffer containing the OneSymmetricKey object.
- **oskSz** Size of the OneSymmetricKey object.
- **index** Index of the attribute to access.
- **attr** Buffer in which to store the pointer to the requested attribute object.
- **attrSz** Buffer in which to store the size of the requested attribute object.

Return:

- 0 The requested attribute has been successfully located. attr and attrSz output variables are populated with the address and size of the attribute. The attribute will be in the same buffer passed in via the osk input pointer.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG One of the input parameters is invalid.
- ASN_PARSE_E An error was encountered parsing the input object.
- BAD_INDEX_E The requested attribute index was invalid.

C.37.4.17 function wc_PKCS7_DecodeOneSymmetricKeyKey

```
int wc_PKCS7_DecodeOneSymmetricKeyKey(
    const byte * osk,
    word32 oskSz,
    const byte ** key,
    word32 * keySz
)
```

This function provides access to a OneSymmetricKey key.

Parameters:

- **osk** Input buffer containing the OneSymmetricKey object.
- **oskSz** Size of the OneSymmetricKey object.
- **key** Buffer in which to store the pointer to the requested key object.
- **keySz** Buffer in which to store the size of the requested key object.

Return:

- 0 The requested key has been successfully located. key and keySz output variables are populated with the address and size of the key. The key will be in the same buffer passed in via the osk input pointer.

- BAD_FUNC_ARG One of the input parameters is invalid.
- ASN_PARSE_E An error was encountered parsing the input object.

C.37.4.18 function wolfSSL_PKCS7_new

```
PKCS7 * wolfSSL_PKCS7_new(  
    void  
)
```

Creates new PKCS7 structure.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See: [wolfSSL_PKCS7_free](#)

Return:

- Pointer to new PKCS7 structure on success
- NULL on error

Example

```
PKCS7* pkcs7 = wolfSSL_PKCS7_new();  
if (pkcs7 != NULL) {  
    // use pkcs7  
    wolfSSL_PKCS7_free(pkcs7);  
}
```

C.37.4.19 function wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_new

```
PKCS7_SIGNED * wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_new(  
    void  
)
```

Creates new PKCS7_SIGNED structure.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See: [wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_free](#)

Return:

- Pointer to new PKCS7_SIGNED structure on success
- NULL on error

Example

```
PKCS7_SIGNED* p7 = wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_new();  
if (p7 != NULL) {  
    // use p7  
    wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_free(p7);  
}
```

C.37.4.20 function wolfSSL_PKCS7_free

```
void wolfSSL_PKCS7_free(  
    PKCS7 * p7  
)
```

Frees PKCS7 structure.

Parameters:

- **p7** PKCS7 structure to free

See: [wolfSSL_PKCS7_new](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
PKCS7* pkcs7 = wolfSSL_PKCS7_new();  
wolfSSL_PKCS7_free(pkcs7);
```

C.37.4.21 function wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_free

```
void wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_free(  
    PKCS7_SIGNED * p7  
)
```

Frees PKCS7_SIGNED structure.

Parameters:

- **p7** PKCS7_SIGNED structure to free

See: [wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_new](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
PKCS7_SIGNED* p7 = wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_new();  
wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_free(p7);
```

C.37.4.22 function wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7

```
PKCS7 * wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7(  
    PKCS7 ** p7,  
    const unsigned char ** in,  
    int len  
)
```

Decodes DER-encoded PKCS7 structure.

Parameters:

- **p7** Pointer to PKCS7 pointer (can be NULL)
- **in** Pointer to DER-encoded data
- **len** Length of DER data

See: [wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7](#)

Return:

- Pointer to decoded PKCS7 structure on success
- NULL on error

Example

```
PKCS7* p7 = NULL;  
const unsigned char* der = ...; // DER data  
p7 = wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7(&p7, &der, derLen);
```

C.37.4.23 function wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7_bio

```
PKCS7 * wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7_bio(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,  
    PKCS7 ** p7  
)
```

Decodes PKCS7 from BIO.

Parameters:

- **bio** BIO to read from
- **p7** Pointer to PKCS7 pointer (can be NULL)

See: [wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7_bio](#)

Return:

- Pointer to decoded PKCS7 structure on success
- NULL on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new_file("pkcs7.der", "rb");  
PKCS7* p7 = wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7_bio(bio, NULL);
```

C.37.4.24 function wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7_bio

```
int wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7_bio(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,  
    PKCS7 * p7  
)
```

Encodes PKCS7 to BIO.

Parameters:

- **bio** BIO to write to
- **p7** PKCS7 structure to encode

See: [wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7_bio](#)

Return:

- Length written on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem());  
int ret = wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7_bio(bio, p7);
```

C.37.4.25 function wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7

```
int wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7(  
    PKCS7 * p7,  
    unsigned char ** out  
)
```

Encodes PKCS7 to DER.

Parameters:

- **p7** PKCS7 structure to encode

- **out** Pointer to output buffer pointer

See: [wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7](#)

Return:

- Length written on success
- negative on error

Example

```
unsigned char* der = NULL;
int len = wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7(p7, &der);
```

C.37.4.26 function wolfSSL_PKCS7_sign

```
PKCS7 * wolfSSL_PKCS7_sign(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * signer,
    WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY * pkey,
    WOLFSSL_STACK * certs,
    WOLFSSL_BIO * in,
    int flags
)
```

Creates signed PKCS7 message.

Parameters:

- **signer** Signer certificate
- **pkey** Private key
- **certs** Additional certificates
- **in** Input data BIO
- **flags** Operation flags

See: [wolfSSL_PKCS7_verify](#)

Return:

- Pointer to signed PKCS7 structure on success
- NULL on error

Example

```
PKCS7* p7 = wolfSSL_PKCS7_sign(cert, pkey, NULL, bio, 0);
```

C.37.4.27 function wolfSSL_PKCS7_verify

```
int wolfSSL_PKCS7_verify(
    PKCS7 * p7,
    WOLFSSL_STACK * certs,
    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * store,
    WOLFSSL_BIO * in,
    WOLFSSL_BIO * out,
    int flags
)
```

Verifies signed PKCS7 message.

Parameters:

- **p7** PKCS7 structure to verify
- **certs** Certificate stack

- **store** Certificate store
- **in** Input data BIO
- **out** Output BIO
- **flags** Operation flags

See: [wolfSSL_PKCS7_sign](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 or negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wolfSSL_PKCS7_verify(p7, NULL, store, NULL, out, 0);
```

C.37.4.28 function `wolfSSL_PKCS7_final`

```
int wolfSSL_PKCS7_final(  
    PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * in,  
    int flags  
)
```

Finalizes PKCS7 structure with data.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **in** Input data BIO
- **flags** Operation flags

See: [wolfSSL_PKCS7_sign](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 or negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wolfSSL_PKCS7_final(pkcs7, bio, 0);
```

C.37.4.29 function `wolfSSL_PKCS7_encode_certs`

```
int wolfSSL_PKCS7_encode_certs(  
    PKCS7 * p7,  
    WOLFSSL_STACK * certs,  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * out  
)
```

Encodes certificates into PKCS7.

Parameters:

- **p7** PKCS7 structure
- **certs** Certificate stack
- **out** Output BIO

See: [wolfSSL_PKCS7_to_stack](#)

Return:

- 1 on success

- 0 or negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wolfSSL_PKCS7_encode_certs(p7, certs, bio);
```

C.37.4.30 function wolfSSL_PKCS7_to_stack

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_PKCS7_to_stack(  
    PKCS7 * pkcs7  
)
```

Converts PKCS7 certificates to stack.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure

See: [wolfSSL_PKCS7_encode_certs](#)

Return:

- Pointer to certificate stack on success
- NULL on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_STACK* certs = wolfSSL_PKCS7_to_stack(pkcs7);
```

C.37.4.31 function wolfSSL_PKCS7_get0_signers

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_PKCS7_get0_signers(  
    PKCS7 * p7,  
    WOLFSSL_STACK * certs,  
    int flags  
)
```

Gets signer certificates from PKCS7.

Parameters:

- **p7** PKCS7 structure
- **certs** Certificate stack
- **flags** Operation flags

See: [wolfSSL_PKCS7_verify](#)

Return:

- Pointer to signer certificate stack on success
- NULL on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_STACK* signers = wolfSSL_PKCS7_get0_signers(p7, NULL, 0);
```

C.37.4.32 function wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PKCS7

```
int wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PKCS7(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,  
    PKCS7 * p7  
)
```

Writes PKCS7 to BIO in PEM format.

Parameters:

- **bio** Output BIO
- **p7** PKCS7 structure

See: [wolfSSL_SMIME_write_PKCS7](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 or negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PKCS7(bio, p7);
```

C.37.4.33 function `wolfSSL_SMIME_read_PKCS7`

```
PKCS7 * wolfSSL_SMIME_read_PKCS7(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * in,  
    WOLFSSL_BIO ** bcont  
)
```

Reads S/MIME PKCS7 from BIO.

Parameters:

- **in** Input BIO
- **bcont** Pointer to content BIO pointer

See: [wolfSSL_SMIME_write_PKCS7](#)

Return:

- Pointer to PKCS7 structure on success
- NULL on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* cont = NULL;  
PKCS7* p7 = wolfSSL_SMIME_read_PKCS7(bio, &cont);
```

C.37.4.34 function `wolfSSL_SMIME_write_PKCS7`

```
int wolfSSL_SMIME_write_PKCS7(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * out,  
    PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * in,  
    int flags  
)
```

Writes PKCS7 to BIO in S/MIME format.

Parameters:

- **out** Output BIO
- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **in** Input data BIO
- **flags** Operation flags

See: [wolfSSL_SMIME_read_PKCS7](#)

Return:

- 1 on success
- 0 or negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wolfSSL_SMIME_write_PKCS7(out, pkcs7, in, 0);
```

C.37.4.35 function `wc_PKCS7_New`

```
wc_PKCS7 * wc_PKCS7_New(  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Creates new `wc_PKCS7` structure.

Parameters:

- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- Pointer to new `wc_PKCS7` structure on success
- NULL on error

Example

```
wc_PKCS7* pkcs7 = wc_PKCS7_New(NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.37.4.36 function `wc_PKCS7_SetUnknownExtCallback`

```
void wc_PKCS7_SetUnknownExtCallback(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    wc_UnknownExtCallback cb  
)
```

Sets unknown extension callback.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **cb** Callback function

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_PKCS7_SetUnknownExtCallback(pkcs7, myCallback);
```

C.37.4.37 function `wc_PKCS7_Init`

```
int wc_PKCS7_Init(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    void * heap,
```

```
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes wc_PKCS7 structure.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_PKCS7_New](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_PKCS7 pkcs7;  
int ret = wc_PKCS7_Init(&pkcs7, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.37.4.38 function wc_PKCS7_AddCertificate

```
int wc_PKCS7_AddCertificate(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte * der,  
    word32 derSz  
)
```

Adds certificate to PKCS7.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **der** DER-encoded certificate
- **derSz** Certificate size

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_AddCertificate(&pkcs7, cert, certSz);
```

C.37.4.39 function wc_PKCS7_GetAttributeValue

```
int wc_PKCS7_GetAttributeValue(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    const byte * oid,  
    word32 oidSz,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * outSz  
)
```

Gets attribute value from PKCS7.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **oid** Attribute OID
- **oidSz** OID size
- **out** Output buffer
- **outSz** Output buffer size pointer

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte value[256];
word32 valueSz = sizeof(value);
int ret = wc_PKCS7_GetAttributeValue(&pkcs7, oid, oidSz, value,
                                     &valueSz);
```

C.37.4.40 function **wc_PKCS7_SetSignerIdentifierType**

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetSignerIdentifierType(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    int type
)
```

Sets signer identifier type.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **type** Identifier type

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetSignerIdentifierType(&pkcs7, CMS_SKID);
```

C.37.4.41 function **wc_PKCS7_SetContentType**

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetContentType(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * contentType,
    word32 sz
)
```

Sets content type.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **contentType** Content type OID
- **sz** OID size

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetContentType(&pkcs7, DATA, sizeof(DATA));
```

C.37.4.42 function `wc_PKCS7_GetPadSize`

```
int wc_PKCS7_GetPadSize(  
    word32 inputSz,  
    word32 blockSz  
)
```

Gets padding size for block cipher.

Parameters:

- **inputSz** Input size
- **blockSz** Block size

See: [wc_PKCS7_PadData](#)

Return: Padding size

Example

```
int padSz = wc_PKCS7_GetPadSize(dataSz, AES_BLOCK_SIZE);
```

C.37.4.43 function `wc_PKCS7_PadData`

```
int wc_PKCS7_PadData(  
    byte * in,  
    word32 inSz,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 outSz,  
    word32 blockSz  
)
```

Pads data for block cipher.

Parameters:

- **in** Input data
- **inSz** Input size
- **out** Output buffer
- **outSz** Output buffer size
- **blockSz** Block size

See: [wc_PKCS7_GetPadSize](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_PadData(data, dataSz, padded, paddedSz,  
                             AES_BLOCK_SIZE);
```

C.37.4.44 function wc_PKCS7_SetCustomSKID

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetCustomSKID(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    const byte * in,  
    word16 inSz  
)
```

Sets custom subject key identifier.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **in** SKID data
- **inSz** SKID size

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetCustomSKID(&pkcs7, skid, skidSz);
```

C.37.4.45 function wc_PKCS7_SetDetached

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetDetached(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    word16 flag  
)
```

Sets detached signature flag.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **flag** Detached flag (1=detached, 0=attached)

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetDetached(&pkcs7, 1);
```

C.37.4.46 function wc_PKCS7_NoDefaultSignedAttribs

```
int wc_PKCS7_NoDefaultSignedAttribs(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7  
)
```

Disables default signed attributes.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure

See: [wc_PKCS7_SetDefaultSignedAttribs](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_NoDefaultSignedAttribs(&pkcs7);
```

C.37.4.47 function `wc_PKCS7_SetDefaultSignedAttribs`

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetDefaultSignedAttribs(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    word16 flag  
)
```

Sets default signed attributes flag.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **flag** Default attributes flag

See: [wc_PKCS7_NoDefaultSignedAttribs](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetDefaultSignedAttribs(&pkcs7, 1);
```

C.37.4.48 function `wc_PKCS7-AllowDegenerate`

```
void wc_PKCS7-AllowDegenerate(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    word16 flag  
)
```

Allows degenerate PKCS7 (no signers).

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **flag** Allow degenerate flag

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_PKCS7-AllowDegenerate(&pkcs7, 1);
```

C.37.4.49 function `wc_PKCS7_GetSignerSID`

```
int wc_PKCS7_GetSignerSID(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte * out,
```



```
    word32 * outSz  
)
```

Gets signer subject identifier.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **out** Output buffer
- **outSz** Output buffer size pointer

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte sid[256];  
word32 sidSz = sizeof(sid);  
int ret = wc_PKCS7_GetSignerSID(&pkcs7, sid, &sidSz);
```

C.37.4.50 function **wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedFPD**

```
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedFPD(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte * privateKey,  
    word32 privateKeySz,  
    int signOID,  
    int hashOID,  
    byte * content,  
    word32 contentSz,  
    PKCS7Attrib * signedAttribs,  
    word32 signedAttribsSz,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outputSz  
)
```

Encodes signed FirmwarePackageData.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **privateKey** Private key
- **privateKeySz** Private key size
- **signOID** Signature algorithm OID
- **hashOID** Hash algorithm OID
- **content** Content data
- **contentSz** Content size
- **signedAttribs** Signed attributes
- **signedAttribsSz** Signed attributes count
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output buffer size

See: [wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData](#)

Return:

- Size of encoded data on success

- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedFPD(&pkcs7, key, keySz, RSAk, SHAh,
                                   data, dataSz, NULL, 0, out, outSz);
```

C.37.4.51 function **wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedEncryptedFPD**

```
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedEncryptedFPD(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * encryptKey,
    word32 encryptKeySz,
    byte * privateKey,
    word32 privateKeySz,
    int encryptOID,
    int signOID,
    int hashOID,
    byte * content,
    word32 contentSz,
    PKCS7Attrib * unprotectedAttribs,
    word32 unprotectedAttribsSz,
    PKCS7Attrib * signedAttribs,
    word32 signedAttribsSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)
```

Encodes signed encrypted FirmwarePackageData.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **encryptKey** Encryption key
- **encryptKeySz** Encryption key size
- **privateKey** Private key
- **privateKeySz** Private key size
- **encryptOID** Encryption algorithm OID
- **signOID** Signature algorithm OID
- **hashOID** Hash algorithm OID
- **content** Content data
- **contentSz** Content size
- **unprotectedAttribs** Unprotected attributes
- **unprotectedAttribsSz** Unprotected attributes count
- **signedAttribs** Signed attributes
- **signedAttribsSz** Signed attributes count
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output buffer size

See: [wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedFPD](#)

Return:

- Size of encoded data on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedEncryptedFPD(&pkcs7, encKey, encKeySz,
                                             key, keySz, AES256CBCb,
                                             RSAk, SHAh, data, dataSz,
                                             NULL, 0, NULL, 0, out,
                                             outSz);
```

C.37.4.52 function wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedCompressedFPD

```
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedCompressedFPD(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * privateKey,
    word32 privateKeySz,
    int signOID,
    int hashOID,
    byte * content,
    word32 contentSz,
    PKCS7Attrib * signedAttribs,
    word32 signedAttribsSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)
```

Encodes signed compressed FirmwarePackageData.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **privateKey** Private key
- **privateKeySz** Private key size
- **signOID** Signature algorithm OID
- **hashOID** Hash algorithm OID
- **content** Content data
- **contentSz** Content size
- **signedAttribs** Signed attributes
- **signedAttribsSz** Signed attributes count
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output buffer size

See: [wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedFPD](#)

Return:

- Size of encoded data on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedCompressedFPD(&pkcs7, key, keySz, RSAk,
                                             SHAh, data, dataSz, NULL,
                                             0, out, outSz);
```

C.37.4.53 function wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedEncryptedCompressedFPD

```
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedEncryptedCompressedFPD(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * encryptKey,
    word32 encryptKeySz,
    byte * privateKey,
```

```

    word32 privateKeySz,
    int encryptOID,
    int signOID,
    int hashOID,
    byte * content,
    word32 contentSz,
    PKCS7Attrib * unprotectedAttribs,
    word32 unprotectedAttribsSz,
    PKCS7Attrib * signedAttribs,
    word32 signedAttribsSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)

```

Encodes signed encrypted compressed FirmwarePackageData.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **encryptKey** Encryption key
- **encryptKeySz** Encryption key size
- **privateKey** Private key
- **privateKeySz** Private key size
- **encryptOID** Encryption algorithm OID
- **signOID** Signature algorithm OID
- **hashOID** Hash algorithm OID
- **content** Content data
- **contentSz** Content size
- **unprotectedAttribs** Unprotected attributes
- **unprotectedAttribsSz** Unprotected attributes count
- **signedAttribs** Signed attributes
- **signedAttribsSz** Signed attributes count
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output buffer size

See: [wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedCompressedFPD](#)

Return:

- Size of encoded data on success
- negative on error

Example

```

int ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedEncryptedCompressedFPD(&pkcs7, encKey,
                                                    encKeySz, key,
                                                    keySz, AES256CBCb,
                                                    RSAk, SHAh, data,
                                                    dataSz, NULL, 0,
                                                    NULL, 0, out,
                                                    outSz);

```

C.37.4.54 function wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KTRI

```

int wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KTRI(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    const byte * cert,
    word32 certSz,

```

```
    int options  
)
```

Adds KTRI recipient.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **cert** Recipient certificate
- **certSz** Certificate size
- **options** Options flags

See: [wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KARI](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KTRI(&pkcs7, cert, certSz, 0);
```

C.37.4.55 function **wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KARI**

```
int wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KARI(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    const byte * cert,  
    word32 certSz,  
    int keyWrapOID,  
    int keyAgreeOID,  
    byte * ukm,  
    word32 ukmSz,  
    int options  
)
```

Adds KARI recipient.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **cert** Recipient certificate
- **certSz** Certificate size
- **keyWrapOID** Key wrap algorithm OID
- **keyAgreeOID** Key agreement algorithm OID
- **ukm** User keying material
- **ukmSz** UKM size
- **options** Options flags

See: [wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KTRI](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KARI(&pkcs7, cert, certSz, AES256_WRAP,  
                                     dhSinglePass_stdDH_sha256kdf_scheme,  
                                     NULL, 0, 0);
```

C.37.4.56 function wc_PKCS7_SetKey

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetKey(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte * key,  
    word32 keySz  
)
```

Sets encryption key.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **key** Encryption key
- **keySz** Key size

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetKey(&pkcs7, key, keySz);
```

C.37.4.57 function wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KEKRI

```
int wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KEKRI(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    int keyWrapOID,  
    byte * kek,  
    word32 kekSz,  
    byte * keyID,  
    word32 keyIdSz,  
    void * timePtr,  
    byte * otherOID,  
    word32 otherOIDSz,  
    byte * other,  
    word32 otherSz,  
    int options  
)
```

Adds KEKRI recipient.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **keyWrapOID** Key wrap algorithm OID
- **kek** Key encryption key
- **kekSz** KEK size
- **keyID** Key identifier
- **keyIdSz** Key ID size
- **timePtr** Time pointer
- **otherOID** Other OID
- **otherOIDSz** Other OID size
- **other** Other data
- **otherSz** Other data size
- **options** Options flags

See: `wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KTRI`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KEKRI(&pkcs7, AES256_WRAP, kek, kekSz,
                                       keyId, keyIdSz, NULL, NULL, 0,
                                       NULL, 0, 0);
```

C.37.4.58 function `wc_PKCS7_SetPassword`

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetPassword(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * passwd,
    word32 pLen
)
```

Sets password for PWRI.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **passwd** Password
- **pLen** Password length

See: `wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_PWRI`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetPassword(&pkcs7, password, passwordLen);
```

C.37.4.59 function `wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_PWRI`

```
int wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_PWRI(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * passwd,
    word32 pLen,
    byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz,
    int kdfOID,
    int prfOID,
    int iterations,
    int kekEncryptOID,
    int options
)
```

Adds PWRI recipient.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **passwd** Password
- **pLen** Password length

- **salt** Salt
- **saltSz** Salt size
- **kdfOID** KDF algorithm OID
- **prfOID** PRF algorithm OID
- **iterations** Iteration count
- **kekEncryptOID** KEK encryption algorithm OID
- **options** Options flags

See: [wc_PKCS7_SetPassword](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_PWRI(&pkcs7, password, passwordLen,
                                     salt, saltSz, PBKDF2_OID, HMACH,
                                     10000, AES256CBCb, 0);
```

C.37.4.60 function **wc_PKCS7_SetOriEncryptCtx**

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetOriEncryptCtx(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    void * ctx
)
```

Sets originator encryption context.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **ctx** Context pointer

See: [wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCtx](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetOriEncryptCtx(&pkcs7, myContext);
```

C.37.4.61 function **wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCtx**

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCtx(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    void * ctx
)
```

Sets originator decryption context.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **ctx** Context pointer

See: [wc_PKCS7_SetOriEncryptCtx](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCtx(&pkcs7, myContext);
```

C.37.4.62 function **wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCb**

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCb(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    CallbackOriDecrypt cb  
)
```

Sets originator decryption callback.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **cb** Callback function

See: [wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCtx](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCb(&pkcs7, myDecryptCallback);
```

C.37.4.63 function **wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_ORI**

```
int wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_ORI(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    CallbackOriEncrypt cb,  
    int options  
)
```

Adds ORI recipient.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **cb** Originator encryption callback
- **options** Options flags

See: [wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCb](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_ORI(&pkcs7, myEncryptCallback, 0);
```

C.37.4.64 function wc_PKCS7_SetWrapCEKCb

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetWrapCEKCb(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    CallbackWrapCEK wrapCEKCb  
)
```

Sets CEK wrap callback.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **wrapCEKCb** Wrap CEK callback

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetWrapCEKCb(&pkcs7, myWrapCEKCallback);
```

C.37.4.65 function wc_PKCS7_SetRsaSignRawDigestCb

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetRsaSignRawDigestCb(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    CallbackRsaSignRawDigest cb  
)
```

Sets RSA sign raw digest callback.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **cb** Callback function

See: [wc_PKCS7_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetRsaSignRawDigestCb(&pkcs7, mySignCallback);
```

C.37.4.66 function wc_PKCS7_EncodeAuthEnvelopedData

```
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeAuthEnvelopedData(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outputSz  
)
```

Encodes authenticated enveloped data.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **output** Output buffer

- **outputSz** Output buffer size

See: [wc_PKCS7_DecodeAuthEnvelopedData](#)

Return:

- Size of encoded data on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeAuthEnvelopedData(&pkcs7, out, outSz);
```

C.37.4.67 function **wc_PKCS7_DecodeAuthEnvelopedData**

```
int wc_PKCS7_DecodeAuthEnvelopedData(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte * pkiMsg,  
    word32 pkiMsgSz,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outputSz  
)
```

Decodes authenticated enveloped data.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **pkiMsg** Input message
- **pkiMsgSz** Input message size
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output buffer size

See: [wc_PKCS7_EncodeAuthEnvelopedData](#)

Return:

- Size of decoded data on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_DecodeAuthEnvelopedData(&pkcs7, msg, msgSz, out,  
                                             outSz);
```

C.37.4.68 function **wc_PKCS7_EncodeEncryptedData**

```
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeEncryptedData(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outputSz  
)
```

Encodes encrypted data.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output buffer size

See: [wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedData](#)

Return:

- Size of encoded data on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeEncryptedData(&pkcs7, out, outSz);
```

C.37.4.69 function wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCb

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCb(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    CallbackDecryptContent decryptionCb  
)
```

Sets decode encrypted callback.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **decryptionCb** Decryption callback

See: [wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCtx](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCb(&pkcs7, myDecryptCallback);
```

C.37.4.70 function wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCtx

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCtx(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Sets decode encrypted context.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **ctx** Context pointer

See: [wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCb](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCtx(&pkcs7, myContext);
```

C.37.4.71 function wc_PKCS7_SetStreamMode

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetStreamMode(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte flag,  
    CallbackGetContent getContentCb,  
    CallbackStreamOut streamOutCb,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Sets stream mode for PKCS7.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **flag** Stream mode flag
- **getContentCb** Get content callback
- **streamOutCb** Stream output callback
- **ctx** Context pointer

See: [wc_PKCS7_GetStreamMode](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetStreamMode(&pkcs7, 1, getContent, streamOut,  
                                ctx);
```

C.37.4.72 function wc_PKCS7_GetStreamMode

```
int wc_PKCS7_GetStreamMode(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7  
)
```

Gets stream mode setting.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure

See: [wc_PKCS7_SetStreamMode](#)

Return: Stream mode flag

Example

```
int mode = wc_PKCS7_GetStreamMode(&pkcs7);
```

C.37.4.73 function wc_PKCS7_SetNoCerts

```
int wc_PKCS7_SetNoCerts(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte flag  
)
```

Sets no certificates flag.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure

- **flag** No certificates flag

See: [wc_PKCS7_GetNoCerts](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_SetNoCerts(&pkcs7, 1);
```

C.37.4.74 function `wc_PKCS7_GetNoCerts`

```
int wc_PKCS7_GetNoCerts(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7  
)
```

Gets no certificates flag.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure

See: [wc_PKCS7_SetNoCerts](#)

Return: No certificates flag

Example

```
int noCerts = wc_PKCS7_GetNoCerts(&pkcs7);
```

C.37.4.75 function `wc_PKCS7_EncodeCompressedData`

```
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeCompressedData(  
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outputSz  
)
```

Encodes compressed data.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output buffer size

See: [wc_PKCS7_DecodeCompressedData](#)

Return:

- Size of encoded data on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_EncodeCompressedData(&pkcs7, out, outSz);
```

C.37.4.76 function wc_PKCS7_DecodeCompressedData

```
int wc_PKCS7_DecodeCompressedData(
    wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * pkiMsg,
    word32 pkiMsgSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)
```

Decodes compressed data.

Parameters:

- **pkcs7** PKCS7 structure
- **pkiMsg** Input message
- **pkiMsgSz** Input message size
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output buffer size

See: [wc_PKCS7_EncodeCompressedData](#)

Return:

- Size of decoded data on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_PKCS7_DecodeCompressedData(&pkcs7, msg, msgSz, out,
                                         outSz);
```

C.37.5 Source code

```
typedef int (*CallbackAESKeyWrapUnwrap)(const byte* key, word32 keySz,
                                         const byte* in, word32 inSz, int wrap, byte* out, word32 outSz);

int wc_PKCS7_InitWithCert(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* der, word32 derSz);

void wc_PKCS7_Free(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7);

int wc_PKCS7_EncodeData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* output,
                        word32 outputSz);

int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7,
                              byte* output, word32 outputSz);

int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedData_ex(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, const byte* hashBuf,
                                word32 hashSz, byte* outputHead, word32* outputHeadSz, byte* outputFoot,
                                word32* outputFootSz);

int wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7,
                              byte* pkiMsg, word32 pkiMsgSz);

int wc_PKCS7_VerifySignedData_ex(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, const byte* hashBuf,
                                word32 hashSz, byte* pkiMsgHead, word32 pkiMsgHeadSz, byte* pkiMsgFoot,
```

```

    word32 pkiMsgFootSz);

int wc_PKCS7_SetAESKeyWrapUnwrapCb(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7,
    CallbackAESKeyWrapUnwrap aesKeyWrapCb);

int wc_PKCS7_EncodeEnvelopedData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7,
    byte* output, word32 outputSz);

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeEnvelopedData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* pkiMsg,
    word32 pkiMsgSz, byte* output, word32 outputSz);

int wc_PKCS7_GetEnvelopedDataKariRid(const byte * in, word32 inSz,
    byte * out, word32 * outSz);

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* pkiMsg,
    word32 pkiMsgSz, byte* output, word32 outputSz);

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeEncryptedKeyPackage(wc_PKCS7 * pkcs7,
    byte * pkiMsg, word32 pkiMsgSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz);

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeSymmetricKeyPackageAttribute(const byte * skp,
    word32 skpSz, size_t index, const byte ** attr, word32 * attrSz);

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeSymmetricKeyPackageKey(const byte * skp,
    word32 skpSz, size_t index, const byte ** key, word32 * keySz);

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeOneSymmetricKeyAttribute(const byte * osk,
    word32 oskSz, size_t index, const byte ** attr, word32 * attrSz);

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeOneSymmetricKeyKey(const byte * osk,
    word32 oskSz, const byte ** key, word32 * keySz);

PKCS7* wolfSSL_PKCS7_new(void);

PKCS7_SIGNED* wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_new(void);

void wolfSSL_PKCS7_free(PKCS7* p7);

void wolfSSL_PKCS7_SIGNED_free(PKCS7_SIGNED* p7);

PKCS7* wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7(PKCS7** p7, const unsigned char** in, int len);

PKCS7* wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS7_bio(WOLFSSL_BIO* bio, PKCS7** p7);

int wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7_bio(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio, PKCS7 *p7);

int wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS7(PKCS7 *p7, unsigned char **out);

PKCS7* wolfSSL_PKCS7_sign(WOLFSSL_X509* signer, WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* pkey,
    WOLFSSL_STACK* certs, WOLFSSL_BIO* in, int flags);

int wolfSSL_PKCS7_verify(PKCS7* p7, WOLFSSL_STACK* certs,
    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* store, WOLFSSL_BIO* in,
    WOLFSSL_BIO* out, int flags);

```



```
int wolfSSL_PKCS7_final(PKCS7* pkcs7, WOLFSSL_BIO* in, int flags);

int wolfSSL_PKCS7_encode_certs(PKCS7* p7, WOLFSSL_STACK* certs,
                               WOLFSSL_BIO* out);

WOLFSSL_STACK* wolfSSL_PKCS7_to_stack(PKCS7* pkcs7);

WOLFSSL_STACK* wolfSSL_PKCS7_get0_signers(PKCS7* p7, WOLFSSL_STACK* certs,
                                           int flags);

int wolfSSL_PEM_write_bio_PKCS7(WOLFSSL_BIO* bio, PKCS7* p7);

PKCS7* wolfSSL_SMIME_read_PKCS7(WOLFSSL_BIO* in, WOLFSSL_BIO** bcont);

int wolfSSL_SMIME_write_PKCS7(WOLFSSL_BIO* out, PKCS7* pkcs7,
                              WOLFSSL_BIO* in, int flags);

wc_PKCS7* wc_PKCS7_New(void* heap, int devId);

void wc_PKCS7_SetUnknownExtCallback(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7,
                                    wc_UnknownExtCallback cb);

int wc_PKCS7_Init(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, void* heap, int devId);

int wc_PKCS7_AddCertificate(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* der, word32 derSz);

int wc_PKCS7_GetAttributeValue(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, const byte* oid,
                               word32 oidSz, byte* out, word32* outSz);

int wc_PKCS7_SetSignerIdentifierType(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, int type);

int wc_PKCS7_SetContentType(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* contentType, word32 sz);

int wc_PKCS7_GetPadSize(word32 inputSz, word32 blockSz);

int wc_PKCS7_PadData(byte* in, word32 inSz, byte* out, word32 outSz,
                    word32 blockSz);

int wc_PKCS7_SetCustomSKID(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, const byte* in, word16 inSz);

int wc_PKCS7_SetDetached(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, word16 flag);

int wc_PKCS7_NoDefaultSignedAttribs(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7);

int wc_PKCS7_SetDefaultSignedAttribs(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, word16 flag);

void wc_PKCS7_AllowDegenerate(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, word16 flag);

int wc_PKCS7_GetSignerSID(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* out, word32* outSz);

int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedFPD(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* privateKey,
                             word32 privateKeySz, int signOID, int hashOID,
                             byte* content, word32 contentSz,
```

```
    PKCS7Attrib* signedAttribs,  
    word32 signedAttribsSz, byte* output,  
    word32 outputSz);  
  
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedEncryptedFPD(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* encryptKey,  
    word32 encryptKeySz, byte* privateKey,  
    word32 privateKeySz, int encryptOID,  
    int signOID, int hashOID, byte* content,  
    word32 contentSz,  
    PKCS7Attrib* unprotectedAttribs,  
    word32 unprotectedAttribsSz,  
    PKCS7Attrib* signedAttribs,  
    word32 signedAttribsSz, byte* output,  
    word32 outputSz);  
  
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedCompressedFPD(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* privateKey,  
    word32 privateKeySz, int signOID,  
    int hashOID, byte* content,  
    word32 contentSz,  
    PKCS7Attrib* signedAttribs,  
    word32 signedAttribsSz, byte* output,  
    word32 outputSz);  
  
int wc_PKCS7_EncodeSignedEncryptedCompressedFPD(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7,  
    byte* encryptKey,  
    word32 encryptKeySz,  
    byte* privateKey,  
    word32 privateKeySz,  
    int encryptOID, int signOID,  
    int hashOID, byte* content,  
    word32 contentSz,  
    PKCS7Attrib* unprotectedAttribs,  
    word32 unprotectedAttribsSz,  
    PKCS7Attrib* signedAttribs,  
    word32 signedAttribsSz,  
    byte* output, word32 outputSz);  
  
int wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KTRI(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, const byte* cert,  
    word32 certSz, int options);  
  
int wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KARI(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, const byte* cert,  
    word32 certSz, int keyWrapOID,  
    int keyAgreeOID, byte* ukm, word32 ukmSz,  
    int options);  
  
int wc_PKCS7_SetKey(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* key, word32 keySz);  
  
int wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_KEKRI(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, int keyWrapOID, byte* kek,  
    word32 kekSz, byte* keyID, word32 keyIDSz,  
    void* timePtr, byte* otherOID,  
    word32 otherOIDSz, byte* other,  
    word32 otherSz, int options);  
  
int wc_PKCS7_SetPassword(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* passwd, word32 pLen);
```

```
int wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_PWRI(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* passwd, word32 pLen,
                                byte* salt, word32 saltSz, int kdfOID,
                                int prfOID, int iterations,
                                int kekEncryptOID, int options);

int wc_PKCS7_SetOriEncryptCtx(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, void* ctx);

int wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCtx(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, void* ctx);

int wc_PKCS7_SetOriDecryptCb(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, CallbackOriDecrypt cb);

int wc_PKCS7_AddRecipient_ORI(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, CallbackOriEncrypt cb,
                                int options);

int wc_PKCS7_SetWrapCEKCb(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, CallbackWrapCEK wrapCEKCb);

int wc_PKCS7_SetRsaSignRawDigestCb(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7,
                                    CallbackRsaSignRawDigest cb);

int wc_PKCS7_EncodeAuthEnvelopedData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* output,
                                       word32 outputSz);

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeAuthEnvelopedData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* pkiMsg,
                                       word32 pkiMsgSz, byte* output,
                                       word32 outputSz);

int wc_PKCS7_EncodeEncryptedData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* output,
                                  word32 outputSz);

int wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCb(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7,
                                   CallbackDecryptContent decryptionCb);

int wc_PKCS7_SetDecodeEncryptedCtx(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, void* ctx);

int wc_PKCS7_SetStreamMode(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte flag,
                            CallbackGetContent getContentCb,
                            CallbackStreamOut streamOutCb, void* ctx);

int wc_PKCS7_GetStreamMode(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7);

int wc_PKCS7_SetNoCerts(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte flag);

int wc_PKCS7_GetNoCerts(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7);

int wc_PKCS7_EncodeCompressedData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* output,
                                   word32 outputSz);

int wc_PKCS7_DecodeCompressedData(wc_PKCS7* pkcs7, byte* pkiMsg,
                                   word32 pkiMsgSz, byte* output,
                                   word32 outputSz);
```

C.38 dox_comments/header_files/poly1305.h

C.38.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_Poly1305SetKey (Poly1305 * poly1305, const byte * key, word32 kySz)This function sets the key for a Poly1305 context structure, initializing it for hashing. Note: A new key should be set after generating a message hash with wc_Poly1305Final to ensure security.
int	wc_Poly1305Update (Poly1305 * poly1305, const byte * m, word32 bytes)This function updates the message to hash with the Poly1305 structure.
int	wc_Poly1305Final (Poly1305 * poly1305, byte * tag)This function calculates the hash of the input messages and stores the result in mac. After this is called, the key should be reset.
int	wc_Poly1305_MAC (Poly1305 * ctx, const byte * additional, word32 addSz, const byte * input, word32 sz, byte * tag, word32 tagSz)Takes in an initialized Poly1305 struct that has a key loaded and creates a MAC (tag) using recent TLS AEAD padding scheme.
int	wc_Poly1305_Pad (Poly1305 * ctx, word32 lenToPad)Adds padding to Poly1305 context.
int	wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes (Poly1305 * ctx, word32 aadSz, word32 dataSz)Encodes AAD and data sizes for Poly1305.
int	wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes64 (Poly1305 * ctx, word64 aadSz, word64 dataSz)Encodes AAD and data sizes for Poly1305 using 64-bit values.

C.38.2 Functions Documentation

C.38.2.1 function wc_Poly1305SetKey

```
int wc_Poly1305SetKey(
    Poly1305 * poly1305,
    const byte * key,
    word32 kySz
)
```

This function sets the key for a Poly1305 context structure, initializing it for hashing. Note: A new key should be set after generating a message hash with wc_Poly1305Final to ensure security.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a Poly1305 structure to initialize
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the key to use for hashing
- **keySz** size of the key in the buffer. Should be 32 bytes

See:

- **wc_Poly1305Update**

- `wc_Poly1305Final`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully setting the key and initializing the Poly1305 structure
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the given key is not 32 bytes long, or the Poly1305 context is NULL

Example

```
Poly1305 enc;
byte key[] = { initialize with 32 byte key to use for hashing };
wc_Poly1305SetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key));
```

C.38.2.2 function wc_Poly1305Update

```
int wc_Poly1305Update(
    Poly1305 * poly1305,
    const byte * m,
    word32 bytes
)
```

This function updates the message to hash with the Poly1305 structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a Poly1305 structure for which to update the message to hash
- **m** pointer to the buffer containing the message which should be added to the hash
- **bytes** size of the message to hash

See:

- `wc_Poly1305SetKey`
- `wc_Poly1305Final`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully updating the message to hash
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the Poly1305 structure is NULL

Example

```
Poly1305 enc;
byte key[] = { }; // initialize with 32 byte key to use for encryption

byte msg[] = { }; // initialize with message to hash
wc_Poly1305SetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key));

if( wc_Poly1305Update(key, msg, sizeof(msg)) != 0 ) {
    // error updating message to hash
}
```

C.38.2.3 function wc_Poly1305Final

```
int wc_Poly1305Final(
    Poly1305 * poly1305,
    byte * tag
)
```

This function calculates the hash of the input messages and stores the result in mac. After this is called, the key should be reset.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a Poly1305 structure with which to generate the MAC
- **mac** pointer to the buffer in which to store the MAC. Should be POLY1305_DIGEST_SIZE (16 bytes) wide

See:

- `wc_Poly1305SetKey`
- `wc_Poly1305Update`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully computing the final MAC
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the Poly1305 structure is NULL

Example

```
Poly1305 enc;
byte mac[POLY1305_DIGEST_SIZE]; // space for a 16 byte mac

byte key[] = { }; // initialize with 32 byte key to use for encryption

byte msg[] = { }; // initialize with message to hash
wc_Poly1305SetKey(&enc, key, sizeof(key));
wc_Poly1305Update(key, msg, sizeof(msg));

if ( wc_Poly1305Final(&enc, mac) != 0 ) {
    // error computing final MAC
}
```

C.38.2.4 function wc_Poly1305_MAC

```
int wc_Poly1305_MAC(
    Poly1305 * ctx,
    const byte * additional,
    word32 addSz,
    const byte * input,
    word32 sz,
    byte * tag,
    word32 tagSz
)
```

Takes in an initialized Poly1305 struct that has a key loaded and creates a MAC (tag) using recent TLS AEAD padding scheme.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Initialized Poly1305 struct to use
- **additional** Additional data to use
- **addSz** Size of additional buffer
- **input** Input buffer to create tag from
- **sz** Size of input buffer
- **tag** Buffer to hold created tag
- **tagSz** Size of input tag buffer (must be at least WC_POLY1305_MAC_SZ(16))

See:

- `wc_Poly1305SetKey`
- `wc_Poly1305Update`
- `wcPoly1305Final`

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if ctx, input, or tag is null or if additional is null and addSz is greater than 0 or if tagSz is less than WC_POLY1305_MAC_SZ.

Example

```
Poly1305 ctx;
byte key[] = { }; // initialize with 32 byte key to use for hashing
byte additional[] = { }; // initialize with additional data
byte msg[] = { }; // initialize with message
byte tag[16];

wc_Poly1305SetKey(&ctx, key, sizeof(key));
if(wc_Poly1305_MAC(&ctx, additional, sizeof(additional), (byte*)msg,
sizeof(msg), tag, sizeof(tag)) != 0)
{
    // Handle the error
}
```

C.38.2.5 function wc_Poly1305_Pad

```
int wc_Poly1305_Pad(
    Poly1305 * ctx,
    word32 lenToPad
)
```

Adds padding to Poly1305 context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Poly1305 context
- **lenToPad** Length to pad

See: [wc_Poly1305_MAC](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL

Example

```
Poly1305 ctx;
byte key[32];
wc_Poly1305SetKey(&ctx, key, sizeof(key));
int ret = wc_Poly1305_Pad(&ctx, 10);
```

C.38.2.6 function wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes

```
int wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes(
    Poly1305 * ctx,
    word32 aadSz,
    word32 dataSz
)
```

Encodes AAD and data sizes for Poly1305.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Poly1305 context
- **aadSz** Additional authenticated data size
- **dataSz** Data size

See: [wc_Poly1305_MAC](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL

Example

```
Poly1305 ctx;
byte key[32];
wc_Poly1305SetKey(&ctx, key, sizeof(key));
int ret = wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes(&ctx, 16, 100);
```

C.38.2.7 function wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes64

```
int wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes64(
    Poly1305 * ctx,
    word64 aadSz,
    word64 dataSz
)
```

Encodes AAD and data sizes for Poly1305 using 64-bit values.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Poly1305 context
- **aadSz** Additional authenticated data size
- **dataSz** Data size

See: [wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL

Example

```
Poly1305 ctx;
byte key[32];
wc_Poly1305SetKey(&ctx, key, sizeof(key));
int ret = wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes64(&ctx, 16, 100);
```

C.38.3 Source code

```
int wc_Poly1305SetKey(Poly1305* poly1305, const byte* key,
                      word32 kySz);

int wc_Poly1305Update(Poly1305* poly1305, const byte* m, word32 bytes);

int wc_Poly1305Final(Poly1305* poly1305, byte* tag);

int wc_Poly1305_MAC(Poly1305* ctx, const byte* additional, word32 addSz,
                    const byte* input, word32 sz, byte* tag, word32 tagSz);
```



```

int wc_Poly1305_Pad(Poly1305* ctx, word32 lenToPad);

int wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes(Poly1305* ctx, word32 aadSz, word32 dataSz);

int wc_Poly1305_EncodeSizes64(Poly1305* ctx, word64 aadSz, word64 dataSz);

```

C.39 dox_comments/header_files/psa.h

C.39.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_psa_enable (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function enables PSA support on the given context.
int	wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx (WOLFSSL * ssl, struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx) This function setup the PSA context for the given SSL session.
void	wolfSSL_free_psa_ctx (struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx) This function releases the resources used by a PSA context.
int	wolfSSL_psa_set_private_key_id (struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx, psa_key_id_t id) This function set the private key used by an SSL session.
int	wc_psa_get_random (unsigned char * out, word32 sz) This function generates random bytes using the PSA crypto API. This is a wrapper around the PSA random number generation functions.
int	wc_psa_aes_encrypt_decrypt (Aes * aes, const uint8_t * input, uint8_t * output, size_t length, psa_algorithm_t alg, int direction) This function performs AES encryption or decryption using the PSA crypto API. It supports various AES modes through the algorithm parameter.

C.39.2 Functions Documentation

C.39.2.1 function wolfSSL_CTX_psa_enable

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_psa_enable(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)

```

This function enables PSA support on the given context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX object on which the PSA support must be enabled

See: [wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx == NULL

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_2_client_method());
if (!ctx)
    return NULL;
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_psa_enable(ctx);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS)
    printf("can't enable PSA on ctx");

```

C.39.2.2 function wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx

```

int wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx(
    WOLFSSL *ssl,
    struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx
)

```

This function setup the PSA context for the given SSL session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the WOLFSSL where the ctx will be enabled
- **ctx** pointer to a struct psa_ssl_ctx (must be unique for a ssl session)

See:

- [wolfSSL_psa_set_private_key_id](#)
- [wolfSSL_psa_free_psa_ctx](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl or ctx are NULL

This function setup the PSA context for the TLS callbacks to the given SSL session. At the end of the session, the resources used by the context should be freed using [wolfSSL_free_psa_ctx\(\)](#).

Example

```

// Create new ssl session
WOLFSSL *ssl;
struct psa_ssl_ctx psa_ctx = { 0 };
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (!ssl)
    return NULL;
// setup PSA context
ret = wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx(ssl, ctx);

```

C.39.2.3 function wolfSSL_free_psa_ctx

```

void wolfSSL_free_psa_ctx(
    struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx
)

```

This function releases the resources used by a PSA context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a struct psa_ssl_ctx

See: [wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx](#)

C.39.2.4 function wolfSSL_psa_set_private_key_id

```
int wolfSSL_psa_set_private_key_id(  
    struct psa_ssl_ctx * ctx,  
    psa_key_id_t id  
)
```

This function set the private key used by an SSL session.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a struct `psa_ssl_ctx`
- **id** PSA id of the key to be used as private key

See: `wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx`

Example

```
// Create new ssl session  
WOLFSSL *ssl;  
struct psa_ssl_ctx psa_ctx = { 0 };  
psa_key_id_t key_id;  
  
// key provisioning already done  
get_private_key_id(&key_id);  
  
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
if (!ssl)  
    return NULL;  
  
wolfSSL_psa_set_private_key_id(&psa_ctx, key_id);  
wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx(ssl, ctx);
```

C.39.2.5 function wc_psa_get_random

```
int wc_psa_get_random(  
    unsigned char * out,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

This function generates random bytes using the PSA crypto API. This is a wrapper around the PSA random number generation functions.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to buffer to store random bytes
- **sz** number of random bytes to generate

See: `wc_RNG_GenerateBlock`

Return:

- 0 On success
- Negative value on error

Example

```
byte random[32];  
  
int ret = wc_psa_get_random(random, sizeof(random));  
if (ret != 0) {
```

```

    // error generating random bytes
}

```

C.39.2.6 function wc_psa_aes_encrypt_decrypt

```

int wc_psa_aes_encrypt_decrypt(
    Aes * aes,
    const uint8_t * input,
    uint8_t * output,
    size_t length,
    psa_algorithm_t alg,
    int direction
)

```

This function performs AES encryption or decryption using the PSA crypto API. It supports various AES modes through the algorithm parameter.

Parameters:

- **aes** pointer to initialized Aes structure
- **input** pointer to input data buffer
- **output** pointer to output data buffer
- **length** length of data to process
- **alg** PSA algorithm identifier specifying the AES mode
- **direction** encryption (1) or decryption (0)

See:

- wc_AesEncrypt
- wc_AesDecrypt

Return:

- 0 On success
- Negative value on error

Example

```

Aes aes;
byte key[16] = { }; // AES key
byte input[16] = { }; // plaintext
byte output[16];

wc_AesInit(&aes, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_AesSetKey(&aes, key, sizeof(key), NULL, AES_ENCRYPTION);
int ret = wc_psa_aes_encrypt_decrypt(&aes, input, output,
                                     sizeof(input),
                                     PSA_ALG_ECB_NO_PADDING, 1);

```

C.39.3 Source code

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_psa_enable(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx);

int wolfSSL_set_psa_ctx(WOLFSSL *ssl, struct psa_ssl_ctx *ctx);

void wolfSSL_free_psa_ctx(struct psa_ssl_ctx *ctx);

int wolfSSL_psa_set_private_key_id(struct psa_ssl_ctx *ctx,

```

```

        psa_key_id_t id);

int wc_psa_get_random(unsigned char *out, word32 sz);

int wc_psa_aes_encrypt_decrypt(Aes *aes, const uint8_t *input,
                               uint8_t *output, size_t length,
                               psa_algorithm_t alg, int direction);

```

C.40 dox_comments/header_files/pwdbased.h

C.40.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_PBKDF1 (byte * output, const byte * passwd, int pLen, const byte * salt, int sLen, int iterations, int kLen, int hashType)This function implements the Password Based Key Derivation Function 1 (PBKDF1), converting an input password with a concatenated salt into a more secure key, which it stores in output. It allows the user to select between SHA and MD5 as hash functions.
int	wc_PBKDF2 (byte * output, const byte * passwd, int pLen, const byte * salt, int sLen, int iterations, int kLen, int hashType)This function implements the Password Based Key Derivation Function 2 (PBKDF2), converting an input password with a concatenated salt into a more secure key, which it stores in output. It allows the user to select any of the supported HMAC hash functions, including: WC_MD5, WC_SHA, WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384, WC_SHA512, WC_SHA3_224, WC_SHA3_256, WC_SHA3_384 or WC_SHA3_512.
int	wc_PKCS12_PBKDF (byte * output, const byte * passwd, int passLen, const byte * salt, int saltLen, int iterations, int kLen, int hashType, int id)This function implements the Password Based Key Derivation Function (PBKDF) described in RFC 7292 Appendix B. This function converts an input password with a concatenated salt into a more secure key, which it stores in output. It allows the user to select any of the supported HMAC hash functions, including: WC_MD5, WC_SHA, WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384, WC_SHA512, WC_SHA3_224, WC_SHA3_256, WC_SHA3_384 or WC_SHA3_512.
int	wc_PBKDF1_ex (byte * key, int keyLen, byte * iv, int ivLen, const byte * passwd, int passwdLen, const byte * salt, int saltLen, int iterations, int hashType, void * heap)Extended version of PBKDF1 with heap hint.

	Name
int	wc_PBKDF2_ex (byte * output, const byte * passwd, int pLen, const byte * salt, int sLen, int iterations, int kLen, int hashType, void * heap, int devId)Extended version of PBKDF2 with heap hint and device ID.
int	wc_PKCS12_PBKDF_ex (byte * output, const byte * passwd, int passLen, const byte * salt, int saltLen, int iterations, int kLen, int hashType, int id, void * heap)Extended version of PKCS12_PBKDF with heap hint.
int	wc_scrypt (byte * output, const byte * passwd, int passLen, const byte * salt, int saltLen, int cost, int blockSize, int parallel, int dkLen)Implements scrypt key derivation function.
int	wc_scrypt_ex (byte * output, const byte * passwd, int passLen, const byte * salt, int saltLen, word32 iterations, int blockSize, int parallel, int dkLen)Extended scrypt with iteration count instead of cost.
int	wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_set (int iters)Set the current iteration limit for PBKDF.
int	wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_get (void)Get the current iteration limit for PBKDF.

C.40.2 Functions Documentation

C.40.2.1 function wc_PBKDF1

```
int wc_PBKDF1(
    byte * output,
    const byte * passwd,
    int pLen,
    const byte * salt,
    int sLen,
    int iterations,
    int kLen,
    int hashType
)
```

This function implements the Password Based Key Derivation Function 1 (PBKDF1), converting an input password with a concatenated salt into a more secure key, which it stores in output. It allows the user to select between SHA and MD5 as hash functions.

Parameters:

- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the generated key. Should be at least kLen long
- **passwd** pointer to the buffer containing the password to use for the key derivation
- **pLen** length of the password to use for key derivation
- **salt** pointer to the buffer containing the salt to use for key derivation
- **sLen** length of the salt
- **iterations** number of times to process the hash
- **kLen** desired length of the derived key. Should not be longer than the digest size of the hash chosen

- **hashType** the hashing algorithm to use. Valid choices are WC_MD5 and WC_SHA

See:

- `wc_PBKDF2`
- `wc_PKCS12_PBKDF`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully deriving a key from the input password
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an invalid hash type given (valid type are: MD5 and SHA), iterations is less than 1, or the key length (kLen) requested is greater than the hash length of the provided hash
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory for a SHA or MD5 object

Example

```
int ret;
byte key[WC_MD5_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte pass[] = { }; // initialize with password
byte salt[] = { }; // initialize with salt

ret = wc_PBKDF1(key, pass, sizeof(pass), salt, sizeof(salt), 1000,
sizeof(key), WC_MD5);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error deriving key from password
}
```

C.40.2.2 function wc_PBKDF2

```
int wc_PBKDF2(
    byte * output,
    const byte * passwd,
    int plen,
    const byte * salt,
    int slen,
    int iterations,
    int klen,
    int hashType
)
```

This function implements the Password Based Key Derivation Function 2 (PBKDF2), converting an input password with a concatenated salt into a more secure key, which it stores in output. It allows the user to select any of the supported HMAC hash functions, including: WC_MD5, WC_SHA, WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384, WC_SHA512, WC_SHA3_224, WC_SHA3_256, WC_SHA3_384 or WC_SHA3_512.

Parameters:

- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the generated key. Should be kLen long
- **passwd** pointer to the buffer containing the password to use for the key derivation
- **plen** length of the password to use for key derivation
- **salt** pointer to the buffer containing the salt to use for key derivation
- **slen** length of the salt
- **iterations** number of times to process the hash
- **klen** desired length of the derived key
- **hashType** the hashing algorithm to use. Valid choices are: WC_MD5, WC_SHA, WC_SHA256, WC_SHA384, WC_SHA512, WC_SHA3_224, WC_SHA3_256, WC_SHA3_384 or WC_SHA3_512

See:

- `wc_PBKDF1`
- `wc_PKCS12_PBKDF`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully deriving a key from the input password
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returned if there is an invalid hash type given or iterations is less than 1
- `MEMORY_E` Returned if there is an allocating memory for the HMAC object

Example

```
int ret;
byte key[64];
byte pass[] = { }; // initialize with password
byte salt[] = { }; // initialize with salt

ret = wc_PBKDF2(key, pass, sizeof(pass), salt, sizeof(salt), 2048, sizeof(key),
WC_SHA512);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error deriving key from password
}
```

C.40.2.3 function `wc_PKCS12_PBKDF`

```
int wc_PKCS12_PBKDF(
    byte * output,
    const byte * passwd,
    int passLen,
    const byte * salt,
    int saltLen,
    int iterations,
    int kLen,
    int hashType,
    int id
)
```

This function implements the Password Based Key Derivation Function (PBKDF) described in RFC 7292 Appendix B. This function converts an input password with a concatenated salt into a more secure key, which it stores in output. It allows the user to select any of the supported HMAC hash functions, including: `WC_MD5`, `WC_SHA`, `WC_SHA256`, `WC_SHA384`, `WC_SHA512`, `WC_SHA3_224`, `WC_SHA3_256`, `WC_SHA3_384` or `WC_SHA3_512`.

Parameters:

- **output** pointer to the buffer in which to store the generated key. Should be `kLen` long
- **passwd** pointer to the buffer containing the password to use for the key derivation
- **passLen** length of the password to use for key derivation
- **salt** pointer to the buffer containing the salt to use for key derivation
- **saltLen** length of the salt
- **iterations** number of times to process the hash
- **kLen** desired length of the derived key
- **hashType** the hashing algorithm to use. Valid choices are: `WC_MD5`, `WC_SHA`, `WC_SHA256`, `WC_SHA384`, `WC_SHA512`, `WC_SHA3_224`, `WC_SHA3_256`, `WC_SHA3_384` or `WC_SHA3_512`
- **id** this is a byte identifier indicating the purpose of key generation. It is used to diversify the key output, and should be assigned as follows: `ID=1`: pseudorandom bits are to be used as key material for performing encryption or decryption. `ID=2`: pseudorandom bits are to be used as an IV (Initial Value) for encryption or decryption. `ID=3`: pseudorandom bits are to be used as an integrity key for MACing.

See:

- [wc_PBKDF1](#)
- [wc_PBKDF2](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned on successfully deriving a key from the input password
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if there is an invalid hash type given, iterations is less than 1, or the key length (kLen) requested is greater than the hash length of the provided hash
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an allocating memory
- MP_INIT_E may be returned if there is an error during key generation
- MP_READ_E may be returned if there is an error during key generation
- MP_CMP_E may be returned if there is an error during key generation
- MP_INVMOD_E may be returned if there is an error during key generation
- MP_EXPTMOD_E may be returned if there is an error during key generation
- MP_MOD_E may be returned if there is an error during key generation
- MP_MUL_E may be returned if there is an error during key generation
- MP_ADD_E may be returned if there is an error during key generation
- MP_MULMOD_E may be returned if there is an error during key generation
- MP_TO_E may be returned if there is an error during key generation
- MP_MEM may be returned if there is an error during key generation

Example

```
int ret;
byte key[64];
byte pass[] = { }; // initialize with password
byte salt[] = { }; // initialize with salt

ret = wc_PKCS12_PBKDF(key, pass, sizeof(pass), salt, sizeof(salt), 2048,
    sizeof(key), WC_SHA512, 1);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error deriving key from password
}
```

C.40.2.4 function wc_PBKDF1_ex

```
int wc_PBKDF1_ex(
    byte * key,
    int keyLen,
    byte * iv,
    int ivLen,
    const byte * passwd,
    int passwdLen,
    const byte * salt,
    int saltLen,
    int iterations,
    int hashType,
    void * heap
)
```

Extended version of PBKDF1 with heap hint.

Parameters:

- **key** Output key buffer
- **keyLen** Key length

- **iv** Output IV buffer
- **ivLen** IV length
- **passwd** Password buffer
- **passwdLen** Password length
- **salt** Salt buffer
- **saltLen** Salt length
- **iterations** Iteration count
- **hashType** Hash algorithm type
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation

See:

- [wc_PBKDF1](#)
- [wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_set](#)
- [wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_get](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG on invalid arguments or iterations is greater than current_wc_pbkdf_max_iterations
- MEMORY_E on memory allocation error

Example

```
byte key[16], iv[16];
byte pass[] = "password";
byte salt[] = "salt";
int ret = wc_PBKDF1_ex(key, sizeof(key), iv, sizeof(iv),
    pass, sizeof(pass), salt, sizeof(salt), 1000, WC_SHA, NULL);
```

C.40.2.5 function wc_PBKDF2_ex

```
int wc_PBKDF2_ex(
    byte * output,
    const byte * passwd,
    int pLen,
    const byte * salt,
    int sLen,
    int iterations,
    int kLen,
    int hashType,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Extended version of PBKDF2 with heap hint and device ID.

Parameters:

- **output** Output key buffer
- **passwd** Password buffer
- **pLen** Password length
- **salt** Salt buffer
- **sLen** Salt length
- **iterations** Iteration count
- **kLen** Key length
- **hashType** Hash algorithm type
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation
- **devId** Device ID for hardware acceleration

See:

- [wc_PBKDF2](#)
- [wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_set](#)
- [wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_get](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG on invalid arguments or iterations is greater than current_wc_pbkdf_max_iterations
- MEMORY_E on memory allocation error

Example

```
byte key[32];
byte pass[] = "password";
byte salt[] = "salt";
int ret = wc_PBKDF2_ex(key, pass, sizeof(pass), salt,
    sizeof(salt), 2048, sizeof(key), WC_SHA256, NULL,
    INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.40.2.6 function wc_PKCS12_PBKDF_ex

```
int wc_PKCS12_PBKDF_ex(
    byte * output,
    const byte * passwd,
    int passLen,
    const byte * salt,
    int saltLen,
    int iterations,
    int kLen,
    int hashType,
    int id,
    void * heap
)
```

Extended version of PKCS12_PBKDF with heap hint.

Parameters:

- **output** Output key buffer
- **passwd** Password buffer
- **passLen** Password length
- **salt** Salt buffer
- **saltLen** Salt length
- **iterations** Iteration count
- **kLen** Key length
- **hashType** Hash algorithm type
- **id** Purpose identifier (1=key, 2=IV, 3=MAC)
- **heap** Heap hint for memory allocation

See:

- [wc_PKCS12_PBKDF](#)
- [wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_set](#)
- [wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_get](#)

Return:

- 0 on success

- BAD_FUNC_ARG on invalid arguments or iterations is greater than current_wc_pbkdf_max_iterations
- MEMORY_E on memory allocation error

Example

```
byte key[32];
byte pass[] = "password";
byte salt[] = "salt";
int ret = wc_PKCS12_PBKDF_ex(key, pass, sizeof(pass), salt,
    sizeof(salt), 2048, sizeof(key), WC_SHA256, 1, NULL);
```

C.40.2.7 function wc_scrypt

```
int wc_scrypt(
    byte * output,
    const byte * passwd,
    int passLen,
    const byte * salt,
    int saltLen,
    int cost,
    int blockSize,
    int parallel,
    int dkLen
)
```

Implements scrypt key derivation function.

Parameters:

- **output** Output key buffer
- **passwd** Password buffer
- **passLen** Password length
- **salt** Salt buffer
- **saltLen** Salt length
- **cost** CPU/memory cost parameter (N)
- **blockSize** Block size parameter (r)
- **parallel** Parallelization parameter (p)
- **dkLen** Derived key length

See: [wc_scrypt_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG on invalid arguments
- MEMORY_E on memory allocation error

Example

```
byte key[32];
byte pass[] = "password";
byte salt[] = "salt";
int ret = wc_scrypt(key, pass, sizeof(pass), salt,
    sizeof(salt), 16384, 8, 1, sizeof(key));
```

C.40.2.8 function wc_scrypt_ex

```
int wc_scrypt_ex(
    byte * output,
```

```

    const byte * passwd,
    int passLen,
    const byte * salt,
    int saltLen,
    word32 iterations,
    int blockSize,
    int parallel,
    int dkLen
)

```

Extended scrypt with iteration count instead of cost.

Parameters:

- **output** Output key buffer
- **passwd** Password buffer
- **passLen** Password length
- **salt** Salt buffer
- **saltLen** Salt length
- **iterations** Iteration count
- **blockSize** Block size parameter (r)
- **parallel** Parallelization parameter (p)
- **dkLen** Derived key length

See: [wc_scrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG on invalid arguments
- MEMORY_E on memory allocation error

Example

```

byte key[32];
byte pass[] = "password";
byte salt[] = "salt";
int ret = wc_scrypt_ex(key, pass, sizeof(pass), salt,
    sizeof(salt), 16384, 8, 1, sizeof(key));

```

C.40.2.9 function wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_set

```

int wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_set(
    int iters
)

```

Set the current iteration limit for PBKDF.

Parameters:

- **iters** The new iteration limit.

See: [wc_scrypt](#)

Return:

- Previous iteration limit on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG on invalid arguments

By default, the iteration limit is set to WC_PBKDF_DEFAULT_MAX_ITERATIONS, which can be overridden at build time. This function allows runtime override of the limit.

Note that `[wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_set()](#function-wc_pbkdf_max_iterations_set)` has no provisions for thread synchronization. Users should arrange to call it at startup or idle times, when there are no other PBKDF calls in progress.

Example

```
int prev_iter_limit = wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_set(100000000);
```

C.40.2.10 function `wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_get`

```
int wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_get(
    void
)
```

Get the current iteration limit for PBKDF.

See: `wc_scrypt`

Return: Current iteration limit

Example

```
int cur_iter_limit = wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_get();
```

C.40.3 Source code

```
int wc_PBKDF1(byte* output, const byte* passwd, int plen,
               const byte* salt, int slen, int iterations, int klen,
               int hashType);

int wc_PBKDF2(byte* output, const byte* passwd, int plen,
               const byte* salt, int slen, int iterations, int klen,
               int hashType);

int wc_PKCS12_PBKDF(byte* output, const byte* passwd, int passlen,
                    const byte* salt, int saltlen, int iterations,
                    int klen, int hashType, int id);

int wc_PBKDF1_ex(byte* key, int keyLen, byte* iv, int ivlen,
                  const byte* passwd, int passwdLen, const byte* salt, int saltlen,
                  int iterations, int hashType, void* heap);

int wc_PBKDF2_ex(byte* output, const byte* passwd, int plen,
                  const byte* salt, int slen, int iterations, int klen,
                  int hashType, void* heap, int devId);

int wc_PKCS12_PBKDF_ex(byte* output, const byte* passwd, int passlen,
                       const byte* salt, int saltlen, int iterations, int klen,
                       int hashType, int id, void* heap);

int wc_scrypt(byte* output, const byte* passwd, int passlen,
               const byte* salt, int saltlen, int cost, int blockSize,
               int parallel, int dkLen);

int wc_scrypt_ex(byte* output, const byte* passwd, int passlen,
                  const byte* salt, int saltlen, word32 iterations, int blockSize,
                  int parallel, int dkLen);
```

```
int wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_set(int iters);
```

```
int wc_PBKDF_max_iterations_get(void);
```

C.41 dox_comments/header_files/quic.h

C.41.1 Functions

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_quic_method (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const WOLFSSL_QUIC_METHOD * quic_method) Activate QUIC protocol for a WOLFSSL_CTX and all derived WOLFSSL instances by providing the four callbacks required. The CTX needs to be a TLSv1.3 one.
int	wolfSSL_set_quic_method (WOLFSSL * ssl, const WOLFSSL_QUIC_METHOD * quic_method) Activate QUIC protocol for a WOLFSSL instance by providing the four callbacks required. The WOLFSSL needs to be a TLSv1.3 one.
int	wolfSSL_is_quic (WOLFSSL * ssl) Check if QUIC has been activated in a WOLFSSL instance.
WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL	wolfSSL_quic_read_level (const WOLFSSL * ssl) Determine the encryption level for reads currently in use. Meaningful only when the WOLFSSL instance is using QUIC.
WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL	wolfSSL_quic_write_level (const WOLFSSL * ssl) Determine the encryption level for writes currently in use. Meaningful only when the WOLFSSL instance is using QUIC.
void	wolfSSL_set_quic_use_legacy_codepoint (WOLFSSL * ssl, int use_legacy) Configure which QUIC version shall be used. Without calling this, the WOLFSSL will offer both (draft_27 and v1) to a server, resp. accept both from a client and negotiate the most recent one.
void	wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_version (WOLFSSL * ssl, int version) Configure which QUIC version shall be used.
int	wolfSSL_get_quic_transport_version (const WOLFSSL * ssl) Get the configured QUIC version.
int	wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_params (WOLFSSL * ssl, const uint8_t * params, size_t params_len) Set the QUIC transport parameters to use.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_get_peer_quic_transport_version (const WOLFSSL * ssl)Get the negotiated QUIC transport version. This will only give meaningful results when called after the respective TLS extensions have been seen from the peer.
void	wolfSSL_get_peer_quic_transport_params (const WOLFSSL * ssl, const uint8_t ** out_params, size_t * out_params_len)Get the negotiated QUIC transport parameters. This will only give meaningful results when called after the respective TLS extensions have been seen from the peer.
void	wolfSSL_set_quic_early_data_enabled (WOLFSSL * ssl, int enabled)Configure if Early Data is enabled. Intended for servers to signal this to clients.
size_t	wolfSSL_quic_max_handshake_flight_len (const WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level)Get advice on the amount of data that shall be "in flight", e.g. unacknowledged at the given encryption level. This is the amount of data the WOLFSSL instance is prepared to buffer.
int	wolfSSL_provide_quic_data (WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level, const uint8_t * data, size_t len)Pass decrypted CRYPTO data to the WOLFSSL instance for further processing. The encryption level between calls is only every allowed to increase and it is also checked that data records are complete before a change in encryption level is accepted.
WOLFSSL_API int	wolfSSL_process_quic_post_handshake (WOLFSSL * ssl)Process any CRYPTO records that have been provided after the handshake has completed. Will fail if called before that.
int	wolfSSL_quic_read_write (WOLFSSL * ssl)Process any CRYPTO records that have been provided during or after the handshake. Will progress the handshake if not already complete and otherwise work like wolfSSL_process_quic_post_handshake() .
int	wolfSSL_quic_do_handshake (WOLFSSL * ssl)Perform the QUIC handshake. This function processes CRYPTO data that has been provided via wolfSSL_provide_quic_data() and advances the handshake state. It should be called repeatedly until the handshake is complete.
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *	wolfSSL_quic_get_aead (WOLFSSL * ssl)Get the AEAD cipher negotiated in the TLS handshake.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_gcm (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * aead_cipher)Check if the AEAD cipher is GCM.
int	wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_ccm (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * aead_cipher)Check if the AEAD cipher is CCM.
int	wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_chacha20 (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * aead_cipher)Check if the AEAD cipher is CHACHA20.
WOLFSSL_API size_t	wolfSSL_quic_get_aead_tag_len (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * aead_cipher)Determine the tag length for the AEAD cipher.
WOLFSSL_API const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD *	wolfSSL_quic_get_md (WOLFSSL * ssl)Determine the message digest negotiated in the TLS handshake.
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *	wolfSSL_quic_get_hp (WOLFSSL * ssl)Determine the header protection cipher negotiated in the TLS handshake.
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *	wolfSSL_quic_crypt_new (const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * cipher, const uint8_t * key, const uint8_t * iv, int encrypt)Create a cipher context for en-/decryption.
int	wolfSSL_quic_aead_encrypt (uint8_t * dest, WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * aead_ctx, const uint8_t * plain, size_t plainlen, const uint8_t * iv, const uint8_t * aad, size_t aadlen)Encrypt the plain text in the given context.
int	wolfSSL_quic_aead_decrypt (uint8_t * dest, WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx, const uint8_t * enc, size_t enclen, const uint8_t * iv, const uint8_t * aad, size_t aadlen)Decrypt the cipher text in the given context.
int	wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_extract (uint8_t * dest, const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * md, const uint8_t * secret, size_t secretlen, const uint8_t * salt, size_t saltlen)Extract a pseudo random key.
int	wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_expand (uint8_t * dest, size_t destlen, const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * md, const uint8_t * secret, size_t secretlen, const uint8_t * info, size_t infolen)Expand a pseudo random key into a new key.
int	wolfSSL_quic_hkdf (uint8_t * dest, size_t destlen, const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * md, const uint8_t * secret, size_t secretlen, const uint8_t * salt, size_t saltlen, const uint8_t * info, size_t infolen)Expand and Extract a pseudo random key.

C.41.2 Attributes

	Name
<code>int()(WOLFSSL ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level, const uint8_t read_secret, const uint8_t write_secret, size_t secret_len)</code>	set_encryption_secrets Callback invoked when secrets are generated during a handshake. Since QUIC protocol handlers perform the en-/decryption of packets, they need the negotiated secrets for the levels early_data/handshake/application.
<code>int()(WOLFSSL ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level, const uint8_t *data, size_t len)</code>	add_handshake_data Callback invoked for forwarding handshake CRYPTO data to peer. The data forwarded this way is not encrypted. It is the job of the QUIC protocol implementation to do this. Which secrets are to be used is determined by the encryption level specified.
<code>int()(WOLFSSL ssl)</code>	flush_flight Callback invoked for advisory flushing of the data to send.
<code>int()(WOLFSSL ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level, uint8_t alert)</code>	send_alert Callback invoked when an SSL alert happened during processing.

C.41.3 Functions Documentation

C.41.3.1 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_quic_method

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_quic_method(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const WOLFSSL_QUIC_METHOD * quic_method
)
```

Activate QUIC protocol for a WOLFSSL_CTX and all derived WOLFSSL instances by providing the four callbacks required. The CTX needs to be a TLSv1.3 one.

Parameters:

- **ctx** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **quic_method** - the callback structure

See:

- `wolfSSL_is_quic`
- `wolfSSL_set_quic_method`

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

The passed quic_method needs to have a lifetime outlasting the SSL instances. It is not copied. All callbacks need to be provided.

C.41.3.2 function wolfSSL_set_quic_method

```
int wolfSSL_set_quic_method(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const WOLFSSL_QUIC_METHOD * quic_method
)
```

Activate QUIC protocol for a WOLFSSL instance by providing the four callbacks required. The WOLFSSL needs to be a TLSv1.3 one.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **quic_method** - the callback structure

See:

- [wolfSSL_is_quic](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_quic_method](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

The passed quic_method needs to have a lifetime outlasting the SSL instance. It is not copied. All callbacks need to be provided.

C.41.3.3 function `wolfSSL_is_quic`

```
int wolfSSL_is_quic(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Check if QUIC has been activated in a WOLFSSL instance.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_quic_method](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_quic_method](#)

Return: 1 if WOLFSSL is using QUIC.

C.41.3.4 function `wolfSSL_quic_read_level`

```
WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL wolfSSL_quic_read_level(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Determine the encryption level for reads currently in use. Meaningful only when the WOLFSSL instance is using QUIC.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: [wolfSSL_quic_write_level](#)

Return: encryption level.

Note that the effective level is always a parameter when passing data back and forth. Data from a peer might arrive at other levels than reported via this function.

C.41.3.5 function `wolfSSL_quic_write_level`

```
WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL wolfSSL_quic_write_level(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Determine the encryption level for writes currently in use. Meaningful only when the WOLFSSL instance is using QUIC.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: [wolfSSL_quic_read_level](#)

Return: encryption level.

Note that the effective level is always a parameter when passing data back and forth. Data from a peer might arrive at other levels than reported via this function.

C.41.3.6 function `wolfSSL_set_quic_use_legacy_codepoint`

```
void wolfSSL_set_quic_use_legacy_codepoint(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int use_legacy  
)
```

Configure which QUIC version shall be used. Without calling this, the WOLFSSL will offer both (draft-27 and v1) to a server, resp. accept both from a client and negotiate the most recent one.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **use_legacy** - true if draft-27 shall be used, 0 if only QUICv1 is used.

See: [wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_version](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.3.7 function `wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_version`

```
void wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_version(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int version  
)
```

Configure which QUIC version shall be used.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **version** - the TLS Extension defined for the QUIC version.

See: [wolfSSL_set_quic_use_legacy_codepoint](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.3.8 function `wolfSSL_get_quic_transport_version`

```
int wolfSSL_get_quic_transport_version(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Get the configured QUIC version.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_quic_use_legacy_codepoint](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_version](#)

Return: TLS Extension of configured version.

C.41.3.9 function `wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_params`

```
int wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_params(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    const uint8_t * params,  
    size_t params_len  
)
```

Set the QUIC transport parameters to use.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **params** - the parameter bytes to use ·param params_len - the length of the parameters

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_quic_use_legacy_codepoint](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_version](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.3.10 function `wolfSSL_get_peer_quic_transport_version`

```
int wolfSSL_get_peer_quic_transport_version(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Get the negotiated QUIC transport version. This will only give meaningful results when called after the respective TLS extensions have been seen from the peer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_quic_use_legacy_codepoint](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_version](#)

Return: the negotiated version or -1.

C.41.3.11 function `wolfSSL_get_peer_quic_transport_params`

```
void wolfSSL_get_peer_quic_transport_params(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    const uint8_t ** out_params,  
    size_t * out_params_len  
)
```

Get the negotiated QUIC transport parameters. This will only give meaningful results when called after the respective TLS extensions have been seen from the peer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **out_params** - the parameters sent be the peer, set to NULL if not available.
- **out_params_len** - the length of the parameters sent be the peer, set to 0 if not available

See: [wolfSSL_get_peer_quic_transport_version](#)

C.41.3.12 function wolfSSL_set_quic_early_data_enabled

```
void wolfSSL_set_quic_early_data_enabled(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int enabled  
)
```

Configure if Early Data is enabled. Intended for servers to signal this to clients.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **enabled** - != 0 iff early data is enabled

C.41.3.13 function wolfSSL_quic_max_handshake_flight_len

```
size_t wolfSSL_quic_max_handshake_flight_len(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level  
)
```

Get advice on the amount of data that shall be “in flight”, e.g. unacknowledged at the given encryption level. This is the amount of data the WOLFSSL instance is prepared to buffer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **level** - the encryption level to inquire about

Return: the recommend max data in flight

C.41.3.14 function wolfSSL_provide_quic_data

```
int wolfSSL_provide_quic_data(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level,  
    const uint8_t * data,  
    size_t len  
)
```

Pass decrypted CRYPTO data to the WOLFSSL instance for further processing. The encryption level between calls is only every allowed to increase and it is also checked that data records are complete before a change in encryption level is accepted.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **level** - the level the data was encrypted at
- **data** - the data itself
- **len** - the length of the data

See:

- `wolfSSL_process_quic_post_handshake`
- `wolfSSL_quic_read_write`
- `wolfSSL_accept`
- `wolfSSL_connect`

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.3.15 function wolfSSL_process_quic_post_handshake

```
WOLFSSL_API int wolfSSL_process_quic_post_handshake(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Process any CRYPTO records that have been provided after the handshake has completed. Will fail if called before that.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_provide_quic_data`
- `wolfSSL_quic_read_write`
- `wolfSSL_accept`
- `wolfSSL_connect`

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.3.16 function wolfSSL_quic_read_write

```
int wolfSSL_quic_read_write(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Process any CRYPTO records that have been provided during or after the handshake. Will progress the handshake if not already complete and otherwise work like `wolfSSL_process_quic_post_handshake()`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_provide_quic_data`
- `wolfSSL_quic_read_write`
- `wolfSSL_accept`
- `wolfSSL_connect`

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.3.17 function wolfSSL_quic_do_handshake

```
int wolfSSL_quic_do_handshake(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Perform the QUIC handshake. This function processes CRYPTO data that has been provided via `wolfSSL_provide_quic_data()` and advances the handshake state. It should be called repeatedly until the handshake is complete.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure created using `wolfSSL_new()`

See:

- `wolfSSL_provide_quic_data`
- `wolfSSL_quic_read_write`
- `wolfSSL_is_init_finished`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If handshake completed successfully
- WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR If a fatal error occurred
- Other values indicating handshake is in progress

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl;
// initialize ssl with QUIC method

while (!wolfSSL_is_init_finished(ssl)) {
    int ret = wolfSSL_quic_do_handshake(ssl);
    if (ret == WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR) {
        // handle error
        break;
    }
    // provide more CRYPTO data if available
}

```

C.41.3.18 function wolfSSL_quic_get_aead

```

const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * wolfSSL_quic_get_aead(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

Get the AEAD cipher negotiated in the TLS handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_gcm`
- `wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_ccm`
- `wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_chacha20`
- `wolfSSL_quic_get_aead_tag_len`
- `wolfSSL_quic_get_md`
- `wolfSSL_quic_get_hp`
- `wolfSSL_quic_crypt_new`
- `wolfSSL_quic_aead_encrypt`
- `wolfSSL_quic_aead_decrypt`

Return: negotiated cipher or NULL if not determined.

C.41.3.19 function wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_gcm

```

int wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_gcm(
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * aead_cipher
)

```

Check if the AEAD cipher is GCM.

Parameters:

- **cipher** - the cipher

See:

- `wolfSSL_quic_get_aead`

- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_ccm](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_chacha20](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead_tag_len](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_md](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_hp](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_crypt_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_encrypt](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_decrypt](#)

Return: != 0 iff the AEAD cipher is GCM.

C.41.3.20 function `wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_ccm`

```
int wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_ccm(  
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * aead_cipher  
)
```

Check if the AEAD cipher is CCM.

Parameters:

- **cipher** - the cipher

See:

- [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_gcm](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_chacha20](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead_tag_len](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_md](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_hp](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_crypt_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_encrypt](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_decrypt](#)

Return: != 0 iff the AEAD cipher is CCM.

C.41.3.21 function `wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_chacha20`

```
int wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_chacha20(  
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * aead_cipher  
)
```

Check if the AEAD cipher is CHACHA20.

Parameters:

- **cipher** - the cipher

See:

- [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_ccm](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_gcm](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead_tag_len](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_md](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_hp](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_crypt_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_encrypt](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_decrypt](#)

Return: != 0 iff the AEAD cipher is CHACHA20.

C.41.3.22 function `wolfSSL_quic_get_aead_tag_len`

```
WOLFSSL_API size_t wolfSSL_quic_get_aead_tag_len(  
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * aead_cipher  
)
```

Determine the tag length for the AEAD cipher.

Parameters:

- **cipher** - the cipher

See: [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead](#)

Return: tag length of AEAD cipher.

C.41.3.23 function `wolfSSL_quic_get_md`

```
WOLFSSL_API const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * wolfSSL_quic_get_md(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Determine the message digest negotiated in the TLS handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_hp](#)

Return: the message digest negotiated in the TLS handshake

C.41.3.24 function `wolfSSL_quic_get_hp`

```
const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * wolfSSL_quic_get_hp(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Determine the header protection cipher negotiated in the TLS handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_md](#)

Return: the header protection cipher negotiated in the TLS handshake

C.41.3.25 function `wolfSSL_quic_crypt_new`

```
WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * wolfSSL_quic_crypt_new(  
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER * cipher,  
    const uint8_t * key,  
    const uint8_t * iv,
```

```
    int encrypt
)
```

Create a cipher context for en-/decryption.

Parameters:

- **cipher** - the cipher to use in the context.
- **key** - the key to use in the context.
- **iv** - the iv to use in the context.
- **encrypt** - != 0 if for encryption, otherwise decryption

See:

- [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_hp](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_encrypt](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_decrypt](#)

Return: the created context or NULL in case of errors.

C.41.3.26 function wolfSSL_quic_aead_encrypt

```
int wolfSSL_quic_aead_encrypt(
    uint8_t * dest,
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * aead_ctx,
    const uint8_t * plain,
    size_t plainlen,
    const uint8_t * iv,
    const uint8_t * aad,
    size_t aadlen
)
```

Encrypt the plain text in the given context.

Parameters:

- **dest** - destination where encrypted data is to be written
- **aead_ctx** - the cipher context to use
- **plain** - the plain data to encrypt
- **plainlen** - the length of the plain data
- **iv** - the iv to use
- **aad** - the add to use
- **aadlen** - the length of the aad

See:

- [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_hp](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_crypt_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_decrypt](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.3.27 function wolfSSL_quic_aead_decrypt

```
int wolfSSL_quic_aead_decrypt(
    uint8_t * dest,
    WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX * ctx,
    const uint8_t * enc,
```

```

    size_t enclen,
    const uint8_t * iv,
    const uint8_t * aad,
    size_t aadlen
)

```

Decrypt the cipher text in the given context.

Parameters:

- **dest** - destination where plain text is to be written
- **ctx** - the cipher context to use
- **enc** - the encrypted data to decrypt
- **envlen** - the length of the encrypted data
- **iv** - the iv to use
- **aad** - the add to use
- **aadlen** - the length of the aad

See:

- [wolfSSL_quic_get_aead](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_get_hp](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_crypt_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_aead_encrypt](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.3.28 function wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_extract

```

int wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_extract(
    uint8_t * dest,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * md,
    const uint8_t * secret,
    size_t secretlen,
    const uint8_t * salt,
    size_t saltlen
)

```

Extract a pseudo random key.

Parameters:

- **dest** - destination where key is to be written
- **md** - message digest to use
- **secret** - the secret to use
- **secretlen** - the length of the secret
- **salt** - the salt to use
- **saltlen** - the length of the salt

See:

- [wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_expand](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_hkdf](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.3.29 function wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_expand

```

int wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_expand(
    uint8_t * dest,

```

```

    size_t destlen,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * md,
    const uint8_t * secret,
    size_t secretlen,
    const uint8_t * info,
    size_t infolen
)

```

Expand a pseudo random key into a new key.

Parameters:

- **dest** - destination where key is to be written
- **destlen** - length of the key to expand
- **md** - message digest to use
- **secret** - the secret to use
- **secretlen** - the length of the secret
- **info** - the info to use
- **infolen** - the length of the info

See:

- [wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_extract](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_hkdf](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.3.30 function wolfSSL_quic_hkdf

```

int wolfSSL_quic_hkdf(
    uint8_t * dest,
    size_t destlen,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * md,
    const uint8_t * secret,
    size_t secretlen,
    const uint8_t * salt,
    size_t saltlen,
    const uint8_t * info,
    size_t infolen
)

```

Expand and Extract a pseudo random key.

Parameters:

- **dest** - destination where key is to be written
- **destlen** - length of the key
- **md** - message digest to use
- **secret** - the secret to use
- **secretlen** - the length of the secret
- **salt** - the salt to use
- **saltlen** - the length of the salt
- **info** - the info to use
- **infolen** - the length of the info

See:

- [wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_extract](#)
- [wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_expand](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS If successful.

C.41.4 Attributes Documentation

C.41.4.1 variable set_encryption_secrets

```
int(*) (WOLFSSL *ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level, const uint8_t
↳ *read_secret, const uint8_t *write_secret, size_t secret_len)
↳ set_encryption_secrets;
```

Callback invoked when secrets are generated during a handshake. Since QUIC protocol handlers perform the en-/decryption of packets, they need the negotiated secrets for the levels early_data/handshake/application.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **level** - the encryption level the secrets are for
- **read_secret** - the secret used in decryption at the given level, may be NULL.
- **write_secret** - the secret used in encryption at the given level, may be NULL.
- **secret_len** - the length of the secret

See: [wolfSSL_set_quic_method](#)

Return: 1 on success, 0 on failure.

The callback will be invoked several times during a handshake. Either both or only the read or write secret might be provided. This does not mean the given encryption level is already in effect.

C.41.4.2 variable add_handshake_data

```
int(*) (WOLFSSL *ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level, const uint8_t *data,
↳ size_t len) add_handshake_data;
```

Callback invoked for forwarding handshake CRYPTO data to peer. The data forwarded this way is not encrypted. It is the job of the QUIC protocol implementation to do this. Which secrets are to be used is determined by the encryption level specified.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **level** - the encryption level to use for encrypting the data
- **data** - the data itself
- **len** - the length of the data

See: [wolfSSL_set_quic_method](#)

Return: 1 on success, 0 on failure.

This callback may be invoked several times during handshake or post handshake processing. The data may cover a complete CRYPTO record, but may also be partial. However, the callback will have received all records data before using another encryption level.

C.41.4.3 variable flush_flight

```
int(*) (WOLFSSL *ssl) flush_flight;
```

Callback invoked for advisory flushing of the data to send.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: [wolfSSL_set_quic_method](#)

Return: 1 on success, 0 on failure.

C.41.4.4 variable send_alert

```
int(*) (WOLFSSL *ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level, uint8_t alert) send_alert;
```

Callback invoked when an SSL alert happened during processing.

Parameters:

- **ssl** - a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **level** - the encryption level in effect when the alert happened
- **alert** - the error

See: [wolfSSL_set_quic_method](#)

Return: 1 on success, 0 on failure.

C.41.5 Source code

```
int (*set_encryption_secrets)(WOLFSSL *ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level,
                             const uint8_t *read_secret,
                             const uint8_t *write_secret, size_t secret_len);

int (*add_handshake_data)(WOLFSSL *ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level,
                          const uint8_t *data, size_t len);

int (*flush_flight)(WOLFSSL *ssl);

int (*send_alert)(WOLFSSL *ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level, uint8_t alert);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_quic_method(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx, const WOLFSSL_QUIC_METHOD
↪ *quic_method);

int wolfSSL_set_quic_method(WOLFSSL *ssl, const WOLFSSL_QUIC_METHOD
↪ *quic_method);

int wolfSSL_is_quic(WOLFSSL *ssl);

WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL wolfSSL_quic_read_level(const WOLFSSL *ssl);

WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL wolfSSL_quic_write_level(const WOLFSSL *ssl);

void wolfSSL_set_quic_use_legacy_codepoint(WOLFSSL *ssl, int use_legacy);

void wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_version(WOLFSSL *ssl, int version);

int wolfSSL_get_quic_transport_version(const WOLFSSL *ssl);

int wolfSSL_set_quic_transport_params(WOLFSSL *ssl, const uint8_t *params,
↪ size_t params_len);

int wolfSSL_get_peer_quic_transport_version(const WOLFSSL *ssl);
```

```

void wolfSSL_get_peer_quic_transport_params(const WOLFSSL *ssl, const uint8_t
    ↪ **out_params, size_t *out_params_len);

void wolfSSL_set_quic_early_data_enabled(WOLFSSL *ssl, int enabled);

size_t wolfSSL_quic_max_handshake_flight_len(const WOLFSSL *ssl,
    ↪ WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level);

int wolfSSL_provide_quic_data(WOLFSSL *ssl, WOLFSSL_ENCRYPTION_LEVEL level,
    ↪ const uint8_t *data, size_t len);

WOLFSSL_API int wolfSSL_process_quic_post_handshake(WOLFSSL *ssl);

int wolfSSL_quic_read_write(WOLFSSL *ssl);

int wolfSSL_quic_do_handshake(WOLFSSL* ssl);

const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *wolfSSL_quic_get_aead(WOLFSSL *ssl);

int wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_gcm(const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *aead_cipher);

int wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_ccm(const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *aead_cipher);

int wolfSSL_quic_aead_is_chacha20(const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *aead_cipher);

WOLFSSL_API size_t wolfSSL_quic_get_aead_tag_len(const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER
    ↪ *aead_cipher);

WOLFSSL_API const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD *wolfSSL_quic_get_md(WOLFSSL *ssl);

const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER *wolfSSL_quic_get_hp(WOLFSSL *ssl);

WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *wolfSSL_quic_crypt_new(const WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER
    ↪ *cipher,
                                const uint8_t *key, const uint8_t
                                ↪ *iv, int encrypt);

int wolfSSL_quic_aead_encrypt(uint8_t *dest, WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *aead_ctx,
    const uint8_t *plain, size_t plainlen,
    const uint8_t *iv, const uint8_t *aad, size_t
    ↪ aadlen);

int wolfSSL_quic_aead_decrypt(uint8_t *dest, WOLFSSL_EVP_CIPHER_CTX *ctx,
    const uint8_t *enc, size_t enclen,
    const uint8_t *iv, const uint8_t *aad, size_t
    ↪ aadlen);

int wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_extract(uint8_t *dest, const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD *md,
    const uint8_t *secret, size_t secretlen,
    const uint8_t *salt, size_t saltlen);

```



```

int wolfSSL_quic_hkdf_expand(uint8_t *dest, size_t destlen,
                             const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD *md,
                             const uint8_t *secret, size_t secretlen,
                             const uint8_t *info, size_t infolen);

int wolfSSL_quic_hkdf(uint8_t *dest, size_t destlen,
                      const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD *md,
                      const uint8_t *secret, size_t secretlen,
                      const uint8_t *salt, size_t saltlen,
                      const uint8_t *info, size_t infolen);

```

C.42 dox_comments/header_files/random.h

C.42.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitNetRandom (const char * configFile, wnr_hmac_key hmac_cb, int timeout)Init global Whitewood netRandom context.
int	wc_FreeNetRandom (void)Free global Whitewood netRandom context.
int	wc_InitRng (WC_RNG * rng)Gets the seed (from OS) and key cipher for rng. rng->drbg (deterministic random bit generator) allocated (should be deallocated with wc_FreeRng). This is a blocking operation.
int	wc_RNG_GenerateBlock (WC_RNG * rng, byte * b, word32 sz)Copies a sz bytes of pseudorandom data to output. Will reseed rng if needed (blocking).
int	wc_RNG_GenerateByte (WC_RNG * rng, byte * b)Calls wc_RNG_GenerateBlock to copy a byte of pseudorandom data to b. Will reseed rng if needed.
int	wc_FreeRng (WC_RNG * rng)Should be called when RNG no longer needed in order to securely free drbg. Zeros and XFREEs rng->drbg.
int	wc_RNG_HealthTest (int reseed, const byte * seedA, word32 seedASz, const byte * seedB, word32 seedBSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Creates and tests functionality of drbg.
int	wc_GenerateSeed (OS_Seed * os, byte * output, word32 sz)Generates seed from OS entropy source. Lower-level function used internally by wc_InitRng.
WC_RNG *	wc_rng_new (byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, void * heap)Allocates and initializes new WC_RNG with optional nonce.
int	wc_rng_new_ex (WC_RNG ** rng, byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, void * heap, int devId)Allocates and initializes WC_RNG with extended parameters.

	Name
void	wc_rng_free (WC_RNG * rng)Frees WC_RNG allocated with wc_rng_new.
int	wc_InitRng_ex (WC_RNG * rng, void * heap, int devId)Initializes WC_RNG with extended parameters.
int	wc_InitRngNonce (WC_RNG * rng, byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz)Initializes WC_RNG with nonce.
int	wc_InitRngNonce_ex (WC_RNG * rng, byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, void * heap, int devId)Initializes WC_RNG with nonce and extended parameters.
int	wc_SetSeed_Cb (wc_RngSeed_Cb cb)Sets callback for custom seed generation.
int	wc_RNG_DRBG_Reseed (WC_RNG * rng, const byte * seed, word32 seedSz)Reseeds DRBG with new entropy.
int	wc_RNG_TestSeed (const byte * seed, word32 seedSz)Tests seed validity for DRBG.
int	wc_RNG_HealthTest_ex (int reseed, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * seedA, word32 seedASz, const byte * seedB, word32 seedBSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz, void * heap, int devId)RNG health test with extended parameters.
int	wc_Entropy_GetRawEntropy (unsigned char * raw, int cnt)Gets raw entropy without DRBG processing.
int	wc_Entropy_Get (int bits, unsigned char * entropy, word32 len)Gets processed entropy with specified bits.
int	wc_Entropy_OnDemandTest (void)Tests entropy source on demand.
int	wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512 (int reseed, const byte * seedA, word32 seedASz, const byte * seedB, word32 seedBSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz)Runs the SHA_512 Hash_DRBG Known Answer Test (KAT) per SP 800-90A. Instantiates a SHA-512 DRBG with seedA, optionally reseeds with seedB, generates output, and compares against known test vectors. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined.

	Name
int	wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512_ex (int reseed, const byte * nonce, word32 nonceSz, const byte * persoString, word32 persoStringSz, const byte * seedA, word32 seedASz, const byte * seedB, word32 seedBSz, const byte * additionalA, word32 additionalASz, const byte * additionalB, word32 additionalBSz, byte * output, word32 outputSz, void * heap, int devId)Extended SHA-512 Hash_DRBG health test with nonce, personalization string, and additional input support. Suitable for full ACVP / CAVP test vector validation. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined.
int	wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable (void)Disables the SHA_256 Hash_DRBG at runtime. When disabled, newly initialized WC_RNG instances will not use the SHA_256 DRBG. If the SHA_512 DRBG is enabled (WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512), new RNG instances will use SHA-512 instead. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.
int	**wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable . Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.
int	wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled (void)Returns whether the SHA-256 Hash_DRBG is currently disabled. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.
int	wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable (void)Disables the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG at runtime. When disabled, newly initialized WC_RNG instances will not use the SHA-512 DRBG. If the SHA-256 DRBG is still enabled, new RNG instances will fall back to SHA-256. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.
int	**wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable . Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.
int	wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled (void)Returns whether the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG is currently disabled. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

C.42.2 Functions Documentation

C.42.2.1 function wc_InitNetRandom

```
int wc_InitNetRandom(
    const char * configFile,
    wnr_hmac_key hmac_cb,
    int timeout
)
```

Init global Whitewood netRandom context.

Parameters:

- **configFile** Path to configuration file
- **hmac_cb** Optional to create HMAC callback.
- **timeout** A timeout duration.

See: [wc_FreeNetRandom](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Either configFile is null or timeout is negative.
- RNG_FAILURE_E There was a failure initializing the rng.

Example

```
char* config = "path/to/config/example.conf";
int time = // Some sufficient timeout value;

if (wc_InitNetRandom(config, NULL, time) != 0)
{
    // Some error occurred
}
```

C.42.2.2 function wc_FreeNetRandom

```
int wc_FreeNetRandom(
    void
)
```

Free global Whitewood netRandom context.

Parameters:

- **none** No returns.

See: [wc_InitNetRandom](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_MUTEX_E Error locking mutex on wnr_mutex

Example

```
int ret = wc_FreeNetRandom();
if (ret != 0)
{
    // Handle the error
}
```

C.42.2.3 function wc_InitRng

```
int wc_InitRng(
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Gets the seed (from OS) and key cipher for rng. rng->drbg (deterministic random bit generator) allocated (should be deallocated with wc_FreeRng). This is a blocking operation.

Parameters:

- **rng** random number generator to be initialized for use with a seed and key cipher

See:

- `wc_InitRngCavium`
- `wc_RNG_GenerateBlock`
- `wc_RNG_GenerateByte`
- `wc_FreeRng`
- `wc_RNG_HealthTest`

Return:

- 0 on success.
- MEMORY_E XMMALLOC failed
- WINCRYPT_E wc_GenerateSeed: failed to acquire context
- CRYPTGEN_E wc_GenerateSeed: failed to get random
- BAD_FUNC_ARG wc_RNG_GenerateBlock input is null or sz exceeds MAX_REQUEST_LEN
- DRBG_CONT_FIPS_E wc_RNG_GenerateBlock: Hash_gen returned DRBG_CONT_FAILURE
- RNG_FAILURE_E wc_RNG_GenerateBlock: Default error. rng's status originally not ok, or set to DRBG_FAILED

Example

```

RNG rng;
int ret;

#ifdef HAVE_CAVIUM
ret = wc_InitRngCavium(&rng, CAVIUM_DEV_ID);
if (ret != 0){
    printf("RNG Nitrox init for device: %d failed", CAVIUM_DEV_ID);
    return -1;
}
#endif
ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
if (ret != 0){
    printf("RNG init failed");
    return -1;
}

```

C.42.2.4 function wc_RNG_GenerateBlock

```

int wc_RNG_GenerateBlock(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    byte * b,
    word32 sz
)

```

Copies a sz bytes of pseudorandom data to output. Will reseed rng if needed (blocking).

Parameters:

- **rng** random number generator initialized with `wc_InitRng`
- **output** buffer to which the block is copied
- **sz** size of output in bytes

See:

- `wc_InitRngCavium`, `wc_InitRng`
- `wc_RNG_GenerateByte`
- `wc_FreeRng`
- `wc_RNG_HealthTest`

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG an input is null or sz exceeds MAX_REQUEST_LEN
- DRBG_CONT_FIPS_E Hash_gen returned DRBG_CONT_FAILURE
- RNG_FAILURE_E Default error. rng's status originally not ok, or set to DRBG_FAILED

Example

```

RNG rng;
int sz = 32;
byte block[sz];

int ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //init of rng failed!
}

ret = wc_RNG_GenerateBlock(&rng, block, sz);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //generating block failed!
}

```

C.42.2.5 function wc_RNG_GenerateByte

```

int wc_RNG_GenerateByte(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    byte * b
)

```

Calls wc_RNG_GenerateBlock to copy a byte of pseudorandom data to b. Will reseed rng if needed.

Parameters:

- **rng** random number generator initialized with wc_InitRng
- **b** one byte buffer to which the block is copied

See:

- wc_InitRngCavium
- wc_InitRng
- wc_RNG_GenerateBlock
- wc_FreeRng
- wc_RNG_HealthTest

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG an input is null or sz exceeds MAX_REQUEST_LEN
- DRBG_CONT_FIPS_E Hash_gen returned DRBG_CONT_FAILURE
- RNG_FAILURE_E Default error. rng's status originally not ok, or set to DRBG_FAILED

Example

```

RNG rng;
int sz = 32;
byte b[1];

int ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
if (ret != 0) {

```

```

    return -1; //init of rng failed!
}

ret = wc_RNG_GenerateByte(&rng, b);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //generating block failed!
}

```

C.42.2.6 function wc_FreeRng

```

int wc_FreeRng(
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

Should be called when RNG no longer needed in order to securely free drgb. Zeros and XFREEs rng-drbg.

Parameters:

- **rng** random number generator initialized with wc_InitRng

See:

- wc_InitRngCavium
- wc_InitRng
- wc_RNG_GenerateBlock
- wc_RNG_GenerateByte,
- wc_RNG_HealthTest

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG rng or rng->drbg null
- RNG_FAILURE_E Failed to deallocated drbg

Example

```

RNG rng;
int ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //init of rng failed!
}

int ret = wc_FreeRng(&rng);
if (ret != 0) {
    return -1; //free of rng failed!
}

```

C.42.2.7 function wc_RNG_HealthTest

```

int wc_RNG_HealthTest(
    int reseed,
    const byte * seedA,
    word32 seedASz,
    const byte * seedB,
    word32 seedBSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz
)

```

Creates and tests functionality of drbg.

Parameters:

- **int** reseed: if set, will test reseed functionality
- **seedA** seed to instantiate drbg with
- **seedASz** size of seedA in bytes
- **seedB** If reseed set, drbg will be reseeded with seedB
- **seedBSz** size of seedB in bytes
- **output** initialized to random data seeded with seedB if seedrandom is set, and seedA otherwise
- **outputSz** length of output in bytes

See:

- wc_InitRngCavium
- wc_InitRng
- wc_RNG_GenerateBlock
- wc_RNG_GenerateByte
- wc_FreeRng

Return:

- 0 on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG seedA and output must not be null. If reseed set seedB must not be null
- -1 test failed

Example

```
byte output[SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE * 4];
const byte test1EntropyB[] = ....; // test input for reseed false
const byte test1Output[] = ....; // testvector: expected output of
                                // reseed false
ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest(0, test1Entropy, sizeof(test1Entropy), NULL, 0,
                        output, sizeof(output));
if (ret != 0)
    return -1; //healthtest without reseed failed

if (XMEMCMP(test1Output, output, sizeof(output)) != 0)
    return -1; //compare to testvector failed: unexpected output

const byte test2EntropyB[] = ....; // test input for reseed
const byte test2Output[] = ....; // testvector expected output of reseed
ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest(1, test2EntropyA, sizeof(test2EntropyA),
                        test2EntropyB, sizeof(test2EntropyB),
                        output, sizeof(output));

if (XMEMCMP(test2Output, output, sizeof(output)) != 0)
    return -1; //compare to testvector failed
```

C.42.2.8 function wc_GenerateSeed

```
int wc_GenerateSeed(
    OS_Seed * os,
    byte * output,
    word32 sz
)
```

Generates seed from OS entropy source. Lower-level function used internally by wc_InitRng.

Parameters:

- **os** Pointer to OS_Seed structure
- **output** Buffer to store seed
- **sz** Size of seed in bytes

See: `wc_InitRng`

Return:

- 0 On success
- WINCRYPT_E Failed to acquire context (Windows)
- CRYPTGEN_E Failed to generate random (Windows)
- RNG_FAILURE_E Failed to read entropy

Example

```
OS_Seed os;
byte seed[32];
int ret = wc_GenerateSeed(&os, seed, sizeof(seed));
```

C.42.2.9 function wc_rng_new

```
WC_RNG * wc_rng_new(
    byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    void * heap
)
```

Allocates and initializes new WC_RNG with optional nonce.

Parameters:

- **nonce** Nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** Nonce size
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)

See: `wc_rng_free`

Return:

- Pointer to WC_RNG on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
WC_RNG* rng = wc_rng_new(NULL, 0, NULL);
wc_rng_free(rng);
```

C.42.2.10 function wc_rng_new_ex

```
int wc_rng_new_ex(
    WC_RNG ** rng,
    byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Allocates and initializes WC_RNG with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **rng** Pointer to store WC_RNG pointer
- **nonce** Nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** Nonce size
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID (INVALID_DEVID for software)

See: [wc_rng_new](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If rng is NULL
- MEMORY_E Memory allocation failed

Example

```
WC_RNG* rng;  
int ret = wc_rng_new_ex(&rng, NULL, 0, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);  
wc_rng_free(rng);
```

C.42.2.11 function `wc_rng_free`

```
void wc_rng_free(  
    WC_RNG * rng  
)
```

Frees WC_RNG allocated with `wc_rng_new`.

Parameters:

- **rng** WC_RNG to free

See: [wc_rng_new](#)

Example

```
WC_RNG* rng = wc_rng_new(NULL, 0, NULL);  
wc_rng_free(rng);
```

C.42.2.12 function `wc_InitRng_ex`

```
int wc_InitRng_ex(  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes WC_RNG with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **rng** WC_RNG to initialize
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID (INVALID_DEVID for software)

See: [wc_InitRng](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If rng is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Initialization failed

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
int ret = wc_InitRng_ex(&rng, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

C.42.2.13 function wc_InitRngNonce

```
int wc_InitRngNonce(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz
)
```

Initializes WC_RNG with nonce.

Parameters:

- **rng** WC_RNG to initialize
- **nonce** Nonce buffer
- **nonceSz** Nonce size

See: [wc_InitRng](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If rng is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Initialization failed

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
byte nonce[16];
int ret = wc_InitRngNonce(&rng, nonce, sizeof(nonce));
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

C.42.2.14 function wc_InitRngNonce_ex

```
int wc_InitRngNonce_ex(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Initializes WC_RNG with nonce and extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **rng** WC_RNG to initialize
- **nonce** Nonce buffer
- **nonceSz** Nonce size
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID (INVALID_DEVID for software)

See: [wc_InitRngNonce](#)

Return:

- 0 On success

- BAD_FUNC_ARG If rng is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Initialization failed

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
byte nonce[16];
int ret = wc_InitRngNonce_ex(&rng, nonce, sizeof(nonce), NULL,
                             INVALID_DEVID);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

C.42.2.15 function wc_SetSeed_Cb

```
int wc_SetSeed_Cb(
    wc_RngSeed_Cb cb
)
```

Sets callback for custom seed generation.

Parameters:

- **cb** Seed callback function

See: [wc_GenerateSeed](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If cb is NULL

Example

```
int my_cb(OS_Seed* os, byte* out, word32 sz) { return 0; }
wc_SetSeed_Cb(my_cb);
```

C.42.2.16 function wc_RNG_DRBG_Reseed

```
int wc_RNG_DRBG_Reseed(
    WC_RNG * rng,
    const byte * seed,
    word32 seedSz
)
```

Reseeds DRBG with new entropy.

Parameters:

- **rng** WC_RNG to reseed
- **seed** Seed buffer
- **seedSz** Seed size

See: [wc_InitRng](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If rng or seed is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Reseed failed

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;  
byte seed[32];  
wc_InitRng(&rng);  
int ret = wc_RNG_DRBG_Reseed(&rng, seed, sizeof(seed));
```

C.42.2.17 function `wc_RNG_TestSeed`

```
int wc_RNG_TestSeed(  
    const byte * seed,  
    word32 seedSz  
)
```

Tests seed validity for DRBG.

Parameters:

- **seed** Seed to test
- **seedSz** Seed size

See: `wc_InitRng`

Return:

- 0 If valid
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If seed is NULL
- ENTROPY_RT_E || ENTROPY_APT_E Validation failed

Example

```
byte seed[32];  
int ret = wc_RNG_TestSeed(seed, sizeof(seed));
```

C.42.2.18 function `wc_RNG_HealthTest_ex`

```
int wc_RNG_HealthTest_ex(  
    int reseed,  
    const byte * nonce,  
    word32 nonceSz,  
    const byte * seedA,  
    word32 seedASz,  
    const byte * seedB,  
    word32 seedBSz,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outputSz,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

RNG health test with extended parameters.

Parameters:

- **reseed** Non-zero to test reseeding
- **nonce** Nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** Nonce size
- **seedA** Initial seed
- **seedASz** Initial seed size
- **seedB** Reseed buffer (required if reseed set)
- **seedBSz** Reseed size
- **output** Output buffer

- **outputSz** Output size
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID (INVALID_DEVID for software)

See: [wc_RNG_HealthTest](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If required params NULL
- -1 Test failed

Example

```
byte seedA[32], seedB[32], out[64];
int ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest_ex(1, NULL, 0, seedA, 32, seedB, 32,
                               out, 64, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.42.2.19 function `wc_Entropy_GetRawEntropy`

```
int wc_Entropy_GetRawEntropy(
    unsigned char * raw,
    int cnt
)
```

Gets raw entropy without DRBG processing.

Parameters:

- **raw** Buffer for entropy
- **cnt** Bytes to retrieve

See: [wc_Entropy_Get](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If raw is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Failed

Example

```
byte raw[32];
int ret = wc_Entropy_GetRawEntropy(raw, sizeof(raw));
```

C.42.2.20 function `wc_Entropy_Get`

```
int wc_Entropy_Get(
    int bits,
    unsigned char * entropy,
    word32 len
)
```

Gets processed entropy with specified bits.

Parameters:

- **bits** Entropy bits required
- **entropy** Buffer for entropy
- **len** Buffer size

See: [wc_Entropy_GetRawEntropy](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If entropy is NULL
- RNG_FAILURE_E Failed

Example

```
byte entropy[32];  
int ret = wc_Entropy_Get(256, entropy, sizeof(entropy));
```

C.42.2.21 function `wc_Entropy_OnDemandTest`

```
int wc_Entropy_OnDemandTest(  
    void  
)
```

Tests entropy source on demand.

See: [wc_Entropy_Get](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- RNG_FAILURE_E Test failed

Example

```
int ret = wc_Entropy_OnDemandTest();
```

C.42.2.22 function `wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512`

```
int wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512(  
    int reseed,  
    const byte * seedA,  
    word32 seedASz,  
    const byte * seedB,  
    word32 seedBSz,  
    byte * output,  
    word32 outputSz  
)
```

Runs the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG Known Answer Test (KAT) per SP 800-90A. Instantiates a SHA-512 DRBG with seedA, optionally reseeds with seedB, generates output, and compares against known test vectors. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined.

Parameters:

- **reseed** Non-zero to test reseeding
- **seedA** Initial entropy seed
- **seedASz** Size of seedA in bytes
- **seedB** Reseed entropy (required if reseed is set)
- **seedBSz** Size of seedB in bytes
- **output** Buffer to receive generated output
- **outputSz** Size of output in bytes

See:

- [wc_RNG_HealthTest](#)
- [wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If seedA or output is NULL, or if reseed is set and seedB is NULL
- -1 Test failed

Example

```

byte output[WC_SHA512_DIGEST_SIZE * 4];
const byte seedA[] = { ... };
const byte seedB[] = { ... };

ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512(0, seedA, sizeof(seedA), NULL, 0,
                                output, sizeof(output));
if (ret != 0)
    return -1;

ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512(1, seedA, sizeof(seedA),
                                seedB, sizeof(seedB),
                                output, sizeof(output));
if (ret != 0)
    return -1;

```

C.42.2.23 function wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512_ex

```

int wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512_ex(
    int reseed,
    const byte * nonce,
    word32 nonceSz,
    const byte * persoString,
    word32 persoStringSz,
    const byte * seedA,
    word32 seedASz,
    const byte * seedB,
    word32 seedBSz,
    const byte * additionalA,
    word32 additionalASz,
    const byte * additionalB,
    word32 additionalBSz,
    byte * output,
    word32 outputSz,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)

```

Extended SHA-512 Hash_DRBG health test with nonce, personalization string, and additional input support. Suitable for full ACVP / CAVP test vector validation. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined.

Parameters:

- **reseed** Non-zero to test reseeding
- **nonce** Nonce buffer (can be NULL)
- **nonceSz** Nonce size
- **persoString** Personalization string (can be NULL)
- **persoStringSz** Personalization string size
- **seedA** Initial entropy seed

- **seedASz** Initial seed size
- **seedB** Reseed entropy (required if reseed is set)
- **seedBSz** Reseed size
- **additionalA** Additional input for first generate (can be NULL)
- **additionalASz** Additional input A size
- **additionalB** Additional input for second generate (can be NULL)
- **additionalBSz** Additional input B size
- **output** Output buffer
- **outputSz** Output size
- **heap** Heap hint (can be NULL)
- **devId** Device ID (INVALID_DEVID for software)

See:

- [wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512](#)
- [wc_RNG_HealthTest_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 On success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If required params are NULL
- -1 Test failed

Example

```
byte output[WC_SHA512_DIGEST_SIZE * 4];
const byte seedA[] = { ... };
const byte nonce[] = { ... };

int ret = wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512_ex(0, nonce, sizeof(nonce),
                                     NULL, 0,
                                     seedA, sizeof(seedA),
                                     NULL, 0,
                                     NULL, 0, NULL, 0,
                                     output, sizeof(output),
                                     NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.42.2.24 function wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable

```
int wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable(
    void
)
```

Disables the SHA-256 Hash_DRBG at runtime. When disabled, newly initialized WC_RNG instances will not use the SHA-256 DRBG. If the SHA-512 DRBG is enabled (WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512), new RNG instances will use SHA-512 instead. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- [wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable](#)
- [wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled](#)
- [wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable](#)

Return: 0 On success

Example

```
wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable();
// New WC_RNG instances will now use SHA-512 DRBG if available
```

```
WC_RNG rng;  
wc_InitRng(&rng);
```

C.42.2.25 function `wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable`

```
int wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable(  
    void  
)
```

Re-enables the SHA-256 Hash_DRBG at runtime after a prior call to `wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable()`. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- `wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable`
- `wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled`

Return: 0 On success

Example

```
wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable();  
// ... use SHA-512 DRBG only ...  
wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable();  
// New WC_RNG instances can use SHA-256 DRBG again
```

C.42.2.26 function `wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled`

```
int wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled(  
    void  
)
```

Returns whether the SHA-256 Hash_DRBG is currently disabled. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- `wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable`
- `wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable`

Return:

- 1 SHA-256 DRBG is disabled
- 0 SHA-256 DRBG is enabled (not disabled)

Example

```
if (wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled()) {  
    printf("SHA-256 DRBG is off\n");  
}
```

C.42.2.27 function `wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable`

```
int wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable(  
    void  
)
```

Disables the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG at runtime. When disabled, newly initialized WC_RNG instances will not use the SHA-512 DRBG. If the SHA-256 DRBG is still enabled, new RNG instances will fall back to SHA-256. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- `wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable`
- `wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled`
- `wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable`

Return: 0 On success

Example

```
wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable();  
// New WC_RNG instances will now use SHA-256 DRBG  
WC_RNG rng;  
wc_InitRng(&rng);
```

C.42.2.28 function `wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable`

```
int wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable(  
    void  
)
```

Re-enables the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG at runtime after a prior call to `wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable()`. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- `wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable`
- `wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled`

Return: 0 On success

Example

```
wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable();  
// ... use SHA-256 DRBG only ...  
wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable();  
// New WC_RNG instances can use SHA-512 DRBG again
```

C.42.2.29 function `wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled`

```
int wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled(  
    void  
)
```

Returns whether the SHA-512 Hash_DRBG is currently disabled. Available when WOLFSSL_DRBG_SHA512 is defined. Requires HAVE_HASHDRBG.

See:

- `wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable`
- `wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable`

Return:

- 1 SHA-512 DRBG is disabled
- 0 SHA-512 DRBG is enabled (not disabled)

Example

```
if (wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled()) {  
    printf("SHA-512 DRBG is off\n");  
}
```

C.42.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitNetRandom(const char* configFile, wnr_hmac_key hmac_cb, int
↪ timeout);

int wc_FreeNetRandom(void);

int wc_InitRng(WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_RNG_GenerateBlock(WC_RNG* rng, byte* b, word32 sz);

int wc_RNG_GenerateByte(WC_RNG* rng, byte* b);

int wc_FreeRng(WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_RNG_HealthTest(int reseed, const byte* seedA, word32 seedASz,
    const byte* seedB, word32 seedBSz,
    byte* output, word32 outputSz);

int wc_GenerateSeed(OS_Seed* os, byte* output, word32 sz);

WC_RNG* wc_rng_new(byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz, void* heap);

int wc_rng_new_ex(WC_RNG **rng, byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz, void* heap,
    int devId);

void wc_rng_free(WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_InitRng_ex(WC_RNG* rng, void* heap, int devId);

int wc_InitRngNonce(WC_RNG* rng, byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz);

int wc_InitRngNonce_ex(WC_RNG* rng, byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz,
    void* heap, int devId);

int wc_SetSeed_Cb(wc_RngSeed_Cb cb);

int wc_RNG_DRBG_Reseed(WC_RNG* rng, const byte* seed, word32 seedSz);

int wc_RNG_TestSeed(const byte* seed, word32 seedSz);

int wc_RNG_HealthTest_ex(int reseed, const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz,
    const byte* seedA, word32 seedASz,
    const byte* seedB, word32 seedBSz, byte* output,
    word32 outputSz, void* heap, int devId);

int wc_Entropy_GetRawEntropy(unsigned char* raw, int cnt);

int wc_Entropy_Get(int bits, unsigned char* entropy, word32 len);

int wc_Entropy_OnDemandTest(void);

int wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512(int reseed, const byte* seedA, word32 seedASz,
```

```

    const byte* seedB, word32 seedBSz,
    byte* output, word32 outputSz);

int wc_RNG_HealthTest_SHA512_ex(int reseed, const byte* nonce, word32 nonceSz,
    const byte* persoString, word32 persoStringSz,
    const byte* seedA, word32 seedASz,
    const byte* seedB, word32 seedBSz,
    const byte* additionalA, word32 additionalASz,
    const byte* additionalB, word32 additionalBSz,
    byte* output, word32 outputSz,
    void* heap, int devId);

int wc_Sha256Drbg_Disable(void);

int wc_Sha256Drbg_Enable(void);

int wc_Sha256Drbg_IsDisabled(void);

int wc_Sha512Drbg_Disable(void);

int wc_Sha512Drbg_Enable(void);

int wc_Sha512Drbg_IsDisabled(void);

```

C.43 dox_comments/header_files/ripemd.h

C.43.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitRipeMd (RipeMd * ripemd) This function initializes a ripemd structure by initializing ripemd's digest, buffer, loLen and hiLen.
int	wc_RipeMdUpdate (RipeMd * ripemd, const byte * data, word32 len) This function generates the RipeMd digest of the data input and stores the result in the ripemd->digest buffer. After running wc_RipeMdUpdate, one should compare the generated ripemd->digest to a known authentication tag to verify the authenticity of a message.
int	wc_RipeMdFinal (RipeMd * ripemd, byte * hash) This function copies the computed digest into hash. If there is a partial unhashed block, this method will pad the block with 0s, and include that block's round in the digest before copying to hash. State of ripemd is reset.

C.43.2 Functions Documentation

C.43.2.1 function wc_InitRipeMd

```

int wc_InitRipeMd(
    RipeMd * ripemd

```

)

This function initializes a ripemd structure by initializing ripemd's digest, buffer, loLen and hiLen.

Parameters:

- **ripemd** pointer to the ripemd structure to initialize

See:

- `wc_RipeMdUpdate`
- `wc_RipeMdFinal`

Return:

- 0 returned on successful execution of the function. The RipeMd structure is initialized.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the RipeMd structure is NULL.

Example

```
RipeMd md;
int ret;
ret = wc_InitRipeMd(&md);
if (ret != 0) {
    // Failure case.
}
```

C.43.2.2 function `wc_RipeMdUpdate`

```
int wc_RipeMdUpdate(
    RipeMd * ripemd,
    const byte * data,
    word32 len
)
```

This function generates the RipeMd digest of the data input and stores the result in the ripemd->digest buffer. After running `wc_RipeMdUpdate`, one should compare the generated ripemd->digest to a known authentication tag to verify the authenticity of a message.

Parameters:

- **ripemd** pointer to the ripemd structure to be initialized with `wc_InitRipeMd`
- **data** data to be hashed
- **len** sizeof data in bytes

See:

- `wc_InitRipeMd`
- `wc_RipeMdFinal`

Return:

- 0 Returned on successful execution of the function.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the RipeMd structure is NULL or if data is NULL and len is not zero. This function should execute if data is NULL and len is 0.

Example

```
const byte* data; // The data to be hashed
....
RipeMd md;
int ret;
ret = wc_InitRipeMd(&md);
```

```

if (ret == 0) {
ret = wc_RipeMdUpdate(&md, plain, sizeof(plain));
if (ret != 0) {
// Failure case ...

```

C.43.2.3 function wc_RipeMdFinal

```

int wc_RipeMdFinal(
    RipeMd * ripemd,
    byte * hash
)

```

This function copies the computed digest into hash. If there is a partial unhashed block, this method will pad the block with 0s, and include that block's round in the digest before copying to hash. State of ripemd is reset.

Parameters:

- **ripemd** pointer to the ripemd structure to be initialized with wc_InitRipeMd, and containing hashes from wc_RipeMdUpdate. State will be reset
- **hash** buffer to copy digest to. Should be RIPEMD_DIGEST_SIZE bytes

See: none

Return:

- 0 Returned on successful execution of the function. The state of the RipeMd structure has been reset.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if the RipeMd structure or hash parameters are NULL.

Example

```

RipeMd md;
int ret;
byte digest[RIPEMD_DIGEST_SIZE];
const byte* data; // The data to be hashed
...
ret = wc_InitRipeMd(&md);
if (ret == 0) {
ret = wc_RipeMdUpdate(&md, plain, sizeof(plain));
    if (ret != 0) {
        // RipeMd Update Failure Case.
    }
ret = wc_RipeMdFinal(&md, digest);
if (ret != 0) {
    // RipeMd Final Failure Case.
}...

```

C.43.3 Source code

```

int wc_InitRipeMd(RipeMd* ripemd);

int wc_RipeMdUpdate(RipeMd* ripemd, const byte* data, word32 len);

int wc_RipeMdFinal(RipeMd* ripemd, byte* hash);

```

C.44 dox_comments/header_files/rsa.h

C.44.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitRsaKey (RsaKey * key, void * heap)This function initializes a provided RsaKey struct. It also takes in a heap identifier, for use with user defined memory overrides (see XMALLOC, XFREE, XREALLOC).
int	wc_InitRsaKey_Id (RsaKey * key, unsigned char * id, int len, void * heap, int devId)This function initializes a provided RsaKey struct. The id and len are used to identify the key on the device while the devId identifies the device. It also takes in a heap identifier, for use with user defined memory overrides (see XMALLOC, XFREE, XREALLOC).
int	wc_RsaSetRNG (RsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng)This function associates RNG with Key. It is needed when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.
int	wc_FreeRsaKey (RsaKey * key)This function frees a provided RsaKey struct using mp_clear.
int	wc_RsaDirect (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outSz, RsaKey * key, int type, WC_RNG * rng)Function that does the RSA operation directly with no padding. The input size must match key size. Typically this is used when padding is already done on the RSA input.
int	wc_RsaPublicEncrypt (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, RsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng)This function encrypts a message from in and stores the result in out. It requires an initialized public key and a random number generator. As a side effect, this function will return the bytes written to out in outLen.
int	wc_RsaPrivateDecryptInline (byte * in, word32 inLen, byte ** out, RsaKey * key)This functions is utilized by the wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt function for decrypting.
int	wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, RsaKey * key)This functions provides private RSA decryption.
int	wc_RsaSSL_Sign (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, RsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng)Signs the provided array with the private key.

	Name
int	wc_RsaSSL_VerifyInline (byte * in, word32 inLen, byte ** out, RsaKey * key)Used to verify that the message was signed by RSA key. The output uses the same byte array as the input.
int	wc_RsaSSL_Verify (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, RsaKey * key)Used to verify that the message was signed by key.
int	wc_RsaPSS_Sign (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, RsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng)Signs the provided array with the private key.
int	wc_RsaPSS_Verify (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, RsaKey * key)Decrypt input signature to verify that the message was signed by key. The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.
int	wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline (byte * in, word32 inLen, byte ** out, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, RsaKey * key)Decrypt input signature to verify that the message was signed by RSA key. The output uses the same byte array as the input. The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.
int	wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, const byte * digest, word32 digestLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, RsaKey * key)Verify the message signed with RSA-PSS. Salt length is equal to hash length. The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.
int	wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex (byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, const byte * digest, word32 digestLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, int saltLen, RsaKey * key)Verify the message signed with RSA-PSS. The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.
int	wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline (byte * in, word32 inLen, byte ** out, const byte * digest, word32 digestLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, RsaKey * key)Verify the message signed with RSA-PSS. The input buffer is reused for the output buffer. Salt length is equal to hash length.

	Name
int	wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex (byte * in, word32 inLen, byte ** out, const byte * digest, word32 digentLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, int saltLen, RsaKey * key)Verify the message signed with RSA-PSS. The input buffer is reused for the output buffer. The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.
int	wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding (const byte * in, word32 inLen, const byte * sig, word32 sigSz, enum wc_HashType hashType)Checks the PSS data to ensure that the signature matches. Salt length is equal to hash length. The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.
int	wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, const byte * sig, word32 sigSz, enum wc_HashType hashType, int saltLen, int bits)Checks the PSS data to ensure that the signature matches. Salt length is equal to hash length.
int	wc_RsaEncryptSize (const RsaKey * key)Returns the encryption size for the provided key structure.
int	wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, RsaKey * key, word32 inSz)This function parses a DER-formatted RSA private key, extracts the private key and stores it in the given RsaKey structure. It also sets the distance parsed in idx.
int	wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode (const byte * input, word32 * inOutIdx, RsaKey * key, word32 inSz)This function parses a DER-formatted RSA public key, extracts the public key and stores it in the given RsaKey structure. It also sets the distance parsed in idx.
int	wc_RsaPublicKeyDecodeRaw (const byte * n, word32 nSz, const byte * e, word32 eSz, RsaKey * key)This function decodes the raw elements of an RSA public key, taking in the public modulus (n) and exponent (e). It stores these raw elements in the provided RsaKey structure, allowing one to use them in the encryption/decryption process.
int	wc_RsaKeyToDer (RsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)This function converts an RsaKey key to DER format. The result is written to output and it returns the number of bytes written.

	Name
int	wc_RsaPublicEncrypt_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, RsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng, int type, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, byte * label, word32 labelSz)This function performs RSA encrypt while allowing the choice of which padding to use.
int	wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, RsaKey * key, int type, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, byte * label, word32 labelSz)This function uses RSA to decrypt a message and gives the option of what padding type.
int	wc_RsaPrivateDecryptInline_ex (byte * in, word32 inLen, byte ** out, RsaKey * key, int type, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, byte * label, word32 labelSz)This function uses RSA to decrypt a message inline and gives the option of what padding type. The in buffer will contain the decrypted message after being called and the out byte pointer will point to the location in the "in" buffer where the plain text is.
int	wc_RsaFlattenPublicKey (const RsaKey * key, byte * e, word32 * eSz, byte * n, word32 * nSz)Flattens the RsaKey structure into individual elements (e, n) used for the RSA algorithm.
int	wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer (RsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 outLen)Convert Rsa Public key to DER format. Writes to output, and returns count of bytes written.
int	wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer_ex (RsaKey * key, byte * output, word32 outLen, int with_header)Convert RSA Public key to DER format. Writes to output, and returns count of bytes written. If with_header is 0 then only the (seq + n + e) is returned in ASN.1 DER format and will exclude the header.
int	wc_MakeRsaKey (RsaKey * key, int size, long e, WC_RNG * rng)This function generates a RSA private key of length size (in bits) and given exponent (e). It then stores this key in the provided RsaKey structure, so that it may be used for encryption/decryption. A secure number to use for e is 65537. size is required to be greater than or equal to RSA_MIN_SIZE and less than or equal to RSA_MAX_SIZE. For this function to be available, the option WOLFSSL_KEY_GEN must be enabled at compile time. This can be accomplished with -enable-keygen if using ./configure.

	Name
int	wc_RsaSetNonBlock (RsaKey * key, RsaNb * nb) This function sets the non-blocking RSA context. When a RsaNb context is set it enables fast math based non-blocking exptmod, which splits the RSA function into many smaller operations. Enabled when WC_RSA_NONBLOCK is defined.
int	wc_RsaSetNonBlockTime (RsaKey * key, word32 maxBlockUs, word32 cpuMHz) This function configures the maximum amount of blocking time in microseconds. It uses a pre_computed table (see tfm.c exptModNbInst) along with the CPU speed in megahertz to determine if the next operation can be completed within the maximum blocking time provided. Enabled when WC_RSA_NONBLOCK_TIME is defined.
int	wc_InitRsaKey_ex (RsaKey * key, void * heap, int devId) Initializes RSA key with heap and device ID.
RsaKey *	wc_NewRsaKey (void * heap, int devId, int * result_code) Allocates and initializes new RSA key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.
int	wc_DeleteRsaKey (RsaKey * key, RsaKey ** key_p) Deletes and frees RSA key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.
int	wc_InitRsaKey_Label (RsaKey * key, const char * label, void * heap, int devId) Initializes RSA key with label.
int	wc_CheckRsaKey (RsaKey * key) Checks RSA key validity.
int	wc_RsaUseKeyId (RsaKey * key, word32 keyId, word32 flags) Uses key ID for hardware RSA.
int	wc_RsaGetKeyId (RsaKey * key, word32 * keyId) Gets key ID from hardware RSA key.
int	wc_RsaFunction (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 * outLen, int type, RsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng) Performs RSA operation.
int	wc_RsaPSS_Sign_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, int saltLen, RsaKey * key, WC_RNG * rng) Signs with RSA-PSS extended options.
int	wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, RsaKey * key, int pad_type) Verifies RSA signature with padding type.

	Name
int	wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex2 (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, RsaKey * key, int pad_type, enum wc_HashType hash)Verifies RSA signature with hash type.
int	wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline_ex (byte * in, word32 inLen, byte ** out, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, int saltLen, RsaKey * key)Verifies RSA-PSS inline with extended options.
int	wc_RsaPSS_Verify_ex (const byte * in, word32 inLen, byte * out, word32 outLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, int saltLen, RsaKey * key)Verifies RSA-PSS with extended options.
int	wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex2 (const byte * in, word32 inLen, const byte * sig, word32 sigSz, enum wc_HashType hashType, int saltLen, int bits, void * heap)Checks RSA-PSS padding with extended options.
int	wc_RsaExportKey (const RsaKey * key, byte * e, word32 * eSz, byte * n, word32 * nSz, byte * d, word32 * dSz, byte * p, word32 * pSz, byte * q, word32 * qSz)Exports RSA key components.
int	wc_CheckProbablePrime_ex (const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * q, word32 qSz, const byte * e, word32 eSz, int nlen, int * isPrime, WC_RNG * rng)Checks probable prime with extended options.
int	wc_CheckProbablePrime (const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * q, word32 qSz, const byte * e, word32 eSz, int nlen, int * isPrime)Checks probable prime.
int	wc_RsaPad_ex (const byte * input, word32 inputLen, byte * pkcsBlock, word32 pkcsBlockLen, byte padValue, WC_RNG * rng, int padType, enum wc_HashType hType, int mgf, byte * optLabel, word32 labelLen, int saltLen, int bits, void * heap)Pads data with extended options.
int	wc_RsaUnPad_ex (byte * pkcsBlock, word32 pkcsBlockLen, byte ** out, byte padValue, int padType, enum wc_HashType hType, int mgf, byte * optLabel, word32 labelLen, int saltLen, int bits, void * heap)Unpads data with extended options.
int	wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecodeRaw (const byte * n, word32 nSz, const byte * e, word32 eSz, const byte * d, word32 dSz, const byte * u, word32 uSz, const byte * p, word32 pSz, const byte * q, word32 qSz, const byte * dP, word32 dPSz, const byte * dQ, word32 dQSz, RsaKey * key)Decodes raw RSA private key.

C.44.2 Functions Documentation

C.44.2.1 function wc_InitRsaKey

```
int wc_InitRsaKey(  
    RsaKey * key,  
    void * heap  
)
```

This function initializes a provided RsaKey struct. It also takes in a heap identifier, for use with user defined memory overrides (see XMALLOC, XFREE, XREALLOC).

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the RsaKey structure to initialize
- **heap** pointer to a heap identifier, for use with memory overrides, allowing custom handling of memory allocation. This heap will be the default used when allocating memory for use with this RSA object

See:

- [wc_FreeRsaKey](#)
- [wc_RsaSetRNG](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the RSA structure for use with encryption and decryption
- BAD_FUNC_ARGS Returned if the RSA key pointer evaluates to NULL

The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.

Example

```
RsaKey enc;  
int ret;  
ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&enc, NULL); // not using heap hint. No custom memory  
if ( ret != 0 ) {  
    // error initializing RSA key  
}
```

C.44.2.2 function wc_InitRsaKey_Id

```
int wc_InitRsaKey_Id(  
    RsaKey * key,  
    unsigned char * id,  
    int len,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

This function initializes a provided RsaKey struct. The id and len are used to identify the key on the device while the devId identifies the device. It also takes in a heap identifier, for use with user defined memory overrides (see XMALLOC, XFREE, XREALLOC).

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the RsaKey structure to initialize
- **id** identifier of key on device
- **len** length of identifier in bytes
- **heap** pointer to a heap identifier, for use with memory overrides, allowing custom handling of memory allocation. This heap will be the default used when allocating memory for use with this RSA object

- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- `wc_InitRsaKey`
- `wc_FreeRsaKey`
- `wc_RsaSetRNG`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing the RSA structure for use with encryption and decryption
- BAD_FUNC_ARGS Returned if the RSA key pointer evaluates to NULL
- BUFFER_E Returned if len is less than 0 or greater than RSA_MAX_ID_LEN.

Note: This API is only available when WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID is defined, which is set for PKCS11 support.

The key has to be associated with RNG by `wc_RsaSetRNG` when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.

Example

```
RsaKey enc;
unsigned char* id = (unsigned char*)"RSA2048";
int len = 7;
int devId = 1;
int ret;
ret = wc_CryptoDev_RegisterDevice(devId, wc_Pkcs11_CryptoDevCb,
                                &token);

if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error associating callback and token with device id
}
ret = wc_InitRsaKey_Id(&enc, id, len, NULL, devId); // not using heap hint
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error initializing RSA key
}
```

C.44.2.3 function `wc_RsaSetRNG`

```
int wc_RsaSetRNG(
    RsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function associates RNG with Key. It is needed when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the RsaKey structure to be associated
- **rng** pointer to the WC_RNG structure to associate with

See:

- `wc_InitRsaKey`
- `wc_RsaSetRNG`

Return:

- 0 Returned upon success
- BAD_FUNC_ARGS Returned if the RSA key, rng pointer evaluates to NULL

Example

```
ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaSetRNG(&key, &rng);
```

C.44.2.4 function wc_FreeRsaKey

```
int wc_FreeRsaKey(
    RsaKey * key
)
```

This function frees a provided RsaKey struct using mp_clear.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the RsaKey structure to free

See: [wc_InitRsaKey](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully freeing the key

Example

```
RsaKey enc;
wc_InitRsaKey(&enc, NULL); // not using heap hint. No custom memory
... set key, do encryption

wc_FreeRsaKey(&enc);
```

C.44.2.5 function wc_RsaDirect

```
int wc_RsaDirect(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outSz,
    RsaKey * key,
    int type,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Function that does the RSA operation directly with no padding. The input size must match key size. Typically this is used when padding is already done on the RSA input.

Parameters:

- **in** buffer to do operation on
- **inLen** length of input buffer
- **out** buffer to hold results
- **outSz** gets set to size of result buffer. Should be passed in as length of out buffer. If the pointer "out" is null then outSz gets set to the expected buffer size needed and LENGTH_ONLY_E gets returned.
- **key** initialized RSA key to use for encrypt/decrypt
- **type** if using private or public key (RSA_PUBLIC_ENCRYPT, RSA_PUBLIC_DECRYPT, RSA_PRIVATE_ENCRYPT, RSA_PRIVATE_DECRYPT)
- **rng** initialized WC_RNG struct

See:

- `wc_RsaPublicEncrypt`
- `wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt`

Return:

- size On successfully encryption the size of the encrypted buffer is returned
- RSA_BUFFER_E RSA buffer error, output too small or input too large

Example

```
int ret;
WC_RNG rng;
RsaKey key;
byte in[256];
byte out[256];
word32 outSz = (word32)sizeof(out);
...

ret = wc_RsaDirect(in, (word32)sizeof(in), out, &outSz, &key,
    RSA_PRIVATE_ENCRYPT, &rng);
if (ret < 0) {
    //handle error
}
```

C.44.2.6 function wc_RsaPublicEncrypt

```
int wc_RsaPublicEncrypt(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    RsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function encrypts a message from in and stores the result in out. It requires an initialized public key and a random number generator. As a side effect, this function will return the bytes written to out in outLen.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to a buffer containing the input message to encrypt
- **inLen** the length of the message to encrypt
- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the output ciphertext
- **outLen** the length of the output buffer
- **key** pointer to the RsaKey structure containing the public key to use for encryption
- **rng** The RNG structure with which to generate random block padding

See: `wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt`

Return:

- Success Upon successfully encrypting the input message, returns the number of bytes written on success and less than zero for failure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input parameters are invalid
- RSA_BUFFER_E Returned if the output buffer is too small to store the ciphertext
- RNG_FAILURE_E Returned if there is an error generating a random block using the provided RNG structure

- MP_INIT_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_READ_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_CMP_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_INVMOD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_EXPTMOD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_MOD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_MUL_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_ADD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_MULMOD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_TO_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_MEM May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message
- MP_ZERO_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while encrypting the message

Example

```

RsaKey pub;
int ret = 0;
byte n[] = { // initialize with received n component of public key };
byte e[] = { // initialize with received e component of public key };
byte msg[] = { // initialize with plaintext of message to encrypt };
byte cipher[256]; // 256 bytes is large enough to store 2048 bit RSA
ciphertext

wc_InitRsaKey(&pub, NULL); // not using heap hint. No custom memory
wc_RsaPublicKeyDecodeRaw(n, sizeof(n), e, sizeof(e), &pub);
// initialize with received public key parameters
ret = wc_RsaPublicEncrypt(msg, sizeof(msg), out, sizeof(out), &pub, &rng);
if ( ret != 0 ) {
    // error encrypting message
}

```

C.44.2.7 function wc_RsaPrivateDecryptInline

```

int wc_RsaPrivateDecryptInline(
    byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte ** out,
    RsaKey * key
)

```

This functions is utilized by the wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt function for decrypting.

Parameters:

- **in** The byte array to be decrypted.

- **inLen** The length of in.
- **out** The byte array for the decrypted data to be stored.
- **key** The key to use for decryption.

See: [wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt](#)

Return:

- Success Length of decrypted data.
- RSA_PAD_E RsaUnPad error, bad formatting

Example

none

C.44.2.8 function wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt

```
int wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    RsaKey * key
)
```

This functions provides private RSA decryption.

Parameters:

- **in** The byte array to be decrypted.
- **inLen** The length of in.
- **out** The byte array for the decrypted data to be stored.
- **outLen** The length of out.
- **key** The key to use for decryption.

See:

- RsaUnPad
- [wc_RsaFunction](#)
- [wc_RsaPrivateDecryptInline](#)

Return:

- Success length of decrypted data.
- MEMORY_E -125, out of memory error
- BAD_FUNC_ARG -173, Bad function argument provided

Example

```
ret = wc_RsaPublicEncrypt(in, inLen, out, sizeof(out), &key, &rng);
if (ret < 0) {
    return -1;
}
ret = wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt(out, ret, plain, sizeof(plain), &key);
if (ret < 0) {
    return -1;
}
```

C.44.2.9 function wc_RsaSSL_Sign

```
int wc_RsaSSL_Sign(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    RsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Signs the provided array with the private key.

Parameters:

- **in** The byte array to be encrypted.
- **inLen** The length of in.
- **out** The byte array for the encrypted data to be stored.
- **outLen** The length of out.
- **key** The key to use for encryption.
- **RNG** The RNG struct to use for random number purposes.

See: wc_RsaPad

Return: RSA_BUFFER_E: -131, RSA buffer error, output too small or input too large

Example

```
ret = wc_RsaSSL_Sign(in, inLen, out, sizeof(out), &key, &rng);
if (ret < 0) {
    return -1;
}
memset(plain, 0, sizeof(plain));
ret = wc_RsaSSL_Verify(out, ret, plain, sizeof(plain), &key);
if (ret < 0) {
    return -1;
}
if (ret != inLen) {
    return -1;
}
if (XMEMCMP(in, plain, ret) != 0) {
    return -1;
}
```

C.44.2.10 function wc_RsaSSL_VerifyInline

```
int wc_RsaSSL_VerifyInline(
    byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte ** out,
    RsaKey * key
)
```

Used to verify that the message was signed by RSA key. The output uses the same byte array as the input.

Parameters:

- **in** Byte array to be decrypted.
- **inLen** Length of the buffer input.
- **out** Pointer to a pointer for decrypted information.

- **key** RsaKey to use.

See:

- [wc_RsaSSL_Verify](#)
- [wc_RsaSSL_Sign](#)

Return:

- 0 Length of the digest.
- <0 An error occurred.

Example

```
RsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret = 0;
long e = 65537; // standard value to use for exponent
wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL); // not using heap hint. No custom memory
wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, e, &rng);

byte in[] = { // Initialize with some RSA encrypted information }
byte* out;
if(wc_RsaSSL_VerifyInline(in, sizeof(in), &out, &key) < 0)
{
    // handle error
}
```

C.44.2.11 function wc_RsaSSL_Verify

```
int wc_RsaSSL_Verify(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    RsaKey * key
)
```

Used to verify that the message was signed by key.

Parameters:

- **in** The byte array to be decrypted.
- **inLen** The length of in.
- **out** The byte array for the decrypted data to be stored.
- **outLen** The length of out.
- **key** The key to use for verification.

See: [wc_RsaSSL_Sign](#)

Return:

- Success Length of digest on no error.
- MEMORY_E memory exception.

Example

```
ret = wc_RsaSSL_Sign(in, inLen, out, sizeof(out), &key, &rng);
if (ret < 0) {
    return -1;
}
```

```

}
memset(plain, 0, sizeof(plain));
ret = wc_RsaSSL_Verify(out, ret, plain, sizeof(plain), &key);
if (ret < 0) {
    return -1;
}
if (ret != inLen) {
    return -1;
}
if (XMEMCMP(in, plain, ret) != 0) {
    return -1;
}
}

```

C.44.2.12 function wc_RsaPSS_Sign

```

int wc_RsaPSS_Sign(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    RsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

Signs the provided array with the private key.

Parameters:

- **in** The byte array to be encrypted.
- **inLen** The length of in.
- **out** The byte array for the encrypted data to be stored.
- **outLen** The length of out.
- **hash** The hash type to be in message
- **mgf** Mask Generation Function Identifiers
- **key** The key to use for verification.

See:

- [wc_RsaPSS_Verify](#)
- [wc_RsaSetRNG](#)

Return: RSA_BUFFER_E: -131, RSA buffer error, output too small or input too large

Example

```

ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaSetRNG(&key, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, WC_RSA_EXPONENT, &rng);
} else return -1;

```

```

ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign((byte*)szMessage, (word32)XSTRLEN(szMessage)+1,
                    pSignature, sizeof(pSignature),
                    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key, &rng);
if (ret > 0){
    sz = ret;
} else return -1;

ret = wc_RsaPSS_Verify(pSignature, sz, pt, outLen,
                      WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key);
if (ret <= 0) return -1;

wc_FreeRsaKey(&key);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);

```

C.44.2.13 function wc_RsaPSS_Verify

```

int wc_RsaPSS_Verify(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    RsaKey * key
)

```

Decrypt input signature to verify that the message was signed by key. The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.

Parameters:

- **in** The byte array to be decrypted.
- **inLen** The length of in.
- **out** The byte array for the decrypted data to be stored.
- **outLen** The length of out.
- **hash** The hash type to be in message
- **mgf** Mask Generation Function Identifiers
- **key** The key to use for verification.

See:

- [wc_RsaPSS_Sign](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding](#)
- [wc_RsaSetRNG](#)

Return:

- Success Length of text on no error.
- MEMORY_E memory exception.
- MP_EXPTMOD_E - When using fastmath and FP_MAX_BITS not set to at least 2 times the keySize (Example when using 4096-bit key set FP_MAX_BITS to 8192 or greater value)

Example

```

ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
} else return -1;

```

```

if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaSetRNG(&key, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, WC_RSA_EXPONENT, &rng);
} else return -1;
ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign((byte*)szMessage, (word32)XSTRLEN(szMessage)+1,
    pSignature, sizeof(pSignature),
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key, &rng);
if (ret > 0){
    sz = ret;
} else return -1;

ret = wc_RsaPSS_Verify(pSignature, sz, pt, outLen,
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key);
if (ret <= 0)return -1;

wc_FreeRsaKey(&key);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);

```

C.44.2.14 function wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline

```

int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline(
    byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte ** out,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    RsaKey * key
)

```

Decrypt input signature to verify that the message was signed by RSA key. The output uses the same byte array as the input. The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.

Parameters:

- **in** Byte array to be decrypted.
- **inLen** Length of the buffer input.
- **out** Pointer to address containing the PSS data.
- **hash** The hash type to be in message
- **mgf** Mask Generation Function Identifiers
- **key** RsaKey to use.

See:

- [wc_RsaPSS_Verify](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_Sign](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaSetRNG](#)

Return:

- 0 Length of text.
- <0 An error occurred.

Example

```
ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaSetRNG(&key, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, WC_RSA_EXPONENT, &rng);
} else return -1;
ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign(digest, digestSz, pSignature, pSignatureSz,
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key, &rng);
if (ret > 0 ){
    sz = ret;
} else return -1;

ret = wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline(pSignature, sz, pt,
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key);
if (ret <= 0) return -1;

wc_FreeRsaKey(&key);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

C.44.2.15 function wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck

```
int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    const byte * digest,
    word32 digestLen,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    RsaKey * key
)
```

Verify the message signed with RSA-PSS. Salt length is equal to hash length. The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.

Parameters:

- **in** The byte array to be decrypted.
- **inLen** The length of in.
- **out** Pointer to address containing the PSS data.
- **outLen** The length of out.
- **digest** Hash of the data that is being verified.
- **digestLen** Length of hash.
- **hash** Hash algorithm.
- **mgf** Mask generation function.
- **key** Public RSA key.

See:

- [wc_RsaPSS_Sign](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_Verify](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaSetRNG](#)

Return:

- the length of the PSS data on success and negative indicates failure.
- MEMORY_E memory exception.

Example

```
ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaSetRNG(&key, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, WC_RSA_EXPONENT, &rng);
} else return -1;

if (ret == 0) {
    digestSz = wc_HashGetDigestSize(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256);
    ret = wc_Hash(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, message, sz, digest, digestSz);
} else return -1;

if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign(digest, digestSz, pSignature, pSignatureSz,
        WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key, &rng);
    if (ret > 0){
        sz = ret;
    } else return -1;
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck(pSignature, sz, pt, outLen,
        digest, digestSz, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key);
    if (ret <= 0) return -1;
} else return -1;

wc_FreeRsaKey(&key);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

C.44.2.16 function wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex

```
int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex(
    byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
```

```

    const byte * digest,
    word32 digestLen,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    int saltLen,
    RsaKey * key
)

```

Verify the message signed with RSA-PSS. The key has to be associated with RNG by `wc_RsaSetRNG` when `WC_RSA_BLINDING` is enabled.

Parameters:

- **in** The byte array to be decrypted.
- **inLen** The length of in.
- **out** Pointer to address containing the PSS data.
- **outLen** The length of out.
- **digest** Hash of the data that is being verified.
- **digestLen** Length of hash.
- **hash** Hash algorithm.
- **mgf** Mask generation function.
- **saltLen** Length of salt used. `RSA_PSS_SALT_LEN_DEFAULT` (-1) indicates salt length is the same as the hash length. `RSA_PSS_SALT_LEN_DISCOVER` indicates salt length is determined from the data.
- **key** Public RSA key.

See:

- `wc_RsaPSS_Sign`
- `wc_RsaPSS_Verify`
- `wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck`
- `wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline`
- `wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex`
- `wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding`
- `wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex`
- `wc_RsaSetRNG`

Return:

- the length of the PSS data on success and negative indicates failure.
- `MEMORY_E` memory exception.

Example

```

ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaSetRNG(&key, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, WC_RSA_EXPONENT, &rng);
} else return -1;

if (ret == 0) {
    digestSz = wc_HashGetDigestSize(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256);
    ret = wc_Hash(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, message, sz, digest, digestSz);
} else return -1;

```

```

if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign(digest, digestSz, pSignature, pSignatureSz,
        WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key, &rng);
    if (ret > 0){
        sz = ret;
    } else return -1;
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex(pSignature, sz, pt, outLen,
        digest, digestSz, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, saltLen,
        &key);
    if (ret <= 0) return -1;
} else return -1;

wc_FreeRsaKey(&key);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);

```

C.44.2.17 function wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline

```

int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline(
    byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte ** out,
    const byte * digest,
    word32 digestLen,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    RsaKey * key
)

```

Verify the message signed with RSA-PSS. The input buffer is reused for the output buffer. Salt length is equal to hash length.

Parameters:

- **in** The byte array to be decrypted.
- **inLen** The length of in.
- **out** The byte array for the decrypted data to be stored.
- **digest** Hash of the data that is being verified.
- **digestLen** Length of hash.
- **hash** The hash type to be in message
- **mgf** Mask Generation Function Identifiers
- **key** The key to use for verification.

See:

- [wc_RsaPSS_Sign](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_Verify](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaSetRNG](#)

Return: the length of the PSS data on success and negative indicates failure.

The key has to be associated with RNG by `wc_RsaSetRNG` when `WC_RSA_BLINDING` is enabled.

Example

```
ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaSetRNG(&key, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, WC_RSA_EXPONENT, &rng);
} else return -1;

if (ret == 0) {
    digestSz = wc_HashGetDigestSize(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256);
    ret = wc_Hash(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, message, sz, digest, digestSz);
} else return -1;

if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign(digest, digestSz, pSignature, pSignatureSz,
        WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key, &rng);
    if (ret > 0){
        sz = ret;
    } else return -1;
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline(pSignature, sz, pt,
        digest, digestSz, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key);
    if (ret <= 0) return -1;
} else return -1;

wc_FreeRsaKey(&key);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

C.44.2.18 function `wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex`

```
int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex(
    byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte ** out,
    const byte * digest,
    word32 digentLen,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    int saltLen,
    RsaKey * key
)
```

Verify the message signed with RSA-PSS. The input buffer is reused for the output buffer. The key has to be associated with RNG by `wc_RsaSetRNG` when `WC_RSA_BLINDING` is enabled.

Parameters:

- **in** The byte array to be decrypted.
- **inLen** The length of in.

- **out** The byte array for the decrypted data to be stored.
- **digest** Hash of the data that is being verified.
- **digestLen** Length of hash.
- **hash** The hash type to be in message
- **mgf** Mask Generation Function Identifiers
- **saltLen** Length of salt used. RSA_PSS_SALT_LEN_DEFAULT (-1) indicates salt length is the same as the hash length. RSA_PSS_SALT_LEN_DISCOVER indicates salt length is determined from the data.
- **key** The key to use for verification.

See:

- [wc_RsaPSS_Sign](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_Verify](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaSetRNG](#)

Return: the length of the PSS data on success and negative indicates failure.

Example

```
ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaSetRNG(&key, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, WC_RSA_EXPONENT, &rng);
} else return -1;

if (ret == 0) {
    digestSz = wc_HashGetDigestSize(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256);
    ret = wc_Hash(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, message, sz, digest, digestSz);
} else return -1;

if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign(digest, digestSz, pSignature, pSignatureSz,
        WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key, &rng);
    if (ret > 0){
        sz = ret;
    } else return -1;
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex(pSignature, sz, pt,
        digest, digestSz, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, saltLen,
    ↪ &key);
    if (ret <= 0) return -1;
} else return -1;

wc_FreeRsaKey(&key);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);
```

C.44.2.19 function wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding

```
int wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sigSz,
    enum wc_HashType hashType
)
```

Checks the PSS data to ensure that the signature matches. Salt length is equal to hash length. The key has to be associated with RNG by wc_RsaSetRNG when WC_RSA_BLINDING is enabled.

Parameters:

- **in** Hash of the data that is being verified.
- **inSz** Length of hash.
- **sig** Buffer holding PSS data.
- **sigSz** Size of PSS data.
- **hashType** Hash algorithm.

See:

- [wc_RsaPSS_Sign](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_Verify](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaSetRNG](#)

Return:

- BAD_PADDING_E when the PSS data is invalid, BAD_FUNC_ARG when NULL is passed in to in or sig or inSz is not the same as the hash algorithm length and 0 on success.
- MEMORY_E memory exception.

Example

```
ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaSetRNG(&key, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, WC_RSA_EXPONENT, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    digestSz = wc_HashGetDigestSize(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256);
    ret = wc_Hash(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, message, sz, digest, digestSz);
} else return -1;
ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign(digest, digestSz, pSignature, sizeof(pSignature),
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key, &rng);
if (ret > 0){
    sz = ret;
}
```

```

} else return -1;

verify = wc_RsaPSS_Verify(pSignature, sz, out, outLen,
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key);
if (verify <= 0) return -1;

ret = wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding(digest, digestSz, out, verify, hash);

wc_FreeRsaKey(&key);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);

```

C.44.2.20 function wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex

```

int wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sigSz,
    enum wc_HashType hashType,
    int saltLen,
    int bits
)

```

Checks the PSS data to ensure that the signature matches. Salt length is equal to hash length.

Parameters:

- **in** Hash of the data that is being verified.
- **inSz** Length of hash.
- **sig** Buffer holding PSS data.
- **sigSz** Size of PSS data.
- **hashType** Hash algorithm.
- **saltLen** Length of salt used. RSA_PSS_SALT_LEN_DEFAULT (-1) indicates salt length is the same as the hash length. RSA_PSS_SALT_LEN_DISCOVER indicates salt length is determined from the data.
- **bits** Can be used to calculate salt size in FIPS case

See:

- [wc_RsaPSS_Sign](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_Verify](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex](#)
- [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding](#)

Return:

- BAD_PADDING_E when the PSS data is invalid, BAD_FUNC_ARG when NULL is passed in to in or sig or inSz is not the same as the hash algorithm length and 0 on success.
- MEMORY_E memory exception.

Example

```

ret = wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_InitRng(&rng);
}

```



```

} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_RsaSetRNG(&key, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, WC_RSA_EXPONENT, &rng);
} else return -1;
if (ret == 0) {
    digestSz = wc_HashGetDigestSize(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256);
    ret = wc_Hash(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, message, sz, digest, digestSz);
} else return -1;
ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign(digest, digestSz, pSignature, sizeof(pSignature),
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key, &rng);
if (ret > 0){
    sz = ret;
} else return -1;

verify = wc_RsaPSS_Verify(pSignature, sz, out, outlen,
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256, &key);
if (verify <= 0) return -1;

ret = wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex(digest, digestSz, out, verify, hash, saltlen,
    ↪ 0);

wc_FreeRsaKey(&key);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);

```

C.44.2.21 function wc_RsaEncryptSize

```

int wc_RsaEncryptSize(
    const RsaKey * key
)

```

Returns the encryption size for the provided key structure.

Parameters:

- **key** The key to use for verification.

See:

- [wc_InitRsaKey](#)
- [wc_InitRsaKey_ex](#)
- [wc_MakeRsaKey](#)

Return: Success Encryption size for the provided key structure.

Example

```
int sz = wc_RsaEncryptSize(&key);
```

C.44.2.22 function wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecode

```

int wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    RsaKey * key,

```

```
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function parses a DER-formatted RSA private key, extracts the private key and stores it in the given RsaKey structure. It also sets the distance parsed in idx.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the DER formatted private key to decode
- **inOutIdx** pointer to the index in the buffer at which the key begins (usually 0). As a side effect of this function, inOutIdx will store the distance parsed through the input buffer
- **key** pointer to the RsaKey structure in which to store the decoded private key
- **inSz** size of the input buffer

See:

- [wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode](#)
- [wc_MakeRsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully parsing the private key from the DER encoded input
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the private key from the input buffer. This may happen if the input private key is not properly formatted according to ASN.1 standards
- ASN_RSA_KEY_E Returned if there is an error reading the private key elements of the RSA key input

Example

```
RsaKey enc;
word32 idx = 0;
int ret = 0;
byte der[] = { // initialize with DER-encoded RSA private key };

wc_InitRsaKey(&enc, NULL); // not using heap hint. No custom memory
ret = wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecode(der, &idx, &enc, sizeof(der));
if( ret != 0 ) {
    // error parsing private key
}
```

C.44.2.23 function wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode

```
int wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode(
    const byte * input,
    word32 * inOutIdx,
    RsaKey * key,
    word32 inSz
)
```

This function parses a DER-formatted RSA public key, extracts the public key and stores it in the given RsaKey structure. It also sets the distance parsed in idx.

Parameters:

- **input** pointer to the buffer containing the input DER-encoded RSA public key to decode
- **inOutIdx** pointer to the index in the buffer at which the key begins (usually 0). As a side effect of this function, inOutIdx will store the distance parsed through the input buffer
- **key** pointer to the RsaKey structure in which to store the decoded public key
- **inSz** size of the input buffer

See: [wc_RsaPublicKeyDecodeRaw](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully parsing the public key from the DER encoded input
- ASN_PARSE_E Returned if there is an error parsing the public key from the input buffer. This may happen if the input public key is not properly formatted according to ASN.1 standards
- ASN_OBJECT_ID_E Returned if the ASN.1 Object ID does not match that of a RSA public key
- ASN_EXPECT_0_E Returned if the input key is not correctly formatted according to ASN.1 standards
- ASN_BITSTR_E Returned if the input key is not correctly formatted according to ASN.1 standards
- ASN_RSA_KEY_E Returned if there is an error reading the public key elements of the RSA key input

Example

```
RsaKey pub;
word32 idx = 0;
int ret = 0;
byte der[] = { // initialize with DER-encoded RSA public key };

wc_InitRsaKey(&pub, NULL); // not using heap hint. No custom memory
ret = wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode(der, &idx, &pub, sizeof(der));
if( ret != 0 ) {
    // error parsing public key
}
```

C.44.2.24 function wc_RsaPublicKeyDecodeRaw

```
int wc_RsaPublicKeyDecodeRaw(
    const byte * n,
    word32 nSz,
    const byte * e,
    word32 eSz,
    RsaKey * key
)
```

This function decodes the raw elements of an RSA public key, taking in the public modulus (n) and exponent (e). It stores these raw elements in the provided RsaKey structure, allowing one to use them in the encryption/decryption process.

Parameters:

- **n** pointer to a buffer containing the raw modulus parameter of the public RSA key
- **nSz** size of the buffer containing n
- **e** pointer to a buffer containing the raw exponent parameter of the public RSA key
- **eSz** size of the buffer containing e
- **key** pointer to the RsaKey struct to initialize with the provided public key elements

See: [wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decoding the raw elements of the public key into the RsaKey structure
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input arguments evaluates to NULL
- MP_INIT_E Returned if there is an error initializing an integer for use with the multiple precision integer (mp_int) library
- ASN_GETINT_E Returned if there is an error reading one of the provided RSA key elements, n or e

Example

```

RsaKey pub;
int ret = 0;
byte n[] = { // initialize with received n component of public key };
byte e[] = { // initialize with received e component of public key };

wc_InitRsaKey(&pub, NULL); // not using heap hint. No custom memory
ret = wc_RsaPublicKeyDecodeRaw(n, sizeof(n), e, sizeof(e), &pub);
if( ret != 0 ) {
    // error parsing public key elements
}

```

C.44.2.25 function wc_RsaKeyToDer

```

int wc_RsaKeyToDer(
    RsaKey * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)

```

This function converts an RsaKey key to DER format. The result is written to output and it returns the number of bytes written.

Parameters:

- **key** Initialized RsaKey structure.
- **output** Pointer to output buffer.
- **outLen** Size of output buffer.

See:

- [wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer](#)
- [wc_InitRsaKey](#)
- [wc_MakeRsaKey](#)
- [wc_InitRng](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, number of bytes written.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key or output is null, or if key->type is not RSA_PRIVATE, or if outLen isn't large enough for output buffer.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating memory.

Example

```

byte* der;
// Allocate memory for der
int derSz = // Amount of memory allocated for der;
RsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
long e = 65537; // standard value to use for exponent
ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&key, 2048, e, &rng); // generate 2048 bit long
private key
wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
wc_InitRng(&rng);
if(wc_RsaKeyToDer(&key, der, derSz) != 0)
{

```

```

    // Handle the error thrown
}

```

C.44.2.26 function wc_RsaPublicEncrypt_ex

```

int wc_RsaPublicEncrypt_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    RsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int type,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    byte * label,
    word32 labelSz
)

```

This function performs RSA encrypt while allowing the choice of which padding to use.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer for encryption
- **inLen** length of the buffer to encrypt
- **out** encrypted msg created
- **outLen** length of buffer available to hold encrypted msg
- **key** initialized RSA key struct
- **rng** initialized WC_RNG struct
- **type** type of padding to use (WC_RSA_OAEP_PAD or WC_RSA_PKCSV15_PAD)
- **hash** type of hash to use (choices can be found in [hash.h](#))
- **mgf** type of mask generation function to use
- **label** an optional label to associate with encrypted message
- **labelSz** size of the optional label used

See:

- [wc_RsaPublicEncrypt](#)
- [wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt_ex](#)

Return:

- size On successfully encryption the size of the encrypted buffer is returned
- RSA_BUFFER_E RSA buffer error, output too small or input too large

Example

```

WC_RNG rng;
RsaKey key;
byte in[] = "I use Turing Machines to ask questions"
byte out[256];
int ret;
...

ret = wc_RsaPublicEncrypt_ex(in, sizeof(in), out, sizeof(out), &key, &rng,
WC_RSA_OAEP_PAD, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA, WC_MGF1SHA1, NULL, 0);
if (ret < 0) {
    //handle error
}

```

C.44.2.27 function wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt_ex

```
int wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    RsaKey * key,
    int type,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    byte * label,
    word32 labelSz
)
```

This function uses RSA to decrypt a message and gives the option of what padding type.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer for decryption
- **inLen** length of the buffer to decrypt
- **out** decrypted msg created
- **outLen** length of buffer available to hold decrypted msg
- **key** initialized RSA key struct
- **type** type of padding to use (WC_RSA_OAEP_PAD or WC_RSA_PKCSV15_PAD)
- **hash** type of hash to use (choices can be found in [hash.h](#))
- **mgf** type of mask generation function to use
- **label** an optional label to associate with encrypted message
- **labelSz** size of the optional label used

See: none

Return:

- size On successful decryption, the size of the decrypted message is returned.
- MEMORY_E Returned if not enough memory on system to malloc a needed array.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if a bad argument was passed into the function.

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
RsaKey key;
byte in[] = "I use Turing Machines to ask questions"
byte out[256];
byte plain[256];
int ret;
...
ret = wc_RsaPublicEncrypt_ex(in, sizeof(in), out, sizeof(out), &key,
&rng, WC_RSA_OAEP_PAD, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA, WC_MGF1SHA1, NULL, 0);
if (ret < 0) {
    //handle error
}
...
ret = wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt_ex(out, ret, plain, sizeof(plain), &key,
WC_RSA_OAEP_PAD, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA, WC_MGF1SHA1, NULL, 0);

if (ret < 0) {
    //handle error
}
```

C.44.2.28 function wc_RsaPrivateDecryptInline_ex

```

int wc_RsaPrivateDecryptInline_ex(
    byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte ** out,
    RsaKey * key,
    int type,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    byte * label,
    word32 labelSz
)

```

This function uses RSA to decrypt a message inline and gives the option of what padding type. The in buffer will contain the decrypted message after being called and the out byte pointer will point to the location in the “in” buffer where the plain text is.

Parameters:

- **in** pointer to the buffer for decryption
- **inLen** length of the buffer to decrypt
- **out** pointer to location of decrypted message in “in” buffer
- **key** initialized RSA key struct
- **type** type of padding to use (WC_RSA_OAEP_PAD or WC_RSA_PKCSV15_PAD)
- **hash** type of hash to use (choices can be found in [hash.h](#))
- **mgf** type of mask generation function to use
- **label** an optional label to associate with encrypted message
- **labelSz** size of the optional label used

See: none

Return:

- size On successful decryption, the size of the decrypted message is returned.
- MEMORY_E: Returned if not enough memory on system to malloc a needed array.
- RSA_PAD_E: Returned if an error in the padding was encountered.
- BAD_PADDING_E: Returned if an error happened during parsing past padding.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG: Returned if a bad argument was passed into the function.

Example

```

WC_RNG rng;
RsaKey key;
byte in[] = "I use Turing Machines to ask questions"
byte out[256];
byte* plain;
int ret;
...
ret = wc_RsaPublicEncrypt_ex(in, sizeof(in), out, sizeof(out), &key,
&rng, WC_RSA_OAEP_PAD, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA, WC_MGF1SHA1, NULL, 0);

if (ret < 0) {
    //handle error
}
...
ret = wc_RsaPrivateDecryptInline_ex(out, ret, &plain, &key,
WC_RSA_OAEP_PAD, WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA, WC_MGF1SHA1, NULL, 0);

```

```

if (ret < 0) {
    //handle error
}

```

C.44.2.29 function wc_RsaFlattenPublicKey

```

int wc_RsaFlattenPublicKey(
    const RsaKey * key,
    byte * e,
    word32 * eSz,
    byte * n,
    word32 * nSz
)

```

Flattens the RsaKey structure into individual elements (e, n) used for the RSA algorithm.

Parameters:

- **key** The key to use for verification.
- **e** a buffer for the value of e. e is a large positive integer in the RSA modular arithmetic operation.
- **eSz** the size of the e buffer.
- **n** a buffer for the value of n. n is a large positive integer in the RSA modular arithmetic operation.
- **nSz** the size of the n buffer.

See:

- [wc_InitRsaKey](#)
- [wc_InitRsaKey_ex](#)
- [wc_MakeRsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned if the function executed normally, without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG: Returned if any of the parameters are passed in with a null value.
- RSA_BUFFER_E: Returned if the e or n buffers passed in are not the correct size.
- MP_MEM: Returned if an internal function has memory errors.
- MP_VAL: Returned if an internal function argument is not valid.

Example

```

Rsa key; // A valid RSA key.
byte e[ buffer sz E.g. 256 ];
byte n[256];
int ret;
word32 eSz = sizeof(e);
word32 nSz = sizeof(n);
...
ret = wc_RsaFlattenPublicKey(&key, e, &eSz, n, &nSz);
if (ret != 0) {
    // Failure case.
}

```

C.44.2.30 function wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer

```

int wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer(
    RsaKey * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen
)

```


Convert Rsa Public key to DER format. Writes to output, and returns count of bytes written.

Parameters:

- **key** The RSA key structure to convert.
- **output** Output buffer to hold DER. (if NULL will return length only)
- **outLen** Length of buffer.

See:

- [wc_RsaPublicKeyDerSize](#)
- [wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer_ex](#)
- [wc_InitRsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, number of bytes written.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key or output is null.
- MEMORY_E Returned when an error allocating memory occurs.
- <0 Error

Example

```
RsaKey key;
```

```
wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
```

```
// Use key
```

```
const int BUFFER_SIZE = 1024; // Some adequate size for the buffer
byte output[BUFFER_SIZE];
if (wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer(&key, output, sizeof(output)) != 0) {
    // Handle Error
}
```

C.44.2.31 function wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer_ex

```
int wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer_ex(
    RsaKey * key,
    byte * output,
    word32 outLen,
    int with_header
)
```

Convert RSA Public key to DER format. Writes to output, and returns count of bytes written. If with_header is 0 then only the (seq + n + e) is returned in ASN.1 DER format and will exclude the header.

Parameters:

- **key** The RSA key structure to convert.
- **output** Output buffer to hold DER. (if NULL will return length only)
- **outLen** Length of buffer.

See:

- [wc_RsaPublicKeyDerSize](#)
- [wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer](#)
- [wc_InitRsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Success, number of bytes written.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key or output is null.
- MEMORY_E Returned when an error allocating memory occurs.
- <0 Error

Example

```
RsaKey key;
```

```
wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
```

```
// Use key
```

```
const int BUFFER_SIZE = 1024; // Some adequate size for the buffer
```

```
byte output[BUFFER_SIZE];
```

```
if (wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer_ex(&key, output, sizeof(output), 0) != 0) {
```

```
    // Handle Error
```

```
}
```

C.44.2.32 function wc_MakeRsaKey

```
int wc_MakeRsaKey(
    RsaKey * key,
    int size,
    long e,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function generates a RSA private key of length size (in bits) and given exponent (e). It then stores this key in the provided RsaKey structure, so that it may be used for encryption/decryption. A secure number to use for e is 65537. size is required to be greater than or equal to RSA_MIN_SIZE and less than or equal to RSA_MAX_SIZE. For this function to be available, the option WOLFSSL_KEY_GEN must be enabled at compile time. This can be accomplished with `-enable-keygen` if using `./configure`.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the RsaKey structure in which to store the generated private key
- **size** desired key length, in bits. Required to be greater than RSA_MIN_SIZE and less than RSA_MAX_SIZE
- **e** exponent parameter to use for generating the key. A secure choice is 65537
- **rng** pointer to an RNG structure to use for random number generation while making the key

See: none

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully generating a RSA private key
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if any of the input arguments are NULL, the size parameter falls outside of the necessary bounds, or e is incorrectly chosen
- RNG_FAILURE_E Returned if there is an error generating a random block using the provided RNG structure
- MP_INIT_E
- MP_READ_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key
- MP_CMP_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key
- MP_INVMOD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key

- MP_EXPTMOD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key
- MP_MOD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key
- MP_MUL_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key
- MP_ADD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key
- MP_MULMOD_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key
- MP_TO_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key
- MP_MEM May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key
- MP_ZERO_E May be returned if there is an error in the math library used while generating the RSA key

Example

```
RsaKey priv;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret = 0;
long e = 65537; // standard value to use for exponent

wc_InitRsaKey(&priv, NULL); // not using heap hint. No custom memory
wc_InitRng(&rng);
// generate 2048 bit long private key
ret = wc_MakeRsaKey(&priv, 2048, e, &rng);
if( ret != 0 ) {
    // error generating private key
}
```

C.44.2.33 function wc_RsaSetNonBlock

```
int wc_RsaSetNonBlock(
    RsaKey * key,
    RsaNb * nb
)
```

This function sets the non-blocking RSA context. When a RsaNb context is set it enables fast math based non-blocking exptmod, which splits the RSA function into many smaller operations. Enabled when WC_RSA_NONBLOCK is defined.

Parameters:

- **key** The RSA key structure
- **nb** The RSA non-blocking structure for this RSA key to use.

See: [wc_RsaSetNonBlockTime](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key or nb is null.

Example

```
int ret, count = 0;
RsaKey key;
```

```

RsaNb nb;

wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);

// Enable non-blocking RSA mode - provide context
ret = wc_RsaSetNonBlock(key, &nb);
if (ret != 0)
    return ret;

do {
    ret = wc_RsaSSL_Sign(in, inLen, out, outSz, key, rng);
    count++; // track number of would blocks
    if (ret == FP_WOULDBLOCK) {
        // do "other" work here
    }
} while (ret == FP_WOULDBLOCK);
if (ret < 0) {
    return ret;
}

printf("RSA non-block sign: size %d, %d times\n", ret, count);

```

C.44.2.34 function wc_RsaSetNonBlockTime

```

int wc_RsaSetNonBlockTime(
    RsaKey * key,
    word32 maxBlockUs,
    word32 cpuMHz
)

```

This function configures the maximum amount of blocking time in microseconds. It uses a pre-computed table (see tfm.c exptModNbInst) along with the CPU speed in megahertz to determine if the next operation can be completed within the maximum blocking time provided. Enabled when WC_RSA_NONBLOCK_TIME is defined.

Parameters:

- **key** The RSA key structure.
- **maxBlockUs** Maximum time to block microseconds.
- **cpuMHz** CPU speed in megahertz.

See: [wc_RsaSetNonBlock](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key is null or wc_RsaSetNonBlock was not previously called and key->nb is null.

Example

```

RsaKey key;
RsaNb nb;

wc_InitRsaKey(&key, NULL);
wc_RsaSetNonBlock(key, &nb);
wc_RsaSetNonBlockTime(&key, 4000, 160); // Block Max = 4 ms, CPU = 160MHz

```

C.44.2.35 function wc_InitRsaKey_ex

```
int wc_InitRsaKey_ex(  
    RsaKey * key,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes RSA key with heap and device ID.

Parameters:

- **key** RSA key structure
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_InitRsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
RsaKey key;  
int ret = wc_InitRsaKey_ex(&key, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.44.2.36 function wc_NewRsaKey

```
RsaKey * wc_NewRsaKey(  
    void * heap,  
    int devId,  
    int * result_code  
)
```

Allocates and initializes new RSA key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID
- **result_code** Result code pointer

See: [wc_DeleteRsaKey](#)

Return:

- RsaKey pointer on success
- NULL on failure

Note: This API is only available when WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is not defined. WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is automatically defined when WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC is defined.

Example

```
int result;  
RsaKey* key = wc_NewRsaKey(NULL, INVALID_DEVID, &result);
```

C.44.2.37 function wc_DeleteRsaKey

```
int wc_DeleteRsaKey(  
    RsaKey * key,  
    RsaKey ** key_p  
)
```

Deletes and frees RSA key. These New/Delete functions are exposed to support allocation of the structure using dynamic memory to provide better ABI compatibility.

Parameters:

- **key** RSA key to delete
- **key_p** Pointer to key pointer

See: [wc_NewRsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Note: This API is only available when WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is not defined. WC_NO_CONSTRUCTORS is automatically defined when WOLFSSL_NO_MALLOC is defined.

Example

```
RsaKey* key;  
int ret = wc_DeleteRsaKey(key, &key);
```

C.44.2.38 function wc_InitRsaKey_Label

```
int wc_InitRsaKey_Label(  
    RsaKey * key,  
    const char * label,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes RSA key with label.

Parameters:

- **key** RSA key structure
- **label** Label string
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_InitRsaKey_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Note: This API is only available when WOLF_PRIVATE_KEY_ID is defined, which is set for PKCS11 support.

Example

```
RsaKey key;  
int ret = wc_InitRsaKey_Label(&key, "mykey", NULL,  
                              INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.44.2.39 function wc_CheckRsaKey

```
int wc_CheckRsaKey(  
    RsaKey * key  
)
```

Checks RSA key validity.

Parameters:

- **key** RSA key to check

See: [wc_MakeRsaKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
RsaKey key;  
int ret = wc_CheckRsaKey(&key);
```

C.44.2.40 function wc_RsaUseKeyId

```
int wc_RsaUseKeyId(  
    RsaKey * key,  
    word32 keyId,  
    word32 flags  
)
```

Uses key ID for hardware RSA.

Parameters:

- **key** RSA key
- **keyId** Key identifier
- **flags** Flags

See: [wc_RsaGetKeyId](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
RsaKey key;  
int ret = wc_RsaUseKeyId(&key, 1, 0);
```

C.44.2.41 function wc_RsaGetKeyId

```
int wc_RsaGetKeyId(  
    RsaKey * key,  
    word32 * keyId  
)
```

Gets key ID from hardware RSA key.

Parameters:

- **key** RSA key

- **keyId** Key identifier pointer

See: [wc_RsaUseKeyId](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
RsaKey key;
word32 keyId;
int ret = wc_RsaGetKeyId(&key, &keyId);
```

C.44.2.42 function **wc_RsaFunction**

```
int wc_RsaFunction(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 * outLen,
    int type,
    RsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)
```

Performs RSA operation.

Parameters:

- **in** Input buffer
- **inLen** Input length
- **out** Output buffer
- **outLen** Output length pointer
- **type** Operation type
- **key** RSA key
- **rng** Random number generator

See: [wc_RsaPublicEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
RsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
byte in[256], out[256];
word32 outLen = sizeof(out);
int ret = wc_RsaFunction(in, 256, out, &outLen,
                        RSA_PUBLIC_ENCRYPT, &key, &rng);
```

C.44.2.43 function **wc_RsaPSS_Sign_ex**

```
int wc_RsaPSS_Sign_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
```



```

    word32 outLen,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    int saltLen,
    RsaKey * key,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

Signs with RSA-PSS extended options.

Parameters:

- **in** Input buffer
- **inLen** Input length
- **out** Output buffer
- **outLen** Output buffer size
- **hash** Hash type
- **mgf** MGF type
- **saltLen** Salt length
- **key** RSA key
- **rng** Random number generator

See: [wc_RsaPSS_Sign](#)

Return:

- Size of signature on success
- negative on error

Example

```

RsaKey key;
WC_RNG rng;
byte in[32], sig[256];
int ret = wc_RsaPSS_Sign_ex(in, 32, sig, sizeof(sig),
                           WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                           WC_MGF1SHA256, 32, &key, &rng);

```

C.44.2.44 function wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex

```

int wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    RsaKey * key,
    int pad_type
)

```

Verifies RSA signature with padding type.

Parameters:

- **in** Input signature
- **inLen** Signature length
- **out** Output buffer
- **outLen** Output buffer size
- **key** RSA key
- **pad_type** Padding type

See: [wc_RsaSSL_Verify](#)

Return:

- Size of decrypted data on success
- negative on error

Example

```
RsaKey key;
byte sig[256], out[256];
int ret = wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex(sig, 256, out, sizeof(out),
                             &key, RSA_PKCS1_PADDING);
```

C.44.2.45 function `wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex2`

```
int wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex2(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    RsaKey * key,
    int pad_type,
    enum wc_HashType hash
)
```

Verifies RSA signature with hash type.

Parameters:

- **in** Input signature
- **inLen** Signature length
- **out** Output buffer
- **outLen** Output buffer size
- **key** RSA key
- **pad_type** Padding type
- **hash** Hash type

See: [wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex](#)

Return:

- Size of decrypted data on success
- negative on error

Example

```
RsaKey key;
byte sig[256], out[256];
int ret = wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex2(sig, 256, out, sizeof(out),
                             &key, RSA_PKCS1_PADDING,
                             WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256);
```

C.44.2.46 function `wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline_ex`

```
int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline_ex(
    byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte ** out,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
```

```

    int mgf,
    int saltLen,
    RsaKey * key
)

```

Verifies RSA-PSS inline with extended options.

Parameters:

- **in** Input/output buffer
- **inLen** Input length
- **out** Output pointer
- **hash** Hash type
- **mgf** MGF type
- **saltLen** Salt length
- **key** RSA key

See: [wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline](#)

Return:

- Size of verified data on success
- negative on error

Example

```

RsaKey key;
byte sig[256];
byte* out;
int ret = wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline_ex(sig, 256, &out,
                                     WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                     WC_MGF1SHA256, 32, &key);

```

C.44.2.47 function wc_RsaPSS_Verify_ex

```

int wc_RsaPSS_Verify_ex(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    byte * out,
    word32 outLen,
    enum wc_HashType hash,
    int mgf,
    int saltLen,
    RsaKey * key
)

```

Verifies RSA-PSS with extended options.

Parameters:

- **in** Input signature
- **inLen** Signature length
- **out** Output buffer
- **outLen** Output buffer size
- **hash** Hash type
- **mgf** MGF type
- **saltLen** Salt length
- **key** RSA key

See: [wc_RsaPSS_Verify](#)

Return:

- Size of verified data on success
- negative on error

Example

```
RsaKey key;
byte sig[256], out[256];
int ret = wc_RsaPSS_Verify_ex(sig, 256, out, sizeof(out),
                              WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                              WC_MGF1SHA256, 32, &key);
```

C.44.2.48 function wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex2

```
int wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex2(
    const byte * in,
    word32 inLen,
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sigSz,
    enum wc_HashType hashType,
    int saltLen,
    int bits,
    void * heap
)
```

Checks RSA-PSS padding with extended options.

Parameters:

- **in** Padded data
- **inLen** Padded data length
- **sig** Signature
- **sigSz** Signature size
- **hashType** Hash type
- **saltLen** Salt length
- **bits** Key size in bits
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte padded[256], sig[256];
int ret = wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex2(padded, 256, sig, 256,
                                      WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, 32,
                                      2048, NULL);
```

C.44.2.49 function wc_RsaExportKey

```
int wc_RsaExportKey(
    const RsaKey * key,
    byte * e,
    word32 * eSz,
    byte * n,
```

```

    word32 * nSz,
    byte * d,
    word32 * dSz,
    byte * p,
    word32 * pSz,
    byte * q,
    word32 * qSz
)

```

Exports RSA key components.

Parameters:

- **key** RSA key
- **e** Public exponent buffer
- **eSz** Public exponent size pointer
- **n** Modulus buffer
- **nSz** Modulus size pointer
- **d** Private exponent buffer
- **dSz** Private exponent size pointer
- **p** Prime p buffer
- **pSz** Prime p size pointer
- **q** Prime q buffer
- **qSz** Prime q size pointer

See: [wc_RsaFlattenPublicKey](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```

RsaKey key;
byte e[3], n[256], d[256], p[128], q[128];
word32 eSz = 3, nSz = 256, dSz = 256, pSz = 128, qSz = 128;
int ret = wc_RsaExportKey(&key, e, &eSz, n, &nSz, d, &dSz,
                          p, &pSz, q, &qSz);

```

C.44.2.50 function wc_CheckProbablePrime_ex

```

int wc_CheckProbablePrime_ex(
    const byte * p,
    word32 pSz,
    const byte * q,
    word32 qSz,
    const byte * e,
    word32 eSz,
    int nlen,
    int * isPrime,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

Checks probable prime with extended options.

Parameters:

- **p** Prime p buffer
- **pSz** Prime p size

- **q** Prime q buffer
- **qSz** Prime q size
- **e** Public exponent buffer
- **eSz** Public exponent size
- **nlen** Modulus length
- **isPrime** Prime result pointer
- **rng** Random number generator

See: [wc_CheckProbablePrime](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte p[128], q[128], e[3];
int isPrime;
WC_RNG rng;
int ret = wc_CheckProbablePrime_ex(p, 128, q, 128, e, 3,
                                   2048, &isPrime, &rng);
```

C.44.2.51 function `wc_CheckProbablePrime`

```
int wc_CheckProbablePrime(
    const byte * p,
    word32 pSz,
    const byte * q,
    word32 qSz,
    const byte * e,
    word32 eSz,
    int nlen,
    int * isPrime
)
```

Checks probable prime.

Parameters:

- **p** Prime p buffer
- **pSz** Prime p size
- **q** Prime q buffer
- **qSz** Prime q size
- **e** Public exponent buffer
- **eSz** Public exponent size
- **nlen** Modulus length
- **isPrime** Prime result pointer

See: [wc_CheckProbablePrime_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte p[128], q[128], e[3];
int isPrime;
```

```
int ret = wc_CheckProbablePrime(p, 128, q, 128, e, 3, 2048,
                                &isPrime);
```

C.44.2.52 function wc_RsaPad_ex

```
int wc_RsaPad_ex(
    const byte * input,
    word32 inputLen,
    byte * pkcsBlock,
    word32 pkcsBlockLen,
    byte padValue,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int padType,
    enum wc_HashType hType,
    int mgf,
    byte * optLabel,
    word32 labellen,
    int saltLen,
    int bits,
    void * heap
)
```

Pads data with extended options.

Parameters:

- **input** Input data
- **inputLen** Input length
- **pkcsBlock** Output padded block
- **pkcsBlockLen** Padded block size
- **padValue** Pad value
- **rng** Random number generator
- **padType** Padding type
- **hType** Hash type
- **mgf** MGF type
- **optLabel** Optional label
- **labellen** Label length
- **saltLen** Salt length
- **bits** Key size in bits
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wc_RsaUnPad_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte in[32], padded[256];
WC_RNG rng;
int ret = wc_RsaPad_ex(in, 32, padded, 256, 0x00, &rng,
    RSA_BLOCK_TYPE_1,
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256,
    NULL, 0, 32, 2048, NULL);
```

C.44.2.53 function wc_RsaUnPad_ex

```

int wc_RsaUnPad_ex(
    byte * pkcsBlock,
    word32 pkcsBlockLen,
    byte ** out,
    byte padValue,
    int padType,
    enum wc_HashType hType,
    int mgf,
    byte * optLabel,
    word32 labelLen,
    int saltLen,
    int bits,
    void * heap
)

```

Unpads data with extended options.

Parameters:

- **pkcsBlock** Padded block
- **pkcsBlockLen** Padded block length
- **out** Output pointer
- **padValue** Pad value
- **padType** Padding type
- **hType** Hash type
- **mgf** MGF type
- **optLabel** Optional label
- **labelLen** Label length
- **saltLen** Salt length
- **bits** Key size in bits
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wc_RsaPad_ex](#)

Return:

- Size of unpadded data on success
- negative on error

Example

```

byte padded[256];
byte* out;
int ret = wc_RsaUnPad_ex(padded, 256, &out, 0x00,
                        RSA_BLOCK_TYPE_1,
                        WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_MGF1SHA256,
                        NULL, 0, 32, 2048, NULL);

```

C.44.2.54 function wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecodeRaw

```

int wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecodeRaw(
    const byte * n,
    word32 nSz,
    const byte * e,
    word32 eSz,
    const byte * d,
    word32 dSz,

```



```

    const byte * u,
    word32 uSz,
    const byte * p,
    word32 pSz,
    const byte * q,
    word32 qSz,
    const byte * dP,
    word32 dPSz,
    const byte * dQ,
    word32 dQSz,
    RsaKey * key
)

```

Decodes raw RSA private key.

Parameters:

- **n** Modulus buffer
- **nSz** Modulus size
- **e** Public exponent buffer
- **eSz** Public exponent size
- **d** Private exponent buffer
- **dSz** Private exponent size
- **u** Coefficient buffer
- **uSz** Coefficient size
- **p** Prime p buffer
- **pSz** Prime p size
- **q** Prime q buffer
- **qSz** Prime q size
- **dP** dP buffer
- **dPSz** dP size
- **dQ** dQ buffer
- **dQSz** dQ size
- **key** RSA key

See: [wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecode](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```

RsaKey key;
byte n[256], e[3], d[256], u[256], p[128], q[128];
byte dP[128], dQ[128];
int ret = wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecodeRaw(n, 256, e, 3, d, 256,
                                   u, 256, p, 128, q, 128,
                                   dP, 128, dQ, 128, &key);

```

C.44.3 Source code

```

int wc_InitRsaKey(RsaKey* key, void* heap);

int wc_InitRsaKey_Id(RsaKey* key, unsigned char* id, int len,
                    void* heap, int devId);

```

```
int wc_RsaSetRNG(RsaKey* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_FreeRsaKey(RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaDirect(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out, word32* outSz,
                 RsaKey* key, int type, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_RsaPublicEncrypt(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                       word32 outLen, RsaKey* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_RsaPrivateDecryptInline(byte* in, word32 inLen, byte** out,
                              RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                        word32 outLen, RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaSSL_Sign(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                  word32 outLen, RsaKey* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_RsaSSL_VerifyInline(byte* in, word32 inLen, byte** out,
                          RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaSSL_Verify(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                    word32 outLen, RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPSS_Sign(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                  word32 outLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf,
                  RsaKey* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_RsaPSS_Verify(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                    word32 outLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf,
                    RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline(byte* in, word32 inLen, byte** out,
                          enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf,
                          RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck(const byte* in, word32 inLen,
                        byte* out, word32 outLen,
                        const byte* digest, word32 digestLen,
                        enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf,
                        RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheck_ex(byte* in, word32 inLen,
                            byte* out, word32 outLen,
                            const byte* digest, word32 digestLen,
                            enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, int saltLen,
                            RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline(byte* in, word32 inLen, byte** out,
                                const byte* digest, word32 digestLen,
                                enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf,
                                RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyCheckInline_ex(byte* in, word32 inLen, byte** out,
                                   const byte* digest, word32 digestLen,
```

```

        enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, int saltLen,
        RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding(const byte* in, word32 inLen, const byte* sig,
                           word32 sigSz,
                           enum wc_HashType hashType);
int wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen, const byte* sig,
                              word32 sigSz, enum wc_HashType hashType, int saltLen, int bits);
int wc_RsaEncryptSize(const RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                           RsaKey* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_RsaPublicKeyDecode(const byte* input, word32* inOutIdx,
                           RsaKey* key, word32 inSz);

int wc_RsaPublicKeyDecodeRaw(const byte* n, word32 nSz,
                             const byte* e, word32 eSz, RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaKeyToDer(RsaKey* key, byte* output, word32 outLen);

int wc_RsaPublicEncrypt_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
                           word32 outLen, RsaKey* key, WC_RNG* rng, int type,
                           enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, byte* label, word32 labelSz);

int wc_RsaPrivateDecrypt_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen,
                             byte* out, word32 outLen, RsaKey* key, int type,
                             enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, byte* label, word32 labelSz);

int wc_RsaPrivateDecryptInline_ex(byte* in, word32 inLen,
                                   byte** out, RsaKey* key, int type, enum wc_HashType hash,
                                   int mgf, byte* label, word32 labelSz);

int wc_RsaFlattenPublicKey(const RsaKey* key, byte* e, word32* eSz, byte* n,
                           word32* nSz);

int wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer(RsaKey* key, byte* output, word32 outLen);

int wc_RsaKeyToPublicDer_ex(RsaKey* key, byte* output, word32 outLen,
                             int with_header);

int wc_MakeRsaKey(RsaKey* key, int size, long e, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_RsaSetNonBlock(RsaKey* key, RsaNb* nb);

int wc_RsaSetNonBlockTime(RsaKey* key, word32 maxBlockUs,
                           word32 cpuMHz);
int wc_InitRsaKey_ex(RsaKey* key, void* heap, int devId);

RsaKey* wc_NewRsaKey(void* heap, int devId, int *result_code);

int wc_DeleteRsaKey(RsaKey* key, RsaKey** key_p);

int wc_InitRsaKey_Label(RsaKey* key, const char* label, void* heap,

```

```
    int devId);

int wc_CheckRsaKey(RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaUseKeyId(RsaKey* key, word32 keyId, word32 flags);

int wc_RsaGetKeyId(RsaKey* key, word32* keyId);

int wc_RsaFunction(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
    word32* outLen, int type, RsaKey* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_RsaPSS_Sign_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
    word32 outLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, int saltLen,
    RsaKey* key, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
    word32 outLen, RsaKey* key, int pad_type);

int wc_RsaSSL_Verify_ex2(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
    word32 outLen, RsaKey* key, int pad_type,
    enum wc_HashType hash);

int wc_RsaPSS_VerifyInline_ex(byte* in, word32 inLen, byte** out,
    enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, int saltLen, RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPSS_Verify_ex(const byte* in, word32 inLen, byte* out,
    word32 outLen, enum wc_HashType hash, int mgf, int saltLen,
    RsaKey* key);

int wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex2(const byte* in, word32 inLen,
    const byte* sig, word32 sigSz, enum wc_HashType hashType,
    int saltLen, int bits, void* heap);

int wc_RsaExportKey(const RsaKey* key, byte* e, word32* eSz,
    byte* n, word32* nSz, byte* d, word32* dSz, byte* p,
    word32* pSz, byte* q, word32* qSz);

int wc_CheckProbablePrime_ex(const byte* p, word32 pSz,
    const byte* q, word32 qSz, const byte* e, word32 eSz,
    int nlen, int* isPrime, WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_CheckProbablePrime(const byte* p, word32 pSz,
    const byte* q, word32 qSz, const byte* e, word32 eSz,
    int nlen, int* isPrime);

int wc_RsaPad_ex(const byte* input, word32 inputLen,
    byte* pkcsBlock, word32 pkcsBlockLen, byte padValue,
    WC_RNG* rng, int padType, enum wc_HashType hType, int mgf,
    byte* optLabel, word32 labellen, int saltlen, int bits,
    void* heap);

int wc_RsaUnPad_ex(byte* pkcsBlock, word32 pkcsBlockLen,
    byte** out, byte padValue, int padType,
    enum wc_HashType hType, int mgf, byte* optLabel,
```

```

word32 labellen, int saltLen, int bits, void* heap);

int wc_RsaPrivateKeyDecodeRaw(const byte* n, word32 nSz,
    const byte* e, word32 eSz, const byte* d, word32 dSz,
    const byte* u, word32 uSz, const byte* p, word32 pSz,
    const byte* q, word32 qSz, const byte* dP, word32 dPSz,
    const byte* dQ, word32 dQSz, RsaKey* key);

```

C.45 dox_comments/header_files/sakke.h

C.45.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitSakkeKey (SakkeKey * key, void * heap, int devId)
int	wc_InitSakkeKey_ex (SakkeKey * key, int keySize, int curveId, void * heap, int devId)
void	wc_FreeSakkeKey (SakkeKey * key)
int	wc_MakeSakkeKey (SakkeKey * key, WC_RNG * rng)
int	wc_MakeSakkePublicKey (SakkeKey * key, ecc_point * pub)
int	wc_MakeSakkeRsk (SakkeKey * key, const byte * id, word16 idSz, ecc_point * rsk)
int	wc_ValidateSakkeRsk (SakkeKey * key, const byte * id, word16 idSz, ecc_point * rsk, int * valid)
int	wc_GenerateSakkeRskTable (const SakkeKey * key, const ecc_point * rsk, byte * table, word32 * len)
int	wc_ExportSakkeKey (SakkeKey * key, byte * data, word32 * sz)
int	wc_ImportSakkeKey (SakkeKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz)
int	wc_ExportSakkePrivateKey (SakkeKey * key, byte * data, word32 * sz)
int	wc_ImportSakkePrivateKey (SakkeKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz)
int	wc_EncodeSakkeRsk (const SakkeKey * key, ecc_point * rsk, byte * out, word32 * sz, int raw)
int	wc_DecodeSakkeRsk (const SakkeKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz, ecc_point * rsk)
int	wc_ImportSakkeRsk (SakkeKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz)
int	wc_ExportSakkePublicKey (SakkeKey * key, byte * data, word32 * sz, int raw)
int	wc_ImportSakkePublicKey (SakkeKey * key, const byte * data, word32 sz, int trusted)
int	wc_GetSakkeAuthSize (SakkeKey * key, word16 * authSz)
int	wc_SetSakkeIdentity (SakkeKey * key, const byte * id, word16 idSz)

	Name
int	wc_MakeSakkePointI (SakkeKey * key, const byte * id, word16 idSz)
int	wc_GetSakkePointI (SakkeKey * key, byte * data, word32 * sz)
int	wc_SetSakkePointI (SakkeKey * key, const byte * id, word16 idSz, const byte * data, word32 sz)
int	wc_GenerateSakkePointITable (SakkeKey * key, byte * table, word32 * len)
int	wc_SetSakkePointITable (SakkeKey * key, byte * table, word32 len)
int	wc_ClearSakkePointITable (SakkeKey * key)
int	wc_MakeSakkeEncapsulatedSSV (SakkeKey * key, enum wc_HashType hashType, byte * ssv, word16 ssvSz, byte * auth, word16 * authSz)
int	wc_GenerateSakkeSSV (SakkeKey * key, WC_RNG * rng, byte * ssv, word16 * ssvSz)
int	wc_SetSakkeRsk (SakkeKey * key, const ecc_point * rsk, byte * table, word32 len)
int	wc_DeriveSakkeSSV (SakkeKey * key, enum wc_HashType hashType, byte * ssv, word16 ssvSz, const byte * auth, word16 authSz)

C.45.2 Functions Documentation

C.45.2.1 function wc_InitSakkeKey

```
int wc_InitSakkeKey(
    SakkeKey * key,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

C.45.2.2 function wc_InitSakkeKey_ex

```
int wc_InitSakkeKey_ex(
    SakkeKey * key,
    int keySize,
    int curveId,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

C.45.2.3 function wc_FreeSakkeKey

```
void wc_FreeSakkeKey(
    SakkeKey * key
)
```

C.45.2.4 function wc_MakeSakkeKey

```
int wc_MakeSakkeKey(
    SakkeKey * key,
```

```
    WC_RNG * rng  
)
```

C.45.2.5 function wc_MakeSakkePublicKey

```
int wc_MakeSakkePublicKey(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    ecc_point * pub  
)
```

C.45.2.6 function wc_MakeSakkeRsk

```
int wc_MakeSakkeRsk(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    const byte * id,  
    word16 idSz,  
    ecc_point * rsk  
)
```

C.45.2.7 function wc_ValidateSakkeRsk

```
int wc_ValidateSakkeRsk(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    const byte * id,  
    word16 idSz,  
    ecc_point * rsk,  
    int * valid  
)
```

C.45.2.8 function wc_GenerateSakkeRskTable

```
int wc_GenerateSakkeRskTable(  
    const SakkeKey * key,  
    const ecc_point * rsk,  
    byte * table,  
    word32 * len  
)
```

C.45.2.9 function wc_ExportSakkeKey

```
int wc_ExportSakkeKey(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    byte * data,  
    word32 * sz  
)
```

C.45.2.10 function wc_ImportSakkeKey

```
int wc_ImportSakkeKey(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

C.45.2.11 function wc_ExportSakkePrivateKey

```
int wc_ExportSakkePrivateKey(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    byte * data,  
    word32 * sz  
)
```

C.45.2.12 function wc_ImportSakkePrivateKey

```
int wc_ImportSakkePrivateKey(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

C.45.2.13 function wc_EncodeSakkeRsk

```
int wc_EncodeSakkeRsk(  
    const SakkeKey * key,  
    ecc_point * rsk,  
    byte * out,  
    word32 * sz,  
    int raw  
)
```

C.45.2.14 function wc_DecomposeSakkeRsk

```
int wc_DecomposeSakkeRsk(  
    const SakkeKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz,  
    ecc_point * rsk  
)
```

C.45.2.15 function wc_ImportSakkeRsk

```
int wc_ImportSakkeRsk(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

C.45.2.16 function wc_ExportSakkePublicKey

```
int wc_ExportSakkePublicKey(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    byte * data,  
    word32 * sz,  
    int raw  
)
```


C.45.2.17 function wc_ImportSakkePublicKey

```
int wc_ImportSakkePublicKey(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz,  
    int trusted  
)
```

C.45.2.18 function wc_GetSakkeAuthSize

```
int wc_GetSakkeAuthSize(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    word16 * authSz  
)
```

C.45.2.19 function wc_SetSakkeIdentity

```
int wc_SetSakkeIdentity(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    const byte * id,  
    word16 idSz  
)
```

C.45.2.20 function wc_MakeSakkePointI

```
int wc_MakeSakkePointI(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    const byte * id,  
    word16 idSz  
)
```

C.45.2.21 function wc_GetSakkePointI

```
int wc_GetSakkePointI(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    byte * data,  
    word32 * sz  
)
```

C.45.2.22 function wc_SetSakkePointI

```
int wc_SetSakkePointI(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    const byte * id,  
    word16 idSz,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 sz  
)
```

C.45.2.23 function wc_GenerateSakkePointITable

```
int wc_GenerateSakkePointITable(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    byte * table,
```

```
    word32 * len  
)
```

C.45.2.24 function wc_SetSakkePointITable

```
int wc_SetSakkePointITable(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    byte * table,  
    word32 len  
)
```

C.45.2.25 function wc_ClearSakkePointITable

```
int wc_ClearSakkePointITable(  
    SakkeKey * key  
)
```

C.45.2.26 function wc_MakeSakkeEncapsulatedSSV

```
int wc_MakeSakkeEncapsulatedSSV(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    enum wc_HashType hashType,  
    byte * ssv,  
    word16 ssvSz,  
    byte * auth,  
    word16 * authSz  
)
```

C.45.2.27 function wc_GenerateSakkeSSV

```
int wc_GenerateSakkeSSV(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    WC_RNG * rng,  
    byte * ssv,  
    word16 * ssvSz  
)
```

C.45.2.28 function wc_SetSakkeRsk

```
int wc_SetSakkeRsk(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    const ecc_point * rsk,  
    byte * table,  
    word32 len  
)
```

C.45.2.29 function wc_DeriveSakkeSSV

```
int wc_DeriveSakkeSSV(  
    SakkeKey * key,  
    enum wc_HashType hashType,  
    byte * ssv,  
    word16 ssvSz,  
    const byte * auth,
```

```

    word16 authSz
)

```

C.45.3 Source code

```

int wc_InitSakkeKey(SakkeKey* key, void* heap, int devId);
int wc_InitSakkeKey_ex(SakkeKey* key, int keySize, int curveId,
    void* heap, int devId);
void wc_FreeSakkeKey(SakkeKey* key);

int wc_MakeSakkeKey(SakkeKey* key, WC_RNG* rng);
int wc_MakeSakkePublicKey(SakkeKey* key, ecc_point* pub);

int wc_MakeSakkeRsk(SakkeKey* key, const byte* id, word16 idSz,
    ecc_point* rsk);
int wc_ValidateSakkeRsk(SakkeKey* key, const byte* id, word16 idSz,
    ecc_point* rsk, int* valid);
int wc_GenerateSakkeRskTable(const SakkeKey* key,
    const ecc_point* rsk, byte* table, word32* len);

int wc_ExportSakkeKey(SakkeKey* key, byte* data, word32* sz);
int wc_ImportSakkeKey(SakkeKey* key, const byte* data, word32 sz);
int wc_ExportSakkePrivateKey(SakkeKey* key, byte* data, word32* sz);
int wc_ImportSakkePrivateKey(SakkeKey* key, const byte* data,
    word32 sz);

int wc_EncodeSakkeRsk(const SakkeKey* key, ecc_point* rsk,
    byte* out, word32* sz, int raw);
int wc_DecodeSakkeRsk(const SakkeKey* key, const byte* data,
    word32 sz, ecc_point* rsk);

int wc_ImportSakkeRsk(SakkeKey* key, const byte* data, word32 sz);

int wc_ExportSakkePublicKey(SakkeKey* key, byte* data,
    word32* sz, int raw);
int wc_ImportSakkePublicKey(SakkeKey* key, const byte* data,
    word32 sz, int trusted);

int wc_GetSakkeAuthSize(SakkeKey* key, word16* authSz);
int wc_SetSakkeIdentity(SakkeKey* key, const byte* id, word16 idSz);
int wc_MakeSakkePointI(SakkeKey* key, const byte* id, word16 idSz);
int wc_GetSakkePointI(SakkeKey* key, byte* data, word32* sz);
int wc_SetSakkePointI(SakkeKey* key, const byte* id, word16 idSz,
    const byte* data, word32 sz);
int wc_GenerateSakkePointITable(SakkeKey* key, byte* table,
    word32* len);
int wc_SetSakkePointITable(SakkeKey* key, byte* table, word32 len);
int wc_ClearSakkePointITable(SakkeKey* key);
int wc_MakeSakkeEncapsulatedSSV(SakkeKey* key,
    enum wc_HashType hashType, byte* ssv, word16 ssvSz, byte* auth,
    word16* authSz);
int wc_GenerateSakkeSSV(SakkeKey* key, WC_RNG* rng, byte* ssv,

```

```

    word16* ssvSz);
int wc_SetSakkeRsk(SakkeKey* key, const ecc_point* rsk, byte* table,
    word32 len);
int wc_DeriveSakkeSSV(SakkeKey* key, enum wc_HashType hashType,
    byte* ssv, word16 ssvSz, const byte* auth,
    word16 authSz);

```

C.46 dox_comments/header_files/sha256.h

C.46.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitSha256 (wc_Sha256 * sha) This function initializes SHA256. This is automatically called by wc_Sha256Hash.
int	wc_Sha256Update (wc_Sha256 * sha, const byte * data, word32 len) Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.
int	wc_Sha256Final (wc_Sha256 * sha256, byte * hash) Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash. Resets state of sha256 struct.
void	wc_Sha256Free (wc_Sha256 * sha256) Resets the Sha256 structure. Note: this is only supported if you have WOLFSSL_TI_HASH defined.
int	wc_Sha256GetHash (wc_Sha256 * sha256, byte * hash) Gets hash data. Result is placed into hash. Does not reset state of sha256 struct.
int	wc_InitSha224 (wc_Sha224 * sha224) Used to initialize a Sha224 struct.
int	wc_Sha224Update (wc_Sha224 * sha224, const byte * data, word32 len) Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.
int	wc_Sha224Final (wc_Sha224 * sha224, byte * hash) Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash. Resets state of sha224 struct.
int	wc_InitSha256_ex (wc_Sha256 * sha, void * heap, int devId) Initializes SHA256 with heap and device ID.
int	wc_Sha256FinalRaw (wc_Sha256 * sha256, byte * hash) Gets raw hash without finalizing.
int	wc_Sha256Transform (wc_Sha256 * sha, const unsigned char * data) Transforms SHA256 block.
int	wc_Sha256HashBlock (wc_Sha256 * sha, const unsigned char * data, unsigned char * hash) Hashes single block and outputs result.

	Name
int	wc_Sha256_Grow (wc_Sha256 * sha256, const byte * in, int inSz)Grows SHA256 buffer with input data. This function is only available when WOLFSSL_HASH_KEEP is defined. It is used for keeping an internal buffer to hold all data to be hashed rather than iterating over update, which is necessary for some hardware acceleration platforms that have restrictions on streaming hash operations.
int	wc_Sha256Copy (wc_Sha256 * src, wc_Sha256 * dst)Copies SHA256 context.
void	wc_Sha256SizeSet (wc_Sha256 * sha256, word32 len)Sets SHA256 size.
int	wc_Sha256SetFlags (wc_Sha256 * sha256, word32 flags)Sets SHA256 flags.
int	wc_Sha256GetFlags (wc_Sha256 * sha256, word32 * flags)Gets SHA256 flags.
int	wc_InitSha224_ex (wc_Sha224 * sha224, void * heap, int devId)Initializes SHA224 with heap and device ID.
void	wc_Sha224Free (wc_Sha224 * sha224)Frees SHA224 resources.
int	wc_Sha224_Grow (wc_Sha224 * sha224, const byte * in, int inSz)Grows SHA224 buffer with input data. This function is only available when WOLFSSL_HASH_KEEP is defined. It is used for keeping an internal buffer to hold all data to be hashed rather than iterating over update, which is necessary for some hardware acceleration platforms that have restrictions on streaming hash operations.
int	wc_Sha224GetHash (wc_Sha224 * sha224, byte * hash)Gets SHA224 hash without finalizing.
int	wc_Sha224Copy (wc_Sha224 * src, wc_Sha224 * dst)Copies SHA224 context.
int	wc_Sha224SetFlags (wc_Sha224 * sha224, word32 flags)Sets SHA224 flags.
int	wc_Sha224GetFlags (wc_Sha224 * sha224, word32 * flags)Gets SHA224 flags.

C.46.2 Functions Documentation

C.46.2.1 function wc_InitSha256

```
int wc_InitSha256(
    wc_Sha256 * sha
)
```

This function initializes SHA256. This is automatically called by wc_Sha256Hash.

Parameters:

- **sha256** pointer to the sha256 structure to use for encryption

See:

- [wc_Sha256Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha256Update](#)
- [wc_Sha256Final](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing

Example

```
Sha256 sha256[1];
if ((ret = wc_InitSha256(sha256)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha256 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha256Update(sha256, data, len);
    wc_Sha256Final(sha256, hash);
}
```

C.46.2.2 function wc_Sha256Update

```
int wc_Sha256Update(
    wc_Sha256 * sha,
    const byte * data,
    word32 len
)
```

Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

Parameters:

- **sha256** pointer to the sha256 structure to use for encryption
- **data** the data to be hashed
- **len** length of data to be hashed

See:

- [wc_Sha256Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha256Final](#)
- [wc_InitSha256](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully adding the data to the digest.

Example

```
Sha256 sha256[1];
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSha256(sha256)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha256 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha256Update(sha256, data, len);
    wc_Sha256Final(sha256, hash);
}
```

C.46.2.3 function wc_Sha256Final

```
int wc_Sha256Final(
    wc_Sha256 * sha256,
    byte * hash
)
```

Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash. Resets state of sha256 struct.

Parameters:

- **sha256** pointer to the sha256 structure to use for encryption
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Sha256Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha256GetHash](#)
- [wc_InitSha256](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing.

Example

```
Sha256 sha256[1];
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSha256(sha256)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha256 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha256Update(sha256, data, len);
    wc_Sha256Final(sha256, hash);
}
```

C.46.2.4 function wc_Sha256Free

```
void wc_Sha256Free(
    wc_Sha256 * sha256
)
```

Resets the Sha256 structure. Note: this is only supported if you have WOLFSSL_TI_HASH defined.

Parameters:

- **sha256** Pointer to the sha256 structure to be freed.

See:

- [wc_InitSha256](#)
- [wc_Sha256Update](#)
- [wc_Sha256Final](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Sha256 sha256;
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSha256(&sha256)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha256 failed");
}
```

```

}
else {
    wc_Sha256Update(&sha256, data, len);
    wc_Sha256Final(&sha256, hash);
    wc_Sha256Free(&sha256);
}

```

C.46.2.5 function wc_Sha256GetHash

```

int wc_Sha256GetHash(
    wc_Sha256 * sha256,
    byte * hash
)

```

Gets hash data. Result is placed into hash. Does not reset state of sha256 struct.

Parameters:

- **sha256** pointer to the sha256 structure to use for encryption
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Sha256Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha256Final](#)
- [wc_InitSha256](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing.

Example

```

Sha256 sha256[1];
if ((ret = wc_InitSha256(sha256)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha256 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha256Update(sha256, data, len);
    wc_Sha256GetHash(sha256, hash);
}

```

C.46.2.6 function wc_InitSha224

```

int wc_InitSha224(
    wc_Sha224 * sha224
)

```

Used to initialize a Sha224 struct.

Parameters:

- **sha224** Pointer to a Sha224 struct to initialize.

See:

- [wc_Sha224Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha224Update](#)
- [wc_Sha224Final](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- 1 Error returned because sha224 is null.

Example

```

Sha224 sha224;
if(wc_InitSha224(&sha224) != 0)
{
    // Handle error
}

```

C.46.2.7 function wc_Sha224Update

```

int wc_Sha224Update(
    wc_Sha224 * sha224,
    const byte * data,
    word32 len
)

```

Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

Parameters:

- **sha224** Pointer to the Sha224 structure to use for encryption.
- **data** Data to be hashed.
- **len** Length of data to be hashed.

See:

- [wc_InitSha224](#)
- [wc_Sha224Final](#)
- [wc_Sha224Hash](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- 1 Error returned if function fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Error returned if sha224 or data is null.

Example

```

Sha224 sha224;
byte data[]; // Data to be hashed
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSha224(&sha224)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha224 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha224Update(&sha224, data, len);
    wc_Sha224Final(&sha224, hash);
}

```

C.46.2.8 function wc_Sha224Final

```

int wc_Sha224Final(
    wc_Sha224 * sha224,
    byte * hash
)

```

Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash. Resets state of sha224 struct.

Parameters:

- **sha224** pointer to the sha224 structure to use for encryption
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_InitSha224](#)
- [wc_Sha224Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha224Update](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- <0 Error

Example

```
Sha224 sha224;
byte data[]; // Data to be hashed
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSha224(&sha224)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha224 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha224Update(&sha224, data, len);
    wc_Sha224Final(&sha224, hash);
}
```

C.46.2.9 function `wc_InitSha256_ex`

```
int wc_InitSha256_ex(
    wc_Sha256 * sha,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Initializes SHA256 with heap and device ID.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA256 structure
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_InitSha256](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha256 sha;
int ret = wc_InitSha256_ex(&sha, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.46.2.10 function `wc_Sha256FinalRaw`

```
int wc_Sha256FinalRaw(
    wc_Sha256 * sha256,
```

```
    byte * hash  
)
```

Gets raw hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha256** SHA256 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha256Final](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha256 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha256FinalRaw(&sha, hash);
```

C.46.2.11 function `wc_Sha256Transform`

```
int wc_Sha256Transform(  
    wc_Sha256 * sha,  
    const unsigned char * data  
)
```

Transforms SHA256 block.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA256 structure
- **data** Block data

See: [wc_Sha256Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha256 sha;  
unsigned char block[WC_SHA256_BLOCK_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha256Transform(&sha, block);
```

C.46.2.12 function `wc_Sha256HashBlock`

```
int wc_Sha256HashBlock(  
    wc_Sha256 * sha,  
    const unsigned char * data,  
    unsigned char * hash  
)
```

Hashes single block and outputs result.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA256 structure
- **data** Block data

- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: `wc_Sha256Transform`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha256 sha;
unsigned char block[WC_SHA256_BLOCK_SIZE];
unsigned char hash[WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE];
int ret = wc_Sha256HashBlock(&sha, block, hash);
```

C.46.2.13 function `wc_Sha256_Grow`

```
int wc_Sha256_Grow(
    wc_Sha256 * sha256,
    const byte * in,
    int inSz
)
```

Grows SHA256 buffer with input data. This function is only available when `WOLFSSL_HASH_KEEP` is defined. It is used for keeping an internal buffer to hold all data to be hashed rather than iterating over update, which is necessary for some hardware acceleration platforms that have restrictions on streaming hash operations.

Parameters:

- **sha256** SHA256 structure
- **in** Input data
- **inSz** Input size

See: `wc_Sha256Update`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha256 sha;
byte data[100];
int ret = wc_Sha256_Grow(&sha, data, sizeof(data));
```

C.46.2.14 function `wc_Sha256Copy`

```
int wc_Sha256Copy(
    wc_Sha256 * src,
    wc_Sha256 * dst
)
```

Copies SHA256 context.

Parameters:

- **src** Source SHA256 structure
- **dst** Destination SHA256 structure

See: [wc_InitSha256](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha256 src, dst;  
int ret = wc_Sha256Copy(&src, &dst);
```

C.46.2.15 function `wc_Sha256SizeSet`

```
void wc_Sha256SizeSet(  
    wc_Sha256 * sha256,  
    word32 len  
)
```

Sets SHA256 size.

Parameters:

- **sha256** SHA256 structure
- **len** Size to set

See: [wc_Sha256Update](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_Sha256 sha;  
wc_Sha256SizeSet(&sha, 1000);
```

C.46.2.16 function `wc_Sha256SetFlags`

```
int wc_Sha256SetFlags(  
    wc_Sha256 * sha256,  
    word32 flags  
)
```

Sets SHA256 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha256** SHA256 structure
- **flags** Flags to set

See: [wc_InitSha256](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha256 sha;  
int ret = wc_Sha256SetFlags(&sha, WC_HASH_FLAG_WILLCOPY);
```

C.46.2.17 function wc_Sha256GetFlags

```
int wc_Sha256GetFlags(  
    wc_Sha256 * sha256,  
    word32 * flags  
)
```

Gets SHA256 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha256** SHA256 structure
- **flags** Pointer to store flags

See: [wc_Sha256SetFlags](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha256 sha;  
word32 flags;  
int ret = wc_Sha256GetFlags(&sha, &flags);
```

C.46.2.18 function wc_InitSha224_ex

```
int wc_InitSha224_ex(  
    wc_Sha224 * sha224,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes SHA224 with heap and device ID.

Parameters:

- **sha224** SHA224 structure
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_InitSha224](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha224 sha;  
int ret = wc_InitSha224_ex(&sha, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.46.2.19 function wc_Sha224Free

```
void wc_Sha224Free(  
    wc_Sha224 * sha224  
)
```

Frees SHA224 resources.

Parameters:

- **sha224** SHA224 structure

See: [wc_InitSha224](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_Sha224 sha;  
wc_InitSha224(&sha);  
wc_Sha224Free(&sha);
```

C.46.2.20 function `wc_Sha224_Grow`

```
int wc_Sha224_Grow(  
    wc_Sha224 * sha224,  
    const byte * in,  
    int inSz  
)
```

Grows SHA224 buffer with input data. This function is only available when WOLFSSL_HASH_KEEP is defined. It is used for keeping an internal buffer to hold all data to be hashed rather than iterating over update, which is necessary for some hardware acceleration platforms that have restrictions on streaming hash operations.

Parameters:

- **sha224** SHA224 structure
- **in** Input data
- **inSz** Input size

See: [wc_Sha224Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha224 sha;  
byte data[100];  
int ret = wc_Sha224_Grow(&sha, data, sizeof(data));
```

C.46.2.21 function `wc_Sha224GetHash`

```
int wc_Sha224GetHash(  
    wc_Sha224 * sha224,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Gets SHA224 hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha224** SHA224 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha224Final](#)

Return:

- 0 on success

- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha224 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA224_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha224GetHash(&sha, hash);
```

C.46.2.22 function wc_Sha224Copy

```
int wc_Sha224Copy(  
    wc_Sha224 * src,  
    wc_Sha224 * dst  
)
```

Copies SHA224 context.

Parameters:

- **src** Source SHA224 structure
- **dst** Destination SHA224 structure

See: [wc_InitSha224](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha224 src, dst;  
int ret = wc_Sha224Copy(&src, &dst);
```

C.46.2.23 function wc_Sha224SetFlags

```
int wc_Sha224SetFlags(  
    wc_Sha224 * sha224,  
    word32 flags  
)
```

Sets SHA224 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha224** SHA224 structure
- **flags** Flags to set

See: [wc_InitSha224](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha224 sha;  
int ret = wc_Sha224SetFlags(&sha, WC_HASH_FLAG_WILLCOPY);
```


C.46.2.24 function wc_Sha224GetFlags

```
int wc_Sha224GetFlags(  
    wc_Sha224 * sha224,  
    word32 * flags  
)
```

Gets SHA224 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha224** SHA224 structure
- **flags** Pointer to store flags

See: [wc_Sha224SetFlags](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha224 sha;  
word32 flags;  
int ret = wc_Sha224GetFlags(&sha, &flags);
```

C.46.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitSha256(wc_Sha256* sha);  
  
int wc_Sha256Update(wc_Sha256* sha, const byte* data, word32 len);  
  
int wc_Sha256Final(wc_Sha256* sha256, byte* hash);  
  
void wc_Sha256Free(wc_Sha256* sha256);  
  
int wc_Sha256GetHash(wc_Sha256* sha256, byte* hash);  
  
int wc_InitSha224(wc_Sha224* sha224);  
  
int wc_Sha224Update(wc_Sha224* sha224, const byte* data, word32 len);  
  
int wc_Sha224Final(wc_Sha224* sha224, byte* hash);  
  
int wc_InitSha256_ex(wc_Sha256* sha, void* heap, int devId);  
  
int wc_Sha256FinalRaw(wc_Sha256* sha256, byte* hash);  
  
int wc_Sha256Transform(wc_Sha256* sha, const unsigned char* data);  
  
int wc_Sha256HashBlock(wc_Sha256* sha, const unsigned char* data,  
    unsigned char* hash);  
  
int wc_Sha256_Grow(wc_Sha256* sha256, const byte* in, int inSz);  
  
int wc_Sha256Copy(wc_Sha256* src, wc_Sha256* dst);
```

```

void wc_Sha256SizeSet(wc_Sha256* sha256, word32 len);

int wc_Sha256SetFlags(wc_Sha256* sha256, word32 flags);

int wc_Sha256GetFlags(wc_Sha256* sha256, word32* flags);

int wc_InitSha224_ex(wc_Sha224* sha224, void* heap, int devId);

void wc_Sha224Free(wc_Sha224* sha224);

int wc_Sha224_Grow(wc_Sha224* sha224, const byte* in, int inSz);

int wc_Sha224GetHash(wc_Sha224* sha224, byte* hash);

int wc_Sha224Copy(wc_Sha224* src, wc_Sha224* dst);

int wc_Sha224SetFlags(wc_Sha224* sha224, word32 flags);

int wc_Sha224GetFlags(wc_Sha224* sha224, word32* flags);

```

C.47 dox_comments/header_files/sha512.h

C.47.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitSha512 (wc_Sha512 * sha)This function initializes SHA512. This is automatically called by wc_Sha512Hash.
int	wc_Sha512Update (wc_Sha512 * sha, const byte * data, word32 len)Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.
int	wc_Sha512Final (wc_Sha512 * sha512, byte * hash)Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash.
int	wc_InitSha384 (wc_Sha384 * sha)This function initializes SHA384. This is automatically called by wc_Sha384Hash.
int	wc_Sha384Update (wc_Sha384 * sha, const byte * data, word32 len)Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.
int	wc_Sha384Final (wc_Sha384 * sha384, byte * hash)Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash.
int	wc_InitSha512_ex (wc_Sha512 * sha, void * heap, int devId)Initializes SHA512 with heap and device ID.
int	wc_Sha512FinalRaw (wc_Sha512 * sha512, byte * hash)Gets raw hash without finalizing.
void	wc_Sha512Free (wc_Sha512 * sha)Frees SHA512 resources.

	Name
int	wc_Sha512GetHash (wc_Sha512 * sha512, byte * hash)Gets SHA512 hash without finalizing.
int	wc_Sha512Copy (wc_Sha512 * src, wc_Sha512 * dst)Copies SHA512 context.
int	wc_Sha512_Grow (wc_Sha512 * sha512, const byte * in, int inSz)Grows SHA512 buffer with input data.
int	wc_Sha512SetFlags (wc_Sha512 * sha512, word32 flags)Sets SHA512 flags.
int	wc_Sha512GetFlags (wc_Sha512 * sha512, word32 * flags)Gets SHA512 flags.
int	wc_Sha512Transform (wc_Sha512 * sha, const unsigned char * data)Transforms SHA512 block.
int	wc_InitSha512_224 (wc_Sha512 * sha)Initializes SHA512/224.
int	wc_InitSha512_224_ex (wc_Sha512 * sha, void * heap, int devId)Initializes SHA512/224 with heap and device ID.
int	wc_Sha512_224Update (wc_Sha512 * sha, const byte * data, word32 len)Updates SHA512/224 hash with data.
int	wc_Sha512_224FinalRaw (wc_Sha512 * sha512, byte * hash)Gets raw SHA512/224 hash without finalizing.
int	wc_Sha512_224Final (wc_Sha512 * sha512, byte * hash)Finalizes SHA512/224 hash.
void	wc_Sha512_224Free (wc_Sha512 * sha)Frees SHA512/224 resources.
int	wc_Sha512_224GetHash (wc_Sha512 * sha512, byte * hash)Gets SHA512/224 hash without finalizing.
int	wc_Sha512_224Copy (wc_Sha512 * src, wc_Sha512 * dst)Copies SHA512/224 context.
int	wc_Sha512_224SetFlags (wc_Sha512 * sha512, word32 flags)Sets SHA512/224 flags.
int	wc_Sha512_224GetFlags (wc_Sha512 * sha512, word32 * flags)Gets SHA512/224 flags.
int	wc_Sha512_224Transform (wc_Sha512 * sha, const unsigned char * data)Transforms SHA512/224 block.
int	wc_InitSha512_256 (wc_Sha512 * sha)Initializes SHA512/256.
int	wc_InitSha512_256_ex (wc_Sha512 * sha, void * heap, int devId)Initializes SHA512/256 with heap and device ID.
int	wc_Sha512_256Update (wc_Sha512 * sha, const byte * data, word32 len)Updates SHA512/256 hash with data.
int	wc_Sha512_256FinalRaw (wc_Sha512 * sha512, byte * hash)Gets raw SHA512/256 hash without finalizing.

	Name
int	wc_Sha512_256Final (wc_Sha512 * sha512, byte * hash)Finalizes SHA512/256 hash.
void	wc_Sha512_256Free (wc_Sha512 * sha)Frees SHA512/256 resources.
int	wc_Sha512_256GetHash (wc_Sha512 * sha512, byte * hash)Gets SHA512/256 hash without finalizing.
int	wc_Sha512_256Copy (wc_Sha512 * src, wc_Sha512 * dst)Copies SHA512/256 context.
int	wc_Sha512_256SetFlags (wc_Sha512 * sha512, word32 flags)Sets SHA512/256 flags.
int	wc_Sha512_256GetFlags (wc_Sha512 * sha512, word32 * flags)Gets SHA512/256 flags.
int	wc_Sha512_256Transform (wc_Sha512 * sha, const unsigned char * data)Transforms SHA512/256 block.
int	wc_InitSha384_ex (wc_Sha384 * sha, void * heap, int devId)Initializes SHA384 with heap and device ID.
int	wc_Sha384FinalRaw (wc_Sha384 * sha384, byte * hash)Gets raw SHA384 hash without finalizing.
void	wc_Sha384Free (wc_Sha384 * sha)Frees SHA384 resources.
int	wc_Sha384GetHash (wc_Sha384 * sha384, byte * hash)Gets SHA384 hash without finalizing.
int	wc_Sha384Copy (wc_Sha384 * src, wc_Sha384 * dst)Copies SHA384 context.
int	wc_Sha384_Grow (wc_Sha384 * sha384, const byte * in, int inSz)Grows SHA384 buffer with input data.
int	wc_Sha384SetFlags (wc_Sha384 * sha384, word32 flags)Sets SHA384 flags.
int	wc_Sha384GetFlags (wc_Sha384 * sha384, word32 * flags)Gets SHA384 flags.
int	wc_Sha384Transform (wc_Sha384 * sha, const unsigned char * data)Transforms SHA384 block.

C.47.2 Functions Documentation

C.47.2.1 function wc_InitSha512

```
int wc_InitSha512(
    wc_Sha512 * sha
)
```

This function initializes SHA512. This is automatically called by wc_Sha512Hash.

Parameters:

- **sha512** pointer to the sha512 structure to use for encryption

See:

- `wc_Sha512Hash`
- `wc_Sha512Update`
- `wc_Sha512Final`

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing

Example

```
Sha512 sha512[1];
if ((ret = wc_InitSha512(sha512)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha512 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha512Update(sha512, data, len);
    wc_Sha512Final(sha512, hash);
}
```

C.47.2.2 function `wc_Sha512Update`

```
int wc_Sha512Update(
    wc_Sha512 * sha,
    const byte * data,
    word32 len
)
```

Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

Parameters:

- **sha512** pointer to the sha512 structure to use for encryption
- **data** the data to be hashed
- **len** length of data to be hashed

See:

- `wc_Sha512Hash`
- `wc_Sha512Final`
- `wc_InitSha512`

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully adding the data to the digest.

Example

```
Sha512 sha512[1];
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSha512(sha512)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha512 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha512Update(sha512, data, len);
    wc_Sha512Final(sha512, hash);
}
```

C.47.2.3 function `wc_Sha512Final`

```
int wc_Sha512Final(
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,
```

```
    byte * hash
)
```

Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash.

Parameters:

- **sha512** pointer to the sha512 structure to use for encryption
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Sha512Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha512Final](#)
- [wc_InitSha512](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing the hash.

Example

```
Sha512 sha512[1];
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSha512 sha512)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha512 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha512Update sha512, data, len);
    wc_Sha512Final sha512, hash);
}
```

C.47.2.4 function wc_InitSha384

```
int wc_InitSha384(
    wc_Sha384 * sha
)
```

This function initializes SHA384. This is automatically called by wc_Sha384Hash.

Parameters:

- **sha384** pointer to the sha384 structure to use for encryption

See:

- [wc_Sha384Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha384Update](#)
- [wc_Sha384Final](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing

Example

```
Sha384 sha384[1];
if ((ret = wc_InitSha384 sha384)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha384 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha384Update sha384, data, len);
    wc_Sha384Final sha384, hash);
}
```

C.47.2.5 function wc_Sha384Update

```
int wc_Sha384Update(  
    wc_Sha384 * sha,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len  
)
```

Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

Parameters:

- **sha384** pointer to the sha384 structure to use for encryption
- **data** the data to be hashed
- **len** length of data to be hashed

See:

- [wc_Sha384Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha384Final](#)
- [wc_InitSha384](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully adding the data to the digest.

Example

```
Sha384 sha384[1];  
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };  
word32 len = sizeof(data);  
  
if ((ret = wc_InitSha384(sha384)) != 0) {  
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha384 failed");  
}  
else {  
    wc_Sha384Update(sha384, data, len);  
    wc_Sha384Final(sha384, hash);  
}
```

C.47.2.6 function wc_Sha384Final

```
int wc_Sha384Final(  
    wc_Sha384 * sha384,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash.

Parameters:

- **sha384** pointer to the sha384 structure to use for encryption
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_Sha384Hash](#)
- [wc_Sha384Final](#)
- [wc_InitSha384](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing.

Example

```

Sha384 sha384[1];
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSha384(sha384)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha384 failed");
}
else {
    wc_Sha384Update(sha384, data, len);
    wc_Sha384Final(sha384, hash);
}

```

C.47.2.7 function wc_InitSha512_ex

```

int wc_InitSha512_ex(
    wc_Sha512 * sha,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)

```

Initializes SHA512 with heap and device ID.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_InitSha512](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```

wc_Sha512 sha;
int ret = wc_InitSha512_ex(&sha, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);

```

C.47.2.8 function wc_Sha512FinalRaw

```

int wc_Sha512FinalRaw(
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,
    byte * hash
)

```

Gets raw hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha512Final](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example


```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA512_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha512FinalRaw(&sha, hash);
```

C.47.2.9 function wc_Sha512Free

```
void wc_Sha512Free(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha  
)
```

Frees SHA512 resources.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure

See: [wc_InitSha512](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
wc_InitSha512(&sha);  
wc_Sha512Free(&sha);
```

C.47.2.10 function wc_Sha512GetHash

```
int wc_Sha512GetHash(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Gets SHA512 hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha512Final](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA512_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha512GetHash(&sha, hash);
```

C.47.2.11 function wc_Sha512Copy

```
int wc_Sha512Copy(  
    wc_Sha512 * src,  
    wc_Sha512 * dst  
)
```

Copies SHA512 context.

Parameters:

- **src** Source SHA512 structure
- **dst** Destination SHA512 structure

See: [wc_InitSha512](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 src, dst;  
int ret = wc_Sha512Copy(&src, &dst);
```

C.47.2.12 function **wc_Sha512_Grow**

```
int wc_Sha512_Grow(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    const byte * in,  
    int inSz  
)
```

Grows SHA512 buffer with input data.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **in** Input data
- **inSz** Input size

See: [wc_Sha512Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
byte data[100];  
int ret = wc_Sha512_Grow(&sha, data, sizeof(data));
```

C.47.2.13 function **wc_Sha512SetFlags**

```
int wc_Sha512SetFlags(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    word32 flags  
)
```

Sets SHA512 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **flags** Flags to set

See: [wc_InitSha512](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
int ret = wc_Sha512SetFlags(&sha, WC_HASH_FLAG_WILLCOPY);
```

C.47.2.14 function wc_Sha512GetFlags

```
int wc_Sha512GetFlags(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    word32 * flags  
)
```

Gets SHA512 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **flags** Pointer to store flags

See: [wc_Sha512SetFlags](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
word32 flags;  
int ret = wc_Sha512GetFlags(&sha, &flags);
```

C.47.2.15 function wc_Sha512Transform

```
int wc_Sha512Transform(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha,  
    const unsigned char * data  
)
```

Transforms SHA512 block.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure
- **data** Block data

See: [wc_Sha512Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
unsigned char block[WC_SHA512_BLOCK_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha512Transform(&sha, block);
```

C.47.2.16 function wc_InitSha512_224

```
int wc_InitSha512_224(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha  
)
```

Initializes SHA512/224.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure

See: [wc_Sha512_224Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
int ret = wc_InitSha512_224(&sha);
```

C.47.2.17 function wc_InitSha512_224_ex

```
int wc_InitSha512_224_ex(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes SHA512/224 with heap and device ID.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_InitSha512_224](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
int ret = wc_InitSha512_224_ex(&sha, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.47.2.18 function wc_Sha512_224Update

```
int wc_Sha512_224Update(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len  
)
```

Updates SHA512/224 hash with data.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure
- **data** Input data
- **len** Input size

See: [wc_InitSha512_224](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;
byte data[100];
int ret = wc_Sha512_224Update(&sha, data, sizeof(data));
```

C.47.2.19 function wc_Sha512_224FinalRaw

```
int wc_Sha512_224FinalRaw(
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,
    byte * hash
)
```

Gets raw SHA512/224 hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha512_224Final](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;
byte hash[WC_SHA512_224_DIGEST_SIZE];
int ret = wc_Sha512_224FinalRaw(&sha, hash);
```

C.47.2.20 function wc_Sha512_224Final

```
int wc_Sha512_224Final(
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,
    byte * hash
)
```

Finalizes SHA512/224 hash.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha512_224Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA512_224_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha512_224Final(&sha, hash);
```

C.47.2.21 function wc_Sha512_224Free

```
void wc_Sha512_224Free(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha  
)
```

Frees SHA512/224 resources.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure

See: [wc_InitSha512_224](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
wc_InitSha512_224(&sha);  
wc_Sha512_224Free(&sha);
```

C.47.2.22 function wc_Sha512_224GetHash

```
int wc_Sha512_224GetHash(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Gets SHA512/224 hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha512_224Final](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA512_224_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha512_224GetHash(&sha, hash);
```

C.47.2.23 function wc_Sha512_224Copy

```
int wc_Sha512_224Copy(  
    wc_Sha512 * src,  
    wc_Sha512 * dst  
)
```

Copies SHA512/224 context.

Parameters:

- **src** Source SHA512 structure
- **dst** Destination SHA512 structure

See: [wc_InitSha512_224](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 src, dst;  
int ret = wc_Sha512_224Copy(&src, &dst);
```

C.47.2.24 function wc_Sha512_224SetFlags

```
int wc_Sha512_224SetFlags(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    word32 flags  
)
```

Sets SHA512/224 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **flags** Flags to set

See: [wc_InitSha512_224](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
int ret = wc_Sha512_224SetFlags(&sha, WC_HASH_FLAG_WILLCOPY);
```

C.47.2.25 function wc_Sha512_224GetFlags

```
int wc_Sha512_224GetFlags(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    word32 * flags  
)
```

Gets SHA512/224 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **flags** Pointer to store flags

See: [wc_Sha512_224SetFlags](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
word32 flags;  
int ret = wc_Sha512_224GetFlags(&sha, &flags);
```

C.47.2.26 function wc_Sha512_224Transform

```
int wc_Sha512_224Transform(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha,  
    const unsigned char * data  
)
```

Transforms SHA512/224 block.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure
- **data** Block data

See: [wc_Sha512_224Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
unsigned char block[WC_SHA512_BLOCK_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha512_224Transform(&sha, block);
```

C.47.2.27 function wc_InitSha512_256

```
int wc_InitSha512_256(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha  
)
```

Initializes SHA512/256.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure

See: [wc_Sha512_256Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
int ret = wc_InitSha512_256(&sha);
```

C.47.2.28 function wc_InitSha512_256_ex

```
int wc_InitSha512_256_ex(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha,  
    void * heap,
```



```
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes SHA512/256 with heap and device ID.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_InitSha512_256](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
int ret = wc_InitSha512_256_ex(&sha, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.47.2.29 function wc_Sha512_256Update

```
int wc_Sha512_256Update(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha,  
    const byte * data,  
    word32 len  
)
```

Updates SHA512/256 hash with data.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure
- **data** Input data
- **len** Input size

See: [wc_InitSha512_256](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
byte data[100];  
int ret = wc_Sha512_256Update(&sha, data, sizeof(data));
```

C.47.2.30 function wc_Sha512_256FinalRaw

```
int wc_Sha512_256FinalRaw(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Gets raw SHA512/256 hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure

- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha512_256Final](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA512_256_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha512_256FinalRaw(&sha, hash);
```

C.47.2.31 function `wc_Sha512_256Final`

```
int wc_Sha512_256Final(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Finalizes SHA512/256 hash.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha512_256Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA512_256_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha512_256Final(&sha, hash);
```

C.47.2.32 function `wc_Sha512_256Free`

```
void wc_Sha512_256Free(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha  
)
```

Frees SHA512/256 resources.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure

See: [wc_InitSha512_256](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
wc_InitSha512_256(&sha);  
wc_Sha512_256Free(&sha);
```

C.47.2.33 function wc_Sha512_256GetHash

```
int wc_Sha512_256GetHash(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Gets SHA512/256 hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha512_256Final](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA512_256_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha512_256GetHash(&sha, hash);
```

C.47.2.34 function wc_Sha512_256Copy

```
int wc_Sha512_256Copy(  
    wc_Sha512 * src,  
    wc_Sha512 * dst  
)
```

Copies SHA512/256 context.

Parameters:

- **src** Source SHA512 structure
- **dst** Destination SHA512 structure

See: [wc_InitSha512_256](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 src, dst;  
int ret = wc_Sha512_256Copy(&src, &dst);
```

C.47.2.35 function wc_Sha512_256SetFlags

```
int wc_Sha512_256SetFlags(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    word32 flags  
)
```

Sets SHA512/256 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **flags** Flags to set

See: [wc_InitSha512_256](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
int ret = wc_Sha512_256SetFlags(&sha, WC_HASH_FLAG_WILLCOPY);
```

C.47.2.36 function wc_Sha512_256GetFlags

```
int wc_Sha512_256GetFlags(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha512,  
    word32 * flags  
)
```

Gets SHA512/256 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha512** SHA512 structure
- **flags** Pointer to store flags

See: [wc_Sha512_256SetFlags](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
word32 flags;  
int ret = wc_Sha512_256GetFlags(&sha, &flags);
```

C.47.2.37 function wc_Sha512_256Transform

```
int wc_Sha512_256Transform(  
    wc_Sha512 * sha,  
    const unsigned char * data  
)
```

Transforms SHA512/256 block.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA512 structure
- **data** Block data

See: [wc_Sha512_256Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha512 sha;  
unsigned char block[WC_SHA512_BLOCK_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha512_256Transform(&sha, block);
```

C.47.2.38 function wc_InitSha384_ex

```
int wc_InitSha384_ex(  
    wc_Sha384 * sha,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes SHA384 with heap and device ID.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA384 structure
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_InitSha384](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha384 sha;  
int ret = wc_InitSha384_ex(&sha, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.47.2.39 function wc_Sha384FinalRaw

```
int wc_Sha384FinalRaw(  
    wc_Sha384 * sha384,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Gets raw SHA384 hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha384** SHA384 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha384Final](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha384 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA384_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha384FinalRaw(&sha, hash);
```

C.47.2.40 function wc_Sha384Free

```
void wc_Sha384Free(  
    wc_Sha384 * sha  
)
```

Frees SHA384 resources.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA384 structure

See: [wc_InitSha384](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_Sha384 sha;  
wc_InitSha384(&sha);  
wc_Sha384Free(&sha);
```

C.47.2.41 function wc_Sha384GetHash

```
int wc_Sha384GetHash(  
    wc_Sha384 * sha384,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Gets SHA384 hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha384** SHA384 structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_Sha384Final](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha384 sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA384_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha384GetHash(&sha, hash);
```

C.47.2.42 function wc_Sha384Copy

```
int wc_Sha384Copy(  
    wc_Sha384 * src,  
    wc_Sha384 * dst  
)
```

Copies SHA384 context.

Parameters:

- **src** Source SHA384 structure
- **dst** Destination SHA384 structure

See: [wc_InitSha384](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha384 src, dst;  
int ret = wc_Sha384Copy(&src, &dst);
```

C.47.2.43 function wc_Sha384_Grow

```
int wc_Sha384_Grow(  
    wc_Sha384 * sha384,  
    const byte * in,  
    int inSz  
)
```

Grows SHA384 buffer with input data.

Parameters:

- **sha384** SHA384 structure
- **in** Input data
- **inSz** Input size

See: [wc_Sha384Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha384 sha;  
byte data[100];  
int ret = wc_Sha384_Grow(&sha, data, sizeof(data));
```

C.47.2.44 function wc_Sha384SetFlags

```
int wc_Sha384SetFlags(  
    wc_Sha384 * sha384,  
    word32 flags  
)
```

Sets SHA384 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha384** SHA384 structure
- **flags** Flags to set

See: [wc_InitSha384](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha384 sha;  
int ret = wc_Sha384SetFlags(&sha, WC_HASH_FLAG_WILLCOPY);
```

C.47.2.45 function wc_Sha384GetFlags

```
int wc_Sha384GetFlags(  
    wc_Sha384 * sha384,  
    word32 * flags  
)
```

Gets SHA384 flags.

Parameters:

- **sha384** SHA384 structure
- **flags** Pointer to store flags

See: [wc_Sha384SetFlags](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha384 sha;  
word32 flags;  
int ret = wc_Sha384GetFlags(&sha, &flags);
```

C.47.2.46 function wc_Sha384Transform

```
int wc_Sha384Transform(  
    wc_Sha384 * sha,  
    const unsigned char * data  
)
```

Transforms SHA384 block.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA384 structure
- **data** Block data

See: [wc_Sha384Update](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha384 sha;  
unsigned char block[WC_SHA384_BLOCK_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_Sha384Transform(&sha, block);
```

C.47.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitSha512(wc_Sha512* sha);
```



```
int wc_Sha512Update(wc_Sha512* sha, const byte* data, word32 len);
int wc_Sha512Final(wc_Sha512* sha512, byte* hash);
int wc_InitSha384(wc_Sha384* sha);
int wc_Sha384Update(wc_Sha384* sha, const byte* data, word32 len);
int wc_Sha384Final(wc_Sha384* sha384, byte* hash);
int wc_InitSha512_ex(wc_Sha512* sha, void* heap, int devId);
int wc_Sha512FinalRaw(wc_Sha512* sha512, byte* hash);
void wc_Sha512Free(wc_Sha512* sha);
int wc_Sha512GetHash(wc_Sha512* sha512, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha512Copy(wc_Sha512* src, wc_Sha512* dst);
int wc_Sha512_Grow(wc_Sha512* sha512, const byte* in, int inSz);
int wc_Sha512SetFlags(wc_Sha512* sha512, word32 flags);
int wc_Sha512GetFlags(wc_Sha512* sha512, word32* flags);
int wc_Sha512Transform(wc_Sha512* sha, const unsigned char* data);
int wc_InitSha512_224(wc_Sha512* sha);
int wc_InitSha512_224_ex(wc_Sha512* sha, void* heap, int devId);
int wc_Sha512_224Update(wc_Sha512* sha, const byte* data, word32 len);
int wc_Sha512_224FinalRaw(wc_Sha512* sha512, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha512_224Final(wc_Sha512* sha512, byte* hash);
void wc_Sha512_224Free(wc_Sha512* sha);
int wc_Sha512_224GetHash(wc_Sha512* sha512, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha512_224Copy(wc_Sha512* src, wc_Sha512* dst);
int wc_Sha512_224SetFlags(wc_Sha512* sha512, word32 flags);
int wc_Sha512_224GetFlags(wc_Sha512* sha512, word32* flags);
int wc_Sha512_224Transform(wc_Sha512* sha, const unsigned char* data);
int wc_InitSha512_256(wc_Sha512* sha);
int wc_InitSha512_256_ex(wc_Sha512* sha, void* heap, int devId);
```

```

int wc_Sha512_256Update(wc_Sha512* sha, const byte* data, word32 len);
int wc_Sha512_256FinalRaw(wc_Sha512* sha512, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha512_256Final(wc_Sha512* sha512, byte* hash);
void wc_Sha512_256Free(wc_Sha512* sha);
int wc_Sha512_256GetHash(wc_Sha512* sha512, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha512_256Copy(wc_Sha512* src, wc_Sha512* dst);
int wc_Sha512_256SetFlags(wc_Sha512* sha512, word32 flags);
int wc_Sha512_256GetFlags(wc_Sha512* sha512, word32* flags);
int wc_Sha512_256Transform(wc_Sha512* sha, const unsigned char* data);
int wc_InitSha384_ex(wc_Sha384* sha, void* heap, int devId);
int wc_Sha384FinalRaw(wc_Sha384* sha384, byte* hash);
void wc_Sha384Free(wc_Sha384* sha);
int wc_Sha384GetHash(wc_Sha384* sha384, byte* hash);
int wc_Sha384Copy(wc_Sha384* src, wc_Sha384* dst);
int wc_Sha384_Grow(wc_Sha384* sha384, const byte* in, int inSz);
int wc_Sha384SetFlags(wc_Sha384* sha384, word32 flags);
int wc_Sha384GetFlags(wc_Sha384* sha384, word32* flags);
int wc_Sha384Transform(wc_Sha384* sha, const unsigned char* data);

```

C.48 dox_comments/header_files/sha.h

C.48.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitSha (wc_Sha * sha) This function initializes SHA. This is automatically called by wc_ShaHash.
int	wc_ShaUpdate (wc_Sha * sha, const byte * data, word32 len) Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.
int	wc_ShaFinal (wc_Sha * sha, byte * hash) Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash. Resets state of sha struct.
void	wc_ShaFree (wc_Sha * sha) Used to clean up memory used by an initialized Sha struct.

	Name
int	wc_ShaGetHash (wc_Sha * sha, byte * hash)Gets hash data. Result is placed into hash. Does not reset state of sha struct.
int	wc_InitSha_ex (wc_Sha * sha, void * heap, int devId)Initializes SHA with heap and device ID.
int	wc_ShaFinalRaw (wc_Sha * sha, byte * hash)Gets raw hash without finalizing.
int	wc_ShaCopy (wc_Sha * src, wc_Sha * dst)Copies SHA context.
int	wc_ShaTransform (wc_Sha * sha, const unsigned char * data)Transforms SHA block.
void	wc_ShaSizeSet (wc_Sha * sha, word32 len)Sets SHA size.
int	wc_ShaSetFlags (wc_Sha * sha, word32 flags)Sets SHA flags.

C.48.2 Functions Documentation

C.48.2.1 function wc_InitSha

```
int wc_InitSha(
    wc_Sha * sha
)
```

This function initializes SHA. This is automatically called by wc_ShaHash.

Parameters:

- **sha** pointer to the sha structure to use for encryption

See:

- **wc_ShaHash**
- **wc_ShaUpdate**
- **wc_ShaFinal**

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully initializing

Example

```
Sha sha[1];
if ((ret = wc_InitSha(sha)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha failed");
}
else {
    wc_ShaUpdate(sha, data, len);
    wc_ShaFinal(sha, hash);
}
```

C.48.2.2 function wc_ShaUpdate

```
int wc_ShaUpdate(
    wc_Sha * sha,
    const byte * data,
    word32 len
)
```

Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

Parameters:

- **sha** pointer to the sha structure to use for encryption
- **data** the data to be hashed
- **len** length of data to be hashed

See:

- [wc_ShaHash](#)
- [wc_ShaFinal](#)
- [wc_InitSha](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully adding the data to the digest.

Example

```
Sha sha[1];
byte data[] = { // Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSha(sha)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha failed");
}
else {
    wc_ShaUpdate(sha, data, len);
    wc_ShaFinal(sha, hash);
}
```

C.48.2.3 function wc_ShaFinal

```
int wc_ShaFinal(
    wc_Sha * sha,
    byte * hash
)
```

Finalizes hashing of data. Result is placed into hash. Resets state of sha struct.

Parameters:

- **sha** pointer to the sha structure to use for encryption
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_ShaHash](#)
- [wc_InitSha](#)
- [wc_ShaGetHash](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing.

Example

```
Sha sha[1];
byte data[] = { Data to be hashed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSha(sha)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha failed");
}
else {
```

```
    wc_ShaUpdate(sha, data, len);  
    wc_ShaFinal(sha, hash);  
}
```

C.48.2.4 function wc_ShaFree

```
void wc_ShaFree(  
    wc_Sha * sha  
)
```

Used to clean up memory used by an initialized Sha struct.

Parameters:

- **sha** Pointer to the Sha struct to free.

See:

- [wc_InitSha](#)
- [wc_ShaUpdate](#)
- [wc_ShaFinal](#)

Return: No returns.

Example

```
Sha sha;  
wc_InitSha(&sha);  
// Use sha  
wc_ShaFree(&sha);
```

C.48.2.5 function wc_ShaGetHash

```
int wc_ShaGetHash(  
    wc_Sha * sha,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Gets hash data. Result is placed into hash. Does not reset state of sha struct.

Parameters:

- **sha** pointer to the sha structure to use for encryption
- **hash** Byte array to hold hash value.

See:

- [wc_ShaHash](#)
- [wc_ShaFinal](#)
- [wc_InitSha](#)

Return: 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing.

Example

```
Sha sha[1];  
if ((ret = wc_InitSha(sha)) != 0) {  
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSha failed");  
}  
else {  
    wc_ShaUpdate(sha, data, len);  
}
```

```
    wc_ShaGetHash(sha, hash);  
}
```

C.48.2.6 function wc_InitSha_ex

```
int wc_InitSha_ex(  
    wc_Sha * sha,  
    void * heap,  
    int devId  
)
```

Initializes SHA with heap and device ID.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA structure
- **heap** Heap hint
- **devId** Device ID

See: [wc_InitSha](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha sha;  
int ret = wc_InitSha_ex(&sha, NULL, INVALID_DEVID);
```

C.48.2.7 function wc_ShaFinalRaw

```
int wc_ShaFinalRaw(  
    wc_Sha * sha,  
    byte * hash  
)
```

Gets raw hash without finalizing.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA structure
- **hash** Output hash buffer

See: [wc_ShaFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha sha;  
byte hash[WC_SHA_DIGEST_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_ShaFinalRaw(&sha, hash);
```

C.48.2.8 function wc_ShaCopy

```
int wc_ShaCopy(  
    wc_Sha * src,  
    wc_Sha * dst  
)
```

Copies SHA context.

Parameters:

- **src** Source SHA structure
- **dst** Destination SHA structure

See: [wc_InitSha](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha src, dst;  
int ret = wc_ShaCopy(&src, &dst);
```

C.48.2.9 function wc_ShaTransform

```
int wc_ShaTransform(  
    wc_Sha * sha,  
    const unsigned char * data  
)
```

Transforms SHA block.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA structure
- **data** Block data

See: [wc_ShaUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha sha;  
unsigned char block[WC_SHA_BLOCK_SIZE];  
int ret = wc_ShaTransform(&sha, block);
```

C.48.2.10 function wc_ShaSizeSet

```
void wc_ShaSizeSet(  
    wc_Sha * sha,  
    word32 len  
)
```

Sets SHA size.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA structure
- **len** Size to set

See: [wc_ShaUpdate](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wc_Sha sha;
wc_ShaSizeSet(&sha, 1000);
```

C.48.2.11 function wc_ShaSetFlags

```
int wc_ShaSetFlags(
    wc_Sha * sha,
    word32 flags
)
```

Sets SHA flags.

Parameters:

- **sha** SHA structure
- **flags** Flags to set

See: [wc_InitSha](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wc_Sha sha;
int ret = wc_ShaSetFlags(&sha, WC_HASH_FLAG_WILLCOPY);
```

C.48.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitSha(wc_Sha* sha);

int wc_ShaUpdate(wc_Sha* sha, const byte* data, word32 len);

int wc_ShaFinal(wc_Sha* sha, byte* hash);

void wc_ShaFree(wc_Sha* sha);

int wc_ShaGetHash(wc_Sha* sha, byte* hash);
int wc_InitSha_ex(wc_Sha* sha, void* heap, int devId);

int wc_ShaFinalRaw(wc_Sha* sha, byte* hash);

int wc_ShaCopy(wc_Sha* src, wc_Sha* dst);

int wc_ShaTransform(wc_Sha* sha, const unsigned char* data);

void wc_ShaSizeSet(wc_Sha* sha, word32 len);
```



```
int wc_ShaSetFlags(wc_Sha* sha, word32 flags);
```

C.49 dox_comments/header_files/signature.h

C.49.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_SignatureGetSize (enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const void * key, word32 key_len) This function returns the maximum size of the resulting signature.
int	wc_SignatureVerify (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * data, word32 data_len, const byte * sig, word32 sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len) This function validates a signature by hashing the data and using the resulting hash and key to verify the signature.
int	wc_SignatureGenerate (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * data, word32 data_len, byte * sig, word32 * sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len, WC_RNG * rng) This function generates a signature from the data using a key. It first creates a hash of the data then signs the hash using the key.
int	wc_SignatureVerifyHash (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * hash_data, word32 hash_len, const byte * sig, word32 sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len) This function verifies a signature using a pre-computed hash. Unlike wc_SignatureVerify which hashes the data first, this function takes the hash directly and verifies the signature against it. If sig_type is WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA_W_ENC, hash data must be encoded with wc_EncodeSignature prior to calling.
int	wc_SignatureGenerateHash (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * hash_data, word32 hash_len, byte * sig, word32 * sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len, WC_RNG * rng) This function generates a signature from a pre-computed hash. Unlike wc_SignatureGenerate which hashes the data first, this function takes the hash directly and signs it. If sig_type is WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA_W_ENC, hash data must be encoded with wc_EncodeSignature prior to calling.

	Name
int	wc_SignatureGenerateHash_ex (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * hash_data, word32 hash_len, byte * sig, word32 * sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len, WC_RNG * rng, int verify)This function generates a signature from a pre-computed hash with extended options. This is similar to wc_SignatureGenerateHash but allows optional verification of the signature after generation.
int	wc_SignatureGenerate_ex (enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type, const byte * data, word32 data_len, byte * sig, word32 * sig_len, void * key, word32 key_len, WC_RNG * rng, int verify)This function generates a signature from data with extended options. This is similar to wc_SignatureGenerate but allows optional verification of the signature after generation.

C.49.2 Functions Documentation

C.49.2.1 function wc_SignatureGetSize

```
int wc_SignatureGetSize(
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const void * key,
    word32 key_len
)
```

This function returns the maximum size of the resulting signature.

Parameters:

- **sig_type** A signature type enum value such as WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC or WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA.
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to sig_type: pass an ecc_key* for WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC, or a RsaKey* for WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA / WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA_W_ENC. The caller is responsible for ensuring the pointer refers to the correct type; this function cannot verify the actual runtime type of the object.
- **key_len** If key is non-NULL, key_len must be exactly sizeof(ecc_key) or sizeof(RsaKey) matching the sig_type. Passing any other value causes the function to return BAD_FUNC_ARG without dereferencing key. Always pass the size of the concrete key type at the call site: if you have a typed pointer (e.g., ecc_key* k), use sizeof(k); otherwise use sizeof(ecc_key) or sizeof(RsaKey) directly. Do not use sizeof(*key) on the const void parameter itself, as dereferencing void is invalid.

See:

- [wc_HashGetDigestSize](#)
- [wc_SignatureGenerate](#)
- [wc_SignatureVerify](#)

Return: Returns SIG_TYPE_E if sig_type is not supported. Returns BAD_FUNC_ARG if sig_type was invalid or key_len does not exactly match the size of the expected key structure. A positive return value indicates the maximum size of a signature.

Example

```
// Get signature length
enum wc_SignatureType sig_type = WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC;
ecc_key eccKey;
word32 sigLen;
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
sigLen = wc_SignatureGetSize(sig_type, &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey));
if (sigLen > 0) {
    // Success
}
```

C.49.2.2 function wc_SignatureVerify

```
int wc_SignatureVerify(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * data,
    word32 data_len,
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sig_len,
    void * key,
    word32 key_len
)
```

This function validates a signature by hashing the data and using the resulting hash and key to verify the signature.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from the “enum wc_HashType” such as “WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256”.
- **sig_type** A signature type enum value such as WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC or WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA.
- **data** Pointer to buffer containing the data to hash.
- **data_len** Length of the data buffer.
- **sig** Pointer to buffer to output signature.
- **sig_len** Length of the signature output buffer.
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to sig_type. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#) for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly sizeof(ecc_key) or sizeof(RsaKey) matching sig_type. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#).

See:

- [wc_SignatureGetSize](#)
- [wc_SignatureGenerate](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E -231, signature type not enabled/ available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG -173, bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E -132, output buffer too small or input too large.

Example

```
int ret;
ecc_key eccKey;

// Import the public key
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
ret = wc_ecc_import_x963(eccPubKeyBuf, eccPubKeyLen, &eccKey);
// Perform signature verification using public key
```

```
ret = wc_SignatureVerify(
WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC,
fileBuf, fileLen,
sigBuf, sigLen,
&eccKey, sizeof(eccKey));
printf("Signature Verification: %s
(%d)\n", (ret == 0) ? "Pass" : "Fail", ret);
wc_ecc_free(&eccKey);
```

C.49.2.3 function wc_SignatureGenerate

```
int wc_SignatureGenerate(
enum wc_HashType hash_type,
enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
const byte * data,
word32 data_len,
byte * sig,
word32 * sig_len,
void * key,
word32 key_len,
WC_RNG * rng
)
```

This function generates a signature from the data using a key. It first creates a hash of the data then signs the hash using the key.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from the “enum wc_HashType” such as “WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256”.
- **sig_type** A signature type enum value such as WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC or WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA.
- **data** Pointer to buffer containing the data to hash.
- **data_len** Length of the data buffer.
- **sig** Pointer to buffer to output signature.
- **sig_len** Length of the signature output buffer.
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to sig_type. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#) for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly sizeof(ecc_key) or sizeof(RsaKey) matching sig_type. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#).
- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG structure.

See:

- [wc_SignatureGetSize](#)
- [wc_SignatureVerify](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E -231, signature type not enabled/ available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG -173, bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E -132, output buffer too small or input too large.

Example

```
int ret;
WC_RNG rng;
ecc_key eccKey;

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
```

```

// Generate key
ret = wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &eccKey);

// Get signature length and allocate buffer
sigLen = wc_SignatureGetSize(sig_type, &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey));
sigBuf = malloc(sigLen);

// Perform signature verification using public key
ret = wc_SignatureGenerate(
    WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256, WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC,
    fileBuf, fileLen,
    sigBuf, &sigLen,
    &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey),
    &rng);
printf("Signature Generation: %s\n", (ret == 0) ? "Pass" : "Fail", ret);

free(sigBuf);
wc_ecc_free(&eccKey);
wc_FreeRng(&rng);

```

C.49.2.4 function wc_SignatureVerifyHash

```

int wc_SignatureVerifyHash(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * hash_data,
    word32 hash_len,
    const byte * sig,
    word32 sig_len,
    void * key,
    word32 key_len
)

```

This function verifies a signature using a pre-computed hash. Unlike `wc_SignatureVerify` which hashes the data first, this function takes the hash directly and verifies the signature against it. If `sig_type` is `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA_W_ENC`, hash data must be encoded with `wc_EncodeSignature` prior to calling.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from enum `wc_HashType`
- **sig_type** A signature type such as `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC` or `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA`
- **hash_data** Pointer to buffer containing the hash to verify
- **hash_len** Length of the hash buffer
- **sig** Pointer to buffer containing the signature
- **sig_len** Length of the signature buffer
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()` for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly `sizeof(ecc_key)` or `sizeof(RsaKey)` matching `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()`.

See:

- `wc_SignatureVerify`
- `wc_SignatureGenerateHash`

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E Signature type not enabled/available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E Output buffer too small or input too large

Example

```

ecc_key eccKey;
byte hash[WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte sig[ECC_MAX_SIG_SIZE];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);

wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
// import public key, signature, and pre-computed hash ...
int ret = wc_SignatureVerifyHash(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC, hash,
                                sizeof(hash), sig, sigLen,
                                &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey));

if (ret == 0) {
    // signature verified
}

```

C.49.2.5 function wc_SignatureGenerateHash

```

int wc_SignatureGenerateHash(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * hash_data,
    word32 hash_len,
    byte * sig,
    word32 * sig_len,
    void * key,
    word32 key_len,
    WC_RNG * rng
)

```

This function generates a signature from a pre-computed hash. Unlike `wc_SignatureGenerate` which hashes the data first, this function takes the hash directly and signs it. If `sig_type` is `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA_W_ENC`, hash data must be encoded with `wc_EncodeSignature` prior to calling.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from enum `wc_HashType`
- **sig_type** A signature type such as `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC` or `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA`
- **hash_data** Pointer to buffer containing the hash to sign
- **hash_len** Length of the hash buffer
- **sig** Pointer to buffer to output signature
- **sig_len** Pointer to length of signature output buffer
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()` for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly `sizeof(ecc_key)` or `sizeof(RsaKey)` matching `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()`.
- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG structure

See:

- `wc_SignatureGenerate`
- `wc_SignatureVerifyHash`

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E Signature type not enabled/available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E Output buffer too small or input too large

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecc_key eccKey;
byte hash[WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte sig[ECC_MAX_SIG_SIZE];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &eccKey);
// generate signature from pre-computed hash
int ret = wc_SignatureGenerateHash(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                   WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC, hash,
                                   sizeof(hash), sig, &sigLen,
                                   &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey), &rng);
```

C.49.2.6 function `wc_SignatureGenerateHash_ex`

```
int wc_SignatureGenerateHash_ex(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * hash_data,
    word32 hash_len,
    byte * sig,
    word32 * sig_len,
    void * key,
    word32 key_len,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int verify
)
```

This function generates a signature from a pre-computed hash with extended options. This is similar to `wc_SignatureGenerateHash` but allows optional verification of the signature after generation.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from enum `wc_HashType`
- **sig_type** A signature type such as `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC` or `WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA`
- **hash_data** Pointer to buffer containing the hash to sign
- **hash_len** Length of the hash buffer
- **sig** Pointer to buffer to output signature
- **sig_len** Pointer to length of signature output buffer
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()` for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly `sizeof(ecc_key)` or `sizeof(RsaKey)` matching `sig_type`. See `wc_SignatureGetSize()`.
- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG structure
- **verify** If non-zero, verify the signature after generation

See:

- [wc_SignatureGenerateHash](#)
- [wc_SignatureGenerate_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E Signature type not enabled/available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E Output buffer too small or input too large

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecc_key eccKey;
byte hash[WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE];
byte sig[ECC_MAX_SIG_SIZE];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &eccKey);
int ret = wc_SignatureGenerateHash_ex(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                     WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC, hash,
                                     sizeof(hash), sig, &sigLen,
                                     &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey),
                                     &rng, 1);
```

C.49.2.7 function wc_SignatureGenerate_ex

```
int wc_SignatureGenerate_ex(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type,
    enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte * data,
    word32 data_len,
    byte * sig,
    word32 * sig_len,
    void * key,
    word32 key_len,
    WC_RNG * rng,
    int verify
)
```

This function generates a signature from data with extended options. This is similar to [wc_SignatureGenerate](#) but allows optional verification of the signature after generation.

Parameters:

- **hash_type** A hash type from enum [wc_HashType](#)
- **sig_type** A signature type such as [WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC](#) or [WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_RSA](#)
- **data** Pointer to buffer containing the data to hash and sign
- **data_len** Length of the data buffer
- **sig** Pointer to buffer to output signature
- **sig_len** Pointer to length of signature output buffer
- **key** Pointer to the key structure corresponding to **sig_type**. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#) for the type-safety constraints that apply to this parameter.
- **key_len** Must be exactly [sizeof\(ecc_key\)](#) or [sizeof\(RsaKey\)](#) matching **sig_type**. See [wc_SignatureGetSize\(\)](#).

- **rng** Pointer to an initialized RNG structure
- **verify** If non-zero, verify the signature after generation

See:

- [wc_SignatureGenerate](#)
- [wc_SignatureGenerateHash_ex](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- SIG_TYPE_E Signature type not enabled/available
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Bad function argument provided
- BUFFER_E Output buffer too small or input too large

Example

```
WC_RNG rng;
ecc_key eccKey;
byte data[]; // data to sign
byte sig[ECC_MAX_SIG_SIZE];
word32 sigLen = sizeof(sig);

wc_InitRng(&rng);
wc_ecc_init(&eccKey);
wc_ecc_make_key(&rng, 32, &eccKey);
int ret = wc_SignatureGenerate_ex(WC_HASH_TYPE_SHA256,
                                   WC_SIGNATURE_TYPE_ECC, data,
                                   sizeof(data), sig, &sigLen,
                                   &eccKey, sizeof(eccKey), &rng, 1);
```

C.49.3 Source code

```
int wc_SignatureGetSize(enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
                        const void* key, word32 key_len);

int wc_SignatureVerify(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte* data, word32 data_len,
    const byte* sig, word32 sig_len,
    void* key, word32 key_len);

int wc_SignatureGenerate(
    enum wc_HashType hash_type, enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
    const byte* data, word32 data_len,
    byte* sig, word32 *sig_len,
    void* key, word32 key_len,
    WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_SignatureVerifyHash(enum wc_HashType hash_type,
                           enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
                           const byte* hash_data, word32 hash_len,
                           const byte* sig, word32 sig_len,
                           void* key, word32 key_len);

int wc_SignatureGenerateHash(enum wc_HashType hash_type,
```

```

        enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
        const byte* hash_data, word32 hash_len,
        byte* sig, word32 *sig_len,
        void* key, word32 key_len,
        WC_RNG* rng);

int wc_SignatureGenerateHash_ex(enum wc_HashType hash_type,
                                enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
                                const byte* hash_data, word32 hash_len,
                                byte* sig, word32 *sig_len,
                                void* key, word32 key_len,
                                WC_RNG* rng, int verify);

int wc_SignatureGenerate_ex(enum wc_HashType hash_type,
                             enum wc_SignatureType sig_type,
                             const byte* data, word32 data_len,
                             byte* sig, word32 *sig_len,
                             void* key, word32 key_len,
                             WC_RNG* rng, int verify);

```

C.50 dox_comments/header_files/siphash.h

C.50.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_InitSipHash (SipHash * siphash, const unsigned char * key, unsigned char outSz) This function initializes SipHash with a key for a MAC size.
int	wc_SipHashUpdate (SipHash * siphash, const unsigned char * in, word32 inSz) Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.
int	wc_SipHashFinal (SipHash * siphash, unsigned char * out, unsigned char outSz) Finalizes MACing of data. Result is placed into out.
int	wc_SipHash (const unsigned char * key, const unsigned char * in, word32 inSz, unsigned char * out, unsigned char outSz) This function one-shots the data using SipHash to calculate a MAC based on the key.

C.50.2 Functions Documentation

C.50.2.1 function wc_InitSipHash

```

int wc_InitSipHash(
    SipHash * siphash,
    const unsigned char * key,
    unsigned char outSz
)

```

This function initializes SipHash with a key for a MAC size.

Parameters:

- **siphash** pointer to the SipHash structure to use for MACing
- **key** pointer to the 16-byte array
- **outSz** number of bytes to output as MAC

See:

- [wc_SipHash](#)
- [wc_SipHashUpdate](#)
- [wc_SipHashFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully initializing
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when siphash or key is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when outSz is neither 8 nor 16

Example

```
SipHash siphash[1];
unsigned char key[16] = { ... };
byte macSz = 8; // 8 or 16

if ((ret = wc_InitSipHash(siphash, key, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSipHash failed");
}
else if ((ret = wc_SipHashUpdate(siphash, data, len)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashUpdate failed");
}
else if ((ret = wc_SipHashFinal(siphash, mac, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashFinal failed");
}
```

C.50.2.2 function wc_SipHashUpdate

```
int wc_SipHashUpdate(
    SipHash * siphash,
    const unsigned char * in,
    word32 inSz
)
```

Can be called to continually hash the provided byte array of length len.

Parameters:

- **siphash** pointer to the SipHash structure to use for MACing
- **in** the data to be MACed
- **inSz** size of data to be MACed

See:

- [wc_SipHash](#)
- [wc_InitSipHash](#)
- [wc_SipHashFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully adding the data to the MAC
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when siphash is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when in is NULL and inSz is not zero

Example

```

SipHash siphash[1];
byte data[] = { Data to be MACed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);

if ((ret = wc_InitSipHash(siphash, key, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSipHash failed");
}
else if ((ret = wc_SipHashUpdate(siphash, data, len)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashUpdate failed");
}
else if ((ret = wc_SipHashFinal(siphash, mac, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashFinal failed");
}

```

C.50.2.3 function wc_SipHashFinal

```

int wc_SipHashFinal(
    SipHash * siphash,
    unsigned char * out,
    unsigned char outSz
)

```

Finalizes MACing of data. Result is placed into out.

Parameters:

- **siphash** pointer to the SipHash structure to use for MACing
- **out** Byte array to hold MAC value
- **outSz** number of bytes to output as MAC

See:

- [wc_SipHash](#)
- [wc_InitSipHash](#)
- [wc_SipHashUpdate](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully finalizing.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when siphash of out is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when outSz is not the same as the initialized value

Example

```

SipHash siphash[1];
byte mac[8] = { ... }; // 8 or 16 bytes
byte macSz = sizeof(mac);

if ((ret = wc_InitSipHash(siphash, key, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_InitSipHash failed");
}
else if ((ret = wc_SipHashUpdate(siphash, data, len)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashUpdate failed");
}
else if ((ret = wc_SipHashFinal(siphash, mac, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHashFinal failed");
}

```

C.50.2.4 function wc_SipHash

```
int wc_SipHash(
    const unsigned char * key,
    const unsigned char * in,
    word32 inSz,
    unsigned char * out,
    unsigned char outSz
)
```

This function one-shots the data using SipHash to calculate a MAC based on the key.

Parameters:

- **key** pointer to the 16-byte array
- **in** the data to be MACed
- **inSz** size of data to be MACed
- **out** Byte array to hold MAC value
- **outSz** number of bytes to output as MAC

See:

- [wc_InitSipHash](#)
- [wc_SipHashUpdate](#)
- [wc_SipHashFinal](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully MACing
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when key or out is NULL
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when in is NULL and inSz is not zero
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned when outSz is neither 8 nor 16

Example

```
unsigned char key[16] = { ... };
byte data[] = { Data to be MACed };
word32 len = sizeof(data);
byte mac[8] = { ... }; // 8 or 16 bytes
byte macSz = sizeof(mac);

if ((ret = wc_SipHash(key, data, len, mac, macSz)) != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("wc_SipHash failed");
}
```

C.50.3 Source code

```
int wc_InitSipHash(SipHash* siphash, const unsigned char* key,
    unsigned char outSz);

int wc_SipHashUpdate(SipHash* siphash, const unsigned char* in,
    word32 inSz);

int wc_SipHashFinal(SipHash* siphash, unsigned char* out,
    unsigned char outSz);

int wc_SipHash(const unsigned char* key, const unsigned char* in,
    word32 inSz, unsigned char* out, unsigned char outSz);
```

C.51 dox_comments/header_files/srp.h

C.51.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_SrpInit (Srp * srp, SrpType type, SrpSide side)Initializes the Srp struct for usage.
int	wc_SrpInit_ex (Srp * srp, SrpType type, SrpSide side, void * heap, int devId)Initializes the Srp struct for usage with extended parameters. This function is similar to wc_SrpInit but allows specification of a custom heap hint and device ID for hardware acceleration.
void	wc_SrpTerm (Srp * srp)Releases the Srp struct resources after usage.
int	wc_SrpSetUsername (Srp * srp, const byte * username, word32 size)Sets the username. This function MUST be called after wc_SrpInit.
int	wc_SrpSetParams (Srp * srp, const byte * N, word32 nSz, const byte * g, word32 gSz, const byte * salt, word32 saltSz)Sets the srp parameters based on the username.. Must be called after wc_SrpSetUsername.
int	wc_SrpSetPassword (Srp * srp, const byte * password, word32 size)Sets the password. Setting the password does not persists the clear password data in the srp structure. The client calculates $x = H(\text{salt} + H(\text{user};\text{pswd}))$ and stores it in the auth field. This function MUST be called after wc_SrpSetParams and is CLIENT SIDE ONLY.
int	wc_SrpSetVerifier (Srp * srp, const byte * verifier, word32 size)Sets the verifier. This function MUST be called after wc_SrpSetParams and is SERVER SIDE ONLY.
int	wc_SrpGetVerifier (Srp * srp, byte * verifier, word32 * size)Gets the verifier. The client calculates the verifier with $v = g ^ x \% N$. This function MAY be called after wc_SrpSetPassword and is CLIENT SIDE ONLY.
int	wc_SrpSetPrivate (Srp * srp, const byte * priv, word32 size)Sets the private ephemeral value. The private ephemeral value is known as: a at the client side. $a = \text{random}()$ b at the server side. $b = \text{random}()$ This function is handy for unit test cases or if the developer wants to use an external random source to set the ephemeral value. This function MAY be called before wc_SrpGetPublic.

	Name
int	wc_SrpGetPublic (Srp * srp, byte * pub, word32 * size)Gets the public ephemeral value. The public ephemeral value is known as: A at the client side. $A = g^a \% N$ B at the server side. $B = (k * v + (g^b \% N)) \% N$ This function MUST be called after wc_SrpSetPassword or wc_SrpSetVerifier. The function wc_SrpSetPrivate may be called before wc_SrpGetPublic.
int	wc_SrpComputeKey (Srp * srp, byte * clientPubKey, word32 clientPubKeySz, byte * serverPubKey, word32 serverPubKeySz)Computes the session key. The key can be accessed at srp->key after success.
int	wc_SrpGetProof (Srp * srp, byte * proof, word32 * size)Gets the proof. This function MUST be called after wc_SrpComputeKey.
int	wc_SrpVerifyPeersProof (Srp * srp, byte * proof, word32 size)Verifies the peers proof. This function MUST be called before wc_SrpGetSessionKey.

C.51.2 Functions Documentation

C.51.2.1 function wc_SrpInit

```
int wc_SrpInit(
    Srp * srp,
    SrpType type,
    SrpSide side
)
```

Initializes the Srp struct for usage.

Parameters:

- **srp** the Srp structure to be initialized.
- **type** the hash type to be used.
- **side** the side of the communication.

See:

- [wc_SrpTerm](#)
- [wc_SrpSetUsername](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns when there's an issue with the arguments such as srp being null or SrpSide not being SRP_CLIENT_SIDE or SRP_SERVER_SIDE.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN Returns when a type is passed as an argument but hasn't been configured in the wolfCrypt build.
- <0 on error.

Example

```
Srp srp;
if (wc_SrpInit(&srp, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_CLIENT_SIDE) != 0)
{
    // Initialization error
}
else
{
    wc_SrpTerm(&srp);
}
```

C.51.2.2 function wc_SrpInit_ex

```
int wc_SrpInit_ex(
    Srp * srp,
    SrpType type,
    SrpSide side,
    void * heap,
    int devId
)
```

Initializes the Srp struct for usage with extended parameters. This function is similar to wc_SrpInit but allows specification of a custom heap hint and device ID for hardware acceleration.

Parameters:

- **srp** the Srp structure to be initialized.
- **type** the hash type to be used.
- **side** the side of the communication.
- **heap** pointer to heap hint for memory allocation (can be NULL).
- **devId** device ID for hardware acceleration (use INVALID_DEVID for software only).

See:

- [wc_SrpInit](#)
- [wc_SrpTerm](#)
- [wc_SrpSetUsername](#)

Return:

- 0 on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns when there's an issue with the arguments such as srp being null or SrpSide not being SRP_CLIENT_SIDE or SRP_SERVER_SIDE.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN Returns when a type is passed as an argument but hasn't been configured in the wolfCrypt build.
- <0 on error.

Example

```
Srp srp;
void* heap = NULL;
int devId = INVALID_DEVID;

if (wc_SrpInit_ex(&srp, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_CLIENT_SIDE, heap,
                  devId) != 0) {
    // Initialization error
}
else {
    wc_SrpTerm(&srp);
}
```


C.51.2.3 function wc_SrpTerm

```
void wc_SrpTerm(  
    Srp * srp  
)
```

Releases the Srp struct resources after usage.

Parameters:

- **srp** Pointer to the Srp structure to be terminated.

See: [wc_SrpInit](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
Srp srp;  
wc_SrpInit(&srp, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_CLIENT_SIDE);  
// Use srp  
wc_SrpTerm(&srp)
```

C.51.2.4 function wc_SrpSetUsername

```
int wc_SrpSetUsername(  
    Srp * srp,  
    const byte * username,  
    word32 size  
)
```

Sets the username. This function MUST be called after wc_SrpInit.

Parameters:

- **srp** the Srp structure.
- **username** the buffer containing the username.
- **size** the username size in bytes

See:

- [wc_SrpInit](#)
- [wc_SrpSetParams](#)
- [wc_SrpTerm](#)

Return:

- 0 Username set successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG: Return if srp or username is null.
- MEMORY_E: Returns if there is an issue allocating memory for srp->user
- < 0: Error.

Example

```
Srp srp;  
byte username[] = "user";  
word32 usernameSize = 4;  
  
wc_SrpInit(&srp, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_CLIENT_SIDE);  
if(wc_SrpSetUsername(&srp, username, usernameSize) != 0)  
{  
    // Error occurred setting username.}
```

```

}
wc_SrpTerm(&srp);

```

C.51.2.5 function wc_SrpSetParams

```

int wc_SrpSetParams(
    Srp * srp,
    const byte * N,
    word32 nSz,
    const byte * g,
    word32 gSz,
    const byte * salt,
    word32 saltSz
)

```

Sets the srp parameters based on the username.. Must be called after wc_SrpSetUsername.

Parameters:

- **srp** the Srp structure.
- **N** the Modulus. $N = 2q+1$, $[q, N]$ are primes.
- **nSz** the N size in bytes.
- **g** the Generator modulo N.
- **gSz** the g size in bytes
- **salt** a small random salt. Specific for each username.
- **saltSz** the salt size in bytes

See:

- [wc_SrpInit](#)
- [wc_SrpSetUsername](#)
- [wc_SrpTerm](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if srp, N, g, or salt is null or if nSz < gSz.
- SRP_CALL_ORDER_E Returns if wc_SrpSetParams is called before wc_SrpSetUsername.
- <0 Error

Example

```

Srp srp;
byte username[] = "user";
word32 usernameSize = 4;

byte N[] = { }; // Contents of byte array N
byte g[] = { }; // Contents of byte array g
byte salt[] = { }; // Contents of byte array salt

wc_SrpInit(&srp, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_CLIENT_SIDE);
wc_SrpSetUsername(&srp, username, usernameSize);

if(wc_SrpSetParams(&srp, N, sizeof(N), g, sizeof(g), salt,
sizeof(salt)) != 0)
{
    // Error setting params
}
wc_SrpTerm(&srp);

```

C.51.2.6 function wc_SrpSetPassword

```
int wc_SrpSetPassword(
    Srp * srp,
    const byte * password,
    word32 size
)
```

Sets the password. Setting the password does not persist the clear password data in the srp structure. The client calculates $x = H(\text{salt} + H(\text{user}:\text{pswd}))$ and stores it in the auth field. This function MUST be called after wc_SrpSetParams and is CLIENT SIDE ONLY.

Parameters:

- **srp** The Srp structure.
- **password** The buffer containing the password.
- **size** The size of the password in bytes.

See:

- wc_SrpInit
- wc_SrpSetUsername
- wc_SrpSetParams

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if srp or password is null or if srp->side is not set to SRP_CLIENT_SIDE.
- SRP_CALL_ORDER_E Returns when wc_SrpSetPassword is called out of order.
- <0 Error

Example

```
Srp srp;
byte username[] = "user";
word32 usernameSize = 4;
byte password[] = "password";
word32 passwordSize = 8;

byte N[] = { }; // Contents of byte array N
byte g[] = { }; // Contents of byte array g
byte salt[] = { }; // Contents of byte array salt

wc_SrpInit(&srp, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_CLIENT_SIDE);
wc_SrpSetUsername(&srp, username, usernameSize);
wc_SrpSetParams(&srp, N, sizeof(N), g, sizeof(g), salt, sizeof(salt));

if(wc_SrpSetPassword(&srp, password, passwordSize) != 0)
{
    // Error setting password
}

wc_SrpTerm(&srp);
```

C.51.2.7 function wc_SrpSetVerifier

```
int wc_SrpSetVerifier(
    Srp * srp,
    const byte * verifier,
```

```
    word32 size
)
```

Sets the verifier. This function MUST be called after wc_SrpSetParams and is SERVER SIDE ONLY.

Parameters:

- **srp** The Srp structure.
- **verifier** The structure containing the verifier.
- **size** The verifier size in bytes.

See:

- [wc_SrpInit](#)
- [wc_SrpSetParams](#)
- [wc_SrpGetVerifier](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if srp or verifier is null or srp->side is not SRP_SERVER_SIDE.
- <0 Error

Example

```
Srp srp;
byte username[] = "user";
word32 usernameSize = 4;

byte N[] = { }; // Contents of byte array N
byte g[] = { }; // Contents of byte array g
byte salt[] = { }; // Contents of byte array salt
wc_SrpInit(&srp, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_SERVER_SIDE);
wc_SrpSetUsername(&srp, username, usernameSize);
wc_SrpSetParams(&srp, N, sizeof(N), g, sizeof(g), salt, sizeof(salt))
byte verifier[] = { }; // Contents of some verifier

if(wc_SrpSetVerifier(&srp, verifier, sizeof(verifier)) != 0)
{
    // Error setting verifier
}

wc_SrpTerm(&srp);
```

C.51.2.8 function wc_SrpGetVerifier

```
int wc_SrpGetVerifier(
    Srp * srp,
    byte * verifier,
    word32 * size
)
```

Gets the verifier. The client calculates the verifier with $v = g^x \% N$. This function MAY be called after wc_SrpSetPassword and is CLIENT SIDE ONLY.

Parameters:

- **srp** The Srp structure.
- **verifier** The buffer to write the verifier.
- **size** Buffer size in bytes. Updated with the verifier size.

See:

- [wc_SrpSetVerifier](#)
- [wc_SrpSetPassword](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if srp, verifier or size is null or if srp->side is not SRP_CLIENT_SIDE.
- SRP_CALL_ORDER_E Returned if wc_SrpGetVerifier is called out of order.
- <0 Error

Example

```

Srp srp;
byte username[] = "user";
word32 usernameSize = 4;
byte password[] = "password";
word32 passwordSize = 8;

byte N[] = { }; // Contents of byte array N
byte g[] = { }; // Contents of byte array g
byte salt[] = { }; // Contents of byte array salt
byte v[64];
word32 vSz = 0;
vSz = sizeof(v);

wc_SrpInit(&srp, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_CLIENT_SIDE);
wc_SrpSetUsername(&srp, username, usernameSize);
wc_SrpSetParams(&srp, N, sizeof(N), g, sizeof(g), salt, sizeof(salt))
wc_SrpSetPassword(&srp, password, passwordSize)

if( wc_SrpGetVerifier(&srp, v, &vSz ) != 0)
{
    // Error getting verifier
}
wc_SrpTerm(&srp);

```

C.51.2.9 function wc_SrpSetPrivate

```

int wc_SrpSetPrivate(
    Srp * srp,
    const byte * priv,
    word32 size
)

```

Sets the private ephemeral value. The private ephemeral value is known as: a at the client side. a = random() b at the server side. b = random() This function is handy for unit test cases or if the developer wants to use an external random source to set the ephemeral value. This function MAY be called before wc_SrpGetPublic.

Parameters:

- **srp** the Srp structure.
- **priv** the ephemeral value.
- **size** the private size in bytes.

See: [wc_SrpGetPublic](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if srp, private, or size is null.
- SRP_CALL_ORDER_E Returned if wc_SrpSetPrivate is called out of order.
- <0 Error

Example

```
Srp srp;
byte username[] = "user";
word32 usernameSize = 4;

byte N[] = { }; // Contents of byte array N
byte g[] = { }; // Contents of byte array g
byte salt[] = { }; // Contents of byte array salt
byte verifier = { }; // Contents of some verifier
wc_SrpInit(&srp, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_SERVER_SIDE);
wc_SrpSetUsername(&srp, username, usernameSize);
wc_SrpSetParams(&srp, N, sizeof(N), g, sizeof(g), salt, sizeof(salt))
wc_SrpSetVerifier(&srp, verifier, sizeof(verifier))

byte b[] = { }; // Some ephemeral value
if( wc_SrpSetPrivate(&srp, b, sizeof(b)) != 0)
{
    // Error setting private ephemeral
}

wc_SrpTerm(&srp);
```

C.51.2.10 function wc_SrpGetPublic

```
int wc_SrpGetPublic(
    Srp * srp,
    byte * pub,
    word32 * size
)
```

Gets the public ephemeral value. The public ephemeral value is known as: A at the client side. $A = g^a \% N$ B at the server side. $B = (k * v + (g^b \% N)) \% N$ This function MUST be called after wc_SrpSetPassword or wc_SrpSetVerifier. The function wc_SrpSetPrivate may be called before wc_SrpGetPublic.

Parameters:

- **srp** the Srp structure.
- **pub** the buffer to write the public ephemeral value.
- **size** IN: the buffer size in bytes. OUT: Will be updated with the ephemeral value size.

See:

- wc_SrpSetPrivate
- wc_SrpSetPassword
- wc_SrpSetVerifier

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if srp, pub, or size is null.

- SRP_CALL_ORDER_E Returned if wc_SrpGetPublic is called out of order.
- BUFFER_E Returned if size < srp.N.
- <0 Error

Caller must observe value of size upon return to know the actual size.

Example

```
Srp srp;
byte username[] = "user";
word32 usernameSize = 4;
byte password[] = "password";
word32 passwordSize = 8;

byte N[] = { }; // Contents of byte array N
byte g[] = { }; // Contents of byte array g
byte salt[] = { }; // Contents of byte array salt
wc_SrpInit(&srp, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_CLIENT_SIDE);
wc_SrpSetUsername(&srp, username, usernameSize);
wc_SrpSetParams(&srp, N, sizeof(N), g, sizeof(g), salt, sizeof(salt));
wc_SrpSetPassword(&srp, password, passwordSize);

byte public[64];
word32 publicSz = sizeof(public);

if( wc_SrpGetPublic(&srp, public, &publicSz) != 0)
{
    // Error getting public ephemeral
}

wc_SrpTerm(&srp);
```

C.51.2.11 function wc_SrpComputeKey

```
int wc_SrpComputeKey(
    Srp * srp,
    byte * clientPubKey,
    word32 clientPubKeySz,
    byte * serverPubKey,
    word32 serverPubKeySz
)
```

Computes the session key. The key can be accessed at srp->key after success.

Parameters:

- **srp** the Srp structure.
- **clientPubKey** the client's public ephemeral value.
- **clientPubKeySz** the client's public ephemeral value size.
- **serverPubKey** the server's public ephemeral value.
- **serverPubKeySz** the server's public ephemeral value size.

See: [wc_SrpGetPublic](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if srp, clientPubKey, or serverPubKey or if clientPubKeySz or serverPubKeySz is 0.

- SRP_CALL_ORDER_E Returned if wc_SrpComputeKey is called out of order.
- <0 Error

Example

```
Srp server;

byte username[] = "user";
word32 usernameSize = 4;
byte password[] = "password";
word32 passwordSize = 8;
byte N[] = { }; // Contents of byte array N
byte g[] = { }; // Contents of byte array g
byte salt[] = { }; // Contents of byte array salt
byte verifier[] = { }; // Contents of some verifier
byte serverPubKey[] = { }; // Contents of server pub key
word32 serverPubKeySize = sizeof(serverPubKey);
byte clientPubKey[64];
word32 clientPubKeySize = 64;

wc_SrpInit(&server, SRP_TYPE_SHA, SRP_SERVER_SIDE);
wc_SrpSetUsername(&server, username, usernameSize);
wc_SrpSetParams(&server, N, sizeof(N), g, sizeof(g), salt, sizeof(salt));
wc_SrpSetVerifier(&server, verifier, sizeof(verifier));
wc_SrpGetPublic(&server, serverPubKey, &serverPubKeySize);

wc_SrpComputeKey(&server, clientPubKey, clientPubKeySz,
                 serverPubKey, serverPubKeySize)

wc_SrpTerm(&server);
```

C.51.2.12 function wc_SrpGetProof

```
int wc_SrpGetProof(
    Srp * srp,
    byte * proof,
    word32 * size
)
```

Gets the proof. This function MUST be called after wc_SrpComputeKey.

Parameters:

- **srp** the Srp structure.
- **proof** the peers proof.
- **size** the proof size in bytes.

See: [wc_SrpComputeKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returns if srp, proof, or size is null.
- BUFFER_E Returns if size is less than the hash size of srp->type.
- <0 Error

Example

```
Srp cli;
byte clientProof[SRP_MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];
```



```
word32 clientProofSz = SRP_MAX_DIGEST_SIZE;

// Initialize Srp following steps from previous examples

if (wc_SrpGetProof(&cli, clientProof, &clientProofSz) != 0)
{
    // Error getting proof
}
```

C.51.2.13 function wc_SrpVerifyPeersProof

```
int wc_SrpVerifyPeersProof(
    Srp * srp,
    byte * proof,
    word32 size
)
```

Verifies the peers proof. This function MUST be called before wc_SrpGetSessionKey.

Parameters:

- **srp** the Srp structure.
- **proof** the peers proof.
- **size** the proof size in bytes.

See:

- wc_SrpGetSessionKey
- wc_SrpGetProof
- wc_SrpTerm

Return:

- 0 Success
- <0 Error

Example

```
Srp cli;
Srp srv;
byte clientProof[SRP_MAX_DIGEST_SIZE];
word32 clientProofSz = SRP_MAX_DIGEST_SIZE;

// Initialize Srp following steps from previous examples
// First get the proof
wc_SrpGetProof(&cli, clientProof, &clientProofSz)

if (wc_SrpVerifyPeersProof(&srv, clientProof, clientProofSz) != 0)
{
    // Error verifying proof
}
```

C.51.3 Source code

```
int wc_SrpInit(Srp* srp, SrpType type, SrpSide side);

int wc_SrpInit_ex(Srp* srp, SrpType type, SrpSide side, void* heap,
    int devId);
```

```

void wc_SrpTerm(Srp* srp);

int wc_SrpSetUsername(Srp* srp, const byte* username, word32 size);

int wc_SrpSetParams(Srp* srp, const byte* N, word32 nSz,
                    const byte* g, word32 gSz,
                    const byte* salt, word32 saltSz);

int wc_SrpSetPassword(Srp* srp, const byte* password, word32 size);

int wc_SrpSetVerifier(Srp* srp, const byte* verifier, word32 size);

int wc_SrpGetVerifier(Srp* srp, byte* verifier, word32* size);

int wc_SrpSetPrivate(Srp* srp, const byte* priv, word32 size);

int wc_SrpGetPublic(Srp* srp, byte* pub, word32* size);

int wc_SrpComputeKey(Srp* srp,
                    byte* clientPubKey, word32 clientPubKeySz,
                    byte* serverPubKey, word32 serverPubKeySz);

int wc_SrpGetProof(Srp* srp, byte* proof, word32* size);

int wc_SrpVerifyPeersProof(Srp* srp, byte* proof, word32 size);

```

C.52 dox_comments/header_files/ssl.h

C.52.1 Functions

	Name
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfDTLSv1_2_client_method_ex (void *heap) This function initializes the DTLS v1.2 client method.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfSSLv23_method (void) This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfSSLv23_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfSSLv3_server_method .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfSSLv3_client_method .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfTLSv1_server_method .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfTLSv1_client_method .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfTLSv1_1_server_method .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfTLSv1_1_client_method .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfTLSv1_2_server_method .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfTLSv1_2_client_method .
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfDTLSv1_client_method . This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (-enable_dtls, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS).

	Name
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	**wolfDTLSv1_server_method . This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (-enable_dtls, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	**wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method . This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLSv1.3 support (-enable_dtls13, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS13).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	**wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method . This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLSv1.3 support (-enable_dtls13, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS13).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	**wolfDTLS_server_method . This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (-enable_dtls, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	**wolfDTLS_client_method . This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (-enable_dtls, or by defining wolfSSL_DTLS).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfDTLSv1_2_server_method (void)This function creates and initializes a WOLFSSL_METHOD for the server side.
int	wolfSSL_use_old_poly (WOLFSSL * ssl, int value)Since there is some differences between the first release and newer versions of chacha-poly AEAD construction we have added an option to communicate with servers/clients using the older version. By default wolfSSL uses the new version.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_import (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * buf, unsigned int sz)The wolfSSL_dtls_import() function is used to parse in a serialized session state. This allows for picking up the connection after the handshake has been completed.
int	wolfSSL_tls_import (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * buf, unsigned int sz)Used to import a serialized TLS session. This function is for importing the state of the connection. WARNING: buf contains sensitive information about the state and is best to be encrypted before storing if stored. Additional debug info can be displayed with the macro WOLFSSL_SESSION_EXPORT_DEBUG defined.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_dtls_set_export (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, wc_dtls_export func)The wolfSSL_CTX_dtls_set_export() function is used to set the callback function for exporting a session. It is allowed to pass in NULL as the parameter func to clear the export function previously stored. Used on the server side and is called immediately after handshake is completed.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_set_export (WOLFSSL * ssl, wc_dtls_export func)The wolfSSL_dtls_set_export() function is used to set the callback function for exporting a session. It is allowed to pass in NULL as the parameter func to clear the export function previously stored. Used on the server side and is called immediately after handshake is completed.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_export (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int * sz)The wolfSSL_dtls_export() function is used to serialize a WOLFSSL session into the provided buffer. Allows for less memory overhead than using a function callback for sending a session and choice over when the session is serialized. If buffer is NULL when passed to function then sz will be set to the size of buffer needed for serializing the WOLFSSL session.
int	wolfSSL_tls_export (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int * sz)Used to export a serialized TLS session. This function is for exporting a serialized state of the connection. In most cases wolfSSL_get1_session should be used instead of wolfSSL_tls_export. Additional debug info can be displayed with the macro WOLFSSL_SESSION_EXPORT_DEBUG defined. WARNING: buf contains sensitive information about the state and is best to be encrypted before storing if stored.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory (WOLFSSL_CTX ** ctx, wolfSSL_method_func method, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int sz, int flag, int max) This function is used to set aside static memory for a CTX. Memory set aside is then used for the CTX's lifetime and for any SSL objects created from the CTX. By passing in a NULL ctx pointer and a wolfSSL_method_func function the creation of the CTX itself will also use static memory. wolfSSL_method_func has the function signature of WOLFSSL_METHOD* (wolfSSL_method_func)(void heap);. Passing in 0 for max makes it behave as if not set and no max concurrent use restrictions is in place. The flag value passed in determines how the memory is used and behavior while operating. Available flags are the following: 0 - default general memory, WOLFMEM_IO_POOL - used for input/output buffer when sending receiving messages and overrides general memory, so all memory in buffer passed in is used for IO, WOLFMEM_IO_FIXED - same as WOLFMEM_IO_POOL but each SSL now keeps two buffers to themselves for their lifetime, WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS - each SSL keeps track of memory stats while running.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS * mem_stats) This function does not change any of the connections behavior and is used only for gathering information about the static memory usage.
int	wolfSSL_is_static_memory (WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS * mem_stats) wolfSSL_is_static_memory is used to gather information about a SSL's static memory usage. The return value indicates if static memory is being used and WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS will be filled out if and only if the flag WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS was passed to the parent CTX when loading in static memory.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, int format) This function loads a certificate file into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file, either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, int format) This function loads a private key file into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, const char * path) This function loads PEM_formatted CA certificate files into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The path argument is a pointer to the name of a directory that contains certificates of trusted root CAs. If the value of file is not NULL, path may be specified as NULL if not needed. If path is specified and NO_WOLFSSL_DIR was not defined when building the library, wolfSSL will load all CA certificates located in the given directory. This function will attempt to load all files in the directory. This function expects PEM formatted CERT_TYPE file with header "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----".

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, const char * path, word32 flags) This function loads PEM_formatted CA certificate files into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The path argument is a pointer to the name of a directory that contains certificates of trusted root CAs. If the value of file is not NULL, path may be specified as NULL if not needed. If path is specified and NO_WOLFSSL_DIR was not defined when building the library, wolfSSL will load all CA certificates located in the given directory. This function will attempt to load all files in the directory based on flags specified. This function expects PEM formatted CERT_TYPE files with header "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----".
const char **	wolfSSL_get_system_CA_dirs (word32 * num) This function returns a pointer to an array of strings representing directories wolfSSL will search for system CA certs when wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs is called. On systems that don't store certificates in an accessible system directory (such as Apple platforms), this function will always return NULL.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) On most platforms (including Linux and Windows), this function attempts to load CA certificates into a WOLFSSL_CTX from an OS-dependent CA certificate store. Loaded certificates will be trusted.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, int type) This function loads a certificate to use for verifying a peer when performing a TLS/SSL handshake. The peer certificate sent during the handshake is compared by using the SKID when available and the signature. If these two things do not match then any loaded CAs are used. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT. Please see the examples for proper usage.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file) This function loads a chain of certificates into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file containing the certificate chain is provided by the file argument, and must contain PEM-formatted certificates. This function will process up to MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH (default = 9, defined in internal.h) certificates, plus the subject cert.
int	**wolfSSL_CTX_use_RSAPrivateKey_file function. The file argument contains a pointer to the RSA private key file, in the format specified by format.
long	wolfSSL_get_verify_depth (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the maximum chain depth allowed, which is 9 by default, for a valid session i.e. there is a non_null session object (ssl).
long	wolfSSL_CTX_get_verify_depth (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function gets the certificate chaining depth using the CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate_file (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * file, int format) This function loads a certificate file into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The certificate file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.
int	wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * file, int format) This function loads a private key file into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The key file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * file) This function loads a chain of certificates into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The file containing the certificate chain is provided by the file argument, and must contain PEM-formatted certificates. This function will process up to MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH (default = 9, defined in internal.h) certificates, plus the subject certificate.
int	**wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_file function. The file argument contains a pointer to the RSA private key file, in the format specified by format.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_der_load_verify_locations (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * file, int format) This function is similar to wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations , but allows the loading of DER_formatted CA files into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). It may still be used to load PEM_formatted CA files as well. These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The format argument specifies the format which the certificates are in either, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 (DER). Unlike wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations , this function does not allow the loading of CA certificates from a given directory path. Note that this function is only available when the wolfSSL library was compiled with WOLFSSL_DER_LOAD defined.
WOLFSSL_CTX *	wolfSSL_CTX_new (WOLFSSL_METHOD *) This function creates a new SSL context, taking a desired SSL/TLS protocol method for input.
WOLFSSL *	wolfSSL_new (WOLFSSL_CTX *) This function creates a new SSL session, taking an already created SSL context as input.
int	wolfSSL_set_fd (WOLFSSL * ssl, int fd) This function assigns a file descriptor (fd) as the input/output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.
int	wolfSSL_set_dtls_fd_connected (WOLFSSL * ssl, int fd) This function assigns a file descriptor (fd) as the input/output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor. This is a DTLS specific API because it marks that the socket is connected. recvfrom and sendto calls on this fd will have the addr and addr_len parameters set to NULL.

	Name
int	wolfDTLS_SetChGoodCb (WOLFSSL * ssl, ClientHelloGoodCb cb, void * user_ctx) Allows setting a callback for a correctly processed and verified DTLS client hello. When using a cookie exchange mechanism (either the HelloVerifyRequest in DTLS 1.2 or the HelloRetryRequest with a cookie extension in DTLS 1.3) this callback is called after the cookie exchange has succeeded. This is useful to use one WOLFSSL object as the listener for new connections and being able to isolate the WOLFSSL object once the ClientHello is verified (either through a cookie exchange or just checking if the ClientHello had the correct format). DTLS 1.2: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6347#section_4.2.1 DTLS 1.3: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8446#section_4.2.2 .
char *	wolfSSL_get_cipher_list (int priority) Get the name of cipher at priority level passed in.
int	wolfSSL_get_ciphers (char * buf, int len) This function gets the ciphers enabled in wolfSSL.
const char *	wolfSSL_get_cipher_name (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function gets the cipher name in the format DHE-RSA by passing through argument to wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal.
int	wolfSSL_get_fd (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the read file descriptor (fd) used as the input facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.
int	wolfSSL_get_wfd (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the write file descriptor (fd) used as the output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.
void	** wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving EWOULDBLOCK means that the recvfrom call would block rather than that it timed out.
int	** wolfSSL_get_using_nonblock on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving EWOULDBLOCK means that the recvfrom call would block rather than that it timed out.
int	** wolfSSL_write will only return once the buffer data of size sz has been completely written or an error occurred.
int	** wolfSSL_read will trigger processing of the next record.
int	** wolfSSL_peek will trigger processing of the next record.

	Name
int	** wolfSSL_accept will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred.
int	wolfDTLS_accept_stateless (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function is called on the server side and statelessly listens for an SSL client to initiate the DTLS handshake.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_free (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function frees an allocated WOLFSSL_CTX object. This function decrements the CTX reference count and only frees the context when the reference count has reached 0.
void	wolfSSL_free (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function frees an allocated wolfSSL object.
int	** wolfSSL_shutdown when the underlying I/O is ready.
int	** wolfSSL_send will only return once the buffer data of size sz has been completely written or an error occurred.
int	** wolfSSL_recv will trigger processing of the next record.
int	** wolfSSL_get_error for more information.
int	wolfSSL_get_alert_history (WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_ALERT_HISTORY * h)This function gets the alert history.
int	** wolfSSL_set_session needs to be freed after the application is done with it by calling wolfSSL_SESSION_free() on it.
WOLFSSL_SESSION *	** wolfSSL_get_session for session resumption.
void	wolfSSL_flush_sessions (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, long tm)This function flushes session from the session cache which have expired. The time, tm, is used for the time comparison. Note that wolfSSL currently uses a static table for sessions, so no flushing is needed. As such, this function is currently just a stub. This function provides OpenSSL compatibility (SSL_flush_sessions) when wolfSSL is compiled with the OpenSSL compatibility layer.
int	wolfSSL_SetServerID (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * id, int len, int newSession)This function associates the client session with the server id. If the newSession flag is on, an existing session won't be reused.
int	wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function gets the session index of the WOLFSSL structure.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex (int index, WOLFSSL_SESSION * session) This function gets the session at specified index of the session cache and copies it into memory. The WOLFSSL_SESSION structure holds the session information.
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN *	wolfSSL_SESSION_get_peer_chain (WOLFSSL_SESSION * session) Returns the peer certificate chain from the WOLFSSL_SESSION struct.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int mode, VerifyCallback verify_callback) This function sets the verification method for remote peers and also allows a verify callback to be registered with the SSL context. The verify callback will be called only when a verification failure has occurred. If no verify callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for verify_callback. The verification mode of peer certificates is a logically OR'd list of flags. The possible flag values include: SSL_VERIFY_NONE Client mode: the client will not verify the certificate received from the server and the handshake will continue as normal. Server mode: the server will not send a certificate request to the client. As such, client verification will not be enabled. SSL_VERIFY_PEER Client mode: the client will verify the certificate received from the server during the handshake. This is turned on by default in wolfSSL, therefore, using this option has no effect. Server mode: the server will send a certificate request to the client and verify the client certificate received. SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification will fail on the server side if the client fails to send a certificate when requested to do so (when using SSL_VERIFY_PEER on the SSL server). SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_EXCEPT_PSK Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification is the same as SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT except in the case of a PSK connection. If a PSK connection is being made then the connection will go through without a peer cert.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_set_verify (WOLFSSL * ssl, int mode, VerifyCallback verify_callback) This function sets the verification method for remote peers and also allows a verify callback to be registered with the SSL session. The verify callback will be called only when a verification failure has occurred. If no verify callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for verify_callback. The verification mode of peer certificates is a logically OR'd list of flags. The possible flag values include: SSL_VERIFY_NONE Client mode: the client will not verify the certificate received from the server and the handshake will continue as normal. Server mode: the server will not send a certificate request to the client. As such, client verification will not be enabled. SSL_VERIFY_PEER Client mode: the client will verify the certificate received from the server during the handshake. This is turned on by default in wolfSSL, therefore, using this option has no effect. Server mode: the server will send a certificate request to the client and verify the client certificate received. SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification will fail on the server side if the client fails to send a certificate when requested to do so (when using SSL_VERIFY_PEER on the SSL server). SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_EXCEPT_PSK Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification is the same as SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT except in the case of a PSK connection. If a PSK connection is being made then the connection will go through without a peer cert.
void	wolfSSL_SetCertCbCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) This function stores user CTX object information for verify callback.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetCertCbCtx (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * userCtx) This function stores user CTX object information for verify callback.
int	**wolfSSL_pending .
void	wolfSSL_load_error_strings (void) This function is for OpenSSL compatibility (SSL_load_error_string) only and takes no action.
int	**wolfSSL_library_init is the more typically-used wolfSSL initialization function.
int	wolfSSL_SetDevId (WOLFSSL * ssl, int devId) This function sets the Device Id at the WOLFSSL session level.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int devId)This function sets the Device Id at the WOLFSSL_CTX context level.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_GetDevId (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, WOLFSSL * ssl)This function retrieves the Device Id.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, long mode)This function enables or disables SSL session caching. Behavior depends on the value used for mode. The following values for mode are available: SSL_SESS_CACHE_OFF- disable session caching. Session caching is turned on by default. SSL_SESS_CACHE_NO_AUTO_CLEAR - Disable auto-flushing of the session cache. Auto-flushing is turned on by default.
int	wolfSSL_set_session_secret_cb (WOLFSSL * ssl, SessionSecretCb cb, void * ctx)This function sets the session secret callback function. The SessionSecretCb type has the signature: int (SessionSecretCb)(WOLFSSL ssl, void* secret, int* secretSz, void* ctx). The sessionSecretCb member of the WOLFSSL struct is set to the parameter cb.
int	wolfSSL_save_session_cache (const char * fname)This function persists the session cache to file. It doesn't use memsave because of additional memory use.
int	wolfSSL_restore_session_cache (const char * fname)This function restores the persistent session cache from file. It does not use memstore because of additional memory use.
int	wolfSSL_memsave_session_cache (void * mem, int sz)This function persists session cache to memory.
int	wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache (const void * mem, int sz)This function restores the persistent session cache from memory.
int	wolfSSL_get_session_cache_memsize (void)This function returns how large the session cache save buffer should be.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * fname)This function writes the cert cache from memory to file.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * fname)This function persists certificate cache from a file.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_memsave_cert_cache (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * mem, int sz, int * used)This function persists the certificate cache to memory.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_memrestore_cert_cache (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const void * mem, int sz) This function restores the certificate cache from memory.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_cache_memsize (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) Returns the size the certificate cache save buffer needs to be.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * list) This function sets the cipher suite list for a given WOLFSSL_CTX. The list becomes the default cipher suite list for any new WOLFSSL sessions created from the context, and the order in the string is the local preference order from highest to lowest. Each call replaces the previous list. The list is a null-terminated, colon-delimited text string of suite names and/or OpenSSL-style group keywords, for example "TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256".
int	** wolfSSL_set_cipher_list ; refer to that function for the full keyword/suite tables and required build options. Each call replaces the previous list on the session.
void	wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock (WOLFSSL * ssl, int nonblock) This function informs the WOLFSSL DTLS object that the underlying UDP I/O is non_blocking. After an application creates a WOLFSSL object, if it will be used with a non_blocking UDP socket, call wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock() on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving EWOULDBLOCK means that the recvfrom call would block rather than that it timed out.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_get_using_nonblock (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function allows the application to determine if wolfSSL is using non_blocking I/O with UDP. If wolfSSL is using non_blocking I/O, this function will return 1, otherwise 0. After an application creates a WOLFSSL object, if it will be used with a non_blocking UDP socket, call wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock() on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving EWOULDBLOCK means that the recvfrom call would block rather than that it timed out. This function is only meaningful to DTLS sessions.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the current timeout value in seconds for the WOLFSSL object. When using non-blocking sockets, something in the user code needs to decide when to check for available recv data and how long it has been waiting. The value returned by this function indicates how long the application should wait.
int	wolfSSL_dtls13_use_quick_timeout (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns true if the application should setup a quicker timeout. When using non_blocking sockets, something in the user code needs to decide when to check for available data and how long it needs to wait. If this function returns true, it means that the library already detected some disruption in the communication, but it wants to wait for a little longer in case some messages from the other peers are still in flight. Is up to the application to fine tune the value of this timer, a good one may be dtls_get_current_timeout() / 4.
void	**wolfSSL_dtls13_set_send_more_acks to determine if it should setup a quicker timeout to send those delayed ACKs.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_init (WOLFSSL * ssl, int timeout) This function sets the dtls timeout.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_max (WOLFSSL * ssl, int timeout) This function sets the maximum dtls timeout.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout (WOLFSSL * ssl) When using non-blocking sockets with DTLS, this function should be called on the WOLFSSL object when the controlling code thinks the transmission has timed out. It performs the actions needed to retry the last transmit, including adjusting the timeout value. If it has been too long, this will return a failure.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_retransmit (WOLFSSL * ssl) When using non-blocking sockets with DTLS, this function retransmits the last handshake flight ignoring the expected timeout value and retransmit count. It is useful for applications that are using DTLS and need to manage even the timeout and retry count.
int	wolfSSL_dtls (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is used to determine if the SSL session has been configured to use DTLS.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * peer, unsigned int peerSz) This function sets the DTLS peer, peer (sockaddr_in) with size of peerSz.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_dtls_set_pending_peer (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * peer, unsigned int peerSz) This function sets the pending DTLS peer, peer (sockaddr_in) with size of peerSz. This sets the pending peer that will be upgraded to a regular peer when we successfully de-protect the next record. This is useful in scenarios where the peer's address can change to avoid off-path attackers from changing the peer address. This should be used with Connection ID's to allow seamless and safe transition to a new peer address.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * peer, unsigned int * peerSz) This function gets the sockaddr_in (of size peerSz) of the current DTLS peer. The function will compare peerSz to the actual DTLS peer size stored in the SSL session. If the peer will fit into peer, the peer's sockaddr_in will be copied into peer, with peerSz set to the size of peer.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_get0_peer (WOLFSSL * ssl, const void ** peer, unsigned int * peerSz) This function gets the sockaddr_in (of size peerSz) of the current DTLS peer. This is a zero_copy alternative to wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer ().
char *	** wolfSSL_ERR_error_string and data is the storage buffer which the error string will be placed in. The maximum length of data is 80 characters by default, as defined by MAX_ERROR_SZ is wolfssl/wolfcrypt/error.h.
void	** wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n into a more human-readable error string. The human-readable string is placed in buf.
int	wolfSSL_get_shutdown (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This function checks the shutdown conditions in closeNotify or connReset or sentNotify members of the Options structure. The Options structure is within the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_session_reused (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the resuming member of the options struct. The flag indicates whether or not to reuse a session. If not, a new session must be established.
int	wolfSSL_is_init_finished (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This function checks to see if the connection is established.
const char *	wolfSSL_get_version (WOLFSSL * ssl) Returns the SSL version being used as a string.
int	wolfSSL_get_current_cipher_suite (WOLFSSL * ssl) Returns the current cipher suit an ssl session is using.

	Name
WOLFSSL_CIPHER *	wolfSSL_get_current_cipher (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function returns a pointer to the current cipher in the ssl session.
const char *	wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name (const WOLFSSL_CIPHER * cipher)This function matches the cipher suite in the SSL object with the available suites and returns the string representation.
const char *	wolfSSL_get_cipher (WOLFSSL *)This function matches the cipher suite in the SSL object with the available suites.
WOLFSSL_SESSION *	** wolfSSL_get1_session needs to be freed after the application is done with it by calling wolfSSL_SESSION_free () on it.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfSSLv23_client_method function will use the highest protocol version supported by the server and downgrade to SSLv3 if needed. In this case, the client will be able to connect to a server running SSLv3 - TLSv1.3.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_data (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, void * p)This is used to set a byte pointer to the start of the internal memory buffer.
void	wolfSSL_BIO_set_init (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, int init)This is used to set the init flag of a BIO, indicating whether the BIO has been initialised and is ready for use. Typically called from a custom BIO create callback.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_get_init (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio)This is used to retrieve the init flag of a BIO, indicating whether the BIO has been initialised and is ready for use.
long	wolfSSL_BIO_set_fd (WOLFSSL_BIO * b, int fd, int flag)Sets the file descriptor for bio to use.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_set_close (WOLFSSL_BIO * b, long flag)Sets the close flag, used to indicate that the i/o stream should be closed when the BIO is freed.
WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD *	wolfSSL_BIO_s_socket (void)This is used to get a BIO_SOCKET type WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_set_write_buf_size (WOLFSSL_BIO * b, long size)This is used to set the size of write buffer for a WOLFSSL_BIO. If write buffer has been previously set this function will free it when resetting the size. It is similar to wolfSSL_BIO_reset in that it resets read and write indexes to 0.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_BIO_make_bio_pair (WOLFSSL_BIO * b1, WOLFSSL_BIO * b2)This is used to pair two bios together. A pair of bios acts similar to a two way pipe writing to one can be read by the other and vice versa. It is expected that both bios be in the same thread, this function is not thread safe. Freeing one of the two bios removes both from being paired. If a write buffer size was not previously set for either of the bios it is set to a default size of 17000 (WOLFSSL_BIO_SIZE) before being paired.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_reset_read_request (WOLFSSL_BIO * b)This is used to set the read request flag back to 0.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_nread0 (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, char ** buf)This is used to get a buffer pointer for reading from. Unlike wolfSSL_BIO_nread the internal read index is not advanced by the number returned from the function call. Reading past the value returned can result in reading out of array bounds.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_nread (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, char ** buf, int num)This is used to get a buffer pointer for reading from. The internal read index is advanced by the number returned from the function call with buf being pointed to the beginning of the buffer to read from. In the case that less bytes are in the read buffer than the value requested with num the lesser value is returned. Reading past the value returned can result in reading out of array bounds.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_nwrite (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, char ** buf, int num)Gets a pointer to the buffer for writing as many bytes as returned by the function. Writing more bytes to the pointer returned then the value returned can result in writing out of bounds.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_reset (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio)Resets bio to an initial state. As an example for type BIO_BIO this resets the read and write index.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_seek (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, int ofs)This function adjusts the file pointer to the offset given. This is the offset from the head of the file.
int	wolfSSL_BIO_write_filename (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, char * name)This is used to set and write to a file. Will overwrite any data currently in the file and is set to close the file when the bio is freed.

	Name
long	wolfSSL_BIO_set_mem_eof_return (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, int v)This is used to set the end of file value. Common value is -1 so as not to get confused with expected positive values.
long	wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_ptr (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, WOLFSSL_BUF_MEM ** m)This is a getter function for WOLFSSL_BIO memory pointer.
char *	wolfSSL_X509_NAME_online (WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * name, char * in, int sz)This function copies the name of the x509 into a buffer.
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME *	wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name (WOLFSSL_X509 * cert)This function returns the name of the certificate issuer.
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME *	wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name (WOLFSSL_X509 * cert)This function returns the subject member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
int	wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)Checks the isCa member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure and returns the value.
int	wolfSSL_X509_NAME_get_text_by_NID (WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * name, int nid, char * buf, int len)This function gets the text related to the passed in NID value.
int	wolfSSL_X509_get_signature_type (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function returns the value stored in the sigOID member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
void	wolfSSL_X509_free (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function frees a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
int	wolfSSL_X509_get_signature (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, unsigned char * buf, int * bufSz)Gets the X509 signature and stores it in the buffer.
int	wolfSSL_X509_STORE_add_cert (WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * store, WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function adds a certificate to the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_X509_STORE_CTX_get_chain (WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX * ctx)This function is a getter function for chain variable in WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX structure. Currently chain is not populated.
int	wolfSSL_X509_STORE_set_flags (WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * store, unsigned long flag)This function takes in a flag to change the behavior of the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure passed in. An example of a flag used is WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECK.
const byte *	wolfSSL_X509_notBefore (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function the certificate "not before" validity encoded as a byte array.
const byte *	wolfSSL_X509_notAfter (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function the certificate "not after" validity encoded as a byte array.

	Name
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *	wolfSSL_ASN1_INTEGER_to_BN (const WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER * ai, WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * bn)This function is used to copy a WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER value to a WOLFSSL_BIGNUM structure.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_add_extra_chain_cert (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function adds the certificate to the internal chain being built in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_get_read_ahead (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function returns the get read ahead flag from a WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_read_ahead (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int v)This function sets the read ahead flag in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_arg (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * arg)This function sets the options argument to use with OCSP.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, client_cert_cb cb)Sets a callback to select the client certificate and private key.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CertSetupCallback cb, void * arg)Sets a generic certificate setup callback.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, tlsextStatusCb cb)Sets the callback to be used for handling OCSP status requests (OCSP stapling).
int	wolfSSL_CTX_get_tlsext_status_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, tlsextStatusCb * cb)Gets the currently set OCSP status callback for the context.
long	wolfSSL_get_tlsext_status_ocsp_resp (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char ** resp)Gets the OCSP response that will be sent (stapled) to the peer.
long	wolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_ocsp_resp (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * resp, int len)Sets the OCSP response to be sent (stapled) to the peer.
int	wolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_ocsp_resp_multi (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * resp, int len, word32 idx)Sets multiple OCSP responses for TLS multi-certificate chains.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_ocsp_status_verify_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, ocspVerifyStatusCb cb, void * cbArg)Sets a callback to verify the OCSP status response.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_opaque_prf_input_callback_arg (WOLFSSL * ctx, void * arg)This function sets the optional argument to be passed to the PRF callback.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_set_options . The OpenSSL-style "SSL_OP_" macros are aliases for the corresponding "WOLFSSL_OP_" values; either spelling may be used.

	Name
long	wolfSSL_set_options ; refer to that function for the full options table and the build-option requirements of individual flags. Flags inherited from the parent WOLFSSL_CTX remain set; setting SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_3 here lowers the session's negotiated minor version to TLS 1.2.
long	wolfSSL_get_options (const WOLFSSL * s) This function returns the current options mask.
long	wolfSSL_set_tlsext_debug_arg (WOLFSSL * s, void * arg) This is used to set the debug argument passed around.
long	wolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_type (WOLFSSL * s, int type) This function is called when the client application request that a server send back an OCSP status response (also known as OCSP stapling). Currently, the only supported type is TLSEXT_STATUSTYPE_ocsp.
long	wolfSSL_get_verify_result (const WOLFSSL * ssl) This is used to get the results after trying to verify the peer's certificate.
void	wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp and fp is the file which the error string will be placed in.
void	wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_cb (int)(const char str, size_t len, void u) cb, void u) This function uses the provided callback to handle error reporting. The callback function is executed for each error line. The string, length, and userdata are passed into the callback parameters.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_callback (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, wc_psk_client_callback cb) The function sets the client_psk_cb member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
void	wolfSSL_set_psk_client_callback (WOLFSSL * ssl, wc_psk_client_callback cb) Sets the PSK client side callback.
const char *	wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint (const WOLFSSL *) This function returns the psk identity hint.
const char *	wolfSSL_get_psk_identity (const WOLFSSL *) The function returns a constant pointer to the client_identity member of the Arrays structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * hint) This function stores the hint argument in the server_hint member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * hint) This function stores the hint argument in the server_hint member of the Arrays structure within the WOLFSSL structure.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_callback (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, wc_psk_server_callback cb) This function sets the psk callback for the server side in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
void	wolfSSL_set_psk_server_callback (WOLFSSL * ssl, wc_psk_server_callback cb) Sets the psk callback for the server side by setting the WOLFSSL structure options members.
int	wolfSSL_set_psk_callback_ctx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * psk_ctx) Sets a PSK user context in the WOLFSSL structure options member.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_callback_ctx (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * psk_ctx) Sets a PSK user context in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
void *	wolfSSL_get_psk_callback_ctx (WOLFSSL * ssl) Get a PSK user context in the WOLFSSL structure options member.
void *	wolfSSL_CTX_get_psk_callback_ctx (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) Get a PSK user context in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_allow_anon_cipher (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function enables the havAnon member of the CTX structure if HAVE_ANON is defined during compilation.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	** wolfSSLv23_server_method .
int	wolfSSL_state (WOLFSSL * ssl) This is used to get the internal error state of the WOLFSSL structure.
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function gets the peer's certificate.
int	** wolfSSL_want_read and getting SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ in return. If the underlying error state is SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ, this function will return 1, otherwise, 0.
int	** wolfSSL_want_write and getting SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE in return. If the underlying error state is SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE, this function will return 1, otherwise, 0.
int	** wolfSSL_check_domain_name will add a domain name check to the list of checks to perform. dn holds the domain name to check against the peer certificate when it's received.
int	** wolfSSL_check_ip_address adds an IP-address identity check against the peer certificate SAN IPAddress entries.
int	wolfSSL_Init (void) Initializes the wolfSSL library for use. Must be called once per application and before any other call to the library.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_Cleanup (void)Un-initializes the wolfSSL library from further use. Doesn't have to be called, though it will free any resources used by the library.
const char *	wolfSSL_lib_version (void)This function returns the current library version.
word32	wolfSSL_lib_version_hex (void)This function returns the current library version in hexadecimal notation.
int	**wolfSSL_negotiate is performed if called from the server side.
int	wolfSSL_set_compression (WOLFSSL * ssl)Turns on the ability to use compression for the SSL connection. Both sides must have compression turned on otherwise compression will not be used. The zlib library performs the actual data compression. To compile into the library use -with-libz for the configure system and define HAVE_LIBZ otherwise. Keep in mind that while compressing data before sending decreases the actual size of the messages being sent and received, the amount of data saved by compression usually takes longer in time to analyze than it does to send it raw on all but the slowest of networks.
int	wolfSSL_set_timeout (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned int to)This function sets the SSL session timeout value in seconds.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, unsigned int to)This function sets the timeout value for SSL sessions, in seconds, for the specified SSL context.
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN *	wolfSSL_get_peer_chain (WOLFSSL * ssl)Retrieves the peer's certificate chain.
int	wolfSSL_get_chain_count (WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain)Retrieve's the peers certificate chain count.
int	wolfSSL_get_chain_length (WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain, int idx)Retrieves the peer's ASN1.DER certificate length in bytes at index (idx).
unsigned char *	wolfSSL_get_chain_cert (WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain, int idx)Retrieves the peer's ASN1.DER certificate at index (idx).
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_get_chain_X509 (WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain, int idx)This function gets the peer's wolfSSL_X509_certificate at index (idx) from the chain of certificates.
int	wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem (WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain, int idx, unsigned char * buf, int inLen, int * outLen)Retrieves the peer's PEM certificate at index (idx).

	Name
const unsigned char *	wolfSSL_get_sessionID (const WOLFSSL_SESSION * s)Retrieves the session's ID. The session ID is always 32 bytes long.
int	wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, unsigned char * in, int * inOutSz)Retrieves the peer's certificate serial number. The serial number buffer (in) should be at least 32 bytes long and be provided as the <i>inOutSz</i> argument as input. After calling the function <i>inOutSz</i> will hold the actual length in bytes written to the in buffer.
char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_subjectCN (WOLFSSL_X509 *)Returns the common name of the subject from the certificate.
const unsigned char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_der (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, int * outSz)This function gets the DER encoded certificate in the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.
WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME *	wolfSSL_X509_get_notAfter (WOLFSSL_X509 *)This function checks to see if x509 is NULL and if it's not, it returns the notAfter member of the x509 struct.
int	wolfSSL_X509_version (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)This function retrieves the version of the X509 certificate.
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_X509_d2i_fp (WOLFSSL_X509 ** x509, FILE * file)If NO_STDIO_FILESYSTEM is defined this function will allocate heap memory, initialize a WOLFSSL_X509 structure and return a pointer to it.
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_X509_load_certificate_file (const char * fname, int format)The function loads the x509 certificate into memory.
unsigned char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, unsigned char * in, int * inOutSz)This function copies the device type from the x509 structure to the buffer.
unsigned char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_type (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, unsigned char * in, int * inOutSz)The function copies the hwType member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure to the buffer.
unsigned char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number (WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, unsigned char * in, int * inOutSz)This function returns the hwSerialNum member of the x509 object.
int	**wolfSSL_connect_cert will only return once the peer's certificate chain has been received.

	Name
WC_PKCS12 *	wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, WC_PKCS12 ** pkcs12)wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio (d2i_PKCS12_bio) copies in the PKCS12 information from WOLFSSL_BIO to the structure WC_PKCS12. The information is divided up in the structure as a list of Content Infos along with a structure to hold optional MAC information. After the information has been divided into chunks (but not decrypted) in the structure WC_PKCS12, it can then be parsed and decrypted by calling.
WC_PKCS12 *	wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, WC_PKCS12 * pkcs12)wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio (i2d_PKCS12_bio) copies in the cert information from the structure WC_PKCS12 to WOLFSSL_BIO.
int	wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse (WOLFSSL_X509) ca)PKCS12 can be enabled with adding -enable_opensslextra to the configure command. It can use triple DES and RC4 for decryption so would recommend also enabling these features when enabling opensslextra (-enable_des3 -enable_arc4). wolfSSL does not currently support RC2 so decryption with RC2 is currently not available. This may be noticeable with default encryption schemes used by OpenSSL command line to create .p12 files. wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse (PKCS12_parse). The first thing this function does is check the MAC is correct if present. If the MAC fails then the function returns and does not try to decrypt any of the stored Content Infos. This function then parses through each Content Info looking for a bag type, if the bag type is known it is decrypted as needed and either stored in the list of certificates being built or as a key found. After parsing through all bags the key found is then compared with the certificate list until a matching pair is found. This matching pair is then returned as the key and certificate, optionally the certificate list found is returned as a STACK_OF certificates. At the moment a CRL, Secret or SafeContents bag will be skipped over and not parsed. It can be seen if these or other "Unknown" bags are skipped over by viewing the debug print out. Additional attributes such as friendly name are skipped over when parsing a PKCS12 file.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_SetTmpDH (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * p, int pSz, const unsigned char * g, int gSz)Server Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral parameters setting. This function sets up the group parameters to be used if the server negotiates a cipher suite that uses DHE.
int	wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * b, long sz, int format)The function calls the wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper, which is a wrapper for Diffie-Hellman parameters.
int	wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * f, int format)This function calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper to set server Diffie-Hellman parameters.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * p, int pSz, const unsigned char * g, int gSz)Sets the parameters for the server CTX Diffie-Hellman.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * b, long sz, int format)A wrapper function that calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * f, int format)The function calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper to set the server Diffie-Hellman parameters.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, word16 keySz_bits)This function sets the minimum size (in bits) of the Diffie Hellman key size by accessing the minDhKeySz member in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz (WOLFSSL * ssl, word16 keySz_bits)Sets the minimum size (in bits) for a Diffie-Hellman key in the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, word16 keySz_bits)This function sets the maximum size (in bits) of the Diffie Hellman key size by accessing the maxDhKeySz member in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey_Sz (WOLFSSL * ssl, word16 keySz_bits)Sets the maximum size (in bits) for a Diffie-Hellman key in the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz (WOLFSSL * ssl)Returns the value of dhKeySz (in bits) that is a member of the options structure. This value represents the Diffie-Hellman key size in bytes.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, short keySz)Sets the minimum RSA key size in both the WOLFSSL_CTX structure and the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
int	wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz (WOLFSSL * ssl, short keySz)Sets the minimum allowable key size in bits for RSA located in the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinEccKey_Sz (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, short keySz)Sets the minimum size in bits for the ECC key in the WOLF_CTX structure and the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
int	wolfSSL_SetMinEccKey_Sz (WOLFSSL * ssl, short keySz)Sets the value of the minEccKeySz member of the options structure. The options struct is a member of the WOLFSSL structure and is accessed through the ssl parameter.
int	wolfSSL_make_eap_keys (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * key, unsigned int len, const char * label)This function is used by EAP_TLS and EAP-TTLS to derive keying material from the master secret.
int	wolfSSL_writev (WOLFSSL * ssl, const struct iovec * iov, int iovcnt)Simulates writev semantics but doesn't actually do block at a time because of SSL_write() behavior and because front adds may be small. Makes porting into software that uses writev easier.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function unloads the CA signer list and frees the whole signer table.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadIntermediateCerts (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function unloads intermediate certificates added to the CA signer list and frees them.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function is used to unload all previously loaded trusted peer certificates. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format)This function loads a certificate to use for verifying a peer when performing a TLS/SSL handshake. The peer certificate sent during the handshake is compared by using the SKID when available and the signature. If these two things do not match then any loaded CAs are used. Is the same functionality as wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert except is from a buffer instead of a file. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format)This function loads a CA certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer_ex (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format, int userChain, word32 flags)This function loads a CA certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. The _ex version was added in PR 2413 and supports additional arguments for userChain and flags.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_chain_buffer_format (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format) This function loads a CA certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format) This function loads a certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format) This function loads a private key buffer into the SSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const unsigned char * in, long sz) This function loads a certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. The buffer must be in PEM format and start with the subject's certificate, ending with the root certificate. Please see the examples for proper usage.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format)This function loads a certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * in, long sz, int format)This function loads a private key buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * in, long sz)This function loads a certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. The buffer must be in PEM format and start with the subject's certificate, ending with the root certificate. Please see the examples for proper usage.
int	wolfSSL_UnloadCertsKeys (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function unloads any certificates or keys that SSL owns.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function turns on grouping of handshake messages where possible.
int	wolfSSL_set_group_messages (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function turns on grouping of handshake messages where possible.
void	wolfSSL_SetFuzzerCb (WOLFSSL * ssl, CallbackFuzzer cbf, void * fCtx)This function sets the fuzzer callback.
int	wolfSSL_DTLS_SetCookieSecret (WOLFSSL * ssl, const byte * secret, word32 secretSz)This function sets a new dtls cookie secret.
WC_RNG *	wolfSSL_GetRNG (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function retrieves the random number.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int version) This function sets the minimum downgrade version allowed. Applicable only when the connection allows downgrade using (wolfSSLv23_client_method or wolfSSLv23_server_method).
int	wolfSSL_SetMinVersion (WOLFSSL * ssl, int version) This function sets the minimum downgrade version allowed. Applicable only when the connection allows downgrade using (wolfSSLv23_client_method or wolfSSLv23_server_method).
int	wolfSSL_GetObjectSize (void) This function returns the size of the WOLFSSL object and will be dependent on build options and settings. If SHOW_SIZES has been defined when building wolfSSL, this function will also print the sizes of individual objects within the WOLFSSL object (Suites, Ciphers, etc.) to stdout.
int	wolfSSL_GetOutputSize (WOLFSSL * ssl, int inSz) Returns the record layer size of the plaintext input. This is helpful when an application wants to know how many bytes will be sent across the Transport layer, given a specified plaintext input size. This function must be called after the SSL/TLS handshake has been completed.
int	wolfSSL_GetMaxOutputSize (WOLFSSL * ssl) Returns the maximum record layer size for plaintext data. This will correspond to either the maximum SSL/TLS record size as specified by the protocol standard, the maximum TLS fragment size as set by the TLS Max Fragment Length extension. This function is helpful when the application has called wolfSSL_GetOutputSize() and received a INPUT_SIZE_E error. This function must be called after the SSL/TLS handshake has been completed.
int	**wolfSSL_SetVersion) method type.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetMacEncryptCb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackMacEncrypt cb) Allows caller to set the Atomic User Record Processing Mac/Encrypt Callback. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. macOut is the output buffer where the result of the mac should be stored. macIn is the mac input buffer and macInSz notes the size of the buffer. macContent and macVerify are needed for wolfSSL_SetTlsHmacInner() and be passed along as is. encOut is the output buffer where the result on the encryption should be stored. encIn is the input buffer to encrypt while encSz is the size of the input. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myMacEncryptCb().
void	wolfSSL_SetMacEncryptCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) Allows caller to set the Atomic User Record Processing Mac/Encrypt Callback Context to ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_GetMacEncryptCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) Allows caller to retrieve the Atomic User Record Processing Mac/Encrypt Callback Context previously stored with wolfSSL_SetMacEncryptCtx().
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetDecryptVerifyCb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackDecryptVerify cb) Allows caller to set the Atomic User Record Processing Decrypt/Verify Callback. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. decOut is the output buffer where the result of the decryption should be stored. decIn is the encrypted input buffer and decInSz notes the size of the buffer. content and verify are needed for wolfSSL_SetTlsHmacInner() and be passed along as is. padSz is an output variable that should be set with the total value of the padding. That is, the mac size plus any padding and pad bytes. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myDecryptVerifyCb().
void	wolfSSL_SetDecryptVerifyCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) Allows caller to set the Atomic User Record Processing Decrypt/Verify Callback Context to ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_GetDecryptVerifyCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) Allows caller to retrieve the Atomic User Record Processing Decrypt/Verify Callback Context previously stored with wolfSSL_SetDecryptVerifyCtx().

	Name
const unsigned char *	wolfSSL_GetMacSecret (WOLFSSL * ssl, int verify)Allows retrieval of the Hmac/Mac secret from the handshake process. The verify parameter specifies whether this is for verification of a peer message.
const unsigned char *	wolfSSL_GetClientWriteKey (WOLFSSL *)Allows retrieval of the client write key from the handshake process.
const unsigned char *	wolfSSL_GetClientWriteIV (WOLFSSL *)Allows retrieval of the client write IV (initialization vector) from the handshake process.
const unsigned char *	wolfSSL_GetServerWriteKey (WOLFSSL *)Allows retrieval of the server write key from the handshake process.
const unsigned char *	wolfSSL_GetServerWriteIV (WOLFSSL *)Allows retrieval of the server write IV (initialization vector) from the handshake process.
int	wolfSSL_GetKeySize (WOLFSSL * ssl)Allows retrieval of the key size from the handshake process.
int	wolfSSL_GetIVSize (WOLFSSL * ssl>Returns the iv_size member of the specs structure held in the WOLFSSL struct.
int	wolfSSL_GetSide (WOLFSSL * ssl)Allows retrieval of the side of this WOLFSSL connection.
int	wolfSSL_IsTLSv1_1 (WOLFSSL * ssl)Allows caller to determine if the negotiated protocol version is at least TLS version 1.1 or greater.
int	wolfSSL_GetBulkCipher (WOLFSSL * ssl)Allows caller to determine the negotiated bulk cipher algorithm from the handshake.
int	wolfSSL_GetCipherBlockSize (WOLFSSL * ssl)Allows caller to determine the negotiated cipher block size from the handshake.
int	wolfSSL_GetAeadMacSize (WOLFSSL * ssl)Allows caller to determine the negotiated aead mac size from the handshake. For cipher type WOLFSSL_AEAD_TYPE.
int	wolfSSL_GetHmacSize (WOLFSSL * ssl)Allows caller to determine the negotiated (h)mac size from the handshake. For cipher types except WOLFSSL_AEAD_TYPE.
int	wolfSSL_GetHmacType (WOLFSSL * ssl)Allows caller to determine the negotiated (h)mac type from the handshake. For cipher types except WOLFSSL_AEAD_TYPE.
int	wolfSSL_GetCipherType (WOLFSSL * ssl)Allows caller to determine the negotiated cipher type from the handshake.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_SetTlsHmacInner (WOLFSSL * ssl, byte * inner, word32 sz, int content, int verify) Allows caller to set the Hmac Inner vector for message sending/receiving. The result is written to inner which should be at least wolfSSL_GetHmacSize() bytes. The size of the message is specified by sz, content is the type of message, and verify specifies whether this is a verification of a peer message. Valid for cipher types excluding WOLFSSL_AEAD_TYPE.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackEccSign cb) Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for ECC Signing. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. in is the input buffer to sign while inSz denotes the length of the input. out is the output buffer where the result of the signature should be stored. outSz is an input/output variable that specifies the size of the output buffer upon invocation and the actual size of the signature should be stored there before returning. keyDer is the ECC Private key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myEccSign().
void	wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) Allows caller to set the Public Key Ecc Signing Callback Context to ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_GetEccSignCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key Ecc Signing Callback Context previously stored with wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx() .
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCtx (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * userCtx) Allows caller to set the Public Key Ecc Signing Callback Context to ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_CTX_GetEccSignCtx (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key Ecc Signing Callback Context previously stored with wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx() .

	Name
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccVerifyCb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackEccVerify cb) Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for ECC Verification. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. sig is the signature to verify and sigSz denotes the length of the signature. hash is an input buffer containing the digest of the message and hashSz denotes the length in bytes of the hash. result is an output variable where the result of the verification should be stored, 1 for success and 0 for failure. keyDer is the ECC Private key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myEccVerify().
void	wolfSSL_SetEccVerifyCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) Allows caller to set the Public Key Ecc Verification Callback Context to ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_GetEccVerifyCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key Ecc Verification Callback Context previously stored with wolfSSL_SetEccVerifyCtx() .
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaSignCb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackRsaSign cb) Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for RSA Signing. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. in is the input buffer to sign while inSz denotes the length of the input. out is the output buffer where the result of the signature should be stored. outSz is an input/output variable that specifies the size of the output buffer upon invocation and the actual size of the signature should be stored there before returning. keyDer is the RSA Private key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myRsaSign().
void	wolfSSL_SetRsaSignCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) Allows caller to set the Public Key RSA Signing Callback Context to ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_GetRsaSignCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key RSA Signing Callback Context previously stored with wolfSSL_SetRsaSignCtx() .

	Name
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaVerifyCb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackRsaVerify cb) Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for RSA Verification. The callback should return the number of plaintext bytes for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. sig is the signature to verify and sigSz denotes the length of the signature. out should be set to the beginning of the verification buffer after the decryption process and any padding. keyDer is the RSA Public key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myRsaVerify().
void	wolfSSL_SetRsaVerifyCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) Allows caller to set the Public Key RSA Verification Callback Context to ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_GetRsaVerifyCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key RSA Verification Callback Context previously stored with wolfSSL_SetRsaVerifyCtx ().
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaEncCb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackRsaEnc cb) Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for RSA Public Encrypt. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. in is the input buffer to encrypt while inSz denotes the length of the input. out is the output buffer where the result of the encryption should be stored. outSz is an input/output variable that specifies the size of the output buffer upon invocation and the actual size of the encryption should be stored there before returning. keyDer is the RSA Public key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myRsaEnc().
void	wolfSSL_SetRsaEncCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) Allows caller to set the Public Key RSA Public Encrypt Callback Context to ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_GetRsaEncCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key RSA Public Encrypt Callback Context previously stored with wolfSSL_SetRsaEncCtx ().

	Name
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaDecCb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackRsaDec cb) Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for RSA Private Decrypt. The callback should return the number of plaintext bytes for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. in is the input buffer to decrypt and inSz denotes the length of the input. out should be set to the beginning of the decryption buffer after the decryption process and any padding. keyDer is the RSA Private key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myRsaDec().
void	wolfSSL_SetRsaDecCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) Allows caller to set the Public Key RSA Private Decrypt Callback Context to ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_GetRsaDecCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key RSA Private Decrypt Callback Context previously stored with wolfSSL_SetRsaDecCtx ().
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetCACb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackCACache cb) This function registers a callback with the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX) to be called when a new CA certificate is loaded into wolfSSL. The callback is given a buffer with the DER-encoded certificate.
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER *	wolfSSL_CertManagerNew_ex (void * heap) Allocates and initializes a new Certificate Manager context. This context may be used independent of SSL needs. It may be used to load certificates, verify certificates, and check the revocation status.
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER *	wolfSSL_CertManagerNew (void) Allocates and initializes a new Certificate Manager context. This context may be used independent of SSL needs. It may be used to load certificates, verify certificates, and check the revocation status.
void	wolfSSL_CertManagerFree (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm) Frees all resources associated with the Certificate Manager context. Call this when you no longer need to use the Certificate Manager.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const char * f, const char * d) Specifies the locations for CA certificate loading into the manager context. The PEM certificate CAfile may contain several trusted CA certificates. If CApath is not NULL it specifies a directory containing CA certificates in PEM format.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCABuffer (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const unsigned char * buff, long sz, int format)Loads the CA Buffer by calling wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer and returning that result using a temporary cm so as not to lose the information in the cm passed into the function.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadCAs (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm)This function unloads the CA signer list.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadIntermediateCerts (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm)This function unloads intermediate certificates add to the CA signer list.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerUnload_trust_peers (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm)The function will free the Trusted Peer linked list and unlocks the trusted peer list.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const char * f, int format)Specifies the certificate to verify with the Certificate Manager context. The format can be SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerVerifyBuffer (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const unsigned char * buff, long sz, int format)Specifies the certificate buffer to verify with the Certificate Manager context. The format can be SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.
void	wolfSSL_CertManagerSetVerify (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, VerifyCallback verify_callback)The function sets the verifyCallback function in the Certificate Manager. If present, it will be called for each cert loaded. If there is a verification error, the verify callback can be used to over-ride the error.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckCRL (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const unsigned char * der, int sz)Check CRL if the option is enabled and compares the cert to the CRL list.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, int options)Turns on Certificate Revocation List checking when verifying certificates with the Certificate Manager. By default, CRL checking is off. options include WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECKALL which performs CRL checking on each certificate in the chain versus the Leaf certificate only which is the default.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm) Turns off Certificate Revocation List checking when verifying certificates with the Certificate Manager. By default, CRL checking is off. You can use this function to temporarily or permanently disable CRL checking with this Certificate Manager context that previously had CRL checking enabled.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const char * path, int type, int monitor) Error checks and passes through to LoadCRL() in order to load the cert into the CRL for revocation checking. An updated CRL can be loaded by first calling wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL, then loading the new CRL.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRLBuffer (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const unsigned char * buff, long sz, int type) The function loads the CRL file by calling BufferLoadCRL.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, CbMissingCRL cb) This function sets the CRL Certificate Manager callback. If HAVE_CRL is defined and a matching CRL record is not found then the cbMissingCRL is called (set via wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb). This allows you to externally retrieve the CRL and load it.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRLUpdate_Cb (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, CbUpdateCRL cb) This function sets the CRL Update callback. If HAVE_CRL and HAVE_CRL_UPDATE_CB is defined, and an entry with the same issuer and a lower CRL number exists when a CRL is added, then the CbUpdateCRL is called with the details of the existing entry and the new one replacing it.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerGetCRLInfo (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, CrlInfo * info, const byte * buff, long sz, int type) This function yields a structure with parsed CRL information from an encoded CRL buffer.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckOCSP (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const unsigned char * der, int sz) The function enables the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER's member, ocsEnabled to signify that the OCSP check option is enabled.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, int options) Turns on OCSP if it's turned off and if compiled with the set option available.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm) Disables OCSP certificate revocation.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, const char * url)The function copies the url to the ocsOverrideURL member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm, CbOCSPio ioCb, CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb, void * ioCbCtx)The function sets the OCSP callback in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER.
int	wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm)This function turns on OCSP stapling if it is not turned on as well as set the options.
int	wolfSSL_EnableCRL (WOLFSSL * ssl, int options)Enables CRL certificate revocation.
int	wolfSSL_DisableCRL (WOLFSSL * ssl)Disables CRL certificate revocation.
int	wolfSSL_LoadCRL (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * path, int type, int monitor)A wrapper function that ends up calling LoadCRL to load the certificate for revocation checking.
int	wolfSSL_SetCRL_Cb (WOLFSSL * ssl, CbMissingCRL cb)Sets the CRL callback in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
int	wolfSSL_EnableOCSP (WOLFSSL * ssl, int options)This function enables OCSP certificate verification. The value of options if formed by or'ing one or more of the following options: WOLFSSL_OCSP_URL_OVERRIDE _ use the override URL instead of the URL in certificates. The override URL is specified using the wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_OverrideURL() function. WOLFSSL_OCSP_CHECKALL - Set all OCSP checks on WOLFSSL_OCSP_NO_NONCE - Set nonce option for creating OCSP requests.
int	wolfSSL_DisableOCSP (WOLFSSL * ssl)Disables the OCSP certificate revocation option.
int	wolfSSL_SetOCSP_OverrideURL (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * url)This function sets the ocsOverrideURL member in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
int	wolfSSL_SetOCSP_Cb (WOLFSSL * ssl, CbOCSPio ioCb, CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb, void * ioCbCtx)This function sets the OCSP callback in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_EnableCRL (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int options)Enables CRL certificate verification through the CTX.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_DisableCRL (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function disables CRL verification in the CTX structure.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_LoadCRL (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * path, int type, int monitor) This function loads CRL into the WOLFSSL_CTX structure through wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL() .
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetCRL_Cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CbMissingCRL cb) This function will set the callback argument to the cbMissingCRL member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure by calling wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb .
int	wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSP (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int options) This function sets options to configure behavior of OCSP functionality in wolfSSL. The value of options is formed by or'ing one or more of the following options: WOLFSSL_OCSP_URL_OVERRIDE - use the override URL instead of the URL in certificates. The override URL is specified using the wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_OverrideURL() function. WOLFSSL_OCSP_CHECKALL - Set all OCSP checks on WOLFSSL_OCSP_NO_NONCE - Set nonce option for creating OCSP requests.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_DisableOCSP (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function disables OCSP certificate revocation checking by affecting the ocspsEnabled member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_OverrideURL (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * url) This function manually sets the URL for OCSP to use. By default, OCSP will use the URL found in the individual certificate unless the WOLFSSL_OCSP_URL_OVERRIDE option is set using the wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSP .
int	wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_Cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CbOCSP_IO ioCb, CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb, void * ioCbCtx) Sets the callback for the OCSP in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSPStapling (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function enables OCSP stapling by calling wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling() .
void	**wolfSSL_KeepArrays may be called to free the resources immediately, or alternatively the resources will be freed when the associated SSL object is freed.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_FreeArrays has been called before the handshake, wolfSSL will not free temporary arrays. This function explicitly frees temporary arrays and should be called when the user is done with temporary arrays and does not want to wait for the SSL object to be freed to free these resources.
int	wolfSSL_UseSNI (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char type, const void * data, unsigned short size) This function enables the use of Server Name Indication in the SSL object passed in the 'ssl' parameter. It means that the SNI extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL client and wolfSSL server will respond ClientHello + SNI with either ServerHello + blank SNI or alert fatal in case of SNI mismatch.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, unsigned char type, const void * data, unsigned short size) This function enables the use of Server Name Indication for SSL objects created from the SSL context passed in the 'ctx' parameter. It means that the SNI extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients and wolfSSL servers will respond ClientHello + SNI with either ServerHello + blank SNI or alert fatal in case of SNI mismatch.
void	wolfSSL_SNI_SetOptions (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char type, unsigned char options) This function is called on the server side to configure the behavior of the SSL session using Server Name Indication in the SSL object passed in the 'ssl' parameter. The options are explained below.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SNI_SetOptions (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, unsigned char type, unsigned char options) This function is called on the server side to configure the behavior of the SSL sessions using Server Name Indication for SSL objects created from the SSL context passed in the 'ctx' parameter. The options are explained below.
int	wolfSSL_SNI_GetFromBuffer (const unsigned char * clientHello, unsigned int helloSz, unsigned char type, unsigned char * sni, unsigned int * inOutSz) This function is called on the server side to retrieve the Server Name Indication provided by the client from the Client Hello message sent by the client to start a session. It does not requires context or session setup to retrieve the SNI.

	Name
unsigned char	wolfSSL_SNI_Status (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char type) This function gets the status of an SNI object.
unsigned short	wolfSSL_SNI_GetRequest (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char type, void ** data) This function is called on the server side to retrieve the Server Name Indication provided by the client in a SSL session.
int	wolfSSL_UseALPN (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * protocol_name_list, unsigned int protocol_name_listSz, unsigned char options) Setup ALPN use for a wolfSSL session.
int	wolfSSL_ALPN_GetProtocol (WOLFSSL * ssl, char ** protocol_name, unsigned short * size) This function gets the protocol name set by the server.
int	wolfSSL_ALPN_GetPeerProtocol (WOLFSSL * ssl, char ** list, unsigned short * listSz) This function copies the alpn_client_list data from the SSL object to the buffer.
int	wolfSSL_UseMaxFragment (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char mfl) This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Maximum Fragment Length in the SSL object passed in the 'ssl' parameter. It means that the Maximum Fragment Length extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UseMaxFragment (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, unsigned char mfl) This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Maximum Fragment Length for SSL objects created from the SSL context passed in the 'ctx' parameter. It means that the Maximum Fragment Length extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients.
int	wolfSSL_UseTruncatedHMAC (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Truncated HMAC in the SSL object passed in the 'ssl' parameter. It means that the Truncated HMAC extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UseTruncatedHMAC (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Truncated HMAC for SSL objects created from the SSL context passed in the 'ctx' parameter. It means that the Truncated HMAC extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_UseOCSPStapling (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char status_type, unsigned char options)Stapling eliminates the need to contact the CA. Stapling lowers the cost of certificate revocation check presented in OCSP.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStapling (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, unsigned char status_type, unsigned char options)This function requests the certificate status during the handshake.
int	wolfSSL_UseOCSPStaplingV2 (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char status_type, unsigned char options)The function sets the status type and options for OCSP.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStaplingV2 (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, unsigned char status_type, unsigned char options)Creates and initializes the certificate status request for OCSP Stapling.
int	wolfSSL_UseSupportedCurve (WOLFSSL * ssl, word16 name)This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Supported Elliptic Curves Extension in the SSL object passed in the 'ssl' parameter. It means that the supported curves enabled will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients. This function can be called more than one time to enable multiple curves.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UseSupportedCurve (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, word16 name)This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Supported Elliptic Curves Extension for SSL objects created from the SSL context passed in the 'ctx' parameter. It means that the supported curves enabled will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients. This function can be called more than one time to enable multiple curves.
int	wolfSSL_UseSecureRenegotiation (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function forces secure renegotiation for the supplied WOLFSSL structure. This is not recommended.
int	wolfSSL_Rehandshake (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function executes a secure renegotiation handshake; this is user forced as wolfSSL discourages this functionality.
int	wolfSSL_UseSessionTicket (WOLFSSL * ssl)Force provided WOLFSSL structure to use session ticket. The constant HAVE_SESSION_TICKET should be defined and the constant NO_WOLFSSL_CLIENT should not be defined to use this function.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_UseSessionTicket (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This function sets wolfSSL context to use a session ticket.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_get_SessionTicket (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * buf, word32 * bufSz) This function copies the ticket member of the Session structure to the buffer. If buf is NULL and bufSz is non-NULL, bufSz will be set to the ticket length.
int	wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * buf, word32 bufSz) This function sets the ticket member of the WOLFSSL_SESSION structure within the WOLFSSL struct. The buffer passed into the function is copied to memory.
int	wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket_cb (WOLFSSL * ssl, CallbackSessionTicket cb, void * ctx) This function sets the session ticket callback. The type CallbackSessionTicket is a function pointer with the signature of: int (CallbackSessionTicket)(WOLFSSL, const unsigned char, int, void)
int	wolfSSL_send_SessionTicket (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function sends a session ticket to the client after a TLS v1.3 handshake has been established.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, SessionTicketEncCb cb) This function sets the session ticket key encrypt callback function for a server to support session tickets as specified in RFC 5077.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketHint (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int hint) This function sets the session ticket hint relayed to the client. For server side use.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCtx (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * userCtx) This function sets the session ticket encrypt user context for the callback. For server side use.
void *	wolfSSL_CTX_get_TicketEncCtx (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function gets the session ticket encrypt user context for the callback. For server side use.
int	wolfSSL_SetHsDoneCb (WOLFSSL * ssl, HandShakeDoneCb cb, void * user_ctx) This function sets the handshake done callback. The hsDoneCb and hsDoneCtx members of the WOLFSSL structure are set in this function.
int	wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats (void) This function prints the statistics from the session.
int	wolfSSL_get_session_stats (unsigned int * active, unsigned int * total, unsigned int * peak, unsigned int * maxSessions) This function gets the statistics for the session.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_MakeTlsMasterSecret (unsigned char * ms, word32 msLen, const unsigned char * pms, word32 pmsLen, const unsigned char * cr, const unsigned char * sr, int tls1_2, int hash_type)This function copies the values of cr and sr then passes through to wc_PRF (pseudo random function) and returns that value.
int	wolfSSL_DeriveTlsKeys (unsigned char * key_data, word32 keyLen, const unsigned char * ms, word32 msLen, const unsigned char * sr, const unsigned char * cr, int tls1_2, int hash_type)An external facing wrapper to derive TLS Keys.
int	wolfSSL_connect_ex (WOLFSSL * ssl, HandShakeCallBack hScb, TimeoutCallBack toCb, WOLFSSL_TIMEVAL timeout)wolfSSL_connect_ex() is an extension that allows a HandShake Callback to be set. This can be useful in embedded systems for debugging support when a debugger isn't available and sniffing is impractical. The HandShake Callback will be called whether or not a handshake error occurred. No dynamic memory is used since the maximum number of SSL packets is known. Packet names can be accessed through packetNames[]. The connect extension also allows a Timeout Callback to be set along with a timeout value. This is useful if the user doesn't want to wait for the TCP stack to timeout. This extension can be called with either, both, or neither callbacks.
int	wolfSSL_accept_ex (WOLFSSL * ssl, HandShakeCallBack hScb, TimeoutCallBack toCb, WOLFSSL_TIMEVAL timeout)wolfSSL_accept_ex() is an extension that allows a HandShake Callback to be set. This can be useful in embedded systems for debugging support when a debugger isn't available and sniffing is impractical. The HandShake Callback will be called whether or not a handshake error occurred. No dynamic memory is used since the maximum number of SSL packets is known. Packet names can be accessed through packetNames[]. The connect extension also allows a Timeout Callback to be set along with a timeout value. This is useful if the user doesn't want to wait for the TCP stack to timeout. This extension can be called with either, both, or neither callbacks.
long	wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, XFILE fp, int c)This is used to set the internal file pointer for a BIO.

	Name
long	wolfSSL_BIO_get_fp (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, XFILE * fp)This is used to get the internal file pointer for a BIO.
int	wolfSSL_check_private_key (const WOLFSSL * ssl)This function checks that the private key is a match with the certificate being used.
int	wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_by_NID (const WOLFSSL_X509 * x, int nid, int lastpos)This function looks for and returns the extension index matching the passed in NID value.
void *	wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i (const WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, int nid, int * c, int * idx)This function looks for and returns the extension matching the passed in NID value.
int	wolfSSL_X509_digest (const WOLFSSL_X509 * x509, const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * digest, unsigned char * buf, unsigned int * len)This function returns the hash of the DER certificate.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate (WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_X509 * x509)his is used to set the certificate for WOLFSSL structure to use during a handshake.
int	wolfSSL_use_certificate_ASN1 (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * der, int derSz)This is used to set the certificate for WOLFSSL structure to use during a handshake. A DER formatted buffer is expected.
int	wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey (WOLFSSL * ssl, WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY * pkey)This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_ASN1 (int pri, WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * der, long derSz)This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure. A DER formatted key buffer is expected.
int	wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_ASN1 (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * der, long derSz)This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure. A DER formatted RSA key buffer is expected.
WOLFSSL_DH *	wolfSSL_DSA_dup_DH (const WOLFSSL_DSA * r)This function duplicates the parameters in dsa to a newly created WOLFSSL_DH structure.
int	wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key (const WOLFSSL_SESSION * ses, unsigned char * out, int outSz)This is used to get the master key after completing a handshake.
int	wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key_length (const WOLFSSL_SESSION * ses)This is used to get the master secret key length.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_store (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * str)This is a setter function for the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure in ctx.
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_d2i_X509_bio (WOLFSSL_BIO * bio, WOLFSSL_X509 ** x509)This function get the DER buffer from bio and converts it to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE *	wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_store (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This is a getter function for the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure in ctx.
size_t	wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_pending (WOLFSSL_BIO * b)Gets the number of pending bytes to read. If BIO type is BIO_BIO then is the number to read from pair. If BIO contains an SSL object then is pending data from SSL object (wolfSSL_pending(ssl)). If is BIO_MEMORY type then returns the size of memory buffer.
size_t	wolfSSL_get_server_random (const WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * out, size_t outlen)This is used to get the random data sent by the server during the handshake.
size_t	wolfSSL_get_client_random (const WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * out, size_t outSz)This is used to get the random data sent by the client during the handshake.
wc_pem_password_cb *	wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This is a getter function for the password callback set in ctx.
void *	wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb_userdata (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This is a getter function for the password callback user data set in ctx.
WOLFSSL_X509 *	wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509_AUX (WOLFSSL_BIO * bp, WOLFSSL_X509 ** x, wc_pem_password_cb * cb, void * u)This function behaves the same as wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509. AUX signifies containing extra information such as trusted/rejected use cases and friendly name for human readability.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_set_tmp_dh (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, WOLFSSL_DH * dh)Initializes the WOLFSSL_CTX structure's dh member with the Diffie-Hellman parameters.
WOLFSSL_DSA *	wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_DSAParams (WOLFSSL_BIO * bp, WOLFSSL_DSA ** x, wc_pem_password_cb * cb, void * u)This function get the DSA parameters from a PEM buffer in bio.
unsigned long	wolfSSL_ERR_peek_last_error (void)This function returns the absolute value of the last error from WOLFSSL_ERROR encountered.

	Name
	WOLF_STACK_OF (WOLFSSL_X509) constThis function gets the peer's certificate chain.
long	wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, long opt)This function resets option bits of WOLFSSL_CTX object.
int	wolfSSL_set_object (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * objPtr)This function sets the jObjectRef member of the WOLFSSL structure.
void *	wolfSSL_get_object (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function returns the jObjectRef member of the WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_set_msg_callback (WOLFSSL * ssl, SSL_Msg_Cb cb)This function sets a callback in the ssl. The callback is to observe handshake messages. NULL value of cb resets the callback.
int	wolfSSL_set_msg_callback_arg (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * arg)This function sets associated callback context value in the ssl. The value is handed over to the callback argument.
char *	wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname (WOLFSSL_X509 *)This function returns the next, if any, altname from the peer certificate.
WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME *	wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore (WOLFSSL_X509 *)The function checks to see if x509 is NULL and if it's not, it returns the notBefore member of the x509 struct.
int	**wolfSSL_connect will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. wolfSSL takes a different approach to certificate verification than OpenSSL does. The default policy for the client is to verify the server, this means that if you don't load CAs to verify the server you'll get a connect error, unable to verify (_155). If you want to mimic OpenSSL behavior of having SSL_connect succeed even if verifying the server fails and reducing security you can do this by calling: SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_NONE, 0); before calling SSL_new(); Though it's not recommended.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_send_hrr_cookie (WOLFSSL * ssl, const unsigned char * secret, unsigned int secretSz) This function is called on the server side to indicate that a HelloRetryRequest message must contain a Cookie and, in case of using protocol DTLS v1.3, that the handshake will always include a cookie exchange. Please note that when using protocol DTLS v1.3, the cookie exchange is enabled by default. The Cookie holds a hash of the current transcript so that another server process can handle the ClientHello in reply. The secret is used when generating the integrity check on the Cookie data.
int	wolfSSL_disable_hrr_cookie (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on the server side to indicate that a HelloRetryRequest message must NOT contain a Cookie and that, if using protocol DTLS v1.3, a cookie exchange will not be included in the handshake. Please note that not doing a cookie exchange when using protocol DTLS v1.3 can make the server susceptible to DoS/Amplification attacks.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_no_ticket_TLSv13 (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function is called on the server to stop it from sending a resumption session ticket once the handshake is complete.
int	wolfSSL_no_ticket_TLSv13 (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on the server to stop it from sending a resumption session ticket once the handshake is complete.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_no_dhe_psk (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 wolfSSL context to disallow Diffie_Hellman (DH) style key exchanges when handshakes are using pre-shared keys for authentication.
int	wolfSSL_no_dhe_psk (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client or server wolfSSL to disallow Diffie_Hellman (DH) style key exchanges when handshakes are using pre-shared keys for authentication.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 / DTLS v1.3 context to require that an external Pre_Shared Key is negotiated for the handshake to succeed. When set, a handshake that completes without negotiating an external PSK is aborted with PSK_MISSING_ERROR instead of falling back to a certificate handshake, so the PSK acts as an additional security factor. The requirement keys off the external_PSK callback (it has no effect unless one is registered) and session_ticket resumption is exempt. To preserve forward secrecy a mandatory external PSK must also use an (EC)DHE key exchange; a pure psk_key handshake is rejected with PSK_KEY_ERROR. This applies to TLS 1.3 and DTLS 1.3 only; in (D)TLS 1.2 the use of a PSK is determined by the negotiated cipher suite, so a mandatory PSK is instead configured by restricting the cipher suite list to (preferably (EC)DHE_)PSK suites.
int	**wolfSSL_require_psk for the full behaviour.
int	wolfSSL_update_keys (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client or server wolfSSL to force the rollover of keys. A KeyUpdate message is sent to the peer and new keys are calculated for encryption. The peer will send back a KeyUpdate message and the new decryption keys will then be calculated. This function can only be called after a handshake has been completed.
int	**wolfSSL_key_update_response is called, a KeyUpdate message is sent and the encryption key is updated. The decryption key is updated when the response is received.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_allow_post_handshake_auth (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client wolfSSL context to allow a client certificate to be sent post handshake upon request from server. This is useful when connecting to a web server that has some pages that require client authentication and others that don't.
int	wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client wolfSSL to allow a client certificate to be sent post handshake upon request from server. A Post-Handshake Client Authentication extension is sent in the ClientHello. This is useful when connecting to a web server that has some pages that require client authentication and others that don't.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_request_certificate (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function requests a client certificate from the TLS v1.3 client. This is useful when a web server is serving some pages that require client authentication and others that don't. A maximum of 256 requests can be sent on a connection.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * list)This function sets the list of signature algorithms to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is a null_terminated text string and a colon_delimited list, where each element is of the form "+" (for example "RSA_PSS+SHA256:ECDSA+SHA384"). The Edwards-curve algorithms "ED25519" and "ED448" are written without a digest suffix, since the hash is implied by the algorithm. The previous list stored in the context is replaced.
int	** wolfSSL_set1_sigalgs_list ; refer to that function for the full token tables and TLS 1.3 caveats. The previous list stored in the session is replaced.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * list)This function sets the list of key_exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is a null_terminated, colon_delimited text string of group names, for example "P_384:P_256:X25519". Call this function to set the key_exchange parameters used with TLS v1.3 connections (the function is compiled in only when HAVE_ECC, WOLFSSL_TLS13, and HAVE_SUPPORTED_CURVES are defined).
int	** wolfSSL_set1_groups_list ; refer to that function for the full token tables and required build options.
int	wolfSSL_preferred_group (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function returns the key exchange group the client prefers to use in the TLS v1.3 handshake. Call this function to after a handshake is complete to determine which group the server prefers so that this information can be used in future connections to pre-generate a key pair for key exchange.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int * groups, int count) This function sets the list of key_exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is an array of named_group identifiers (see the table below) and count is the number of identifiers in the array. Use this function to set the key-exchange parameters used by TLS v1.3 connections; the order of the array becomes the local KeyShare preference order.
int	** wolfSSL_set_groups ; refer to that function for the full identifier table and required build options.
int	** wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13 will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. wolfSSL takes a different approach to certificate verification than OpenSSL does. The default policy for the client is to verify the server, this means that if you don't load CAs to verify the server you'll get a connect error, unable to verify (_155). If you want to mimic OpenSSL behavior of having SSL_connect succeed even if verifying the server fails and reducing security you can do this by calling: SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_NONE, 0); before calling SSL_new(); Though it's not recommended. ** wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13 will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. Call this function when expecting a TLS v1.3 connection though older version ClientHello messages are supported.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_max_early_data (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, unsigned int sz) This function sets the maximum amount of early data that a TLS v1.3 client or server is willing to exchange using the wolfSSL context. Call this function to limit the amount of early data to process to mitigate replay attacks. Early data is protected by keys derived from those of the connection that the session ticket was sent and therefore will be the same every time a session ticket is used in resumption. The value is included in the session ticket for resumption. A server value of zero indicates no early data is to be sent by client using session tickets. A client value of zero indicates that the client will not send any early data. The default value is zero: per RFC 8446 Appendix E.5, TLS implementations "MUST NOT enable 0_RTT (either sending or accepting) unless specifically requested by the application." Servers must call this function (or the per_SSL equivalent) with a non-zero value to opt in. It is recommended that the number of early data bytes be kept as low as practically possible in the application.
int	wolfSSL_set_max_early_data (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned int sz) This function sets the maximum amount of early data that a TLS v1.3 client or server is willing to exchange. Call this function to limit the amount of early data to process to mitigate replay attacks. Early data is protected by keys derived from those of the connection that the session ticket was sent and therefore will be the same every time a session ticket is used in resumption. The value is included in the session ticket for resumption. A server value of zero indicates no early data is to be sent by client using session tickets. A client value of zero indicates that the client will not send any early data. It is recommended that the number of early data bytes be kept as low as practically possible in the application.
int	**wolfSSL_write_early_data . This function is only used with clients.
int	**wolfSSL_read_early_data returns true. Early data may be sent by the client in multiple messages. If there is no early data then the handshake will be processed as normal. This function is only used with servers.
int	**wolfSSL_inject to extract the plaintext data from the WOLFSSL object.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, wc_psk_client_tls13_callback cb) This function sets the Pre_Shared Key (PSK) client side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the client_psk_tls13_cb member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
void	wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback (WOLFSSL * ssl, wc_psk_client_tls13_callback cb) This function sets the Pre_Shared Key (PSK) client side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the client_psk_tls13_cb member of the options field in WOLFSSL structure.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, wc_psk_server_tls13_callback cb) This function sets the Pre_Shared Key (PSK) server side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the server_psk_tls13_cb member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
void	wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback (WOLFSSL * ssl, wc_psk_server_tls13_callback cb) This function sets the Pre_Shared Key (PSK) server side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the server_psk_tls13_cb member of the options field in WOLFSSL structure.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_extern_psk (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int state) Enable or disable TLS 1.3 certificate authentication with external PSK (RFC8773bis) on a context.
int	wolfSSL_set_cert_with_extern_psk (WOLFSSL * ssl, int state) Enable or disable TLS 1.3 certificate authentication with external PSK (RFC8773bis) on a connection.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_UseKeyShare (WOLFSSL * ssl, word16 group)This function creates a key share entry from the group including generating a key pair. The KeyShare extension contains all the generated public keys for key exchange. If this function is called, then only the groups specified will be included. Call this function when a preferred group has been previously established for the server.
int	wolfSSL_NoKeyShares (WOLFSSL * ssl)This function is called to ensure no key shares are sent in the ClientHello. This will force the server to respond with a HelloRetryRequest if a key exchange is required in the handshake. Call this function when the expected key exchange group is not known and to avoid the generation of keys unnecessarily. Note that an extra round-trip will be required to complete the handshake when a key exchange is required.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	**wolfTLSv1_3_server_method_ex.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	**wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	**wolfTLSv1_3_server_method.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	**wolfTLSv1_3_client_method.
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfTLSv1_3_method_ex (void * heap)This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfTLSv1_3_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).
WOLFSSL_METHOD *	wolfTLSv1_3_method (void)This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfTLSv1_3_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_ephemeral_key (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int keyAlgo, const char * key, unsigned int keySz, int format)This function sets a fixed / static ephemeral key for testing only.
int	wolfSSL_set_ephemeral_key (WOLFSSL * ssl, int keyAlgo, const char * key, unsigned int keySz, int format)This function sets a fixed / static ephemeral key for testing only.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_get_ephemeral_key (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int keyAlgo, const unsigned char ** key, unsigned int * keySz)This function returns pointer to loaded key as ASN.1/DER.
int	wolfSSL_get_ephemeral_key (WOLFSSL * ssl, int keyAlgo, const unsigned char ** key, unsigned int * keySz)This function returns pointer to loaded key as ASN.1/DER.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_RSA_sign_generic_padding (int hashAlg, const unsigned char * hash, unsigned int hLen, unsigned char * sigRet, unsigned int * sigLen, WOLFSSL_RSA * rsa, int flag, int padding)Sign a message with the chosen message digest, padding, and RSA key.
int	wolfSSL_dtls13_has_pending_msg (WOLFSSL * ssl)checks if DTLSv1.3 stack has some messages sent but not yet acknowledged by the other peer
unsigned int	wolfSSL_SESSION_get_max_early_data (const WOLFSSL_SESSION * s)Get the maximum size of Early Data from a session.
int	wolfSSL_CRYPTO_get_ex_new_index (int class_index, long argl, void * argp, WOLFSSL_CRYPTO_EX_new * new_func, WOLFSSL_CRYPTO_EX_dup * dup_func, WOLFSSL_CRYPTO_EX_free * free_func)Get a new index for external data. This entry applies also for the following API:
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * buf, int len)In case this function is called in a client side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a server side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * buf, int len)In case this function is called in a server side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a client side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * buf, int len) In case this function is called in a client side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a server side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.
int	wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * buf, int len) In case this function is called in a server side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a client side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.
int	wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx) Disables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL_CTX context.
int	wolfSSL_clear_group_messages (WOLFSSL * ssl) Disables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL object.
int	wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type (WOLFSSL * ssl, int * tp) This function returns the result of the client certificate type negotiation done in ClientHello and ServerHello. WOLFSSL_SUCCESS is returned as a return value if no negotiation occurs and WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_UNKNOWN is returned as the certificate type.
int	wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type (WOLFSSL * ssl, int * tp) This function returns the result of the server certificate type negotiation done in ClientHello and ServerHello. WOLFSSL_SUCCESS is returned as a return value if no negotiation occurs and WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_UNKNOWN is returned as the certificate type.
int	**wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk empties the table so it can be repopulated.
int	**wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk empties the table so it can be repopulated.
int	**wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk copies the pin table by value at creation time).

	Name
int	wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk (WOLFSSL * ssl) Remove all pinned expected peer Raw Public Keys (RFC 7250) from the WOLFSSL object, emptying the table so it can be repopulated - for example across a peer key rotation, since the pinning APIs are otherwise append-only.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use (WOLFSSL * ssl) Enable use of ConnectionID extensions for the SSL object. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled (WOLFSSL * ssl) If invoked after the handshake is complete it checks if ConnectionID was successfully negotiated for the SSL object. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * cid, unsigned int size) Set the ConnectionID used by the other peer to send records in this connection. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147. The ConnectionID must be at maximum DTLS_CID_MAX_SIZE, that is an tunable compile time define, and it can't never be bigger than 255 bytes.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned int * size) Get the size of the ConnectionID used by the other peer to send records in this connection. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147. The size is stored in the parameter size.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * buffer, unsigned int bufferSz) Copy the ConnectionID used by the other peer to send records in this connection into the buffer pointed by the parameter buffer. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get0_rx (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char ** cid) Get the ConnectionID used by the other peer. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned int * size) Get the size of the ConnectionID used to send records in this connection. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147. The size is stored in the parameter size.
int	wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char * buffer, unsigned int bufferSz) Copy the ConnectionID used when sending records in this connection into the buffer pointer by the parameter buffer. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147. The available size need to be provided in bufferSz.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get0_tx (WOLFSSL * ssl, unsigned char ** cid)Get the ConnectionID used when sending records in this connection. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.
const unsigned char *	wolfSSL_dtls_cid_parse (const unsigned char * msg, unsigned int msgSz, unsigned int cidSz)Extract the ConnectionID from a record datagram/message. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.
void	** wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * names)On the server, this sets a list of CA names to be sent to clients in certificate requests as a hint for which CA's are supported by the server.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list (const WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This retrieves the list previously set via wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list , or NULL if no list has been set.
void	** wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * names)Same as wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list , but specific to a session. If a CA list is set on both the context and the session, the list on the session is used.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list (const WOLFSSL * ssl)On the server, this retrieves the list previously set via wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list . If none was set, returns the list previously set via wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list . If no list at all was set, returns NULL.
void	** wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, const char * names)This function sets a list of CA names to be sent to the peer as a hint for which CA's are supported for its authentication.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list (const WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx)This retrieves the list previously set via wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list , or NULL if no list has been set.
void	** wolfSSL_set0_CA_list (WOLFSSL * ssl, const char * names)Same as wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list , but specific to a session. If a CA list is set on both the context and the session, the list on the session is used.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_get0_CA_list (const WOLFSSL * ssl)This retrieves the list previously set via wolfSSL_set0_CA_list . If none was set, returns the list previously set via wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list . If no list at all was set, returns NULL.
WOLFSSL_STACK *	wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list (const WOLFSSL * ssl)This returns the CA list received from the peer.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, int)(WOLFSSL , void) cb, void arg)This function sets a callback that will be called whenever a certificate is about to be used, to allow the application to inspect, set or clear any certificates, for example to react to a CA list sent from the peer.
int	**wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs . This is useful to be able to dynamically load certificates and keys based on the available ciphersuites and signature algorithms.
WOLFSSL_CIPHERSUITE_INFO	wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info (byte first, byte second)This returns information about the ciphersuite directly from the raw ciphersuite bytes.
int	wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info (byte first, byte second, int * hashAlgo, int * sigAlgo)This returns information about the hash and signature algorithm directly from the raw ciphersuite bytes.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, wc_pem_password_cb * cb)This function will set the password callback in the provided CTX. This callback is used when loading an encrypted cert or key which requires a password.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb_userdata (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, void * userdata)This function will set the userdata argument to the passwd_userdata member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure. This member is passed into the CTX's password callback when called.
int	wolfSSL_get_scr_check_enabled (const WOLFSSL * ssl)Gets the state of the secure renegotiation (SCR) check requirement.
int	wolfSSL_set_scr_check_enabled (WOLFSSL * ssl, byte enabled)Sets the state of the secure renegotiation (SCR) check requirement.

C.52.2 Functions Documentation

C.52.2.1 function wolfDTLSv1_2_client_method_ex

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLSv1_2_client_method_ex(
    void * heap
)
```

This function initializes the DTLS v1.2 client method.

Parameters:

- **heap** pointer to a heap hint for memory allocation.

See:

- `wolfSSL_Init`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return: pointer This function returns a pointer to a new WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfDTLSv1_2_client_method());
...
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
```

C.52.2.2 function `wolfSSLv23_method`

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfSSLv23_method(
    void
)
```

This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to `wolfSSLv23_client_method` except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_free`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_METHOD* On successful creations returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD pointer
- NULL Null if memory allocation error or failure to create method

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfSSLv23_method());
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.3 function `wolfSSLv3_server_method`

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfSSLv3_server_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfSSLv3_server_method()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfSSLv3_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.4 function wolfSSLv3_client_method

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfSSLv3_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfSSLv3_client_method()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfSSLv3_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    unable to get method
}
```



```

}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

```

C.52.2.5 function wolfTLSv1_server_method

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_server_method(
    void
)

```

The `wolfTLSv1_server_method()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```

#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

```

C.52.2.6 function wolfTLSv1_client_method

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_client_method(
    void
)

```

The `wolfTLSv1_client_method()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
```

```
method = wolfTLSv1_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    unable to get method
}
```

```
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.7 function wolfTLSv1_1_server_method

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_1_server_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_1_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.8 function wolfTLSv1_1_client_method

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_1_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_1_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.9 function wolfTLSv1_2_server_method

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_2_server_method(  
    void  
)
```

The `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;  
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
```

```
method = wolfTLSv1_2_server_method();  
if (method == NULL) {  
    // unable to get method  
}
```

```
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);  
...
```

C.52.2.10 function `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_2_client_method(  
    void  
)
```

The `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_2_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.11 function wolfDTLSv1_client_method

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLSv1_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfDTLSv1_client_method()`. This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (`-enable_dtls`, or by defining `wolfSSL_DTLS`).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLSv1_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}
```

```

}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

```

C.52.2.12 function wolfDTLSv1_server_method

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLSv1_server_method(
    void
)

```

The `wolfDTLSv1_server_method()`. This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (`-enable_dtls`, or by defining `wolfSSL_DTLS`).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- - If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLSv1_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

```

C.52.2.13 function wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method(
    void
)

```

The `wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method()`. This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLSv1.3 support (`-enable_dtls13`, or by defining `wolfSSL_DTLS13`).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method](#)

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.14 function [wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method](#)

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method(
    void
)
```

The [wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method\(\)](#). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLSv1.3 support (`-enable_dtls13`, or by defining `wolfSSL_DTLS13`).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method](#)

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.15 function [wolfDTLS_server_method](#)

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLS_server_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfDTLS_server_method()`. This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (`-enable_dtls`, or by defining `wolfSSL_DTLS`).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfDTLS_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_SetMinVersion`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLS_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.16 function `wolfDTLS_client_method`

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLS_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfDTLS_client_method()`. This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with DTLS support (`-enable_dtls`, or by defining `wolfSSL_DTLS`).

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfDTLS_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_SetMinVersion`

Return:

- – If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example


```

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfDTLS_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...

```

C.52.2.17 function wolfDTLSv1_2_server_method

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfDTLSv1_2_server_method(
    void
)

```

This function creates and initializes a WOLFSSL_METHOD for the server side.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)

Return: This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD pointer.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfDTLSv1_2_server_method());
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
...

```

C.52.2.18 function wolfSSL_use_old_poly

```

int wolfSSL_use_old_poly(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int value
)

```

Since there is some differences between the first release and newer versions of chacha-poly AEAD construction we have added an option to communicate with servers/clients using the older version. By default wolfSSL uses the new version.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **value** whether or not to use the older version of setting up the information for poly1305. Passing a flag value of 1 indicates yes use the old poly AEAD, to switch back to using the new version pass a flag value of 0.

See: none

Return: 0 upon success

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...

```

```
ret = wolfSSL_use_old_poly(ssl, 1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set poly1305 AEAD version
}
```

C.52.2.19 function wolfSSL_dtls_import

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_import(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int sz
)
```

The wolfSSL_dtls_import() function is used to parse in a serialized session state. This allows for picking up the connection after the handshake has been completed.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **buf** serialized session to import.
- **sz** size of serialized session buffer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_dtls_set_export](#)

Return:

- Success If successful, the amount of the buffer read will be returned.
- Failure All unsuccessful return values will be less than 0.
- VERSION_ERROR If a version mismatch is found ie DTLS v1 and ctx was set up for DTLS v1.2 then VERSION_ERROR is returned.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;
unsigned char buf[MAX];
bufSz = MAX;
...
//get information sent from wc_dtls_export function and place it in buf
fread(buf, 1, bufSz, input);
ret = wolfSSL_dtls_import(ssl, buf, bufSz);
if (ret < 0) {
    // handle error case
}
// no wolfSSL_accept needed since handshake was already done
...
ret = wolfSSL_write(ssl) and wolfSSL_read(ssl);
...
```

C.52.2.20 function wolfSSL_tls_import

```
int wolfSSL_tls_import(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * buf,
```

```
    unsigned int sz
)
```

Used to import a serialized TLS session. This function is for importing the state of the connection. **WARNING:** buf contains sensitive information about the state and is best to be encrypted before storing if stored. Additional debug info can be displayed with the macro WOLFSSL_SESSION_EXPORT_DEBUG defined.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to import the session into
- **buf** serialized session
- **sz** size of buffer 'buf'

See:

- [wolfSSL_dtls_import](#)
- [wolfSSL_tls_export](#)

Return: the number of bytes read from buffer 'buf'

C.52.2.21 function wolfSSL_CTX_dtls_set_export

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_dtls_set_export(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    wc_dtls_export func
)
```

The wolfSSL_CTX_dtls_set_export() function is used to set the callback function for exporting a session. It is allowed to pass in NULL as the parameter func to clear the export function previously stored. Used on the server side and is called immediately after handshake is completed.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **func** wc_dtls_export function to use when exporting a session.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_set_export](#)
- Static buffer use

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If null or not expected arguments are passed in

Example

```
int send_session(WOLFSSL* ssl, byte* buf, word32 sz, void* userCtx);
// body of send session (wc_dtls_export) that passes
// buf (serialized session) to destination
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
int ret;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_dtls_set_export(ctx, send_session);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}
...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_accept(ssl);
...
```

C.52.2.22 function wolfSSL_dtls_set_export

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_set_export(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    wc_dtls_export func
)
```

The wolfSSL_dtls_set_export() function is used to set the callback function for exporting a session. It is allowed to pass in NULL as the parameter func to clear the export function previously stored. Used on the server side and is called immediately after handshake is completed.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **func** wc_dtls_export function to use when exporting a session.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_dtls_set_export](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG If null or not expected arguments are passed in

Example

```
int send_session(WOLFSSL* ssl, byte* buf, word32 sz, void* userCtx);
// body of send session (wc_dtls_export) that passes
// buf (serialized session) to destination
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;
...
ret = wolfSSL_dtls_set_export(ssl, send_session);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}
...
ret = wolfSSL_accept(ssl);
...
```

C.52.2.23 function wolfSSL_dtls_export

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_export(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int * sz
)
```

The wolfSSL_dtls_export() function is used to serialize a WOLFSSL session into the provided buffer. Allows for less memory overhead than using a function callback for sending a session and choice over when the session is serialized. If buffer is NULL when passed to function then sz will be set to the size of buffer needed for serializing the WOLFSSL session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **buf** buffer to hold serialized session.
- **sz** size of buffer.

See:

- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_dtls_set_export`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_import`

Return:

- Success If successful, the amount of the buffer used will be returned.
- Failure All unsuccessful return values will be less than 0.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;
unsigned char buf[MAX];
bufSz = MAX;
...
ret = wolfSSL_dtls_export(ssl, buf, bufSz);
if (ret < 0) {
    // handle error case
}
...
```

C.52.2.24 function wolfSSL_tls_export

```
int wolfSSL_tls_export(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int * sz
)
```

Used to export a serialized TLS session. This function is for exporting a serialized state of the connection. In most cases `wolfSSL_get1_session` should be used instead of `wolfSSL_tls_export`. Additional debug info can be displayed with the macro `WOLFSSL_SESSION_EXPORT_DEBUG` defined. WARNING: `buf` contains sensitive information about the state and is best to be encrypted before storing if stored.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to export the session from
- **buf** output of serialized session
- **sz** size in bytes set in 'buf'

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_import`
- `wolfSSL_tls_import`

Return: the number of bytes written into buffer 'buf'

C.52.2.25 function wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(
    WOLFSSL_CTX ** ctx,
    wolfSSL_method_func method,
```

```

    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int sz,
    int flag,
    int max
)

```

This function is used to set aside static memory for a CTX. Memory set aside is then used for the CTX's lifetime and for any SSL objects created from the CTX. By passing in a NULL ctx pointer and a wolfSSL_method_func function the creation of the CTX itself will also use static memory. wolfSSL_method_func has the function signature of WOLFSSL_METHOD* (wolfSSL_method_func)(void heap);. Passing in 0 for max makes it behave as if not set and no max concurrent use restrictions is in place. The flag value passed in determines how the memory is used and behavior while operating. Available flags are the following: 0 - default general memory, WOLFMEM_IO_POOL - used for input/output buffer when sending receiving messages and overrides general memory, so all memory in buffer passed in is used for IO, WOLFMEM_IO_FIXED - same as WOLFMEM_IO_POOL but each SSL now keeps two buffers to themselves for their lifetime, WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS - each SSL keeps track of memory stats while running.

Parameters:

- **ctx** address of pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
- **method** function to create protocol. (should be NULL if ctx is not also NULL)
- **buf** memory to use for all operations.
- **sz** size of memory buffer being passed in.
- **flag** type of memory.
- **max** max concurrent operations.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory](#)
- [wolfSSL_is_static_memory](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE upon failure.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;
unsigned char memory[MAX];
int memorySz = MAX;
unsigned char IO[MAX];
int IOSz = MAX;
int flag = WOLFMEM_IO_FIXED | WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS;
...
// create ctx also using static memory, start with general memory to use
ctx = NULL;
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(&ctx, wolfSSLv23_server_method_ex,
memory, memorySz, 0, MAX_CONCURRENT_HANDSHAKES);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}
// load in memory for use with IO
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(&ctx, NULL, IO, IOSz, flag,
MAX_CONCURRENT_IO);

```

```

if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // handle error case
}
...

```

C.52.2.26 function wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS * mem_stats
)

```

This function does not change any of the connections behavior and is used only for gathering information about the static memory usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **mem_stats** structure to hold information about static memory usage.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory](#)
- [wolfSSL_is_static_memory](#)

Return:

- 1 is returned if using static memory for the CTX is true.
- 0 is returned if not using static memory.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
int ret;
WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS mem_stats;
...
//get information about static memory with CTX
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory(ctx, &mem_stats);
if (ret == 1) {
    // handle case of is using static memory
    // print out or inspect elements of mem_stats
}
if (ret == 0) {
    //handle case of ctx not using static memory
}
...

```

C.52.2.27 function wolfSSL_is_static_memory

```

int wolfSSL_is_static_memory(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS * mem_stats
)

```

wolfSSL_is_static_memory is used to gather information about a SSL's static memory usage. The return value indicates if static memory is being used and WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS will be filled out if and only if the flag WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS was passed to the parent CTX when loading in static memory.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **mem_stats** structure to contain static memory usage.

See:

- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory`

Return:

- 1 is returned if using static memory for the CTX is true.
- 0 is returned if not using static memory.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;
WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS mem_stats;
...
ret = wolfSSL_is_static_memory(ssl, mem_stats);
if (ret == 1) {
    // handle case when is static memory
    // investigate elements in mem_stats if WOLFMEM_TRACK_STATS flag
}
...
```

C.52.2.28 function `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a certificate file into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file, either `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the certificate to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL context.
- **format** - format of the certificates pointed to by file. Possible options are `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` If the function call fails, possible causes might include the file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs, Base16 decoding fails on the file.

Example


```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file(ctx, "./client-cert.pem",
                                     SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading cert file
}
...

```

C.52.2.29 function wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    int format
)

```

This function loads a private key file into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
- **file** path to the private key file.
- **format** format of the key file (SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer](#)
- [wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE The file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the "format" argument. The file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted. An out of memory condition occurs. Base16 decoding fails on the file. The key file is encrypted but no password is provided.

If using an external key store and do not have the private key you can instead provide the public key and register the crypto callback to handle the signing. For this you can build with either build with crypto callbacks or PK callbacks. To enable crypto callbacks use `-enable-cryptocb` or `WOLF_CRYPT_CB` and register a crypto callback using `wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice` and set the associated devId using `wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId`.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file(ctx, "./server-key.pem",
                                     SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading key file
}

```

```
}
...
```

C.52.2.30 function wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    const char * path
)
```

This function loads PEM-formatted CA certificate files into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The path argument is a pointer to the name of a directory that contains certificates of trusted root CAs. If the value of file is not NULL, path may be specified as NULL if not needed. If path is specified and NO_WOLFSSL_DIR was not defined when building the library, wolfSSL will load all CA certificates located in the given directory. This function will attempt to load all files in the directory. This function expects PEM formatted CERT_TYPE file with header “-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----”.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **file** pointer to name of the file containing PEM-formatted CA certificates.
- **path** pointer to the name of a directory to load PEM-formatted certificates from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS up success.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned if ctx is NULL, or if both file and path are NULL.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E will be returned if the current date is before the before date.
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E will be returned if the current date is after the after date.
- BUFFER_E will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.
- BAD_PATH_ERROR will be returned if opendir() fails when trying to open path.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(ctx, "./ca-cert.pem", NULL);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
```

```

    // error loading CA certs
}
...

```

C.52.2.31 function wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    const char * path,
    word32 flags
)

```

This function loads PEM-formatted CA certificate files into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, wolfSSL will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The path argument is a pointer to the name of a directory that contains certificates of trusted root CAs. If the value of file is not NULL, path may be specified as NULL if not needed. If path is specified and NO_WOLFSSL_DIR was not defined when building the library, wolfSSL will load all CA certificates located in the given directory. This function will attempt to load all files in the directory based on flags specified. This function expects PEM formatted CERT_TYPE files with header "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----".

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **file** pointer to name of the file containing PEM-formatted CA certificates.
- **path** pointer to the name of a directory to load PEM-formatted certificates from.
- **flags** possible mask values are: WOLFSSL_LOAD_FLAG_IGNORE_ERR, WOLFSSL_LOAD_FLAG_DATE_ERR_OKAY and WOLFSSL_LOAD_FLAG_PEM_CA_ONLY

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS up success.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned if ctx is NULL, or if both file and path are NULL. This will also be returned if at least one cert is loaded successfully but there is one or more that failed. Check error stack for reason.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- BUFFER_E will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.
- BAD_PATH_ERROR will be returned if opendir() fails when trying to open path.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex(ctx, NULL, "../certs/external",
    WOLFSSL_LOAD_FLAG_PEM_CA_ONLY);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs
}
...

```

C.52.2.32 function wolfSSL_get_system_CA_dirs

```

const char** wolfSSL_get_system_CA_dirs(
    word32 * num
)

```

This function returns a pointer to an array of strings representing directories wolfSSL will search for system CA certs when wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs is called. On systems that don't store certificates in an accessible system directory (such as Apple platforms), this function will always return NULL.

Parameters:

- **num** pointer to a word32 that will be populated with the length of the array of strings.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex](#)

Return:

- Valid pointer on success.
- NULL pointer on failure.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
const char** dirs;
word32 numDirs;

dirs = wolfSSL_get_system_CA_dirs(&numDirs);
for (int i = 0; i < numDirs; ++i) {
    printf("Potential system CA dir: %s\n", dirs[i]);
}
...

```

C.52.2.33 function wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)

```

On most platforms (including Linux and Windows), this function attempts to load CA certificates into a WOLFSSL_CTX from an OS-dependent CA certificate store. Loaded certificates will be trusted.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_system_CA_dirs](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- WOLFSSL_BAD_PATH if no system CA certs were loaded.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE for other failure types (e.g. Windows cert store wasn't properly closed).

On Apple platforms (excluding macOS), certificates can't be obtained from the system, and therefore cannot be loaded into the wolfSSL certificate manager. For these platforms, this function enables TLS connections bound to the WOLFSSL_CTX to use the native system trust APIs to verify authenticity of the peer certificate chain if the authenticity of the peer cannot first be authenticated against certificates loaded by the user.

The platforms supported and tested are: Linux (Debian, Ubuntu, Gentoo, Fedora, RHEL), Windows 10/11, Android, macOS, and iOS.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs(ctx,);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading system CA certs
}
...
```

C.52.2.34 function wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    int type
)
```

This function loads a certificate to use for verifying a peer when performing a TLS/SSL handshake. The peer certificate sent during the handshake is compared by using the SKID when available and the signature. If these two things do not match then any loaded CAs are used. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **file** pointer to name of the file containing certificates
- **type** type of certificate being loaded ie SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_file](#)

- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned if ctx is NULL, or if both file and type are invalid.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
...

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert(ctx, "../peer-cert.pem",
SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading trusted peer cert
}
...
```

C.52.2.35 function wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file
)
```

This function loads a chain of certificates into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). The file containing the certificate chain is provided by the file argument, and must contain PEM-formatted certificates. This function will process up to MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH (default = 9, defined in internal.h) certificates, plus the subject cert.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#)
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the chain of certificates to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL context. Certificates must be in PEM format.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success
- SSL_FAILURE If the function call fails, possible causes might include the file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the "format" argument, file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
```

```

...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file(ctx, "../cert-chain.pem");
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading cert file
}
...

```

C.52.2.36 function `wolfSSL_CTX_use_RSAPrivateKey_file`

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_use_RSAPrivateKey_file(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    int format
)

```

This function loads the private RSA key used in the SSL connection into the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with the OpenSSL compatibility layer enabled (`-enable-opensslExtra`, `#define OPENSSL_EXTRA`), and is identical to the more-typically used `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file()` function. The file argument contains a pointer to the RSA private key file, in the format specified by format.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the RSA private key to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL context, with format as specified by format.
- **format** the encoding type of the RSA private key specified by file. Possible values include `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM` and `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` If the function call fails, possible causes might include: The input key file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the "format" argument, file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_RSAPrivateKey_file(ctx, "../server-key.pem",
                                         SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading private key file
}
...

```

C.52.2.37 function `wolfSSL_get_verify_depth`

```
long wolfSSL_get_verify_depth(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the maximum chain depth allowed, which is 9 by default, for a valid session i.e. there is a non-null session object (ssl).

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_get_verify_depth`

Return:

- MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH returned if the WOLFSSL structure is not NULL. By default the value is 9.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
long sslDep = wolfSSL_get_verify_depth(ssl);

if(sslDep > EXPECTED){
    // The verified depth is greater than what was expected
} else {
    // The verified depth is smaller or equal to the expected value
}
```

C.52.2.38 function `wolfSSL_CTX_get_verify_depth`

```
long wolfSSL_CTX_get_verify_depth(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function gets the certificate chaining depth using the CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file`
- `wolfSSL_get_verify_depth`

Return:

- MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH returned if the CTX struct is not NULL. The constant representation of the max certificate chain peer depth.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the CTX structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD method; // protocol method
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
long ret = wolfSSL_CTX_get_verify_depth(ctx);

if(ret == EXPECTED){
    // You have the expected value
}
```



```
} else {  
    // Handle an unexpected depth  
}
```

C.52.2.39 function `wolfSSL_use_certificate_file`

```
int wolfSSL_use_certificate_file(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    const char * file,  
    int format  
)
```

This function loads a certificate file into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The certificate file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - either `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the certificate to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL session, with format as specified by format.
- **format** the encoding type of the certificate specified by file. Possible values include `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM` and `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_FAILURE` If the function call fails, possible causes might include: The file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the "format" argument, file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs, Base16 decoding fails on the file

Example

```
int ret = 0;  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
...  
ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate_file(ssl, "../client-cert.pem",  
                                SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);  
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {  
    // error loading cert file  
}  
...
```

C.52.2.40 function `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file`

```
int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    const char * file,  
    int format  
)
```

This function loads a private key file into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The key file is provided by the file argument. The format argument specifies the format type of the file - SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the key file to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL session, with format as specified by format.
- **format** the encoding type of the key specified by file. Possible values include SSL_FILETYPE_PEM and SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice`
- `wolfSSL_SetDevId`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE If the function call fails, possible causes might include: The file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, The file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, An out of memory condition occurs, Base16 decoding fails on the file, The key file is encrypted but no password is provided

If using an external key store and do not have the private key you can instead provide the public key and register the crypto callback to handle the signing. For this you can build with either build with crypto callbacks or PK callbacks. To enable crypto callbacks use `-enable-cryptocb` or `WOLF_CRYPT_CB` and register a crypto callback using `wc_CryptoCb_RegisterDevice` and set the associated devId using `wolfSSL_SetDevId`.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file(ssl, "../server-key.pem",
                                SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading key file
}
...
```

C.52.2.41 function `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file`

```
int wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * file
)
```

This function loads a chain of certificates into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). The file containing the certificate chain is provided by the file argument, and must contain PEM-formatted certificates. This function will process up to MAX_CHAIN_DEPTH (default = 9, defined in internal.h) certificates, plus the subject certificate.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the chain of certificates to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL session. Certificates must be in PEM format.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` If the function call fails, possible causes might include: The file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file(ssl, "../cert-chain.pem");
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading cert file
}
...
```

C.52.2.42 function wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_file

```
int wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_file(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * file,
    int format
)
```

This function loads the private RSA key used in the SSL connection into the SSL session (WOLFSSL structure). This function is only available when wolfSSL has been compiled with the OpenSSL compatibility layer enabled (`-enable-opensslExtra`, `#define OPENSSL_EXTRA`), and is identical to the more-typically used `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file()` function. The file argument contains a pointer to the RSA private key file, in the format specified by format.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the RSA private key to be loaded into the wolfSSL SSL session, with format as specified by format.
- **format** the encoding type of the RSA private key specified by file. Possible values include `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM` and `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_RSAPrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success

- **SSL_FAILURE** If the function call fails, possible causes might include: The input key file is in the wrong format, or the wrong format has been given using the “format” argument, file doesn’t exist, can’t be read, or is corrupted, an out of memory condition occurs

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_file(ssl, "./server-key.pem",
                                     SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading private key file
}
...
```

C.52.2.43 function `wolfSSL_CTX_der_load_verify_locations`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_der_load_verify_locations(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * file,
    int format
)
```

This function is similar to `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`, but allows the loading of DER-formatted CA files into the SSL context (`WOLFSSL_CTX`). It may still be used to load PEM-formatted CA files as well. These certificates will be treated as trusted root certificates and used to verify certs received from peers during the SSL handshake. The root certificate file, provided by the file argument, may be a single certificate or a file containing multiple certificates. If multiple CA certs are included in the same file, `wolfSSL` will load them in the same order they are presented in the file. The format argument specifies the format which the certificates are in either, `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM` or `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` (DER). Unlike `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`, this function does not allow the loading of CA certificates from a given directory path. Note that this function is only available when the `wolfSSL` library was compiled with `WOLFSSL_DER_LOAD` defined.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`
- **file** a pointer to the name of the file containing the CA certificates to be loaded into the `wolfSSL` SSL context, with format as specified by format.
- **format** the encoding type of the certificates specified by file. Possible values include `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM` and `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` upon failure.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_der_load_verify_locations(ctx, "./ca-cert.der",
                                           SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1);
```

```

if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs
}
...

```

C.52.2.44 function wolfSSL_CTX_new

```

WOLFSSL_CTX * wolfSSL_CTX_new(
    WOLFSSL_METHOD *
)

```

This function creates a new SSL context, taking a desired SSL/TLS protocol method for input.

Parameters:

- **method** pointer to the desired WOLFSSL_METHOD to use for the SSL context. This is created using one of the wolfSSLvXX_XXXX_method() functions to specify SSL/TLS/DTLS protocol level. This function frees the passed in WOLFSSL_METHOD struct on failure.

See: [wolfSSL_new](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a pointer to the newly-created WOLFSSL_CTX.
- NULL upon failure.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX*   ctx    = 0;
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method = 0;

method = wolfSSLv3_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}

```

C.52.2.45 function wolfSSL_new

```

WOLFSSL * wolfSSL_new(
    WOLFSSL_CTX *
)

```

This function creates a new SSL session, taking an already created SSL context as input.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)

Return:

- – If successful the call will return a pointer to the newly-created wolfSSL structure.
- NULL Upon failure.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL*      ssl = NULL;
WOLFSSL_CTX*  ctx = 0;

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}

ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (ssl == NULL) {
    // SSL object creation failed
}
```

C.52.2.46 function wolfSSL_set_fd

```
int wolfSSL_set_fd(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int fd
)
```

This function assigns a file descriptor (fd) as the input/output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **fd** file descriptor to use with SSL/TLS connection.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` upon failure.

Example

```
int sockfd;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...

ret = wolfSSL_set_fd(ssl, sockfd);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set SSL file descriptor
}
```

C.52.2.47 function wolfSSL_set_dtls_fd_connected

```
int wolfSSL_set_dtls_fd_connected(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int fd
)
```

This function assigns a file descriptor (fd) as the input/output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor. This is a DTLS specific API because it marks that the socket is connected. `recvfrom` and `sendto` calls on this fd will have the `addr` and `addr_len` parameters set to `NULL`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **fd** file descriptor to use with SSL/TLS connection.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`
- `wolfDTLS_SetChGoodCb`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` upon failure.

Example

```
int sockfd;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
if (connect(sockfd, peer_addr, peer_addr_len) != 0) {
    // handle connect error
}
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_dtls_fd_connected(ssl, sockfd);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set SSL file descriptor
}
```

C.52.2.48 function `wolfDTLS_SetChGoodCb`

```
int wolfDTLS_SetChGoodCb(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    ClientHelloGoodCb cb,
    void * user_ctx
)
```

Allows setting a callback for a correctly processed and verified DTLS client hello. When using a cookie exchange mechanism (either the `HelloVerifyRequest` in DTLS 1.2 or the `HelloRetryRequest` with a cookie extension in DTLS 1.3) this callback is called after the cookie exchange has succeeded. This is useful to use one `WOLFSSL` object as the listener for new connections and being able to isolate the `WOLFSSL` object once the `ClientHello` is verified (either through a cookie exchange or just checking if the `ClientHello` had the correct format). DTLS 1.2: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6347#section-4.2.1> DTLS 1.3: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8446#section-4.2.2>.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **cb** `ClientHelloGoodCb` callback function pointer.
- **user_ctx** pointer to user context to be passed to callback.

See: [wolfSSL_set_dtls_fd_connected](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG upon failure.

Example

```
// Called when we have verified a connection
static int chGoodCb(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* arg)
{
    // setup peer and file descriptors
}

if (wolfDTLS_SetChGoodCb(ssl, chGoodCb, NULL) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error setting callback
}
```

C.52.2.49 function `wolfSSL_get_cipher_list`

```
char * wolfSSL_get_cipher_list(
    int priority
)
```

Get the name of cipher at priority level passed in.

Parameters:

- **priority** Integer representing the priority level of a cipher.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_current_cipher](#)

Return:

- string Success
- 0 Priority is either out of bounds or not valid.

Example

```
printf("The cipher at 1 is %s", wolfSSL_get_cipher_list(1));
```

C.52.2.50 function `wolfSSL_get_ciphers`

```
int wolfSSL_get_ciphers(
    char * buf,
    int len
)
```

This function gets the ciphers enabled in wolfSSL.

Parameters:

- **buf** a char pointer representing the buffer.
- **len** the length of the buffer.

See:

- [GetCipherNames](#)

- `wolfSSL_get_cipher_list`
- `ShowCiphers`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned if the function executed without error.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the `buf` parameter was `NULL` or if the `len` argument was less than or equal to zero.
- `BUFFER_E` returned if the buffer is not large enough and will overflow.

Example

```
static void ShowCiphers(void){
char* ciphers;
int ret = wolfSSL_get_ciphers(ciphers, (int)sizeof(ciphers));

if(ret == SSL_SUCCESS){
    printf("%s\n", ciphers);
}
}
```

C.52.2.51 function `wolfSSL_get_cipher_name`

```
const char * wolfSSL_get_cipher_name(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function gets the cipher name in the format DHE-RSA by passing through argument to `wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal`.

Parameters:

- **`ssl`** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL` structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name`
- `wolfSSL_get_current_cipher`
- `wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal`

Return:

- string This function returns the string representation of the cipher suite that was matched.
- `NULL` error or cipher not found.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
char* cipherS = wolfSSL_get_cipher_name(ssl);

if(cipher == NULL){
    // There was not a cipher suite matched
} else {
    // There was a cipher suite matched
    printf("%s\n", cipherS);
}
```

C.52.2.52 function wolfSSL_get_fd

```
int wolfSSL_get_fd(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function returns the read file descriptor (fd) used as the input facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_fd`
- `wolfSSL_set_read_fd`
- `wolfSSL_set_write_fd`

Return: fd If successful the call will return the SSL session file descriptor.

Example

```
int sockfd;  
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;  
...  
sockfd = wolfSSL_get_fd(ssl);  
...
```

C.52.2.53 function wolfSSL_get_wfd

```
int wolfSSL_get_wfd(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function returns the write file descriptor (fd) used as the output facility for the SSL connection. Typically this will be a socket file descriptor.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_fd`
- `wolfSSL_set_read_fd`
- `wolfSSL_set_write_fd`

Return: fd If successful the call will return the SSL session file descriptor.

Example

```
int sockfd;  
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;  
...  
sockfd = wolfSSL_get_wfd(ssl);  
...
```

C.52.2.54 function wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock

```
void wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
```

```
    int nonblock
)
```

This function informs the WOLFSSL object that the underlying I/O is non-blocking. After an application creates a WOLFSSL object, if it will be used with a non-blocking socket, call `wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock()` on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving EWOULDBLOCK means that the `recvfrom` call would block rather than that it timed out.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **nonblock** value used to set non-blocking flag on WOLFSSL object. Use 1 to specify non-blocking, otherwise 0.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_using_nonblock`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock(ssl, 1);
```

C.52.2.55 function `wolfSSL_get_using_nonblock`

```
int wolfSSL_get_using_nonblock(
    WOLFSSL *
)
```

This function allows the application to determine if wolfSSL is using non-blocking I/O. If wolfSSL is using non-blocking I/O, this function will return 1, otherwise 0. After an application creates a WOLFSSL object, if it will be used with a non-blocking socket, call `wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock()` on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving EWOULDBLOCK means that the `recvfrom` call would block rather than that it timed out.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_set_session`

Return:

- 0 underlying I/O is blocking.
- 1 underlying I/O is non-blocking.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_get_using_nonblock(ssl);
if (ret == 1) {
    // underlying I/O is non-blocking
}
...
```

C.52.2.56 function wolfSSL_write

```
int wolfSSL_write(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const void * data,
    int sz
)
```

This function writes `sz` bytes from the buffer, `data`, to the SSL connection, `ssl`. If necessary, `wolfSSL_write()` will only return once the buffer data of size `sz` has been completely written or an error occurred.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** data buffer which will be sent to peer.
- **sz** size, in bytes, of data to send to the peer (`data`).

See:

- `wolfSSL_send`
- `wolfSSL_read`
- `wolfSSL_recv`

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes written upon success.
- 0 will be returned upon failure. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_write()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char msg[64] = "hello wolfssl!";
int msgSz = (int)strlen(msg);
int flags;
int ret;
...

ret = wolfSSL_write(ssl, msg, msgSz);
if (ret <= 0) {
    // wolfSSL_write() failed, call wolfSSL_get_error()
}
```

C.52.2.57 function wolfSSL_read

```
int wolfSSL_read(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * data,
    int sz
)
```

This function reads `sz` bytes from the SSL session (`ssl`) internal read buffer into the buffer `data`. The bytes read are removed from the internal receive buffer. If necessary `wolfSSL_read()` will trigger processing of the next record.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** buffer where `wolfSSL_read()` will place data read.
- **sz** number of bytes to read into data.

See:

- `wolfSSL_recv`
- `wolfSSL_write`
- `wolfSSL_peek`
- `wolfSSL_pending`

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes read upon success.
- 0 will be returned upon failure. This may be caused by either a clean (close notify alert) shutdown or just that the peer closed the connection. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_read()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char reply[1024];
...

input = wolfSSL_read(ssl, reply, sizeof(reply));
if (input > 0) {
    // "input" number of bytes returned into buffer "reply"
}
```

See wolfSSL examples (client, server, echoclient, echoserver) **for** more complete examples of `wolfSSL_read()`.

C.52.2.58 function wolfSSL_peek

```
int wolfSSL_peek(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * data,
    int sz
)
```

This function copies `sz` bytes from the SSL session (`ssl`) internal read buffer into the buffer `data`. This function is identical to `wolfSSL_read()` will trigger processing of the next record.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** buffer where `wolfSSL_peek()` will place data read.
- **sz** number of bytes to read into data.

See: `wolfSSL_read`**Return:**

- 0 the number of bytes read upon success.

- 0 will be returned upon failure. This may be caused by either a clean (close notify alert) shutdown or just that the peer closed the connection. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_peek()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char reply[1024];
...

input = wolfSSL_peek(ssl, reply, sizeof(reply));
if (input > 0) {
    // "input" number of bytes returned into buffer "reply"
}
```

C.52.2.59 function wolfSSL_accept

```
int wolfSSL_accept(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the server side and waits for an SSL client to initiate the SSL/TLS handshake. When this function is called, the underlying communication channel has already been set up. `wolfSSL_accept()` will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_connect`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if an error occurred. To get a more detailed error code, call `wolfSSL_get_error()`.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...

ret = wolfSSL_accept(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}
```

C.52.2.60 function wolfDTLS_accept_stateless

```
int wolfDTLS_accept_stateless(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the server side and statelessly listens for an SSL client to initiate the DTLS handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_accept`
- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_connect`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS ClientHello containing a valid cookie was received. The connection can be continued with `wolfSSL_accept()`.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE The I/O layer returned WANT_READ. This is either because there is no data to read and we are using non-blocking sockets or we sent a cookie request and we are waiting for a reply. The user should call `wolfDTLS_accept_stateless` again after data becomes available in the I/O layer.
- WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR A fatal error occurred. The ssl object should be free'd and allocated again to continue.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
do {
    ret = wolfDTLS_accept_stateless(ssl);
    if (ret == WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR)
        // re-allocate the ssl object with wolfSSL_free() and wolfSSL_new()
} while (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS);
ret = wolfSSL_accept(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}
```

C.52.2.61 function wolfSSL_CTX_free

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_free(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function frees an allocated WOLFSSL_CTX object. This function decrements the CTX reference count and only frees the context when the reference count has reached 0.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_free`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;  
...  
wolfSSL_CTX_free(ctx);
```

C.52.2.62 function `wolfSSL_free`

```
void wolfSSL_free(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function frees an allocated `wolfSSL` object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL object, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_free`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>  
  
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;  
...  
wolfSSL_free(ssl);
```

C.52.2.63 function `wolfSSL_shutdown`

```
int wolfSSL_shutdown(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function shuts down an active SSL/TLS connection using the SSL session, `ssl`. This function will try to send a "close notify" alert to the peer. The calling application can choose to wait for the peer to send its "close notify" alert in response or just go ahead and shut down the underlying connection after directly calling `wolfSSL_shutdown` (to save resources). Either option is allowed by the TLS specification. If the underlying connection will be used again in the future, the complete two-directional shutdown procedure must be performed to keep synchronization intact between the peers. `wolfSSL_shutdown()` when the underlying I/O is ready.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_free`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_free`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.
- SSL_SHUTDOWN_NOT_DONE will be returned when shutdown has not finished, and the function should be called again.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR will be returned upon failure. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for a more specific error code.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_shutdown(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to shut down SSL connection
}
```

C.52.2.64 function wolfSSL_send

```
int wolfSSL_send(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const void * data,
    int sz,
    int flags
)
```

This function writes `sz` bytes from the buffer, `data`, to the SSL connection, `ssl`, using the specified flags for the underlying write operation. If necessary `wolfSSL_send()` will only return once the buffer data of size `sz` has been completely written or an error occurred.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** data buffer to send to peer.
- **sz** size, in bytes, of data to be sent to peer.
- **flags** the send flags to use for the underlying send operation.

See:

- `wolfSSL_write`
- `wolfSSL_read`
- `wolfSSL_recv`

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes written upon success.
- 0 will be returned upon failure. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ or SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_send()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char msg[64] = "hello wolfssl!";
int msgSz = (int)strlen(msg);
```

```

int flags = ... ;
...

input = wolfSSL_send(ssl, msg, msgSz, flags);
if (input != msgSz) {
    // wolfSSL_send() failed
}

```

C.52.2.65 function wolfSSL_recv

```

int wolfSSL_recv(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * data,
    int sz,
    int flags
)

```

This function reads `sz` bytes from the SSL session (`ssl`) internal read buffer into the buffer data using the specified flags for the underlying recv operation. The bytes read are removed from the internal receive buffer. This function is identical to `wolfSSL_read()` will trigger processing of the next record.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** buffer where `wolfSSL_recv()` will place data read.
- **sz** number of bytes to read into data.
- **flags** the recv flags to use for the underlying recv operation.

See:

- `wolfSSL_read`
- `wolfSSL_write`
- `wolfSSL_peek`
- `wolfSSL_pending`

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes read upon success.
- 0 will be returned upon failure. This may be caused by either a clean (close notify alert) shutdown or just that the peer closed the connection. Call `wolfSSL_get_error()` for the specific error code.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error was received and the application needs to call `wolfSSL_recv()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char reply[1024];
int flags = ... ;
...

input = wolfSSL_recv(ssl, reply, sizeof(reply), flags);
if (input > 0) {
    // "input" number of bytes returned into buffer "reply"
}

```

C.52.2.66 function wolfSSL_get_error

```
int wolfSSL_get_error(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int ret  
)
```

This function returns a unique error code describing why the previous API function call (wolfSSL_connect, wolfSSL_accept, wolfSSL_read, wolfSSL_write, etc.) resulted in an error return code (SSL_FAILURE). The return value of the previous function is passed to wolfSSL_get_error through ret. After wolfSSL_get_error is called and returns the unique error code, [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string\(\)](#) for more information.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL object, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **ret** return value of the previous function that resulted in an error return code.

See:

- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp](#)
- [wolfSSL_load_error_strings](#)

Return:

- On successful completion, this function will return the unique error code describing why the previous API function failed.
- SSL_ERROR_NONE will be returned if ret > 0. For ret <= 0, there are some cases when this value can also be returned when a previous API appeared to return an error code but no error actually occurred. An example is calling [wolfSSL_read\(\)](#) is called afterwards, SSL_ERROR_NONE will be returned.

Example

```
int err = 0;  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
char buffer[80];  
...  
err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, 0);  
wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer);  
printf("err = %d, %s\n", err, buffer);
```

C.52.2.67 function wolfSSL_get_alert_history

```
int wolfSSL_get_alert_history(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    WOLFSSL_ALERT_HISTORY * h  
)
```

This function gets the alert history.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **h** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_ALERT_HISTORY structure that will hold the WOLFSSL struct's alert_history member's value.

See: [wolfSSL_get_error](#)

Return: SSL_SUCCESS returned when the function completed successfully. Either there was alert history or there wasn't, either way, the return value is SSL_SUCCESS.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
WOLFSSL_ALERT_HISTORY* h;
...
wolfSSL_get_alert_history(ssl, h);
// h now has a copy of the ssl->alert_history contents
```

C.52.2.68 function wolfSSL_set_session

```
int wolfSSL_set_session(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLFSSL_SESSION * session
)
```

This function sets the session to be used when the SSL object, ssl, is used to establish a SSL/TLS connection. For session resumption, before calling **wolfSSL_shutdown()** needs to be freed after the application is done with it by calling wolfSSL_SESSION_free() on it.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL object, created with **wolfSSL_new()**.
- **session** pointer to the WOLFSSL_SESSION used to set the session for ssl.

See: **wolfSSL_get1_session**

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon successfully setting the session.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned on failure. This could be caused by the session cache being disabled, or if the session has timed out.
- When OPENSSL_EXTRA and WOLFSSL_ERROR_CODE_OPENSSL are defined, SSL_SUCCESS will be returned even if the session has timed out.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_SESSION* session;
...
session = wolfSSL_get1_session(ssl);
if (session == NULL) {
    // failed to get session object from ssl object
}
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_session(ssl, session);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set the SSL session
}
wolfSSL_SESSION_free(session);
...
```

C.52.2.69 function wolfSSL_get_session

```
WOLFSSL_SESSION * wolfSSL_get_session(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

When NO_SESSION_CACHE_REF is defined this function returns a pointer to the current session (WOLFSSL_SESSION) used in ssl. This function returns a non-persistent pointer to the WOLFSSL_SESSION object. The pointer returned will be freed when wolfSSL_free is called. This call should only be used to inspect or modify the current session. For session resumption it is recommended to use `wolfSSL_get1_session()` for session resumption.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get1_session`
- `wolfSSL_set_session`

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a pointer to the the current SSL session object.
- NULL will be returned if ssl is NULL, the SSL session cache is disabled, wolfSSL doesn't have the Session ID available, or mutex functions fail.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_SESSION* session;
...
session = wolfSSL_get_session(ssl);
if (session == NULL) {
    // failed to get session pointer
}
...
```

C.52.2.70 function `wolfSSL_flush_sessions`

```
void wolfSSL_flush_sessions(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    long tm
)
```

This function flushes session from the session cache which have expired. The time, tm, is used for the time comparison. Note that wolfSSL currently uses a static table for sessions, so no flushing is needed. As such, this function is currently just a stub. This function provides OpenSSL compatibility (SSL_flush_sessions) when wolfSSL is compiled with the OpenSSL compatibility layer.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **tm** time used in session expiration comparison.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get1_session`
- `wolfSSL_set_session`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ssl;
...
wolfSSL_flush_sessions(ctx, time(0));
```

C.52.2.71 function wolfSSL_SetServerID

```
int wolfSSL_SetServerID(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * id,
    int len,
    int newSession
)
```

This function associates the client session with the server id. If the newSession flag is on, an existing session won't be reused.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **id** a constant byte pointer that will be copied to the serverID member of the WOLFSSL_SESSION structure.
- **len** an int type representing the length of the session id parameter.
- **newSession** an int type representing the flag to denote whether to reuse a session or not.

See: [wolfSSL_set_session](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL struct or id parameter is NULL or if len is not greater than zero.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
const byte id[MAX_SIZE]; // or dynamically create space
int len = 0; // initialize length
int newSession = 0; // flag to allow
...
int ret = wolfSSL_SetServerID(ssl, id, len, newSession);

if (ret == WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // The Id was successfully set
}
```

C.52.2.72 function wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex

```
int wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function gets the session index of the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex](#)

Return: int The function returns an int type representing the sessionIndex within the WOLFSSL struct.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
...
int sesIdx = wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex(ssl);

if(sesIdx < 0 || sesIdx > sizeof(ssl->sessionIndex)/sizeof(int)){
    // You have an out of bounds index number and something is not right.
}

```

C.52.2.73 function wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex

```

int wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex(
    int index,
    WOLFSSL_SESSION * session
)

```

This function gets the session at specified index of the session cache and copies it into memory. The WOLFSSL_SESSION structure holds the session information.

Parameters:

- **index** an int type representing the session index.
- **session** a pointer to the WOLFSSL_SESSION structure.

See:

- UnLockMutex
- LockMutex
- [wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed successfully and no errors were thrown.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was an unlock or lock mutex error.
- SSL_FAILURE returned if the function did not execute successfully.

Example

```

int idx; // The index to locate the session.
WOLFSSL_SESSION* session; // Buffer to copy to.
...
if(wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex(idx, session) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case.
}

```

C.52.2.74 function wolfSSL_SESSION_get_peer_chain

```

WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * wolfSSL_SESSION_get_peer_chain(
    WOLFSSL_SESSION * session
)

```

Returns the peer certificate chain from the WOLFSSL_SESSION struct.

Parameters:

- **session** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_SESSION structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex](#)

- `wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex`
- `AddSession`

Return: pointer A pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN structure that contains the peer certification chain.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_SESSION* session;
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* chain;
...
chain = wolfSSL_SESSION_get_peer_chain(session);
if(!chain){
    // There was no chain. Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.75 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify`

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int mode,
    VerifyCallback verify_callback
)
```

This function sets the verification method for remote peers and also allows a verify callback to be registered with the SSL context. The verify callback will be called only when a verification failure has occurred. If no verify callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for `verify_callback`. The verification mode of peer certificates is a logically OR'd list of flags. The possible flag values include: `SSL_VERIFY_NONE` Client mode: the client will not verify the certificate received from the server and the handshake will continue as normal. Server mode: the server will not send a certificate request to the client. As such, client verification will not be enabled. `SSL_VERIFY_PEER` Client mode: the client will verify the certificate received from the server during the handshake. This is turned on by default in wolfSSL, therefore, using this option has no effect. Server mode: the server will send a certificate request to the client and verify the client certificate received. `SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT` Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification will fail on the server side if the client fails to send a certificate when requested to do so (when using `SSL_VERIFY_PEER` on the SSL server). `SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_EXCEPT_PSK` Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification is the same as `SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT` except in the case of a PSK connection. If a PSK connection is being made then the connection will go through without a peer cert.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **mode** flags indicating verification mode for peer's cert.
- **verify_callback** callback to be called when verification fails. If no callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for `verify_callback`.

See: `wolfSSL_set_verify`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, (WOLFSSL_VERIFY_PEER |
                             WOLFSSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT), NULL);
```


C.52.2.76 function wolfSSL_set_verify

```
void wolfSSL_set_verify(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int mode,
    VerifyCallback verify_callback
)
```

This function sets the verification method for remote peers and also allows a verify callback to be registered with the SSL session. The verify callback will be called only when a verification failure has occurred. If no verify callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for verify_callback. The verification mode of peer certificates is a logically OR'd list of flags. The possible flag values include: SSL_VERIFY_NONE Client mode: the client will not verify the certificate received from the server and the handshake will continue as normal. Server mode: the server will not send a certificate request to the client. As such, client verification will not be enabled. SSL_VERIFY_PEER Client mode: the client will verify the certificate received from the server during the handshake. This is turned on by default in wolfSSL, therefore, using this option has no effect. Server mode: the server will send a certificate request to the client and verify the client certificate received. SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification will fail on the server side if the client fails to send a certificate when requested to do so (when using SSL_VERIFY_PEER on the SSL server). SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_EXCEPT_PSK Client mode: no effect when used on the client side. Server mode: the verification is the same as SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT except in the case of a PSK connection. If a PSK connection is being made then the connection will go through without a peer cert.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **mode** flags indicating verification mode for peer's cert.
- **verify_callback** callback to be called when verification fails. If no callback is desired, the NULL pointer can be used for verify_callback.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
wolfSSL_set_verify(ssl, SSL_VERIFY_PEER | SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT, 0);
```

C.52.2.77 function wolfSSL_SetCertCbCtx

```
void wolfSSL_SetCertCbCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function stores user CTX object information for verify callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ctx** a void pointer that is set to WOLFSSL structure's verifyCbCtx member's value.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
(void*)ctx;
...
if(ssl != NULL){
    wolfSSL_SetCertCbCtx(ssl, ctx);
} else {
    // Error case, the SSL is not initialized properly.
}
```

C.52.2.78 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetCertCbCtx

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetCertCbCtx(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    void * userCtx
)
```

This function stores user CTX object information for verify callback.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure.
- **userCtx** a void pointer that is used to set WOLFSSL_CTX structure's verifyCbCtx member's value.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
void* userCtx = NULL; // Assign some user defined context
...
if(ctx != NULL){
    wolfSSL_SetCertCbCtx(ctx, userCtx);
} else {
    // Error case, the SSL is not initialized properly.
}
```

C.52.2.79 function wolfSSL_pending

```
int wolfSSL_pending(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the number of bytes which are buffered and available in the SSL object to be read by [wolfSSL_read\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- `wolfSSL_recv`
- `wolfSSL_read`
- `wolfSSL_peek`

Return: int This function returns the number of bytes pending.

Example

```
int pending = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...

pending = wolfSSL_pending(ssl);
printf("There are %d bytes buffered and available for reading", pending);
```

C.52.2.80 function `wolfSSL_load_error_strings`

```
void wolfSSL_load_error_strings(
    void
)
```

This function is for OpenSSL compatibility (`SSL_load_error_string`) only and takes no action.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_ERR_error_string`
- `wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n`
- `wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp`
- `wolfSSL_load_error_strings`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
wolfSSL_load_error_strings();
```

C.52.2.81 function `wolfSSL_library_init`

```
int wolfSSL_library_init(
    void
)
```

This function is called internally in `wolfSSL_CTX_new()` is the more typically-used wolfSSL initialization function.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSL_Init`
- `wolfSSL_Cleanup`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` If successful the call will return.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` is returned upon failure.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
ret = wolfSSL_library_init();
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    failed to initialize wolfSSL
}
...
```

C.52.2.82 function wolfSSL_SetDevId

```
int wolfSSL_SetDevId(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int devId
)
```

This function sets the Device Id at the WOLFSSL session level.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a SSL object, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_GetDevId](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int DevId = -2;

wolfSSL_SetDevId(ssl, devId);
```

C.52.2.83 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int devId
)
```

This function sets the Device Id at the WOLFSSL_CTX context level.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **devId** ID to use with crypto callbacks or async hardware. Set to INVALID_DEVID (-2) if not used

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetDevId](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_GetDevId](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
int DevId = -2;  
  
wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId(ctx, devId);
```

C.52.2.84 function wolfSSL_CTX_GetDevId

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_GetDevId(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function retrieves the Device Id.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **ssl** pointer to a SSL object, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetDevId](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId](#)

Return:

- devId upon success.
- INVALID_DEVID if both ssl and ctx are NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
  
wolfSSL_CTX_GetDevId(ctx, ssl);
```

C.52.2.85 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode

```
long wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    long mode  
)
```

This function enables or disables SSL session caching. Behavior depends on the value used for mode. The following values for mode are available: SSL_SESS_CACHE_OFF- disable session caching. Session caching is turned on by default. SSL_SESS_CACHE_NO_AUTO_CLEAR - Disable auto-flushing of the session cache. Auto-flushing is turned on by default.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **mode** modifier used to change behavior of the session cache.

See:

- [wolfSSL_flush_sessions](#)
- [wolfSSL_get1_session](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_session](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_sessionID](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout](#)

Return: SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode(ctx, SSL_SESS_CACHE_OFF);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to turn SSL session caching off
}
```

C.52.2.86 function wolfSSL_set_session_secret_cb

```
int wolfSSL_set_session_secret_cb(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    SessionSecretCb cb,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function sets the session secret callback function. The SessionSecretCb type has the signature: int (SessionSecretCb)(WOLFSSL ssl, void* secret, int* secretSz, void* ctx). The sessionSecretCb member of the WOLFSSL struct is set to the parameter cb.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **cb** a SessionSecretCb type that is a function pointer with the above signature.
- **ctx** a pointer to the user context to be stored

See: SessionSecretCb

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the execution of the function did not return an error.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
// Signature of SessionSecretCb
int SessionSecretCB (WOLFSSL* ssl, void* secret, int* secretSz,
void* ctx) = SessionSecretCb;
...
int wolfSSL_set_session_secret_cb(ssl, SessionSecretCB, (void*)ssl->ctx){
    // Function body.
}
```

C.52.2.87 function wolfSSL_save_session_cache

```
int wolfSSL_save_session_cache(
    const char * fname
)
```

This function persists the session cache to file. It doesn't use memsave because of additional memory use.

Parameters:

- **fname** is a constant char pointer that points to a file for writing.

See:

- XFWRITE
- `wolfSSL_restore_session_cache`
- `wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error. The session cache has been written to a file.
- SSL_BAD_FILE returned if fname cannot be opened or is otherwise corrupt.
- FWRITE_ERROR returned if XFWRITE failed to write to the file.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex lock failure.

Example

```
const char* fname;
...
if(wolfSSL_save_session_cache(fname) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Fail to write to file.
}
```

C.52.2.88 function wolfSSL_restore_session_cache

```
int wolfSSL_restore_session_cache(
    const char * fname
)
```

This function restores the persistent session cache from file. It does not use memstore because of additional memory use.

Parameters:

- **fname** a constant char pointer file input that will be read.

See:

- XFREAD
- XFOPEN

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error.
- SSL_BAD_FILE returned if the file passed into the function was corrupted and could not be opened by XFOPEN.
- FREAD_ERROR returned if the file had a read error from XFREAD.
- CACHE_MATCH_ERROR returned if the session cache header match failed.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex lock failure.

Example

```
const char *fname;
...
if(wolfSSL_restore_session_cache(fname) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case. The function did not return SSL_SUCCESS.
}
```

C.52.2.89 function wolfSSL_memsave_session_cache

```
int wolfSSL_memsave_session_cache(
    void * mem,
```

```
    int sz
)
```

This function persists session cache to memory.

Parameters:

- **mem** a void pointer representing the destination for the memory copy, XMEMCPY().
- **sz** an int type representing the size of mem.

See:

- XMEMCPY
- [wolfSSL_get_session_cache_memsize](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error. The session cache has been successfully persisted to memory.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex lock error.
- BUFFER_E returned if the buffer size was too small.

Example

```
void* mem;
int sz; // Max size of the memory buffer.
...
if(wolfSSL_memsave_session_cache(mem, sz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case, you did not persist the session cache to memory
}
```

C.52.2.90 function wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache

```
int wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache(
    const void * mem,
    int sz
)
```

This function restores the persistent session cache from memory.

Parameters:

- **mem** a constant void pointer containing the source of the restoration.
- **sz** an integer representing the size of the memory buffer.

See: [wolfSSL_save_session_cache](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without an error.
- BUFFER_E returned if the memory buffer is too small.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if the session cache mutex lock failed.
- CACHE_MATCH_ERROR returned if the session cache header match failed.

Example

```
const void* memoryFile;
int szMf;
...
if(wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache(memoryFile, szMf) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case. SSL_SUCCESS was not returned.
}
```


C.52.2.91 function wolfSSL_get_session_cache_memszie

```
int wolfSSL_get_session_cache_memszie(
    void
)
```

This function returns how large the session cache save buffer should be.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache](#)

Return: int This function returns an integer that represents the size of the session cache save buffer.

Example

```
int sz = // Minimum size for error checking;
...
if(sz < wolfSSL_get_session_cache_memszie()){
    // Memory buffer is too small
}
```

C.52.2.92 function wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * fname
)
```

This function writes the cert cache from memory to file.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, holding the certificate information.
- **fname** a constant char pointer that points to a file for writing.

See:

- CM_SaveCertCache
- DoMemSaveCertCache

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS if CM_SaveCertCache exits normally.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is returned if either of the arguments are NULL.
- SSL_BAD_FILE if the cert cache save file could not be opened.
- BAD_MUTEX_E if the lock mutex failed.
- MEMORY_E the allocation of memory failed.
- FWRITE_ERROR Certificate cache file write failed.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol def );
const char* fname;
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache(ctx, fname)){
    // file was written.
}
```

C.52.2.93 function wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    const char * fname  
)
```

This function persists certificate cache from a file.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, holding the certificate information.
- **fname** a constant char pointer that points to a file for reading.

See:

- CM_RestoreCertCache
- XFOPEN

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function, CM_RestoreCertCache, executes normally.
- SSL_BAD_FILE returned if XFOPEN returns XBADFILE. The file is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E returned if the allocated memory for the temp buffer fails.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if fname or ctx have a NULL value.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );  
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
const char* fname = "path to file";  
...  
if(wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache(ctx, fname)){  
    // check to see if the execution was successful  
}
```

C.52.2.94 function wolfSSL_CTX_memsave_cert_cache

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_memsave_cert_cache(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    void * mem,  
    int sz,  
    int * used  
)
```

This function persists the certificate cache to memory.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **mem** a void pointer to the destination (output buffer).
- **sz** the size of the output buffer.
- **used** a pointer to size of the cert cache header.

See:

- DoMemSaveCertCache
- GetCertCacheMemSize
- CM_MemRestoreCertCache
- CM_GetCertCacheMemSize

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function. No errors were thrown.
- BAD_MUTEX_E mutex error where the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER member caLock was not 0 (zero).
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if ctx, mem, or used is NULL or if sz is less than or equal to 0 (zero).
- BUFFER_E output buffer mem was too small.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol );
void* mem;
int sz;
int* used;
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_memsave_cert_cache(ctx, mem, sz, used) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // The function returned with an error
}
```

C.52.2.95 function wolfSSL_CTX_memrestore_cert_cache

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_memrestore_cert_cache(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const void * mem,
    int sz
)
```

This function restores the certificate cache from memory.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **mem** a void pointer with a value that will be restored to the certificate cache.
- **sz** an int type that represents the size of the mem parameter.

See: CM_MemRestoreCertCache

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and subroutines executed without an error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx or mem parameters are NULL or if the sz parameter is less than or equal to zero.
- BUFFER_E returned if the cert cache memory buffer is too small.
- CACHE_MATCH_ERROR returned if there was a cert cache header mismatch.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if the lock mutex on failed.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
void* mem;
int sz = (*int) sizeof(mem);
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_memrestore_cert_cache(ssl->ctx, mem, sz)){
    // The success case
}
```

C.52.2.96 function wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_cache_memsize

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_cache_memsz(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

Returns the size the certificate cache save buffer needs to be.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a wolfSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See: CM_GetCertCacheMemSize

Return:

- int integer value returned representing the memory size upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL.
- BAD_MUTEX_E - returned if there was a mutex lock error.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(protocol);
...
int certCacheSize = wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_cache_memsz(ctx);

if(certCacheSize != BAD_FUNC_ARG || certCacheSize != BAD_MUTEX_E){
    // Successfully retrieved the memory size.
}
```

C.52.2.97 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * list
)
```

This function sets the cipher suite list for a given WOLFSSL_CTX. The list becomes the default cipher suite list for any new WOLFSSL sessions created from the context, and the order in the string is the local preference order from highest to lowest. Each call replaces the previous list. The list is a null-terminated, colon-delimited text string of suite names and/or OpenSSL-style group keywords, for example "TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256".

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **list** null-terminated text string and a colon-delimited list of cipher suites and/or keywords to use with the specified SSL context.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_cipher_list`
- `wolfSSL_get_ciphers`
- `wolfSSL_get_cipher_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon successful function completion.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE will be returned on failure.

Each token in the colon-delimited list is one of the following:

1. A specific cipher suite name. wolfSSL accepts both its own short name and the IANA name (when WOLFSSL_NO_ERROR_STRINGS is not defined). For example “ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256” and “TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256” are equivalent. The complete authoritative list of accepted names lives in the cipher_names[] array in src/internal.c; programs may also enumerate the suites compiled into the current build at runtime via `wolfSSL_get_ciphers()`.
2. An OpenSSL-compatible keyword that selects a family of suites or toggles a class on/off (see the keyword table below). Some keywords require OPENSSL_EXTRA or OPENSSL_ALL to be defined.
3. A negated keyword “!keyword” to disallow a class (requires OPENSSL_EXTRA or OPENSSL_ALL). For example “HIGH:!aNULL”.

A “+” operator (e.g. “ECDHE+AESGCM”) is recognized only to extract the leading public-key family token (“ECDHE”, “RSA” or “DHE”); trailing parts after “+” are ignored by wolfSSL. To intersect with a specific cipher use the explicit suite name instead.

OpenSSL-compatible group keywords:

Keyword	Effect	Required build option
DEFAULT / ALL	Include all built suites; “ALL” also enables anonymous (aNULL)	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL (also accepted as the entire string with no other tokens)
HIGH	All suites except static, anonymous, and NULL ciphers	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL (also accepted as the entire string with no other tokens)
LOW / MEDIUM	Accepted but do not restrict by bit size; behave as “RSA”	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL
aNULL	Anonymous (no authentication) suites	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require HAVE_ANON
eNULL / NULL	Null encryption suites	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require HAVE_NULL_CIPHER
kDH	Static DH key exchange	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL
DHE / EDH	Ephemeral DH key exchange	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require !NO_DH
ECDHE / ECDH	Ephemeral ECDH key exchange	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require HAVE_ECC
kRSA / RSA	Static RSA key exchange	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require !NO_RSA
PSK	Pre-shared-key suites	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL; suites require !NO_PSK
DSS	Silently ignored — wolfSSL has no DSA ciphersuites	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL
EXP / EXPORT	Silently ignored — export-grade ciphers are not supported	OPENSSL_EXTRA / OPENSSL_ALL
AES128 / SHA1 / RC4	When negated (“!AES128”, etc.), disable that class	WOLFSSL_SYS_CRYPTOPOLICY

Keyword	Effect	Required build option
@SECLEVEL=n	Set OpenSSL-compatible security level	WOLFSSL_SYS_CRYPTOPOLICY

Representative TLS 1.3 cipher suite names (each guarded by its own BUILD_* macro; most are enabled automatically by `-enable-tls13`):

Name (wolfSSL)	IANA name	Required build option
TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256	TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	BUILD_TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (default with TLS 1.3)
TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384	TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	BUILD_TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS13-CHACHA20-POLY1305-SHA256	TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256	BUILD_TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (HAVE_CHACHA + HAVE_POLY1305)
TLS13-AES128-CCM-SHA256	TLS_AES_128_CCM_SHA256	BUILD_TLS_AES_128_CCM_SHA256 (HAVE_AECCM)
TLS13-AES128-CCM-8-SHA256	TLS_AES_128_CCM_8_SHA256	BUILD_TLS_AES_128_CCM_8_SHA256 (HAVE_AECCM)
TLS13-SM4-GCM-SM3	TLS_SM4_GCM_SM3	BUILD_TLS_SM4_GCM_SM3 (WOLFSSL_SM4_GCM + WOLFSSL_SM3)
TLS13-SM4-CCM-SM3	TLS_SM4_CCM_SM3	BUILD_TLS_SM4_CCM_SM3 (WOLFSSL_SM4_CCM + WOLFSSL_SM3)
TLS13-SHA256-SHA256	TLS_SHA256_SHA256	BUILD_TLS_SHA256_SHA256 (integrity-only)
TLS13-SHA384-SHA384	TLS_SHA384_SHA384	BUILD_TLS_SHA384_SHA384

Representative TLS 1.2 cipher suite name families (each individual suite is guarded by its own BUILD_* macro derived from the IANA name; the common build-option requirements are summarized below):

Name family / example	Typical requirements
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384, ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305	HAVE_ECC, HAVE_AESGCM (or HAVE_CHACHA + HAVE_POLY1305)
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384, ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305	HAVE_ECC, !NO_RSA, HAVE_AESGCM (or HAVE_CHACHA + HAVE_POLY1305)
DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384, DHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305	!NO_DH, !NO_RSA, HAVE_AESGCM (or HAVE_CHACHA + HAVE_POLY1305)
AES128-SHA, AES256-SHA, AES128-SHA256, AES256-SHA256, AES128-GCM-SHA256, AES256-GCM-SHA384 (static-RSA)	!NO_RSA, !NO_AES_CBC and/or HAVE_AESGCM
DES-CBC3-SHA, RC4-SHA, RC4-MD5 NULL-SHA, NULL-SHA256, NULL-MD5	Legacy: !NO_DES3 / !NO_RC4, !NO_OLD_TLS HAVE_NULL_CIPHER
PSK-AES128-CBC-SHA256, PSK-AES256-GCM-SHA384, ECDHE-PSK-AES128-CBC-SHA256, DHE-PSK-AES256-GCM-SHA384	!NO_PSK (HAVE_ECC for ECDHE-PSK, !NO_DH for DHE-PSK)

Name family / example	Typical requirements
ADH-AES128-SHA, ADH-AES256-SHA ECDHE-ECDSA-SM4-GCM-SM3, ECDHE-ECDSA-SM4-CCM-SM3	HAVE_ANON WOLFSSL_SM2, WOLFSSL_SM3, WOLFSSL_SM4_GCM/WOLFSSL_SM4_CCM

Notes:

- TLS 1.3 suite names and TLS 1.2 suite names may be mixed in the same list; wolfSSL groups them by version internally.
- For DTLS, RC4-based stream ciphers in the list are silently dropped.
- When set as the literal whole-string "DEFAULT", "ALL", "HIGH", or the empty string, wolfSSL installs its built-in default suite list and returns success without parsing further tokens.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(ctx,
    "TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:"
    "DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256");
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set cipher suite list
}
```

C.52.2.98 function wolfSSL_set_cipher_list

```
int wolfSSL_set_cipher_list(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * list
)
```

This function sets the cipher suite list for a given WOLFSSL session. The list format and the set of recognized suite names and keywords are identical to those documented for [wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list\(\)](#); refer to that function for the full keyword/suite tables and required build options. Each call replaces the previous list on the session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **list** null-terminated text string and a colon-delimited list of cipher suites and/or keywords to use with the specified SSL session.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_ciphers](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_new](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon successful function completion.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE will be returned on failure.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
```

```

...
ret = wolfSSL_set_cipher_list(ssl,
    "TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:"
    "DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256");
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set cipher suite list
}

```

C.52.2.99 function `wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock`

```

void wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int nonblock
)

```

This function informs the WOLFSSL DTLS object that the underlying UDP I/O is non-blocking. After an application creates a WOLFSSL object, if it will be used with a non-blocking UDP socket, call `wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock()` on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving `EWOULDBLOCK` means that the `recvfrom` call would block rather than that it timed out.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the DTLS session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **nonblock** value used to set non-blocking flag on WOLFSSL object. Use 1 to specify non-blocking, otherwise 0.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_using_nonblock`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout`

Return: none No return.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock(ssl, 1);

```

C.52.2.100 function `wolfSSL_dtls_get_using_nonblock`

```

int wolfSSL_dtls_get_using_nonblock(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function allows the application to determine if `wolfSSL` is using non-blocking I/O with UDP. If `wolfSSL` is using non-blocking I/O, this function will return 1, otherwise 0. After an application creates a WOLFSSL object, if it will be used with a non-blocking UDP socket, call `wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock()` on it. This lets the WOLFSSL object know that receiving `EWOULDBLOCK` means that the `recvfrom` call would block rather than that it timed out. This function is only meaningful to DTLS sessions.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the DTLS session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`

- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock`

Return:

- 0 underlying I/O is blocking.
- 1 underlying I/O is non-blocking.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_dtls_get_using_nonblock(ssl);
if (ret == 1) {
    // underlying I/O is non-blocking
}
...
```

C.52.2.101 function `wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout`

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the current timeout value in seconds for the WOLFSSL object. When using non-blocking sockets, something in the user code needs to decide when to check for available recv data and how long it has been waiting. The value returned by this function indicates how long the application should wait.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer`

Return:

- seconds The current DTLS timeout value in seconds
- NOT_COMPILED_IN if wolfSSL was not built with DTLS support.

Example

```
int timeout = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
timeout = wolfSSL_get_dtls_current_timeout(ssl);
printf("DTLS timeout (sec) = %d\n", timeout);
```

C.52.2.102 function `wolfSSL_dtls13_use_quick_timeout`

```
int wolfSSL_dtls13_use_quick_timeout(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns true if the application should setup a quicker timeout. When using non-blocking sockets, something in the user code needs to decide when to check for available data and how long it

needs to wait. If this function returns true, it means that the library already detected some disruption in the communication, but it wants to wait for a little longer in case some messages from the other peers are still in flight. Is up to the application to fine tune the value of this timer, a good one may be `dtls_get_current_timeout() / 4`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls13_set_send_more_acks`

Return: true if the application code should setup a quicker timeout

C.52.2.103 function `wolfSSL_dtls13_set_send_more_acks`

```
void wolfSSL_dtls13_set_send_more_acks(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int value  
)
```

This function sets whether the library should send ACKs to the other peer immediately when detecting disruption or not. Sending ACKs immediately assures minimum latency but it may consume more bandwidth than necessary. If the application manages the timer by itself and this option is set to 0 then application code can use `wolfSSL_dtls13_use_quick_timeout()` to determine if it should setup a quicker timeout to send those delayed ACKs.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **value** 1 to set the option, 0 to disable the option

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls13_use_quick_timeout`

C.52.2.104 function `wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_init`

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_init(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int timeout  
)
```

This function sets the dtls timeout.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **timeout** an int type that will be set to the `dtls_timeout_init` member of the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_max`

- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned if the function executes without an error. The `dtls_timeout_init` and the `dtls_timeout` members of `SSL` have been set.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the `WOLFSSL` struct is `NULL` or if the timeout is not greater than 0. It will also return if the timeout argument exceeds the maximum value allowed.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
int timeout = TIMEOUT;
...
if(wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_init(ssl, timeout)){
    // the dtls timeout was set
} else {
    // Failed to set DTLS timeout.
}
```

C.52.2.105 function `wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_max`

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_max(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int timeout
)
```

This function sets the maximum dtls timeout.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL` structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **timeout** an int type representing the dtls maximum timeout.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_init`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned if the function executed without an error.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the `WOLFSSL` struct is `NULL` or if the timeout argument is not greater than zero or is less than the `dtls_timeout_init` member of the `WOLFSSL` structure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
int timeout = TIMEOUTVAL;
...
int ret = wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_max(ssl);
if(!ret){
    // Failed to set the max timeout
}
```

C.52.2.106 function `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

When using non-blocking sockets with DTLS, this function should be called on the WOLFSSL object when the controlling code thinks the transmission has timed out. It performs the actions needed to retry the last transmit, including adjusting the timeout value. If it has been too long, this will return a failure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` will be returned upon success
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if there have been too many retransmissions/timeouts without getting a response from the peer.
- `NOT_COMPILED_IN` will be returned if wolfSSL was not compiled with DTLS support.

Example

See the following files **for** usage examples:

<wolfssl_root>/examples/client/client.c

<wolfssl_root>/examples/server/server.c

C.52.2.107 function wolfSSL_dtls_retransmit

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_retransmit(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

When using non-blocking sockets with DTLS, this function retransmits the last handshake flight ignoring the expected timeout value and retransmit count. It is useful for applications that are using DTLS and need to manage even the timeout and retry count.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` will be returned upon success
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if there have been too many retransmissions/timeouts without getting a response from the peer.

Example

```
int ret = 0;  
WOLFSSL* ssl;
```

```
...
ret = wolfSSL_dtls_retransmit(ssl);
```

C.52.2.108 function `wolfSSL_dtls`

```
int wolfSSL_dtls(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is used to determine if the SSL session has been configured to use DTLS.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer`

Return:

- 1 If the SSL session (ssl) has been configured to use DTLS, this function will return 1.
- 0 otherwise.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_dtls(ssl);
if (ret) {
    // SSL session has been configured to use DTLS
}
```

C.52.2.109 function `wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer`

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * peer,
    unsigned int peerSz
)
```

This function sets the DTLS peer, peer (sockaddr_in) with size of peerSz.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **peer** pointer to peer's sockaddr_in structure. If NULL then the peer information in ssl is cleared.
- **peerSz** size of the sockaddr_in structure pointed to by peer. If 0 then the peer information in ssl is cleared.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_pending_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned upon failure.
- SSL_NOT_IMPLEMENTED will be returned if wolfSSL was not compiled with DTLS support.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
sockaddr_in addr;
...
ret = wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer(ssl, &addr, sizeof(addr));
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set DTLS peer
}
```

C.52.2.110 function wolfSSL_dtls_set_pending_peer

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_set_pending_peer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * peer,
    unsigned int peerSz
)
```

This function sets the pending DTLS peer, peer (sockaddr_in) with size of peerSz. This sets the pending peer that will be upgraded to a regular peer when we successfully de-protect the next record. This is useful in scenarios where the peer's address can change to avoid off-path attackers from changing the peer address. This should be used with Connection ID's to allow seamless and safe transition to a new peer address.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **peer** pointer to peer's sockaddr_in structure. If NULL then the peer information in ssl is cleared.
- **peerSz** size of the sockaddr_in structure pointed to by peer. If 0 then the peer information in ssl is cleared.

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout`
- `wolfSSL_dtls`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned upon failure.
- SSL_NOT_IMPLEMENTED will be returned if wolfSSL was not compiled with DTLS support.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
sockaddr_in addr;
...
ret = wolfSSL_dtls_set_pending_peer(ssl, &addr, sizeof(addr));
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
```

```

    // failed to set DTLS peer
}

```

C.52.2.111 function wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer

```

int wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * peer,
    unsigned int * peerSz
)

```

This function gets the sockaddr_in (of size peerSz) of the current DTLS peer. The function will compare peerSz to the actual DTLS peer size stored in the SSL session. If the peer will fit into peer, the peer's sockaddr_in will be copied into peer, with peerSz set to the size of peer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **peer** pointer to memory location to store peer's sockaddr_in structure.
- **peerSz** input/output size. As input, the size of the allocated memory pointed to by peer. As output, the size of the actual sockaddr_in structure pointed to by peer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned upon failure.
- SSL_NOT_IMPLEMENTED will be returned if wolfSSL was not compiled with DTLS support.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
sockaddr_in addr;
...
ret = wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer(ssl, &addr, sizeof(addr));
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to get DTLS peer
}

```

C.52.2.112 function wolfSSL_dtls_get0_peer

```

int wolfSSL_dtls_get0_peer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const void ** peer,
    unsigned int * peerSz
)

```

This function gets the sockaddr_in (of size peerSz) of the current DTLS peer. This is a zero-copy alternative to [wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

- **peer** pointer to return the internal buffer holding the peer address
- **peerSz** output the size of the actual sockaddr_in structure pointed to by peer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned upon failure.
- SSL_NOT_IMPLEMENTED will be returned if wolfSSL was not compiled with DTLS support.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
sockaddr_in* addr;
unsigned int addrSz;
...
ret = wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer(ssl, &addr, &addrSz);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to get DTLS peer
}
```

C.52.2.113 function wolfSSL_ERR_error_string

```
char * wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(
    unsigned long errNumber,
    char * data
)
```

This function converts an error code returned by [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#) and data is the storage buffer which the error string will be placed in. The maximum length of data is 80 characters by default, as defined by MAX_ERROR_SZ is wolfssl/wolfcrypt/error.h.

Parameters:

- **errNumber** error code returned by [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#).
- **data** output buffer containing human-readable error string matching errNumber.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_error](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp](#)
- [wolfSSL_load_error_strings](#)

Return:

- success On successful completion, this function returns the same string as is returned in data.
- failure Upon failure, this function returns a string with the appropriate failure reason, msg.

Example

```
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...
```



```
err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, 0);
wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer);
printf("err = %d, %s\n", err, buffer);
```

C.52.2.114 function wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n

```
void wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n(
    unsigned long e,
    char * buf,
    unsigned long len
)
```

This function is a version of `wolfSSL_ERR_error_string()` into a more human-readable error string. The human-readable string is placed in `buf`.

Parameters:

- **e** error code returned by `wolfSSL_get_error()`.
- **buff** output buffer containing human-readable error string matching `e`.
- **len** maximum length in characters which may be written to `buf`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_ERR_error_string`
- `wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp`
- `wolfSSL_load_error_strings`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...
err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, 0);
wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n(err, buffer, 80);
printf("err = %d, %s\n", err, buffer);
```

C.52.2.115 function wolfSSL_get_shutdown

```
int wolfSSL_get_shutdown(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function checks the shutdown conditions in `closeNotify` or `connReset` or `sentNotify` members of the Options structure. The Options structure is within the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a constant pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_SESSION_free`

Return:

- 1 SSL_SENT_SHUTDOWN is returned.
- 2 SSL_RECEIVED_SHUTDOWN is returned.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
...
int ret;
ret = wolfSSL_get_shutdown(ssl);

if(ret == 1){
    SSL_SENT_SHUTDOWN
} else if(ret == 2){
    SSL_RECEIVED_SHUTDOWN
} else {
    Fatal error.
}
```

C.52.2.116 function `wolfSSL_session_reused`

```
int wolfSSL_session_reused(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the resuming member of the options struct. The flag indicates whether or not to reuse a session. If not, a new session must be established.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_SESSION_free`
- `wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex`
- `wolfSSL_memsave_session_cache`

Return: This function returns an int type held in the Options structure representing the flag for session reuse.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(!wolfSSL_session_reused(sslResume)){
    // No session reuse allowed.
}
```

C.52.2.117 function `wolfSSL_is_init_finished`

```
int wolfSSL_is_init_finished(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function checks to see if the connection is established.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_accept_state`

- wolfSSL_get_keys
- wolfSSL_set_shutdown

Return:

- 0 returned if the connection is not established, i.e. the WOLFSSL struct is NULL or the handshake is not done.
- 1 returned if the connection is established i.e. the WOLFSSL handshake is done.

EXAMPLE

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_is_init_finished(ssl)){
    Handshake is done and connection is established
}
```

C.52.2.118 function wolfSSL_get_version

```
const char * wolfSSL_get_version(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Returns the SSL version being used as a string.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_lib_version](#)

Return:

- "SSLv3" Using SSLv3
- "TLSv1" Using TLSv1
- "TLSv1.1" Using TLSv1.1
- "TLSv1.2" Using TLSv1.2
- "TLSv1.3" Using TLSv1.3
- "DTLS": Using DTLS
- "DTLSv1.2" Using DTLSv1.2
- "unknown" There was a problem determining which version of TLS being used.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
printf(wolfSSL_get_version("Using version: %s", ssl));
```

C.52.2.119 function wolfSSL_get_current_cipher_suite

```
int wolfSSL_get_current_cipher_suite(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Returns the current cipher suit an ssl session is using.

Parameters:

- **ssl** The SSL session to check.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_current_cipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_list](#)

Return:

- `ssl->options.cipherSuite` An integer representing the current cipher suite.
- 0 The ssl session provided is null.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);

if(wolfSSL_get_current_cipher_suite(ssl) == 0)
{
    // Error getting cipher suite
}
```

C.52.2.120 function `wolfSSL_get_current_cipher`

```
WOLFSSL_CIPHER * wolfSSL_get_current_cipher(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns a pointer to the current cipher in the ssl session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_cipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_name](#)

Return:

- The function returns the address of the cipher member of the WOLFSSL struct. This is a pointer to the WOLFSSL_CIPHER structure.
- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
WOLFSSL_CIPHER* cipherCurr = wolfSSL_get_current_cipher;

if(!cipherCurr){
```

```

    // Failure case.
} else {
    // The cipher was returned to cipherCurr
}

```

C.52.2.121 function wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name

```

const char * wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name(
    const WOLFSSL_CIPHER * cipher
)

```

This function matches the cipher suite in the SSL object with the available suites and returns the string representation.

Parameters:

- **cipher** a constant pointer to a WOLFSSL_CIPHER structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_cipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_current_cipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_cipher_name](#)

Return:

- string This function returns the string representation of the matched cipher suite.
- none It will return "None" if there are no suites matched.

Example

```

// gets cipher name in the format DHE_RSA ...
const char* wolfSSL_get_cipher_name_internal(WOLFSSL* ssl){
WOLFSSL_CIPHER* cipher;
const char* fullName;
...
cipher = wolfSSL_get_curent_cipher(ssl);
fullName = wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name(cipher);

if(fullName){
    // sanity check on returned cipher
}

```

C.52.2.122 function wolfSSL_get_cipher

```

const char * wolfSSL_get_cipher(
    WOLFSSL *
)

```

This function matches the cipher suite in the SSL object with the available suites.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_current_cipher](#)

Return: This function returns the string value of the suite matched. It will return “None” if there are no suites matched.

Example

```
#ifdef WOLFSSL_DTLS
...
// make sure a valid suite is used
if(wolfSSL_get_cipher(ssl) == NULL){
    WOLFSSL_MSG("Can not match cipher suite imported");
    return MATCH_SUITE_ERROR;
}
...
#endif // WOLFSSL_DTLS
```

C.52.2.123 function wolfSSL_get1_session

```
WOLFSSL_SESSION * wolfSSL_get1_session(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the WOLFSSL_SESSION from the WOLFSSL structure as a reference type. This requires calling wolfSSL_SESSION_free to release the session reference. The WOLFSSL_SESSION pointed to contains all the necessary information required to perform a session resumption and reestablish the connection without a new handshake. For session resumption, before calling wolfSSL_shutdown() needs to be freed after the application is done with it by calling wolfSSL_SESSION_free() on it.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to get session from.

See:

- wolfSSL_new
- wolfSSL_free
- wolfSSL_SESSION_free

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SESSION On success return session pointer.
- NULL will be returned if ssl is NULL, the SSL session cache is disabled, wolfSSL doesn't have the Session ID available, or mutex functions fail.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_SESSION* ses;
// attempt/complete handshake
wolfSSL_connect(ssl);
ses = wolfSSL_get1_session(ssl);
// check ses information
// disconnect / setup new SSL instance
wolfSSL_set_session(ssl, ses);
// attempt/resume handshake
wolfSSL_SESSION_free(ses);
```

C.52.2.124 function wolfSSLv23_client_method

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfSSLv23_client_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfSSLv23_client_method()` function will use the highest protocol version supported by the server and downgrade to SSLv3 if needed. In this case, the client will be able to connect to a server running SSLv3 - TLSv1.3.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- pointer upon success a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_METHOD`.
- Failure If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically `NULL` with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
method = wolfSSLv23_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.125 function `wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_data`

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_data(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    void * p
)
```

This is used to set a byte pointer to the start of the internal memory buffer.

Parameters:

- **bio** `WOLFSSL_BIO` structure to get memory buffer of.
- **p** byte pointer to set to memory buffer.

See:

- `wolfSSL_BIO_new`
- `wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem`
- `wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp`
- `wolfSSL_BIO_free`

Return:

- size On success the size of the buffer is returned
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
const byte* p;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_data(bio, &p);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.126 function wolfSSL_BIO_set_init

```
void wolfSSL_BIO_set_init(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    int init
)
```

This is used to set the init flag of a BIO, indicating whether the BIO has been initialised and is ready for use. Typically called from a custom BIO create callback.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set the init flag on.
- **init** value to set (0 = not initialised, 1 = initialised).

See:

- [wolfSSL_BIO_get_init](#)
- [wolfSSL_BIO_new](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
// inside a custom BIO create callback
wolfSSL_BIO_set_init(bio, 1);
```

C.52.2.127 function wolfSSL_BIO_get_init

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_get_init(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio
)
```

This is used to retrieve the init flag of a BIO, indicating whether the BIO has been initialised and is ready for use.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to query.

See:

- [wolfSSL_BIO_set_init](#)
- [wolfSSL_BIO_new](#)

Return:

- 1 if the BIO has been initialised.
- 0 if the BIO has not been initialised or bio is NULL.

Example


```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;  
// create bio with custom method  
if (wolfSSL_BIO_get_init(bio)) {  
    // bio is ready  
}
```

C.52.2.128 function wolfSSL_BIO_set_fd

```
long wolfSSL_BIO_set_fd(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b,  
    int fd,  
    int flag  
)
```

Sets the file descriptor for bio to use.

Parameters:

- **b** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set fd.
- **fd** file descriptor to use.
- **flag** flag for behavior when closing fd.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return: SSL_SUCCESS(1) upon success.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;  
int fd;  
// setup bio  
wolfSSL_BIO_set_fd(bio, fd, BIO_NOCLOSE);
```

C.52.2.129 function wolfSSL_BIO_set_close

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_set_close(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b,  
    long flag  
)
```

Sets the close flag, used to indicate that the i/o stream should be closed when the BIO is freed.

Parameters:

- **b** WOLFSSL_BIO structure.
- **flag** flag for behavior when closing i/o stream.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return: SSL_SUCCESS(1) upon success.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;  
// setup bio  
wolfSSL_BIO_set_close(bio, BIO_NOCLOSE);
```

C.52.2.130 function wolfSSL_BIO_s_socket

```
WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD * wolfSSL_BIO_s_socket(  
    void  
)
```

This is used to get a BIO_SOCKET type WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem

Return: WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD pointer to a WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD structure that is a socket type

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;  
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_socket);
```

C.52.2.131 function wolfSSL_BIO_set_write_buf_size

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_set_write_buf_size(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b,  
    long size  
)
```

This is used to set the size of write buffer for a WOLFSSL_BIO. If write buffer has been previously set this function will free it when resetting the size. It is similar to wolfSSL_BIO_reset in that it resets read and write indexes to 0.

Parameters:

- **b** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set write buffer size.
- **size** size of buffer to allocate.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully setting the write buffer.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;  
int ret;  
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem());  
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_set_write_buf_size(bio, 15000);  
// check return value
```

C.52.2.132 function wolfSSL_BIO_make_bio_pair

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_make_bio_pair(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b1,
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b2
)
```

This is used to pair two bios together. A pair of bios acts similar to a two way pipe writing to one can be read by the other and vice versa. It is expected that both bios be in the same thread, this function is not thread safe. Freeing one of the two bios removes both from being paired. If a write buffer size was not previously set for either of the bios it is set to a default size of 17000 (WOLFSSL_BIO_SIZE) before being paired.

Parameters:

- **b1** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set pair.
- **b2** second WOLFSSL_BIO structure to complete pair.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully pairing the two bios.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio2;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_bio());
bio2 = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_bio());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_make_bio_pair(bio, bio2);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.133 function wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_reset_read_request

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_reset_read_request(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b
)
```

This is used to set the read request flag back to 0.

Parameters:

- **b** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set read request flag.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new, wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- wolfSSL_BIO_new, wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully setting value.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
int ret;
```

```
...
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_reset_read_request(bio);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.134 function `wolfSSL_BIO_nread0`

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_nread0(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    char ** buf
)
```

This is used to get a buffer pointer for reading from. Unlike `wolfSSL_BIO_nread` the internal read index is not advanced by the number returned from the function call. Reading past the value returned can result in reading out of array bounds.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to read from.
- **buf** pointer to set at beginning of read array.

See: `wolfSSL_BIO_new`

Return: ≥ 0 on success return the number of bytes to read

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
char* bufPt;
int ret;
// set up bio
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_nread0(bio, &bufPt); // read as many bytes as possible
// handle negative ret check
// read ret bytes from bufPt
```

C.52.2.135 function `wolfSSL_BIO_nread`

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_nread(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    char ** buf,
    int num
)
```

This is used to get a buffer pointer for reading from. The internal read index is advanced by the number returned from the function call with `buf` being pointed to the beginning of the buffer to read from. In the case that less bytes are in the read buffer than the value requested with `num` the lesser value is returned. Reading past the value returned can result in reading out of array bounds.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to read from.
- **buf** pointer to set at beginning of read array.
- **num** number of bytes to try and read.

See:

- `wolfSSL_BIO_new`
- `wolfSSL_BIO_nwrite`

Return:

- $= 0$ on success return the number of bytes to read

- WOLFSSL_BIO_ERROR(-1) on error case with nothing to read return -1

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
char* bufPt;
int ret;

// set up bio
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_nread(bio, &bufPt, 10); // try to read 10 bytes
// handle negative ret check
// read ret bytes from bufPt
```

C.52.2.136 function wolfSSL_BIO_nwrite

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_nwrite(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    char ** buf,
    int num
)
```

Gets a pointer to the buffer for writing as many bytes as returned by the function. Writing more bytes to the pointer returned then the value returned can result in writing out of bounds.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to write to.
- **buf** pointer to buffer to write to.
- **num** number of bytes desired to be written.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_free
- [wolfSSL_BIO_nread](#)

Return:

- int Returns the number of bytes that can be written to the buffer pointer returned.
- WOLFSSL_BIO_UNSET(-2) in the case that is not part of a bio pair
- WOLFSSL_BIO_ERROR(-1) in the case that there is no more room to write to

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
char* bufPt;
int ret;
// set up bio
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_nwrite(bio, &bufPt, 10); // try to write 10 bytes
// handle negative ret check
// write ret bytes to bufPt
```

C.52.2.137 function wolfSSL_BIO_reset

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_reset(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio
)
```

Resets bio to an initial state. As an example for type BIO_BIO this resets the read and write index.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to reset.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- 0 On successfully resetting the bio.
- WOLFSSL_BIO_ERROR(-1) Returned on bad input or unsuccessful reset.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
// setup bio
wolfSSL_BIO_reset(bio);
//use pt
```

C.52.2.138 function wolfSSL_BIO_seek

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_seek(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    int ofs
)
```

This function adjusts the file pointer to the offset given. This is the offset from the head of the file.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set.
- **ofs** offset into file.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- **wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp**
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- 0 On successfully seeking.
- -1 If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
XFILE fp;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_file());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp(bio, &fp);
// check ret value
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_seek(bio, 3);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.139 function wolfSSL_BIO_write_filename

```
int wolfSSL_BIO_write_filename(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    char * name
)
```

This is used to set and write to a file. Will overwrite any data currently in the file and is set to close the file when the bio is freed.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set file.
- **name** name of file to write to.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_file
- **wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp**
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully opening and setting file.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_file());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_write_filename(bio, "test.txt");
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.140 function wolfSSL_BIO_set_mem_eof_return

```
long wolfSSL_BIO_set_mem_eof_return(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    int v
)
```

This is used to set the end of file value. Common value is -1 so as not to get confused with expected positive values.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set end of file value.
- **v** value to set in bio.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- **wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp**
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return: 0 returned on completion

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_set_mem_eof_return(bio, -1);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.141 function wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_ptr

```
long wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_ptr(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    WOLFSSL_BUF_MEM ** m
)
```

This is a getter function for WOLFSSL_BIO memory pointer.

Parameters:

- **bio** pointer to the WOLFSSL_BIO structure for getting memory pointer.
- **m** pointer to WOLFSSL_BUF_MEM structure. Is set to point to bio's memory.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully getting the pointer SSL_SUCCESS is returned (currently value of 1).
- SSL_FAILURE Returned if NULL arguments are passed in (currently value of 0).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_BUF_MEM* pt;
// setup bio
wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_ptr(bio, &pt);
//use pt
```

C.52.2.142 function wolfSSL_X509_NAME_online

```
char * wolfSSL_X509_NAME_online(
    WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * name,
    char * in,
    int sz
)
```

This function copies the name of the x509 into a buffer.

Parameters:

- **name** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
- **in** a buffer to hold the name copied from the WOLFSSL_X509_NAME structure.
- **sz** the maximum size of the buffer.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name
- wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name
- wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA
- wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate
- wolfSSL_X509_version

Return: A char pointer to the buffer with the WOLFSSL_X509_NAME structures name member's data is returned if the function executed normally.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509 x509;
char* name;
```



```

...
name = wolfSSL_X509_NAME_oneline(wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name(x509), 0, 0);

if(name <= 0){
    // There's nothing in the buffer.
}

```

C.52.2.143 function wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name

```

WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * cert
)

```

This function returns the name of the certificate issuer.

Parameters:

- **cert** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_NAME_oneline](#)

Return:

- point a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509 struct's issuer member is returned.
- NULL if the cert passed in is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME issuer;
...
issuer = wolfSSL_X509_NAME_oneline(wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name(x509), 0, 0);

if(!issuer){
    // NULL was returned
} else {
    // issuer holds the name of the certificate issuer.
}

```

C.52.2.144 function wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name

```

WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * cert
)

```

This function returns the subject member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

Parameters:

- **cert** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate](#)

Return: pointer a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509_NAME structure. The pointer may be NULL if the WOLFSSL_X509 struct is NULL or if the subject member of the structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* cert;
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME name;
...
name = wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name(cert);
if(name == NULL){
    // Deal with the NULL cacse
}
```

C.52.2.145 function wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA

```
int wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)
```

Checks the isCa member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure and returns the value.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA](#)

Return:

- isCA returns the value in the isCA member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure is returned.
- 0 returned if there is not a valid x509 structure passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA(ssl)){
    // This is the CA
}else {
    // Failure case
}
```

C.52.2.146 function wolfSSL_X509_NAME_get_text_by_NID

```
int wolfSSL_X509_NAME_get_text_by_NID(
    WOLFSSL_X509_NAME * name,
    int nid,
    char * buf,
    int len
)
```

This function gets the text related to the passed in NID value.

Parameters:

- **name** WOLFSSL_X509_NAME to search for text.
- **nid** NID to search for.
- **buf** buffer to hold text when found.
- **len** length of buffer.

See: none

Return: int returns the size of the text buffer.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509_NAME* name;
char buffer[100];
int bufferSz;
int ret;
// get WOLFSSL_X509_NAME
ret = wolfSSL_X509_NAME_get_text_by_NID(name, NID_commonName,
buffer, bufferSz);

//check ret value
```

C.52.2.147 function wolfSSL_X509_get_signature_type

```
int wolfSSL_X509_get_signature_type(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)
```

This function returns the value stored in the sigOID member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_get_signature
- wolfSSL_X509_version
- wolfSSL_X509_get_der
- wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number
- wolfSSL_X509_notBefore
- wolfSSL_X509_notAfter
- wolfSSL_X509_free

Return:

- 0 returned if the WOLFSSL_X509 structure is NULL.
- int an integer value is returned which was retrieved from the x509 object.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509 x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);

...
int x509SigType = wolfSSL_X509_get_signature_type(x509);

if(x509SigType != EXPECTED){
// Deal with an unexpected value
}
```

C.52.2.148 function wolfSSL_X509_free

```
void wolfSSL_X509_free(  
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509  
)
```

This function frees a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_signature](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_version](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_der](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_notBefore](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_notAfter](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,  
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509) ;
```

```
wolfSSL_X509_free(x509);
```

C.52.2.149 function wolfSSL_X509_get_signature

```
int wolfSSL_X509_get_signature(  
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,  
    unsigned char * buf,  
    int * bufSz  
)
```

Gets the X509 signature and stores it in the buffer.

Parameters:

- **x509** pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
- **buf** a char pointer to the buffer.
- **bufSz** an integer pointer to the size of the buffer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_signature_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function successfully executes. The signature is loaded into the buffer.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returns if the x509 struct or the bufSz member is NULL. There is also a check for the length member of the sig structure (sig is a member of x509).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509)XMALOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,  
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);  
unsigned char* buf; // Initialize  
int* bufSz = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(unsigned char);
```

```

...
if(wolfSSL_X509_get_signature(x509, buf, bufSz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // The function did not execute successfully.
} else{
    // The buffer was written to correctly.
}

```

C.52.2.150 function wolfSSL_X509_STORE_add_cert

```

int wolfSSL_X509_STORE_add_cert(
    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * store,
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)

```

This function adds a certificate to the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure.

Parameters:

- **store** certificate store to add the certificate to.
- **x509** certificate to add.

See: [wolfSSL_X509_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If certificate is added successfully.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR: If certificate is not added successfully.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* str;
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
int ret;
ret = wolfSSL_X509_STORE_add_cert(str, x509);
//check ret value

```

C.52.2.151 function wolfSSL_X509_STORE_CTX_get_chain

```

WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_X509_STORE_CTX_get_chain(
    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX * ctx
)

```

This function is a getter function for chain variable in WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX structure. Currently chain is not populated.

Parameters:

- **ctx** certificate store ctx to get parse chain from.

See: [wolfSSL_sk_X509_free](#)

Return:

- pointer if successful returns WOLFSSL_STACK (same as STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509)) pointer
- Null upon failure

Example

```

WOLFSSL_STACK* sk;
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX* ctx;
sk = wolfSSL_X509_STORE_CTX_get_chain(ctx);
//check sk for NULL and then use it. sk needs freed after done.

```

C.52.2.152 function wolfSSL_X509_STORE_set_flags

```
int wolfSSL_X509_STORE_set_flags(  
    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * store,  
    unsigned long flag  
)
```

This function takes in a flag to change the behavior of the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure passed in. An example of a flag used is WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECK.

Parameters:

- **str** certificate store to set flag in.
- **flag** flag for behavior.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_STORE_new
- wolfSSL_X509_STORE_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If no errors were encountered when setting the flag.
- <0 a negative value will be returned upon failure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* str;  
int ret;  
// create and set up str  
ret = wolfSSL_X509_STORE_set_flags(str, WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECKALL);  
If (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {  
    //check ret value and handle error case  
}
```

C.52.2.153 function wolfSSL_X509_notBefore

```
const byte * wolfSSL_X509_notBefore(  
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509  
)
```

This function the certificate “not before” validity encoded as a byte array.

Parameters:

- **x509** pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_get_signature
- wolfSSL_X509_version
- wolfSSL_X509_get_der
- wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number
- wolfSSL_X509_notAfter
- wolfSSL_X509_free

Return:

- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL_X509 structure is NULL.
- byte is returned that contains the notBeforeData.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                             DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
...
byte* notBeforeData = wolfSSL_X509_notBefore(x509);
```

C.52.2.154 function wolfSSL_X509_notAfter

```
const byte * wolfSSL_X509_notAfter(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)
```

This function the certificate “not after” validity encoded as a byte array.

Parameters:

- **x509** pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_signature](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_version](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_der](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_notBefore](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_free](#)

Return:

- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL_X509 structure is NULL.
- byte is returned that contains the notAfterData.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                             DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
...
byte* notAfterData = wolfSSL_X509_notAfter(x509);
```

C.52.2.155 function wolfSSL_ASN1_INTEGER_to_BN

```
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * wolfSSL_ASN1_INTEGER_to_BN(
    const WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER * ai,
    WOLFSSL_BIGNUM * bn
)
```

This function is used to copy a WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER value to a WOLFSSL_BIGNUM structure.

Parameters:

- **ai** WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER structure to copy from.
- **bn** if wanting to copy into an already existing WOLFSSL_BIGNUM struct then pass in a pointer to it. Optionally this can be NULL and a new WOLFSSL_BIGNUM structure will be created.

See: none

Return:

- pointer On successfully copying the WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER value a WOLFSSL_BIGNUM pointer is returned.
- Null upon failure.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER* ai;
WOLFSSL_BIGNUM* bn;
// create ai
bn = wolfSSL_ASN1_INTEGER_to_BN(ai, NULL);

// or if having already created bn and wanting to reuse structure
// wolfSSL_ASN1_INTEGER_to_BN(ai, bn);
// check bn is or return value is not NULL

```

C.52.2.156 function wolfSSL_CTX_add_extra_chain_cert

```

long wolfSSL_CTX_add_extra_chain_cert(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)

```

This function adds the certificate to the internal chain being built in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to add certificate to.
- **x509** certificate to add to the chain.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS after successfully adding the certificate.
- SSL_FAILURE if failing to add the certificate to the chain.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
int ret;
// create ctx
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_add_extra_chain_cert(ctx, x509);
// check ret value

```

C.52.2.157 function wolfSSL_CTX_get_read_ahead

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_get_read_ahead(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)

```

This function returns the get read ahead flag from a WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to get read ahead flag from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_read_ahead](#)

Return:

- flag On success returns the read ahead flag.
- SSL_FAILURE If ctx is NULL then SSL_FAILURE is returned.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
int flag;
// setup ctx
flag = wolfSSL_CTX_get_read_ahead(ctx);
//check flag
```

C.52.2.158 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_read_ahead

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_read_ahead(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int v
)
```

This function sets the read ahead flag in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to set read ahead flag.
- **v** read ahead flag

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_read_ahead](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If ctx read ahead flag set.
- SSL_FAILURE If ctx is NULL then SSL_FAILURE is returned.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
int flag;
int ret;
// setup ctx
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_read_ahead(ctx, flag);
// check return value
```

C.52.2.159 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_arg

```
long wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_arg(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    void * arg
)
```

This function sets the options argument to use with OCSP.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to set user argument.
- **arg** user argument.
- **ctx** The WOLFSSL_CTX object.
- **arg** The user argument to pass to the callback.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_free`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_cb`

Return:

- `SSL_FAILURE` If ctx or it's cert manager is NULL.
- `SSL_SUCCESS` If successfully set.
- `SSL_SUCCESS` on success, `SSL_FAILURE` otherwise.

Sets the argument to be passed to the OCSP status callback.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
void* data;
int ret;
// setup ctx
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_arg(ctx, data);

//check ret value
```

C.52.2.160 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_cb`

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    client_cert_cb cb
)
```

Sets a callback to select the client certificate and private key.

Parameters:

- **ctx** The `WOLFSSL_CTX` object.
- **cb** The callback function to select the client certificate and key.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb`

Return: void

This function allows the application to register a callback that will be invoked when a client certificate is requested during the handshake. The callback can select and provide the certificate and key to use.

Example

```
int my_client_cert_cb(WOLFSSL *ssl, WOLFSSL_X509 **x509, WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY
    ↪ **pkey) { ... }
wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_cb(ctx, my_client_cert_cb);
```

C.52.2.161 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb`

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    CertSetupCallback cb,
    void * arg
)
```

Sets a generic certificate setup callback.

Parameters:

- **ctx** The `WOLFSSL_CTX` object.

- **cb** The callback function for certificate setup.
- **arg** User argument to pass to the callback.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_cb](#)

Return: void

This function allows the application to register a callback that will be invoked during certificate setup. The callback can perform custom certificate selection or loading logic.

Example

```
int my_cert_setup_cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* arg) { ... }
wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb(ctx, my_cert_setup_cb, NULL);
```

C.52.2.162 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_cb`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    tlsextStatusCb cb
)
```

Sets the callback to be used for handling OCSP status requests (OCSP stapling).

Parameters:

- **ctx** The WOLFSSL_CTX object.
- **cb** The callback function to handle OCSP status requests.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_tlsext_status_cb](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_arg](#)

Return: SSL_SUCCESS on success, SSL_FAILURE otherwise.

This function allows the application to register a callback that will be invoked when an OCSP status request is received during the TLS handshake. The callback can provide an OCSP response to be stapled to the handshake. This API is only useful on the server side.

Example

```
int my_ocsp_status_cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* arg) { ... }
wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_cb(ctx, my_ocsp_status_cb);
```

C.52.2.163 function `wolfSSL_CTX_get_tlsext_status_cb`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_get_tlsext_status_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    tlsextStatusCb * cb
)
```

Gets the currently set OCSP status callback for the context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** The WOLFSSL_CTX object.
- **cb** Pointer to receive the callback function.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_cb](#)

Return: SSL_SUCCESS on success, SSL_FAILURE otherwise.

C.52.2.164 function wolfSSL_get_tlsexp_status_ocsp_resp

```
long wolfSSL_get_tlsexp_status_ocsp_resp(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned char ** resp  
)
```

Gets the OCSP response that will be sent (stapled) to the peer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** The WOLFSSL session.
- **resp** Pointer to receive the response buffer.

See: [wolfSSL_set_tlsexp_status_ocsp_resp](#)

Return: Length of the response, or negative value on error.

C.52.2.165 function wolfSSL_set_tlsexp_status_ocsp_resp

```
long wolfSSL_set_tlsexp_status_ocsp_resp(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned char * resp,  
    int len  
)
```

Sets the OCSP response to be sent (stapled) to the peer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** The WOLFSSL session.
- **resp** Pointer to the response buffer.
- **len** Length of the response buffer.

See: [wolfSSL_get_tlsexp_status_ocsp_resp](#)

Return: SSL_SUCCESS on success, SSL_FAILURE otherwise.

The buffer in resp becomes owned by wolfSSL and will be freed by wolfSSL. The application must not free the buffer after calling this function.

C.52.2.166 function wolfSSL_set_tlsexp_status_ocsp_resp_multi

```
int wolfSSL_set_tlsexp_status_ocsp_resp_multi(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned char * resp,  
    int len,  
    word32 idx  
)
```

Sets multiple OCSP responses for TLS multi-certificate chains.

Parameters:

- **ssl** The WOLFSSL session.
- **resp** Pointer to the response buffer.
- **len** Length of the response buffer.
- **idx** Index of the certificate chain.

Return: SSL_SUCCESS on success, SSL_FAILURE otherwise.

The buffer in resp becomes owned by wolfSSL and will be freed by wolfSSL. The application must not free the buffer after calling this function.

Each stapled response (one per certificate) must carry exactly one SingleResponse. A BasicOCSPResponse bundling more than one SingleResponse is rejected by the peer, so responders must supply a separate response per certificate rather than combining statuses into a single response.

C.52.2.167 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_ocsp_status_verify_cb

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_ocsp_status_verify_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    ocspVerifyStatusCb cb,
    void * cbArg
)
```

Sets a callback to verify the OCSP status response.

Parameters:

- **ctx** The WOLFSSL_CTX object.
- **cb** The callback function.
- **cbArg** User argument to pass to the callback.

Return: void

It is recommended to enable SESSION_CERTS in order to have access to the peer's certificate chain during OCSP verification.

Example

```
void my_ocsp_verify_cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, int err, byte* resp, word32 respSz, word32
    ↪ idx, void* arg)
{
    (void)arg;
    if (err == 0 && staple && stapleSz > 0) {
        printf("Client: OCSP staple received, size=%u\n", stapleSz);
        return 0;
    }
    // Manual OCSP staple verification if err != 0
    if (err != 0 && staple && stapleSz > 0) {
        WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = NULL;
        DecodedCert cert;
        byte certInit = 0;
        WOLFSSL_OCSP* ocsp = NULL;
        WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* peerCerts;
        int i;

        cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
        if (cm == NULL)
            goto cleanup;
        if (wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA(cm, CA_CERT, NULL) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS)
            goto cleanup;

        peerCerts = wolfSSL_get_peer_chain(ssl);
        if (peerCerts == NULL || wolfSSL_get_chain_count(peerCerts) <= (int)idx)
            goto cleanup;

        for (i = idx + 1; i < wolfSSL_get_chain_count(peerCerts); i++) {
            if (wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCABuffer(cm,
                ↪ wolfSSL_get_chain_cert(peerCerts, i),
```

```

        wolfSSL_get_chain_length(peerCerts, i),
↪ WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_ASN1) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS)
        goto cleanup;
    }

    wc_InitDecodedCert(&cert, wolfSSL_get_chain_cert(peerCerts, idx),
↪ wolfSSL_get_chain_length(peerCerts, idx), NULL);
    certInit = 1;
    if (wc_ParseCert(&cert, CERT_TYPE, VERIFY, cm) != 0)
        goto cleanup;
    if ((ocsp = wc_NewOCSP(cm)) == NULL)
        goto cleanup;
    if (wc_CheckCertOcspResponse(ocsp, &cert, staple, stapleSz, NULL) != 0)
        goto cleanup;

    printf("Client: Manual OCSP staple verification succeeded for
↪ idx=%u\n", idx);
    err = 0;
cleanup:
    wc_FreeOCSP(ocsp);
    if (certInit)
        wc_FreeDecodedCert(&cert);
    wolfSSL_CertManagerFree(cm);
    if (err == 0)
        return 0;
    printf("Client: Manual OCSP staple verification failed for idx=%u\n",
↪ idx);
}
printf("Client: OCSP staple verify error=%d\n", err);
return err;
}
wolfSSL_CTX_set_ocsp_status_verify_cb(ctx, my_ocsp_verify_cb, NULL);

```

C.52.2.168 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_opaque_prf_input_callback_arg

```

long wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_opaque_prf_input_callback_arg(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    void * arg
)

```

This function sets the optional argument to be passed to the PRF callback.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to set user argument.
- **arg** user argument.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_FAILURE If ctx is NULL.
- SSL_SUCCESS If successfully set.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
void* data;
int ret;
// setup ctx
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_opaques_prf_input_callback_arg(ctx, data);
//check ret value

```

C.52.2.169 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_options

```

long wolfSSL_CTX_set_options(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    long opt
)

```

This function ORs the bits in `opt` into the options mask of the given `WOLFSSL_CTX`. The options mask is inherited by every `WOLFSSL` session later created from this context. Bits are accumulated — to remove an option, use `wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options()`. The OpenSSL-style “`SSL_OP_`” macros are aliases for the corresponding “`WOLFSSL_OP_`” values; either spelling may be used.

Parameters:

- **ctx** `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure on which to set the options mask.
- **opt** the bitmask of `SSL_OP_*` / `WOLFSSL_OP_*` flags to OR into the current mask.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get_options`
- `wolfSSL_set_options`
- `wolfSSL_get_options`

Return:

- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` if `ctx` is `NULL`.
- The updated options mask value stored in `ctx` on success.

Effective options:

Macro	Effect
<code>SSL_OP_NO_SSLv2</code>	Disable SSLv2 (wolfSSL never supports SSLv2; flag is accepted for OpenSSL compatibility)
<code>SSL_OP_NO_SSLv3</code>	Disable SSLv3
<code>SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1</code>	Disable TLS 1.0
<code>SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_1</code>	Disable TLS 1.1
<code>SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_2</code>	Disable TLS 1.2
<code>SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_3</code>	Disable TLS 1.3 (requires <code>WOLFSSL_TLS13</code>)
<code>SSL_OP_NO_COMPRESSION</code>	Disable record-layer compression (no-op unless <code>HAVE_LIBZ</code>)
<code>SSL_OP_NO_TICKET</code>	Disable RFC 5077 session tickets (TLS 1.2 only; TLS 1.3 ignores this flag); requires <code>HAVE_SESSION_TICKET</code> and (<code>OPENSSL_EXTRA</code> or <code>HAVE_WEBSERVER</code> or <code>WOLFSSL_WPAS_SMALL</code>)
<code>SSL_OP_NO_RENEGOTIATION</code>	Reject peer-initiated renegotiation
<code>SSL_OP_NO_SESSION_RESUMPTION_ON_RENEGOTIATION</code>	Disable session resumption on renegotiation
<code>SSL_OP_COOKIE_EXCHANGE</code>	Enable HelloVerifyRequest cookie exchange (default-on for DTLS)

Macro	Effect
SSL_OP_NO_QUERY_MTU	DTLS: do not query the path MTU
SSL_OP_CIPHER_SERVER_PREFERENCE	Server uses its own cipher preference order rather than the client's
SSL_OP_SINGLE_DH_USE	Generate a fresh DH key for every handshake
SSL_OP_SINGLE_ECDH_USE	Generate a fresh ECDH key for every handshake
SSL_OP_EPHEMERAL_RSA	Use ephemeral RSA (legacy, accepted for OpenSSL compatibility)
SSL_OP_DONT_INSERT_EMPTY_FRAGMENTS	Do not insert empty fragments before a record (CBC BEAST workaround)
SSL_OP_PKCS1_CHECK_1 / _2	Accepted for OpenSSL compatibility
SSL_OP_LEGACY_SERVER_CONNECT	Always allow legacy (unsafe) initial connect; defined as 0 — no effect (requires the openssl/ssl.h compatibility header)

Convenience macros and bug-workaround flags (all members of SSL_OP_ALL, accepted for OpenSSL compatibility but otherwise no-ops in wolfSSL):

- SSL_OP_ALL (bitwise OR of all bug-workaround flags below)
- SSL_OP_MICROSOFT_SESS_ID_BUG
- SSL_OP_NETSCAPE_CHALLENGE_BUG
- SSL_OP_NETSCAPE_REUSE_CIPHER_CHANGE_BUG
- SSL_OP_SSLREF2_REUSE_CERT_TYPE_BUG
- SSL_OP_MICROSOFT_BIG_SSLV3_BUFFER
- SSL_OP_MSIE_SSLV2_RSA_PADDING
- SSL_OP_SSLEAY_080_CLIENT_DH_BUG
- SSL_OP_TLS_D5_BUG
- SSL_OP_TLS_BLOCK_PADDING_BUG
- SSL_OP_TLS_ROLLBACK_BUG
- SSL_OP_NETSCAPE_CA_DN_BUG
- SSL_OP_NETSCAPE_DEMO_CIPHER_CHANGE_BUG

Convenience composite:

- SSL_OP_NO_SSL_MASK = SSL_OP_NO_SSLv3 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_1 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_2 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_3

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
long mask;
mask = wolfSSL_CTX_set_options(ctx,
    SSL_OP_NO_SSLv3 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1 | SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_1 |
    SSL_OP_NO_COMPRESSION | SSL_OP_CIPHER_SERVER_PREFERENCE);
// 'mask' now reflects the accumulated options stored in ctx
```

C.52.2.170 function wolfSSL_set_options

```
long wolfSSL_set_options(
    WOLFSSL * s,
    long op
)
```

This function ORs the bits in op into the options mask of the given WOLFSSL session. The set of recognized “SSL_OP_” / “WOLFSSL_OP_” flags is identical to that documented for `wolfSSL_CTX_set_options()`;

refer to that function for the full options table and the build-option requirements of individual flags. Flags inherited from the parent WOLFSSL_CTX remain set; setting SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_3 here lowers the session's negotiated minor version to TLS 1.2.

Parameters:

- **s** WOLFSSL session on which to set the options mask.
- **op** the bitmask of SSL_OP_* / WOLFSSL_OP_* flags to OR into the current mask.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_options](#)
- [wolfSSL_clear_options](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_options](#)
- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return: The updated options mask value stored in s on success, or 0 if s is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
long mask;
mask = wolfSSL_set_options(ssl, SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1_3);
// 'mask' now reflects the accumulated options stored in ssl
```

C.52.2.171 function wolfSSL_get_options

```
long wolfSSL_get_options(
    const WOLFSSL * s
)
```

This function returns the current options mask.

Parameters:

- **s** WOLFSSL structure to get options mask from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_options](#)

Return: val Returns the mask value stored in ssl.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
unsigned long mask;
mask = wolfSSL_get_options(ssl);
// check mask
```

C.52.2.172 function wolfSSL_set_tlsext_debug_arg

```
long wolfSSL_set_tlsext_debug_arg(
    WOLFSSL * s,
    void * arg
)
```

This is used to set the debug argument passed around.

Parameters:

- **s** WOLFSSL structure to set argument in.
- **arg** argument to use.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting argument.
- SSL_FAILURE If an NULL ssl passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
void* args;
int ret;
// create ssl object
ret = wolfSSL_set_tlsext_debug_arg(ssl, args);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.173 function wolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_type

```
long wolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_type(
    WOLFSSL * s,
    int type
)
```

This function is called when the client application request that a server send back an OCSP status response (also known as OCSP stapling). Currently, the only supported type is TLSEXT_STATUSTYPE_ocsp.

Parameters:

- **s** pointer to WOLFSSL struct which is created by SSL_new() function
- **type** ssl extension type which TLSEXT_STATUSTYPE_ocsp is only supported.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return:

- 1 upon success.
- 0 upon error.

Example

```
WOLFSSL *ssl;
WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx;
int ret;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfSSLv23_server_method());
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
ret = WolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_type(ssl, TLSEXT_STATUSTYPE_ocsp);
wolfSSL_free(ssl);
wolfSSL_CTX_free(ctx);
```

C.52.2.174 function wolfSSL_get_verify_result

```
long wolfSSL_get_verify_result(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This is used to get the results after trying to verify the peer's certificate.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to get verification results from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- X509_V_OK On successful verification.
- SSL_FAILURE If an NULL ssl passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
long ret;  
// attempt/complete handshake  
ret = wolfSSL_get_verify_result(ssl);  
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.175 function wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp

```
void wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp(  
    XFILE fp,  
    int err  
)
```

This function converts an error code returned by [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#) and fp is the file which the error string will be placed in.

Parameters:

- **fp** output file for human-readable error string to be written to.
- **err** error code returned by [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_error](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n](#)
- [wolfSSL_load_error_strings](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int err = 0;  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
FILE* fp = ...  
...  
err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, 0);  
wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp(fp, err);
```

C.52.2.176 function wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_cb

```
void wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_cb(
    int (*)(const char *str, size_t len, void *u) cb,
    void * u
)
```

This function uses the provided callback to handle error reporting. The callback function is executed for each error line. The string, length, and userdata are passed into the callback parameters.

Parameters:

- **cb** the callback function.
- **u** userdata to pass into the callback function.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_error](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string](#)
- [wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n](#)
- [wolfSSL_load_error_strings](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int error_cb(const char *str, size_t len, void *u)
{ fprintf((FILE*)u, "%-*.*s\n", (int)len, (int)len, str); return 0; }
...
FILE* fp = ...
wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_cb(error_cb, fp);
```

C.52.2.177 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_callback

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_callback(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    wc_psk_client_callback cb
)
```

The function sets the client_psk_cb member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** wc_psk_client_callback is a function pointer that will be stored in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure. Return value is the key length on success or zero on error. unsigned int (wc_psk_client_callback) *PSK client callback parameters:* WOLFSSL ssl - Pointer to the wolfSSL structure const char* hint - A stored string that could be displayed to provide a hint to the user. char* identity - The ID will be stored here. unsigned int id_max_len - Size of the ID buffer. unsigned char* key - The key will be stored here. unsigned int key_max_len - The max size of the key.

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_psk_client_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_psk_server_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_callback](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol def );
...
static WC_INLINE unsigned int my_psk_client_cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* hint,
char* identity, unsigned int id_max_len, unsigned char* key,
Unsigned int key_max_len){
...
wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_callback(ctx, my_psk_client_cb);

```

C.52.2.178 function wolfSSL_set_psk_client_callback

```

void wolfSSL_set_psk_client_callback(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    wc_psk_client_callback cb
)

```

Sets the PSK client side callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** a function pointer to type `wc_psk_client_callback`. Return value is the key length on success or zero on error. unsigned int (*wc_psk_client_callback*) *PSK client callback parameters: WOLFSSL ssl* - Pointer to the wolfSSL structure const char* hint - A stored string that could be displayed to provide a hint to the user. char* identity - The ID will be stored here. unsigned int id_max_len - Size of the ID buffer. unsigned char* key - The key will be stored here. unsigned int key_max_len - The max size of the key.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_psk_server_callback](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl;
static WC_INLINE unsigned int my_psk_client_cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* hint,
char* identity, unsigned int id_max_len, unsigned char* key,
Unsigned int key_max_len){
...
if(ssl){
wolfSSL_set_psk_client_callback(ssl, my_psk_client_cb);
} else {
    // could not set callback
}

```

C.52.2.179 function wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint

```

const char * wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint(
    const WOLFSSL *
)

```

This function returns the psk identity hint.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_get_psk_identity](#)

Return:

- pointer a const char pointer to the value that was stored in the arrays member of the WOLFSSL structure is returned.
- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL or Arrays structures are NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
char* idHint;
...
idHint = wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint(ssl);
if(idHint){
    // The hint was retrieved
    return idHint;
} else {
    // Hint wasn't successfully retrieved
}
```

C.52.2.180 function `wolfSSL_get_psk_identity`

```
const char * wolfSSL_get_psk_identity(
    const WOLFSSL *
```

The function returns a constant pointer to the `client_identity` member of the Arrays structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint](#)

Return:

- string the string value of the `client_identity` member of the Arrays structure.
- NULL if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL or if the Arrays member of the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
const char* pskID;
...
pskID = wolfSSL_get_psk_identity(ssl);

if(pskID == NULL){
    // There is not a value in pskID
}
```

C.52.2.181 function `wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * hint
)
```

This function stores the hint argument in the `server_hint` member of the `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **hint** a constant char pointer that will be copied to the `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure.

See: `wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint`

Return: `SSL_SUCCESS` returned for successful execution of the function.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
const char* hint;
int ret;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint(ctx, hint);
if(ret == SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Function was successful.
    return ret;
} else {
    // Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.182 function `wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint`

```
int wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * hint
)
```

This function stores the hint argument in the `server_hint` member of the `Arrays` structure within the `WOLFSSL` structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL` structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **hint** a constant character pointer that holds the hint to be saved in memory.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned if the hint was successfully stored in the `WOLFSSL` structure.
- `SSL_FAILURE` returned if the `WOLFSSL` or `Arrays` structures are `NULL`.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
const char* hint;
...
if(wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint(ssl, hint) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Handle failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.183 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_callback`

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_callback(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
```

```

    wc_psk_server_callback cb
)

```

This function sets the psk callback for the server side in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** a function pointer for the callback and will be stored in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure. Return value is the key length on success or zero on error. unsigned int (*wc_psk_server_callback*) *PSK server callback parameters* WOLFSSL ssl - Pointer to the wolfSSL structure char* identity - The ID will be stored here. unsigned char* key - The key will be stored here. unsigned int key_max_len - The max size of the key.

See:

- [wc_psk_server_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_psk_client_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_psk_server_callback](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_callback](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
static unsigned int my_psk_server_cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* identity,
                                     unsigned char* key, unsigned int key_max_len)
{
    // Function body.
}
...
if(ctx != NULL){
    wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_callback(ctx, my_psk_server_cb);
} else {
    // The CTX object was not properly initialized.
}

```

C.52.2.184 function wolfSSL_set_psk_server_callback

```

void wolfSSL_set_psk_server_callback(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    wc_psk_server_callback cb
)

```

Sets the psk callback for the server side by setting the WOLFSSL structure options members.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** a function pointer for the callback and will be stored in the WOLFSSL structure. Return value is the key length on success or zero on error. unsigned int (*wc_psk_server_callback*) *PSK server callback parameters* WOLFSSL ssl - Pointer to the wolfSSL structure char* identity - The ID will be stored here. unsigned char* key - The key will be stored here. unsigned int key_max_len - The max size of the key.

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_psk_client_callback](#)

- wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_callback
- wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_callback
- wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint
- wc_psk_server_callback
- InitSuites

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;

...
static unsigned int my_psk_server_cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* identity,
                                     unsigned char* key, unsigned int key_max_len)
{
    // Function body.
}

...
if(ssl != NULL && cb != NULL){
    wolfSSL_set_psk_server_callback(ssl, my_psk_server_cb);
}
```

C.52.2.185 function wolfSSL_set_psk_callback_ctx

```
int wolfSSL_set_psk_callback_ctx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * psk_ctx
)
```

Sets a PSK user context in the WOLFSSL structure options member.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **psk_ctx** void pointer to user PSK context

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_psk_callback_ctx](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_callback_ctx](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_psk_callback_ctx](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS or WOLFSSL_FAILURE

C.52.2.186 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_callback_ctx

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_callback_ctx(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    void * psk_ctx
)
```

Sets a PSK user context in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **psk_ctx** void pointer to user PSK context

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_psk_callback_ctx](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_psk_callback_ctx](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_psk_callback_ctx](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS or WOLFSSL_FAILURE

C.52.2.187 function [wolfSSL_get_psk_callback_ctx](#)

```
void * wolfSSL_get_psk_callback_ctx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Get a PSK user context in the WOLFSSL structure options member.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_psk_callback_ctx](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_callback_ctx](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_psk_callback_ctx](#)

Return: void pointer to user PSK context

C.52.2.188 function [wolfSSL_CTX_get_psk_callback_ctx](#)

```
void * wolfSSL_CTX_get_psk_callback_ctx(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

Get a PSK user context in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_callback_ctx](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_psk_callback_ctx](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_psk_callback_ctx](#)

Return: void pointer to user PSK context

C.52.2.189 function [wolfSSL_CTX_allow_anon_cipher](#)

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_allow_anon_cipher(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This function enables the havAnon member of the CTX structure if HAVE_ANON is defined during compilation.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See: none

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed successfully and the haveAnnon member of the CTX is set to 1.
- SSL_FAILURE returned if the CTX structure was NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
#ifdef HAVE_ANON
if(cipherList == NULL){
    wolfSSL_CTX_allow_anon_cipher(ctx);
    if(wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(ctx, "ADH_AES128_SHA") != SSL_SUCCESS){
        // failure case
    }
}
#endif
```

C.52.2.190 function wolfSSLv23_server_method

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfSSLv23_server_method(
    void
)
```

The `wolfSSLv23_server_method()`.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- pointer If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created WOLFSSL_METHOD structure.
- Failure If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfSSLv23_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.191 function wolfSSL_state

```
int wolfSSL_state(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This is used to get the internal error state of the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_free`

Return:

- `wolfssl_error` returns ssl error state, usually a negative
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` if `ssl` is `NULL`.
- `ssl` WOLFSSL structure to get state from.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
int ret;  
// create ssl object  
ret = wolfSSL_state(ssl);  
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.192 function wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate

```
WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function gets the peer's certificate.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA`

Return:

- pointer a pointer to the `peerCert` member of the `WOLFSSL_X509` structure if it exists.
- 0 returned if the peer certificate issuer size is not defined.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );  
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
...  
WOLFSSL_X509* peerCert = wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate(ssl);  
  
if(peerCert){  
    // You have a pointer peerCert to the peer certification  
}
```

C.52.2.193 function wolfSSL_want_read

```
int wolfSSL_want_read(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function is similar to calling `wolfSSL_get_error()` and getting `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` in return. If the underlying error state is `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ`, this function will return 1, otherwise, 0.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_want_write`
- `wolfSSL_get_error`

Return:

- 1 `wolfSSL_get_error()` would return `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ`, the underlying I/O has data available for reading.
- 0 There is no `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` error state.

Example

```
int ret;  
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;  
...  
  
ret = wolfSSL_want_read(ssl);  
if (ret == 1) {  
    // underlying I/O has data available for reading (SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ)  
}
```

C.52.2.194 function wolfSSL_want_write

```
int wolfSSL_want_write(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function is similar to calling `wolfSSL_get_error()` and getting `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` in return. If the underlying error state is `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`, this function will return 1, otherwise, 0.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_want_read`
- `wolfSSL_get_error`

Return:

- 1 `wolfSSL_get_error()` would return `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`, the underlying I/O needs data to be written in order for progress to be made in the underlying SSL connection.
- 0 There is no `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE` error state.

Example

```
int ret;  
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;  
...  

```

```
ret = wolfSSL_want_write(ssl);
if (ret == 1) {
    // underlying I/O needs data to be written (SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE)
}
```

C.52.2.195 function `wolfSSL_check_domain_name`

```
int wolfSSL_check_domain_name(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * dn
)
```

wolfSSL by default checks the peer certificate for a valid date range and a verified signature. Calling this function before `wolfSSL_connect()` will add a domain name check to the list of checks to perform. dn holds the domain name to check against the peer certificate when it's received.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **dn** domain name to check against the peer certificate when received.

See: none

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` will be returned if a memory error was encountered.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char* domain = (char*) "www.yassl.com";
...

ret = wolfSSL_check_domain_name(ssl, domain);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to enable domain name check
}
```

C.52.2.196 function `wolfSSL_check_ip_address`

```
int wolfSSL_check_ip_address(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * ipaddr
)
```

Calling this function before `wolfSSL_connect()` adds an IP-address identity check against the peer certificate SAN iPAAddress entries.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ipaddr** NULL-terminated ASCII IP address string to verify against the peer certificate.

See: `wolfSSL_check_domain_name`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` if parameters are invalid or memory allocation fails.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
const char* ip = "127.0.0.1";
...

ret = wolfSSL_check_ip_address(ssl, ip);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to enable IP check
}
```

C.52.2.197 function wolfSSL_Init

```
int wolfSSL_Init(
    void
)
```

Initializes the wolfSSL library for use. Must be called once per application and before any other call to the library.

See: [wolfSSL_Cleanup](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful the call will return.
- BAD_MUTEX_E is an error that may be returned.
- WC_INIT_E wolfCrypt initialization error returned.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
ret = wolfSSL_Init();
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    failed to initialize wolfSSL library
}
```

C.52.2.198 function wolfSSL_Cleanup

```
int wolfSSL_Cleanup(
    void
)
```

Un-initializes the wolfSSL library from further use. Doesn't have to be called, though it will free any resources used by the library.

See: [wolfSSL_Init](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS return no errors.
- BAD_MUTEX_E a mutex error return.]

Example

```
wolfSSL_Cleanup();
```

C.52.2.199 function wolfSSL_lib_version

```
const char * wolfSSL_lib_version(  
    void  
)
```

This function returns the current library version.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: word32_wolfSSL_lib_version_hex

Return: LIBWOLFSSL_VERSION_STRING a const char pointer defining the version.

Example

```
char version[MAXSIZE];  
version = wolfSSL_KeepArrays();  
...  
if(version != ExpectedVersion){  
    // Handle the mismatch case  
}
```

C.52.2.200 function wolfSSL_lib_version_hex

```
word32 wolfSSL_lib_version_hex(  
    void  
)
```

This function returns the current library version in hexadecimal notation.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: wolfSSL_lib_version

Return: LIBWOLFSSL_VERSION_HEX returns the hexadecimal version defined in wolfssl/version.h.

Example

```
word32 libV;  
libV = wolfSSL_lib_version_hex();  
  
if(libV != EXPECTED_HEX){  
    // How to handle an unexpected value  
} else {  
    // The expected result for libV  
}
```

C.52.2.201 function wolfSSL_negotiate

```
int wolfSSL_negotiate(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Performs the actual connect or accept based on the side of the SSL method. If called from the client side then an [wolfSSL_connect\(\)](#) is performed if called from the server side.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- SSL_connect
- SSL_accept

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned if successful. (Note, older versions will return 0.)
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR will be returned if the underlying call resulted in an error. Use `wolfSSL_get_error()` to get a specific error code.

Example

```
int ret = SSL_FATAL_ERROR;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_negotiate(ssl);
if (ret == SSL_FATAL_ERROR) {
    // SSL establishment failed
    int error_code = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl);
    ...
}
```

C.52.2.202 function wolfSSL_set_compression

```
int wolfSSL_set_compression(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Turns on the ability to use compression for the SSL connection. Both sides must have compression turned on otherwise compression will not be used. The zlib library performs the actual data compression. To compile into the library use `-with-libz` for the configure system and define `HAVE_LIBZ` otherwise. Keep in mind that while compressing data before sending decreases the actual size of the messages being sent and received, the amount of data saved by compression usually takes longer in time to analyze than it does to send it raw on all but the slowest of networks.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: none**Return:**

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN will be returned if compression support wasn't built into the library.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_compression(ssl);
if (ret == SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // successfully enabled compression for SSL session
}
```

C.52.2.203 function wolfSSL_set_timeout

```
int wolfSSL_set_timeout(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned int to  
)
```

This function sets the SSL session timeout value in seconds.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL object, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **to** value, in seconds, used to set the SSL session timeout.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get1_session`
- `wolfSSL_set_session`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` will be returned upon successfully setting the session.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` will be returned if `ssl` is `NULL`.

Example

```
int ret = 0;  
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;  
...  
  
ret = wolfSSL_set_timeout(ssl, 500);  
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {  
    // failed to set session timeout value  
}  
...
```

C.52.2.204 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    unsigned int to  
)
```

This function sets the timeout value for SSL sessions, in seconds, for the specified SSL context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **to** session timeout value in seconds.

See:

- `wolfSSL_flush_sessions`
- `wolfSSL_get1_session`
- `wolfSSL_set_session`
- `wolfSSL_get_sessionID`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode`

Return:

- the previous timeout value, if `WOLFSSL_ERROR_CODE_OPENSSL` is defined on success. If not defined, `SSL_SUCCESS` will be returned.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` will be returned when the input context (`ctx`) is null.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX*   ctx   = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout(ctx, 500);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set session timeout value
}

```

C.52.2.205 function wolfSSL_get_peer_chain

```

WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * wolfSSL_get_peer_chain(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

Retrieves the peer's certificate chain.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a valid WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_chain_count](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_length](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem](#)

Return:

- chain If successful the call will return the peer's certificate chain.
- 0 will be returned if an invalid WOLFSSL pointer is passed to the function.

Example

none

C.52.2.206 function wolfSSL_get_chain_count

```

int wolfSSL_get_chain_count(
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain
)

```

Retrieve's the peers certificate chain count.

Parameters:

- **chain** pointer to a valid WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_peer_chain](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_length](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem](#)

Return:

- Success If successful the call will return the peer's certificate chain count.
- 0 will be returned if an invalid chain pointer is passed to the function.

Example

none

C.52.2.207 function wolfSSL_get_chain_length

```
int wolfSSL_get_chain_length(  
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain,  
    int idx  
)
```

Retrieves the peer's ASN1.DER certificate length in bytes at index (idx).

Parameters:

- **chain** pointer to a valid WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN structure.
- **idx** index to start of chain.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_peer_chain](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_count](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem](#)

Return:

- Success If successful the call will return the peer's certificate length in bytes by index.
- 0 will be returned if an invalid chain pointer is passed to the function.

Example

none

C.52.2.208 function wolfSSL_get_chain_cert

```
unsigned char * wolfSSL_get_chain_cert(  
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain,  
    int idx  
)
```

Retrieves the peer's ASN1.DER certificate at index (idx).

Parameters:

- **chain** pointer to a valid WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN structure.
- **idx** index to start of chain.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_peer_chain](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_count](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_length](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem](#)

Return:

- Success If successful the call will return the peer's certificate by index.
- 0 will be returned if an invalid chain pointer is passed to the function.

Example

none

C.52.2.209 function wolfSSL_get_chain_X509

```
WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_get_chain_X509(
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain,
    int idx
)
```

This function gets the peer's wolfSSL_X509_certificate at index (idx) from the chain of certificates.

Parameters:

- **chain** a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN used for no dynamic memory SESSION_CACHE.
- **idx** the index of the WOLFSSL_X509 certificate.

See:

- InitDecodedCert
- ParseCertRelative
- CopyDecodedToX509

Return: pointer returns a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

Note that it is the user's responsibility to free the returned memory by calling wolfSSL_FreeX509().

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* chain = &session->chain;
int idx = 999; // set idx
...
WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN ptr;
prt = wolfSSL_get_chain_X509(chain, idx);

if(ptr != NULL){
    // ptr contains the cert at the index specified
    wolfSSL_FreeX509(ptr);
} else {
    // ptr is NULL
}
```

C.52.2.210 function wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem

```
int wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem(
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN * chain,
    int idx,
    unsigned char * buf,
    int inLen,
    int * outLen
)
```

Retrieves the peer's PEM certificate at index (idx).

Parameters:

- **chain** pointer to a valid WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN structure.
- **idx** index to start of chain.

See:

- wolfSSL_get_peer_chain
- wolfSSL_get_chain_count
- wolfSSL_get_chain_length
- wolfSSL_get_chain_cert

Return:

- Success If successful the call will return the peer's certificate by index.
- 0 will be returned if an invalid chain pointer is passed to the function.

Example

none

C.52.2.211 function wolfSSL_get_sessionID

```
const unsigned char * wolfSSL_get_sessionID(
    const WOLFSSL_SESSION * s
)
```

Retrieves the session's ID. The session ID is always 32 bytes long.

Parameters:

- **session** pointer to a valid wolfssl session.

See: SSL_get_session**Return:** id The session ID.*Example*

none

C.52.2.212 function wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number

```
int wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    unsigned char * in,
    int * inOutSz
)
```

Retrieves the peer's certificate serial number. The serial number buffer (in) should be at least 32 bytes long and be provided as the *inOutSz* argument as input. After calling the function inOutSz will hold the actual length in bytes written to the in buffer.

Parameters:

- **in** The serial number buffer and should be at least 32 bytes long
- **inOutSz** will hold the actual length in bytes written to the in buffer.

See: SSL_get_peer_certificate**Return:**

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned if a bad function argument was encountered.

Example

none

C.52.2.213 function wolfSSL_X509_get_subjectCN

```
char * wolfSSL_X509_get_subjectCN(
    WOLFSSL_X509 *
)
```

Returns the common name of the subject from the certificate.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure containing certificate information.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_Name_get_entry
- wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname
- wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name
- wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name

Return:

- NULL returned if the x509 structure is null
- string a string representation of the subject's common name is returned upon success

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509 x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                           DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);

...
int x509Cn = wolfSSL_X509_get_subjectCN(x509);
if(x509Cn == NULL){
    // Deal with NULL case
} else {
    // x509Cn contains the common name
}
```

C.52.2.214 function wolfSSL_X509_get_der

```
const unsigned char * wolfSSL_X509_get_der(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    int * outSz
)
```

This function gets the DER encoded certificate in the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure containing certificate information.
- **outSz** length of the derBuffer member of the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_version
- wolfSSL_X509_Name_get_entry
- wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname
- wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name
- wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name

Return:

- buffer This function returns the DerBuffer structure's buffer member, which is of type byte.
- NULL returned if the x509 or outSz parameter is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509 x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                           DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
int* outSz; // initialize
...
```

```
byte* x509Der = wolfSSL_X509_get_der(x509, outSz);
if(x509Der == NULL){
    // Failure case one of the parameters was NULL
}
```

C.52.2.215 function wolfSSL_X509_get_notAfter

```
WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME * wolfSSL_X509_get_notAfter(
    WOLFSSL_X509 *
```

This function checks to see if x509 is NULL and if it's not, it returns the notAfter member of the x509 struct.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.

See: [wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore](#)

Return:

- pointer to struct with ASN1_TIME to the notAfter member of the x509 struct.
- NULL returned if the x509 object is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509)XMALOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509) ;
...
const WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME* notAfter = wolfSSL_X509_get_notAfter(x509);
if(notAfter == NULL){
    // Failure case, the x509 object is null.
}
```

C.52.2.216 function wolfSSL_X509_version

```
int wolfSSL_X509_version(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)
```

This function retrieves the version of the X509 certificate.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate](#)

Return:

- 0 returned if the x509 structure is NULL.
- version the version stored in the x509 structure will be returned.

Example


```

WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
int version;
...
version = wolfSSL_X509_version(x509);
if(!version){
    // The function returned 0, failure case.
}

```

C.52.2.217 function wolfSSL_X509_d2i_fp

```

WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_X509_d2i_fp(
    WOLFSSL_X509 ** x509,
    FILE * file
)

```

If NO_STDIO_FILESYSTEM is defined this function will allocate heap memory, initialize a WOLFSSL_X509 structure and return a pointer to it.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 pointer.
- **file** a defined type that is a pointer to a FILE.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_d2i
- XFTELL
- XREWIND
- XFSEEK

Return:

- *WOLFSSL_X509 WOLFSSL_X509 structure pointer is returned if the function executes successfully.
- NULL if the call to XFTELL macro returns a negative value.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_X509* x509a = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
WOLFSSL_X509** x509 = x509a;
XFILE file; (mapped to struct fs_file*)
...
WOLFSSL_X509* newX509 = wolfSSL_X509_d2i_fp(x509, file);
if(newX509 == NULL){
    // The function returned NULL
}

```

C.52.2.218 function wolfSSL_X509_load_certificate_file

```

WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_X509_load_certificate_file(
    const char * fname,
    int format
)

```

The function loads the x509 certificate into memory.

Parameters:

- **fname** the certificate file to be loaded.

- **format** the format of the certificate.

See:

- InitDecodedCert
- PemToDer
- wolfSSL_get_certificate
- AssertNotNull

Return:

- pointer a successful execution returns pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
- NULL returned if the certificate was not able to be written.

Example

```
#define cliCert    "certs/client-cert.pem"
...
X509* x509;
...
x509 = wolfSSL_X509_load_certificate_file(cliCert, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
AssertNotNull(x509);
```

C.52.2.219 function wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type

```
unsigned char * wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    unsigned char * in,
    int * inOutSz
)
```

This function copies the device type from the x509 structure to the buffer.

Parameters:

- **x509** pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure, created with WOLFSSL_X509_new().
- **in** a pointer to a byte type that will hold the device type (the buffer).
- **inOutSz** the minimum of either the parameter inOutSz or the deviceTypeSz member of the x509 structure.

See:

- wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_type
- wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number
- wolfSSL_X509_d2i

Return:

- pointer returns a byte pointer holding the device type from the x509 structure.
- NULL returned if the buffer size is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509)XMALOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
byte* in;
int* inOutSz;
...
byte* deviceType = wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type(x509, in, inOutSz);
if(!deviceType){
```

```

    // Failure case, NULL was returned.
}

```

C.52.2.220 function wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_type

```

unsigned char * wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_type(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    unsigned char * in,
    int * inOutSz
)

```

The function copies the hwType member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure to the buffer.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure containing certificate information.
- **in** pointer to type byte that represents the buffer.
- **inOutSz** pointer to type int that represents the size of the buffer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type](#)

Return:

- byte The function returns a byte type of the data previously held in the hwType member of the WOLFSSL_X509 structure.
- NULL returned if inOutSz is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_X509* x509; // X509 certificate
byte* in; // initialize the buffer
int* inOutSz; // holds the size of the buffer
...
byte* hwType = wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_type(x509, in, inOutSz);

if(hwType == NULL){
    // Failure case function returned NULL.
}

```

C.52.2.221 function wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number

```

unsigned char * wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number(
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    unsigned char * in,
    int * inOutSz
)

```

This function returns the hwSerialNum member of the x509 object.

Parameters:

- **x509** pointer to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure containing certificate information.
- **in** a pointer to the buffer that will be copied to.
- **inOutSz** a pointer to the size of the buffer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name](#)

- `wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA`
- `wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate`
- `wolfSSL_X509_version`

Return: pointer the function returns a byte pointer to the in buffer that will contain the serial number loaded from the x509 object.

Example

```
char* serial;
byte* in;
int* inOutSz;
WOLFSSL_X509 x509;
...
serial = wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number(x509, in, inOutSz);

if(serial == NULL || serial <= 0){
    // Failure case
}
```

C.52.2.222 function `wolfSSL_connect_cert`

```
int wolfSSL_connect_cert(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the client side and initiates an SSL/TLS handshake with a server only long enough to get the peer's certificate chain. When this function is called, the underlying communication channel has already been set up. `wolfSSL_connect_cert()` will only return once the peer's certificate chain has been received.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_connect`
- `wolfSSL_accept`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FAILURE` will be returned if the SSL session parameter is NULL.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if an error occurred. To get a more detailed error code, call `wolfSSL_get_error()`.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...
ret = wolfSSL_connect_cert(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
}
```

```
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}
```

C.52.2.223 function `wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio`

```
WC_PKCS12 * wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    WC_PKCS12 ** pkcs12
)
```

`wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio` (`d2i_PKCS12_bio`) copies in the PKCS12 information from `WOLFSSL_BIO` to the structure `WC_PKCS12`. The information is divided up in the structure as a list of Content Infos along with a structure to hold optional MAC information. After the information has been divided into chunks (but not decrypted) in the structure `WC_PKCS12`, it can then be parsed and decrypted by calling.

Parameters:

- **bio** `WOLFSSL_BIO` structure to read PKCS12 buffer from.
- **pkcs12** `WC_PKCS12` structure pointer for new PKCS12 structure created. Can be NULL

See:

- `wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse`
- `wc_PKCS12_free`

Return:

- `WC_PKCS12` pointer to a `WC_PKCS12` structure.
- Failure If function failed it will return NULL.

Example

```
WC_PKCS12* pkcs;
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_X509* cert;
WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* pkey;
STACK_OF(X509) certs;
//bio loads in PKCS12 file
wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio(bio, &pkcs);
wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse(pkcs, "a password", &pkey, &cert, &certs)
wc_PKCS12_free(pkcs)
//use cert, pkey, and optionally certs stack
```

C.52.2.224 function `wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio`

```
WC_PKCS12 * wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    WC_PKCS12 * pkcs12
)
```

`wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio` (`i2d_PKCS12_bio`) copies in the cert information from the structure `WC_PKCS12` to `WOLFSSL_BIO`.

Parameters:

- **bio** `WOLFSSL_BIO` structure to write PKCS12 buffer to.
- **pkcs12** `WC_PKCS12` structure for PKCS12 structure as input.

See:

- `wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse`

- `wc_PKCS12_free`

Return:

- 1 for success.
- Failure 0.

Example

```
WC_PKCS12 pkcs12;
FILE *f;
byte buffer[5300];
char file[] = "./test.p12";
int bytes;
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
pkcs12 = wc_PKCS12_new();
f = fopen(file, "rb");
bytes = (int)fread(buffer, 1, sizeof(buffer), f);
fclose(f);
//convert the DER file into an internal structure
wc_d2i_PKCS12(buffer, bytes, pkcs12);
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem());
//convert PKCS12 structure into bio
wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio(bio, pkcs12);
wc_PKCS12_free(pkcs)
//use bio
```

C.52.2.225 function wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse

```
int wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse(
    WC_PKCS12 * pkcs12,
    const char * psw,
    WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY ** pkey,
    WOLFSSL_X509 ** cert,
    WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509) ** ca
)
```

PKCS12 can be enabled with adding `-enable-opensslextra` to the configure command. It can use triple DES and RC4 for decryption so would recommend also enabling these features when enabling `opensslextra` (`-enable-des3 -enable-arc4`). `wolfSSL` does not currently support RC2 so decryption with RC2 is currently not available. This may be noticeable with default encryption schemes used by OpenSSL command line to create .p12 files. `wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse` (PKCS12_parse). The first thing this function does is check the MAC is correct if present. If the MAC fails then the function returns and does not try to decrypt any of the stored Content Infos. This function then parses through each Content Info looking for a bag type, if the bag type is known it is decrypted as needed and either stored in the list of certificates being built or as a key found. After parsing through all bags the key found is then compared with the certificate list until a matching pair is found. This matching pair is then returned as the key and certificate, optionally the certificate list found is returned as a `STACK_OF` certificates. At the moment a CRL, Secret or SafeContents bag will be skipped over and not parsed. It can be seen if these or other "Unknown" bags are skipped over by viewing the debug print out. Additional attributes such as friendly name are skipped over when parsing a PKCS12 file.

Parameters:

- **pkcs12** WC_PKCS12 structure to parse.
- **passwd** password for decrypting PKCS12.
- **pkey** structure to hold private key decoded from PKCS12.
- **cert** structure to hold certificate decoded from PKCS12.

- **stack** optional stack of extra certificates.

See:

- `wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio`
- `wc_PKCS12_free`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` On successfully parsing PKCS12.
- `SSL_FAILURE` If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WC_PKCS12* pkcs;
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_X509* cert;
WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* pkey;
STACK_OF(X509) certs;
//bio loads in PKCS12 file
wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio(bio, &pkcs);
wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse(pkcs, "a password", &pkey, &cert, &certs)
wc_PKCS12_free(pkcs)
//use cert, pkey, and optionally certs stack
```

C.52.2.226 function `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH`

```
int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * p,
    int pSz,
    const unsigned char * g,
    int gSz
)
```

Server Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral parameters setting. This function sets up the group parameters to be used if the server negotiates a cipher suite that uses DHE.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **p** Diffie-Hellman prime number parameter.
- **pSz** size of p.
- **g** Diffie-Hellman "generator" parameter.
- **gSz** size of g.

See: `SSL_accept`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `MEMORY_ERROR` will be returned if a memory error was encountered.
- `SIDE_ERROR` will be returned if this function is called on an SSL client instead of an SSL server.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
static unsigned char p[] = {...};
static unsigned char g[] = {...};
...
wolfSSL_SetTmpDH(ssl, p, sizeof(p), g, sizeof(g));
```

C.52.2.227 function wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer

```
int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * b,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

The function calls the wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper, which is a wrapper for Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **buf** allocated buffer passed in from wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper.
- **sz** a long int that holds the size of the file (fname within wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper).
- **format** an integer type passed through from wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper() that is a representation of the certificate format.

See:

- wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper
- [wc_DhParamsLoad](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH](#)
- PemToDer
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS on successful execution.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE if the file type is not PEM and is not ASN.1. It will also be returned if the wc_DhParamsLoad does not return normally.
- SSL_NO_PEM_HEADER returns from PemToDer if there is not a PEM header.
- SSL_BAD_FILE returned if there is a file error in PemToDer.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned from PemToDer if there was a copy error.
- MEMORY_E - if there was a memory allocation error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL or if there was otherwise a NULL argument passed to a subroutine.
- DH_KEY_SIZE_E is returned if there is a key size error in [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH\(\)](#).
- SIDE_ERROR returned if it is not the server side in wolfSSL_SetTmpDH.

Example

```
Static int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, WOLFSSL* ssl,
Const char* fname, int format);
long sz = 0;
byte* myBuffer = staticBuffer[FILE_BUFFER_SIZE];
...
if(ssl)
ret = wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer(ssl, myBuffer, sz, format);
```

C.52.2.228 function wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file

```
int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * f,
```



```
    int format
)
```

This function calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper to set server Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **fname** a constant char pointer holding the certificate.
- **format** an integer type that holds the format of the certification.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file`
- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper`
- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper`
- `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned on successful completion of this function and its subroutines.
- `MEMORY_E` returned if a memory allocation failed in this function or a subroutine.
- `SIDE_ERROR` if the side member of the Options structure found in the WOLFSSL struct is not the server side.
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` returns if the certificate fails a set of checks.
- `DH_KEY_SIZE_E` returned if the DH parameter's key size is less than the value of the minDhKeySz member in the WOLFSSL struct.
- `DH_KEY_SIZE_E` returned if the DH parameter's key size is greater than the value of the maxDhKeySz member in the WOLFSSL struct.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returns if an argument value is NULL that is not permitted such as, the WOLFSSL structure.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
const char* dhParam;
...
AssertIntNE(SSL_SUCCESS,
wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file(ssl, dhParam, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM));
```

C.52.2.229 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * p,
    int pSz,
    const unsigned char * g,
    int gSz
)
```

Sets the parameters for the server CTX Diffie-Hellman.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **p** a constant unsigned char pointer loaded into the buffer member of the serverDH_P struct.
- **pSz** an int type representing the size of p, initialized to `MAX_DH_SIZE`.

- **g** a constant unsigned char pointer loaded into the buffer member of the serverDH_G struct.
- **gSz** an int type representing the size of g, initialized to MAX_DH_SIZE.

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH](#)
- [wc_DhParamsLoad](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and all subroutines return without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the CTX, p or g parameters are NULL.
- DH_KEY_SIZE_E returned if the DH parameter's key size is less than the value of the minDhKeySz member of the WOLFSSL_CTX struct.
- DH_KEY_SIZE_E returned if the DH parameter's key size is greater than the value of the maxDhKeySz member of the WOLFSSL_CTX struct.
- MEMORY_E returned if the allocation of memory failed in this function or a subroutine.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol );
byte* p;
byte* g;
word32 pSz = (word32)sizeof(p)/sizeof(byte);
word32 gSz = (word32)sizeof(g)/sizeof(byte);
...
int ret = wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH(ctx, p, pSz, g, gSz);

if(ret != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case
}
```

C.52.2.230 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * b,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

A wrapper function that calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **buf** a pointer to a constant unsigned char type that is allocated as the buffer and passed through to wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper.
- **sz** a long integer type that is derived from the fname parameter in wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper().
- **format** an integer type passed through from wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper().

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file](#)

Return:

- 0 returned for a successful execution.

- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx or buf parameters are NULL.
- MEMORY_E if there is a memory allocation error.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE returned if format is not correct.

Example

```
static int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, WOLFSSL* ssl,
Const char* fname, int format);
#ifdef WOLFSSL_SMALL_STACK
byte staticBuffer[1]; // force heap usage
#else
byte* staticBuffer;
long sz = 0;
...
if(ssl){
    ret = wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer(ssl, myBuffer, sz, format);
} else {
    ret = wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer(ctx, myBuffer, sz, format);
}
```

C.52.2.231 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * f,
    int format
)
```

The function calls wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper to set the server Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **fname** a constant character pointer to a certificate file.
- **format** an integer type passed through from wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper() that is a representation of the certificate format.

See:

- wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper
- [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer](#)
- wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper
- AllocDer
- PemToDer

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper or any of its subroutines return successfully.
- MEMORY_E returned if an allocation of dynamic memory fails in a subroutine.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx or fname parameters are NULL or if a subroutine is passed a NULL argument.
- SSL_BAD_FILE returned if the certificate file is unable to open or if the a set of checks on the file fail from wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file_wrapper.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE returned if the format is not PEM or ASN.1 from wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer_wrapper().

- DH_KEY_SIZE_E returned if the DH parameter's key size is less than the value of the minDhKeySz member of the WOLFSSL_CTX struct.
- DH_KEY_SIZE_E returned if the DH parameter's key size is greater than the value of the maxDhKeySz member of the WOLFSSL_CTX struct.
- SIDE_ERROR returned in `wolfSSL_SetTmpDH()` if the side is not the server end.
- SSL_NO_PEM_HEADER returned from PemToDer if there is no PEM header.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned from PemToDer if there is a memory copy failure.

Example

```
#define dhParam      "certs/dh2048.pem"
#define ASSERTiNTne(x, y)    AssertInt(x, y, !=, ==)
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
AssertNotNull(ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfSSLv23_client_method()))
...
AssertIntNE(SSL_SUCCESS, wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file(NULL, dhParam,
SSL_FILETYPE_PEM));
```

C.52.2.232 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    word16 keySz_bits
)
```

This function sets the minimum size (in bits) of the Diffie Hellman key size by accessing the minDhKeySz member in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **keySz_bits** a word16 type used to set the minimum DH key size in bits. The WOLFSSL_CTX struct holds this information in the minDhKeySz member.

See:

- `wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz`
- `wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey_Sz`
- `wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetTMpDH_file`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function completes successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL or if the keySz_bits is greater than 16,000 or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
public static int CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz(IntPtr ctx, short minDhKey){
...
return wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz(local_ctx, minDhKeyBits);
```

C.52.2.233 function wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz

```
int wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
```

```
    word16 keySz_bits
)
```

Sets the minimum size (in bits) for a Diffie-Hellman key in the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **keySz_bits** a word16 type used to set the minimum DH key size in bits. The WOLFSSL_CTX struct holds this information in the minDhKeySz member.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS the minimum size was successfully set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG the WOLFSSL structure was NULL or if the keySz_bits is greater than 16,000 or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
word16 keySz_bits;
...
if(wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz(ssl, keySz_bits) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failed to set.
}
```

C.52.2.234 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    word16 keySz_bits
)
```

This function sets the maximum size (in bits) of the Diffie Hellman key size by accessing the maxDhKeySz member in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **keySz_bits** a word16 type used to set the maximum DH key size in bits. The WOLFSSL_CTX struct holds this information in the maxDhKeySz member.

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTMpDH_file](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function completes successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL or if the keySz_bits is greater than 16,000 or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
public static int CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz(IntPtr ctx, short maxDhKey){
...
return wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz(local_ctx, keySz_bits);
```

C.52.2.235 function wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey_Sz

```
int wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    word16 keySz_bits
)
```

Sets the maximum size (in bits) for a Diffie-Hellman key in the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **keySz** a word16 type representing the bit size of the maximum DH key.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS the maximum size was successfully set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG the WOLFSSL structure was NULL or the keySz parameter was greater than the allowable size or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
word16 keySz;
...
if(wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey(ssl, keySz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failed to set.
}
```

C.52.2.236 function wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz

```
int wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Returns the value of dhKeySz (in bits) that is a member of the options structure. This value represents the Diffie-Hellman key size in bytes.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetTmpDH](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file](#)

Return:

- dhKeySz returns the value held in ssl->options.dhKeySz which is an integer value representing a size in bits.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returns if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
int dhKeySz;
...
dhKeySz = wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz(ssl);

if(dhKeySz == BAD_FUNC_ARG || dhKeySz <= 0){
    // Failure case
} else {
    // dhKeySz holds the size of the key.
}
```

C.52.2.237 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    short keySz
)
```

Sets the minimum RSA key size in both the WOLFSSL_CTX structure and the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **keySz** a short integer type stored in minRsaKeySz in the ctx structure and the cm structure converted to bytes.

See: [wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx structure is NULL or the keySz is less than zero or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = SSL_CTX_new(method);
(void)minDhKeyBits;
ourCert = myoptarg;
...
minDhKeyBits = atoi(myoptarg);
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz(ctx, minRsaKeyBits) != SSL_SUCCESS){
...
}
```

C.52.2.238 function wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz

```
int wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    short keySz
)
```

Sets the minimum allowable key size in bits for RSA located in the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **keySz** a short integer value representing the the minimum key in bits.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` the minimum was set successfully.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the ssl structure is NULL or if the keySz is less than zero or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
short keySz;
...

int isSet = wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz(ssl, keySz);
if(isSet != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failed to set.
}
```

C.52.2.239 function `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinEccKey_Sz`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinEccKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    short keySz
)
```

Sets the minimum size in bits for the ECC key in the WOLF_CTX structure and the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **keySz** a short integer type that represents the minimum ECC key size in bits.

See: `wolfSSL_SetMinEccKey_Sz`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned for a successful execution and the minEccKeySz member is set.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL or if the keySz is negative or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
short keySz; // minimum key size
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinEccKey(ctx, keySz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failed to set min key size
}
```

C.52.2.240 function `wolfSSL_SetMinEccKey_Sz`


```
int wolfSSL_SetMinEccKey_Sz(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    short keySz
)
```

Sets the value of the minEccKeySz member of the options struct. The options struct is a member of the WOLFSSL structure and is accessed through the ssl parameter.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **keySz** value used to set the minimum ECC key size. Sets value in the options structure.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinEccKey_Sz`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz`
- `wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS if the function successfully set the minEccKeySz member of the options structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the WOLFSSL_CTX structure is NULL or if the key size (keySz) is less than 0 (zero) or not divisible by 8.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx); // New session
short keySz = 999; // should be set to min key size allowable
...
if(wolfSSL_SetMinEccKey_Sz(ssl, keySz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.241 function wolfSSL_make_eap_keys

```
int wolfSSL_make_eap_keys(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * key,
    unsigned int len,
    const char * label
)
```

This function is used by EAP_TLS and EAP-TTLS to derive keying material from the master secret.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **key** a void pointer variable that will hold the result of the p_hash function.
- **len** an unsigned integer that represents the length of the key variable.
- **label** a constant char pointer that is copied from in wc_PRf().

See:

- `wc_PRf`
- `wc_HmacFinal`
- `wc_HmacUpdate`

Return:

- BUFFER_E returned if the actual size of the buffer exceeds the maximum size allowable.
- MEMORY_E returned if there is an error with memory allocation.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);;
void* key;
unsigned int len;
const char* label;
...
return wolfSSL_make_eap_keys(ssl, key, len, label);
```

C.52.2.242 function wolfSSL_writev

```
int wolfSSL_writev(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const struct iovec * iov,
    int iovcnt
)
```

Simulates writev semantics but doesn't actually do block at a time because of SSL_write() behavior and because front adds may be small. Makes porting into software that uses writev easier.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with **wolfSSL_new()**.
- **iov** array of I/O vectors to write
- **iovcnt** number of vectors in iov array.

See: **wolfSSL_write**

Return:

- 0 the number of bytes written upon success.
- 0 will be returned upon failure. Call **wolfSSL_get_error()** for the specific error code.
- MEMORY_ERROR will be returned if a memory error was encountered.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR will be returned upon failure when either an error occurred or, when using non-blocking sockets, the SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ or SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE error was received and the application needs to call **wolfSSL_write()** to get a specific error code.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
char *bufA = "hello\n";
char *bufB = "hello world\n";
int iovcnt;
struct iovec iov[2];

iov[0].iov_base = buffA;
iov[0].iov_len = strlen(buffA);
iov[1].iov_base = buffB;
iov[1].iov_len = strlen(buffB);
iovcnt = 2;
...
ret = wolfSSL_writev(ssl, iov, iovcnt);
// wrote "ret" bytes, or error if <= 0.
```

C.52.2.243 function wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function unloads the CA signer list and frees the whole signer table.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadCAs`
- `LockMutex`
- `UnlockMutex`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned on successful execution of the function.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL or there are otherwise unpermitted argument values passed in a subroutine.
- `BAD_MUTEX_E` returned if there was a mutex error. The `LockMutex()` did not return 0.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = wolfTLSv1_2_client_method();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs(ctx) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // The function did not unload CAs
}
```

C.52.2.244 function `wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadIntermediateCerts`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadIntermediateCerts(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function unloads intermediate certificates added to the CA signer list and frees them.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs`
- `wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadIntermediateCerts`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned on successful execution of the function.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX struct is NULL or there are otherwise unpermitted argument values passed in a subroutine.
- `BAD_STATE_E` returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX has a reference count > 1.
- `BAD_MUTEX_E` returned if there was a mutex error. The `LockMutex()` did not return 0.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = wolfTLSv1_2_client_method();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadIntermediateCerts(ctx) != NULL){
```

```

    // The function did not unload CAs
}

```

C.52.2.245 function wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)

```

This function is used to unload all previously loaded trusted peer certificates. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned if ctx is NULL.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers(ctx);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error unloading trusted peer certs
}
...

```

C.52.2.246 function wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)

```

This function loads a certificate to use for verifying a peer when performing a TLS/SSL handshake. The peer certificate sent during the handshake is compared by using the SKID when available and the signature. If these two things do not match then any loaded CAs are used. Is the same functionality as `wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert` except is from a buffer instead of a file. Feature is enabled by defining the macro WOLFSSL_TRUST_PEER_CERT Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **buffer** pointer to the buffer containing certificates.
- **sz** length of the buffer input.
- **type** type of certificate being loaded i.e. SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned if ctx is NULL, or if both file and type are invalid.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer(ctx, bufferPtr, bufferSz,
SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
// error loading trusted peer cert
}
...
```

C.52.2.247 function wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a CA certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **in** pointer to the CA certificate buffer.
- **sz** size of the input CA certificate buffer, in.
- **format** format of the buffer certificate, either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations](#)

- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `BUFFER_E` will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte certBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer(ctx, certBuff, sz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs from buffer
}
...
```

C.52.2.248 function `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer_ex`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer_ex(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format,
    int userChain,
    word32 flags
)
```

This function loads a CA certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. The `_ex` version was added in PR 2413 and supports additional arguments for `userChain` and `flags`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** pointer to the CA certificate buffer.
- **sz** size of the input CA certificate buffer, `in`.
- **format** format of the buffer certificate, either `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.
- **userChain** If using format `WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` this set to non-zero indicates a chain of DER's is being presented.
- **flags** See `ssl.h` around `WOLFSSL_LOAD_VERIFY_DEFAULT_FLAGS`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `BUFFER_E` will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte certBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...

// Example for force loading an expired certificate
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer_ex(ctx, certBuff, sz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM,
    0, (WOLFSSL_LOAD_FLAG_DATE_ERR_OKAY));
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs from buffer
}
...
```

C.52.2.249 function `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_chain_buffer_format`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_chain_buffer_format(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a CA certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. More than one CA certificate may be loaded per buffer as long as the format is in PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** pointer to the CA certificate buffer.
- **sz** size of the input CA certificate buffer, `in`.
- **format** format of the buffer certificate, either `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `BUFFER_E` will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte certBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...

ret = wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_chain_buffer_format(ctx,
                                                certBuff, sz, WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_ASN1);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs from buffer
}
...
```

C.52.2.250 function `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** the input buffer containing the certificate to be loaded.
- **sz** the size of the input buffer.
- **format** the format of the certificate located in the input buffer (`in`). Possible values are `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte certBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer(ctx, certBuff, sz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading certificate from buffer
}
...
```

C.52.2.251 function `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a private key buffer into the SSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** the input buffer containing the private key to be loaded.
- **sz** the size of the input buffer.
- **format** the format of the private key located in the input buffer (`in`). Possible values are `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.

- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `NO_PASSWORD` will be returned if the key file is encrypted but no password is provided.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte keyBuff[...];
long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer(ctx, keyBuff, sz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading private key from buffer
}
...
```

C.52.2.252 function `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz
)
```

This function loads a certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL Context. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. The buffer must be in PEM format and start with the subject's certificate, ending with the root certificate. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **in** the input buffer containing the PEM-formatted certificate chain to be loaded.
- **sz** the size of the input buffer.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `BUFFER_E` will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
byte certChainBuff[...];
```

```

long sz = sizeof(certBuff);
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer(ctx, certChainBuff, sz);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading certificate chain from buffer
}
...

```

C.52.2.253 function wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer

```

int wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)

```

This function loads a certificate buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. `format` specifies the format type of the buffer; `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **in** buffer containing certificate to load.
- **sz** size of the certificate located in buffer.
- **format** format of the certificate to be loaded. Possible values are `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.

Example

```

int ret;
byte certBuff[...];
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
long buffSz = sizeof(certBuff);
...

ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer(ssl, certBuff, buffSz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to load certificate from buffer
}

```

C.52.2.254 function wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer

```
int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * in,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

This function loads a private key buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the in argument of size sz. format specifies the format type of the buffer; SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **in** buffer containing private key to load.
- **sz** size of the private key located in buffer.
- **format** format of the private key to be loaded. Possible values are SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

See:

- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- NO_PASSWORD will be returned if the key file is encrypted but no password is provided.

Example

```
int ret;
byte keyBuff[...];
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
long buffSz = sizeof(certBuff);
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer(ssl, keyBuff, buffSz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to load private key from buffer
}
```

C.52.2.255 function wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer

```
int wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * in,
```

```
    long sz
)
```

This function loads a certificate chain buffer into the WOLFSSL object. It behaves like the non-buffered version, only differing in its ability to be called with a buffer as input instead of a file. The buffer is provided by the `in` argument of size `sz`. The buffer must be in PEM format and start with the subject's certificate, ending with the root certificate. Please see the examples for proper usage.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **in** buffer containing certificate to load.
- **sz** size of the certificate located in buffer.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer`
- `wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `BUFFER_E` will be returned if a chain buffer is bigger than the receiving buffer.

Example

```
int ret;
byte certChainBuff[...];
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
long buffSz = sizeof(certBuff);
...
ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer(ssl, certChainBuff, buffSz);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to load certificate chain from buffer
}
```

C.52.2.256 function `wolfSSL_UnloadCertsKeys`

```
int wolfSSL_UnloadCertsKeys(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function unloads any certificates or keys that SSL owns.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` - returned if the function executed successfully.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` - returned if the WOLFSSL object is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
int unloadKeys = wolfSSL_UnloadCertsKeys(ssl);
if(unloadKeys != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.257 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function turns on grouping of handshake messages where possible.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **ctx** Pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_clear_group_messages](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned if the input context is null.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL.

Enables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL_CTX context.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages(ctx);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set handshake message grouping
}
```

This function turns on handshake message grouping for all SSL objects created from the specified context.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_2_client_method());
wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages(ctx);
```

C.52.2.258 function wolfSSL_set_group_messages

```
int wolfSSL_set_group_messages(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function turns on grouping of handshake messages where possible.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages`
- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_clear_group_messages`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` will be returned upon success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` will be returned if the input context is null.
- `WOLFSSL_SUCCESS` on success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` if `ssl` is `NULL`.

Enables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL object.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_group_messages(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set handshake message grouping
}
```

This function turns on handshake message grouping for the specified SSL object.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
wolfSSL_set_group_messages(ssl);
```

C.52.2.259 function `wolfSSL_SetFuzzerCb`

```
void wolfSSL_SetFuzzerCb(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    CallbackFuzzer cbf,
    void * fCtx
)
```

This function sets the fuzzer callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **cbf** a `CallbackFuzzer` type that is a function pointer of the form: `int (CallbackFuzzer)(WOLFSSL ssl, const unsigned char* buf, int sz, int type, void* fuzzCtx);`
- **fCtx** a void pointer type that will be set to the `fuzzerCtx` member of the WOLFSSL structure.

See: `CallbackFuzzer`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
void* fCtx;

int callbackFuzzerCB(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* buf, int sz,
                    int type, void* fuzzCtx){
// function definition
}
...
wolfSSL_SetFuzzerCb(ssl, callbackFuzzerCB, fCtx);

```

C.52.2.260 function wolfSSL_DTLS_SetCookieSecret

```

int wolfSSL_DTLS_SetCookieSecret(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const byte * secret,
    word32 secretSz
)

```

This function sets a new dtls cookie secret.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **secret** a constant byte pointer representing the secret buffer.
- **secretSz** the size of the buffer.

See:

- ForceZero
- `wc_RNG_GenerateBlock`

Return:

- 0 returned if the function executed without an error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there was an argument passed to the function with an unacceptable value.
- COOKIE_SECRET_SZ returned if the secret size is 0.
- MEMORY_ERROR returned if there was a problem allocating memory for a new cookie secret.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
const* byte secret;
word32 secretSz; // size of secret
...
if(!wolfSSL_DTLS_SetCookieSecret(ssl, secret, secretSz)){
    // Code block for failure to set DTLS cookie secret
} else {
    // Success! Cookie secret is set.
}

```

C.52.2.261 function wolfSSL_GetRNG

```

WC_RNG * wolfSSL_GetRNG(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```


This function retrieves the random number.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a SSL object, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_new_rng`

Return:

- rng upon success.
- NULL if ssl is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;

wolfSSL_GetRNG(ssl);
```

C.52.2.262 function `wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int version
)
```

This function sets the minimum downgrade version allowed. Applicable only when the connection allows downgrade using (`wolfSSLv23_client_method` or `wolfSSLv23_server_method`).

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **version** an integer representation of the version to be set as the minimum: WOLFSSL_SSLV3 = 0, WOLFSSL_TLSV1 = 1, WOLFSSL_TLSV1_1 = 2 or WOLFSSL_TLSV1_2 = 3.

See: `SetMinVersionHelper`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function returned without error and the minimum version is set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX structure was NULL or if the minimum version is not supported.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
int version; // macrop representation
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion(ssl->ctx, version) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failed to set min version
}
```

C.52.2.263 function `wolfSSL_SetMinVersion`

```
int wolfSSL_SetMinVersion(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int version
)
```

This function sets the minimum downgrade version allowed. Applicable only when the connection allows downgrade using (`wolfSSLv23_client_method` or `wolfSSLv23_server_method`).

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **version** an integer representation of the version to be set as the minimum: WOLFSSL_SSLV3 = 0, WOLFSSL_TLSV1 = 1, WOLFSSL_TLSV1_1 = 2 or WOLFSSL_TLSV1_2 = 3.

See: SetMinVersionHelper

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if this function and its subroutine executes without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the SSL object is NULL. In the subroutine this error is thrown if there is not a good version match.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
int version; macro representation
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion(ssl->ctx, version) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failed to set min version
}
```

C.52.2.264 function wolfSSL_GetObjectSize

```
int wolfSSL_GetObjectSize(
    void
)
```

This function returns the size of the WOLFSSL object and will be dependent on build options and settings. If SHOW_SIZES has been defined when building wolfSSL, this function will also print the sizes of individual objects within the WOLFSSL object (Suites, Ciphers, etc.) to stdout.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: `wolfSSL_new`

Return: size This function returns the size of the WOLFSSL object.

Example

```
int size = 0;
size = wolfSSL_GetObjectSize();
printf("sizeof(WOLFSSL) = %d\n", size);
```

C.52.2.265 function wolfSSL_GetOutputSize

```
int wolfSSL_GetOutputSize(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int inSz
)
```

Returns the record layer size of the plaintext input. This is helpful when an application wants to know how many bytes will be sent across the Transport layer, given a specified plaintext input size. This function must be called after the SSL/TLS handshake has been completed.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

- **inSz** size of plaintext data.

See: [wolfSSL_GetMaxOutputSize](#)

Return:

- size Upon success, the requested size will be returned
- INPUT_SIZE_E will be returned if the input size is greater than the maximum TLS fragment size (see [wolfSSL_GetMaxOutputSize\(\)](#))
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned upon invalid function argument, or if the SSL/TLS handshake has not been completed yet

Example

none

C.52.2.266 function [wolfSSL_GetMaxOutputSize](#)

```
int wolfSSL_GetMaxOutputSize(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Returns the maximum record layer size for plaintext data. This will correspond to either the maximum SSL/TLS record size as specified by the protocol standard, the maximum TLS fragment size as set by the TLS Max Fragment Length extension. This function is helpful when the application has called [wolfSSL_GetOutputSize\(\)](#) and received a INPUT_SIZE_E error. This function must be called after the SSL/TLS handshake has been completed.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_GetOutputSize](#)

Return:

- size Upon success, the maximum output size will be returned
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned upon invalid function argument, or if the SSL/TLS handshake has not been completed yet.

Example

none

C.52.2.267 function [wolfSSL_SetVersion](#)

```
int wolfSSL_SetVersion(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int version  
)
```

This function sets the SSL/TLS protocol version for the specified SSL session (WOLFSSL object) using the version as specified by version. This will override the protocol setting for the SSL session (ssl) - originally defined and set by the SSL context ([wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#)) method type.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **version** SSL/TLS protocol version. Possible values include WOLFSSL_SSLV3, WOLFSSL_TLSV1, WOLFSSL_TLSV1_1, WOLFSSL_TLSV1_2.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned if the input SSL object is NULL or an incorrect protocol version is given for version.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...

ret = wolfSSL_SetVersion(ssl, WOLFSSL_TLSV1);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set SSL session protocol version
}
```

C.52.2.268 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetMacEncryptCb

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetMacEncryptCb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    CallbackMacEncrypt cb
)
```

Allows caller to set the Atomic User Record Processing Mac/Encrypt Callback. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. macOut is the output buffer where the result of the mac should be stored. macIn is the mac input buffer and macInSz notes the size of the buffer. macContent and macVerify are needed for wolfSSL_SetTlsHmacInner() and be passed along as is. encOut is the output buffer where the result on the encryption should be stored. encIn is the input buffer to encrypt while encSz is the size of the input. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myMacEncryptCb().

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** callback function to register for Mac/Encrypt.

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetMacEncryptCtx](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetMacEncryptCtx](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

none

C.52.2.269 function wolfSSL_SetMacEncryptCtx

```
void wolfSSL_SetMacEncryptCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * ctx
)
```

Allows caller to set the Atomic User Record Processing Mac/Encrypt Callback Context to ctx.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

- **ctx** pointer to the user context to be stored.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetMacEncryptCb](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetMacEncryptCtx](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

none

C.52.2.270 function [wolfSSL_GetMacEncryptCtx](#)

```
void * wolfSSL_GetMacEncryptCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to retrieve the Atomic User Record Processing Mac/Encrypt Callback Context previously stored with [wolfSSL_SetMacEncryptCtx\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetMacEncryptCb](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetMacEncryptCtx](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the context.
- NULL will be returned for a blank context.

Example

none

C.52.2.271 function [wolfSSL_CTX_SetDecryptVerifyCb](#)

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetDecryptVerifyCb(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackDecryptVerify cb  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Atomic User Record Processing Decrypt/Verify Callback. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. decOut is the output buffer where the result of the decryption should be stored. decIn is the encrypted input buffer and decInSz notes the size of the buffer. content and verify are needed for [wolfSSL_SetTlsHmacInner\(\)](#) and be passed along as is. padSz is an output variable that should be set with the total value of the padding. That is, the mac size plus any padding and pad bytes. An example callback can be found [wolfssl/test.h myDecryptVerifyCb\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** callback function to register for Decrypt/Verify.

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetMacEncryptCtx](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetMacEncryptCtx](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.272 function wolfSSL_SetDecryptVerifyCtx

```
void wolfSSL_SetDecryptVerifyCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Atomic User Record Processing Decrypt/Verify Callback Context to ctx.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **ctx** pointer to the user context to be stored.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetDecryptVerifyCb](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetDecryptVerifyCtx](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.273 function wolfSSL_GetDecryptVerifyCtx

```
void * wolfSSL_GetDecryptVerifyCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to retrieve the Atomic User Record Processing Decrypt/Verify Callback Context previously stored with [wolfSSL_SetDecryptVerifyCtx\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetDecryptVerifyCb](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetDecryptVerifyCtx](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the context.
- NULL will be returned for a blank context.

Example

none

C.52.2.274 function wolfSSL_GetMacSecret

```
const unsigned char * wolfSSL_GetMacSecret(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int verify  
)
```

Allows retrieval of the Hmac/Mac secret from the handshake process. The verify parameter specifies whether this is for verification of a peer message.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **verify** specifies whether this is for verification of a peer message.

See: `wolfSSL_GetHmacSize`

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the secret. The size of the secret can be obtained from `wolfSSL_GetHmacSize()`.
- NULL will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.275 function wolfSSL_GetClientWriteKey

```
const unsigned char * wolfSSL_GetClientWriteKey(  
    WOLFSSL *  
)
```

Allows retrieval of the client write key from the handshake process.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetKeySize`
- `wolfSSL_GetClientWriteIV`

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the key. The size of the key can be obtained from `wolfSSL_GetKeySize()`.
- NULL will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.276 function wolfSSL_GetClientWriteIV

```
const unsigned char * wolfSSL_GetClientWriteIV(  
    WOLFSSL *  
)
```

Allows retrieval of the client write IV (initialization vector) from the handshake process.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetCipherBlockSize()`
- `wolfSSL_GetClientWriteKey()`

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the IV. The size of the IV can be obtained from [wolfSSL_GetCipherBlockSize\(\)](#).
- NULL will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.277 function [wolfSSL_GetServerWriteKey](#)

```
const unsigned char * wolfSSL_GetServerWriteKey(  
    WOLFSSL *  
)
```

Allows retrieval of the server write key from the handshake process.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_GetKeySize](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetServerWriteIV](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the key. The size of the key can be obtained from [wolfSSL_GetKeySize\(\)](#).
- NULL will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.278 function [wolfSSL_GetServerWriteIV](#)

```
const unsigned char * wolfSSL_GetServerWriteIV(  
    WOLFSSL *  
)
```

Allows retrieval of the server write IV (initialization vector) from the handshake process.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_GetCipherBlockSize](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetClientWriteKey](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the IV. The size of the IV can be obtained from [wolfSSL_GetCipherBlockSize\(\)](#).
- NULL will be returned for an error state.

C.52.2.279 function [wolfSSL_GetKeySize](#)

```
int wolfSSL_GetKeySize(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```


Allows retrieval of the key size from the handshake process.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetClientWriteKey`
- `wolfSSL_GetServerWriteKey`

Return:

- size If successful the call will return the key size in bytes.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.280 function wolfSSL_GetIVSize

```
int wolfSSL_GetIVSize(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Returns the iv_size member of the specs structure held in the WOLFSSL struct.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetKeySize`
- `wolfSSL_GetClientWriteIV`
- `wolfSSL_GetServerWriteIV`

Return:

- iv_size returns the value held in ssl->specs.iv_size.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );  
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
int ivSize;  
...  
ivSize = wolfSSL_GetIVSize(ssl);  
  
if(ivSize > 0){  
    // ivSize holds the specs.iv_size value.  
}
```

C.52.2.281 function wolfSSL_GetSide

```
int wolfSSL_GetSide(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows retrieval of the side of this WOLFSSL connection.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetClientWriteKey`
- `wolfSSL_GetServerWriteKey`

Return:

- success If successful the call will return either WOLFSSL_SERVER_END or WOLFSSL_CLIENT_END depending on the side of WOLFSSL object.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.282 function `wolfSSL_IsTLSv1_1`

```
int wolfSSL_IsTLSv1_1(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to determine if the negotiated protocol version is at least TLS version 1.1 or greater.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_GetSide`

Return:

- true/false If successful the call will return 1 for true or 0 for false.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.283 function `wolfSSL_GetBulkCipher`

```
int wolfSSL_GetBulkCipher(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to determine the negotiated bulk cipher algorithm from the handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetCipherBlockSize`
- `wolfSSL_GetKeySize`

Return:

- If successful the call will return one of the following: `wolfssl_cipher_null`, `wolfssl_des`, `wolfssl_triple_des`, `wolfssl_aes`, `wolfssl_aes_gcm`, `wolfssl_aes_ccm`, `wolfssl_camellia`.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.284 function wolfSSL_GetCipherBlockSize

```
int wolfSSL_GetCipherBlockSize(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to determine the negotiated cipher block size from the handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetBulkCipher`
- `wolfSSL_GetKeySize`

Return:

- size If successful the call will return the size in bytes of the cipher block size.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.285 function wolfSSL_GetAeadMacSize

```
int wolfSSL_GetAeadMacSize(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to determine the negotiated aead mac size from the handshake. For cipher type WOLFSSL_AEAD_TYPE.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetBulkCipher`
- `wolfSSL_GetKeySize`

Return:

- size If successful the call will return the size in bytes of the aead mac size.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.286 function wolfSSL_GetHmacSize

```
int wolfSSL_GetHmacSize(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to determine the negotiated (h)mac size from the handshake. For cipher types except WOLFSSL_AEAD_TYPE.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- [wolfSSL_GetBulkCipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetHmacType](#)

Return:

- size If successful the call will return the size in bytes of the (h)mac size.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.287 function wolfSSL_GetHmacType

```
int wolfSSL_GetHmacType(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to determine the negotiated (h)mac type from the handshake. For cipher types except WOLFSSL_AEAD_TYPE.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_GetBulkCipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetHmacSize](#)

Return:

- If successful the call will return one of the following: MD5, SHA, SHA256, SHA384.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG may be returned for an error state.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR may also be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.288 function wolfSSL_GetCipherType

```
int wolfSSL_GetCipherType(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to determine the negotiated cipher type from the handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_GetBulkCipher](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetHmacType](#)

Return:

- If successful the call will return one of the following: WOLFSSL_BLOCK_TYPE, WOLFSSL_STREAM_TYPE, WOLFSSL_AEAD_TYPE.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.289 function wolfSSL_SetTlsHmacInner

```
int wolfSSL_SetTlsHmacInner(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    byte * inner,  
    word32 sz,  
    int content,  
    int verify  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Hmac Inner vector for message sending/receiving. The result is written to inner which should be at least `wolfSSL_GetHmacSize()` bytes. The size of the message is specified by sz, content is the type of message, and verify specifies whether this is a verification of a peer message. Valid for cipher types excluding WOLFSSL_AEAD_TYPE.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetBulkCipher`
- `wolfSSL_GetHmacType`

Return:

- 1 upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned for an error state.

Example

none

C.52.2.290 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCb

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCb(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackEccSign cb  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for ECC Signing. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. in is the input buffer to sign while inSz denotes the length of the input. out is the output buffer where the result of the signature should be stored. outSz is an input/output variable that specifies the size of the output buffer upon invocation and the actual size of the signature should be stored there before returning. keyDer is the ECC Private key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found `wolfssl/test.h myEccSign()`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** callback function to register for ECC signing.

See:

- `wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx`
- `wolfSSL_GetEccSignCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.291 function wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx

```
void wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key Ecc Signing Callback Context to ctx.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **ctx** a pointer to the user context to be stored

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCb](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetEccSignCtx](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.292 function wolfSSL_GetEccSignCtx

```
void * wolfSSL_GetEccSignCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key Ecc Signing Callback Context previously stored with [wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL object, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCb](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the context.
- NULL will be returned for a blank context.

Example

none

C.52.2.293 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCtx

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCtx(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    void * userCtx  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key Ecc Signing Callback Context to ctx.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **ctx** a pointer to the user context to be stored

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCb`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_GetEccSignCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.294 function `wolfSSL_CTX_GetEccSignCtx`

```
void * wolfSSL_CTX_GetEccSignCtx(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key Ecc Signing Callback Context previously stored with `wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx()`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCb`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCtx`

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the context.
- NULL will be returned for a blank context.

Example

none

C.52.2.295 function `wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccVerifyCb`

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccVerifyCb(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackEccVerify cb  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for ECC Verification. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. sig is the signature to verify and sigSz denotes the length of the signature. hash is an input buffer containing the digest of the message and hashSz denotes the length in bytes of the hash. result is an output variable where the result of the verification should be stored, 1 for success and 0 for failure. keyDer is the ECC Private key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found `wolfssl/test.h myEccVerify()`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** callback function to register for ECC verification.

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetEccVerifyCtx](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetEccVerifyCtx](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.296 function wolfSSL_SetEccVerifyCtx

```
void wolfSSL_SetEccVerifyCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key Ecc Verification Callback Context to ctx.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **ctx** pointer to the user context to be stored.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccVerifyCb](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetEccVerifyCtx](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.297 function wolfSSL_GetEccVerifyCtx

```
void * wolfSSL_GetEccVerifyCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key Ecc Verification Callback Context previously stored with [wolfSSL_SetEccVerifyCtx\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccVerifyCb](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetEccVerifyCtx](#)

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the context.
- NULL will be returned for a blank context.

Example

none

C.52.2.298 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaSignCb

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaSignCb(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackRsaSign cb  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for RSA Signing. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. in is the input buffer to sign while inSz denotes the length of the input. out is the output buffer where the result of the signature should be stored. outSz is an input/output variable that specifies the size of the output buffer upon invocation and the actual size of the signature should be stored there before returning. keyDer is the RSA Private key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myRsaSign().

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** callback function to register for RSA signing.

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetRsaSignCtx](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetRsaSignCtx](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.299 function wolfSSL_SetRsaSignCtx

```
void wolfSSL_SetRsaSignCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key RSA Signing Callback Context to ctx.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **ctx** pointer to the user context to be stored.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaSignCb](#)
- [wolfSSL_GetRsaSignCtx](#)

Return: none No Returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.300 function wolfSSL_GetRsaSignCtx

```
void * wolfSSL_GetRsaSignCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key RSA Signing Callback Context previously stored with `wolfSSL_SetRsaSignCtx()`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaSignCb`
- `wolfSSL_SetRsaSignCtx`

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the context.
- NULL will be returned for a blank context.

Example

none

C.52.2.301 function `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaVerifyCb`

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaVerifyCb(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackRsaVerify cb  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for RSA Verification. The callback should return the number of plaintext bytes for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. sig is the signature to verify and sigSz denotes the length of the signature. out should be set to the beginning of the verification buffer after the decryption process and any padding. keyDer is the RSA Public key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found `wolfssl/test.h myRsaVerify()`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** callback function to register for RSA verification.

See:

- `wolfSSL_SetRsaVerifyCtx`
- `wolfSSL_GetRsaVerifyCtx`

Return: none No returns.

C.52.2.302 function `wolfSSL_SetRsaVerifyCtx`

```
void wolfSSL_SetRsaVerifyCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key RSA Verification Callback Context to ctx.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ctx** pointer to the user context to be stored.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaVerifyCb`

- `wolfSSL_GetRsaVerifyCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.303 function `wolfSSL_GetRsaVerifyCtx`

```
void * wolfSSL_GetRsaVerifyCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key RSA Verification Callback Context previously stored with `wolfSSL_SetRsaVerifyCtx()`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaVerifyCb`
- `wolfSSL_SetRsaVerifyCtx`

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the context.
- NULL will be returned for a blank context.

Example

none

C.52.2.304 function `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaEncCb`

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaEncCb(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackRsaEnc cb  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for RSA Public Encrypt. The callback should return 0 for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. in is the input buffer to encrypt while inSz denotes the length of the input. out is the output buffer where the result of the encryption should be stored. outSz is an input/output variable that specifies the size of the output buffer upon invocation and the actual size of the encryption should be stored there before returning. keyDer is the RSA Public key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found `wolfssl/test.h myRsaEnc()`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** callback function to register for RSA public encrypt.

See:

- `wolfSSL_SetRsaEncCtx`
- `wolfSSL_GetRsaEncCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Examples

none

C.52.2.305 function wolfSSL_SetRsaEncCtx

```
void wolfSSL_SetRsaEncCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key RSA Public Encrypt Callback Context to ctx.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ctx** pointer to the user context to be stored.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaEncCb`
- `wolfSSL_GetRsaEncCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.306 function wolfSSL_GetRsaEncCtx

```
void * wolfSSL_GetRsaEncCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key RSA Public Encrypt Callback Context previously stored with `wolfSSL_SetRsaEncCtx()`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaEncCb`
- `wolfSSL_SetRsaEncCtx`

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the context.
- NULL will be returned for a blank context.

Example

none

C.52.2.307 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaDecCb

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaDecCb(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackRsaDec cb  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key Callback for RSA Private Decrypt. The callback should return the number of plaintext bytes for success or < 0 for an error. The ssl and ctx pointers are available for the user's convenience. in is the input buffer to decrypt and inSz denotes the length of the input. out should be set to the beginning of the decryption buffer after the decryption process and any padding. keyDer is the RSA Private key in ASN1 format and keySz is the length of the key in bytes. An example callback can be found wolfssl/test.h myRsaDec().

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** callback function to register for RSA private decrypt.

See:

- `wolfSSL_SetRsaDecCtx`
- `wolfSSL_GetRsaDecCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.308 function wolfSSL_SetRsaDecCtx

```
void wolfSSL_SetRsaDecCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Allows caller to set the Public Key RSA Private Decrypt Callback Context to ctx.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ctx** pointer to the user context to be stored.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaDecCb`
- `wolfSSL_GetRsaDecCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Example

none

C.52.2.309 function wolfSSL_GetRsaDecCtx

```
void * wolfSSL_GetRsaDecCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Allows caller to retrieve the Public Key RSA Private Decrypt Callback Context previously stored with `wolfSSL_SetRsaDecCtx()`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaDecCb`

- `wolfSSL_SetRsaDecCtx`

Return:

- pointer If successful the call will return a valid pointer to the context.
- NULL will be returned for a blank context.

Example

none

C.52.2.310 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetCACb

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetCACb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    CallbackCACache cb
)
```

This function registers a callback with the SSL context (WOLFSSL_CTX) to be called when a new CA certificate is loaded into wolfSSL. The callback is given a buffer with the DER-encoded certificate.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** function to be registered as the CA callback for the wolfSSL context, ctx. The signature of this function must follow that as shown above in the Synopsis section.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
```

```
// CA callback prototype
int MyCACallback(unsigned char *der, int sz, int type);

// Register the custom CA callback with the SSL context
wolfSSL_CTX_SetCACb(ctx, MyCACallback);

int MyCACallback(unsigned char* der, int sz, int type)
{
    // custom CA callback function, DER-encoded cert
    // located in "der" of size "sz" with type "type"
}
```

C.52.2.311 function wolfSSL_CertManagerNew_ex

```
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * wolfSSL_CertManagerNew_ex(
    void * heap
)
```

Allocates and initializes a new Certificate Manager context. This context may be used independent of SSL needs. It may be used to load certificates, verify certificates, and check the revocation status.

Parameters:

- **heap** pointer to a heap hint for memory allocation.

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerFree](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER If successful the call will return a valid WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER pointer.
- NULL will be returned for an error state.

C.52.2.312 function `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew`

```
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * wolfSSL_CertManagerNew(
    void
)
```

Allocates and initializes a new Certificate Manager context. This context may be used independent of SSL needs. It may be used to load certificates, verify certificates, and check the revocation status.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerFree](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER If successful the call will return a valid WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER pointer.
- NULL will be returned for an error state.

Example

```
#import <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
if (cm == NULL) {
    // error creating new cert manager
}
```

C.52.2.313 function `wolfSSL_CertManagerFree`

```
void wolfSSL_CertManagerFree(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)
```

Frees all resources associated with the Certificate Manager context. Call this when you no longer need to use the Certificate Manager.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew](#)

Return: none

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
...
wolfSSL_CertManagerFree(cm);
```

C.52.2.314 function wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const char * f,
    const char * d
)
```

Specifies the locations for CA certificate loading into the manager context. The PEM certificate CAfile may contain several trusted CA certificates. If Cpath is not NULL it specifies a directory containing CA certificates in PEM format.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).
- **file** pointer to the name of the file containing CA certificates to load.
- **path** pointer to the name of a directory path containing CA certificates to load. The NULL pointer may be used if no certificate directory is desired.

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful the call will return.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a pointer is not provided.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR - will be returned upon failure.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA(cm, "path/to/cert-file.pem", 0);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    // error loading CA certs into cert manager
}
```

C.52.2.315 function wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCABuffer

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCABuffer(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const unsigned char * buff,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

Loads the CA Buffer by calling `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer` and returning that result using a temporary cm so as not to lose the information in the cm passed into the function.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).
- **in** buffer for cert information.
- **sz** length of the buffer.

- **format** certificate format, either PEM or DER.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer`
- `ProcessChainBuffer`
- `ProcessBuffer`
- `cm_pick_method`

Return:

- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` is returned if the `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` struct is `NULL` or if `wolfSSL_CTX_new()` returns `NULL`.
- `SSL_SUCCESS` is returned for a successful execution.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = (WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER*)vp;
...
const unsigned char* in;
long sz;
int format;
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCABuffer(vp, sz, format) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Error returned. Failure case code block.
}
```

C.52.2.316 function `wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadCAs`

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadCAs(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)
```

This function unloads the CA signer list.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.

See: `UnlockMutex`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned on successful execution of the function.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` is `NULL`.
- `BAD_MUTEX_E` returned if there was a mutex error.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CTX_GetCertManager(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadCAs(cm) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.317 function `wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadIntermediateCerts`

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadIntermediateCerts(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)
```

This function unloads intermediate certificates add to the CA signer list.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.

See: UnlockMutex

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is NULL.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex error.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CTX_GetCertManager(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadIntermediateCerts(cm) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.318 function wolfSSL_CertManagerUnload_trust_peers

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerUnload_trust_peers(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)
```

The function will free the Trusted Peer linked list and unlocks the trusted peer list.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.

See: UnLockMutex

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS if the function completed normally.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is NULL.
- BAD_MUTEX_E mutex error if tpLock, a member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER struct, is 0 (null).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(Protocol define);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerUnload_trust_peers(cm) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    The function did not execute successfully.
}
```

C.52.2.319 function wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const char * f,
    int format
)
```

Specifies the certificate to verify with the Certificate Manager context. The format can be SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).
- **fname** pointer to the name of the file containing the certificates to verify.
- **format** format of the certificate to verify - either SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1 or SSL_FILETYPE_PEM.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerVerifyBuffer](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful.
- ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E will be returned if the signature could not be verified.
- ASN_SIG_OID_E will be returned if the signature type is not supported.
- CRL_CERT_REVOKED is an error that is returned if this certificate has been revoked.
- CRL_MISSING is an error that is returned if a current issuer CRL is not available.
- ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E will be returned if the current date is before the before date.
- ASN_AFTER_DATE_E will be returned if the current date is after the after date.
- SSL_BAD_FILETYPE will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- SSL_BAD_FILE will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- ASN_INPUT_E will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a pointer is not provided.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
...

ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify(cm, "path/to/cert-file.pem",
    SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    error verifying certificate
}
```

C.52.2.320 function wolfSSL_CertManagerVerifyBuffer

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerVerifyBuffer(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const unsigned char * buff,
    long sz,
    int format
)
```

Specifies the certificate buffer to verify with the Certificate Manager context. The format can be SSL_FILETYPE_PEM or SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.
- **buff** buffer containing the certificates to verify.
- **sz** size of the buffer, buf.
- **format** format of the certificate to verify, located in buf - either `SSL_FILETYPE_ASN1` or `SSL_FILETYPE_PEM`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA`
- `wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` If successful.
- `ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E` will be returned if the signature could not be verified.
- `ASN_SIG_OID_E` will be returned if the signature type is not supported.
- `CRL_CERT_REVOKED` is an error that is returned if this certificate has been revoked.
- `CRL_MISSING` is an error that is returned if a current issuer CRL is not available.
- `ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E` will be returned if the current date is before the before date.
- `ASN_AFTER_DATE_E` will be returned if the current date is after the after date.
- `SSL_BAD_FILETYPE` will be returned if the file is the wrong format.
- `SSL_BAD_FILE` will be returned if the file doesn't exist, can't be read, or is corrupted.
- `MEMORY_E` will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- `ASN_INPUT_E` will be returned if Base16 decoding fails on the file.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` is the error that will be returned if a pointer is not provided.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int ret = 0;
int sz = 0;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
byte certBuff[...];
...

ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerVerifyBuffer(cm, certBuff, sz, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    error verifying certificate
}
```

C.52.2.321 function wolfSSL_CertManagerSetVerify

```
void wolfSSL_CertManagerSetVerify(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    VerifyCallback verify_callback
)
```

The function sets the verifyCallback function in the Certificate Manager. If present, it will be called for each cert loaded. If there is a verification error, the verify callback can be used to over-ride the error.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.
- **verify_callback** a VerifyCallback function pointer to the callback routine

See: `wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify`

Return: none No return.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int myVerify(int preverify, WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX* store)
{ // do custom verification of certificate }

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new(Protocol define);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
...
wolfSSL_CertManagerSetVerify(cm, myVerify);
```

C.52.2.322 function wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckCRL

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckCRL(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const unsigned char * der,
    int sz
)
```

Check CRL if the option is enabled and compares the cert to the CRL list.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER struct.
- **der** pointer to a DER formatted certificate.
- **sz** size of the certificate.

See:

- CheckCertCRL
- ParseCertRelative
- wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_CB
- InitDecodedCert

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returns if the function returned as expected. If the crlEnabled member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER struct is turned on.
- MEMORY_E returns if the allocated memory failed.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
byte* der;
int sz; // size of der
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckCRL(cm, der, sz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Error returned. Deal with failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.323 function wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    int options
)
```

Turns on Certificate Revocation List checking when verifying certificates with the Certificate Manager. By default, CRL checking is off. options include WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECKALL which performs CRL checking on each certificate in the chain versus the Leaf certificate only which is the default.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).
- **options** options to use when enabling the Certification Manager, cm.

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful the call will return.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN will be returned if wolfSSL was not built with CRL enabled.
- MEMORY_E will be returned if an out of memory condition occurs.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a pointer is not provided.
- SSL_FAILURE will be returned if the CRL context cannot be initialized properly.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
...

ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL(cm, 0);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    error enabling cert manager
}

...
```

C.52.2.324 function [wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL](#)

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)
```

Turns off Certificate Revocation List checking when verifying certificates with the Certificate Manager. By default, CRL checking is off. You can use this function to temporarily or permanently disable CRL checking with this Certificate Manager context that previously had CRL checking enabled.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful the call will return.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned if a function pointer is not provided.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL(cm);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    error disabling cert manager
}
...
```

C.52.2.325 function wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const char * path,
    int type,
    int monitor
)
```

Error checks and passes through to LoadCRL() in order to load the cert into the CRL for revocation checking. An updated CRL can be loaded by first calling wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL, then loading the new CRL.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using [wolfSSL_CertManagerNew\(\)](#).
- **path** a constant char pointer holding the CRL path.
- **type** type of certificate to be loaded.
- **monitor** requests monitoring in LoadCRL().

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL](#)
- [wolfSSL_LoadCRL](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS if there is no error in wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL and if LoadCRL returns successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER struct is NULL.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR if wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL returns anything other than SSL_SUCCESS.
- BAD_PATH_ERROR if the path is NULL.
- MEMORY_E if LoadCRL fails to allocate heap memory.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

int wolfSSL_LoadCRL(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* path, int type,
int monitor);
...
wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL(SSL_CM(ssl), path, type, monitor);
```

C.52.2.326 function wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRLBuffer

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRLBuffer(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const unsigned char * buff,
    long sz,
    int type
)
```

The function loads the CRL file by calling BufferLoadCRL.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
- **buff** a constant byte type and is the buffer.
- **sz** a long int representing the size of the buffer.
- **type** a long integer that holds the certificate type.

See:

- BufferLoadCRL
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function completed without errors.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is NULL.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned if there is an error associated with the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm;
const unsigned char* buff;
long sz; size of buffer
int type; cert type
...
int ret = wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRLBuffer(cm, buff, sz, type);
if(ret == SSL_SUCCESS){
    return ret;
} else {
    Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.327 function wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    CbMissingCRL cb
)
```

This function sets the CRL Certificate Manager callback. If HAVE_CRL is defined and a matching CRL record is not found then the cbMissingCRL is called (set via wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb). This allows you to externally retrieve the CRL and load it.

Parameters:

- **cm** the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure holding the information for the certificate.
- **cb** a function pointer to (*CbMissingCRL) that is set to the cbMissingCRL member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER.

See:

- CbMissingCRL
- [wolfSSL_SetCRL_Cb](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned upon successful execution of the function and subroutines.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
void cb(const char* url){
    Function body.
}
...
CbMissingCRL cb = CbMissingCRL;
...
if(ctx){
    return wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb(SSL_CM(ssl), cb);
}
```

C.52.2.328 function wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRLUpdate_Cb

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRLUpdate_Cb(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    CbUpdateCRL cb
)
```

This function sets the CRL Update callback. If HAVE_CRL and HAVE_CRL_UPDATE_CB is defined, and an entry with the same issuer and a lower CRL number exists when a CRL is added, then the CbUpdateCRL is called with the details of the existing entry and the new one replacing it.

Parameters:

- **cm** the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure holding the information for the certificate.
- **cb** a function pointer to (*CbUpdateCRL*) that is set to the *cbUpdateCRL* member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER. Signature requirement: void (CbUpdateCRL)(CrlInfo old, CrlInfo new);

See: CbUpdateCRL

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned upon successful execution of the function and subroutines.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
void cb(CrlInfo *old, CrlInfo *new){
    Function body.
}
...
CbUpdateCRL cb = CbUpdateCRL;
...
if(ctx){
    return wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRLUpdate_Cb(SSL_CM(ssl), cb);
}
```

C.52.2.329 function wolfSSL_CertManagerGetCRLInfo

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerGetCRLInfo(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    CrlInfo * info,
    const byte * buff,
    long sz,
    int type
)
```

This function yields a structure with parsed CRL information from an encoded CRL buffer.

Parameters:

- **cm** the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure..
- **info** pointer to caller managed CrlInfo structure that will receive the CRL information.
- **buff** input buffer containing encoded CRL.
- **sz** the length in bytes of the input CRL data in buff.
- **type** WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_PEM or WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_DER
- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.

See:

- CbUpdateCRL
- `wolfSSL_SetCRL_Cb`
- `wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned upon successful execution of the function and subroutines.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL.
- SSL_SUCCESS returned upon successful execution of the function and subroutines.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
CrlInfo info;
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = NULL;
```

```
cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
```

```
// Read crl data from file into buffer
```

```
wolfSSL_CertManagerGetCRLInfo(cm, &info, crlData, crlDataLen,
                              WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_PEM);
```

This function frees the CRL stored in the Cert Manager. An application can update the CRL by calling `wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL` and then loading the new CRL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
const char* crl1 = "./certs/crl/crl.pem";
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = NULL;
```

```
cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL(cm, crl1, WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_PEM, 0);
```

```
...
wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL(cm);
```

C.52.2.330 function wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckOCSP

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckOCSP(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const unsigned char * der,
    int sz
)
```

The function enables the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER's member, ocsEnabled to signify that the OCSP check option is enabled.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.
- **der** a byte pointer to the certificate.
- **sz** an int type representing the size of the DER cert.

See:

- ParseCertRelative
- CheckCertOCSP

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function. The ocsEnabled member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is enabled.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL or if an argument value that is not allowed is passed to a subroutine.
- MEMORY_E returned if there is an error allocating memory within this function or a subroutine.

Example

```
#import <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
byte* der;
int sz; size of der
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckOCSP(cm, der, sz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.331 function wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    int options
)
```

Turns on OCSP if it's turned off and if compiled with the set option available.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, created using `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew()`.
- **options** used to set values in WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER struct.

See: `wolfSSL_CertManagerNew`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function call is successful.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if cm struct is NULL.
- MEMORY_E if WOLFSSL_OCSP struct value is NULL.
- SSL_FAILURE initialization of WOLFSSL_OCSP struct fails to initialize.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN build not compiled with correct feature enabled.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
int options;
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP(SSL_CM(ssl), options) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.332 function wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm
)
```

Disables OCSP certificate revocation.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

See: [wolfSSL_DisableCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS wolfSSL_CertMangerDisableCRL successfully disabled the crlEnabled member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG the WOLFSSL structure was NULL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP(ssl) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Fail case.
}
```

C.52.2.333 function wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    const char * url
)
```

The function copies the url to the ocsOverrideURL member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- ocsOverrideURL
- `wolfSSL_SetOCSP_OverrideURL`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS the function was able to execute as expected.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER struct is NULL.
- MEMEORY_E Memory was not able to be allocated for the ocsOverrideURL member of the certificate manager.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm = wolfSSL_CertManagerNew();
const char* url;
...
int wolfSSL_SetOCSP_OverrideURL(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* url)
...
if(wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL(SSL_CM(ssl), url) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.334 function `wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb`

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb(
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm,
    CbOCSPIO ioCb,
    CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb,
    void * ioCbCtx
)
```

The function sets the OCSP callback in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
- **ioCb** a function pointer of type CbOCSPIO.
- **respFreeCb** - a function pointer of type CbOCSPRespFree.
- **ioCbCtx** - a void pointer variable to the I/O callback user registered context.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL`
- `wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckOCSP`
- `wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling`
- `wolfSSL_EnableOCSP`
- `wolfSSL_DisableOCSP`
- `wolfSSL_SetOCSP_Cb`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution. The arguments are saved in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is NULL.

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```
wolfSSL_SetOCSP_Cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, CbOCSPIO ioCb,  
CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb, void* ioCbCtx){
```

```
...
```

```
return wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb(SSL_CM(ssl), ioCb, respFreeCb, ioCbCtx);
```

C.52.2.335 function wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling(  
    WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER * cm  
)
```

This function turns on OCSP stapling if it is not turned on as well as set the options.

Parameters:

- **cm** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure, a member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSPStapling](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if there were no errors and the function executed successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL or otherwise if there was a unpermitted argument value passed to a subroutine.
- MEMORY_E returned if there was an issue allocating memory.
- SSL_FAILURE returned if the initialization of the OCSP structure failed.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN returned if wolfSSL was not compiled with HAVE_CERTIFICATE_STATUS_REQUEST option.

Example

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSPStapling(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx){
```

```
...
```

```
return wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling(ctx->cm);
```

C.52.2.336 function wolfSSL_EnableCRL

```
int wolfSSL_EnableCRL(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int options  
)
```

Enables CRL certificate revocation.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **options** an integer that is used to determine the setting of crlCheckAll member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL](#)
- InitCRL

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS the function and subroutines returned with no errors.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.
- MEMORY_E returned if the allocation of memory failed.
- SSL_FAILURE returned if the InitCRL function does not return successfully.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN HAVE_CRL was not enabled during the compiling.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if (wolfSSL_EnableCRL(ssl, WOLFSSL_CRL_CHECKALL) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case. SSL_SUCCESS was not returned by this function or
    a subroutine
}
```

C.52.2.337 function wolfSSL_DisableCRL

```
int wolfSSL_DisableCRL(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Disables CRL certificate revocation.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using **wolfSSL_new()**.

See:

- **wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL**
- **wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP**

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS wolfSSL_CertMangerDisableCRL successfully disabled the crlEnabled member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG the WOLFSSL structure was NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_DisableCRL(ssl) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case
}
```

C.52.2.338 function wolfSSL_LoadCRL

```
int wolfSSL_LoadCRL(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * path,
    int type,
    int monitor
)
```

A wrapper function that ends up calling LoadCRL to load the certificate for revocation checking.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using **wolfSSL_new()**.

- **path** a constant character pointer that holds the path to the crl file.
- **type** an integer representing the type of certificate.
- **monitor** an integer variable used to verify the monitor path if requested.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL](#)
- [LoadCRL](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and all of the subroutines executed without error.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned if one of the subroutines does not return successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER or the WOLFSSL structure are NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
const char* crlPemDir;
...
if(wolfSSL_LoadCRL(ssl, crlPemDir, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM, 0) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case. Did not return SSL_SUCCESS.
}
```

C.52.2.339 function wolfSSL_SetCRL_Cb

```
int wolfSSL_SetCRL_Cb(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    CbMissingCRL cb
)
```

Sets the CRL callback in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** a function pointer to CbMissingCRL.

See:

- [CbMissingCRL](#)
- [wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function or subroutine executes without error. The cbMissingCRL member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER is set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL or WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
void cb(const char* url) // required signature
{
    // Function body
}
...
int crlCb = wolfSSL_SetCRL_Cb(ssl, cb);
if(crlCb != SSL_SUCCESS){
```



```

    // The callback was not set properly
}

```

C.52.2.340 function wolfSSL_EnableOCSP

```

int wolfSSL_EnableOCSP(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int options
)

```

This function enables OCSP certificate verification. The value of options is formed by or'ing one or more of the following options: WOLFSSL_OCSP_URL_OVERRIDE - use the override URL instead of the URL in certificates. The override URL is specified using the wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_OverrideURL() function. WOLFSSL_OCSP_CHECKALL - Set all OCSP checks on WOLFSSL_OCSP_NO_NONCE - Set nonce option for creating OCSP requests.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **options** an integer type passed to wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP() used for settings check.

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and subroutines executes without errors.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if an argument in this function or any subroutine receives an invalid argument value.
- MEMORY_E returned if there was an error allocating memory for a structure or other variable.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN returned if wolfSSL was not compiled with the HAVE_OCSP option.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
int options; // initialize to option constant
...
int ret = wolfSSL_EnableOCSP(ssl, options);
if(ret != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // OCSP is not enabled
}

```

C.52.2.341 function wolfSSL_DisableOCSP

```

int wolfSSL_DisableOCSP(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

Disables the OCSP certificate revocation option.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and its subroutine return with no errors. The ocsEnabled member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure was successfully set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_DisableOCSP(ssl) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Returned with an error. Failure case in this block.
}
```

C.52.2.342 function wolfSSL_SetOCSP_OverrideURL

```
int wolfSSL_SetOCSP_OverrideURL(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * url
)
```

This function sets the ocsOverrideURL member in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **url** a constant char pointer to the url that will be stored in the ocsOverrideURL member of the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

See: [wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL or if a unpermitted argument was passed to a subroutine.
- MEMORY_E returned if there was an error allocating memory in the subroutine.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
char url[URLSZ];
...
if(wolfSSL_SetOCSP_OverrideURL(ssl, url)){
    // The override url is set to the new value
}
```

C.52.2.343 function wolfSSL_SetOCSP_Cb

```
int wolfSSL_SetOCSP_Cb(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    CbOCSPIO ioCb,
    CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb,
    void * ioCbCtx
)
```

This function sets the OCSP callback in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **ioCb** a function pointer to type CbOCSPIO.
- **respFreeCb** a function pointer to type CbOCSPRespFree which is the call to free the response memory.
- **ioCbCtx** a void pointer that will be held in the ocsPIOCtx member of the CM.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb](#)
- CbOCSPPIO
- CbOCSPRespFree

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executes without error. The ocsplOCb, ocsplRespFreeCb, and ocsplIOCtx members of the CM are set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL or WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structures are NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);

...
int OCSPPIO_CB(void* , const char*, int , unsigned char* , int,
unsigned char**){ // must have this signature
// Function Body
}

...
void OCSPRespFree_CB(void* , unsigned char* ){ // must have this signature
// function body
}

...
void* ioCbCtx;
CbOCSPRespFree CB_OCSPRespFree;

if(wolfSSL_SetOCSP_Cb(ssl, OCSPPIO_CB( pass args ), CB_OCSPRespFree,
ioCbCtx) != SSL_SUCCESS){
// Callback not set
}
```

C.52.2.344 function wolfSSL_CTX_EnableCRL

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_EnableCRL(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int options
)
```

Enables CRL certificate verification through the CTX.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **options** option flags for enabling CRL.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL](#)
- InitCRL
- [wolfSSL_CTX_DisableCRL](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if this function and it's subroutines execute without errors.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the CTX struct is NULL or there was otherwise an invalid argument passed in a subroutine.
- MEMORY_E returned if there was an error allocating memory during execution of the function.

- SSL_FAILURE returned if the `crl` member of the `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` fails to initialize correctly.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN wolfSSL was not compiled with the HAVE_CRL option.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_EnableCRL(ssl->ctx, options) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // The function failed
}
```

C.52.2.345 function `wolfSSL_CTX_DisableCRL`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_DisableCRL(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function disables CRL verification in the CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executes without error. The `crlEnabled` member of the `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` struct is set to 0.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if either the CTX struct or the CM struct has a NULL value.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_DisableCRL(ssl->ctx) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.346 function `wolfSSL_CTX_LoadCRL`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_LoadCRL(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * path,
    int type,
    int monitor
)
```

This function loads CRL into the `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure through `wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL()`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **path** the path to the certificate.
- **type** an integer variable holding the type of certificate.
- **monitor** an integer variable used to determine if the monitor path is requested.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL`
- `LoadCRL`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` - returned if the function and its subroutines execute without error.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` - returned if this function or any subroutines are passed NULL structures.
- `BAD_PATH_ERROR` - returned if the path variable opens as NULL.
- `MEMORY_E` - returned if an allocation of memory failed.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
const char* path;
...
return wolfSSL_CTX_LoadCRL(ctx, path, SSL_FILETYPE_PEM, 0);
```

C.52.2.347 function `wolfSSL_CTX_SetCRL_Cb`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetCRL_Cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    CbMissingCRL cb
)
```

This function will set the callback argument to the `cbMissingCRL` member of the `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` structure by calling `wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** a pointer to a callback function of type `CbMissingCRL`. Signature requirement: `void (CbMissingCRL)(const char url);`

See:

- `wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb`
- `CbMissingCRL`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned for a successful execution. The `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` structure's member `cbMissingCRL` was successfully set to `cb`.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if `WOLFSSL_CTX` or `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` are NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
...
void cb(const char* url) // Required signature
{
    // Function body
}
...
if (wolfSSL_CTX_SetCRL_Cb(ctx, cb) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case, cb was not set correctly.
}
```

C.52.2.348 function `wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSP`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSP(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
```

```
    int options
)
```

This function sets options to configure behavior of OCSP functionality in wolfSSL. The value of options is formed by or'ing one or more of the following options: WOLFSSL_OCSP_URL_OVERRIDE - use the override URL instead of the URL in certificates. The override URL is specified using the wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_OverrideURL() function. WOLFSSL_OCSP_CHECKALL - Set all OCSP checks on WOLFSSL_OCSP_NO_NONCE - Set nonce option for creating OCSP requests.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **options** value used to set the OCSP options.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP`
- `wolfSSL_EnableOCSP`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS is returned upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE is returned upon failure.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN is returned when this function has been called, but OCSP support was not enabled when wolfSSL was compiled.

This function only sets the OCSP options when wolfSSL has been compiled with OCSP support (`--enable-ocsp`, `#define HAVE_OCSP`).

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
int options; // initialize to option constant
...
int ret = wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSP(ctx, options);
if(ret != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // OCSP is not enabled
}
```

C.52.2.349 function `wolfSSL_CTX_DisableOCSP`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_DisableOCSP(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function disables OCSP certificate revocation checking by affecting the `ocspEnabled` member of the `WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER` structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_DisableOCSP`
- `wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executes without error. The `ocspEnabled` member of the CM has been disabled.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(!wolfSSL_CTX_DisableOCSP(ssl->ctx)){
    // OCSP is not disabled
}
```

C.52.2.350 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_OverrideURL

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_OverrideURL(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * url
)
```

This function manually sets the URL for OCSP to use. By default, OCSP will use the URL found in the individual certificate unless the WOLFSSL_OCSP_URL_OVERRIDE option is set using the wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSP.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **url** pointer to the OCSP URL for wolfSSL to use.

See: wolfSSL_CTX_OCSP_set_options

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS is returned upon success.
- SSL_FAILURE is returned upon failure.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN is returned when this function has been called, but OCSP support was not enabled when wolfSSL was compiled.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
wolfSSL_CTX_OCSP_set_override_url(ctx, "custom-url-here");
```

C.52.2.351 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_Cb

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_Cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    CbOCSPIO ioCb,
    CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb,
    void * ioCbCtx
)
```

Sets the callback for the OCSP in the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **ioCb** a CbOCSPIO type that is a function pointer.
- **respFreeCb** a CbOCSPRespFree type that is a function pointer.
- **ioCbCtx** a void pointer that will be held in the WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb](#)

- CbOCSPiO
- CbOCSPRespFree

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed successfully. The ocsplIOCb, ocsplRespFreeCb, and ocsplIOCtx members in the CM were successfully set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX or WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
...
CbOCSPiO ocsplIOCb;
CbOCSPRespFree ocsplRespFreeCb;
...
void* ioCbCtx;

int isSetOCSP = wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_Cb(ctx, ocsplIOCb,
ocsplRespFreeCb, ioCbCtx);

if(isSetOCSP != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // The function did not return successfully.
}
```

C.52.2.352 function wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSPStapling

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSPStapling(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function enables OCSP stapling by calling `wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling()`.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling`
- `InitOCSP`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if there were no errors and the function executed successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX structure is NULL or otherwise if there was a unpermitted argument value passed to a subroutine.
- MEMORY_E returned if there was an issue allocating memory.
- SSL_FAILURE returned if the initialization of the OCSP structure failed.
- NOT_COMPILED_IN returned if wolfSSL was not compiled with HAVE_CERTIFICATE_STATUS_REQUEST option.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new();
ssl->method.version; // set to desired protocol
...
if(!wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSPStapling(ssl->ctx)){
    // OCSP stapling is not enabled
}
```


C.52.2.353 function wolfSSL_KeepArrays

```
void wolfSSL_KeepArrays(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Normally, at the end of the SSL handshake, wolfSSL frees temporary arrays. Calling this function before the handshake begins will prevent wolfSSL from freeing temporary arrays. Temporary arrays may be needed for things such as wolfSSL_get_keys() or PSK hints. When the user is done with temporary arrays, either [wolfSSL_FreeArrays\(\)](#) may be called to free the resources immediately, or alternatively the resources will be freed when the associated SSL object is freed.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_FreeArrays](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
...  
wolfSSL_KeepArrays(ssl);
```

C.52.2.354 function wolfSSL_FreeArrays

```
void wolfSSL_FreeArrays(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Normally, at the end of the SSL handshake, wolfSSL frees temporary arrays. If [wolfSSL_KeepArrays\(\)](#) has been called before the handshake, wolfSSL will not free temporary arrays. This function explicitly frees temporary arrays and should be called when the user is done with temporary arrays and does not want to wait for the SSL object to be freed to free these resources.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_KeepArrays](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
...  
wolfSSL_FreeArrays(ssl);
```

C.52.2.355 function wolfSSL_UseSNI

```
int wolfSSL_UseSNI(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned char type,  
    const void * data,  
    unsigned short size  
)
```

This function enables the use of Server Name Indication in the SSL object passed in the 'ssl' parameter. It means that the SNI extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL client and wolfSSL server will respond ClientHello + SNI with either ServerHello + blank SNI or alert fatal in case of SNI mismatch.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a SSL object, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **type** indicates which type of server name is been passed in data. The known types are: enum { WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME = 0 };
- **data** pointer to the server name data.
- **size** size of the server name data.

See:

- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned in one of these cases: ssl is NULL, data is NULL, type is a unknown value. (see below)
- MEMORY_E is the error returned when there is not enough memory.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (ssl == NULL) {
    // ssl creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_UseSNI(ssl, WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME, "www.yassl.com",
    strlen("www.yassl.com"));
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // sni usage failed
}
```

C.52.2.356 function wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned char type,
    const void * data,
    unsigned short size
)
```

This function enables the use of Server Name Indication for SSL objects created from the SSL context passed in the 'ctx' parameter. It means that the SNI extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients and wolfSSL servers will respond ClientHello + SNI with either ServerHello + blank SNI or alert fatal in case of SNI mismatch.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

- **type** indicates which type of server name is been passed in data. The known types are: enum { WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME = 0 };
- **data** pointer to the server name data.
- **size** size of the server name data.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_UseSNI](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned in one of these cases: ctx is NULL, data is NULL, type is a unknown value. (see below)
- MEMORY_E is the error returned when there is not enough memory.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI(ctx, WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME, "www.yassl.com",
    strlen("www.yassl.com"));
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // sni usage failed
}
```

C.52.2.357 function wolfSSL_SNI_SetOptions

```
void wolfSSL_SNI_SetOptions(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char type,
    unsigned char options
)
```

This function is called on the server side to configure the behavior of the SSL session using Server Name Indication in the SSL object passed in the 'ssl' parameter. The options are explained below.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a SSL object, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **type** indicates which type of server name is been passed in data. The known types are: enum { WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME = 0 };
- **options** a bitwise semaphore with the chosen options. The available options are: enum { WOLFSSL_SNI_CONTINUE_ON_MISMATCH = 0x01, WOLFSSL_SNI_ANSWER_ON_MISMATCH = 0x02 }; Normally the server will abort the handshake by sending a fatal-level unrecognized_name(112) alert if the hostname provided by the client mismatch with the servers.
- **WOLFSSL_SNI_CONTINUE_ON_MISMATCH** With this option set, the server will not send a SNI response instead of aborting the session.
- **WOLFSSL_SNI_ANSWER_ON_MISMATCH** - With this option set, the server will send a SNI response as if the host names match instead of aborting the session.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_UseSNI](#)

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SNI_SetOptions`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (ssl == NULL) {
    // ssl creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_UseSNI(ssl, 0, "www.yassl.com", strlen("www.yassl.com"));
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // sni usage failed
}
wolfSSL_SNI_SetOptions(ssl, WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME,
    WOLFSSL_SNI_CONTINUE_ON_MISMATCH);
```

C.52.2.358 function `wolfSSL_CTX_SNI_SetOptions`

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SNI_SetOptions(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned char type,
    unsigned char options
)
```

This function is called on the server side to configure the behavior of the SSL sessions using Server Name Indication for SSL objects created from the SSL context passed in the 'ctx' parameter. The options are explained below.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **type** indicates which type of server name is been passed in data. The known types are: enum { `WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME` = 0 };
- **options** a bitwise semaphore with the chosen options. The available options are: enum { `WOLFSSL_SNI_CONTINUE_ON_MISMATCH` = 0x01, `WOLFSSL_SNI_ANSWER_ON_MISMATCH` = 0x02 }; Normally the server will abort the handshake by sending a fatal-level unrecognized_name(112) alert if the hostname provided by the client mismatch with the servers.
- **WOLFSSL_SNI_CONTINUE_ON_MISMATCH** With this option set, the server will not send a SNI response instead of aborting the session.
- **WOLFSSL_SNI_ANSWER_ON_MISMATCH** With this option set, the server will send a SNI response as if the host names match instead of aborting the session.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI`
- `wolfSSL_SNI_SetOptions`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI(ctx, 0, "www.yassl.com", strlen("www.yassl.com"));
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // sni usage failed
}
wolfSSL_CTX_SNI_SetOptions(ctx, WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME,
WOLFSSL_SNI_CONTINUE_ON_MISMATCH);

```

C.52.2.359 function wolfSSL_SNI_GetFromBuffer

```

int wolfSSL_SNI_GetFromBuffer(
    const unsigned char * clientHello,
    unsigned int helloSz,
    unsigned char type,
    unsigned char * sni,
    unsigned int * inOutSz
)

```

This function is called on the server side to retrieve the Server Name Indication provided by the client from the Client Hello message sent by the client to start a session. It does not requires context or session setup to retrieve the SNI.

Parameters:

- **buffer** pointer to the data provided by the client (Client Hello).
- **bufferSz** size of the Client Hello message.
- **type** indicates which type of server name is been retrieved from the buffer. The known types are:
enum { WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME = 0 };
- **sni** pointer to where the output is going to be stored.
- **inOutSz** pointer to the output size, this value will be updated to MIN("SNI's length", inOutSz).

See:

- [wolfSSL_UseSNI](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI](#)
- [wolfSSL_SNI_GetRequest](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned in one of this cases: buffer is NULL, bufferSz <= 0, sni is NULL, inOutSz is NULL or <= 0
- BUFFER_ERROR is the error returned when there is a malformed Client Hello message.
- INCOMPLETE_DATA is the error returned when there is not enough data to complete the extraction.

Example

```

unsigned char buffer[1024] = {0};
unsigned char result[32] = {0};
int length = 32;
// read Client Hello to buffer...
ret = wolfSSL_SNI_GetFromBuffer(buffer, sizeof(buffer), 0, result, &length);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {

```

```

    // sni retrieve failed
}

```

C.52.2.360 function wolfSSL_SNI_Status

```

unsigned char wolfSSL_SNI_Status(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char type
)

```

This function gets the status of an SNI object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **type** the SNI type.

See:

- TLSX_SNI_Status
- TLSX_SNI_find
- TLSX_Find

Return:

- value This function returns the byte value of the SNI struct's status member if the SNI is not NULL.
- 0 if the SNI object is NULL.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
#define AssertIntEQ(x, y) AssertInt(x, y, ==, !=)
...
Byte type = WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME;
char* request = (char*)&type;
AssertIntEQ(WOLFSSL_SNI_NO_MATCH, wolfSSL_SNI_Status(ssl, type));
...

```

C.52.2.361 function wolfSSL_SNI_GetRequest

```

unsigned short wolfSSL_SNI_GetRequest(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char type,
    void ** data
)

```

This function is called on the server side to retrieve the Server Name Indication provided by the client in a SSL session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a SSL object, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **type** indicates which type of server name is been retrieved in data. The known types are: enum { WOLFSSL_SNI_HOST_NAME = 0 };
- **data** pointer to the data provided by the client.

See:

- `wolfSSL_UseSNI`

- **wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI**

Return: size the size of the provided SNI data.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (ssl == NULL) {
    // ssl creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_UseSNI(ssl, 0, "www.yassl.com", strlen("www.yassl.com"));
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // sni usage failed
}
if (wolfSSL_accept(ssl) == SSL_SUCCESS) {
    void *data = NULL;
    unsigned short size = wolfSSL_SNI_GetRequest(ssl, 0, &data);
}
```

C.52.2.362 function wolfSSL_UseALPN

```
int wolfSSL_UseALPN(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char * protocol_name_list,
    unsigned int protocol_name_listSz,
    unsigned char options
)
```

Setup ALPN use for a wolfSSL session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** The wolfSSL session to use.
- **protocol_name_list** List of protocol names to use. Comma delimited string is required.
- **protocol_name_listSz** Size of the list of protocol names.
- **options** WOLFSSL_ALPN_CONTINUE_ON_MISMATCH or WOLFSSL_ALPN_FAILED_ON_MISMATCH.

See: TLSX_UseALPN

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS: upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if ssl or protocol_name_list is null or protocol_name_listSz is too large or options contain something not supported.
- MEMORY_ERROR Error allocating memory for protocol list.
- SSL_FAILURE upon failure.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method
```

```

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);

char alpn_list[] = {};

if (wolfSSL_UseALPN(ssl, alpn_list, sizeof(alpn_list),
    WOLFSSL_APN_FAILED_ON_MISMATCH) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS)
{
    // Error setting session ticket
}

```

C.52.2.363 function wolfSSL_ALPN_GetProtocol

```

int wolfSSL_ALPN_GetProtocol(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char ** protocol_name,
    unsigned short * size
)

```

This function gets the protocol name set by the server.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **protocol_name** a pointer to a char that represents the protocol name and will be held in the ALPN structure.
- **size** a word16 type that represents the size of the protocol_name.

See:

- TLSX_ALPN_GetRequest
- TLSX_Find

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution where no errors were thrown.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned if the extension was not found or if there was no protocol match with peer. There will also be an error thrown if there is more than one protocol name accepted.
- SSL_ALPN_NOT_FOUND returned signifying that no protocol match with peer was found.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if there was a NULL argument passed into the function.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = WOLFSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
...
int err;
char* protocol_name = NULL;
Word16 protocol_nameSz = 0;
err = wolfSSL_ALPN_GetProtocol(ssl, &protocol_name, &protocol_nameSz);

if(err == SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Sent ALPN protocol
}

```

C.52.2.364 function wolfSSL_ALPN_GetPeerProtocol

```

int wolfSSL_ALPN_GetPeerProtocol(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,

```



```

    char ** list,
    unsigned short * listSz
)

```

This function copies the alpn_client_list data from the SSL object to the buffer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **list** a pointer to the buffer. The data from the SSL object will be copied into it.
- **listSz** the buffer size.

See: `wolfSSL_UseALPN`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned if the function executed without error. The `alpn_client_list` member of the SSL object has been copied to the list parameter.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the list or listSz parameter is NULL.
- `BUFFER_ERROR` returned if there will be a problem with the list buffer (either it's NULL or the size is 0).
- `MEMORY_ERROR` returned if there was a problem dynamically allocating memory.

Example

```
#import <wolfssl/ssl.h>
```

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
#ifdef HAVE_ALPN
char* list = NULL;
word16 listSz = 0;
...
err = wolfSSL_ALPN_GetPeerProtocol(ssl, &list, &listSz);

if(err == SSL_SUCCESS){
    List of protocols names sent by client
}

```

C.52.2.365 function `wolfSSL_UseMaxFragment`

```

int wolfSSL_UseMaxFragment(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char mfl
)

```

This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Maximum Fragment Length in the SSL object passed in the 'ssl' parameter. It means that the Maximum Fragment Length extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a SSL object, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **mfl** indicates which is the Maximum Fragment Length requested for the session. The available options are: enum { `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_9` = 1, 512 bytes `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_10` = 2, 1024 bytes `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_11` = 3, 2048 bytes `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_12` = 4, 4096 bytes `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_13` = 5, 8192 bytes `wolfSSL ONLY!!!` };

See:

- `wolfSSL_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_UseMaxFragment`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` is the error that will be returned in one of these cases: `ssl` is `NULL`, `mfl` is out of range.
- `MEMORY_E` is the error returned when there is not enough memory.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (ssl == NULL) {
    // ssl creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_UseMaxFragment(ssl, WOLFSSL_MFL_2_11);
if (ret != 0) {
    // max fragment usage failed
}
```

C.52.2.366 function `wolfSSL_CTX_UseMaxFragment`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UseMaxFragment(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned char mfl
)
```

This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Maximum Fragment Length for SSL objects created from the SSL context passed in the 'ctx' parameter. It means that the Maximum Fragment Length extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **mfl** indicates which is the Maximum Fragment Length requested for the session. The available options are: enum { `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_9` = 1 512 bytes, `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_10` = 2 1024 bytes, `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_11` = 3 2048 bytes, `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_12` = 4 4096 bytes, `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_13` = 5 8192 bytes wolfSSL ONLY!!!, `WOLFSSL_MFL_2_13` = 6 256 bytes wolfSSL ONLY!!! };

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_UseMaxFragment`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` is the error that will be returned in one of these cases: `ctx` is `NULL`, `mfl` is out of range.
- `MEMORY_E` is the error returned when there is not enough memory.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_UseMaxFragment(ctx, WOLFSSL_MFL_2_11);
if (ret != 0) {
    // max fragment usage failed
}

```

C.52.2.367 function wolfSSL_UseTruncatedHMAC

```

int wolfSSL_UseTruncatedHMAC(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Truncated HMAC in the SSL object passed in the 'ssl' parameter. It means that the Truncated HMAC extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a SSL object, created with **wolfSSL_new()**

See:

- **wolfSSL_new**
- **wolfSSL_CTX_UseMaxFragment**

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned in one of these cases: ssl is NULL
- MEMORY_E is the error returned when there is not enough memory.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (ssl == NULL) {
    // ssl creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_UseTruncatedHMAC(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // truncated HMAC usage failed
}

```

C.52.2.368 function wolfSSL_CTX_UseTruncatedHMAC

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_UseTruncatedHMAC(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)

```

This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Truncated HMAC for SSL objects created from the SSL context passed in the 'ctx' parameter. It means that the Truncated HMAC extension will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_UseMaxFragment`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` is the error that will be returned in one of these cases: ctx is NULL
- `MEMORY_E` is the error returned when there is not enough memory.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_UseTruncatedHMAC(ctx);
if (ret != 0) {
    // truncated HMAC usage failed
}
```

C.52.2.369 function `wolfSSL_UseOCSPStapling`

```
int wolfSSL_UseOCSPStapling(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char status_type,
    unsigned char options
)
```

Stapling eliminates the need to contact the CA. Stapling lowers the cost of certificate revocation check presented in OCSP.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **status_type** a byte type that is passed through to `TLSX_UseCertificateStatusRequest()` and stored in the `CertificateStatusRequest` structure.
- **options** a byte type that is passed through to `TLSX_UseCertificateStatusRequest()` and stored in the `CertificateStatusRequest` structure.

See:

- `TLSX_UseCertificateStatusRequest`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStapling`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned if `TLSX_UseCertificateStatusRequest` executes without error.
- `MEMORY_E` returned if there is an error with the allocation of memory.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if there is an argument that has a NULL or otherwise unacceptable value passed into the function.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if (wolfSSL_UseOCSPStapling(ssl, WOLFSSL_CSR2_OCSP,
WOLFSSL_CSR2_OCSP_USE_NONCE) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failed case.
}
```

C.52.2.370 function wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStapling

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStapling(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned char status_type,
    unsigned char options
)
```

This function requests the certificate status during the handshake.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **status_type** a byte type that is passed through to TLSX_UseCertificateStatusRequest() and stored in the CertificateStatusRequest structure.
- **options** a byte type that is passed through to TLSX_UseCertificateStatusRequest() and stored in the CertificateStatusRequest structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_UseOCSPStaplingV2](#)
- [wolfSSL_UseOCSPStapling](#)
- [TLSX_UseCertificateStatusRequest](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and subroutines execute without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX structure is NULL or otherwise if a unpermitted value is passed to a subroutine.
- MEMORY_E returned if the function or subroutine failed to properly allocate memory.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
byte statusRequest = 0; // Initialize status request
...
switch(statusRequest){
    case WOLFSSL_CSR_OCSP:
        if(wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStapling(ssl->ctx, WOLFSSL_CSR_OCSP,
WOLF_CSR_OCSP_USE_NONCE) != SSL_SUCCESS){
            // UseCertificateStatusRequest failed
        }
        // Continue switch cases
}
```

C.52.2.371 function wolfSSL_UseOCSPStaplingV2

```
int wolfSSL_UseOCSPStaplingV2(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char status_type,
```

```
    unsigned char options
)
```

The function sets the status type and options for OCSP.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **status_type** a byte type that loads the OCSP status type.
- **options** a byte type that holds the OCSP options, set in `wolfSSL_SNI_SetOptions()` and `wolfSSL_CTX_SNI_SetOptions()`.

See:

- TLSX_UseCertificateStatusRequestV2
- `wolfSSL_SNI_SetOptions`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SNI_SetOptions`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS - returned if the function and subroutines executed without error.
- MEMORY_E - returned if there was an allocation of memory error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG - returned if a NULL or otherwise unaccepted argument was passed to the function or a subroutine.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if (wolfSSL_UseOCSPStaplingV2(ssl, WOLFSSL_CSR2_OCSP_MULTI, 0) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Did not execute properly. Failure case code block.
}
```

C.52.2.372 function `wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStaplingV2`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStaplingV2(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned char status_type,
    unsigned char options
)
```

Creates and initializes the certificate status request for OCSP Stapling.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **status_type** a byte type that is located in the CertificateStatusRequest structure and must be either WOLFSSL_CSR2_OCSP or WOLFSSL_CSR2_OCSP_MULTI.
- **options** a byte type that will be held in CertificateStatusRequestItemV2 struct.

See:

- TLSX_UseCertificateStatusRequestV2
- `wc_RNG_GenerateBlock`
- TLSX_Push

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS if the function and subroutines executed without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL_CTX structure is NULL or if the side variable is not client side.
- MEMORY_E returned if the allocation of memory failed.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
byte status_type;
byte options;
...
if(wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStaplingV2(ctx, status_type, options); != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // Failure case.
}
```

C.52.2.373 function wolfSSL_UseSupportedCurve

```
int wolfSSL_UseSupportedCurve(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    word16 name
)
```

This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Supported Elliptic Curves Extension in the SSL object passed in the 'ssl' parameter. It means that the supported curves enabled will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients. This function can be called more than one time to enable multiple curves.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a SSL object, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **name** indicates which curve will be supported for the session. The available options are: enum { WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP160R1 = 0x10, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP192R1 = 0x13, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP224R1 = 0x15, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256R1 = 0x17, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP384R1 = 0x18, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP521R1 = 0x19 };

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_UseSupportedCurve`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned in one of these cases: ssl is NULL, name is a unknown value. (see below)
- MEMORY_E is the error returned when there is not enough memory.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (ssl == NULL) {
    // ssl creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_UseSupportedCurve(ssl, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256R1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // Elliptic Curve Extension usage failed
}
```

C.52.2.374 function wolfSSL_CTX_UseSupportedCurve

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UseSupportedCurve(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    word16 name
)
```

This function is called on the client side to enable the use of Supported Elliptic Curves Extension for SSL objects created from the SSL context passed in the 'ctx' parameter. It means that the supported curves enabled will be sent on ClientHello by wolfSSL clients. This function can be called more than one time to enable multiple curves.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to a SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **name** indicates which curve will be supported for the session. The available options are: enum { WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP160R1 = 0x10, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP192R1 = 0x13, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP224R1 = 0x15, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256R1 = 0x17, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP384R1 = 0x18, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP521R1 = 0x19 };

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_UseSupportedCurve`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG is the error that will be returned in one of these cases: ctx is NULL, name is a unknown value. (see below)
- MEMORY_E is the error returned when there is not enough memory.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
if (ctx == NULL) {
    // context creation failed
}
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_UseSupportedCurve(ctx, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256R1);
if (ret != 0) {
    // Elliptic Curve Extension usage failed
}
```

C.52.2.375 function wolfSSL_UseSecureRenegotiation

```
int wolfSSL_UseSecureRenegotiation(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function forces secure renegotiation for the supplied WOLFSSL structure. This is not recommended.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- TLSX_Find
- TLSX_UseSecureRenegotiation

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` Successfully set secure renegotiation.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` Returns error if `ssl` is null.
- `MEMORY_E` Returns error if unable to allocate memory for secure renegotiation.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);

if(wolfSSL_UseSecureRenegotiation(ssl) != SSL_SUCCESS)
{
    // Error setting secure renegotiation
}
```

C.52.2.376 function wolfSSL_Rehandshake

```
int wolfSSL_Rehandshake(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function executes a secure renegotiation handshake; this is user forced as wolfSSL discourages this functionality.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_negotiate`
- `wc_InitSha512`
- `wc_InitSha384`
- `wc_InitSha256`
- `wc_InitSha`
- `wc_InitMd5`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` returned if the function executed without error.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if the WOLFSSL structure was NULL or otherwise if an unacceptable argument was passed in a subroutine.
- `SECURE_RENEGOTIATION_E` returned if there was an error with renegotiating the handshake.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` returned if there was an error with the server or client configuration and the renegotiation could not be completed. See `wolfSSL_negotiate()`.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
if(wolfSSL_Rehandshake(ssl) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // There was an error and the rehandshake is not successful.
}
```

C.52.2.377 function wolfSSL_UseSessionTicket

```
int wolfSSL_UseSessionTicket(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Force provided WOLFSSL structure to use session ticket. The constant HAVE_SESSION_TICKET should be defined and the constant NO_WOLFSSL_CLIENT should not be defined to use this function.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: TLSX_UseSessionTicket

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS Successfully set use session ticket.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if ssl is null.
- MEMORY_E Error allocating memory for setting session ticket.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();  
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method  
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);  
ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
  
if(wolfSSL_UseSessionTicket(ssl) != SSL_SUCCESS)  
{  
    // Error setting session ticket  
}
```

C.52.2.378 function wolfSSL_CTX_UseSessionTicket

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UseSessionTicket(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This function sets wolfSSL context to use a session ticket.

Parameters:

- **ctx** The WOLFSSL_CTX structure to use.

See: TLSX_UseSessionTicket

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS Function executed successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if ctx is null.
- MEMORY_E Error allocating memory in internal function.

Example

```
wolfSSL_Init();  
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
WOLFSSL_METHOD method = // Some wolfSSL method ;  
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);  
  
if(wolfSSL_CTX_UseSessionTicket(ctx) != SSL_SUCCESS)
```

```
{
    // Error setting session ticket
}
```

C.52.2.379 function wolfSSL_get_SessionTicket

```
int wolfSSL_get_SessionTicket(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char * buf,
    word32 * bufSz
)
```

This function copies the ticket member of the Session structure to the buffer. If buf is NULL and bufSz is non-NULL, bufSz will be set to the ticket length.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **buf** a byte pointer representing the memory buffer.
- **bufSz** a word32 pointer representing the buffer size.

See:

- [wolfSSL_UseSessionTicket](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if ssl or bufSz is NULL, or if bufSz is non-NULL and buf is NULL

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
byte* buf;
word32 bufSz; // Initialize with buf size
...
if(wolfSSL_get_SessionTicket(ssl, buf, bufSz) <= 0){
    // Nothing was written to the buffer
} else {
    // the buffer holds the content from ssl->session->ticket
}
```

C.52.2.380 function wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket

```
int wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * buf,
    word32 bufSz
)
```

This function sets the ticket member of the WOLFSSL_SESSION structure within the WOLFSSL struct. The buffer passed into the function is copied to memory.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **buf** a byte pointer that gets loaded into the ticket member of the session structure.
- **bufSz** a word32 type that represents the size of the buffer.

See: [wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket_cb](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned on successful execution of the function. The function returned without errors.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL. This will also be thrown if the buf argument is NULL but the bufSz argument is not zero.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
byte* buffer; // File to load
word32 bufSz;
...
if(wolfSSL_KeepArrays(ssl, buffer, bufSz) != SSL_SUCCESS){
    // There was an error loading the buffer to memory.
}
```

C.52.2.381 function wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket_cb

```
int wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket_cb(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    CallbackSessionTicket cb,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function sets the session ticket callback. The type CallbackSessionTicket is a function pointer with the signature of: `int (CallbackSessionTicket)(WOLFSSL, const unsigned char, int, void)`

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** a function pointer to the type CallbackSessionTicket.
- **ctx** a void pointer to the session_ticket_ctx member of the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_SessionTicket](#)
- CallbackSessionTicket
- sessionTicketCB

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without error.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
int sessionTicketCB(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* ticket, int ticketSz,
    void* ctx){ ... }
wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket_cb(ssl, sessionTicketCB, (void*)"initial session");
```

C.52.2.382 function wolfSSL_send_SessionTicket

```
int wolfSSL_send_SessionTicket(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function sends a session ticket to the client after a TLS v1.3 handshake has been established.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_SessionTicket`
- `CallbackSessionTicket`
- `sessionTicketCB`

Return:

- `WOLFSSL_SUCCESS` returned if a new session ticket was sent.
- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` returned if WOLFSSL structure is NULL, or not using TLS v1.3.
- `SIDE_ERROR` returned if not a server.
- `NOT_READY_ERROR` returned if the handshake has not completed.
- `WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR` returned if creating or sending message fails.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
ret = wolfSSL_send_SessionTicket(ssl);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // New session ticket not sent.
}
```

C.52.2.383 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCb`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    SessionTicketEncCb cb
)
```

This function sets the session ticket key encrypt callback function for a server to support session tickets as specified in RFC 5077.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX object, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** user callback function to encrypt/decrypt session tickets
- **ssl(Callback)** pointer to the WOLFSSL object, created with `wolfSSL_new()`
- **key_name(Callback)** unique key name for this ticket context, should be randomly generated
- **iv(Callback)** unique IV for this ticket, up to 128 bits, should be randomly generated
- **mac(Callback)** up to 256 bit mac for this ticket
- **enc(Callback)** if this encrypt parameter is true the user should fill in `key_name`, `iv`, `mac`, and encrypt the ticket in-place of length `inLen` and set the resulting output length in `outLen`. Returning `WOLFSSL_TICKET_RET_OK` tells wolfSSL that the encryption was successful. If this encrypt parameter is false, the user should perform a decrypt of the ticket in-place of length `inLen` using `key_name`, `iv`, and `mac`. The resulting decrypt length should be set in `outLen`. Returning `WOLFSSL_TICKET_RET_OK` tells wolfSSL to proceed using the decrypted ticket. Returning `WOLFSSL_TICKET_RET_CREATE` tells wolfSSL to use the decrypted ticket but also to generate a new one to send to the client,

helpful if recently rolled keys and don't want to force a full handshake. Returning WOLFSSL_TICKET_RET_REJECT tells wolfSSL to reject this ticket, perform a full handshake, and create a new standard session ID for normal session resumption. Returning WOLFSSL_TICKET_RET_FATAL tells wolfSSL to end the connection attempt with a fatal error.

- **ticket(Callback)** the input/output buffer for the encrypted ticket. See the enc parameter
- **inLen(Callback)** the input length of the ticket parameter
- **outLen(Callback)** the resulting output length of the ticket parameter. When entering the callback outLen will indicate the maximum size available in the ticket buffer.
- **userCtx(Callback)** the user context set with `wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCtx()`

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketHint`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCtx`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon successfully setting the session.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned on failure. This is caused by passing invalid arguments to the function.

Example

See `wolfssl/test.h` `myTicketEncCb()` used by the example server `and` example `echoserver`.

C.52.2.384 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketHint`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketHint(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int hint
)
```

This function sets the session ticket hint relayed to the client. For server side use.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX object, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **hint** number of seconds the ticket might be valid for. Hint to client.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCb`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon successfully setting the session.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned on failure. This is caused by passing invalid arguments to the function.

Example

none

C.52.2.385 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCtx`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCtx(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    void * userCtx
)
```

This function sets the session ticket encrypt user context for the callback. For server side use.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX object, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **userCtx** the user context for the callback

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCb`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS will be returned upon successfully setting the session.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG will be returned on failure. This is caused by passing invalid arguments to the function.

Example

none

C.52.2.386 function `wolfSSL_CTX_get_TicketEncCtx`

```
void * wolfSSL_CTX_get_TicketEncCtx(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function gets the session ticket encrypt user context for the callback. For server side use.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX object, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCtx`

Return:

- userCtx will be returned upon successfully getting the session.
- NULL will be returned on failure. This is caused by passing invalid arguments to the function, or when the user context has not been set.

Example

none

C.52.2.387 function `wolfSSL_SetHsDoneCb`

```
int wolfSSL_SetHsDoneCb(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    HandShakeDoneCb cb,
    void * user_ctx
)
```

This function sets the handshake done callback. The hsDoneCb and hsDoneCtx members of the WOLFSSL structure are set in this function.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **cb** a function pointer of type HandShakeDoneCb with the signature of the form: `int (HandShakeDoneCb)(WOLFSSL, void*)`;
- **user_ctx** a void pointer to the user registered context.

See: `HandShakeDoneCb`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed without an error. The hsDoneCb and hsDoneCtx members of the WOLFSSL struct are set.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
int myHsDoneCb(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* user_ctx){
    // callback function
}
...
wolfSSL_SetHsDoneCb(ssl, myHsDoneCb, NULL);
```

C.52.2.388 function wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats

```
int wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats(
    void
)
```

This function prints the statistics from the session.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfSSL_get_session_stats](#)

Return:

- **SSL_SUCCESS** returned if the function and subroutines return without error. The session stats have been successfully retrieved and printed.
- **BAD_FUNC_ARG** returned if the subroutine [wolfSSL_get_session_stats\(\)](#) was passed an unacceptable argument.
- **BAD_MUTEX_E** returned if there was a mutex error in the subroutine.

Example

```
// You will need to have a session object to retrieve stats from.
if(wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats(void) != SSL_SUCCESS ){
    // Did not print session stats
}
```

C.52.2.389 function wolfSSL_get_session_stats

```
int wolfSSL_get_session_stats(
    unsigned int * active,
    unsigned int * total,
    unsigned int * peak,
    unsigned int * maxSessions
)
```

This function gets the statistics for the session.

Parameters:

- **active** a word32 pointer representing the total current sessions.
- **total** a word32 pointer representing the total sessions.
- **peak** a word32 pointer representing the peak sessions.
- **maxSessions** a word32 pointer representing the maximum sessions.

See: [wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function and subroutines return without error. The session stats have been successfully retrieved and printed.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the subroutine `wolfSSL_get_session_stats()` was passed an unacceptable argument.
- BAD_MUTEX_E returned if there was a mutex error in the subroutine.

Example

```
int wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats(void){
...
ret = wolfSSL_get_session_stats(&totalSessionsNow,
&totalSessionsSeen, &peak, &maxSessions);
...
return ret;
```

C.52.2.390 function wolfSSL_MakeTlsMasterSecret

```
int wolfSSL_MakeTlsMasterSecret(
    unsigned char * ms,
    word32 msLen,
    const unsigned char * pms,
    word32 pmsLen,
    const unsigned char * cr,
    const unsigned char * sr,
    int tls1_2,
    int hash_type
)
```

This function copies the values of `cr` and `sr` then passes through to `wc_PRF` (pseudo random function) and returns that value.

Parameters:

- **ms** the master secret held in the Arrays structure.
- **msLen** the length of the master secret.
- **pms** the pre-master secret held in the Arrays structure.
- **pmsLen** the length of the pre-master secret.
- **cr** the client random.
- **sr** the server random.
- **tls1_2** signifies that the version is at least tls version 1.2.
- **hash_type** signifies the hash type.

See:

- `wc_PRF`
- `MakeTlsMasterSecret`

Return:

- 0 on success
- BUFFER_E returned if there will be an error with the size of the buffer.
- MEMORY_E returned if a subroutine failed to allocate dynamic memory.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
```

called in `MakeTlsMasterSecret` **and** retrieves the necessary information as follows:

```

int MakeTlsMasterSecret(WOLFSSL* ssl){
int ret;
ret = wolfSSL_makeTlsMasterSecret(ssl->arrays->masterSecret, SECRET_LEN,
ssl->arrays->preMasterSecret, ssl->arrays->preMasterSz,
ssl->arrays->clientRandom, ssl->arrays->serverRandom,
IsAtLeastTLSv1_2(ssl), ssl->specs.mac_algorithm);
...
return ret;
}

```

C.52.2.391 function wolfSSL_DeriveTlsKeys

```

int wolfSSL_DeriveTlsKeys(
    unsigned char * key_data,
    word32 keyLen,
    const unsigned char * ms,
    word32 msLen,
    const unsigned char * sr,
    const unsigned char * cr,
    int tls1_2,
    int hash_type
)

```

An external facing wrapper to derive TLS Keys.

Parameters:

- **key_data** a byte pointer that is allocated in DeriveTlsKeys and passed through to wc_PRF to hold the final hash.
- **keyLen** a word32 type that is derived in DeriveTlsKeys from the WOLFSSL structure's specs member.
- **ms** a constant pointer type holding the master secret held in the arrays structure within the WOLFSSL structure.
- **msLen** a word32 type that holds the length of the master secret in an enumerated define, SECRET_LEN.
- **sr** a constant byte pointer to the serverRandom member of the arrays structure within the WOLFSSL structure.
- **cr** a constant byte pointer to the clientRandom member of the arrays structure within the WOLFSSL structure.
- **tls1_2** an integer type returned from IsAtLeastTLSv1_2().
- **hash_type** an integer type held in the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- wc_PRF
- DeriveTlsKeys
- IsAtLeastTLSv1_2

Return:

- 0 returned on success.
- BUFFER_E returned if the sum of labLen and seedLen (computes total size) exceeds the maximum size.
- MEMORY_E returned if the allocation of memory failed.

Example

```

int DeriveTlsKeys(WOLFSSL* ssl){
int ret;
...
ret = wolfSSL_DeriveTlsKeys(key_data, length, ssl->arrays->masterSecret,
SECRET_LEN, ssl->arrays->clientRandom,
IsAtLeastTLSv1_2(ssl), ssl->specs.mac_algorithm);
...
}

```

C.52.2.392 function wolfSSL_connect_ex

```

int wolfSSL_connect_ex(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    HandShakeCallback hsCb,
    TimeoutCallback toCb,
    WOLFSSL_TIMEVAL timeout
)

```

wolfSSL_connect_ex() is an extension that allows a HandShake Callback to be set. This can be useful in embedded systems for debugging support when a debugger isn't available and sniffing is impractical. The HandShake Callback will be called whether or not a handshake error occurred. No dynamic memory is used since the maximum number of SSL packets is known. Packet names can be accessed through packetNames[]. The connect extension also allows a Timeout Callback to be set along with a timeout value. This is useful if the user doesn't want to wait for the TCP stack to timeout. This extension can be called with either, both, or neither callbacks.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **hsCb** HandShake Callback function pointer.
- **toCb** Timeout Callback function pointer.
- **timeout** timeout value to use with the Timeout Callback.

See: [wolfSSL_accept_ex](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- GETTIME_ERROR will be returned if gettimeofday() encountered an error.
- SETITIMER_ERROR will be returned if setitimer() encountered an error.
- SIGACT_ERROR will be returned if sigaction() encountered an error.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR will be returned if the underlying SSL_connect() call encountered an error.

Example

none

C.52.2.393 function wolfSSL_accept_ex

```

int wolfSSL_accept_ex(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    HandShakeCallback hsCb,
    TimeoutCallback toCb,
    WOLFSSL_TIMEVAL timeout
)

```

wolfSSL_accept_ex() is an extension that allows a HandShake Callback to be set. This can be useful in embedded systems for debugging support when a debugger isn't available and sniffing is impractical. The HandShake Callback will be called whether or not a handshake error occurred. No dynamic

memory is used since the maximum number of SSL packets is known. Packet names can be accessed through packetNames[]. The connect extension also allows a Timeout Callback to be set along with a timeout value. This is useful if the user doesn't want to wait for the TCP stack to timeout. This extension can be called with either, both, or neither callbacks.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **hsCb** HandShake Callback function pointer.
- **toCb** Timeout Callback function pointer.
- **timeout** timeout value to use with the Timeout Callback.

See: `wolfSSL_connect_ex`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS upon success.
- GETTIME_ERROR will be returned if gettimeofday() encountered an error.
- SETTIMER_ERROR will be returned if setitimer() encountered an error.
- SIGACT_ERROR will be returned if sigaction() encountered an error.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR will be returned if the underlying SSL_accept() call encountered an error.

Example

none

C.52.2.394 function `wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp`

```
long wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    XFILE fp,
    int c
)
```

This is used to set the internal file pointer for a BIO.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set pair.
- **fp** file pointer to set in bio.
- **c** close file behavior flag.

See:

- `wolfSSL_BIO_new`
- `wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem`
- `wolfSSL_BIO_get_fp`
- `wolfSSL_BIO_free`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully setting file pointer.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
XFILE fp;
int ret;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_file());
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp(bio, fp, BIO_CLOSE);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.395 function wolfSSL_BIO_get_fp

```
long wolfSSL_BIO_get_fp(  
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,  
    XFILE * fp  
)
```

This is used to get the internal file pointer for a BIO.

Parameters:

- **bio** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to set pair.
- **fp** file pointer to set in bio.

See:

- wolfSSL_BIO_new
- wolfSSL_BIO_s_mem
- **wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp**
- wolfSSL_BIO_free

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully getting file pointer.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;  
XFILE fp;  
int ret;  
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new(wolfSSL_BIO_s_file());  
ret = wolfSSL_BIO_get_fp(bio, &fp);  
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.396 function wolfSSL_check_private_key

```
int wolfSSL_check_private_key(  
    const WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

This function checks that the private key is a match with the certificate being used.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to check.

See:

- **wolfSSL_new**
- **wolfSSL_free**

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully match.
- SSL_FAILURE If an error case was encountered.
- <0 All error cases other than SSL_FAILURE are negative values.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
int ret;  
// create and set up ssl
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_check_private_key(ssl);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.397 function wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_by_NID

```
int wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_by_NID(
    const WOLFSSL_X509 * x,
    int nid,
    int lastpos
)
```

This function looks for and returns the extension index matching the passed in NID value.

Parameters:

- **x** certificate to get parse through for extension.
- **nid** extension OID to be found.
- **lastpos** start search from extension after lastpos. Set to -1 initially.

Return:

- = 0 If successful the extension index is returned.
- -1 If extension is not found or error is encountered.

Example

```
const WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
int lastPos = -1;
int idx;
```

```
idx = wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_by_NID(x509, NID_basic_constraints, lastPos);
```

C.52.2.398 function wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i

```
void * wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i(
    const WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    int nid,
    int * c,
    int * idx
)
```

This function looks for and returns the extension matching the passed in NID value.

Parameters:

- **x509** certificate to get parse through for extension.
- **nid** extension OID to be found.
- **c** if not NULL is set to -2 for multiple extensions found -1 if not found, 0 if found and not critical and 1 if found and critical.
- **idx** if NULL return first extension matched otherwise if not stored in x509 start at idx.

See: wolfSSL_sk_ASN1_OBJECT_free

Return:

- pointer If successful a STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_ASN1_OBJECT) pointer is returned.
- NULL If extension is not found or error is encountered.

Example

```

const WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
int c;
int idx = 0;
STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_ASN1_OBJECT)* sk;

sk = wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i(x509, NID_basic_constraints, &c, &idx);
//check sk for NULL and then use it. sk needs freed after done.

```

C.52.2.399 function wolfSSL_X509_digest

```

int wolfSSL_X509_digest(
    const WOLFSSL_X509 * x509,
    const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD * digest,
    unsigned char * buf,
    unsigned int * len
)

```

This function returns the hash of the DER certificate.

Parameters:

- **x509** certificate to get the hash of.
- **digest** the hash algorithm to use.
- **buf** buffer to hold hash.
- **len** length of buffer.

See: none

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successfully creating a hash.
- SSL_FAILURE Returned on bad input or unsuccessful hash.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
unsigned char buffer[64];
unsigned int bufferSz;
int ret;

ret = wolfSSL_X509_digest(x509, wolfSSL_EVP_sha256(), buffer, &bufferSz);
//check ret value

```

C.52.2.400 function wolfSSL_use_certificate

```

int wolfSSL_use_certificate(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLFSSL_X509 * x509
)

```

this is used to set the certificate for WOLFSSL structure to use during a handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set certificate in.
- **x509** certificate to use.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting argument.
- SSL_FAILURE If a NULL argument passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_X509* x509
int ret;
// create ssl object and x509
ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate(ssl, x509);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.401 function wolfSSL_use_certificate_ASN1

```
int wolfSSL_use_certificate_ASN1(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * der,
    int derSz
)
```

This is used to set the certificate for WOLFSSL structure to use during a handshake. A DER formatted buffer is expected.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set certificate in.
- **der** DER certificate to use.
- **derSz** size of the DER buffer passed in.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting argument.
- SSL_FAILURE If a NULL argument passed in.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
unsigned char* der;
int derSz;
int ret;
// create ssl object and set DER variables
ret = wolfSSL_use_certificate_ASN1(ssl, der, derSz);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.402 function wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey

```
int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY * pkey
)
```

This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set argument in.
- **pkey** private key to use.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting argument.
- SSL_FAILURE If a NULL ssl passed in. All error cases will be negative values.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* pkey;
int ret;
// create ssl object and set up private key
ret = wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey(ssl, pkey);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.403 function wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_ASN1

```
int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_ASN1(
    int pri,
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * der,
    long derSz
)
```

This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure. A DER formatted key buffer is expected.

Parameters:

- **pri** type of private key.
- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set argument in.
- **der** buffer holding DER key.
- **derSz** size of der buffer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting parsing and setting the private key.
- SSL_FAILURE If an NULL ssl passed in. All error cases will be negative values.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
unsigned char* pkey;
long pkeySz;
int ret;
// create ssl object and set up private key
ret = wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_ASN1(1, ssl, pkey, pkeySz);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.404 function wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_ASN1

```
int wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_ASN1(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned char * der,  
    long derSz  
)
```

This is used to set the private key for the WOLFSSL structure. A DER formatted RSA key buffer is expected.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set argument in.
- **der** buffer holding DER key.
- **derSz** size of der buffer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On successful setting parsing and setting the private key.
- SSL_FAILURE If an NULL ssl passed in. All error cases will be negative values.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
unsigned char* pkey;  
long pkeySz;  
int ret;  
// create ssl object and set up RSA private key  
ret = wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_ASN1(ssl, pkey, pkeySz);  
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.405 function wolfSSL_DSA_dup_DH

```
WOLFSSL_DH * wolfSSL_DSA_dup_DH(  
    const WOLFSSL_DSA * dsa  
)
```

This function duplicates the parameters in dsa to a newly created WOLFSSL_DH structure.

Parameters:

- **dsa** WOLFSSL_DSA structure to duplicate.

See: none**Return:**

- WOLFSSL_DH If duplicated returns WOLFSSL_DH structure
- NULL upon failure

Example

```
WOLFSSL_DH* dh;  
WOLFSSL_DSA* dsa;  
// set up dsa  
dh = wolfSSL_DSA_dup_DH(dsa);
```

```
// check dh is not null
```

C.52.2.406 function wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key

```
int wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key(  
    const WOLFSSL_SESSION * ses,  
    unsigned char * out,  
    int outSz  
)
```

This is used to get the master key after completing a handshake.

Parameters:

- **ses** WOLFSSL_SESSION structure to get master secret buffer from.
- **out** buffer to hold data.
- **outSz** size of out buffer passed in. (if 0 function will return max buffer size needed)

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully getting data returns a value greater than 0
- 0 If no random data buffer or an error state returns 0
- max If outSz passed in is 0 then the maximum buffer size needed is returned

Example

```
WOLFSSL_SESSION ssl;  
unsigned char* buffer;  
size_t bufferSz;  
size_t ret;  
// complete handshake and get session structure  
bufferSz = wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_secret(ses, NULL, 0);  
buffer = malloc(bufferSz);  
ret = wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_secret(ses, buffer, bufferSz);  
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.407 function wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key_length

```
int wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key_length(  
    const WOLFSSL_SESSION * ses  
)
```

This is used to get the master secret key length.

Parameters:

- **ses** WOLFSSL_SESSION structure to get master secret buffer from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return: size Returns master secret key size.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_SESSION ssl;
unsigned char* buffer;
size_t bufferSz;
size_t ret;
// complete handshake and get session structure
bufferSz = wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_secret_length(ses);
buffer = malloc(bufferSz);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.408 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_store

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_store(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * str
)
```

This is a setter function for the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure in ctx.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX structure for setting cert store pointer.
- **str** pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE to set in ctx.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX ctx;
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* st;
// setup ctx and st
st = wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_store(ctx, st);
//use st
```

C.52.2.409 function wolfSSL_d2i_X509_bio

```
WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_d2i_X509_bio(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bio,
    WOLFSSL_X509 ** x509
)
```

This function get the DER buffer from bio and converts it to a WOLFSSL_X509 structure.

Parameters:

- **bio** pointer to the WOLFSSL_BIO structure that has the DER certificate buffer.
- **x509** pointer that get set to new WOLFSSL_X509 structure created.

See: none

Return:

- pointer returns a WOLFSSL_X509 structure pointer on success.
- Null returns NULL on failure

Example

```

WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
// load DER into bio
x509 = wolfSSL_d2i_X509_bio(bio, NULL);
Or
wolfSSL_d2i_X509_bio(bio, &x509);
// use x509 returned (check for NULL)

```

C.52.2.410 function wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_store

```

WOLFSSL_X509_STORE * wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_store(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)

```

This is a getter function for the WOLFSSL_X509_STORE structure in ctx.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX structure for getting cert store pointer.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_store](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* On successfully getting the pointer.
- NULL Returned if NULL arguments are passed in.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX ctx;
WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* st;
// setup ctx
st = wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_store(ctx);
//use st

```

C.52.2.411 function wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_pending

```

size_t wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_pending(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * b
)

```

Gets the number of pending bytes to read. If BIO type is BIO_BIO then is the number to read from pair. If BIO contains an SSL object then is pending data from SSL object (wolfSSL_pending(ssl)). If is BIO_MEMORY type then returns the size of memory buffer.

Parameters:

- **bio** pointer to the WOLFSSL_BIO structure that has already been created.

See:

- [wolfSSL_BIO_make_bio_pair](#)
- [wolfSSL_BIO_new](#)

Return: >=0 number of pending bytes.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
int pending;
bio = wolfSSL_BIO_new();
...
pending = wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_pending(bio);

```

C.52.2.412 function wolfSSL_get_server_random

```

size_t wolfSSL_get_server_random(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char * out,
    size_t outlen
)

```

This is used to get the random data sent by the server during the handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to get clients random data buffer from.
- **out** buffer to hold random data.
- **outSz** size of out buffer passed in. (if 0 function will return max buffer size needed)

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully getting data returns a value greater than 0
- 0 If no random data buffer or an error state returns 0
- max If outSz passed in is 0 then the maximum buffer size needed is returned

Example

```

WOLFSSL ssl;
unsigned char* buffer;
size_t bufferSz;
size_t ret;
bufferSz = wolfSSL_get_server_random(ssl, NULL, 0);
buffer = malloc(bufferSz);
ret = wolfSSL_get_server_random(ssl, buffer, bufferSz);
// check ret value

```

C.52.2.413 function wolfSSL_get_client_random

```

size_t wolfSSL_get_client_random(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char * out,
    size_t outSz
)

```

This is used to get the random data sent by the client during the handshake.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to get clients random data buffer from.
- **out** buffer to hold random data.
- **outSz** size of out buffer passed in. (if 0 function will return max buffer size needed)

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully getting data returns a value greater than 0
- 0 If no random data buffer or an error state returns 0
- max If outSz passed in is 0 then the maximum buffer size needed is returned

Example

```
WOLFSSL ssl;
unsigned char* buffer;
size_t bufferSz;
size_t ret;
bufferSz = wolfSSL_get_client_random(ssl, NULL, 0);
buffer = malloc(bufferSz);
ret = wolfSSL_get_client_random(ssl, buffer, bufferSz);
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.414 function wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb

```
wc_pem_password_cb * wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This is a getter function for the password callback set in ctx.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to get call back from.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_free](#)

Return:

- func On success returns the callback function.
- NULL If ctx is NULL then NULL is returned.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
wc_pem_password_cb cb;
// setup ctx
cb = wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb(ctx);
//use cb
```

C.52.2.415 function wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb_userdata

```
void * wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb_userdata(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This is a getter function for the password callback user data set in ctx.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX structure to get user data from.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_free`

Return:

- pointer On success returns the user data pointer.
- NULL If ctx is NULL then NULL is returned.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
void* data;
// setup ctx
data = wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb(ctx);
//use data
```

C.52.2.416 function `wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509_AUX`

```
WOLFSSL_X509 * wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509_AUX(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bp,
    WOLFSSL_X509 ** x,
    wc_pem_password_cb * cb,
    void * u
)
```

This function behaves the same as `wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509`. AUX signifies containing extra information such as trusted/rejected use cases and friendly name for human readability.

Parameters:

- **bp** WOLFSSL_BIO structure to get PEM buffer from.
- **x** if setting WOLFSSL_X509 by function side effect.
- **cb** password callback.
- **u** NULL terminated user password.

See: `wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_X509 on successfully parsing the PEM buffer a WOLFSSL_X509 structure is returned.
- Null if failed to parse PEM buffer.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_X509* x509;
// setup bio
X509 = wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509_AUX(bio, NULL, NULL, NULL);
//check x509 is not null and then use it
```

C.52.2.417 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_tmp_dh`

```
long wolfSSL_CTX_set_tmp_dh(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLFSSL_DH * dh
)
```


Initializes the WOLFSSL_CTX structure's dh member with the Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **dh** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_DH structure.

See: `wolfSSL_BN_bn2bin`

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if the function executed successfully.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG returned if the ctx or dh structures are NULL.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR returned if there was an error setting a structure value.
- MEMORY_E returned if there was a failure to allocate memory.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL_DH* dh;
...
return wolfSSL_CTX_set_tmp_dh(ctx, dh);
```

C.52.2.418 function `wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_DSAParams`

```
WOLFSSL_DSA * wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_DSAParams(
    WOLFSSL_BIO * bp,
    WOLFSSL_DSA ** x,
    wc_pem_password_cb * cb,
    void * u
)
```

This function get the DSA parameters from a PEM buffer in bio.

Parameters:

- **bio** pointer to the WOLFSSL_BIO structure for getting PEM memory pointer.
- **x** pointer to be set to new WOLFSSL_DSA structure.
- **cb** password callback function.
- **u** null terminated password string.

See: none

Return:

- WOLFSSL_DSA on successfully parsing the PEM buffer a WOLFSSL_DSA structure is created and returned.
- Null if failed to parse PEM buffer.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_BIO* bio;
WOLFSSL_DSA* dsa;
// setup bio
dsa = wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_DSAParams(bio, NULL, NULL, NULL);

// check dsa is not NULL and then use dsa
```

C.52.2.419 function `wolfSSL_ERR_peek_last_error`

```
unsigned long wolfSSL_ERR_peek_last_error(
    void
)
```

This function returns the absolute value of the last error from WOLFSSL_ERROR encountered.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: `wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp`

Return: error Returns absolute value of last error.

Example

```
unsigned long err;
...
err = wolfSSL_ERR_peek_last_error();
// inspect err value
```

C.52.2.420 function WOLF_STACK_OF

```
WOLF_STACK_OF(
    WOLFSSL_X509
) const
```

This function gets the peer's certificate chain.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name`
- `wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA`

Return:

- pointer returns a pointer to the peer's Certificate stack.
- NULL returned if no peer certificate.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
wolfSSL_connect(ssl);
STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509)* chain = wolfSSL_get_peer_cert_chain(ssl);
if(chain){
    // You have a pointer to the peer certificate chain
}
```

C.52.2.421 function wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options

```
long wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    long opt
)
```

This function resets option bits of WOLFSSL_CTX object.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return: option new option bits

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
...
wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options(ctx, SSL_OP_NO_TLSv1);
```

C.52.2.422 function [wolfSSL_set_jobject](#)

```
int wolfSSL_set_jobject(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * objPtr
)
```

This function sets the jobjectRef member of the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **objPtr** a void pointer that will be set to jobjectRef.

See: [wolfSSL_get_jobject](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS returned if jobjectRef is properly set to objPtr.
- SSL_FAILURE returned if the function did not properly execute and jobjectRef is not set.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new();
void* objPtr = &obj;
...
if(wolfSSL_set_jobject(ssl, objPtr)){
    // The success case
}
```

C.52.2.423 function [wolfSSL_get_jobject](#)

```
void * wolfSSL_get_jobject(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the jobjectRef member of the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_set_jobject](#)

Return:

- value If the WOLFSSL struct is not NULL, the function returns the jobjectRef value.
- NULL returned if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL(ctx);
...
void* jobject = wolfSSL_get_jobject(ssl);

if(jobject != NULL){
    // Success case
}
```

C.52.2.424 function wolfSSL_set_msg_callback

```
int wolfSSL_set_msg_callback(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    SSL_Msg_Cb cb
)
```

This function sets a callback in the ssl. The callback is to observe handshake messages. NULL value of cb resets the callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set callback argument.

See: [wolfSSL_set_msg_callback_arg](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS On success.
- SSL_FAILURE If an NULL ssl passed in.

Example

```
static cb(int write_p, int version, int content_type,
const void *buf, size_t len, WOLFSSL *ssl, void *arg)
...
WOLFSSL* ssl;
ret = wolfSSL_set_msg_callback(ssl, cb);
// check ret
```

C.52.2.425 function wolfSSL_set_msg_callback_arg

```
int wolfSSL_set_msg_callback_arg(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * arg
)
```

This function sets associated callback context value in the ssl. The value is handed over to the callback argument.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL structure to set callback argument.

See: [wolfSSL_set_msg_callback](#)

Return: none No return.

Example

```
static cb(int write_p, int version, int content_type,
const void *buf, size_t len, WOLFSSL *ssl, void *arg)
...
WOLFSSL* ssl;
ret = wolfSSL_set_msg_callback(ssl, cb);
// check ret
wolfSSL_set_msg_callback(ssl, arg);
```

C.52.2.426 function `wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname`

```
char * wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname(
    WOLFSSL_X509 *
```

This function returns the next, if any, altname from the peer certificate.

Parameters:

- **cert** a pointer to the `wolfSSL_X509` structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name](#)
- [wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i](#)

Return:

- NULL if there is not a next altname.
- `cert->altNamesNext->name` from the `WOLFSSL_X509` structure that is a string value from the `altName` list is returned if it exists.

Warning: The returned value is a bare C string with no length. A `dnsName`, `rfc822Name`, or `uniform-ResourceIdentifier SAN` may legally contain an embedded NUL byte (RFC 6125 Sec. 6.3 treats such a name as an invalid presented identifier, not a malformed certificate, so the certificate still parses), which silently truncates the returned string. Do not use `strlen` or `strcmp` on the result for security comparisons; use `wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i` and the `GENERAL_NAME ASN1_STRING` length instead.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509 x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509*)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
                                           DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509);
...
int x509NextAltName = wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname(x509);
if(x509NextAltName == NULL){
    //There isn't another alt name
}
```

C.52.2.427 function `wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore`

```
WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME * wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore(
    WOLFSSL_X509 *
```

The function checks to see if x509 is NULL and if it's not, it returns the notBefore member of the x509 struct.

Parameters:

- **x509** a pointer to the WOLFSSL_X509 struct.

See: [wolfSSL_X509_get_notAfter](#)

Return:

- pointer to struct with ASN1_TIME to the notBefore member of the x509 struct.
- NULL the function returns NULL if the x509 structure is NULL.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_X509* x509 = (WOLFSSL_X509)XMALLOC(sizeof(WOLFSSL_X509), NULL,
DYNAMIC_TYPE_X509) ;
...
const WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME* notAfter = wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore(x509);
if(notAfter == NULL){
    //The x509 object was NULL
}
```

C.52.2.428 function wolfSSL_connect

```
int wolfSSL_connect(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the client side and initiates an SSL/TLS handshake with a server. When this function is called, the underlying communication channel has already been set up. [wolfSSL_connect\(\)](#) will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. wolfSSL takes a different approach to certificate verification than OpenSSL does. The default policy for the client is to verify the server, this means that if you don't load CAs to verify the server you'll get a connect error, unable to verify (_155). If you want to mimic OpenSSL behavior of having SSL_connect succeed even if verifying the server fails and reducing security you can do this by calling: SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_NONE, 0); before calling SSL_new(); Though it's not recommended.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_error](#)
- [wolfSSL_accept](#)

Return:

- SSL_SUCCESS If successful.
- SSL_FATAL_ERROR will be returned if an error occurred. To get a more detailed error code, call [wolfSSL_get_error\(\)](#).

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...
ret = wolfSSL_connect(ssl);
```

```

if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}

```

C.52.2.429 function wolfSSL_send_hrr_cookie

```

int wolfSSL_send_hrr_cookie(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * secret,
    unsigned int secretSz
)

```

This function is called on the server side to indicate that a HelloRetryRequest message must contain a Cookie and, in case of using protocol DTLS v1.3, that the handshake will always include a cookie exchange. Please note that when using protocol DTLS v1.3, the cookie exchange is enabled by default. The Cookie holds a hash of the current transcript so that another server process can handle the ClientHello in reply. The secret is used when generating the integrity check on the Cookie data.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **secret** a pointer to a buffer holding the secret. Passing NULL indicates to generate a new random secret.
- **secretSz** Size of the secret in bytes. Passing 0 indicates to use the default size: WC_SHA256_DIGEST_SIZE (or WC_SHA_DIGEST_SIZE when SHA-256 not available).

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_disable_hrr_cookie](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a client.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.
- MEMORY_ERROR if allocating dynamic memory for storing secret failed.
- Another -ve value on internal error.

Example

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char secret[32];
...
ret = wolfSSL_send_hrr_cookie(ssl, secret, sizeof(secret));
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set use of Cookie and secret
}

```

C.52.2.430 function wolfSSL_disable_hrr_cookie

```

int wolfSSL_disable_hrr_cookie(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function is called on the server side to indicate that a HelloRetryRequest message must NOT contain a Cookie and that, if using protocol DTLS v1.3, a cookie exchange will not be included in the

handshake. Please note that not doing a cookie exchange when using protocol DTLS v1.3 can make the server susceptible to DoS/Amplification attacks.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_send_hrr_cookie`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3
- SIDE_ERROR if invoked on client

C.52.2.431 function `wolfSSL_CTX_no_ticket_TLSv13`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_no_ticket_TLSv13(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function is called on the server to stop it from sending a resumption session ticket once the handshake is complete.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_no_ticket_TLSv13`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a client.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_no_ticket_TLSv13(ctx);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set no ticket
}
```

C.52.2.432 function `wolfSSL_no_ticket_TLSv13`

```
int wolfSSL_no_ticket_TLSv13(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the server to stop it from sending a resumption session ticket once the handshake is complete.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_no_ticket_TLSv13`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.

- SIDE_ERROR if called with a client.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_no_ticket_TLsv13(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set no ticket
}
```

C.52.2.433 function wolfSSL_CTX_no_dhe_psk

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_no_dhe_psk(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 wolfSSL context to disallow Diffie-Hellman (DH) style key exchanges when handshakes are using pre-shared keys for authentication.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_no_dhe_psk](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_no_dhe_psk(ctx);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set no DHE for PSK handshakes
}
```

C.52.2.434 function wolfSSL_no_dhe_psk

```
int wolfSSL_no_dhe_psk(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client or server wolfSSL to disallow Diffie-Hellman (DH) style key exchanges when handshakes are using pre-shared keys for authentication.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_no_dhe_psk](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_no_dhe_psk(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to set no DHE for PSK handshakes
}

```

C.52.2.435 function wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)

```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 / DTLS v1.3 context to require that an external Pre-Shared Key is negotiated for the handshake to succeed. When set, a handshake that completes without negotiating an external PSK is aborted with PSK_MISSING_ERROR instead of falling back to a certificate handshake, so the PSK acts as an additional security factor. The requirement keys off the external-PSK callback (it has no effect unless one is registered) and session-ticket resumption is exempt. To preserve forward secrecy a mandatory external PSK must also use an (EC)DHE key exchange; a pure psk_ke handshake is rejected with PSK_KEY_ERROR. This applies to TLS 1.3 and DTLS 1.3 only; in (D)TLS 1.2 the use of a PSK is determined by the negotiated cipher suite, so a mandatory PSK is instead configured by restricting the cipher suite list to (preferably (EC)DHE-)PSK suites.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created using `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_require_psk`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL or not at least TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Note: In builds compiled without external-PSK and without session-ticket support (NO_PSK defined and HAVE_SESSION_TICKET undefined) the requirement cannot be enforced; the function still returns 0 but has no effect.

Warning: Because the requirement can only be enforced for (D)TLS 1.3, this function also disables version downgrade on the context so it cannot silently fall back to (D)TLS 1.2 and complete a handshake without a PSK. A peer that does not support (D)TLS 1.3 will therefore fail to connect.

Example

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk(ctx);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to make a PSK mandatory
}

```

C.52.2.436 function wolfSSL_require_psk

```

int wolfSSL_require_psk(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 / DTLS v1.3 wolfSSL object to require that an external Pre-Shared Key is negotiated for the handshake to succeed. See `wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk()` for the full behaviour.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not at least TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_require_psk(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to make a PSK mandatory
}
```

C.52.2.437 function `wolfSSL_update_keys`

```
int wolfSSL_update_keys(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client or server wolfSSL to force the rollover of keys. A KeyUpdate message is sent to the peer and new keys are calculated for encryption. The peer will send back a KeyUpdate message and the new decryption keys will then be calculated. This function can only be called after a handshake has been completed.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See: `wolfSSL_write`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- WANT_WRITE if the writing is not ready.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_update_keys(ssl);
if (ret == WANT_WRITE) {
    // need to call again when I/O ready
}
else if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to send key update
}
```

C.52.2.438 function wolfSSL_key_update_response

```
int wolfSSL_key_update_response(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int * required  
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client or server wolfSSL to determine whether a rollover of keys is in progress. When `wolfSSL_update_keys()` is called, a KeyUpdate message is sent and the encryption key is updated. The decryption key is updated when the response is received.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **required** 0 when no key update response required. 1 when no key update response required.

See: `wolfSSL_update_keys`

Return:

- 0 on successful.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.

Example

```
int ret;  
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
int required;  
...  
ret = wolfSSL_key_update_response(ssl, &required);  
if (ret != 0) {  
    // bad parameters  
}  
if (required) {  
    // encrypt Key updated, awaiting response to change decrypt key  
}
```

C.52.2.439 function wolfSSL_CTX_allow_post_handshake_auth

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_allow_post_handshake_auth(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client wolfSSL context to allow a client certificate to be sent post handshake upon request from server. This is useful when connecting to a web server that has some pages that require client authentication and others that don't.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth`
- `wolfSSL_request_certificate`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a server.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth(ctx);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to allow post handshake authentication
}
```

C.52.2.440 function `wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth`

```
int wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on a TLS v1.3 client `wolfSSL` to allow a client certificate to be sent post handshake upon request from server. A Post-Handshake Client Authentication extension is sent in the ClientHello. This is useful when connecting to a web server that has some pages that require client authentication and others that don't.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_allow_post_handshake_auth`
- `wolfSSL_request_certificate`

Return:

- `BAD_FUNC_ARG` if `ssl` is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- `SIDE_ERROR` if called with a server.
- `BAD_STATE_E` if called after the handshake has started.
- 0 if successful.

This function must be called before `wolfSSL_connect()` on the WOLFSSL object.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth(ssl);
if (ret != 0) {
    // failed to allow post handshake authentication
}
```

C.52.2.441 function `wolfSSL_request_certificate`

```
int wolfSSL_request_certificate(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function requests a client certificate from the TLS v1.3 client. This is useful when a web server is serving some pages that require client authentication and others that don't. A maximum of 256 requests can be sent on a connection.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- [wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth](#)
- [wolfSSL_write](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- WANT_WRITE if the writing is not ready.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a client.
- NOT_READY_ERROR if called when the handshake is not finished.
- POST_HAND_AUTH_ERROR if posthandshake authentication is disallowed.
- MEMORY_E if dynamic memory allocation fails.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_request_certificate(ssl);
if (ret == WANT_WRITE) {
    // need to call again when I/O ready
}
else if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to request a client certificate
}
```

C.52.2.442 function wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * list
)
```

This function sets the list of signature algorithms to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is a null-terminated text string and a colon-delimited list, where each element is of the form “+” (for example “RSA-PSS+SHA256:ECDSA+SHA384”). The Edwards-curve algorithms “ED25519” and “ED448” are written without a digest suffix, since the hash is implied by the algorithm. The previous list stored in the context is replaced.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **list** a colon-delimited list of “+” elements (or “ED25519” / “ED448” without a digest).

See:

- [wolfSSL_set1_sigalgs_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE if a pointer parameter is NULL, allocation of the suites structure fails, or any token in the list is not recognized or not supported by the current build.

Recognized public-key tokens and digest tokens, together with the build options that must be enabled for each token to be accepted, are listed in the tables below.

Public-key tokens:

Token	Required build option
RSA	!NO_RSA
RSA-PSS / PSS	!NO_RSA and WC_RSA_PSS
ECDSA	HAVE_ECC
ED25519	HAVE_ED25519 (no digest suffix)
ED448	HAVE_ED448 (no digest suffix)
DSA	!NO_DSA
SM2	WOLFSSL_SM2 and WOLFSSL_SM3 (digest is SM3)

Digest tokens:

Token	Required build option
SHA256	!NO_SHA256
SHA384	WOLFSSL_SHA384
SHA512	WOLFSSL_SHA512
SHA224	WOLFSSL_SHA224
SM3	WOLFSSL_SM3
SHA1	!NO_SHA, plus !NO_OLD_TLS or WOLFSSL_ALLOW_TLS_SHA1

Notes for TLS 1.3: per RFC 8446, RSA PKCS#1 v1.5, DSA, SHA-1, and SHA-224 cannot be used as handshake signatures and will be filtered out at negotiation time even if listed. Specifying “RSA-PSS+SHAxxx” causes both the `rsa_pss_rsae_shaxxx` and `rsa_pss_pss_shaxxx` schemes to be added. Brainpool ECDSA signature schemes (RFC 8734) cannot be selected through this string interface; they are negotiated automatically when `HAVE_ECC_BRAINPOOL` is enabled.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
const char* list = "RSA-PSS+SHA256:ECDSA+SHA384:ED25519";
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list(ctx, list);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set signature algorithm list
}
```

C.52.2.443 function `wolfSSL_set1_sigalgs_list`

```
int wolfSSL_set1_sigalgs_list(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * list
)
```

This function sets the list of signature algorithms to allow on a wolfSSL session in order of preference. The list format and the set of recognized public-key and digest tokens are identical to those documented for `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list()`; refer to that function for the full token tables and TLS 1.3 caveats. The previous list stored in the session is replaced.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **list** a colon-delimited list of “+” elements (or “ED25519” / “ED448” without a digest).

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list`
- `wolfSSL_set1_groups_list`

Return:

- `WOLFSSL_SUCCESS` if successful.
- `WOLFSSL_FAILURE` if a pointer parameter is NULL, allocation of the suites structure fails, or any token in the list is not recognized or not supported by the current build.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
const char* list = "RSA-PSS+SHA256:ECDSA+SHA384:ED25519";
...
ret = wolfSSL_set1_sigalgs_list(ssl, list);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set signature algorithm list
}
```

C.52.2.444 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * list
)
```

This function sets the list of key-exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is a null-terminated, colon-delimited text string of group names, for example "P-384:P-256:X25519". Call this function to set the key-exchange parameters used with TLS v1.3 connections (the function is compiled in only when `HAVE_ECC`, `WOLFSSL_TLS13`, and `HAVE_SUPPORTED_CURVES` are defined).

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **list** a string that is a colon-delimited list of key-exchange group names.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_UseKeyShare`
- `wolfSSL_preferred_group`

Return:

- `WOLFSSL_FAILURE` if pointer parameters are NULL, there are more than `WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT` groups, a group name is not recognized or not using TLS v1.3.
- `WOLFSSL_SUCCESS` if successful.

Recognized group names and the build options each one requires are listed below. Names are matched case-sensitively against the table.

NIST / SEC curves (require `HAVE_ECC`):

Name	Curve / Group
P-160	secp160r1
P-160-2	secp160r2

Name	Curve / Group
P-192	secp192r1 (prime192v1)
P-224	secp224r1
P-256	secp256r1 (prime256v1) — also accepted as “prime256v1” / “secp256r1”
P-384	secp384r1 — also accepted as “secp384r1”
P-521	secp521r1 — also accepted as “secp521r1”
K-160	secp160k1
K-192	secp192k1
K-224	secp224k1
K-256	secp256k1

Brainpool curves (require HAVE_ECC plus WOLFSSL_CUSTOM_CURVES and HAVE_ECC_BRAINPOOL — typically enabled by `-enable-eccustcurves=all`):

Name	Curve
B-256	brainpoolP256r1
B-384	brainpoolP384r1
B-512	brainpoolP512r1

Edwards / Montgomery curves:

Name	Required build option
X25519	HAVE_CURVE25519
X448	HAVE_CURVE448

SM2 (requires WOLFSSL_SM2):

Name	Group
SM2	sm2p256v1
sm2p256v1	sm2p256v1 (alias)

ML-KEM (post-quantum) groups (require WOLFSSL_HAVE_MLKEM and !WOLFSSL_NO_ML_KEM):

Name
ML_KEM_512
ML_KEM_768
ML_KEM_1024

ML-KEM hybrid groups additionally require HAVE_ECC together with either WOLFSSL_WC_MLKEM or HAVE_LIBOQS, and WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS (or WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS for the “extra” set):

Name	Hybrid flag set
SecP256r1MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS

Name	Hybrid flag set
SecP384r1MLKEM1024	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
X25519MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
SecP256r1MLKEM512	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
SecP384r1MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
SecP521r1MLKEM1024	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
X25519MLKEM512	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
X448MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS

Legacy Kyber groups (require WOLFSSL_MLKEM_KYBER; hybrids additionally require HAVE_ECC together with WOLFSSL_WC_MLKEM or HAVE_LIBOQS):

Name
KYBER_LEVEL1
KYBER_LEVEL3
KYBER_LEVEL5
P256_KYBER_LEVEL1
P256_KYBER_LEVEL3
P384_KYBER_LEVEL3
P521_KYBER_LEVEL5
X25519_KYBER_LEVEL1
X25519_KYBER_LEVEL3
X448_KYBER_LEVEL3

In addition to the names above, when HAVE_FIPS and HAVE_SELFTEST are not defined, any curve name registered with wolfCrypt (looked up via `wc_ecc_get_curve_idx_from_name()`, e.g. "brainpoolP256r1") is also accepted.

The order of the names in the list is preserved and used as the local preference order for KeyShare selection in TLS 1.3.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
const char* list = "P-384:P-256";
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list(ctx, list);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}
```

C.52.2.445 function `wolfSSL_set1_groups_list`

```
int wolfSSL_set1_groups_list(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * list
)
```

This function sets the list of key-exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL session in order of preference. The list format and the set of recognized group names are identical to those documented for `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list()`; refer to that function for the full token tables and required build options.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **list** a string that is a colon separated list of key exchange groups.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_UseKeyShare`
- `wolfSSL_preferred_group`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_FAILURE if pointer parameters are NULL, there are more than WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT groups, a group name is not recognized or not using TLS v1.3.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
const char* list = "P-384:P-256";
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list(ssl, list);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}
```

C.52.2.446 function `wolfSSL_preferred_group`

```
int wolfSSL_preferred_group(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the key exchange group the client prefers to use in the TLS v1.3 handshake. Call this function to after a handshake is complete to determine which group the server prefers so that this information can be used in future connections to pre-generate a key pair for key exchange.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_UseKeyShare`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_set1_groups_list`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a server.
- NOT_READY_ERROR if called before handshake is complete.
- Group identifier if successful.

Example

```

int ret;
int group;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list(ssl)
if (ret < 0) {
    // failed to get group
}
group = ret;

```

C.52.2.447 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int * groups,
    int count
)

```

This function sets the list of key-exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL context in order of preference. The list is an array of named-group identifiers (see the table below) and count is the number of identifiers in the array. Use this function to set the key-exchange parameters used by TLS v1.3 connections; the order of the array becomes the local KeyShare preference order.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **groups** a list of key-exchange groups by identifier.
- **count** the number of identifiers in groups (must not exceed WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT).

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_groups](#)
- [wolfSSL_UseKeyShare](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set1_groups_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_preferred_group](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if a pointer parameter is NULL, count exceeds WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT, or the underlying method is not a TLS method.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Recognized identifiers and the build options each one requires are listed below. The identifiers are defined in the anonymous enum in <wolfssl/ssl.h>.

NIST / SEC curves (require HAVE_ECC):

Identifier	Curve / Group
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP160K1	secp160k1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP160R1	secp160r1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP160R2	secp160r2
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP192K1	secp192k1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP192R1	secp192r1 (prime192v1)
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP224K1	secp224k1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP224R1	secp224r1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256K1	secp256k1

Identifier	Curve / Group
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256R1	secp256r1 (prime256v1)
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP384R1	secp384r1
WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP521R1	secp521r1

Brainpool curves (require HAVE_ECC plus WOLFSSL_CUSTOM_CURVES and HAVE_ECC_BRAINPOOL — typically enabled by `-enable-eccustcurves=all`):

Identifier	Curve	Notes
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP256R1	brainpoolP256r1	TLS 1.2 group ID 26
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP384R1	brainpoolP384r1	TLS 1.2 group ID 27
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP512R1	brainpoolP512r1	TLS 1.2 group ID 28
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP256R1TLS13	brainpoolP256r1	RFC 8734 TLS 1.3 ID
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP384R1TLS13	brainpoolP384r1	RFC 8734 TLS 1.3 ID
WOLFSSL_ECC_BRAINPOOLP512R1TLS13	brainpoolP512r1	RFC 8734 TLS 1.3 ID

Edwards / Montgomery curves:

Identifier	Required build option
WOLFSSL_ECC_X25519	HAVE_CURVE25519
WOLFSSL_ECC_X448	HAVE_CURVE448

SM2 (requires WOLFSSL_SM2):

Identifier	Group
WOLFSSL_ECC_SM2P256V1	sm2p256v1

Finite-field DH (RFC 7919) groups (require HAVE_FFDHE and the matching HAVE_FFDHE_NNNN macro for each size):

Identifier	Group
WOLFSSL_FFDHE_2048	ffdhe2048
WOLFSSL_FFDHE_3072	ffdhe3072
WOLFSSL_FFDHE_4096	ffdhe4096
WOLFSSL_FFDHE_6144	ffdhe6144
WOLFSSL_FFDHE_8192	ffdhe8192

ML-KEM (post-quantum) groups (require HAVE_PQC, WOLFSSL_HAVE_MLKEM and !WOLFSSL_NO_ML_KEM):

Identifier
WOLFSSL_ML_KEM_512
WOLFSSL_ML_KEM_768
WOLFSSL_ML_KEM_1024

ML-KEM hybrid groups additionally require HAVE_ECC together with either WOLFSSL_WC_MLKEM or HAVE_LIBOQS, and WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS (or WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS for the “extra” set):

Identifier	Hybrid flag set
WOLFSSL_SECP256R1MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_X25519MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_SECP384R1MLKEM1024	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_SECP256R1MLKEM512	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_SECP384R1MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_SECP521R1MLKEM1024	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_X25519MLKEM512	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS
WOLFSSL_X448MLKEM768	WOLFSSL_EXTRA_PQC_HYBRIDS

Legacy Kyber groups (require HAVE_PQC and WOLFSSL_MLKEM_KYBER; hybrids additionally require HAVE_ECC together with WOLFSSL_WC_MLKEM or HAVE_LIBOQS):

Identifier
WOLFSSL_KYBER_LEVEL1
WOLFSSL_KYBER_LEVEL3
WOLFSSL_KYBER_LEVEL5
WOLFSSL_P256_KYBER_LEVEL1
WOLFSSL_P256_KYBER_LEVEL3
WOLFSSL_P384_KYBER_LEVEL3
WOLFSSL_P521_KYBER_LEVEL5
WOLFSSL_X25519_KYBER_LEVEL1
WOLFSSL_X25519_KYBER_LEVEL3
WOLFSSL_X448_KYBER_LEVEL3

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
int groups[] = { WOLFSSL_ECC_X25519, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256R1 };
int count = sizeof(groups) / sizeof(groups[0]);
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups(ctx, groups, count);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}
```

C.52.2.448 function wolfSSL_set_groups

```
int wolfSSL_set_groups(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int * groups,
    int count
)
```

This function sets the list of key-exchange groups (named elliptic curves and KEMs) to allow on a wolfSSL session in order of preference. The array format and the set of recognized identifiers are identical to those documented for `wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups()`; refer to that function for the full identifier table and required build options.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **groups** a list of key-exchange groups by identifier.
- **count** the number of identifiers in groups (must not exceed WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT).

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups`
- `wolfSSL_UseKeyShare`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_set1_groups_list`
- `wolfSSL_preferred_group`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if a pointer parameter is NULL, count exceeds WOLFSSL_MAX_GROUP_COUNT, any of the identifiers are unrecognized, or the underlying method is not a TLS method.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int groups[] = { WOLFSSL_ECC_X25519, WOLFSSL_ECC_SECP256R1 };
int count = sizeof(groups) / sizeof(groups[0]);
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_groups(ssl, groups, count);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}
```

C.52.2.449 function wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13

```
int wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the client side and initiates a TLS v1.3 handshake with a server. When this function is called, the underlying communication channel has already been set up. `wolfSSL_connect()` will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. `wolfSSL` takes a different approach to certificate verification than OpenSSL does. The default policy for the client is to verify the server, this means that if you don't load CAs to verify the server you'll get a connect error, unable to verify (_155). If you want to mimic OpenSSL behavior of having `SSL_connect` succeed even if verifying the server fails and reducing security you can do this by calling: `SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_NONE, 0)`; before calling `SSL_new()`; Though it's not recommended.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_connect`
- `wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13`
- `wolfSSL_accept`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.

- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if an error occurred. To get a more detailed error code, call `wolfSSL_get_error()`.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...

ret = wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}
```

C.52.2.450 function `wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13`

```
wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function is called on the server side and waits for a SSL/TLS client to initiate the SSL/TLS handshake. When this function is called, the underlying communication channel has already been set up. `wolfSSL_accept()` will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred. Call this function when expecting a TLS v1.3 connection though older version ClientHello messages are supported.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_error`
- `wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13`
- `wolfSSL_connect`
- `wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13`
- `wolfSSL_accept`

Return:

- `SSL_SUCCESS` upon success.
- `SSL_FATAL_ERROR` will be returned if an error occurred. To get a more detailed error code, call `wolfSSL_get_error()`.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buffer[80];
...

ret = wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}
```


C.52.2.451 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_max_early_data

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_max_early_data(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    unsigned int sz
)
```

This function sets the maximum amount of early data that a TLS v1.3 client or server is willing to exchange using the wolfSSL context. Call this function to limit the amount of early data to process to mitigate replay attacks. Early data is protected by keys derived from those of the connection that the session ticket was sent and therefore will be the same every time a session ticket is used in resumption. The value is included in the session ticket for resumption. A server value of zero indicates no early data is to be sent by client using session tickets. A client value of zero indicates that the client will not send any early data. The default value is zero: per RFC 8446 Appendix E.5, TLS implementations “MUST NOT enable 0-RTT (either sending or accepting) unless specifically requested by the application.” Servers must call this function (or the per-SSL equivalent) with a non-zero value to opt in. It is recommended that the number of early data bytes be kept as low as practically possible in the application.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **sz** the amount of early data to accept in bytes.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_max_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_write_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_read_early_data`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_max_early_data(ctx, 128);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}
```

C.52.2.452 function wolfSSL_set_max_early_data

```
int wolfSSL_set_max_early_data(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned int sz
)
```

This function sets the maximum amount of early data that a TLS v1.3 client or server is willing to exchange. Call this function to limit the amount of early data to process to mitigate replay attacks. Early data is protected by keys derived from those of the connection that the session ticket was sent and therefore will be the same every time a session ticket is used in resumption. The value is included in the session ticket for resumption. A server value of zero indicates no early data is to be sent by client using session tickets. A client value of zero indicates that the client will not send any early data. It is recommended that the number of early data bytes be kept as low as practically possible in the application.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **sz** the amount of early data to accept from client in bytes.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_max_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_write_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_read_early_data`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL or not using TLS v1.3.
- 0 if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_set_max_early_data(ssl, 128);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set group list
}
```

C.52.2.453 function wolfSSL_write_early_data

```
int wolfSSL_write_early_data(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const void * data,
    int sz,
    int * outSz
)
```

This function writes early data to the server on resumption. Call this function before `wolfSSL_connect()`. This function is only used with clients.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** the buffer holding the early data to write to server.
- **sz** the amount of early data to write in bytes.
- **outSz** the amount of early data written in bytes.

See:

- `wolfSSL_read_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_connect`
- `wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if a pointer parameter is NULL, sz is less than 0 or not using TLSv1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a server.
- BAD_STATE_E if invoked without a valid session or without a valid PSK cb
- WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR if the connection is not made.
- the amount of early data written in bytes if successful.

Example

```

int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
byte earlyData[] = { early data };
int outSz;
char buffer[80];
...

ret = wolfSSL_write_early_data(ssl, earlyData, sizeof(earlyData), &outSz);
if (ret < 0) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
    goto err_label;
}
if (outSz < sizeof(earlyData)) {
    // not all early data was sent
}
ret = wolfSSL_connect_TLSv13(ssl);
if (ret != SSL_SUCCESS) {
    err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
    printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
}

```

C.52.2.454 function wolfSSL_read_early_data

```

int wolfSSL_read_early_data(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * data,
    int sz,
    int * outSz
)

```

This function reads any early data from a client on resumption. Call this function instead of `wolfSSL_accept()` returns true. Early data may be sent by the client in multiple messages. If there is no early data then the handshake will be processed as normal. This function is only used with servers.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **data** a buffer to hold the early data read from client.
- **sz** size of the buffer in bytes.
- **outSz** number of bytes of early data read.

See:

- `wolfSSL_write_early_data`
- `wolfSSL_accept`
- `wolfSSL_accept_TLSv13`

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if a pointer parameter is NULL, sz is less than 0 or not using TLSv1.3.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a client.
- WOLFSSL_FATAL_ERROR if accepting a connection fails.
- Number of early data bytes read (may be zero).

Example

```

int ret = 0;
int err = 0;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
byte earlyData[128];
int outSz;
char buffer[80];
...

do {
    ret = wolfSSL_read_early_data(ssl, earlyData, sizeof(earlyData), &outSz);
    if (ret < 0) {
        err = wolfSSL_get_error(ssl, ret);
        printf("error = %d, %s\n", err, wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(err, buffer));
    }
    if (outSz > 0) {
        // early data available
    }
} while (!wolfSSL_is_init_finished(ssl));

```

C.52.2.455 function wolfSSL_inject

```

int wolfSSL_inject(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const void * data,
    int sz
)

```

This function is called to inject data into the WOLFSSL object. This is useful when data needs to be read from a single place and demultiplexed into multiple connections. The caller should then call [wolfSSL_read\(\)](#) to extract the plaintext data from the WOLFSSL object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **data** data to inject into the ssl object.
- **sz** number of bytes of data to inject.

See: [wolfSSL_read](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if any pointer parameter is NULL or sz <= 0
- APP_DATA_READY if there is application data left to read
- MEMORY_E if allocation fails
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success

Example

```

byte buf[2000]
sz = recv(fd, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
if (sz <= 0)
    // error
if (wolfSSL_inject(ssl, buf, sz) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS)
    // error
sz = wolfSSL_read(ssl, buf, sizeof(buf));

```

C.52.2.456 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    wc_psk_client_tls13_callback cb  
)
```

This function sets the Pre-Shared Key (PSK) client side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the `client_psk_tls13_cb` member of the `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** a Pre-Shared Key (PSK) callback for a TLS 1.3 client.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
...  
wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback(ctx, my_psk_client_tls13_cb);
```

C.52.2.457 function `wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`

```
void wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    wc_psk_client_tls13_callback cb  
)
```

This function sets the Pre-Shared Key (PSK) client side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the `client_psk_tls13_cb` member of the options field in `WOLFSSL` structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL` structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **cb** a Pre-Shared Key (PSK) callback for a TLS 1.3 client.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
...  
wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback(ssl, my_psk_client_tls13_cb);
```

C.52.2.458 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    wc_psk_server_tls13_callback cb  
)
```

This function sets the Pre-Shared Key (PSK) server side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the `server_psk_tls13_cb` member of the `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **cb** a Pre-Shared Key (PSK) callback for a TLS 1.3 server.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
...
wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback(ctx, my_psk_client_tls13_cb);
```

C.52.2.459 function `wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`

```
void wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    wc_psk_server_tls13_callback cb
)
```

This function sets the Pre-Shared Key (PSK) server side callback for TLS v1.3 connections. The callback is used to find a PSK identity and return its key and the name of the cipher to use for the handshake. The function sets the `server_psk_tls13_cb` member of the options field in `WOLFSSL` structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL` structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **cb** a Pre-Shared Key (PSK) callback for a TLS 1.3 server.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback(ssl, my_psk_server_tls13_cb);
```

C.52.2.460 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_extern_psk`

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_extern_psk(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int state
)
```

Enable or disable TLS 1.3 certificate authentication with external PSK (RFC8773bis) on a context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL_CTX` structure, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **state** 0 to disable, non-zero to enable.

See:

- `wolfSSL_set_cert_with_extern_psk`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE when ctx is NULL.

When enabled, wolfSSL advertises and accepts the `tls_cert_with_extern_psk` extension for TLS 1.3 handshakes using external PSKs. Any non-zero state value enables the feature and zero disables it.

Availability:

- Built with `--enable-tls13 --enable-psk --enable-cert-with-extern-psk`
- Or with WOLFSSL_TLS13 and WOLFSSL_CERT_WITH_EXTERN_PSK defined

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_3_client_method());
if (wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_extern_psk(ctx, 1) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    /* handle error */
}
```

C.52.2.461 function wolfSSL_set_cert_with_extern_psk

```
int wolfSSL_set_cert_with_extern_psk(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int state
)
```

Enable or disable TLS 1.3 certificate authentication with external PSK (RFC8773bis) on a connection.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **state** 0 to disable, non-zero to enable.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_extern_psk`
- `wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback`
- `wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE when ssl is NULL.

This call applies to a single WOLFSSL object. Any non-zero state value enables the feature and zero disables it.

Availability:

- Built with `--enable-tls13 --enable-psk --enable-cert-with-extern-psk`
- Or with WOLFSSL_TLS13 and WOLFSSL_CERT_WITH_EXTERN_PSK defined

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
if (wolfSSL_set_cert_with_extern_psk(ssl, 1) != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
```

```

    /* handle error */
}

```

C.52.2.462 function wolfSSL_UseKeyShare

```

int wolfSSL_UseKeyShare(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    word16 group
)

```

This function creates a key share entry from the group including generating a key pair. The KeyShare extension contains all the generated public keys for key exchange. If this function is called, then only the groups specified will be included. Call this function when a preferred group has been previously established for the server.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **group** a key exchange group identifier.

See:

- [wolfSSL_preferred_group](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set1_groups_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_groups](#)
- [wolfSSL_NoKeyShares](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.
- MEMORY_E when dynamic memory allocation fails.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_UseKeyShare(ssl, WOLFSSL_ECC_X25519);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set key share
}

```

C.52.2.463 function wolfSSL_NoKeyShares

```

int wolfSSL_NoKeyShares(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)

```

This function is called to ensure no key shares are sent in the ClientHello. This will force the server to respond with a HelloRetryRequest if a key exchange is required in the handshake. Call this function when the expected key exchange group is not known and to avoid the generation of keys unnecessarily. Note that an extra round-trip will be required to complete the handshake when a key exchange is required.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_UseKeyShare](#)

Return:

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.
- SIDE_ERROR if called with a server.
- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if successful.

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
...
ret = wolfSSL_NoKeyShares(ssl);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // failed to set no key shares
}
```

C.52.2.464 function `wolfTLsv1_3_server_method_ex`

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLsv1_3_server_method_ex(
    void * heap
)
```

This function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the TLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **heap** a pointer to a buffer that the static memory allocator will use during dynamic memory allocation.

See:

- [wolfSSLv3_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLsv1_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLsv1_1_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLsv1_2_server_method](#)
- [wolfTLsv1_3_server_method](#)
- [wolfDTLsv1_server_method](#)
- [wolfSSLv23_server_method](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_new](#)

Return:

- If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically NULL with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLsv1_3_server_method_ex(NULL);
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}
```

```
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.465 function wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex(
    void * heap
)
```

This function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the TLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

Parameters:

- **heap** a pointer to a buffer that the static memory allocator will use during dynamic memory allocation.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically `NULL` with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex(NULL);
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.466 function wolfTLSv1_3_server_method

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_server_method(
    void
)
```

This function is used to indicate that the application is a server and will only support the TLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_server_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_server_method_ex`
- `wolfDTLSv1_server_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_server_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.
- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling `XMALLOC`, the failure value of the underlying `malloc()` implementation will be returned (typically `NULL` with `errno` will be set to `ENOMEM`).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_3_server_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.467 function `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method`

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_client_method(
    void
)
```

This function is used to indicate that the application is a client and will only support the TLS 1.3 protocol. This function allocates memory for and initializes a new `wolfSSL_METHOD` structure to be used when creating the SSL/TLS context with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSLv3_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_1_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_2_client_method`
- `wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex`
- `wolfDTLSv1_client_method`
- `wolfSSLv23_client_method`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_new`

Return:

- If successful, the call will return a pointer to the newly created `WOLFSSL_METHOD` structure.

- FAIL If memory allocation fails when calling XMALLOC, the failure value of the underlying malloc() implementation will be returned (typically NULL with errno will be set to ENOMEM).

Example

```
#include <wolfssl/ssl.h>

WOLFSSL_METHOD* method;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;

method = wolfTLSv1_3_client_method();
if (method == NULL) {
    // unable to get method
}

ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
...
```

C.52.2.468 function wolfTLSv1_3_method_ex

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_method_ex(
    void * heap
)
```

This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfTLSv1_3_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).

Parameters:

- **heap** a pointer to a buffer that the static memory allocator will use during dynamic memory allocation.

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_METHOD On successful creations returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD pointer
- NULL Null if memory allocation error or failure to create method

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_3_method_ex(NULL));
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.469 function wolfTLSv1_3_method

```
WOLFSSL_METHOD * wolfTLSv1_3_method(
    void
)
```

This function returns a WOLFSSL_METHOD similar to wolfTLSv1_3_client_method except that it is not determined which side yet (server/client).

See:

- [wolfSSL_new](#)
- [wolfSSL_free](#)

Return:

- **WOLFSSL_METHOD** On successful creations returns a **WOLFSSL_METHOD** pointer
- **NULL** Null if memory allocation error or failure to create method

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_3_method());
// check ret value
```

C.52.2.470 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_ephemeral_key

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_ephemeral_key(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int keyAlgo,
    const char * key,
    unsigned int keySz,
    int format
)
```

This function sets a fixed / static ephemeral key for testing only.

Parameters:

- **ctx** A **WOLFSSL_CTX** context pointer
- **keyAlgo** enum **wc_PkType** like **WC_PK_TYPE_DH** and **WC_PK_TYPE_ECDH**
- **key** key file path (if **keySz** == 0) or actual key buffer (PEM or ASN.1)
- **keySz** key size (should be 0 for “key” arg is file path)
- **format** **WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_ASN1** or **WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_PEM**

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_get_ephemeral_key](#)

Return: 0 Key loaded successfully

C.52.2.471 function wolfSSL_set_ephemeral_key

```
int wolfSSL_set_ephemeral_key(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int keyAlgo,
    const char * key,
    unsigned int keySz,
    int format
)
```

This function sets a fixed / static ephemeral key for testing only.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A **WOLFSSL** object pointer
- **keyAlgo** enum **wc_PkType** like **WC_PK_TYPE_DH** and **WC_PK_TYPE_ECDH**
- **key** key file path (if **keySz** == 0) or actual key buffer (PEM or ASN.1)
- **keySz** key size (should be 0 for “key” arg is file path)
- **format** **WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_ASN1** or **WOLFSSL_FILETYPE_PEM**

See: [wolfSSL_get_ephemeral_key](#)

Return: 0 Key loaded successfully

C.52.2.472 function wolfSSL_CTX_get_ephemeral_key

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_get_ephemeral_key(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    int keyAlgo,  
    const unsigned char ** key,  
    unsigned int * keySz  
)
```

This function returns pointer to loaded key as ASN.1/DER.

Parameters:

- **ctx** A WOLFSSL_CTX context pointer
- **keyAlgo** enum wc_PkType like WC_PK_TYPE_DH and WC_PK_TYPE_ECDH
- **key** key buffer pointer
- **keySz** key size pointer

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_set_ephemeral_key](#)

Return: 0 Key returned successfully

C.52.2.473 function wolfSSL_get_ephemeral_key

```
int wolfSSL_get_ephemeral_key(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    int keyAlgo,  
    const unsigned char ** key,  
    unsigned int * keySz  
)
```

This function returns pointer to loaded key as ASN.1/DER.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A WOLFSSL object pointer
- **keyAlgo** enum wc_PkType like WC_PK_TYPE_DH and WC_PK_TYPE_ECDH
- **key** key buffer pointer
- **keySz** key size pointer

See: [wolfSSL_set_ephemeral_key](#)

Return: 0 Key returned successfully

C.52.2.474 function wolfSSL_RSA_sign_generic_padding

```
int wolfSSL_RSA_sign_generic_padding(  
    int hashAlg,  
    const unsigned char * hash,  
    unsigned int hLen,  
    unsigned char * sigRet,  
    unsigned int * sigLen,  
    WOLFSSL_RSA * rsa,  
    int flag,  
    int padding  
)
```

Sign a message with the chosen message digest, padding, and RSA key.

Parameters:

- **type** Hash NID
- **m** Message to sign. Most likely this will be the digest of the message to sign
- **mLen** Length of message to sign
- **sigRet** Output buffer
- **sigLen** On Input: length of sigRet buffer On Output: length of data written to sigRet
- **rsa** RSA key used to sign the input
- **flag** 1: Output the signature 0: Output the value that the unpadded signature should be compared to. Note: for RSA_PKCS1_PSS_PADDING the wc_RsaPSS_CheckPadding_ex function should be used to check the output of a *Verify* function.
- **padding** Padding to use. Only RSA_PKCS1_PSS_PADDING and RSA_PKCS1_PADDING are currently supported for signing.

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success and c on error

C.52.2.475 function wolfSSL_dtls13_has_pending_msg

```
int wolfSSL_dtls13_has_pending_msg(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

checks if DTLSv1.3 stack has some messages sent but not yet acknowledged by the other peer

Parameters:

- **ssl** A WOLFSSL object pointer

Return: 1 if there are pending messages, 0 otherwise

C.52.2.476 function wolfSSL_SESSION_get_max_early_data

```
unsigned int wolfSSL_SESSION_get_max_early_data(
    const WOLFSSL_SESSION * s
)
```

Get the maximum size of Early Data from a session.

Parameters:

- **s** the WOLFSSL_SESSION instance.

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_max_early_data](#)
- [wolfSSL_write_early_data](#)
- [wolfSSL_read_early_data](#)

Return: the value of max_early_data that was configured in the WOLFSSL* the session was derived from.

C.52.2.477 function wolfSSL_CRYPT0_get_ex_new_index

```
int wolfSSL_CRYPT0_get_ex_new_index(
    int class_index,
    long arg1,
    void * argp,
    WOLFSSL_CRYPT0_EX_new * new_func,
    WOLFSSL_CRYPT0_EX_dup * dup_func,
    WOLFSSL_CRYPT0_EX_free * free_func
)
```

Get a new index for external data. This entry applies also for the following API:

Parameters:

- **class_index** Identifier for the object class the external data index applies to. Ignored by wolfSSL.
- **argl** Optional long argument passed through for compatibility. Ignored by wolfSSL.
- **argp** Optional pointer argument passed through for compatibility. Ignored by wolfSSL.
- **new_func** Pointer to an external data constructor callback. Ignored by wolfSSL.
- **dup_func** Pointer to an external data duplicate callback. Ignored by wolfSSL.
- **free_func** Pointer to an external data destructor callback. Ignored by wolfSSL.

Return: The new index value to be used with the external data API for this object class.

- wolfSSL_CTX_get_ex_new_index
- wolfSSL_get_ex_new_index
- wolfSSL_SESSION_get_ex_new_index
- wolfSSL_X509_get_ex_new_index

C.52.2.478 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * buf,
    int len
)
```

In case this function is called in a client side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a server side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX object pointer
- **buf** A buffer where certificate types are stored
- **len** buf size in bytes (same as number of certificate types included) *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
char buf[] = {WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_X509};
int len = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(char);
...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type(ctx, buf, len);
```

See:

- wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type
- wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type
- wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type
- wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type
- wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if cert types set successfully
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if NULL was passed for ctx, illegal value was specified as cert type, buf size exceed MAX_CLIENT_CERT_TYPE_CNT was specified or a duplicate value is found in buf.

C.52.2.479 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const char * buf,
    int len
)
```

In case this function is called in a server side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a client side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX object pointer
- **buf** A buffer where certificate types are stored
- **len** buf size in bytes (same as number of certificate types included) *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
char buf[] = {WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_X509};
int len = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(char);
...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type(ctx, buf, len);
```

See:

- wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type
- wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type
- wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type
- wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type
- wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if cert types set successfully
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if NULL was passed for ctx, illegal value was specified as cert type, buf size exceed MAX_SERVER_CERT_TYPE_CNT was specified or a duplicate value is found in buf.

C.52.2.480 function wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type

```
int wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * buf,
    int len
)
```

In case this function is called in a client side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a server side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL object pointer
- **buf** A buffer where certificate types are stored

- **len** buf size in bytes (same as number of certificate types included) *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buf[] = {WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_X509};
int len = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(char);
...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type(ssl, buf, len);
```

See:

- wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type
- wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type
- wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type
- wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type
- wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if cert types set successfully
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if NULL was passed for ctx, illegal value was specified as cert type, buf size exceed MAX_CLIENT_CERT_TYPE_CNT was specified or a duplicate value is found in buf.

C.52.2.481 function wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type

```
int wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const char * buf,
    int len
)
```

In case this function is called in a server side, set certificate types that can be sent to its peer. In case called in a client side, set certificate types that can be acceptable from its peer. Put cert types in the buffer with prioritised order. To reset the settings to default, pass NULL for the buffer or pass zero for len. By default, certificate type is only X509. In case both side intend to send or accept "Raw public key" cert, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK should be included in the buffer to set.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX object pointer
- **buf** A buffer where certificate types are stored
- **len** buf size in bytes (same as number of certificate types included) *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
char buf[] = {WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_X509};
int len = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(char);
...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type(ssl, buf, len);
```

See:

- wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type
- wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type
- wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type
- wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type
- wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if cert types set successfully
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if NULL was passed for ctx, illegal value was specified as cert type, buf size exceed MAX_SERVER_CERT_TYPE_CNT was specified or a duplicate value is found in buf.

C.52.2.482 function wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx  
)
```

Disables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL_CTX context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_clear_group_messages](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL.

This function turns off handshake message grouping for all SSL objects created from the specified context.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_2_client_method());  
wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages(ctx);
```

C.52.2.483 function wolfSSL_clear_group_messages

```
int wolfSSL_clear_group_messages(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Disables handshake message grouping for the given WOLFSSL object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL structure.

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.

This function turns off handshake message grouping for the specified SSL object.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
wolfSSL_clear_group_messages(ssl);
```

C.52.2.484 function wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type

```
int wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int * tp
)
```

This function returns the result of the client certificate type negotiation done in ClientHello and ServerHello. WOLFSSL_SUCCESS is returned as a return value if no negotiation occurs and WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_UNKNOWN is returned as the certificate type.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL object pointer
- **tp** A buffer where a certificate type is to be returned. One of three certificate types will be returned: WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_X509 or WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_UNKNOWN.

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if a negotiated certificate type could be got
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if NULL was passed for ctx or tp

Example

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int tp;
...

ret = wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type(ssl, &tp);
```

C.52.2.485 function wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type

```
int wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int * tp
)
```

This function returns the result of the server certificate type negotiation done in ClientHello and ServerHello. WOLFSSL_SUCCESS is returned as a return value if no negotiation occurs and WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_UNKNOWN is returned as the certificate type.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL object pointer
- **tp** A buffer where a certificate type is to be returned. One of three certificate types will be returned: WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_RPK, WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_X509 or WOLFSSL_CERT_TYPE_UNKNOWN.

Example

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int tp;
...

ret = wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type(ssl, &tp);

```

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if a negotiated certificate type could be got
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if NULL was passed for ctx or tp

C.52.2.486 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk

```

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    const unsigned char * spki,
    unsigned int spkiSz
)

```

Pin a DER-encoded SubjectPublicKeyInfo that the peer is expected to present as a Raw Public Key (RFC 7250), establishing out-of-band trust on the WOLFSSL_CTX object. An unauthenticated RPK peer is otherwise rejected: when the peer is being authenticated (any verify mode other than WOLFSSL_VERIFY_NONE) the handshake fails closed unless the presented key matches a pin (or a verify callback accepts it). May be called more than once to pin several keys, up to WOLFSSL_MAX_RPK_PINS. The key is stored as its SHA-256 digest, so this API requires SHA-256. Pins are append-only - there is no per-entry remove, but [wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk\(\)](#) empties the table so it can be repopulated.

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX object pointer
- **spki** DER-encoded SubjectPublicKeyInfo the peer is expected to present
- **spkiSz** length of spki in bytes *Example*

```

int ret;
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;
const unsigned char* spki;
unsigned int spkiSz;
...

```

```
ret = wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk(ctx, spki, spkiSz);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success

- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx or spki is NULL, or spkiSz is 0
- BUFFER_E if the pin table is already full (WOLFSSL_MAX_RPK_PINS)
- other negative error code on a hashing failure

C.52.2.487 function wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk

```
int wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const unsigned char * spki,
    unsigned int spkiSz
)
```

Pin a DER-encoded SubjectPublicKeyInfo that the peer is expected to present as a Raw Public Key (RFC 7250), establishing out-of-band trust on the WOLFSSL object. An unauthenticated RPK peer is otherwise rejected: when the peer is being authenticated (any verify mode other than WOLFSSL_VERIFY_NONE) the handshake fails closed unless the presented key matches a pin (or a verify callback accepts it). May be called more than once to pin several keys, up to WOLFSSL_MAX_RPK_PINS. The key is stored as its SHA-256 digest, so this API requires SHA-256. Pins are append-only - there is no per-entry remove, but `wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk()` empties the table so it can be repopulated.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL object pointer
- **spki** DER-encoded SubjectPublicKeyInfo the peer is expected to present
- **spkiSz** length of spki in bytes *Example*

```
int ret;
WOLFSSL* ssl;
const unsigned char* spki;
unsigned int spkiSz;
...
```

```
ret = wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk(ssl, spki, spkiSz);
```

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk`
- `wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk`
- `wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type`
- `wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl or spki is NULL, or spkiSz is 0
- BUFFER_E if the pin table is already full (WOLFSSL_MAX_RPK_PINS)
- other negative error code on a hashing failure

C.52.2.488 function wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

Remove all pinned expected peer Raw Public Keys (RFC 7250) from the WOLFSSL_CTX object, emptying the table so it can be repopulated - for example across a peer key rotation, since the pinning APIs are otherwise append-only. Like other WOLFSSL_CTX setters this is not locked, so reconfigure the pins on a shared CTX while no handshakes are in flight (a WOLFSSL created with `wolfSSL_new()` copies the pin table by value at creation time).

Parameters:

- **ctx** WOLFSSL_CTX object pointer *Example*

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
...
```

```
wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk(ctx);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk](#)
- [wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ctx is NULL

C.52.2.489 function wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk

```
int wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Remove all pinned expected peer Raw Public Keys (RFC 7250) from the WOLFSSL object, emptying the table so it can be repopulated - for example across a peer key rotation, since the pinning APIs are otherwise append-only.

Parameters:

- **ssl** WOLFSSL object pointer *Example*

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
...
```

```
wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk(ssl);
```

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL

C.52.2.490 function wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

Enable use of ConnectionID extensions for the SSL object. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A WOLFSSL object pointer

See:

- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set](#)

- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx`

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success, error code otherwise

C.52.2.491 function `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled`

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl  
)
```

If invoked after the handshake is complete it checks if ConnectionID was successfully negotiated for the SSL object. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A WOLFSSL object pointer

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx`

Return: 1 if ConnectionID was correctly negotiated, 0 otherwise

C.52.2.492 function `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set`

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned char * cid,  
    unsigned int size  
)
```

Set the ConnectionID used by the other peer to send records in this connection. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147. The ConnectionID must be at maximum DTLS_CID_MAX_SIZE, that is a tunable compile time define, and it can't never be bigger than 255 bytes.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A WOLFSSL object pointer
- **cid** the ConnectionID to be used
- **size** of the ConnectionID provided

See:

- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx`

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if ConnectionID was correctly set, error code otherwise

C.52.2.493 function wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned int * size
)
```

Get the size of the ConnectionID used by the other peer to send records in this connection. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147. The size is stored in the parameter size.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A WOLFSSL object pointer
- **size** a pointer to an unsigned int where the size will be stored

See:

- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if ConnectionID was correctly negotiated, error code otherwise

C.52.2.494 function wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    unsigned char * buffer,
    unsigned int bufferSz
)
```

Copy the ConnectionID used by the other peer to send records in this connection into the buffer pointed to by the parameter buffer. See RFC 9146 and RFC.

1. The available space in the buffer need to be provided in bufferSz. WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if ConnectionID was correctly copied, error code otherwise

sslA WOLFSSL object pointer

bufferA buffer where the ConnectionID will be copied

bufferSzavailable space in buffer

[wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get0_rx](#)

[wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use](#)

[wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled](#)

[wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set](#)

[wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size](#)

[wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size](#)

[wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx](#)

C.52.2.495 function wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get0_rx

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get0_rx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned char ** cid  
)
```

Get the ConnectionID used by the other peer. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A WOLFSSL object pointer
- **cid** Pointer that will be set to the internal memory that holds the CID

See:

- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if ConnectionID was correctly set in cid.

C.52.2.496 function wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned int * size  
)
```

Get the size of the ConnectionID used to send records in this connection. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147. The size is stored in the parameter size.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A WOLFSSL object pointer
- **size** a pointer to an unsigned int where the size will be stored

See:

- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if ConnectionID size was correctly stored, error code otherwise

C.52.2.497 function wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned char * buffer,  
    unsigned int bufferSize  
)
```

Copy the ConnectionID used when sending records in this connection into the buffer pointer by the parameter buffer. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147. The available size need to be provided in bufferSz.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A WOLFSSL object pointer
- **buffer** A buffer where the ConnectionID will be copied
- **bufferSz** available space in buffer

See:

- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get0_tx](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if ConnectionID was correctly copied, error code otherwise

C.52.2.498 function wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get0_tx

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get0_tx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    unsigned char ** cid  
)
```

Get the ConnectionID used when sending records in this connection. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A WOLFSSL object pointer
- **cid** Pointer that will be set to the internal memory that holds the CID

See:

- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_SUCCESS if ConnectionID was correctly retrieved, error code otherwise

C.52.2.499 function wolfSSL_dtls_cid_parse

```
const unsigned char * wolfSSL_dtls_cid_parse(  
    const unsigned char * msg,  
    unsigned int msgSz,  
    unsigned int cidSz  
)
```

Extract the ConnectionID from a record datagram/message. See RFC 9146 and RFC 9147.

Parameters:

- **msg** buffer holding the datagram read from the network
- **msgSz** size of msg in bytes

- **cid** pointer to the start of the CID inside the msg buffer
- **cidSz** the expected size of the CID. The record layer does not have a CID size field so we have to know beforehand the size of the CID. It is recommended to use a constant CID for all connections.

See:

- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx](#)
- [wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size](#)

C.52.2.500 function `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME) * names
)
```

On the server, this sets a list of CA names to be sent to clients in certificate requests as a hint for which CA's are supported by the server.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the wolfSSL context
- **names** List of names to be set

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list](#)

On the client, this function has no effect.

C.52.2.501 function `wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list`

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list(
    const WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This retrieves the list previously set via `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`, or NULL if no list has been set.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the wolfSSL context

See:

- [wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#)

- `wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list`

Return: A stack of WOLFSSL_X509_NAMEs containing the CA names

C.52.2.502 function `wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list`

```
void wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME) * names
)
```

Same as `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`, but specific to a session. If a CA list is set on both the context and the session, the list on the session is used.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL object
- **names** List of names to be set.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list`

C.52.2.503 function `wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list`

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

On the server, this retrieves the list previously set via `wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list`. If none was set, returns the list previously set via `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`. If no list at all was set, returns NULL.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL object

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list`

Return: A stack of WOLFSSL_X509_NAMEs containing the CA names

On the client, this retrieves the list that was received from the server, or NULL if none was received. wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb can be used to register a callback to dynamically load certificates when a certificate request is received from the server.

C.52.2.504 function wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME) * names
)
```

This function sets a list of CA names to be sent to the peer as a hint for which CA's are supported for its authentication.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the wolfSSL context
- **names** List of names to be set

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list](#)

In TLS >= 1.3, this is supported in both directions between the client and the server. On the server, the CA names will be sent as part of a CertificateRequest, making this function an equivalent of *_set_client_CA_list; on the client, these are sent as part of ClientHello.

In TLS < 1.3, sending CA names from the client to the server is not supported, therefore this function is equivalent to wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list.

Note that the lists set via *_set_client_CA_list and *_set0_CA_list are separate internally, i.e. calling *_get_client_CA_list will not retrieve a list set via *_set0_CA_list and vice versa. If both are set, the server will ignore *_set0_CA_list when sending CA names to the client.

C.52.2.505 function wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list(
    const WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx
)
```

This retrieves the list previously set via wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list, or NULL if no list has been set.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the wolfSSL context

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#)

- `wolfSSL_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list`

Return: A stack of WOLFSSL_X509_NAMEs containing the CA names

C.52.2.506 function `wolfSSL_set0_CA_list`

```
void wolfSSL_set0_CA_list(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME) * names
)
```

Same as `wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list`, but specific to a session. If a CA list is set on both the context and the session, the list on the session is used.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL object
- **names** List of names to be set.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list`

C.52.2.507 function `wolfSSL_get0_CA_list`

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_get0_CA_list(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This retrieves the list previously set via `wolfSSL_set0_CA_list`. If none was set, returns the list previously set via `wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list`. If no list at all was set, returns NULL.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL object

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_set0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list`
- `wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list`

Return: A stack of WOLFSSL_X509_NAMEs containing the CA names

C.52.2.508 function `wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list`

```
WOLFSSL_STACK * wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This returns the CA list received from the peer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL object

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_set0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get0_CA_list](#)

Return: A stack of WOLFSSL_X509_NAMEs containing the CA names

On the client, this is the list sent by the server in a CertificateRequest, and this function is equivalent to [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#).

On the server, this is the list sent by the client in the ClientHello message in TLS >= 1.3; in TLS < 1.3, the function always returns NULL on the server side.

[wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb](#) can be used to register a callback to dynamically load certificates when a CA list is received from the peer.

C.52.2.509 function [wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb](#)

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    int (*)(WOLFSSL *, void *) cb,
    void * arg
)
```

This function sets a callback that will be called whenever a certificate is about to be used, to allow the application to inspect, set or clear any certificates, for example to react to a CA list sent from the peer.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Pointer to the wolfSSL context
- **cb** Function pointer to the callback
- **arg** Pointer that will be passed to the callback

See:

- [wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list](#)

C.52.2.510 function [wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs](#)

```
int wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl,
    const byte ** suites,
    word16 * suiteSz,
```



```

    const byte ** hashSigAlgo,
    word16 * hashSigAlgoSz
)

```

This function returns the raw list of ciphersuites and signature algorithms offered by the client. The lists are only stored and returned inside a callback setup with `wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb()`. This is useful to be able to dynamically load certificates and keys based on the available ciphersuites and signature algorithms.

Parameters:

- **ssl** The WOLFSSL object to extract the lists from.
- **suites** Raw and unfiltered list of client ciphersuites. May be NULL if no suites are available.
- **suiteSz** Size of suites in bytes.
- **hashSigAlgo** Raw and unfiltered list of client signature algorithms. May be NULL if not provided.
- **hashSigAlgoSz** Size of hashSigAlgo in bytes.

See:

- `wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info`
- `wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info`

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS when suites available
- WOLFSSL_FAILURE when suites not available

Example

```

int certCB(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* arg)
{
    const byte* suites = NULL;
    word16 suiteSz = 0;
    const byte* hashSigAlgo = NULL;
    word16 hashSigAlgoSz = 0;

    wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs(ssl, &suites, &suiteSz, &hashSigAlgo,
                                     &hashSigAlgoSz);

    // Choose certificate to load based on ciphersuites and sigalgs
}

```

```

WOLFSSL* ctx;
ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(wolfTLSv1_3_method_ex(NULL));
wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb(ctx, certCB, NULL);

```

C.52.2.511 function `wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info`

```

WOLFSSL_CIPHERSUITE_INFO wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info(
    byte first,
    byte second
)

```

This returns information about the ciphersuite directly from the raw ciphersuite bytes.

Parameters:

- **first** First byte of the ciphersuite
- **second** Second byte of the ciphersuite

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info](#)

Return: WOLFSSL_CIPHERSUITE_INFO A struct containing information about the type of authentication used in the ciphersuite.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CIPHERSUITE_INFO info =
    wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info(suites[0], suites[1]);
if (info.rsaAuth)
    haveRSA = 1;
else if (info.eccAuth)
    haveECC = 1;
```

C.52.2.512 function wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info

```
int wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info(
    byte first,
    byte second,
    int * hashAlgo,
    int * sigAlgo
)
```

This returns information about the hash and signature algorithm directly from the raw ciphersuite bytes.

Parameters:

- **first** First byte of the hash and signature algorithm
- **second** Second byte of the hash and signature algorithm
- **hashAlgo** The enum wc_HashType of the MAC algorithm
- **sigAlgo** The enum Key_Sum of the authentication algorithm

See:

- [wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs](#)
- [wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info](#)

Return:

- 0 when info was correctly set
- BAD_FUNC_ARG when either input parameters are NULL or the bytes are not a recognized sigalg suite

Example

```
enum wc_HashType hashAlgo;
enum Key_Sum sigAlgo;

wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info(hashSigAlgo[idx+0], hashSigAlgo[idx+1],
    &hashAlgo, &sigAlgo);

if (sigAlgo == RSAk || sigAlgo == RSAPSSk)
    haveRSA = 1;
else if (sigAlgo == ECDSAk)
    haveECC = 1;
```

C.52.2.513 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    wc_pem_password_cb * cb
)
```

This function will set the password callback in the provided CTX. This callback is used when loading an encrypted cert or key which requires a password.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **cb** a function pointer to (*wc_pem_password_cb) that is set to the passwd_cb member of the WOLFSSL_CTX.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb_userdata](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
int PasswordCallBack(char* passwd, int sz, int rw, void* userdata) {
}
...
wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb(ctx, PasswordCallBack);
```

C.52.2.514 function wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb_userdata

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb_userdata(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    void * userdata
)
```

This function will set the userdata argument to the passwd_userdata member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure. This member is passed into the CTX's password callback when called.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a pointer to a WOLFSSL_CTX structure, created with [wolfSSL_CTX_new\(\)](#).
- **userdata** a pointer to userdata which is passed into the password callback.

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
int data;
...
wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb_userdata(ctx, (void*)&data);
```

C.52.2.515 function wolfSSL_get_scr_check_enabled

```
int wolfSSL_get_scr_check_enabled(
    const WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

Gets the state of the secure renegotiation (SCR) check requirement.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL structure, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).

See: [wolfSSL_set_scr_check_enabled](#)

Return:

- 1 if the SCR check is enabled.
- 0 if the SCR check is disabled.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.

This function returns whether the client requires the server to acknowledge the secure renegotiation extension and enable secure renegotiation when sending it from the client. When enabled, the client will generate a fatal handshake_failure alert if the server does not acknowledge the extension in the ServerHello message, as required by RFC 9325.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int enabled;

ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
enabled = wolfSSL_get_scr_check_enabled(ssl);
if (enabled) {
    // SCR check is enabled
}
```

C.52.2.516 function wolfSSL_set_scr_check_enabled

```
int wolfSSL_set_scr_check_enabled(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    byte enabled
)
```

Sets the state of the secure renegotiation (SCR) check requirement.

Parameters:

- **ssl** Pointer to the WOLFSSL structure, created with [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **enabled** Non-zero to enable the SCR check, zero to disable it.

See: [wolfSSL_get_scr_check_enabled](#)

Return:

- WOLFSSL_SUCCESS on success.
- BAD_FUNC_ARG if ssl is NULL.

This function enables or disables the requirement for the server to acknowledge the secure renegotiation extension and enable secure renegotiation when sending it from the client. When enabled, the client will generate a fatal handshake_failure alert if the server does not acknowledge the extension in the ServerHello message, as required by RFC 9325.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret;

ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
ret = wolfSSL_set_scr_check_enabled(ssl, 1);
if (ret != WOLFSSL_SUCCESS) {
    // Error setting SCR check
}
```

C.52.3 Source code

```

WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfDTLSv1_2_client_method_ex(void* heap);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfSSLv23_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfSSLv3_server_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfSSLv3_client_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_server_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_client_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_1_server_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_1_client_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_2_server_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_2_client_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfDTLSv1_client_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfDTLSv1_server_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfDTLSv1_3_server_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD* wolfDTLSv1_3_client_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfDTLS_server_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfDTLS_client_method(void);
WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfDTLSv1_2_server_method(void);

int wolfSSL_use_old_poly(WOLFSSL* ssl, int value);

int wolfSSL_dtls_import(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* buf,
                        unsigned int sz);

int wolfSSL_tls_import(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* buf,
                        unsigned int sz);

int wolfSSL_CTX_dtls_set_export(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                wc_dtls_export func);

int wolfSSL_dtls_set_export(WOLFSSL* ssl, wc_dtls_export func);

int wolfSSL_dtls_export(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char* buf,
                        unsigned int* sz);

int wolfSSL_tls_export(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char* buf,
                        unsigned int* sz);

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_static_memory(WOLFSSL_CTX** ctx,
                                    wolfSSL_method_func method,

```

```
        unsigned char* buf, unsigned int sz,  
        int flag, int max);  
  
int wolfSSL_CTX_is_static_memory(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,  
                                WOLFSSL_MEM_STATS* mem_stats);  
  
int wolfSSL_is_static_memory(WOLFSSL* ssl,  
                             WOLFSSL_MEM_CONN_STATS* mem_stats);  
  
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_file(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* file,  
                                    int format);  
  
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* file, int  
    ↪ format);  
  
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* file,  
                                     const char* path);  
  
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_locations_ex(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* file,  
                                         const char* path, word32 flags);  
  
const char** wolfSSL_get_system_CA_dirs(word32* num);  
  
int wolfSSL_CTX_load_system_CA_certs(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);  
  
int wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_cert(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* file, int type);  
  
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_file(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx,  
                                           const char *file);  
  
int wolfSSL_CTX_use_RSAPrivateKey_file(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* file, int  
    ↪ format);  
  
long wolfSSL_get_verify_depth(WOLFSSL* ssl);  
  
long wolfSSL_CTX_get_verify_depth(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);  
  
int wolfSSL_use_certificate_file(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* file, int format);  
  
int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_file(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* file, int format);  
  
int wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_file(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char *file);  
  
int wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_file(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* file, int format);  
  
int wolfSSL_CTX_der_load_verify_locations(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,  
                                         const char* file, int format);  
  
WOLFSSL_CTX* wolfSSL_CTX_new(WOLFSSL_METHOD*);  
  
WOLFSSL* wolfSSL_new(WOLFSSL_CTX*);  
  
int wolfSSL_set_fd(WOLFSSL* ssl, int fd);
```

```
int wolfSSL_set_dtls_fd_connected(WOLFSSL* ssl, int fd);

int wolfDTLS_SetChGoodCb(WOLFSSL* ssl, ClientHelloGoodCb cb, void* user_ctx);

char* wolfSSL_get_cipher_list(int priority);

int wolfSSL_get_ciphers(char* buf, int len);

const char* wolfSSL_get_cipher_name(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_get_fd(const WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_get_wfd(const WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_set_using_nonblock(WOLFSSL* ssl, int nonblock);

int wolfSSL_get_using_nonblock(WOLFSSL*);

int wolfSSL_write(WOLFSSL* ssl, const void* data, int sz);

int wolfSSL_read(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* data, int sz);

int wolfSSL_peek(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* data, int sz);

int wolfSSL_accept(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfDTLS_accept_stateless(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_free(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

void wolfSSL_free(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_shutdown(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_send(WOLFSSL* ssl, const void* data, int sz, int flags);

int wolfSSL_recv(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* data, int sz, int flags);

int wolfSSL_get_error(WOLFSSL* ssl, int ret);

int wolfSSL_get_alert_history(WOLFSSL* ssl, WOLFSSL_ALERT_HISTORY *h);

int wolfSSL_set_session(WOLFSSL* ssl, WOLFSSL_SESSION* session);

WOLFSSL_SESSION* wolfSSL_get_session(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_flush_sessions(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, long tm);

int wolfSSL_SetServerID(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* id,
                        int len, int newSession);

int wolfSSL_GetSessionIndex(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_GetSessionAtIndex(int index, WOLFSSL_SESSION* session);
```

```
    WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* wolfSSL_SESSION_get_peer_chain(WOLFSSL_SESSION*
↪ session);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_verify(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int mode,
                           VerifyCallback verify_callback);

void wolfSSL_set_verify(WOLFSSL* ssl, int mode, VerifyCallback
↪ verify_callback);

void wolfSSL_SetCertCbCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* ctx);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetCertCbCtx(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, void* userCtx);

int wolfSSL_pending(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_load_error_strings(void);

int wolfSSL_library_init(void);

int wolfSSL_SetDevId(WOLFSSL* ssl, int devId);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetDevId(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int devId);

int wolfSSL_CTX_GetDevId(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, WOLFSSL* ssl);

long wolfSSL_CTX_set_session_cache_mode(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, long mode);

int wolfSSL_set_session_secret_cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, SessionSecretCb cb, void*
↪ ctx);

int wolfSSL_save_session_cache(const char* fname);

int wolfSSL_restore_session_cache(const char* fname);

int wolfSSL_memsave_session_cache(void* mem, int sz);

int wolfSSL_memrestore_session_cache(const void* mem, int sz);

int wolfSSL_get_session_cache_memsize(void);

int wolfSSL_CTX_save_cert_cache(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* fname);

int wolfSSL_CTX_restore_cert_cache(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* fname);

int wolfSSL_CTX_memsave_cert_cache(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, void* mem, int sz, int*
↪ used);

int wolfSSL_CTX_memrestore_cert_cache(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const void* mem, int
↪ sz);

int wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_cache_memsize(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* list);
```



```
int wolfSSL_set_cipher_list(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* list);

void wolfSSL_dtls_set_using_nonblock(WOLFSSL* ssl, int nonblock);
int wolfSSL_dtls_get_using_nonblock(WOLFSSL* ssl);
int wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout(WOLFSSL* ssl);
int wolfSSL_dtls13_use_quick_timeout(WOLFSSL *ssl);
void wolfSSL_dtls13_set_send_more_acks(WOLFSSL *ssl, int value);

int wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_init(WOLFSSL* ssl, int timeout);

int wolfSSL_dtls_set_timeout_max(WOLFSSL* ssl, int timeout);

int wolfSSL_dtls_got_timeout(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_dtls_retransmit(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_dtls(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_dtls_set_peer(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* peer, unsigned int peerSz);

int wolfSSL_dtls_set_pending_peer(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* peer,
                                   unsigned int peerSz);

int wolfSSL_dtls_get_peer(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* peer, unsigned int* peerSz);

int wolfSSL_dtls_get0_peer(WOLFSSL* ssl, const void** peer,
                           unsigned int* peerSz);

char* wolfSSL_ERR_error_string(unsigned long errNumber, char* data);

void wolfSSL_ERR_error_string_n(unsigned long e, char* buf,
                                unsigned long len);

int wolfSSL_get_shutdown(const WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_session_reused(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_is_init_finished(const WOLFSSL* ssl);

const char* wolfSSL_get_version(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_get_current_cipher_suite(WOLFSSL* ssl);

WOLFSSL_CIPHER* wolfSSL_get_current_cipher(WOLFSSL* ssl);

const char* wolfSSL_CIPHER_get_name(const WOLFSSL_CIPHER* cipher);

const char* wolfSSL_get_cipher(WOLFSSL*);

WOLFSSL_SESSION* wolfSSL_get1_session(WOLFSSL* ssl);

WOLFSSL_METHOD* wolfSSLv23_client_method(void);
```

```

int wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_data(WOLFSSL_BIO* bio, void* p);

void wolfSSL_BIO_set_init(WOLFSSL_BIO* bio, int init);

int wolfSSL_BIO_get_init(WOLFSSL_BIO* bio);

long wolfSSL_BIO_set_fd(WOLFSSL_BIO* b, int fd, int flag);

int wolfSSL_BIO_set_close(WOLFSSL_BIO *b, long flag);

WOLFSSL_BIO_METHOD *wolfSSL_BIO_s_socket(void);

int wolfSSL_BIO_set_write_buf_size(WOLFSSL_BIO *b, long size);

int wolfSSL_BIO_make_bio_pair(WOLFSSL_BIO *b1, WOLFSSL_BIO *b2);

int wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_reset_read_request(WOLFSSL_BIO *b);

int wolfSSL_BIO_nread0(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio, char **buf);

int wolfSSL_BIO_nread(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio, char **buf, int num);

int wolfSSL_BIO_nwrite(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio, char **buf, int num);

int wolfSSL_BIO_reset(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio);

int wolfSSL_BIO_seek(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio, int ofs);

int wolfSSL_BIO_write_filename(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio, char *name);

long wolfSSL_BIO_set_mem_eof_return(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio, int v);

long wolfSSL_BIO_get_mem_ptr(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio, WOLFSSL_BUF_MEM **m);

char* wolfSSL_X509_NAME_oneline(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME* name, char* in, int
    ↪ sz);

WOLFSSL_X509_NAME* wolfSSL_X509_get_issuer_name(WOLFSSL_X509* cert);

WOLFSSL_X509_NAME* wolfSSL_X509_get_subject_name(WOLFSSL_X509* cert);

int wolfSSL_X509_get_isCA(WOLFSSL_X509* x509);

int wolfSSL_X509_NAME_get_text_by_NID(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME* name, int nid,
    ↪ char* buf, int len);

int wolfSSL_X509_get_signature_type(WOLFSSL_X509* x509);

void wolfSSL_X509_free(WOLFSSL_X509* x509);

int wolfSSL_X509_get_signature(WOLFSSL_X509* x509, unsigned char* buf, int*
    ↪ bufSz);

int wolfSSL_X509_STORE_add_cert(WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* store, WOLFSSL_X509* x509);

```

```

WOLFSSL_STACK* wolfSSL_X509_STORE_CTX_get_chain(
                                                    WOLFSSL_X509_STORE_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_X509_STORE_set_flags(WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* store,
                                unsigned long flag);

const byte* wolfSSL_X509_notBefore(WOLFSSL_X509* x509);

const byte* wolfSSL_X509_notAfter(WOLFSSL_X509* x509);

WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *wolfSSL_ASN1_INTEGER_to_BN(const WOLFSSL_ASN1_INTEGER *ai,
                                           WOLFSSL_BIGNUM *bn);

long wolfSSL_CTX_add_extra_chain_cert(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, WOLFSSL_X509* x509);

int wolfSSL_CTX_get_read_ahead(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_read_ahead(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int v);

long wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_arg(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, void* arg);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_cb(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx, client_cert_cb cb);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CertSetupCallback cb, void
    ↪ *arg);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_cb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, tlsextStatusCb cb);

int wolfSSL_CTX_get_tlsext_status_cb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, tlsextStatusCb* cb);

long wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_status_arg(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, void* arg);

long wolfSSL_get_tlsext_status_ocsp_resp(WOLFSSL *ssl, unsigned char **resp);

long wolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_ocsp_resp(WOLFSSL *ssl, unsigned char *resp, int
    ↪ len);

int wolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_ocsp_resp_multi(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char
    ↪ *resp, int len, word32 idx);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_ocsp_status_verify_cb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
    ↪ ocspVerifyStatusCb cb, void* cbArg);

long wolfSSL_CTX_set_tlsext_opaque_prf_input_callback_arg(
    WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, void* arg);

long wolfSSL_CTX_set_options(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, long opt);

long wolfSSL_set_options(WOLFSSL *s, long op);

long wolfSSL_get_options(const WOLFSSL *s);

long wolfSSL_set_tlsext_debug_arg(WOLFSSL *s, void *arg);

```

```
long wolfSSL_set_tlsext_status_type(WOLFSSL *s, int type);

long wolfSSL_get_verify_result(const WOLFSSL *ssl);

void wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_fp(XFILE fp, int err);

void wolfSSL_ERR_print_errors_cb (
    int (*cb)(const char *str, size_t len, void *u), void *u);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_callback(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                         wc_psk_client_callback cb);

void wolfSSL_set_psk_client_callback(WOLFSSL* ssl,
                                     wc_psk_client_callback cb);

const char* wolfSSL_get_psk_identity_hint(const WOLFSSL*);

const char* wolfSSL_get_psk_identity(const WOLFSSL*);

int wolfSSL_CTX_use_psk_identity_hint(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* hint);

int wolfSSL_use_psk_identity_hint(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* hint);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_callback(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                         wc_psk_server_callback cb);

void wolfSSL_set_psk_server_callback(WOLFSSL* ssl,
                                     wc_psk_server_callback cb);


int wolfSSL_set_psk_callback_ctx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* psk_ctx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_callback_ctx(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, void* psk_ctx);

void* wolfSSL_get_psk_callback_ctx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void* wolfSSL_CTX_get_psk_callback_ctx(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_allow_anon_cipher(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfSSLv23_server_method(void);

int wolfSSL_state(WOLFSSL* ssl);

WOLFSSL_X509* wolfSSL_get_peer_certificate(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_want_read(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_want_write(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_check_domain_name(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* dn);

int wolfSSL_check_ip_address(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* ipaddr);
```

```
int wolfSSL_Init(void);

int wolfSSL_Cleanup(void);

const char* wolfSSL_lib_version(void);

word32 wolfSSL_lib_version_hex(void);

int wolfSSL_negotiate(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_set_compression(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_set_timeout(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned int to);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_timeout(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, unsigned int to);

WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* wolfSSL_get_peer_chain(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_get_chain_count(WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* chain);

int wolfSSL_get_chain_length(WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* chain, int idx);

unsigned char* wolfSSL_get_chain_cert(WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* chain, int idx);

WOLFSSL_X509* wolfSSL_get_chain_X509(WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* chain, int idx);

int wolfSSL_get_chain_cert_pem(WOLFSSL_X509_CHAIN* chain, int idx,
                               unsigned char* buf, int inLen, int* outLen);

const unsigned char* wolfSSL_get_sessionID(const WOLFSSL_SESSION* s);

int wolfSSL_X509_get_serial_number(WOLFSSL_X509* x509, unsigned char* in,
                                   int* inOutSz);

char* wolfSSL_X509_get_subjectCN(WOLFSSL_X509*);

const unsigned char* wolfSSL_X509_get_der(WOLFSSL_X509* x509, int* outSz);

WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME* wolfSSL_X509_get_notAfter(WOLFSSL_X509*);

int wolfSSL_X509_version(WOLFSSL_X509* x509);

WOLFSSL_X509*
    wolfSSL_X509_d2i_fp(WOLFSSL_X509** x509, FILE* file);

WOLFSSL_X509*
    wolfSSL_X509_load_certificate_file(const char* fname, int format);

unsigned char*
    wolfSSL_X509_get_device_type(WOLFSSL_X509* x509, unsigned char* in,
                                  int* inOutSz);

unsigned char*
```

```
    wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_type(WOLFSSL_X509* x509, unsigned char* in,
                             int* inOutSz);

unsigned char*
    wolfSSL_X509_get_hw_serial_number(WOLFSSL_X509* x509,
                                       unsigned char* in, int* inOutSz);

int wolfSSL_connect_cert(WOLFSSL* ssl);

WC_PKCS12* wolfSSL_d2i_PKCS12_bio(WOLFSSL_BIO* bio,
                                  WC_PKCS12** pkcs12);

WC_PKCS12* wolfSSL_i2d_PKCS12_bio(WOLFSSL_BIO* bio,
                                  WC_PKCS12* pkcs12);

int wolfSSL_PKCS12_parse(WC_PKCS12* pkcs12, const char* psw,
                        WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY** pkey, WOLFSSL_X509** cert,
                        ↪ WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509)** ca);

int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* p, int pSz,
                    const unsigned char* g, int gSz);

int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_buffer(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* b, long sz,
                            int format);

int wolfSSL_SetTmpDH_file(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* f, int format);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const unsigned char* p,
                        int pSz, const unsigned char* g, int gSz);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const unsigned char* b,
                                long sz, int format);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetTmpDH_file(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* f,
                              int format);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinDhKey_Sz(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, word16 keySz_bits);

int wolfSSL_SetMinDhKey_Sz(WOLFSSL* ssl, word16 keySz_bits);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMaxDhKey_Sz(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, word16 keySz_bits);

int wolfSSL_SetMaxDhKey_Sz(WOLFSSL* ssl, word16 keySz_bits);

int wolfSSL_GetDhKey_Sz(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinRsaKey_Sz(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, short keySz);

int wolfSSL_SetMinRsaKey_Sz(WOLFSSL* ssl, short keySz);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinEccKey_Sz(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, short keySz);

int wolfSSL_SetMinEccKey_Sz(WOLFSSL* ssl, short keySz);
```

```
int wolfSSL_make_eap_keys(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* key, unsigned int len,
                        const char* label);

int wolfSSL_writev(WOLFSSL* ssl, const struct iovec* iov,
                  int iovcnt);

int wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadCAs(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_UnloadIntermediateCerts(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_Unload_trust_peers(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_trust_peer_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const unsigned char* in,
                                long sz, int format);

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const unsigned char* in,
                                long sz, int format);

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_buffer_ex(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                const unsigned char* in, long sz,
                                int format, int userChain, word32 flags);

int wolfSSL_CTX_load_verify_chain_buffer_format(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                const unsigned char* in,
                                long sz, int format);

int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                const unsigned char* in, long sz,
                                int format);

int wolfSSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                const unsigned char* in, long sz,
                                int format);

int wolfSSL_CTX_use_certificate_chain_buffer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                const unsigned char* in, long sz);

int wolfSSL_use_certificate_buffer(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* in,
                                long sz, int format);

int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_buffer(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* in,
                                long sz, int format);

int wolfSSL_use_certificate_chain_buffer(WOLFSSL* ssl,
                                const unsigned char* in, long sz);

int wolfSSL_UnloadCertsKeys(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_set_group_messages(WOLFSSL* ssl);
```

```
void wolfSSL_SetFuzzerCb(WOLFSSL* ssl, CallbackFuzzer cbf, void* fCtx);

int wolfSSL_DTLS_SetCookieSecret(WOLFSSL* ssl,
                                const byte* secret,
                                word32 secretSz);

WC_RNG* wolfSSL_GetRNG(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetMinVersion(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int version);

int wolfSSL_SetMinVersion(WOLFSSL* ssl, int version);

int wolfSSL_GetObjectSize(void); /* object size based on build */
int wolfSSL_GetOutputSize(WOLFSSL* ssl, int inSz);

int wolfSSL_GetMaxOutputSize(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_SetVersion(WOLFSSL* ssl, int version);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetMacEncryptCb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackMacEncrypt cb);

void wolfSSL_SetMacEncryptCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void *ctx);

void* wolfSSL_GetMacEncryptCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetDecryptVerifyCb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                    CallbackDecryptVerify cb);

void wolfSSL_SetDecryptVerifyCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void *ctx);

void* wolfSSL_GetDecryptVerifyCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

const unsigned char* wolfSSL_GetMacSecret(WOLFSSL* ssl, int verify);

const unsigned char* wolfSSL_GetClientWriteKey(WOLFSSL*);

const unsigned char* wolfSSL_GetClientWriteIV(WOLFSSL*);

const unsigned char* wolfSSL_GetServerWriteKey(WOLFSSL*);

const unsigned char* wolfSSL_GetServerWriteIV(WOLFSSL*);

int wolfSSL_GetKeySize(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_GetIVSize(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_GetSide(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_IsTLSv1_1(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_GetBulkCipher(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_GetCipherBlockSize(WOLFSSL* ssl);
```



```
int wolfSSL_GetAeadMacSize(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_GetHmacSize(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_GetHmacType(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_GetCipherType(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_SetTlsHmacInner(WOLFSSL* ssl, byte* inner,
                           word32 sz, int content, int verify);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackEccSign cb);

void wolfSSL_SetEccSignCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void *ctx);

void* wolfSSL_GetEccSignCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccSignCtx(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, void *userCtx);

void* wolfSSL_CTX_GetEccSignCtx(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetEccVerifyCb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackEccVerify cb);

void wolfSSL_SetEccVerifyCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void *ctx);

void* wolfSSL_GetEccVerifyCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaSignCb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackRsaSign cb);

void wolfSSL_SetRsaSignCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void *ctx);

void* wolfSSL_GetRsaSignCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaVerifyCb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackRsaVerify cb);

void wolfSSL_SetRsaVerifyCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void *ctx);

void* wolfSSL_GetRsaVerifyCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaEncCb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackRsaEnc cb);

void wolfSSL_SetRsaEncCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void *ctx);

void* wolfSSL_GetRsaEncCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetRsaDecCb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackRsaDec cb);

void wolfSSL_SetRsaDecCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void *ctx);

void* wolfSSL_GetRsaDecCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetCACb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackCACache cb);

WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* wolfSSL_CertManagerNew_ex(void* heap);
```

```
WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* wolfSSL_CertManagerNew(void);

void wolfSSL_CertManagerFree(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCA(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm, const char* f,
                             const char* d);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCABuffer(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                     const unsigned char* buff, long sz,
                                     int format);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadCAs(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerUnloadIntermediateCerts(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerUnload_trust_peers(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerVerify(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm, const char* f,
                              int format);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerVerifyBuffer(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                     const unsigned char* buff, long sz, int format);

void wolfSSL_CertManagerSetVerify(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                  VerifyCallback verify_callback);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckCRL(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                const unsigned char* der, int sz);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableCRL(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                  int options);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableCRL(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRL(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                const char* path, int type, int monitor);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerLoadCRLBuffer(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                      const unsigned char* buff, long sz,
                                      int type);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRL_Cb(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                  CbMissingCRL cb);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetCRLUpdate_Cb(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                         CbUpdateCRL cb);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerGetCRLInfo(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm, CrlInfo* info,
                                   const byte* buff, long sz, int type)

int wolfSSL_CertManagerFreeCRL(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CertManagerCheckOCSP(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                const unsigned char* der, int sz);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                int options);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerDisableOCSP(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSPOverrideURL(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                const char* url);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb(WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm,
                                CbOCSPIO ioCb, CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb,
                                void* ioCbCtx);

int wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling(
                                WOLFSSL_CERT_MANAGER* cm);

int wolfSSL_EnableCRL(WOLFSSL* ssl, int options);

int wolfSSL_DisableCRL(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_LoadCRL(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* path, int type, int monitor);

int wolfSSL_SetCRL_Cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, CbMissingCRL cb);

int wolfSSL_EnableOCSP(WOLFSSL* ssl, int options);

int wolfSSL_DisableOCSP(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_SetOCSP_OverrideURL(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* url);

int wolfSSL_SetOCSP_Cb(WOLFSSL* ssl, CbOCSPIO ioCb, CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb,
                    void* ioCbCtx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_EnableCRL(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int options);

int wolfSSL_CTX_DisableCRL(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_LoadCRL(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* path, int type, int
    ↪ monitor);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetCRL_Cb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CbMissingCRL cb);

int wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSP(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int options);

int wolfSSL_CTX_DisableOCSP(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_OverrideURL(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* url);

int wolfSSL_CTX_SetOCSP_Cb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                    CbOCSPIO ioCb, CbOCSPRespFree respFreeCb,
                    void* ioCbCtx);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_EnableOCSPStapling(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

void wolfSSL_KeepArrays(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_FreeArrays(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_UseSNI(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char type,
                  const void* data, unsigned short size);

int wolfSSL_CTX_UseSNI(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, unsigned char type,
                      const void* data, unsigned short size);

void wolfSSL_SNI_SetOptions(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char type,
                           unsigned char options);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SNI_SetOptions(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                               unsigned char type, unsigned char options);

int wolfSSL_SNI_GetFromBuffer(
    const unsigned char* clientHello, unsigned int helloSz,
    unsigned char type, unsigned char* sni, unsigned int* inOutSz);

unsigned char wolfSSL_SNI_Status(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char type);

unsigned short wolfSSL_SNI_GetRequest(WOLFSSL* ssl,
                                     unsigned char type, void** data);

int wolfSSL_UseALPN(WOLFSSL* ssl, char* protocol_name_list,
                   unsigned int protocol_name_listSz,
                   unsigned char options);

int wolfSSL_ALPN_GetProtocol(WOLFSSL* ssl, char** protocol_name,
                             unsigned short* size);

int wolfSSL_ALPN_GetPeerProtocol(WOLFSSL* ssl, char** list,
                                 unsigned short* listSz);

int wolfSSL_UseMaxFragment(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char mfl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_UseMaxFragment(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, unsigned char mfl);

int wolfSSL_UseTruncatedHMAC(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_UseTruncatedHMAC(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_UseOCSPStapling(WOLFSSL* ssl,
                            unsigned char status_type, unsigned char options);

int wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStapling(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                unsigned char status_type, unsigned char options);

int wolfSSL_UseOCSPStaplingV2(WOLFSSL* ssl,
                              unsigned char status_type, unsigned char options);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_UseOCSPStaplingV2(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                   unsigned char status_type, unsigned char options);

int wolfSSL_UseSupportedCurve(WOLFSSL* ssl, word16 name);

int wolfSSL_CTX_UseSupportedCurve(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                   word16 name);

int wolfSSL_UseSecureRenegotiation(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_Rehandshake(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_UseSessionTicket(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_UseSessionTicket(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_get_SessionTicket(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char* buf, word32* bufSz);

int wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* buf,
                               word32 bufSz);

int wolfSSL_set_SessionTicket_cb(WOLFSSL* ssl,
                                  CallbackSessionTicket cb, void* ctx);

int wolfSSL_send_SessionTicket(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                                 SessionTicketEncCb cb);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketHint(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int hint);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_TicketEncCtx(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, void* userCtx);

void* wolfSSL_CTX_get_TicketEncCtx(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_SetHsDoneCb(WOLFSSL* ssl, HandShakeDoneCb cb, void* user_ctx);

int wolfSSL_PrintSessionStats(void);

int wolfSSL_get_session_stats(unsigned int* active,
                               unsigned int* total,
                               unsigned int* peak,
                               unsigned int* maxSessions);

int wolfSSL_MakeTlsMasterSecret(unsigned char* ms, word32 msLen,
                                 const unsigned char* pms, word32 pmsLen,
                                 const unsigned char* cr, const unsigned char* sr,
                                 int tls1_2, int hash_type);

int wolfSSL_DeriveTlsKeys(unsigned char* key_data, word32 keyLen,
                           const unsigned char* ms, word32 msLen,
                           const unsigned char* sr, const unsigned char* cr,
                           int tls1_2, int hash_type);
```

```
int wolfSSL_connect_ex(WOLFSSL* ssl, HandShakeCallBack hsCb,
                      TimeoutCallBack toCb, WOLFSSL_TIMEVAL timeout);

int wolfSSL_accept_ex(WOLFSSL* ssl, HandShakeCallBack hsCb,
                     TimeoutCallBack toCb, WOLFSSL_TIMEVAL timeout);

long wolfSSL_BIO_set_fp(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio, XFILE fp, int c);

long wolfSSL_BIO_get_fp(WOLFSSL_BIO *bio, XFILE* fp);

int wolfSSL_check_private_key(const WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_by_NID(const WOLFSSL_X509 *x, int nid, int lastpos);

void* wolfSSL_X509_get_ext_d2i(const WOLFSSL_X509* x509,
                              int nid, int* c, int* idx);

int wolfSSL_X509_digest(const WOLFSSL_X509* x509,
                      const WOLFSSL_EVP_MD* digest, unsigned char* buf, unsigned int* len);

int wolfSSL_use_certificate(WOLFSSL* ssl, WOLFSSL_X509* x509);

int wolfSSL_use_certificate_ASN1(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* der,
                                int derSz);

int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey(WOLFSSL* ssl, WOLFSSL_EVP_PKEY* pkey);

int wolfSSL_use_PrivateKey_ASN1(int pri, WOLFSSL* ssl,
                                const unsigned char* der, long derSz);

int wolfSSL_use_RSAPrivateKey_ASN1(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char* der,
                                   long derSz);

WOLFSSL_DH *wolfSSL_DSA_dup_DH(const WOLFSSL_DSA *r);

int wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key(const WOLFSSL_SESSION* ses,
                                   unsigned char* out, int outSz);

int wolfSSL_SESSION_get_master_key_length(const WOLFSSL_SESSION* ses);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_store(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
                               WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* str);

WOLFSSL_X509* wolfSSL_d2i_X509_bio(WOLFSSL_BIO* bio, WOLFSSL_X509** x509);

WOLFSSL_X509_STORE* wolfSSL_CTX_get_cert_store(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

size_t wolfSSL_BIO_ctrl_pending(WOLFSSL_BIO *b);

size_t wolfSSL_get_server_random(const WOLFSSL *ssl,
                                unsigned char *out, size_t outlen);

size_t wolfSSL_get_client_random(const WOLFSSL* ssl,
                                unsigned char* out, size_t outSz);
```

```
wc_pem_password_cb* wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb(WOLFSSL_CTX*
                                                    ctx);

void *wolfSSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb_userdata(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx);

WOLFSSL_X509 *wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_X509_AUX
    (WOLFSSL_BIO *bp, WOLFSSL_X509 **x, wc_pem_password_cb *cb, void *u);

long wolfSSL_CTX_set_tmp_dh(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, WOLFSSL_DH* dh);

WOLFSSL_DSA *wolfSSL_PEM_read_bio_DSAParams(WOLFSSL_BIO *bp,
    WOLFSSL_DSA **x, wc_pem_password_cb *cb, void *u);

unsigned long wolfSSL_ERR_peek_last_error(void);

WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509)* wolfSSL_get_peer_cert_chain(const WOLFSSL*);

long wolfSSL_CTX_clear_options(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, long opt);

int wolfSSL_set_jobject(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* objPtr);

void* wolfSSL_get_jobject(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_set_msg_callback(WOLFSSL *ssl, SSL_Msg_Cb cb);

int wolfSSL_set_msg_callback_arg(WOLFSSL *ssl, void* arg);

char* wolfSSL_X509_get_next_altname(WOLFSSL_X509*);

WOLFSSL_ASN1_TIME* wolfSSL_X509_get_notBefore(WOLFSSL_X509*);

int wolfSSL_connect(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_send_hrr_cookie(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    const unsigned char* secret, unsigned int secretSz);

int wolfSSL_disable_hrr_cookie(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_no_ticket_TLSv13(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_no_ticket_TLSv13(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_no_dhe_psk(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_no_dhe_psk(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_require_psk(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_require_psk(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_update_keys(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_key_update_response(WOLFSSL* ssl, int* required);
```

```
int wolfSSL_CTX_allow_post_handshake_auth(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_allow_post_handshake_auth(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_request_certificate(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set1_sigalgs_list(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* list);

int wolfSSL_set1_sigalgs_list(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* list);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set1_groups_list(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* list);

int wolfSSL_set1_groups_list(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* list);

int wolfSSL_preferred_group(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_groups(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int* groups,
    int count);

int wolfSSL_set_groups(WOLFSSL* ssl, int* groups, int count);

int wolfSSL_connect_TLShv13(WOLFSSL* ssl);

wolfSSL_accept_TLShv13(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_max_early_data(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
    unsigned int sz);

int wolfSSL_set_max_early_data(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned int sz);

int wolfSSL_write_early_data(WOLFSSL* ssl, const void* data,
    int sz, int* outSz);

int wolfSSL_read_early_data(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* data, int sz,
    int* outSz);

int wolfSSL_inject(WOLFSSL* ssl, const void* data, int sz);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
    wc_psk_client_tls13_callback cb);

void wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    wc_psk_client_tls13_callback cb);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
    wc_psk_server_tls13_callback cb);

void wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    wc_psk_server_tls13_callback cb);

}
\endcode
```



```

    \sa wolfSSL_set_cert_with_extern_psk
    \sa wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_client_tls13_callback
    \sa wolfSSL_CTX_set_psk_server_tls13_callback
*/
int wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_extern_psk(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int state);

}
\endcode

    \sa wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_with_extern_psk
    \sa wolfSSL_set_psk_client_tls13_callback
    \sa wolfSSL_set_psk_server_tls13_callback
*/
int wolfSSL_set_cert_with_extern_psk(WOLFSSL* ssl, int state);

int wolfSSL_UseKeyShare(WOLFSSL* ssl, word16 group);

int wolfSSL_NoKeyShares(WOLFSSL* ssl);

WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_3_server_method_ex(void* heap);

WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_3_client_method_ex(void* heap);

WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_3_server_method(void);

WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_3_client_method(void);

WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_3_method_ex(void* heap);

WOLFSSL_METHOD *wolfTLSv1_3_method(void);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_ephemeral_key(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int keyAlgo, const char*
↪ key, unsigned int keySz, int format);

int wolfSSL_set_ephemeral_key(WOLFSSL* ssl, int keyAlgo, const char* key,
↪ unsigned int keySz, int format);

int wolfSSL_CTX_get_ephemeral_key(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, int keyAlgo,
    const unsigned char** key, unsigned int* keySz);

int wolfSSL_get_ephemeral_key(WOLFSSL* ssl, int keyAlgo,
    const unsigned char** key, unsigned int* keySz);

int wolfSSL_RSA_sign_generic_padding(int hashAlg, const unsigned char* hash,
    unsigned int hLen, unsigned char* sigRet,
    unsigned int* sigLen, WOLFSSL_RSA* rsa,
    int flag, int padding);
int wolfSSL_dtls13_has_pending_msg(WOLFSSL *ssl);

unsigned int wolfSSL_SESSION_get_max_early_data(const WOLFSSL_SESSION *s);

int wolfSSL_CRYPT0_get_ex_new_index(int class_index, long arg1, void *argp,
    WOLFSSL_CRYPT0_EX_new* new_func,
    WOLFSSL_CRYPT0_EX_dup* dup_func,

```

```
WOLFSSL_CRYPTO_EX_free* free_func);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_cert_type(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* buf, int
    ↪ len);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_server_cert_type(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const char* buf, int
    ↪ len);

int wolfSSL_set_client_cert_type(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* buf, int len);

int wolfSSL_set_server_cert_type(WOLFSSL* ssl, const char* buf, int len);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_group_messages(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_CTX_clear_group_messages(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_set_group_messages(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_clear_group_messages(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_get_negotiated_client_cert_type(WOLFSSL* ssl, int* tp);

int wolfSSL_get_negotiated_server_cert_type(WOLFSSL* ssl, int* tp);

int wolfSSL_CTX_set_expected_rpk(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, const unsigned char* spki,
    unsigned int spkiSz);

int wolfSSL_set_expected_rpk(WOLFSSL* ssl, const unsigned char* spki,
    unsigned int spkiSz);

int wolfSSL_CTX_clear_expected_rpk(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx);

int wolfSSL_clear_expected_rpk(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_use(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_is_enabled(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_set(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char* cid,
    unsigned int size);

int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx_size(WOLFSSL* ssl,
    unsigned int* size);

int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_rx(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char* buffer,
    unsigned int bufferSz);

int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get0_rx(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char** cid);

int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx_size(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned int* size);

int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get_tx(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char* buffer,
    unsigned int bufferSz);
```

```
int wolfSSL_dtls_cid_get0_tx(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char** cid);

const unsigned char* wolfSSL_dtls_cid_parse(const unsigned char* msg,
      unsigned int msgSz, unsigned int cidSz);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_client_CA_list(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
      WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME)* names);

WOLFSSL_STACK *wolfSSL_CTX_get_client_CA_list(
      const WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx);

void wolfSSL_set_client_CA_list(WOLFSSL* ssl,
      WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME)* names);

WOLFSSL_STACK* wolfSSL_get_client_CA_list(
      const WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set0_CA_list(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx,
      WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME)* names);

WOLFSSL_STACK *wolfSSL_CTX_get0_CA_list(
      const WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx);

void wolfSSL_set0_CA_list(WOLFSSL *ssl,
      WOLF_STACK_OF(WOLFSSL_X509_NAME) *names);

WOLFSSL_STACK *wolfSSL_get0_CA_list(
      const WOLFSSL *ssl);

WOLFSSL_STACK *wolfSSL_get0_peer_CA_list(const WOLFSSL *ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_cert_cb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
      int (*cb)(WOLFSSL *, void *), void *arg);

int wolfSSL_get_client_suites_sigalgs(const WOLFSSL* ssl,
      const byte** suites, word16* suiteSz,
      const byte** hashSigAlgo, word16* hashSigAlgoSz);

WOLFSSL_CIPHERSUITE_INFO wolfSSL_get_ciphersuite_info(byte first,
      byte second);

int wolfSSL_get_sigalg_info(byte first, byte second,
      int* hashAlgo, int* sigAlgo);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
      wc_pem_password_cb* cb);

void wolfSSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb_userdata(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx,
      void* userdata);

int wolfSSL_get_scr_check_enabled(const WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_set_scr_check_enabled(WOLFSSL* ssl, byte enabled);
```

C.53 dox_comments/header_files/tfm.h

C.53.1 Functions

	Name
word32	CheckRunTimeFastMath (void)This function checks the runtime fastmath settings for the maximum size of an integer. It is important when a user is using a wolfCrypt library independently, as the FP_SIZE must match for each library in order for math to work correctly. This check is defined as CheckFastMathSettings(), which simply compares CheckRunTimeFastMath and FP_SIZE, returning 0 if there is a mismatch, or 1 if they match.

C.53.2 Functions Documentation

C.53.2.1 function CheckRunTimeFastMath

```
word32 CheckRunTimeFastMath(
    void
)
```

This function checks the runtime fastmath settings for the maximum size of an integer. It is important when a user is using a wolfCrypt library independently, as the FP_SIZE must match for each library in order for math to work correctly. This check is defined as CheckFastMathSettings(), which simply compares CheckRunTimeFastMath and FP_SIZE, returning 0 if there is a mismatch, or 1 if they match.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [CheckRunTimeSettings](#)

Return: FP_SIZE Returns FP_SIZE, corresponding to the max size available for the math library.

Example

```
if (CheckFastMathSettings() != 1) {
    return err_sys("Build vs. runtime fastmath FP_MAX_BITS mismatch\n");
}
// This is converted by the preprocessor to:
// if ( (CheckRunTimeFastMath() == FP_SIZE) != 1) {
// and confirms that the fast math settings match
// the compile time settings
```

C.53.3 Source code

```
word32 CheckRunTimeFastMath(void);
```

C.54 dox_comments/header_files/types.h

C.54.1 Functions

	Name
void *	XMALLOC(size_t n, void * heap, int type) This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define XMALLOC_USER. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type); To use the basic C memory functions in place of wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free, define NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY. This will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n)) If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free). This option will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))

	Name
void *	XREALLOC(void * p, size_t n, void * heap, int type) This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define XMALLOC_USER. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type); To use the basic C memory functions in place of wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free, define NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY. This will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n)) If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free). This option will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))

	Name
void	XFREE (void * p, void * heap, int type) This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define XMALLOC_USER. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type); To use the basic C memory functions in place of wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free, define NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY. This will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n)) If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free). This option will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))
word32	CheckRunTimeSettings (void) This function checks the compile time class settings. It is important when a user is using a wolfCrypt library independently, as the settings must match between libraries for math to work correctly. This check is defined as CheckCtcSettings(), which simply compares CheckRunTimeSettings and CTC_SETTINGS, returning 0 if there is a mismatch, or 1 if they match.
char *	wc_strtok (char * str, const char * delim, char ** nextp) Thread-safe string tokenization.
char *	wc_strsep (char ** stringp, const char * delim) Separates string by delimiter.
size_t	wc_strlcpy (char * dst, const char * src, size_t dstSize) Safely copies string with size limit.
size_t	wc_strlcat (char * dst, const char * src, size_t dstSize) Safely concatenates strings with size limit.
int	wc_strcasecmp (const char * s1, const char * s2) Case-insensitive string comparison.

	Name
int	wc_strncasecmp (const char * s1, const char * s2, size_t n) Case-insensitive string comparison with length limit.
int	wolfSSL_NewThread (THREAD_TYPE * thread, THREAD_CB cb, void * arg) Creates a new thread.
int	wolfSSL_NewThreadNoJoin (THREAD_CB_NOJOIN cb, void * arg) Creates a detached thread.
int	wolfSSL_JoinThread (THREAD_TYPE thread) Waits for thread to complete.
int	wolfSSL_CondInit (COND_TYPE * cond) Initializes condition variable.
int	wolfSSL_CondFree (COND_TYPE * cond) Frees condition variable.
int	wolfSSL_CondSignal (COND_TYPE * cond) Signals condition variable.
int	wolfSSL_CondWait (COND_TYPE * cond) Waits on condition variable.
int	wolfSSL_CondStart (COND_TYPE * cond) Starts condition variable.
int	wolfSSL_CondEnd (COND_TYPE * cond) Ends condition variable.

C.54.2 Functions Documentation

C.54.2.1 function XMALLOC

```
void * XMALLOC(
    size_t n,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define XMALLOC_USER. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type); To use the basic C memory functions in place of wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free, define NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY. This will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n)) If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free). This option will replace the memory functions with: #define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))

Parameters:

- **s** size of memory to allocate
- **h** (used by custom XMALLOC function) pointer to the heap to use
- **t** memory allocation types for user hints. See enum in [types.h](#)

See:

- `wolfSSL_Malloc`
- `wolfSSL_Realloc`
- `wolfSSL_Free`
- `wolfSSL_SetAllocators`

Return:

- pointer Return a pointer to allocated memory on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
int* tenInts = XMALLOC(sizeof(int)*10, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
if (tenInts == NULL) {
    // error allocating space
    return MEMORY_E;
}
```

C.54.2.2 function XREALLOC

```
void * XREALLOC(
    void * p,
    size_t n,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define `XMALLOC_USER`. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: `extern void XMALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type);` To use the basic C memory functions in place of `wolfSSL_Malloc`, `wolfSSL_Realloc`, `wolfSSL_Free`, define `NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY`. This will replace the memory functions with: `#define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n))` If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the `wolfSSL` memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see `wolfSSL_Malloc`, `wolfSSL_Realloc`, `wolfSSL_Free`). This option will replace the memory functions with: `#define XMALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))`

Parameters:

- **p** pointer to the address to reallocate
- **n** size of memory to allocate
- **h** (used by custom `XREALLOC` function) pointer to the heap to use
- **t** memory allocation types for user hints. See enum in `types.h`

See:

- `wolfSSL_Malloc`
- `wolfSSL_Realloc`
- `wolfSSL_Free`
- `wolfSSL_SetAllocators`

Return:

- Return a pointer to allocated memory on success
- NULL on failure

Example

```
int* tenInts = (int*)XMAALLOC(sizeof(int)*10, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
int* twentyInts = (int*)XREALLOC(tenInts, sizeof(int)*20, NULL,
    DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
```

C.54.2.3 function XFREE

```
void XFREE(
    void * p,
    void * heap,
    int type
)
```

This is not actually a function, but rather a preprocessor macro, which allows the user to substitute in their own malloc, realloc, and free functions in place of the standard C memory functions. To use external memory functions, define XMAALLOC_USER. This will cause the memory functions to be replaced by external functions of the form: extern void XMAALLOC(size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void _XREALLOC(void p, size_t n, void heap, int type); extern void XFREE(void p, void heap, int type); To use the basic C memory functions in place of wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free, define NO_WOLFSSL_MEMORY. This will replace the memory functions with: #define XMAALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void xp = (p); if((xp)) free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) realloc((p), (n)) If none of these options are selected, the system will default to use the wolfSSL memory functions. A user can set custom memory functions through callback hooks, (see wolfSSL_Malloc, wolfSSL_Realloc, wolfSSL_Free). This option will replace the memory functions with: #define XMAALLOC(s, h, t) ((void)h, (void)t, wolfSSL_Malloc((s))) #define XFREE(p, h, t) {void* xp = (p); if((xp)) wolfSSL_Free((xp));} #define XREALLOC(p, n, h, t) wolfSSL_Realloc((p), (n))

Parameters:

- **p** pointer to the address to free
- **h** (used by custom XFREE function) pointer to the heap to use
- **t** memory allocation types for user hints. See enum in [types.h](#)

See:

- [wolfSSL_Malloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_Realloc](#)
- [wolfSSL_Free](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetAllocators](#)

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int* tenInts = XMAALLOC(sizeof(int) * 10, NULL, DYNAMIC_TYPE_TMP_BUFFER);
if (tenInts == NULL) {
    // error allocating space
    return MEMORY_E;
}
```

C.54.2.4 function CheckRunTimeSettings

```
word32 CheckRunTimeSettings(
    void
)
```

This function checks the compile time class settings. It is important when a user is using a wolfCrypt library independently, as the settings must match between libraries for math to work correctly.

This check is defined as `CheckCtcSettings()`, which simply compares `CheckRunTimeSettings` and `CTC_SETTINGS`, returning 0 if there is a mismatch, or 1 if they match.

Parameters:

- **none** No Parameters.

See: `CheckRunTimeFastMath`

Return: settings Returns the runtime `CTC_SETTINGS` (Compile Time Settings)

Example

```
if (CheckCtcSettings() != 1) {
    return err_sys("Build vs. runtime math mismatch\n");
}
// This is converted by the preprocessor to:
// if ( (CheckCtcSettings() == CTC_SETTINGS) != 1) {
// and will compare whether the compile time class settings
// match the current settings
```

C.54.2.5 function `wc_strtok`

```
char * wc_strtok(
    char * str,
    const char * delim,
    char ** nextp
)
```

Thread-safe string tokenization.

Parameters:

- **str** String to tokenize (NULL for continuation)
- **delim** Delimiter characters
- **nextp** Pointer to save position

See: `wc_strsep`

Return: Pointer to next token or NULL

Example

```
char str[] = "one,two,three";
char* saveptr;
char* token = wc_strtok(str, ",", &saveptr);
```

C.54.2.6 function `wc_strsep`

```
char * wc_strsep(
    char ** stringp,
    const char * delim
)
```

Separates string by delimiter.

Parameters:

- **stringp** Pointer to string pointer
- **delim** Delimiter characters

See: `wc_strtok`

Return: Pointer to token or NULL

Example

```
char str[] = "one,two,three";
char* ptr = str;
char* token = wc_strsep(&ptr, ",");
```

C.54.2.7 function `wc_strlcpy`

```
size_t wc_strlcpy(
    char * dst,
    const char * src,
    size_t dstSize
)
```

Safely copies string with size limit.

Parameters:

- **dst** Destination buffer
- **src** Source string
- **dstSize** Destination buffer size

See: `wc_strlcat`

Return: Length of source string

Example

```
char dst[10];
size_t len = wc_strlcpy(dst, "hello", sizeof(dst));
```

C.54.2.8 function `wc_strlcat`

```
size_t wc_strlcat(
    char * dst,
    const char * src,
    size_t dstSize
)
```

Safely concatenates strings with size limit.

Parameters:

- **dst** Destination buffer
- **src** Source string
- **dstSize** Destination buffer size

See: `wc_strlcpy`

Return: Total length attempted

Example

```
char dst[20] = "hello";
size_t len = wc_strlcat(dst, " world", sizeof(dst));
```

C.54.2.9 function wc_strcasecmp

```
int wc_strcasecmp(  
    const char * s1,  
    const char * s2  
)
```

Case-insensitive string comparison.

Parameters:

- **s1** First string
- **s2** Second string

See: [wc_strncasecmp](#)

Return: 0 if equal, non-zero otherwise

Example

```
if (wc_strcasecmp("Hello", "hello") == 0) {  
    // strings are equal  
}
```

C.54.2.10 function wc_strncasecmp

```
int wc_strncasecmp(  
    const char * s1,  
    const char * s2,  
    size_t n  
)
```

Case-insensitive string comparison with length limit.

Parameters:

- **s1** First string
- **s2** Second string
- **n** Maximum characters to compare

See: [wc_strcasecmp](#)

Return: 0 if equal, non-zero otherwise

Example

```
if (wc_strncasecmp("Hello", "hello", 5) == 0) {  
    // strings are equal  
}
```

C.54.2.11 function wolfSSL_NewThread

```
int wolfSSL_NewThread(  
    THREAD_TYPE * thread,  
    THREAD_CB cb,  
    void * arg  
)
```

Creates a new thread.

Parameters:

- **thread** Thread handle pointer

- **cb** Thread callback function
- **arg** Argument to pass to callback

See: [wolfSSL_JoinThread](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
THREAD_TYPE thread;  
int ret = wolfSSL_NewThread(&thread, myCallback, NULL);
```

C.54.2.12 function **wolfSSL_NewThreadNoJoin**

```
int wolfSSL_NewThreadNoJoin(  
    THREAD_CB_NOJOIN cb,  
    void * arg  
)
```

Creates a detached thread.

Parameters:

- **cb** Thread callback function
- **arg** Argument to pass to callback

See: [wolfSSL_NewThread](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wolfSSL_NewThreadNoJoin(myCallback, NULL);
```

C.54.2.13 function **wolfSSL_JoinThread**

```
int wolfSSL_JoinThread(  
    THREAD_TYPE thread  
)
```

Waits for thread to complete.

Parameters:

- **thread** Thread handle

See: [wolfSSL_NewThread](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
THREAD_TYPE thread;  
wolfSSL_NewThread(&thread, myCallback, NULL);  
int ret = wolfSSL_JoinThread(thread);
```

C.54.2.14 function wolfSSL_CondInit

```
int wolfSSL_CondInit(  
    COND_TYPE * cond  
)
```

Initializes condition variable.

Parameters:

- **cond** Condition variable pointer

See: [wolfSSL_CondFree](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
COND_TYPE cond;  
int ret = wolfSSL_CondInit(&cond);
```

C.54.2.15 function wolfSSL_CondFree

```
int wolfSSL_CondFree(  
    COND_TYPE * cond  
)
```

Frees condition variable.

Parameters:

- **cond** Condition variable pointer

See: [wolfSSL_CondInit](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
COND_TYPE cond;  
wolfSSL_CondInit(&cond);  
int ret = wolfSSL_CondFree(&cond);
```

C.54.2.16 function wolfSSL_CondSignal

```
int wolfSSL_CondSignal(  
    COND_TYPE * cond  
)
```

Signals condition variable.

Parameters:

- **cond** Condition variable pointer

See: [wolfSSL_CondWait](#)

Return:

- 0 on success

- negative on error

Example

```
COND_TYPE cond;  
int ret = wolfSSL_CondSignal(&cond);
```

C.54.2.17 function wolfSSL_CondWait

```
int wolfSSL_CondWait(  
    COND_TYPE * cond  
)
```

Waits on condition variable.

Parameters:

- **cond** Condition variable pointer

See: [wolfSSL_CondSignal](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
COND_TYPE cond;  
int ret = wolfSSL_CondWait(&cond);
```

C.54.2.18 function wolfSSL_CondStart

```
int wolfSSL_CondStart(  
    COND_TYPE * cond  
)
```

Starts condition variable.

Parameters:

- **cond** Condition variable pointer

See: [wolfSSL_CondEnd](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
COND_TYPE cond;  
int ret = wolfSSL_CondStart(&cond);
```

C.54.2.19 function wolfSSL_CondEnd

```
int wolfSSL_CondEnd(  
    COND_TYPE * cond  
)
```

Ends condition variable.

Parameters:

- **cond** Condition variable pointer

See: `wolfSSL_CondStart`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
COND_TYPE cond;  
wolfSSL_CondStart(&cond);  
int ret = wolfSSL_CondEnd(&cond);
```

C.54.3 Source code

```
void* XMALLOC(size_t n, void* heap, int type);  
void* XREALLOC(void *p, size_t n, void* heap, int type);  
void XFREE(void *p, void* heap, int type);  
word32 CheckRunTimeSettings(void);  
char* wc_strtok(char *str, const char *delim, char **nextp);  
char* wc_strsep(char **stringp, const char *delim);  
size_t wc_strlcpy(char *dst, const char *src, size_t dstSize);  
size_t wc_strlcat(char *dst, const char *src, size_t dstSize);  
int wc_strcasecmp(const char *s1, const char *s2);  
int wc_strncasecmp(const char *s1, const char *s2, size_t n);  
int wolfSSL_NewThread(THREAD_TYPE* thread, THREAD_CB cb, void* arg);  
int wolfSSL_NewThreadNoJoin(THREAD_CB_NOJOIN cb, void* arg);  
int wolfSSL_JoinThread(THREAD_TYPE thread);  
int wolfSSL_CondInit(COND_TYPE* cond);  
int wolfSSL_CondFree(COND_TYPE* cond);  
int wolfSSL_CondSignal(COND_TYPE* cond);  
int wolfSSL_CondWait(COND_TYPE* cond);  
int wolfSSL_CondStart(COND_TYPE* cond);  
int wolfSSL_CondEnd(COND_TYPE* cond);
```

C.55 dox_comments/header_files/wc_encrypt.h

C.55.1 Functions

	Name
int	wc_AesCbcDecryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * iv)Decrypts a cipher from the input buffer in, and places the resulting plain text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function does not require an AES structure to be initialized. Instead, it takes in a key and an iv (initialization vector) and uses these to initialize an AES object and then decrypt the cipher text.
int	wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * key, const byte * iv)This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des_CbcDecrypt, allowing the user to decrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des structure.
int	wc_Des_CbcEncryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * key, const byte * iv)This function encrypts the input plaintext, in, and stores the resulting ciphertext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des_CbcEncrypt, allowing the user to encrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des structure.
int	wc_Des3_CbcEncryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * key, const byte * iv)This function encrypts the input plaintext, in, and stores the resulting ciphertext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple DES (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt, allowing the user to encrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des3 structure.
int	wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 sz, const byte * key, const byte * iv)This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt, allowing the user to decrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des3 structure.

	Name
int	wc_AesCbcEncryptWithKey (byte * out, const byte * in, word32 inSz, const byte * key, word32 keySz, const byte * iv)This function encrypts a plaintext message and stores the result in the output buffer. It uses AES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function does not require an AES structure to be initialized. Instead, it takes in a key and an iv and uses these to encrypt the message.
int	wc_BufferKeyDecrypt (struct EncryptedInfo * info, byte * der, word32 derSz, const byte * password, int passwordSz, int hashType)This function decrypts an encrypted key buffer using the provided password. It supports various encryption algorithms including DES, 3DES, and AES. The encryption information is provided in the EncryptedInfo structure.
int	wc_BufferKeyEncrypt (struct EncryptedInfo * info, byte * der, word32 derSz, const byte * password, int passwordSz, int hashType)This function encrypts a key buffer using the provided password. It supports various encryption algorithms including DES, 3DES, and AES. The encryption information is provided in the EncryptedInfo structure.

C.55.2 Functions Documentation

C.55.2.1 function wc_AesCbcDecryptWithKey

```
int wc_AesCbcDecryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * iv
)
```

Decrypts a cipher from the input buffer in, and places the resulting plain text in the output buffer out using cipher block chaining with AES. This function does not require an AES structure to be initialized. Instead, it takes in a key and an iv (initialization vector) and uses these to initialize an AES object and then decrypt the cipher text.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the plain text of the decrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing cipher text to be decrypted
- **inSz** size of input message
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for decryption
- **keySz** size of key used for decryption

See:

- **wc_AesSetKey**

- [wc_AesSetIV](#)
- [wc_AesCbcEncrypt](#)
- [wc_AesCbcDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully decrypting message
- BAD_ALIGN_E Returned on block align error
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key length is invalid or AES object is null during AesSetIV
- MEMORY_E Returned if WOLFSSL_SMALL_STACK is enabled and XMALLOC fails to instantiate an AES object.

Example

```
int ret = 0;
byte key[] = { some 16, 24, or 32 byte key };
byte iv[] = { some 16 byte iv };
byte cipher[AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n]; //n being a positive integer making
cipher some multiple of 16 bytes
// fill cipher with cipher text
byte plain [AES_BLOCK_SIZE * n];
if ((ret = wc_AesCbcDecryptWithKey(plain, cipher, AES_BLOCK_SIZE, key,
AES_BLOCK_SIZE, iv)) != 0 ) {
// Decrypt Error
}
```

C.55.2.2 function wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey

```
int wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des_CbcDecrypt, allowing the user to decrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des structure.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the encrypted ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte key to use for decryption
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv to use for decryption. If no iv is provided, the iv defaults to 0

See: [wc_Des_CbcDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting the given ciphertext
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating space for a Des structure

3

Example

```

int ret;
byte key[] = { // initialize with 8 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

byte cipher[] = { // initialize with ciphertext };
byte decoded[sizeof(cipher)];

if ( wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey(decoded, cipher, sizeof(cipher), key,
iv) != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}

```

C.55.2.3 function wc_Des_CbcEncryptWithKey

```

int wc_Des_CbcEncryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv
)

```

This function encrypts the input plaintext, in, and stores the resulting ciphertext in the output buffer, out. It uses DES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des_CbcEncrypt, allowing the user to encrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des structure.

Parameters:

- **out** Final encrypted data
- **in** Data to be encrypted, must be padded to Des block size.
- **sz** Size of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to the key to use for encryption.
- **iv** Initialization vector

See:

- [wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey](#)
- [wc_Des_CbcEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned after successfully encrypting data.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there's an error allocating memory for a Des structure.
- <0 Returned on any error during encryption.

3

Example

```

byte key[] = { // initialize with 8 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };
byte in[] = { // Initialize with plaintext };
byte out[sizeof(in)];
if ( wc_Des_CbcEncryptWithKey(&out, in, sizeof(in), key, iv) != 0)
{
    // error encrypting message
}

```

C.55.2.4 function wc_Des3_CbcEncryptWithKey

```
int wc_Des3_CbcEncryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function encrypts the input plaintext, in, and stores the resulting ciphertext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple DES (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des3_CbcEncrypt, allowing the user to encrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des3 structure.

Parameters:

- **out** Final encrypted data
- **in** Data to be encrypted, must be padded to Des block size.
- **sz** Size of input buffer.
- **key** Pointer to the key to use for encryption.
- **iv** Initialization vector

See:

- [wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey](#)
- [wc_Des_CbcEncryptWithKey](#)
- [wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned after successfully encrypting data.
- MEMORY_E Returned if there's an error allocating memory for a Des structure.
- <0 Returned on any error during encryption.

3

Example

```
byte key[] = { // initialize with 8 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

byte in[] = { // Initialize with plaintext };
byte out[sizeof(in)];

if ( wc_Des3_CbcEncryptWithKey(&out, in, sizeof(in), key, iv) != 0)
{
    // error encrypting message
}
```

C.55.2.5 function wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey

```
int wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 sz,
    const byte * key,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function decrypts the input ciphertext, in, and stores the resulting plaintext in the output buffer, out. It uses Triple Des (3DES) encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function is a substitute for wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt, allowing the user to decrypt a message without directly instantiating a Des3 structure.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the buffer in which to store the decrypted plaintext
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing the encrypted ciphertext
- **sz** length of the ciphertext to decrypt
- **key** pointer to the buffer containing the 24 byte key to use for decryption
- **iv** pointer to the buffer containing the 8 byte iv to use for decryption. If no iv is provided, the iv defaults to 0

See: [wc_Des3_CbcDecrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 Returned upon successfully decrypting the given ciphertext
- MEMORY_E Returned if there is an error allocating space for a Des structure

3

Example

```
int ret;
byte key[] = { // initialize with 24 byte key };
byte iv[] = { // initialize with 8 byte iv };

byte cipher[] = { // initialize with ciphertext };
byte decoded[sizeof(cipher)];

if ( wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey(decoded, cipher, sizeof(cipher),
key, iv) != 0) {
    // error decrypting message
}
```

C.55.2.6 function wc_AesCbcEncryptWithKey

```
int wc_AesCbcEncryptWithKey(
    byte * out,
    const byte * in,
    word32 inSz,
    const byte * key,
    word32 keySz,
    const byte * iv
)
```

This function encrypts a plaintext message and stores the result in the output buffer. It uses AES encryption with cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. This function does not require an AES structure to be initialized. Instead, it takes in a key and an iv and uses these to encrypt the message.

Parameters:

- **out** pointer to the output buffer in which to store the ciphertext of the encrypted message
- **in** pointer to the input buffer containing plaintext to encrypt
- **inSz** size of input message
- **key** 16, 24, or 32 byte secret key for encryption
- **keySz** size of key used for encryption
- **iv** pointer to the 16 byte initialization vector to use

See:

- [wc_AesCbcDecryptWithKey](#)
- [wc_AesSetKey](#)
- [wc_AesCbcEncrypt](#)

Return:

- 0 On successfully encrypting the message
- BAD_ALIGN_E Returned on block align error
- BAD_FUNC_ARG Returned if key length is invalid
- MEMORY_E Returned if WOLFSSL_SMALL_STACK is enabled and XMALLOC fails to instantiate an AES object

Example

```
byte key[]; // 16, 24, or 32 byte key
byte iv[]; // 16 byte iv
byte plain[]; // plaintext to encrypt
byte cipher[sizeof(plain)];

int ret = wc_AesCbcEncryptWithKey(cipher, plain, sizeof(plain),
                                   key, sizeof(key), iv);

if (ret != 0) {
    // encryption error
}
```

C.55.2.7 function wc_BufferKeyDecrypt

```
int wc_BufferKeyDecrypt(
    struct EncryptedInfo * info,
    byte * der,
    word32 derSz,
    const byte * password,
    int passwordSz,
    int hashType
)
```

This function decrypts an encrypted key buffer using the provided password. It supports various encryption algorithms including DES, 3DES, and AES. The encryption information is provided in the EncryptedInfo structure.

Parameters:

- **info** pointer to EncryptedInfo structure containing encryption algorithm and parameters
- **der** pointer to the encrypted key buffer
- **derSz** size of the encrypted key buffer
- **password** pointer to the password buffer
- **passwordSz** size of the password
- **hashType** hash algorithm to use for key derivation

See: [wc_BufferKeyEncrypt](#)

Return:

- Length of decrypted key on success
- Negative value on error

Example


```

EncryptedInfo info;
byte encryptedKey[]; // encrypted key data
byte password[] = "mypassword";

int ret = wc_BufferKeyDecrypt(&info, encryptedKey,
                             sizeof(encryptedKey), password,
                             sizeof(password)-1, WC_SHA256);

if (ret < 0) {
    // decryption error
}

```

C.55.2.8 function wc_BufferKeyEncrypt

```

int wc_BufferKeyEncrypt(
    struct EncryptedInfo * info,
    byte * der,
    word32 derSz,
    const byte * password,
    int passwordSz,
    int hashType
)

```

This function encrypts a key buffer using the provided password. It supports various encryption algorithms including DES, 3DES, and AES. The encryption information is provided in the EncryptedInfo structure.

Parameters:

- **info** pointer to EncryptedInfo structure containing encryption algorithm and parameters
- **der** pointer to the key buffer to encrypt
- **derSz** size of the key buffer
- **password** pointer to the password buffer
- **passwordSz** size of the password
- **hashType** hash algorithm to use for key derivation

See: [wc_BufferKeyDecrypt](#)

Return:

- Length of encrypted key on success
- Negative value on error

Example

```

EncryptedInfo info;
byte key[]; // key data to encrypt
byte password[] = "mypassword";

info.algo = AES256CBCb;
int ret = wc_BufferKeyEncrypt(&info, key, sizeof(key), password,
                             sizeof(password)-1, WC_SHA256);

if (ret < 0) {
    // encryption error
}

```

C.55.3 Source code

```

int wc_AesCbcDecryptWithKey(byte* out, const byte* in, word32 inSz,
                                const byte* key, word32 keySz,
                                const byte* iv);

int wc_Des_CbcDecryptWithKey(byte* out,
                              const byte* in, word32 sz,
                              const byte* key, const byte* iv);

int wc_Des_CbcEncryptWithKey(byte* out,
                              const byte* in, word32 sz,
                              const byte* key, const byte* iv);

int wc_Des3_CbcEncryptWithKey(byte* out,
                              const byte* in, word32 sz,
                              const byte* key, const byte* iv);

int wc_Des3_CbcDecryptWithKey(byte* out,
                              const byte* in, word32 sz,
                              const byte* key, const byte* iv);

int wc_AesCbcEncryptWithKey(byte* out, const byte* in, word32 inSz,
                             const byte* key, word32 keySz,
                             const byte* iv);

int wc_BufferKeyDecrypt(struct EncryptedInfo* info, byte* der,
                       word32 derSz, const byte* password,
                       int passwordSz, int hashType);

int wc_BufferKeyEncrypt(struct EncryptedInfo* info, byte* der,
                        word32 derSz, const byte* password,
                        int passwordSz, int hashType);

```

C.56 dox_comments/header_files/wc_port.h**C.56.1 Functions**

	Name
int	wolfCrypt_Init (void)Used to initialize resources used by wolfCrypt.
int	wolfCrypt_Cleanup (void)Used to clean up resources used by wolfCrypt.
void	wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_Init (wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c, int i)Initializes atomic integer.
void	wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_Init (wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c, unsigned int i)Initializes atomic unsigned integer.
int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchAdd (wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c, int i)Atomically adds to integer and returns old value.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchSub (wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c, int i)Atomically subtracts from integer and returns old value.
int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_AddFetch (wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c, int i)Atomically adds to integer and returns new value.
int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_SubFetch (wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c, int i)Atomically subtracts from integer and returns new value.
int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_CompareExchange (wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c, int * expected_i, int new_i)Atomically compares and exchanges integer.
unsigned int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchAdd (wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c, unsigned int i)Atomically adds to unsigned integer and returns old value.
unsigned int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchSub (wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c, unsigned int i)Atomically subtracts from unsigned integer, returns old value.
unsigned int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_AddFetch (wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c, unsigned int i)Atomically adds to unsigned integer, returns new value.
unsigned int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_SubFetch (wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c, unsigned int i)Atomically subtracts from unsigned integer, returns new value.
int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_CompareExchange (wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c, unsigned int * expected_i, unsigned int new_i)Atomically compares and exchanges unsigned integer.
int	wolfSSL_Atomic_Ptr_CompareExchange (void ** c, void ** expected_ptr, void * new_ptr)Atomically compares and exchanges pointer.
int	wc_InitMutex (wolfSSL_Mutex * m)Initializes mutex.
int	wc_FreeMutex (wolfSSL_Mutex * m)Frees mutex resources.
int	wc_LockMutex (wolfSSL_Mutex * m)Locks mutex.
int	wc_UnLockMutex (wolfSSL_Mutex * m)Unlocks mutex.
wolfSSL_Mutex *	wc_InitAndAllocMutex (void)Initializes and allocates mutex.
int	wc_InitRwLock (wolfSSL_RwLock * m)Initializes read-write lock.
int	wc_FreeRwLock (wolfSSL_RwLock * m)Frees read-write lock resources.
int	wc_LockRwLock_Wr (wolfSSL_RwLock * m)Locks read-write lock for writing.
int	wc_LockRwLock_Rd (wolfSSL_RwLock * m)Locks read-write lock for reading.
int	wc_UnLockRwLock (wolfSSL_RwLock * m)Unlocks read-write lock.

	Name
int	wc_LockMutex_ex (int flag, int type, const char * file, int line)Locks mutex with debug info.
int	wc_SetMutexCb (mutex_cb * cb)Sets mutex callback.
mutex_cb *	wc_GetMutexCb (void)Gets mutex callback.
long	wolfCrypt_heap_peakAllocs_checkpoint (void)Checkpoints peak heap allocations.
long	wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint (void)Checkpoints peak heap bytes.
int	wc_FileLoad (const char * fname, unsigned char ** buf, size_t * bufLen, void * heap)Loads file into buffer.
int	wc_ReadDirFirst (ReadDirCtx * ctx, const char * path, char ** name)Reads first entry in directory.
int	wc_ReadDirNext (ReadDirCtx * ctx, const char * path, char ** name)Reads next entry in directory.
void	wc_ReadDirClose (ReadDirCtx * ctx)Closes directory reading.
int	wc_FileExists (const char * fname)Checks if file exists.
int	wolfSSL_GetHandleCbSet (void)Checks if handle callback is set.
int	wolfSSL_SetHandleCb (wolfSSL_DSP_Handle_cb in)Sets handle callback.

C.56.2 Functions Documentation

C.56.2.1 function wolfCrypt_Init

```
int wolfCrypt_Init(
    void
)
```

Used to initialize resources used by wolfCrypt.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfCrypt_Cleanup](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success.
- <0 upon failure of init resources.

Example

```
...
if (wolfCrypt_Init() != 0) {
    WOLFSSL_MSG("Error with wolfCrypt_Init call");
}
```

C.56.2.2 function wolfCrypt_Cleanup

```
int wolfCrypt_Cleanup(  
    void  
)
```

Used to clean up resources used by wolfCrypt.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters.

See: [wolfCrypt_Init](#)

Return:

- 0 upon success.
- <0 upon failure of cleaning up resources.

Example

```
...  
if (wolfCrypt_Cleanup() != 0) {  
    WOLFSSL_MSG("Error with wolfCrypt_Cleanup call");  
}
```

C.56.2.3 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_Init

```
void wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_Init(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c,  
    int i  
)
```

Initializes atomic integer.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic integer pointer
- **i** Initial value

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchAdd](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Int counter;  
wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_Init(&counter, 0);
```

C.56.2.4 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_Init

```
void wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_Init(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c,  
    unsigned int i  
)
```

Initializes atomic unsigned integer.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic unsigned integer pointer
- **i** Initial value

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchAdd](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint counter;  
wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_Init(&counter, 0);
```

C.56.2.5 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchAdd

```
int wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchAdd(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c,  
    int i  
)
```

Atomically adds to integer and returns old value.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic integer pointer
- **i** Value to add

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_AddFetch](#)

Return: Old value before addition

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Int counter;  
int old = wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchAdd(&counter, 1);
```

C.56.2.6 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchSub

```
int wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchSub(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c,  
    int i  
)
```

Atomically subtracts from integer and returns old value.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic integer pointer
- **i** Value to subtract

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_SubFetch](#)

Return: Old value before subtraction

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Int counter;  
int old = wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchSub(&counter, 1);
```

C.56.2.7 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_AddFetch

```
int wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_AddFetch(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c,  
    int i  
)
```

Atomically adds to integer and returns new value.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic integer pointer
- **i** Value to add

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchAdd](#)

Return: New value after addition

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Int counter;  
int new_val = wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_AddFetch(&counter, 1);
```

C.56.2.8 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_SubFetch

```
int wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_SubFetch(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c,  
    int i  
)
```

Atomically subtracts from integer and returns new value.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic integer pointer
- **i** Value to subtract

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchSub](#)

Return: New value after subtraction

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Int counter;  
int new_val = wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_SubFetch(&counter, 1);
```

C.56.2.9 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_CompareExchange

```
int wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_CompareExchange(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Int * c,  
    int * expected_i,  
    int new_i  
)
```

Atomically compares and exchanges integer.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic integer pointer
- **expected_i** Pointer to expected value
- **new_i** New value to set

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchAdd](#)

Return: 1 if exchange occurred, 0 otherwise

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Int counter;  
int expected = 0;  
int ret = wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_CompareExchange(&counter, &expected, 1);
```

C.56.2.10 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchAdd

```
unsigned int wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchAdd(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c,  
    unsigned int i  
)
```

Atomically adds to unsigned integer and returns old value.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic unsigned integer pointer
- **i** Value to add

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_AddFetch](#)

Return: Old value before addition

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint counter;  
unsigned int old = wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchAdd(&counter, 1);
```

C.56.2.11 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchSub

```
unsigned int wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchSub(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c,  
    unsigned int i  
)
```

Atomically subtracts from unsigned integer, returns old value.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic unsigned integer pointer
- **i** Value to subtract

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_SubFetch](#)

Return: Old value before subtraction

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint counter;  
unsigned int old = wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchSub(&counter, 1);
```

C.56.2.12 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_AddFetch

```
unsigned int wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_AddFetch(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c,  
    unsigned int i  
)
```

Atomically adds to unsigned integer, returns new value.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic unsigned integer pointer
- **i** Value to add

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchAdd](#)

Return: New value after addition

Example


```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint counter;  
unsigned int new_val = wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_AddFetch(&counter, 1);
```

C.56.2.13 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_SubFetch

```
unsigned int wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_SubFetch(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c,  
    unsigned int i  
)
```

Atomically subtracts from unsigned integer, returns new value.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic unsigned integer pointer
- **i** Value to subtract

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchSub](#)

Return: New value after subtraction

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint counter;  
unsigned int new_val = wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_SubFetch(&counter, 1);
```

C.56.2.14 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_CompareExchange

```
int wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_CompareExchange(  
    wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint * c,  
    unsigned int * expected_i,  
    unsigned int new_i  
)
```

Atomically compares and exchanges unsigned integer.

Parameters:

- **c** Atomic unsigned integer pointer
- **expected_i** Pointer to expected value
- **new_i** New value to set

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchAdd](#)

Return: 1 if exchange occurred, 0 otherwise

Example

```
wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint counter;  
unsigned int expected = 0;  
int ret = wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_CompareExchange(&counter, &expected, 1);
```

C.56.2.15 function wolfSSL_Atomic_Ptr_CompareExchange

```
int wolfSSL_Atomic_Ptr_CompareExchange(  
    void ** c,  
    void ** expected_ptr,  
    void * new_ptr  
)
```

Atomically compares and exchanges pointer.

Parameters:

- **c** Pointer to pointer
- **expected_ptr** Pointer to expected pointer value
- **new_ptr** New pointer value

See: [wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_CompareExchange](#)

Return: 1 if exchange occurred, 0 otherwise

Example

```
void* ptr = NULL;
void* expected = NULL;
void* new_val = malloc(100);
int ret = wolfSSL_Atomic_Ptr_CompareExchange(&ptr, &expected, new_val);
```

C.56.2.16 function wc_InitMutex

```
int wc_InitMutex(
    wolfSSL_Mutex * m
)
```

Initializes mutex.

Parameters:

- **m** Mutex pointer

See: [wc_FreeMutex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wolfSSL_Mutex mutex;
int ret = wc_InitMutex(&mutex);
```

C.56.2.17 function wc_FreeMutex

```
int wc_FreeMutex(
    wolfSSL_Mutex * m
)
```

Frees mutex resources.

Parameters:

- **m** Mutex pointer

See: [wc_InitMutex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wolfSSL_Mutex mutex;  
wc_InitMutex(&mutex);  
int ret = wc_FreeMutex(&mutex);
```

C.56.2.18 function wc_LockMutex

```
int wc_LockMutex(  
    wolfSSL_Mutex * m  
)
```

Locks mutex.

Parameters:

- **m** Mutex pointer

See: [wc_UnLockMutex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wolfSSL_Mutex mutex;  
int ret = wc_LockMutex(&mutex);
```

C.56.2.19 function wc_UnLockMutex

```
int wc_UnLockMutex(  
    wolfSSL_Mutex * m  
)
```

Unlocks mutex.

Parameters:

- **m** Mutex pointer

See: [wc_LockMutex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wolfSSL_Mutex mutex;  
wc_LockMutex(&mutex);  
int ret = wc_UnLockMutex(&mutex);
```

C.56.2.20 function wc_InitAndAllocMutex

```
wolfSSL_Mutex * wc_InitAndAllocMutex(  
    void  
)
```

Initializes and allocates mutex.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See: [wc_InitMutex](#)

Return:

- Pointer to mutex on success
- NULL on error

Example

```
wolfSSL_Mutex* mutex = wc_InitAndAllocMutex();  
if (mutex != NULL) {  
    wc_LockMutex(mutex);  
}
```

C.56.2.21 function wc_InitRwLock

```
int wc_InitRwLock(  
    wolfSSL_RwLock * m  
)
```

Initializes read-write lock.

Parameters:

- **m** Read-write lock pointer

See: [wc_FreeRwLock](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wolfSSL_RwLock lock;  
int ret = wc_InitRwLock(&lock);
```

C.56.2.22 function wc_FreeRwLock

```
int wc_FreeRwLock(  
    wolfSSL_RwLock * m  
)
```

Frees read-write lock resources.

Parameters:

- **m** Read-write lock pointer

See: [wc_InitRwLock](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wolfSSL_RwLock lock;  
wc_InitRwLock(&lock);  
int ret = wc_FreeRwLock(&lock);
```

C.56.2.23 function wc_LockRwLock_Wr

```
int wc_LockRwLock_Wr(  
    wolfSSL_RwLock * m  
)
```

Locks read-write lock for writing.

Parameters:

- **m** Read-write lock pointer

See: [wc_UnLockRwLock](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wolfSSL_RwLock lock;  
int ret = wc_LockRwLock_Wr(&lock);
```

C.56.2.24 function wc_LockRwLock_Rd

```
int wc_LockRwLock_Rd(  
    wolfSSL_RwLock * m  
)
```

Locks read-write lock for reading.

Parameters:

- **m** Read-write lock pointer

See: [wc_UnLockRwLock](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wolfSSL_RwLock lock;  
int ret = wc_LockRwLock_Rd(&lock);
```

C.56.2.25 function wc_UnLockRwLock

```
int wc_UnLockRwLock(  
    wolfSSL_RwLock * m  
)
```

Unlocks read-write lock.

Parameters:

- **m** Read-write lock pointer

See: [wc_LockRwLock_Rd](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
wolfSSL_RwLock lock;  
wc_LockRwLock_Rd(&lock);  
int ret = wc_UnLockRwLock(&lock);
```

C.56.2.26 function wc_LockMutex_ex

```
int wc_LockMutex_ex(  
    int flag,  
    int type,  
    const char * file,  
    int line  
)
```

Locks mutex with debug info.

Parameters:

- **flag** Lock flag
- **type** Lock type
- **file** Source file name
- **line** Source line number

See: [wc_LockMutex](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wc_LockMutex_ex(0, 0, __FILE__, __LINE__);
```

C.56.2.27 function wc_SetMutexCb

```
int wc_SetMutexCb(  
    mutex_cb * cb  
)
```

Sets mutex callback.

Parameters:

- **cb** Mutex callback pointer

See: [wc_GetMutexCb](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
mutex_cb cb;  
int ret = wc_SetMutexCb(&cb);
```

C.56.2.28 function wc_GetMutexCb

```
mutex_cb * wc_GetMutexCb(  
    void  
)
```

Gets mutex callback.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See: [wc_SetMutexCb](#)

Return: Pointer to mutex callback

Example

```
mutex_cb* cb = wc_GetMutexCb();
```

C.56.2.29 function wolfCrypt_heap_peakAllocs_checkpoint

```
long wolfCrypt_heap_peakAllocs_checkpoint(  
    void  
)
```

Checkpoints peak heap allocations.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See: [wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint](#)

Return: Peak allocation count

Example

```
long peak = wolfCrypt_heap_peakAllocs_checkpoint();
```

C.56.2.30 function wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint

```
long wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint(  
    void  
)
```

Checkpoints peak heap bytes.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See: [wolfCrypt_heap_peakAllocs_checkpoint](#)

Return: Peak bytes allocated

Example

```
long peak = wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint();
```

C.56.2.31 function wc_FileLoad

```
int wc_FileLoad(  
    const char * fname,  
    unsigned char ** buf,  
    size_t * bufLen,  
    void * heap  
)
```

Loads file into buffer.

Parameters:

- **fname** File name
- **buf** Buffer pointer
- **bufLen** Buffer length pointer
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wc_FileExists](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
unsigned char* buf = NULL;  
size_t len = 0;  
int ret = wc_FileLoad("file.txt", &buf, &len, NULL);
```

C.56.2.32 function wc_ReadDirFirst

```
int wc_ReadDirFirst(  
    ReadDirCtx * ctx,  
    const char * path,  
    char ** name  
)
```

Reads first entry in directory.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Directory context
- **path** Directory path
- **name** Pointer to store entry name

See: [wc_ReadDirNext](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ReadDirCtx ctx;  
char* name;  
int ret = wc_ReadDirFirst(&ctx, "/path", &name);
```


C.56.2.33 function wc_ReadDirNext

```
int wc_ReadDirNext(  
    ReadDirCtx * ctx,  
    const char * path,  
    char ** name  
)
```

Reads next entry in directory.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Directory context
- **path** Directory path
- **name** Pointer to store entry name

See: [wc_ReadDirFirst](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
ReadDirCtx ctx;  
char* name;  
int ret = wc_ReadDirNext(&ctx, "/path", &name);
```

C.56.2.34 function wc_ReadDirClose

```
void wc_ReadDirClose(  
    ReadDirCtx * ctx  
)
```

Closes directory reading.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Directory context

See: [wc_ReadDirFirst](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
ReadDirCtx ctx;  
wc_ReadDirClose(&ctx);
```

C.56.2.35 function wc_FileExists

```
int wc_FileExists(  
    const char * fname  
)
```

Checks if file exists.

Parameters:

- **fname** File name

See: [wc_FileLoad](#)

Return:

- 1 if file exists
- 0 if file does not exist

Example

```
if (wc_FileExists("file.txt")) {  
    // file exists  
}
```

C.56.2.36 function wolfSSL_GetHandleCbSet

```
int wolfSSL_GetHandleCbSet(  
    void  
)
```

Checks if handle callback is set.

Parameters:

- **none** No parameters

See: [wolfSSL_SetHandleCb](#)

Return:

- 1 if set
- 0 if not set

Example

```
if (wolfSSL_GetHandleCbSet()) {  
    // callback is set  
}
```

C.56.2.37 function wolfSSL_SetHandleCb

```
int wolfSSL_SetHandleCb(  
    wolfSSL_DSP_Handle_cb in  
)
```

Sets handle callback.

Parameters:

- **in** Handle callback

See: [wolfSSL_GetHandleCbSet](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int ret = wolfSSL_SetHandleCb(myHandleCallback);
```

C.56.3 Source code

```
int wolfCrypt_Init(void);  
  
int wolfCrypt_Cleanup(void);
```

```
void wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_Init(wolfSSL_Atomic_Int* c, int i);

void wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_Init(wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint* c, unsigned int i);

int wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchAdd(wolfSSL_Atomic_Int* c, int i);

int wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_FetchSub(wolfSSL_Atomic_Int* c, int i);

int wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_AddFetch(wolfSSL_Atomic_Int* c, int i);

int wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_SubFetch(wolfSSL_Atomic_Int* c, int i);

int wolfSSL_Atomic_Int_CompareExchange(wolfSSL_Atomic_Int* c,
                                       int *expected_i, int new_i);

unsigned int wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchAdd(wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint* c,
                                         unsigned int i);

unsigned int wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_FetchSub(wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint* c,
                                         unsigned int i);

unsigned int wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_AddFetch(wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint* c,
                                         unsigned int i);

unsigned int wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_SubFetch(wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint* c,
                                         unsigned int i);

int wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint_CompareExchange(wolfSSL_Atomic_Uint* c,
                                       unsigned int *expected_i,
                                       unsigned int new_i);

int wolfSSL_Atomic_Ptr_CompareExchange(void** c, void **expected_ptr,
                                       void *new_ptr);

int wc_InitMutex(wolfSSL_Mutex* m);

int wc_FreeMutex(wolfSSL_Mutex* m);

int wc_LockMutex(wolfSSL_Mutex* m);

int wc_UnLockMutex(wolfSSL_Mutex* m);

wolfSSL_Mutex* wc_InitAndAllocMutex(void);

int wc_InitRwLock(wolfSSL_RwLock* m);

int wc_FreeRwLock(wolfSSL_RwLock* m);

int wc_LockRwLock_Wr(wolfSSL_RwLock* m);

int wc_LockRwLock_Rd(wolfSSL_RwLock* m);

int wc_UnLockRwLock(wolfSSL_RwLock* m);
```

```

int wc_LockMutex_ex(int flag, int type, const char* file, int line);

int wc_SetMutexCb(mutex_cb* cb);

mutex_cb* wc_GetMutexCb(void);

long wolfCrypt_heap_peakAllocs_checkpoint(void);

long wolfCrypt_heap_peakBytes_checkpoint(void);

int wc_FileLoad(const char* fname, unsigned char** buf, size_t* bufLen,
               void* heap);

int wc_ReadDirFirst(ReadDirCtx* ctx, const char* path, char** name);

int wc_ReadDirNext(ReadDirCtx* ctx, const char* path, char** name);

void wc_ReadDirClose(ReadDirCtx* ctx);

int wc_FileExists(const char* fname);

int wolfSSL_GetHandleCbSet(void);

int wolfSSL_SetHandleCb(wolfSSL_DSP_Handle_cb in);

```

C.57 dox_comments/header_files/wolfio.h

C.57.1 Functions

	Name
int	EmbedReceive (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * buf, int sz, void * ctx) This function is the receive embedded callback.
int	EmbedSend (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * buf, int sz, void * ctx) This function is the send embedded callback.
int	EmbedReceiveFrom (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * buf, int sz, void * ctx) This function is the receive embedded callback.
int	EmbedSendTo (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * buf, int sz, void * ctx) This function is the send embedded callback.
int	EmbedGenerateCookie (WOLFSSL * ssl, byte * buf, int sz, void * ctx) This function is the DTLS Generate Cookie callback.
void	EmbedOcsRespFree (void * ctx, byte * resp) This function frees the response buffer.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackIORecv C BIORecv) This function registers a receive callback for wolfSSL to get input data. By default, wolfSSL uses EmbedReceive() as the callback which uses the system's TCP recv() function. The user can register a function to get input from memory, some other network module, or from anywhere. Please see the EmbedReceive() function in src/io.c as a guide for how the function should work and for error codes. In particular, IO_ERR_WANT_READ should be returned for non blocking receive when no data is ready.
void	wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) This function registers a context for the SSL session's receive callback function. By default, wolfSSL sets the file descriptor passed to wolfSSL_set_fd() as the context when wolfSSL is using the system's TCP library. If you've registered your own receive callback you may want to set a specific context for the session. For example, if you're using memory buffers the context may be a pointer to a structure describing where and how to access the memory buffers.
void	wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx) This function registers a context for the SSL session's send callback function. By default, wolfSSL sets the file descriptor passed to wolfSSL_set_fd() as the context when wolfSSL is using the system's TCP library. If you've registered your own send callback you may want to set a specific context for the session. For example, if you're using memory buffers the context may be a pointer to a structure describing where and how to access the memory buffers.
void *	wolfSSL_GetIOReadCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the IOCB_ReadCtx member of the WOLFSSL struct.
void *	wolfSSL_GetIOWriteCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the IOCB_WriteCtx member of the WOLFSSL structure.

	Name
void	wolfSSL_SetIOReadFlags (WOLFSSL * ssl, int flags) This function sets the flags for the receive callback to use for the given SSL session. The receive callback could be either the default wolfSSL EmbedReceive callback, or a custom callback specified by the user (see wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv). The default flag value is set internally by wolfSSL to the value of 0. The default wolfSSL receive callback uses the recv() function to receive data from the socket. From the recv() man page: "The flags argument to a recv() function is formed by or'ing one or more of the values: MSG_OOB process out-of-band data, MSG_PEEK peek at incoming message, MSG_WAITALL wait for full request or error. The MSG_OOB flag requests receipt of out-of-band data that would not be received in the normal data stream. Some protocols place expedited data at the head of the normal data queue, and thus this flag cannot be used with such protocols. The MSG_PEEK flag causes the receive operation to return data from the beginning of the receive queue without removing that data from the queue. Thus, a subsequent receive call will return the same data. The MSG_WAITALL flag requests that the operation block until the full request is satisfied. However, the call may still return less data than requested if a signal is caught, an error or disconnect occurs, or the next data to be received is of a different type than that returned."

	Name
void	wolfSSL_SetIOWriteFlags (WOLFSSL * ssl, int flags) This function sets the flags for the send callback to use for the given SSL session. The send callback could be either the default wolfSSL EmbedSend callback, or a custom callback specified by the user (see wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend). The default flag value is set internally by wolfSSL to the value of 0. The default wolfSSL send callback uses the send() function to send data from the socket. From the send() man page: "The flags parameter may include one or more of the following: #define MSG_OOB 0x1 // process out_of_band data, #define MSG_DONTROUTE 0x4 // bypass routing, use direct interface. The flag MSG_OOB is used to send 'out_of_band' data on sockets that support this notion (e.g. SOCK_STREAM); the underlying protocol must also support 'out-of-band' data. MSG_DONTROUTE is usually used only by diagnostic or routing programs."
void	wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX (WOLFSSL * ssl, NX_TCP_SOCKET * nxsocket, ULONG waitoption) This function sets the nxTcpSocket and nxWait members of the nxCtx struct within the WOLFSSL structure.
void	wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX_Dtls (WOLFSSL * ssl, NX_UDP_SOCKET * nxsocket, NXD_ADDRESS nx dip, USHORT nxport, ULONG waitoption) This function configures the NetX Duo UDP context for a DTLS session. It stores the UDP socket, destination IP address (by value), destination port, and wait option into the WOLFSSL nxCtx structure. Requires WOLFSSL_NETX_DUO to be defined (ThreadX NetX Duo SDK).
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetGenCookie (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackGenCookie cb) This function sets the callback for the CBIOCookie member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure. The CallbackGenCookie type is a function pointer and has the signature: int (CallbackGenCookie)(WOLFSSL ssl, unsigned char* buf, int sz, void* ctx);
void *	wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function returns the IOCB_CookieCtx member of the WOLFSSL structure.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_SetIO_ISOTP (WOLFSSL * ssl, isotp_wolfssl_ctx * ctx, can_rcv_fn rcv_fn, can_send_fn send_fn, can_delay_fn delay_fn, word32 receive_delay, char * receive_buffer, int receive_buffer_size, void * arg) This function sets up the ISO-TP context if wolfSSL, for use when wolfSSL is compiled with WOLFSSL_ISOTP.
void	wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead (WOLFSSL * ssl) This function disables reading from the IO layer.
void	wolfSSL_SetRecvFrom (WOLFSSL * ssl, WolfSSLRecvFrom rcvFrom) Set a custom DTLS rcvfrom callback for a WOLFSSL session.
WOLFSSL_API void	wolfSSL_SetSendTo (WOLFSSL * ssl, WolfSSLSento sendTo) Set a custom DTLS sendto callback for a WOLFSSL session.
int	wolfIO_Select (SOCKET_T sockfd, int to_sec) Waits for socket to be ready for I/O with timeout.
int	wolfIO_TcpConnect (SOCKET_T * sockfd, const char * ip, unsigned short port, int to_sec) Connects to TCP server with timeout.
int	wolfIO_TcpAccept (SOCKET_T sockfd, SOCKADDR * peer_addr, XSOCKLEN * peer_len) Accepts TCP connection.
int	wolfIO_TcpBind (SOCKET_T * sockfd, word16 port) Binds TCP socket to port.
int	wolfIO_Send (SOCKET_T sd, char * buf, int sz, int wrFlags) Sends data on socket.
int	wolfIO_Recv (SOCKET_T sd, char * buf, int sz, int rdFlags) Receives data from socket.
int	wolfIO_SendTo (SOCKET_T sd, WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR * addr, char * buf, int sz, int wrFlags) Sends datagram to address.
int	wolfIO_RecvFrom (SOCKET_T sd, WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR * addr, char * buf, int sz, int rdFlags) Receives datagram from address.
int	wolfSSL_BioSend (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * buf, int sz, void * ctx) BIO send callback.
int	wolfSSL_BioReceive (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * buf, int sz, void * ctx) BIO receive callback.
int	EmbedReceiveFromMcast (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * buf, int sz, void * ctx) Receives multicast datagram.
int	wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestOcsp (const char * domainName, const char * path, int ocspReqSz, unsigned char * buf, int bufSize) Builds HTTP OCSP request.

	Name
int	wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsppGenericIO (WolfSSLGenericIORecv ioCb, void * ioCbCtx, unsigned char ** respBuf, unsigned char * httpBuf, int httpBufSz, void * heap)Processes HTTP OCSP response with generic I/O.
int	wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcspp (int sfd, unsigned char ** respBuf, unsigned char * httpBuf, int httpBufSz, void * heap)Processes HTTP OCSP response.
int	EmbedOcsppLookup (void * ctx, const char * url, int urlSz, byte * ocsppReqBuf, int ocsppReqSz, byte ** ocsppRespBuf)OCSP lookup callback.
int	wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl (const char * url, int urlSz, const char * domainName, unsigned char * buf, int bufSize)Builds HTTP CRL request.
int	wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseCrl (WOLFSSL_CRL * crl, int sfd, unsigned char * httpBuf, int httpBufSz)Processes HTTP CRL response.
int	EmbedCrlLookup (WOLFSSL_CRL * crl, const char * url, int urlSz)CRL lookup callback.
int	wolfIO_DecodeUrl (const char * url, int urlSz, char * outName, char * outPath, unsigned short * outPort)Decodes URL into components.
int	wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest (const char * reqType, const char * domainName, const char * path, int pathLen, int reqSz, const char * contentType, unsigned char * buf, int bufSize)Builds generic HTTP request.
int	wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseGenericIO (WolfSSLGenericIORecv ioCb, void * ioCbCtx, const char ** appStrList, unsigned char ** respBuf, unsigned char * httpBuf, int httpBufSz, int dynType, void * heap)Processes HTTP response with generic I/O.
int	wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse (int sfd, const char ** appStrList, unsigned char ** respBuf, unsigned char * httpBuf, int httpBufSz, int dynType, void * heap)Processes HTTP response.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackIOSend CBIOSend)Sets I/O send callback for context.
void	wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv (WOLFSSL * ssl, CallbackIORecv CBIOSend)Sets I/O receive callback for SSL object.
void	wolfSSL_SSLSetIOSend (WOLFSSL * ssl, CallbackIOSend CBIOSend)Sets I/O send callback for SSL object.
void	wolfSSL_SetIO_Mynewt (WOLFSSL * ssl, struct mn_socket * mnSocket, struct mn_sockaddr_in * mnSockAddrIn)Sets I/O for Mynewt platform.

	Name
int	wolfSSL_SetIO_LwIP (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * pcb, tcp_rcv_fn rcv, tcp_sent_fn sent, void * arg)Sets I/O for LwIP platform.
void	wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx (WOLFSSL * ssl, void * ctx)Sets cookie context for DTLS.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOGetPeer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackGetPeer cb)Sets get peer callback for context.
void	wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSetPeer (WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx, CallbackSetPeer cb)Sets set peer callback for context.
int	EmbedGetPeer (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * ip, int * ipSz, unsigned short * port, int * fam)Gets peer information.
int	EmbedSetPeer (WOLFSSL * ssl, char * ip, int ipSz, unsigned short port, int fam)Sets peer information.

C.57.2 Functions Documentation

C.57.2.1 function EmbedReceive

```
int EmbedReceive(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char * buf,
    int sz,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function is the receive embedded callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using **wolfSSL_new()**.
- **buf** a char pointer representation of the buffer.
- **sz** the size of the buffer.
- **ctx** a void pointer to user registered context. In the default case the ctx is a socket descriptor pointer.

See:

- **EmbedSend**
- **wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv**
- **wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv**

Return:

- Success This function returns the number of bytes read.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_WANT_READ returned with a "Would block" message if the last error was SOCKET_WOULDBLOCK or SOCKET_EAGAIN.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_TIMEOUT returned with a "Socket timeout" message.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_CONN_RST returned with a "Connection reset" message if the last error was SOCKET_ECONNRESET.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_ISR returned with a "Socket interrupted" message if the last error was SOCKET_EINTR.

- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_WANT_READ returned with a “Connection refused” message if the last error was SOCKET_ECONNREFUSED.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_CONN_CLOSE returned with a “Connection aborted” message if the last error was SOCKET_ECONNABORTED.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_GENERAL returned with a “General error” message if the last error was not specified.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
char* buf;
int sz;
void* ctx;
int bytesRead = EmbedReceive(ssl, buf, sz, ctx);
if(bytesRead <= 0){
    // There were no bytes read. Failure case.
}
```

C.57.2.2 function EmbedSend

```
int EmbedSend(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char * buf,
    int sz,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function is the send embedded callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **buf** a char pointer representing the buffer.
- **sz** the size of the buffer.
- **ctx** a void pointer to user registered context.

See:

- `EmbedReceive`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`
- `wolfSSL_SSLSend`

Return:

- Success This function returns the number of bytes sent.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_WANT_WRITE returned with a “Would block” message if the last error was SOCKET_EWOULDBLOCK or SOCKET_EAGAIN.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_CONN_RST returned with a “Connection reset” message if the last error was SOCKET_ECONNRESET.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_ISR returned with a “Socket interrupted” message if the last error was SOCKET_EINTR.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_CONN_CLOSE returned with a “Socket EPIPE” message if the last error was SOCKET_EPIPE.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_GENERAL returned with a “General error” message if the last error was not specified.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
char* buf;
int sz;
void* ctx;
int dSent = EmbedSend(ssl, buf, sz, ctx);
if(dSent <= 0){
    // No bytes sent. Failure case.
}

```

C.57.2.3 function EmbedReceiveFrom

```

int EmbedReceiveFrom(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    char * buf,
    int sz,
    void * ctx
)

```

This function is the receive embedded callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **buf** a constant char pointer to the buffer.
- **sz** an int type representing the size of the buffer.
- **ctx** a void pointer to the WOLFSSL_CTX context.

See:

- `EmbedSendTo`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_dtls_get_current_timeout`

Return:

- Success This function returns the nb bytes read if the execution was successful.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_WANT_READ if the connection refused or if a 'would block' error was thrown in the function.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_TIMEOUT returned if the socket timed out.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_CONN_RST returned if the connection reset.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_ISR returned if the socket was interrupted.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_GENERAL returned if there was a general error.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( protocol method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = WOLFSSL_new(ctx);
char* buf;
int sz = sizeof(buf)/sizeof(char);
(void*)ctx;
...
int nb = EmbedReceiveFrom(ssl, buf, sz, ctx);
if(nb > 0){
    // nb is the number of bytes written and is positive
}

```

C.57.2.4 function EmbedSendTo

```
int EmbedSendTo(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

This function is the send embedded callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **buf** a char pointer representing the buffer.
- **sz** the size of the buffer.
- **ctx** a void pointer to the user registered context. The default case is a WOLFSSL_DTLS_CTX structure.

See:

- `EmbedReceiveFrom`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`
- `wolfSSL_SSLSetIOSend`

Return:

- Success This function returns the number of bytes sent.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_WANT_WRITE returned with a "Would Block" message if the last error was either SOCKET_EWOULDBLOCK or SOCKET_EAGAIN error.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_CONN_RST returned with a "Connection reset" message if the last error was SOCKET_ECONNRESET.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_ISR returned with a "Socket interrupted" message if the last error was SOCKET_EINTR.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_CONN_CLOSE returned with a "Socket EPIPE" message if the last error was WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_CONN_CLOSE.
- WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_GENERAL returned with a "General error" message if the last error was not specified.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
...  
char* buf;  
int sz;  
void* ctx;  
  
int sEmbed = EmbedSendto(ssl, buf, sz, ctx);  
if(sEmbed <= 0){  
    // No bytes sent. Failure case.  
}
```

C.57.2.5 function EmbedGenerateCookie

```
int EmbedGenerateCookie(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    byte * buf,  
    int sz,
```

```
    void * ctx
)
```

This function is the DTLS Generate Cookie callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **buf** byte pointer representing the buffer. It is the destination from `XMEMCPY()`.
- **sz** the size of the buffer.
- **ctx** a void pointer to user registered context.

See: `wolfSSL_CTX_SetGenCookie`

Return:

- Success This function returns the number of bytes copied into the buffer.
- `GEN_COOKIE_E` returned if the `getpeername` failed in `EmbedGenerateCookie`.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
byte buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];
int sz = sizeof(buffer)/sizeof(byte);
void* ctx;
...
int ret = EmbedGenerateCookie(ssl, buffer, sz, ctx);

if(ret > 0){
    // EmbedGenerateCookie code block for success
}
```

C.57.2.6 function EmbedOcspRespFree

```
void EmbedOcspRespFree(
    void * ctx,
    byte * resp
)
```

This function frees the response buffer.

Parameters:

- **ctx** a void pointer to heap hint.
- **resp** a byte pointer representing the response.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CertManagerSetOCSP_Cb`
- `wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSPStapling`
- `wolfSSL_CertManagerEnableOCSP`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
void* ctx;
byte* resp; // Response buffer.
...
EmbedOcspRespFree(ctx, resp);
```

C.57.2.7 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    CallbackIORecv CBIORcv
)
```

This function registers a receive callback for wolfSSL to get input data. By default, wolfSSL uses `EmbedReceive()` as the callback which uses the system's TCP `recv()` function. The user can register a function to get input from memory, some other network module, or from anywhere. Please see the `EmbedReceive()` function in `src/io.c` as a guide for how the function should work and for error codes. In particular, `IO_ERR_WANT_READ` should be returned for non blocking receive when no data is ready.

Parameters:

- **ctx** pointer to the SSL context, created with `wolfSSL_CTX_new()`.
- **callback** function to be registered as the receive callback for the wolfSSL context, ctx. The signature of this function must follow that as shown above in the Synopsis section.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`

Return: none no Returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = 0;
// Receive callback prototype
int MyEmbedReceive(WOLFSSL* ssl, char* buf, int sz, void* ctx);
// Register the custom receive callback with wolfSSL
wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv(ctx, MyEmbedReceive);
int MyEmbedReceive(WOLFSSL* ssl, char* buf, int sz, void* ctx)
{
    // custom EmbedReceive function
}
```

C.57.2.8 function wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx

```
void wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function registers a context for the SSL session's receive callback function. By default, wolfSSL sets the file descriptor passed to `wolfSSL_set_fd()` as the context when wolfSSL is using the system's TCP library. If you've registered your own receive callback you may want to set a specific context for the session. For example, if you're using memory buffers the context may be a pointer to a structure describing where and how to access the memory buffers.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **ctx** pointer to the context to be registered with the SSL session's (ssl) receive callback function.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`

- `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int sockfd;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
// Manually setting the socket fd as the receive CTX, for example
wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx(ssl, &sockfd);
...
```

C.57.2.9 function `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`

```
void wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    void * ctx
)
```

This function registers a context for the SSL session's send callback function. By default, wolfSSL sets the file descriptor passed to `wolfSSL_set_fd()` as the context when wolfSSL is using the system's TCP library. If you've registered your own send callback you may want to set a specific context for the session. For example, if you're using memory buffers the context may be a pointer to a structure describing where and how to access the memory buffers.

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **wctx** pointer to the context to be registered with the SSL session's (ssl) send callback function.

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
int sockfd;
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
// Manually setting the socket fd as the send CTX, for example
wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx(ssl, &sockfd);
...
```

C.57.2.10 function `wolfSSL_GetIOReadCtx`

```
void * wolfSSL_GetIOReadCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the `IOCB_ReadCtx` member of the `WOLFSSL` struct.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL` structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetIOWriteCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadFlags`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`

Return:

- pointer This function returns a void pointer to the `IOCB_ReadCtx` member of the `WOLFSSL` structure.
- `NULL` returned if the `WOLFSSL` struct is `NULL`.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
void* ioRead;
...
ioRead = wolfSSL_GetIOReadCtx(ssl);
if(ioRead == NULL){
    // Failure case. The ssl object was NULL.
}
```

C.57.2.11 function `wolfSSL_GetIOWriteCtx`

```
void * wolfSSL_GetIOWriteCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the `IOCB_WriteCtx` member of the `WOLFSSL` structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a `WOLFSSL` structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.

See:

- `wolfSSL_GetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`

Return:

- pointer This function returns a void pointer to the `IOCB_WriteCtx` member of the `WOLFSSL` structure.
- `NULL` returned if the `WOLFSSL` struct is `NULL`.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
void* ioWrite;
...
ioWrite = wolfSSL_GetIOWriteCtx(ssl);
if(ioWrite == NULL){
    // The function returned NULL.
}
```

C.57.2.12 function `wolfSSL_SetIOReadFlags`

```
void wolfSSL_SetIOReadFlags(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
```

```
    int flags
)
```

This function sets the flags for the receive callback to use for the given SSL session. The receive callback could be either the default wolfSSL EmbedReceive callback, or a custom callback specified by the user (see wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv). The default flag value is set internally by wolfSSL to the value of 0. The default wolfSSL receive callback uses the recv() function to receive data from the socket. From the recv() man page: "The flags argument to a recv() function is formed by or'ing one or more of the values: MSG_OOB process out-of-band data, MSG_PEEK peek at incoming message, MSG_WAITALL wait for full request or error. The MSG_OOB flag requests receipt of out-of-band data that would not be received in the normal data stream. Some protocols place expedited data at the head of the normal data queue, and thus this flag cannot be used with such protocols. The MSG_PEEK flag causes the receive operation to return data from the beginning of the receive queue without removing that data from the queue. Thus, a subsequent receive call will return the same data. The MSG_WAITALL flag requests that the operation block until the full request is satisfied. However, the call may still return less data than requested if a signal is caught, an error or disconnect occurs, or the next data to be received is of a different type than that returned."

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **flags** value of the I/O read flags for the specified SSL session (ssl).

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
// Manually setting recv flags to 0
wolfSSL_SetIOReadFlags(ssl, 0);
...
```

C.57.2.13 function wolfSSL_SetIOWriteFlags

```
void wolfSSL_SetIOWriteFlags(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    int flags
)
```

This function sets the flags for the send callback to use for the given SSL session. The send callback could be either the default wolfSSL EmbedSend callback, or a custom callback specified by the user (see wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend). The default flag value is set internally by wolfSSL to the value of 0. The default wolfSSL send callback uses the send() function to send data from the socket. From the send() man page: "The flags parameter may include one or more of the following: #define MSG_OOB 0x1 // process out-of-band data, #define MSG_DONTROUTE 0x4 // bypass routing, use direct interface. The flag MSG_OOB is used to send 'out-of-band' data on sockets that support this notion (e.g. SOCK_STREAM); the underlying protocol must also support 'out-of-band' data. MSG_DONTROUTE is usually used only by diagnostic or routing programs."

Parameters:

- **ssl** pointer to the SSL session, created with `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **flags** value of the I/O send flags for the specified SSL session (ssl).

See:

- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv`
- `wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend`
- `wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = 0;
...
// Manually setting send flags to 0
wolfSSL_SetIOWriteFlags(ssl, 0);
...
```

C.57.2.14 function wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX

```
void wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    NX_TCP_SOCKET * nxsocket,
    ULONG waitoption
)
```

This function sets the nxTcpSocket and nxWait members of the nxCtx struct within the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **nxsocket** a pointer to type NX_TCP_SOCKET that is set to the nxTcpSocket member of the nxCtx structure.
- **waitoption** a ULONG type that is set to the nxWait member of the nxCtx structure.

See:

- `set_fd`
- `NetX_Send`
- `NetX_Receive`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
NX_TCP_SOCKET* nxsocket;
ULONG waitoption;
...
if(ssl != NULL || nxsocket != NULL || waitoption <= 0){
    wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX(ssl, nxsocket, waitoption);
} else {
    // You need to pass in good parameters.
}
```

C.57.2.15 function wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX_Dtls

```
void wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX_Dtls(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    NX_UDP_SOCKET * nxsocket,
    NXD_ADDRESS nxdip,
```

```

    USHORT nxport,
    ULONG waitoption
)

```

This function configures the NetX Duo UDP context for a DTLS session. It stores the UDP socket, destination IP address (by value), destination port, and wait option into the WOLFSSL nxCtx structure. Requires WOLFSSL_NETX_DUO to be defined (ThreadX NetX Duo SDK).

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **nxsocket** a pointer to an NX_UDP_SOCKET already created and bound.
- **nx dip** the destination NXD_ADDRESS (passed by value; IPv4 or IPv6).
- **nxport** the destination UDP port number.
- **waitoption** a ULONG NetX wait option (e.g. NX_WAIT_FOREVER or ticks).

See:

- `wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX`
- `NetX_SendTo`
- `NetX_ReceiveFrom`

Return: none No returns.

Example

```

WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
NX_UDP_SOCKET udpsocket;
NXD_ADDRESS peeraddr;
USHORT peerport = 4433;
ULONG wait = NX_WAIT_FOREVER;
// ... initialise udpsocket and peeraddr ...
wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX_Dtls(ssl, &udpsocket, peeraddr, peerport, wait);

```

C.57.2.16 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetGenCookie

```

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetGenCookie(
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,
    CallbackGenCookie cb
)

```

This function sets the callback for the CBIOCookie member of the WOLFSSL_CTX structure. The CallbackGenCookie type is a function pointer and has the signature: `int (CallbackGenCookie)(WOLFSSL ssl, unsigned char* buf, int sz, void* ctx);`.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using `wolfSSL_new()`.
- **cb** a CallbackGenCookie type function pointer with the signature of CallbackGenCookie.

See: CallbackGenCookie

Return: none No returns.

Example

```

WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
int SetGenCookieCB(WOLFSSL* ssl, unsigned char* buf, int sz, void* ctx){
// Callback function body.
}

```

```
...
wolfSSL_CTX_SetGenCookie(ssl->ctx, SetGenCookieCB);
```

C.57.2.17 function wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx

```
void * wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function returns the IOCB_CookieCtx member of the WOLFSSL structure.

Parameters:

- **ssl** a pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **ssl** SSL object

See:

- [wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetGenCookie](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx](#)

Return:

- pointer The function returns a void pointer value stored in the IOCB_CookieCtx.
- NULL if the WOLFSSL struct is NULL
- Cookie context pointer

Gets cookie context for DTLS.

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new( method );
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
void* cookie;
...
cookie = wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx(ssl);
if(cookie != NULL){
    // You have the cookie
}
```

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
void* ctx = wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx(ssl);
```

C.57.2.18 function wolfSSL_SetIO_ISOTP

```
int wolfSSL_SetIO_ISOTP(
    WOLFSSL * ssl,
    isotp_wolfssl_ctx * ctx,
    can_recv_fn recv_fn,
    can_send_fn send_fn,
    can_delay_fn delay_fn,
    word32 receive_delay,
    char * receive_buffer,
    int receive_buffer_size,
    void * arg
)
```

This function sets up the ISO-TP context if wolfSSL, for use when wolfSSL is compiled with WOLFSSL_ISOTP.

Parameters:

- **ssl** the wolfSSL context
- **ctx** a user created ISOTP context which this function initializes
- **recv_fn** a user CAN bus receive callback
- **send_fn** a user CAN bus send callback
- **delay_fn** a user microsecond granularity delay function
- **receive_delay** a set amount of microseconds to delay each CAN bus packet
- **receive_buffer** a user supplied buffer to receive data, recommended that is allocated to ISOTP_DEFAULT_BUFFER_SIZE bytes
- **receive_buffer_size** - The size of receive_buffer
- **arg** an arbitrary pointer sent to recv_fn and send_fn

Return: 0 on success, WOLFSSL_CBIO_ERR_GENERAL on failure

Example

```
struct can_info can_con_info;
isotp_wolfssl_ctx isotp_ctx;
char *receive_buffer = malloc(ISOTP_DEFAULT_BUFFER_SIZE);
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
...
wolfSSL_SetIO_ISOTP(ssl, &isotp_ctx, can_receive, can_send, can_delay, 0,
    receive_buffer, ISOTP_DEFAULT_BUFFER_SIZE, &can_con_info);
```

C.57.2.19 function wolfSSL_SSLSDisableRead

```
void wolfSSL_SSLSDisableRead(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function disables reading from the IO layer.

Parameters:

- **ssl** the wolfSSL context

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv](#)
- [wolfSSL_SSLSSetIORecv](#)
- [wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);
wolfSSL_SSLSDisableRead(ssl);
```

C.57.2.20 function wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead

```
void wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead(
    WOLFSSL * ssl
)
```

This function enables reading from the IO layer. Reading is enabled by default and should be used to undo [wolfSSL_SSLSDisableRead\(\)](#).

Parameters:

- **ssl** the wolfSSL context

See:

- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv](#)
- [wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv](#)
- [wolfSSL_SSEnableRead](#)

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx = wolfSSL_CTX_new(method);  
WOLFSSL* ssl = wolfSSL_new(ctx);  
wolfSSL_SSLSDisableRead(ssl);  
...  
wolfSSL_SSEnableRead(ssl);
```

C.57.2.21 function wolfSSL_SetRecvFrom

```
WOLFSSL_API void wolfSSL_SetRecvFrom(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    WolfSSLRecvFrom recvFrom  
)
```

Set a custom DTLS recvfrom callback for a WOLFSSL session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **recvFrom** The custom callback function to use for DTLS datagram receive.

See:

- [WolfSSLRecvFrom](#)
- [wolfSSL_SetSendTo](#)
- [EmbedReceiveFrom](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv](#)
- [wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv](#)

This function allows you to specify a custom callback function for receiving datagrams (DTLS) using the recvfrom-style interface. The callback must match the WolfSSLRecvFrom function pointer type and is expected to behave like the POSIX `recvfrom()` function, including its return values and error handling.

Example

```
wolfSSL_SetRecvFrom(ssl, my_recvfrom_cb);
```

C.57.2.22 function wolfSSL_SetSendTo

```
WOLFSSL_API void wolfSSL_SetSendTo(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    WolfSSLSento sendTo  
)
```

Set a custom DTLS sendto callback for a WOLFSSL session.

Parameters:

- **ssl** A pointer to a WOLFSSL structure, created using [wolfSSL_new\(\)](#).
- **sendTo** The custom callback function to use for DTLS datagram send.

See:

- WolfSSLSento
- [wolfSSL_SetRecvFrom](#)
- [EmbedSendTo](#)
- [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend](#)
- [wolfSSL_SSLSendIO](#)

This function allows you to specify a custom callback function for sending datagrams (DTLS) using the sendto-style interface. The callback must match the WolfSSLSento function pointer type and is expected to behave like the POSIX sendto() function, including its return values and error handling.

Example

```
wolfSSL_SetSendTo(ssl, my_sendto_cb);
```

C.57.2.23 function wolfIO_Select

```
int wolfIO_Select(  
    SOCKET_T sockfd,  
    int to_sec  
)
```

Waits for socket to be ready for I/O with timeout.

Parameters:

- **sockfd** Socket file descriptor
- **to_sec** Timeout in seconds

See: [wolfIO_TcpConnect](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sockfd;  
int ret = wolfIO_Select(sockfd, 5);
```

C.57.2.24 function wolfIO_TcpConnect

```
int wolfIO_TcpConnect(  
    SOCKET_T * sockfd,  
    const char * ip,  
    unsigned short port,  
    int to_sec  
)
```

Connects to TCP server with timeout.

Parameters:

- **sockfd** Pointer to socket file descriptor
- **ip** IP address string
- **port** Port number
- **to_sec** Timeout in seconds

See: [wolfIO_TcpBind](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sockfd;  
int ret = wolfIO_TcpConnect(&sockfd, "127.0.0.1", 443, 5);
```

C.57.2.25 function wolfIO_TcpAccept

```
int wolfIO_TcpAccept(  
    SOCKET_T sockfd,  
    SOCKADDR * peer_addr,  
    XSOCKLENT * peer_len  
)
```

Accepts TCP connection.

Parameters:

- **sockfd** Socket file descriptor
- **peer_addr** Peer address structure
- **peer_len** Peer address length

See: [wolfIO_TcpBind](#)

Return:

- Socket descriptor on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sockfd;  
SOCKADDR peer;  
XSOCKLENT len = sizeof(peer);  
int ret = wolfIO_TcpAccept(sockfd, &peer, &len);
```

C.57.2.26 function wolfIO_TcpBind

```
int wolfIO_TcpBind(  
    SOCKET_T * sockfd,  
    word16 port  
)
```

Binds TCP socket to port.

Parameters:

- **sockfd** Pointer to socket file descriptor
- **port** Port number

See: [wolfIO_TcpAccept](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sockfd;  
int ret = wolfIO_TcpBind(&sockfd, 443);
```

C.57.2.27 function wolfIO_Send

```
int wolfIO_Send(  
    SOCKET_T sd,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    int wrFlags  
)
```

Sends data on socket.

Parameters:

- **sd** Socket descriptor
- **buf** Buffer to send
- **sz** Buffer size
- **wrFlags** Write flags

See: [wolfIO_Recv](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes sent on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sd;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = wolfIO_Send(sd, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
```

C.57.2.28 function wolfIO_Recv

```
int wolfIO_Recv(  
    SOCKET_T sd,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    int rdFlags  
)
```

Receives data from socket.

Parameters:

- **sd** Socket descriptor
- **buf** Buffer to receive into
- **sz** Buffer size
- **rdFlags** Read flags

See: [wolfIO_Send](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes received on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sd;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = wolfIO_Recv(sd, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
```

C.57.2.29 function wolfIO_SendTo

```
int wolfIO_SendTo(  
    SOCKET_T sd,  
    WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR * addr,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    int wrFlags  
)
```

Sends datagram to address.

Parameters:

- **sd** Socket descriptor
- **addr** Destination address
- **buf** Buffer to send
- **sz** Buffer size
- **wrFlags** Write flags

See: [wolfIO_RecvFrom](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes sent on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sd;  
WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR addr;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = wolfIO_SendTo(sd, &addr, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
```

C.57.2.30 function wolfIO_RecvFrom

```
int wolfIO_RecvFrom(  
    SOCKET_T sd,  
    WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR * addr,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    int rdFlags  
)
```

Receives datagram from address.

Parameters:

- **sd** Socket descriptor
- **addr** Source address
- **buf** Buffer to receive into
- **sz** Buffer size
- **rdFlags** Read flags

See: [wolfIO_SendTo](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes received on success
- negative on error

Example

```
SOCKET_T sd;  
WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR addr;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = wolfIO_RecvFrom(sd, &addr, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
```

C.57.2.31 function wolfSSL_BioSend

```
int wolfSSL_BioSend(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

BIO send callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **buf** Buffer to send
- **sz** Buffer size
- **ctx** Context pointer

See: [wolfSSL_BioReceive](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes sent on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = wolfSSL_BioSend(ssl, buf, sizeof(buf), NULL);
```

C.57.2.32 function wolfSSL_BioReceive

```
int wolfSSL_BioReceive(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

BIO receive callback.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **buf** Buffer to receive into
- **sz** Buffer size
- **ctx** Context pointer

See: [wolfSSL_BioSend](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes received on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = wolfSSL_BioReceive(ssl, buf, sizeof(buf), NULL);
```

C.57.2.33 function EmbedReceiveFromMcast

```
int EmbedReceiveFromMcast(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    char * buf,  
    int sz,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Receives multicast datagram.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **buf** Buffer to receive into
- **sz** Buffer size
- **ctx** Context pointer

See: [EmbedReceiveFrom](#)

Return:

- Number of bytes received on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
char buf[100];  
int ret = EmbedReceiveFromMcast(ssl, buf, sizeof(buf), NULL);
```

C.57.2.34 function wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestOcspp

```
int wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestOcspp(  
    const char * domainName,  
    const char * path,  
    int ocsppReqSz,  
    unsigned char * buf,  
    int bufSize  
)
```

Builds HTTP OCSPP request.

Parameters:

- **domainName** Domain name
- **path** URL path
- **ocsppReqSz** OCSPP request size
- **buf** Output buffer
- **bufSize** Buffer size

See: [wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcspp](#)

Return:

- Request size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
char buf[1024];
int ret = wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestOcspl("example.com", "/ocsp", 100,
                                       (unsigned char*)buf, sizeof(buf));
```

C.57.2.35 function wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsplGenericIO

```
int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsplGenericIO(
    WolfSSLGenericIORecvCb ioCb,
    void * ioCbCtx,
    unsigned char ** respBuf,
    unsigned char * httpBuf,
    int httpBufSz,
    void * heap
)
```

Processes HTTP OCSPl response with generic I/O.

Parameters:

- **ioCb** I/O callback
- **ioCbCtx** I/O callback context
- **respBuf** Response buffer pointer
- **httpBuf** HTTP buffer
- **httpBufSz** HTTP buffer size
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcspl](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
unsigned char* resp = NULL;
unsigned char httpBuf[1024];
int ret = wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsplGenericIO(myIoCb, ctx, &resp,
                                                    httpBuf,
                                                    sizeof(httpBuf), NULL);
```

C.57.2.36 function wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcspl

```
int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcspl(
    int sfd,
    unsigned char ** respBuf,
    unsigned char * httpBuf,
    int httpBufSz,
    void * heap
)
```

Processes HTTP OCSPl response.

Parameters:

- **sfd** Socket file descriptor
- **respBuf** Response buffer pointer
- **httpBuf** HTTP buffer

- **httpBufSz** HTTP buffer size
- **heap** Heap hint

See: [wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestOcsp](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int sfd;
unsigned char* resp = NULL;
unsigned char httpBuf[1024];
int ret = wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsp(sfd, &resp, httpBuf,
                                         sizeof(httpBuf), NULL);
```

C.57.2.37 function EmbedOcspLookup

```
int EmbedOcspLookup(
    void * ctx,
    const char * url,
    int urlSz,
    byte * ocspReqBuf,
    int ocspReqSz,
    byte ** ocspRespBuf
)
```

OCSP lookup callback.

Parameters:

- **ctx** Context pointer
- **url** URL string
- **urlSz** URL size
- **ocspReqBuf** OCSP request buffer
- **ocspReqSz** OCSP request size
- **ocspRespBuf** OCSP response buffer pointer

See: [EmbedOcspRespFree](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
byte* resp = NULL;
byte req[100];
int ret = EmbedOcspLookup(NULL, "http://example.com/ocsp", 25, req,
                          sizeof(req), &resp);
```

C.57.2.38 function wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl

```
int wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl(
    const char * url,
    int urlSz,
    const char * domainName,
    unsigned char * buf,
```

```
    int bufSize  
)
```

Builds HTTP CRL request.

Parameters:

- **url** URL string
- **urlSz** URL size
- **domainName** Domain name
- **buf** Output buffer
- **bufSize** Buffer size

See: [wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseCrl](#)

Return:

- Request size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
char buf[1024];  
int ret = wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl("http://example.com/crl", 22,  
                                     "example.com",  
                                     (unsigned char*)buf, sizeof(buf));
```

C.57.2.39 function `wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseCrl`

```
int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseCrl(  
    WOLFSSL_CRL * crl,  
    int sfd,  
    unsigned char * httpBuf,  
    int httpBufSz  
)
```

Processes HTTP CRL response.

Parameters:

- **crl** CRL object
- **sfd** Socket file descriptor
- **httpBuf** HTTP buffer
- **httpBufSz** HTTP buffer size

See: [wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CRL crl;  
int sfd;  
unsigned char httpBuf[1024];  
int ret = wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseCrl(&crl, sfd, httpBuf,  
                                         sizeof(httpBuf));
```


C.57.2.40 function EmbedCrlLookup

```
int EmbedCrlLookup(  
    WOLFSSL_CRL * crl,  
    const char * url,  
    int urlSz  
)
```

CRL lookup callback.

Parameters:

- **crl** CRL object
- **url** URL string
- **urlSz** URL size

See: [wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CRL crl;  
int ret = EmbedCrlLookup(&crl, "http://example.com/crl", 22);
```

C.57.2.41 function wolfIO_DecodeUrl

```
int wolfIO_DecodeUrl(  
    const char * url,  
    int urlSz,  
    char * outName,  
    char * outPath,  
    unsigned short * outPort  
)
```

Decodes URL into components.

Parameters:

- **url** URL string
- **urlSz** URL size
- **outName** Output domain name
- **outPath** Output path
- **outPort** Output port

See: [wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
char name[256], path[256];  
unsigned short port;  
int ret = wolfIO_DecodeUrl("http://example.com:443/path", 28, name,  
                           path, &port);
```

C.57.2.42 function wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest

```
int wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest(
    const char * reqType,
    const char * domainName,
    const char * path,
    int pathLen,
    int reqSz,
    const char * contentType,
    unsigned char * buf,
    int bufSize
)
```

Builds generic HTTP request.

Parameters:

- **reqType** Request type (GET, POST, etc.)
- **domainName** Domain name
- **path** URL path
- **pathLen** Path length
- **reqSz** Request body size
- **contentType** Content type
- **buf** Output buffer
- **bufSize** Buffer size

See: [wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse](#)

Return:

- Request size on success
- negative on error

Example

```
char buf[1024];
int ret = wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest("POST", "example.com", "/api", 4,
                                  100, "application/json",
                                  (unsigned char*)buf, sizeof(buf));
```

C.57.2.43 function wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseGenericIO

```
int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseGenericIO(
    WolfSSLGenericIORecvCb ioCb,
    void * ioCbCtx,
    const char ** appStrList,
    unsigned char ** respBuf,
    unsigned char * httpBuf,
    int httpBufSz,
    int dynType,
    void * heap
)
```

Processes HTTP response with generic I/O.

Parameters:

- **ioCb** I/O callback
- **ioCbCtx** I/O callback context
- **appStrList** Application string list

- **respBuf** Response buffer pointer
- **httpBuf** HTTP buffer
- **httpBufSz** HTTP buffer size
- **dynType** Dynamic type
- **heap** Heap hint

See: `wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
unsigned char* resp = NULL;
unsigned char httpBuf[1024];
const char* appStrs[] = {"200 OK", NULL};
int ret = wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseGenericIO(myIoCb, ctx, appStrs,
                                              &resp, httpBuf,
                                              sizeof(httpBuf), 0, NULL);
```

C.57.2.44 function `wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse`

```
int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse(
    int sfd,
    const char ** appStrList,
    unsigned char ** respBuf,
    unsigned char * httpBuf,
    int httpBufSz,
    int dynType,
    void * heap
)
```

Processes HTTP response.

Parameters:

- **sfd** Socket file descriptor
- **appStrList** Application string list
- **respBuf** Response buffer pointer
- **httpBuf** HTTP buffer
- **httpBufSz** HTTP buffer size
- **dynType** Dynamic type
- **heap** Heap hint

See: `wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest`

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
int sfd;
unsigned char* resp = NULL;
unsigned char httpBuf[1024];
const char* appStrs[] = {"200 OK", NULL};
int ret = wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse(sfd, appStrs, &resp, httpBuf,
                                     sizeof(httpBuf), 0, NULL);
```

C.57.2.45 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackIOSend CBIOSend  
)
```

Sets I/O send callback for context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** SSL context
- **CBIOSend** Send callback

See: [wolfSSL_SSLSetIOSend](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend(ctx, mySendCallback);
```

C.57.2.46 function wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv

```
void wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    CallbackIORecv CBIOSend  
)
```

Sets I/O receive callback for SSL object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **CBIOSend** Receive callback

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv(ssl, myRecvCallback);
```

C.57.2.47 function wolfSSL_SSLSetIOSend

```
void wolfSSL_SSLSetIOSend(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    CallbackIOSend CBIOSend  
)
```

Sets I/O send callback for SSL object.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **CBIOSend** Send callback

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
wolfSSL_SetIO_Send(ssl, mySendCallback);
```

C.57.2.48 function wolfSSL_SetIO_Mynewt

```
void wolfSSL_SetIO_Mynewt(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    struct mn_socket * mnSocket,  
    struct mn_sockaddr_in * mnSockAddrIn  
)
```

Sets I/O for Mynewt platform.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **mnSocket** Mynewt socket
- **mnSockAddrIn** Mynewt socket address

See: [wolfSSL_SetIO_LwIP](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
struct mn_socket sock;  
struct mn_sockaddr_in addr;  
wolfSSL_SetIO_Mynewt(ssl, &sock, &addr);
```

C.57.2.49 function wolfSSL_SetIO_LwIP

```
int wolfSSL_SetIO_LwIP(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    void * pcb,  
    tcp_recv_fn recv,  
    tcp_sent_fn sent,  
    void * arg  
)
```

Sets I/O for LwIP platform.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **pcb** Protocol control block
- **recv** Receive callback
- **sent** Sent callback
- **arg** Argument pointer

See: [wolfSSL_SetIO_Mynewt](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
struct tcp_pcb* pcb;  
int ret = wolfSSL_SetIO_LwIP(ssl, pcb, myRecv, mySent, NULL);
```

C.57.2.50 function wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx

```
void wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    void * ctx  
)
```

Sets cookie context for DTLS.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **ctx** Cookie context

See: [wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
void* ctx;  
wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx(ssl, ctx);
```

C.57.2.51 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOGetPeer

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOGetPeer(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackGetPeer cb  
)
```

Sets get peer callback for context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** SSL context
- **cb** Get peer callback

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSetPeer](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOGetPeer(ctx, myGetPeerCallback);
```

C.57.2.52 function wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSetPeer

```
void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSetPeer(  
    WOLFSSL_CTX * ctx,  
    CallbackSetPeer cb  
)
```

Sets set peer callback for context.

Parameters:

- **ctx** SSL context
- **cb** Set peer callback

See: [wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOGetPeer](#)

Return: none No returns

Example

```
WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx;  
wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSetPeer(ctx, mySetPeerCallback);
```

C.57.2.53 function EmbedGetPeer

```
int EmbedGetPeer(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    char * ip,  
    int * ipSz,  
    unsigned short * port,  
    int * fam  
)
```

Gets peer information.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **ip** IP address buffer
- **ipSz** IP address buffer size pointer
- **port** Port number pointer
- **fam** Address family pointer

See: [EmbedSetPeer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;  
char ip[46];  
int ipSz = sizeof(ip);  
unsigned short port;  
int fam;  
int ret = EmbedGetPeer(ssl, ip, &ipSz, &port, &fam);
```

C.57.2.54 function EmbedSetPeer

```
int EmbedSetPeer(  
    WOLFSSL * ssl,  
    char * ip,  
    int ipSz,  
    unsigned short port,  
    int fam  
)
```

Sets peer information.

Parameters:

- **ssl** SSL object
- **ip** IP address string
- **ipSz** IP address string size
- **port** Port number
- **fam** Address family

See: [EmbedGetPeer](#)

Return:

- 0 on success
- negative on error

Example

```
WOLFSSL* ssl;
int ret = EmbedSetPeer(ssl, "127.0.0.1", 9, 443, AF_INET);
```

C.57.3 Source code

```
int EmbedReceive(WOLFSSL* ssl, char* buf, int sz, void* ctx);

int EmbedSend(WOLFSSL* ssl, char* buf, int sz, void* ctx);

int EmbedReceiveFrom(WOLFSSL* ssl, char* buf, int sz, void* ctx);

int EmbedSendTo(WOLFSSL* ssl, char* buf, int sz, void* ctx);

int EmbedGenerateCookie(WOLFSSL* ssl, byte* buf,
                        int sz, void* ctx);

void EmbedOcspRespFree(void* ctx, byte* resp);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIORecv(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackIORecv CBIRecv);

void wolfSSL_SetIOReadCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* ctx);

void wolfSSL_SetIOWriteCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void* ctx);

void* wolfSSL_GetIOReadCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void* wolfSSL_GetIOWriteCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_SetIOReadFlags(WOLFSSL* ssl, int flags);

void wolfSSL_SetIOWriteFlags(WOLFSSL* ssl, int flags);

void wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX(WOLFSSL* ssl, NX_TCP_SOCKET* nxsocket,
                        ULONG waitoption);

void wolfSSL_SetIO_NetX_Dtls(WOLFSSL* ssl, NX_UDP_SOCKET* nxsocket,
                             NXD_ADDRESS nxdip, USHORT nxport,
                             ULONG waitoption);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetGenCookie(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackGenCookie cb);

void* wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

int wolfSSL_SetIO_ISOTP(WOLFSSL* ssl, isotp_wolfssl_ctx* ctx,
                        can_recv_fn recv_fn, can_send_fn send_fn, can_delay_fn delay_fn,
```



```
    word32 receive_delay, char *receive_buffer, int receive_buffer_size,
    void *arg);

void wolfSSL_SSLEnableRead(WOLFSSL *ssl);

void wolfSSL_SSLDisableRead(WOLFSSL *ssl);

WOLFSSL_API void wolfSSL_SetRecvFrom(WOLFSSL* ssl, WolfSSLRecvFrom recvFrom);

WOLFSSL_API void wolfSSL_SetSendTo(WOLFSSL* ssl, WolfSSLSento sendTo);

int wolfIO_Select(SOCKET_T sockfd, int to_sec);

int wolfIO_TcpConnect(SOCKET_T* sockfd, const char* ip,
                     unsigned short port, int to_sec);

int wolfIO_TcpAccept(SOCKET_T sockfd, SOCKADDR* peer_addr,
                     XSOCKLEN* peer_len);

int wolfIO_TcpBind(SOCKET_T* sockfd, word16 port);

int wolfIO_Send(SOCKET_T sd, char *buf, int sz, int wrFlags);

int wolfIO_Recv(SOCKET_T sd, char *buf, int sz, int rdFlags);

int wolfIO_SendTo(SOCKET_T sd, WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR *addr, char *buf, int sz,
                  int wrFlags);

int wolfIO_RecvFrom(SOCKET_T sd, WOLFSSL_BIO_ADDR *addr, char *buf, int sz,
                    int rdFlags);

int wolfSSL_BioSend(WOLFSSL* ssl, char *buf, int sz, void *ctx);

int wolfSSL_BioReceive(WOLFSSL* ssl, char* buf, int sz, void* ctx);

int EmbedReceiveFromMcast(WOLFSSL *ssl, char *buf, int sz, void *ctx);

int wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestOcsp(const char* domainName, const char* path,
                                int ocspReqSz, unsigned char* buf,
                                int bufSize);

int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcspGenericIO(WolfSSLGenericIORecvCb ioCb,
                                             void* ioCbCtx,
                                             unsigned char** respBuf,
                                             unsigned char* httpBuf,
                                             int httpBufSz, void* heap);

int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseOcsp(int sfd, unsigned char** respBuf,
                                   unsigned char* httpBuf, int httpBufSz,
                                   void* heap);

int EmbedOcspLookup(void* ctx, const char* url, int urlSz,
                   byte* ocspReqBuf, int ocspReqSz, byte** ocspRespBuf);
```

```

int wolfIO_HttpBuildRequestCrl(const char* url, int urlSz,
                              const char* domainName, unsigned char* buf,
                              int bufSize);

int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseCrl(WOLFSSL_CRL* crl, int sfd,
                                  unsigned char* httpBuf, int httpBufSz);

int EmbedCrlLookup(WOLFSSL_CRL* crl, const char* url, int urlSz);

int wolfIO_DecodeUrl(const char* url, int urlSz, char* outName,
                   char* outPath, unsigned short* outPort);

int wolfIO_HttpBuildRequest(const char* reqType, const char* domainName,
                           const char* path, int pathLen, int reqSz,
                           const char* contentType, unsigned char* buf,
                           int bufSize);

int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponseGenericIO(WolfSSLGenericIORecvCb ioCb,
                                         void* ioCbCtx,
                                         const char** appStrList,
                                         unsigned char** respBuf,
                                         unsigned char* httpBuf,
                                         int httpBufSz, int dynType,
                                         void* heap);

int wolfIO_HttpProcessResponse(int sfd, const char** appStrList,
                              unsigned char** respBuf,
                              unsigned char* httpBuf, int httpBufSz,
                              int dynType, void* heap);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSend(WOLFSSL_CTX *ctx, CallbackIOSend CBIOSend);

void wolfSSL_SSLSetIORecv(WOLFSSL *ssl, CallbackIORecv CBIOSend);

void wolfSSL_SSLSetIOSend(WOLFSSL *ssl, CallbackIOSend CBIOSend);

void wolfSSL_SetIO_Mynewt(WOLFSSL* ssl, struct mn_socket* mnSocket,
                          struct mn_sockaddr_in* mnSockAddrIn);

int wolfSSL_SetIO_LwIP(WOLFSSL* ssl, void *pcb, tcp_recv_fn recv,
                      tcp_sent_fn sent, void *arg);

void wolfSSL_SetCookieCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl, void *ctx);

void* wolfSSL_GetCookieCtx(WOLFSSL* ssl);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOGetPeer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackGetPeer cb);

void wolfSSL_CTX_SetIOSetPeer(WOLFSSL_CTX* ctx, CallbackSetPeer cb);

int EmbedGetPeer(WOLFSSL* ssl, char* ip, int* ipSz, unsigned short* port,
                int* fam);

int EmbedSetPeer(WOLFSSL* ssl, char* ip, int ipSz, unsigned short port,

```

```
int fam);
```

D SSL/TLS Overview

D.1 General Architecture

The wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) embedded SSL library implements SSL 3.0, TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2, and TLS 1.3 protocols. TLS 1.3 is currently the most secure and up to date version of the standard. wolfSSL does not support SSL 2.0 due to the fact that it has been insecure for several years.

The TLS protocol in wolfSSL is implemented as defined in [RFC 5246 \(https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5246\)](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5246). Two record layer protocols exist within SSL - the message layer and the handshake layer. Handshake messages are used to negotiate a common cipher suite, create secrets, and enable a secure connection. The message layer encapsulates the handshake layer while also supporting alert processing and application data transfer.

A general diagram of how the SSL protocol fits into existing protocols can be seen in **Figure 1**. SSL sits in between the Transport and Application layers of the OSI model, where any number of protocols (including TCP/IP, Bluetooth, etc.) may act as the transport medium. Application protocols are layered on top of SSL (such as HTTP, FTP, and SMTP).

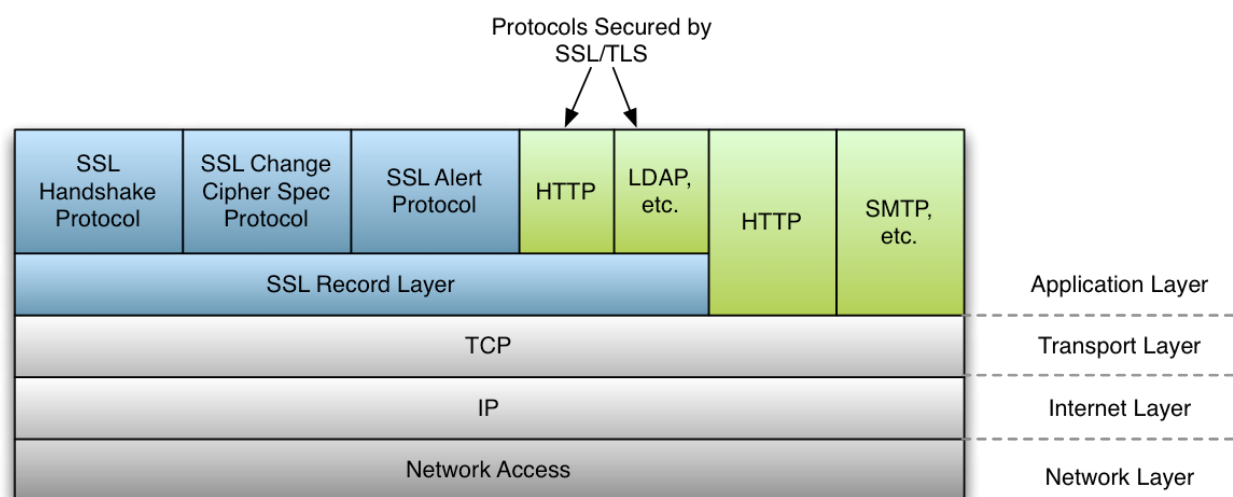


Figure 5: SSL Protocol Diagram

D.2 SSL Handshake

The SSL handshake involves several steps, some of which are optional depending on what options the SSL client and server have been configured with. Below, in **Figure 2**, you will find a simplified diagram of the SSL handshake process.

D.3 Differences between SSL and TLS Protocol Versions

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) and TLS (Transport Security Layer) are both cryptographic protocols which provide secure communication over networks. These two protocols (and the several versions of each) are in widespread use today in applications ranging from web browsing to e-mail to instant messaging and VoIP. Each protocol, and the underlying versions of each, are slightly different from the other.

Below you will find both an explanation of, and the major differences between the different SSL and TLS protocol versions. For specific details about each protocol, please reference the RFC specification mentioned.

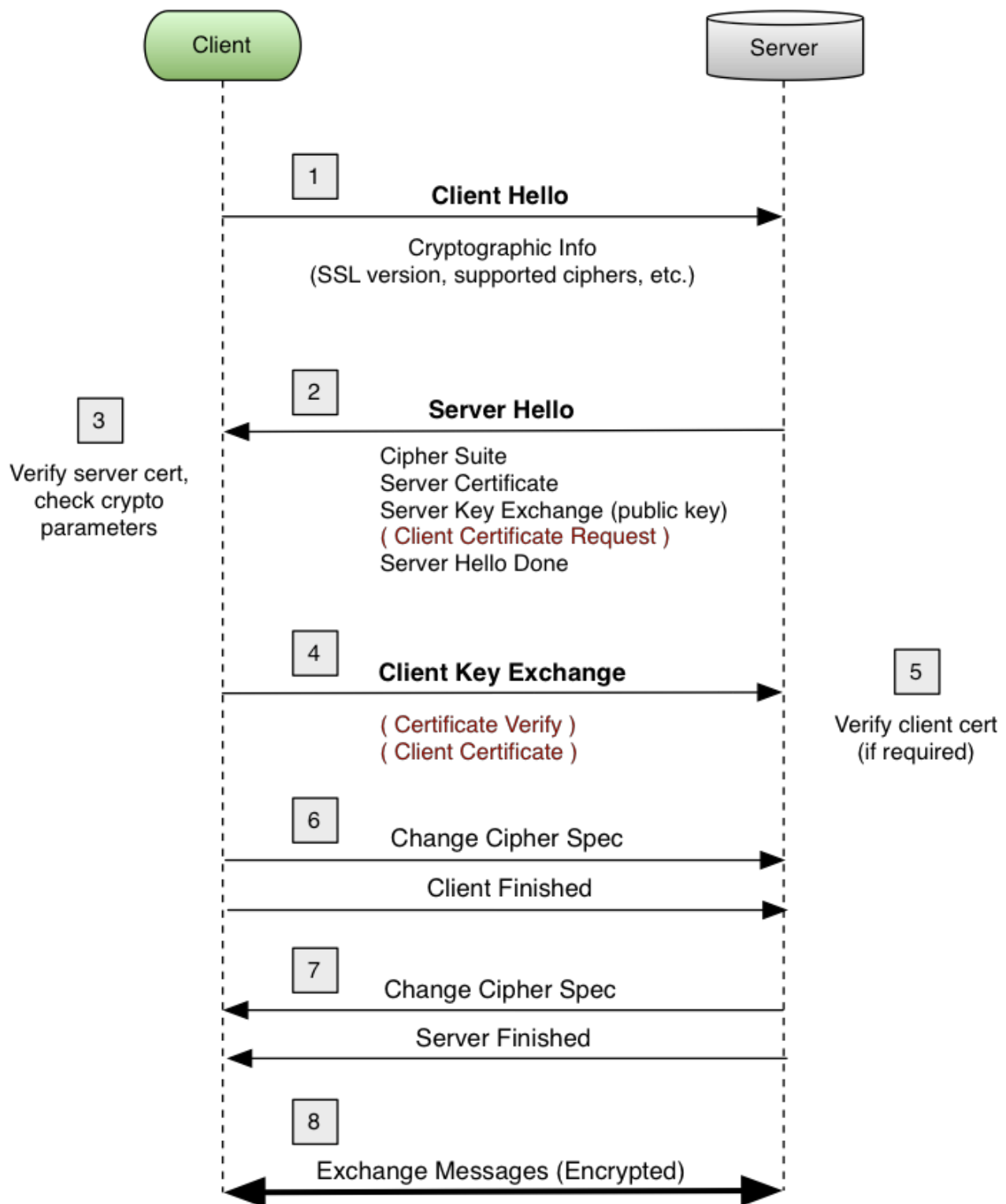


Figure 6: SSL Handshake Diagram

D.3.1 SSL 3.0

This protocol was released in 1996 but began with the creation of SSL 1.0 developed by Netscape. Version 1.0 wasn't released, and version 2.0 had a number of security flaws, thus leading to the release of SSL 3.0. Some major improvements of SSL 3.0 over SSL 2.0 are:

- Separation of the transport of data from the message layer
- Use of a full 128 bits of keying material even when using the Export cipher
- Ability of the client and server to send chains of certificates, thus allowing organizations to use certificate hierarchy which is more than two certificates deep.
- Implementing a generalized key exchange protocol, allowing Diffie-Hellman and Fortezza key exchanges as well as non-RSA certificates.
- Allowing for record compression and decompression
- Ability to fall back to SSL 2.0 when a 2.0 client is encountered

D.3.2 TLS 1.0

This protocol was first defined in RFC 2246 in January of 1999. This was an upgrade from SSL 3.0 and the differences were not dramatic, but they are significant enough that SSL 3.0 and TLS 1.0 don't interoperate. Some of the major differences between SSL 3.0 and TLS 1.0 are:

- Key derivation functions are different
- MACs are different - SSL 3.0 uses a modification of an early HMAC while TLS 1.0 uses HMAC.
- The Finished messages are different
- TLS has more alerts
- TLS requires DSS/DH support

D.3.3 TLS 1.1

This protocol was defined in RFC 4346 in April of 2006, and is an update to TLS 1.0. The major changes are:

- The Implicit Initialization Vector (IV) is replaced with an explicit IV to protect against Cipher block chaining (CBC) attacks.
- Handling of padded errors is changed to use the `bad_record_mac` alert rather than the `decryption_failed` alert to protect against CBC attacks.
- IANA registries are defined for protocol parameters
- Premature closes no longer cause a session to be non-resumable.

D.3.4 TLS 1.2

This protocol was defined in RFC 5246 in August of 2008. Based on TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 contains improved flexibility. The major differences include:

- The MD5/SHA-1 combination in the pseudorandom function (PRF) was replaced with cipher-suite-specified PRFs.
- The MD5/SHA-1 combination in the digitally-signed element was replaced with a single hash. Signed elements include a field explicitly specifying the hash algorithm used.
- There was substantial cleanup to the client's and server's ability to specify which hash and signature algorithms they will accept.
- Addition of support for authenticated encryption with additional data modes.
- TLS Extensions definition and AES Cipher Suites were merged in.
- Tighter checking of EncryptedPreMasterSecret version numbers.
- Many of the requirements were tightened
- `Verify_data` length depends on the cipher suite
- Description of Bleichenbacher/Dlima attack defenses cleaned up.

D.3.5 TLS 1.3

This protocol was defined in RFC 8446 in August of 2018. TLS 1.3 contains improved security and speed. The major differences include:

- The list of supported symmetric algorithms has been pruned of all legacy algorithms. The remaining algorithms all use Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD) algorithms.
- A zero-RTT (0-RTT) mode was added, saving a round-trip at connection setup for some application data at the cost of certain security properties.
- All handshake messages after the ServerHello are now encrypted.
- Key derivation functions have been re-designed, with the HMAC-based Extract-and-Expand Key Derivation Function (HKDF) being used as a primitive.
- The handshake state machine has been restructured to be more consistent and remove superfluous messages.
- ECC is now in the base spec and includes new signature algorithms. Point format negotiation has been removed in favor of single point format for each curve.
- Compression, custom DHE groups, and DSA have been removed, RSA padding now uses PSS.
- TLS 1.2 version negotiation verification mechanism was deprecated in favor of a version list in an extension.
- Session resumption with and without server-side state and the PSK-based ciphersuites of earlier versions of TLS have been replaced by a single new PSK exchange.

E RFCs, Specifications, and Reference

E.1 Protocols

- SSL v3.0 - [IETF Draft](#)
- TLS v1.0 - [RFC2246](#)
- TLS v1.1 - [RFC4346](#)
- TLS v1.2 - [RFC5246](#)
- TLS v1.3 - [RFC8446](#)
- DTLS - [RFC4347 Specification document](#)
- IPv4 - [Wikipedia](#)
- IPv6 - [Wikipedia](#)

E.2 Stream Ciphers

- Stream Cipher Information - [Wikipedia](#)
- RC4 / ARC4 - [IETF Draft Wikipedia](#)

E.3 Block Ciphers

- Block Cipher Information - [Wikipedia](#)
- AES - [NIST Publication Wikipedia](#)
- AES-GCM - [NIST Specification](#)
- AES-NI - [Intel Software Network](#)
- DES/3DES - [NIST Publication Wikipedia](#)

E.4 Hashing Functions

- SHA - [NIST FIPS180-1 Publication](#) [NIST FIPS180-2 Publication](#) [Wikipedia](#)
- MD4 - [RFC1320](#)
- MD5 - [RFC1321](#)
- RIPEMD-160 - [Specification document](#)

E.5 Public Key Cryptography

- Diffie-Hellman - [Wikipedia](#)
- RSA - [MIT Paper](#) [Wikipedia](#)
- DSA/DSS - [NIST FIPS186-3](#)
- ECDSA - [Specification Document](#)
- X.509 - [RFC3279](#)
- ASN.1 - [Specification Document](#) [Wikipedia](#)
- PSK - [RFC4279](#)

E.6 Other

- PKCS#5, PBKDF1, PBKDF2 - [RFC2898](#)
- PKCS#8 - [RFC5208](#)
- PKCS#12 - [Wikipedia](#)

F Error Codes

F.1 wolfSSL Error Codes

wolfSSL (formerly CyaSSL) error codes can be found in `wolfssl/ssl.h`. For detailed descriptions of the following errors, see the OpenSSL man page for `SSL_get_error` (man `SSL_get_error`).

Error Code Enum	Error Code	Error Description
SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ	2	
SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE	3	
SSL_ERROR_WANT_CONNECT	7	
SSL_ERROR_WANT_ACCEPT	8	
SSL_ERROR_SYSCALL	5	
SSL_ERROR_WANT_X509_LOOKUP	83	
SSL_ERROR_ZERO_RETURN	6	
SSL_ERROR_SSL	85	

Additional wolfSSL error codes can be found in `wolfssl/error-ssl.h`

Error Code Enum	Error Code	Error Description
INPUT_CASE_ERROR	-301	process input state error
PREFIX_ERROR	-302	bad index to key rounds
MEMORY_ERROR	-303	out of memory
VERIFY_FINISHED_ERROR	-304	verify problem on finished
VERIFY_MAC_ERROR	-305	verify mac problem
PARSE_ERROR	-306	parse error on header
UNKNOWN_HANDSHAKE_TYPE	-307	weird handshake type
SOCKET_ERROR_E	-308	error state on socket
SOCKET_NODATA	-309	expected data, not there
INCOMPLETE_DATA	-310	don't have enough data to complete task
UNKNOWN_RECORD_TYPE	-311	unknown type in record hdr
DECRYPT_ERROR	-312	error during decryption
FATAL_ERROR	-313	revcd alert fatal error
ENCRYPT_ERROR	-314	error during encryption
FREAD_ERROR	-315	fread problem
NO_PEER_KEY	-316	need peer's key
NO_PRIVATE_KEY	-317	need the private key
RSA_PRIVATE_ERROR	-318	error during rsa priv op
NO_DH_PARAMS	-319	server missing DH params
BUILD_MSG_ERROR	-320	build message failure
BAD_HELLO	-321	client hello malformed
DOMAIN_NAME_MISMATCH	-322	peer subject name mismatch
WANT_READ	-323	want read, call again
NOT_READY_ERROR	-324	handshake layer not ready
VERSION_ERROR	-326	record layer version error
WANT_WRITE	-327	want write, call again
BUFFER_ERROR	-328	malformed buffer input
VERIFY_CERT_ERROR	-329	verify cert error
VERIFY_SIGN_ERROR	-330	verify sign error
CLIENT_ID_ERROR	-331	psk client identity error
SERVER_HINT_ERROR	-332	psk server hint error

Error Code Enum	Error Code	Error Description
PSK_KEY_ERROR	-333	psk key error
GETTIME_ERROR	-337	gettimeofday failed ???
GETITIMER_ERROR	-338	getitimer failed ???
SIGACT_ERROR	-339	sigaction failed ???
SETITIMER_ERROR	-340	setitimer failed ???
LENGTH_ERROR	-341	record layer length error
PEER_KEY_ERROR	-342	cant decode peer key
ZERO_RETURN	-343	peer sent close notify
SIDE_ERROR	-344	wrong client/server type
NO_PEER_CERT	-345	peer didn't send key
ECC_CURVETYPE_ERROR	-350	Bad ECC Curve Type
ECC_CURVE_ERROR	-351	Bad ECC Curve
ECC_PEERKEY_ERROR	-352	Bad Peer ECC Key
ECC_MAKEKEY_ERROR	-353	Bad Make ECC Key
ECC_EXPORT_ERROR	-354	Bad ECC Export Key
ECC_SHARED_ERROR	-355	Bad ECC Shared Secret
NOT_CA_ERROR	-357	Not CA cert error
BAD_CERT_MANAGER_ERROR	-359	Bad Cert Manager
OCSP_CERT_REVOKED	-360	OCSP Certificate revoked
CRL_CERT_REVOKED	-361	CRL Certificate revoked
CRL_MISSING	-362	CRL Not loaded
MONITOR_SETUP_E	-363	CRL Monitor setup error
THREAD_CREATE_E	-364	Thread Create Error
OCSP_NEED_URL	-365	OCSP need an URL for lookup
OCSP_CERT_UNKNOWN	-366	OCSP responder doesn't know
OCSP_LOOKUP_FAIL	-367	OCSP lookup not successful
MAX_CHAIN_ERROR	-368	max chain depth exceeded
COOKIE_ERROR	-369	dtls cookie error
SEQUENCE_ERROR	-370	dtls sequence error
SUITES_ERROR	-371	suites pointer error
OUT_OF_ORDER_E	-373	out of order message
BAD_KEY_TYPE_E	-374	bad KEA type found
SANITY_CIPHER_E	-375	sanity check on cipher error
RECV_OVERFLOW_E	-376	RXCB returned more than rqed
GEN_COOKIE_E	-377	Generate Cookie Error
NO_PEER_VERIFY	-378	Need peer cert verify Error
FWRITE_ERROR	-379	fwrite problem
CACHE_MATCH_ERROR	-380	cache hrd match error
UNKNOWN_SNI_HOST_NAME_E	-381	Unrecognized host name Error
UNKNOWN_MAX_FRAG_LEN_E	-382	Unrecognized max frag len Error
KEYUSE_SIGNATURE_E	-383	KeyUse digSignature error
KEYUSE_ENCRYPT_E	-385	KeyUse KeyEncrypt error
EXTKEYUSE_AUTH_E	-386	ExtKeyUse server
SEND_OOB_READ_E	-387	Send Cb out of bounds read
SECURE_RENEGOTIATION_E	-388	Invalid renegotiation info
SESSION_TICKET_LEN_E	-389	Session Ticket too large
SESSION_TICKET_EXPECT_E	-390	Session Ticket missing
SCR_DIFFERENT_CERT_E	-391	SCR Different cert error
SESSION_SECRET_CB_E	-392	Session secret CB fcn failure
NO_CHANGE_CIPHER_E	-393	Finished before change cipher
SANITY_MSG_E	-394	Sanity check on msg order error
DUPLICATE_MST_E	-395	Duplicate message error

Error Code Enum	Error Code	Error Description
SNI_UNSUPPORTED	-396	SSL 3.0 does not support SNI
SOCKET_PEER_CLOSED_E	-397	Underlying transport closed
BAD_TICKET_KEY_CB_SZ	-398	Bad session ticket key cb size
BAD_TICKET_MSG_SZ	-399	Bad session ticket msg size
BAD_TICKET_ENCRYPT	-400	Bad user ticket encrypt
DH_KEY_SIZE_E	-401	DH key too small
SNI_ABSENT_ERROR	-402	No SNI request
RSA_SIGN_FAULT	-403	RSA sign fault
HANDSHAKE_SIZE_ERROR	-404	Handshake message too large
UNKNOWN_ALPN_PROTOCOL_NAME_E	-405	Unrecognized protocol name error
BAD_CERTIFICATE_STATUS_ERROR	-406	Bad certificate status message
OCSP_INVALID_STATUS	-407	Invalid OCSP status
OCSP_WANT_READ	-408	OCSP callback response
RSA_KEY_SIZE_E	-409	RSA key too small
ECC_KEY_SIZE_E	-410	ECC key too small
DTLS_EXPORT_VER_E	-411	Export version error
INPUT_SIZE_E	-412	Input size too big error
CTX_INIT_MUTEX_E	-413	Initialize ctx mutex error
EXT_MASTER_SECRET_NEEDED_E	-414	Need EMS enabled to resume
DTLS_POOL_SZ_E	-415	Exceeded DTLS pool size
DECODE_E	-416	Decode handshake message error
HTTP_TIMEOUT	-417	HTTP timeout for OCSP or CRL req
WRITE_DUP_READ_E	-418	Write dup write side can't read
WRITE_DUP_WRITE_E	-419	Write dup read side can't write
INVALID_CERT_CTX_E	-420	TLS cert ctx not matching
BAD_KEY_SHARE_DATA	-421	Key share data invalid
MISSING_HANDSHAKE_DATA	-422	Handshake message missing data
BAD_BINDER	-423	Binder does not match
EXT_NOT_ALLOWED	-424	Extension not allowed in msg
INVALID_PARAMETER	-425	Security parameter invalid
MCAST_HIGHWATER_CB_E	-426	Multicast highwater cb err
ALERT_COUNT_E	-427	Alert count exceeded err
EXT_MISSING	-428	Required extension not found
UNSUPPORTED_EXTENSION	-429	TLSX not requested by client
PRF_MISSING	-430	PRF not compiled in
DTLS_RETX_OVER_TX	-431	Retransmit DTLS flight over
DH_PARAMS_NOT_FFDHE_E	-432	DH params from server not FFDHE
TCA_INVALID_ID_TYPE	-433	TLSX TCA ID type invalid
TCA_ABSENT_ERROR	-434	TLSX TCA ID no response

Negotiation Parameter Errors

Error Code Enum	Error Code	Error Description
UNSUPPORTED_SUITE	-500	Unsupported cipher suite
MATCH_SUITE_ERROR	-501	Can't match cipher suite
COMPRESSION_ERROR	-502	Compression mismatch
KEY_SHARE_ERROR	-503	Key share mismatch
POST_HAND_AUTH_ERROR	-504	Client won't do post-hand auth
HRR_COOKIE_ERROR	-505	HRR msg cookie mismatch

F.2 wolfCrypt Error Codes

wolfCrypt error codes can be found in `wolfssl/wolfcrypt/error.h`.

Error Code Enum	Error Code	Error Description
OPEN_RAN_E	-101	opening random device error
READ_RAN_E	-102	reading random device error
WINCRIPT_E	-103	windows crypt init error
CRYPTGEN_E	-104	windows crypt generation error
RAN_BLOCK_E	-105	reading random device would block
BAD_MUTEX_E	-106	Bad mutex operation
MP_INIT_E	-110	mp_init error state
MP_READ_E	-111	mp_read error state
MP_EXPTMOD_E	-112	mp_exptmod error state
MP_TO_E	-113	mp_to_xxx error state, can't convert
MP_SUB_E	-114	mp_sub error state, can't subtract
MP_ADD_E	-115	mp_add error state, can't add
MP_MUL_E	-116	mp_mul error state, can't multiply
MP_MULMOD_E	-117	mp_mulmod error state, can't multiply mod
MP_MOD_E	-118	mp_mod error state, can't mod
MP_INVMOD_E	-119	mp_invmod error state, can't inv mod
MP_CMP_E	-120	mp_cmp error state
MP_ZERO_E	-121	got a mp zero result, not expected
MEMORY_E	-125	out of memory error
RSA_WRONG_TYPE_E	-130	RSA wrong block type for RSA function
RSA_BUFFER_E	-131	RSA buffer error, output too small or input too large
BUFFER_E	-132	output buffer too small or input too large
ALGO_ID_E	-133	setting algo id error
PUBLIC_KEY_E	-134	setting public key error
DATE_E	-135	setting date validity error
SUBJECT_E	-136	setting subject name error
ISSUER_E	-137	setting issuer name error
CA_TRUE_E	-138	setting CA basic constraint true error
EXTENSIONS_E	-139	setting extensions error
ASN_PARSE_E	-140	ASN parsing error, invalid input
ASN_VERSION_E	-141	ASN version error, invalid number
ASN_GETINT_E	-142	ASN get big int error, invalid data
ASN_RSA_KEY_E	-143	ASN key init error, invalid input
ASN_OBJECT_ID_E	-144	ASN object id error, invalid id
ASN_TAG_NULL_E	-145	ASN tag error, not null
ASN_EXPECT_0_E	-146	ASN expect error, not zero
ASN_BITSTR_E	-147	ASN bit string error, wrong id
ASN_UNKNOWN_OID_E	-148	ASN oid error, unknown sum id
ASN_DATE_SZ_E	-149	ASN date error, bad size
ASN_BEFORE_DATE_E	-150	ASN date error, current date before
ASN_AFTER_DATE_E	-151	ASN date error, current date after
ASN_SIG_OID_E	-152	ASN signature error, mismatched oid
ASN_TIME_E	-153	ASN time error, unknown time type
ASN_INPUT_E	-154	ASN input error, not enough data
ASN_SIG_CONFIRM_E	-155	ASN sig error, confirm failure
ASN_SIG_HASH_E	-156	ASN sig error, unsupported hash type
ASN_SIG_KEY_E	-157	ASN sig error, unsupported key type
ASN_DH_KEY_E	-158	ASN key init error, invalid input
ASN_CRIT_EXT_E	-160	ASN unsupported critical extension

Error Code Enum	Error Code	Error Description
ECC_BAD_ARG_E	-170	ECC input argument of wrong type
ASN_ECC_KEY_E	-171	ASN ECC bad input
ECC_CURVE_OID_E	-172	Unsupported ECC OID curve type
BAD_FUNC_ARG	-173	Bad function argument provided
NOT_COMPILED_IN	-174	Feature not compiled in
UNICODE_SIZE_E	-175	Unicode password too big
NO_PASSWORD	-176	no password provided by user
ALT_NAME_E	-177	alt name size problem, too big
AES_GCM_AUTH_E	-180	AES-GCM Authentication check failure
AES_CCM_AUTH_E	-181	AES-CCM Authentication check failure
CAVIUM_INIT_E	-182	Cavium Init type error
COMPRESS_INIT_E	-183	Compress init error
COMPRESS_E	-184	Compress error
DECOMPRESS_INIT_E	-185	DeCompress init error
DECOMPRESS_E	-186	DeCompress error
BAD_ALIGN_E	-187	Bad alignment for operation, no alloc
ASN_NO_SIGNER_E	-188	ASN sig error, no CA signer to verify certificate
ASN_CRL_CONFIRM_E	-189	ASN CRL no signer to confirm failure
ASN_CRL_NO_SIGNER_E	-190	ASN CRL no signer to confirm failure
ASN_OCSP_CONFIRM_E	-191	ASN OCSP signature confirm failure
BAD_ENC_STATE_E	-192	Bad ecc enc state operation
BAD_PADDING_E	-193	Bad padding, msg not correct length
REQ_ATTRIBUTE_E	-194	Setting cert request attributes error
PKCS7_OID_E	-195	PKCS#7, mismatched OID error
PKCS7_RECIP_E	-196	PKCS#7, recipient error
FIPS_NOT_ALLOWED_E	-197	FIPS not allowed error
ASN_NAME_INVALID_E	-198	ASN name constraint error
RNG_FAILURE_E	-199	RNG Failed, Reinitialize
HMAC_MIN_KEYLEN_E	-200	FIPS Mode HMAC Minimum Key Length error
RSA_PAD_E	-201	RSA Padding Error
LENGTH_ONLY_E	-202	Returning output length only
IN_CORE_FIPS_E	-203	In Core Integrity check failure
AES_KAT_FIPS_E	-204	AES KAT failure
DES3_KAT_FIPS_E	-205	DES3 KAT failure
HMAC_KAT_FIPS_E	-206	HMAC KAT failure
RSA_KAT_FIPS_E	-207	RSA KAT failure
DRBG_KAT_FIPS_E	-208	HASH DRBG KAT failure
DRBG_CONT_FIPS_E	-209	HASH DRBG Continuous test failure
AESGCM_KAT_FIPS_E	-210	AESGCM KAT failure
THREAD_STORE_KEY_E	-211	Thread local storage key create failure
THREAD_STORE_SET_E	-212	Thread local storage key set failure
MAC_CMP_FAILED_E	-213	MAC comparison failed
IS_POINT_E	-214	ECC is point on curve failed
ECC_INF_E	-215	ECC point infinity error
ECC_PRIV_KEY_E	-216	ECC private key not valid error
SRP_CALL_ORDER_E	-217	SRP function called in the wrong order
SRP_VERIFY_E	-218	SRP proof verification failed
SRP_BAD_KEY_E	-219	SRP bad ephemeral values
ASN_NO_SKID	-220	ASN no Subject Key Identifier found
ASN_NO_AKID	-221	ASN no Authority Key Identifier found
ASN_NO_KEYUSAGE	-223	ASN no Key Usage found
SKID_E	-224	Setting Subject Key Identifier error

Error Code Enum	Error Code	Error Description
AKID_E	-225	Setting Authority Key Identifier error
KEYUSAGE_E	-226	Bad Key Usage value
CERTPOLICIES_E	-227	Setting Certificate Policies error
WC_INIT_E	-228	wolfCrypt failed to initialize
SIG_VERIFY_E	-229	wolfCrypt signature verify error
BAD_PKCS7_SIGNEEDS_CHECKCOND_E	-230	Bad condition variable operation
SIG_TYPE_E	-231	Signature Type not enabled/available
HASH_TYPE_E	-232	Hash Type not enabled/available
WC_KEY_SIZE_E	-234	Key size error, either too small or large
ASN_COUNTRY_SIZE_E	-235	ASN Cert Gen, invalid country code size
MISSING_RNG_E	-236	RNG required but not provided
ASN_PATHLEN_SIZE_E	-237	ASN CA path length too large error
ASN_PATHLEN_INV_E	-238	ASN CA path length inversion error
BAD_KEYWRAP_ALG_E	-239	Algorithm error with keywrap
BAD_KEYWRAP_IV_E	-240	Decrypted AES key wrap IV incorrect
WC_CLEANUP_E	-241	wolfCrypt cleanup failed
ECC_CDH_KAT_FIPS_E	-242	ECC CDH known answer test failure
DH_CHECK_PUB_E	-243	DH check public key error
BAD_PATH_ERROR	-244	Bad path for opendir
ASYNC_OP_E	-245	Async operation error
ECC_PRIVATEONLY_E	-246	Invalid use of private only ECC key
EXTKEYUSAGE_E	-247	Bad extended key usage value
WC_HW_E	-248	Error with hardware crypto use
WC_HW_WAIT_E	-249	Hardware waiting on resource
PSS_SALTLEN_E	-250	PSS length of salt is too long for hash
PRIME_GEN_E	-251	Failure finding a prime
BER_INDEF_E	-252	Cannot decode indefinite length BER
RSA_OUT_OF_RANGE_E	-253	Ciphertext to decrypt out of range
RSAPSS_PAT_FIPS_E	-254	RSA-PSS PAT failure
ECDSA_PAT_FIPS_E	-255	ECDSA PAT failure
DH_KAT_FIPS_E	-256	DH KAT failure
AESCCM_KAT_FIPS_E	-257	AESCCM KAT failure
SHA3_KAT_FIPS_E	-258	SHA-3 KAT failure
ECDHE_KAT_FIPS_E	-259	ECDHE KAT failure
AES_GCM_OVERFLOW_E	-260	AES-GCM invocation counter overflow
AES_CCM_OVERFLOW_E	-261	AES-CCM invocation counter overflow
RSA_KEY_PAIR_E	-262	RSA Key Pair-Wise consistency check fail
DH_CHECK_PRIVATE_E	-263	DH check private key error
WC_AFALG_SOCKET_E	-264	AF_ALG socket error
WC_DEVCRYPTO_E	-265	/dev/crypto error
ZLIB_INIT_ERROR	-266	Zlib init error
ZLIB_COMPRESS_ERROR	-267	Zlib compression error
ZLIB_DECOMPRESS_ERROR	-268	Zlib decompression error
PKCS7_NO_SIGNER_E	-269	No signer in PKCS7 signed data msg
WC_PKCS7_WANT_READ_E	-270	PKCS7 stream operation wants more input
CRYPTOCB_UNAVAILABLE	-271	Crypto callback unavailable
PKCS7_SIGNEEDS_CHECK	-272	Signature needs verified by caller
ASN_SELF_SIGNED_E	-275	ASN self-signed certificate error
MIN_CODE_E	-300	errors -101 - -299

F.3 Common Error Codes and their Solution

There are several error codes that commonly happen when getting an application up and running with wolfSSL.

F.3.1 ASN_NO_SIGNER_E (-188)

This error occurs when using a certificate and the signing CA certificate was not loaded. This can be seen using the wolfSSL example server or client against another client or server, for example connecting to Google using the wolfSSL example client:

```
./examples/client/client -g -h www.google.com -p 443
```

This fails with error -188 because Google's CA certificate wasn't loaded with the "-A" command line option.

F.3.2 WANT_READ (-323)

The WANT_READ error happens often when using non-blocking sockets, and isn't actually an error when using non-blocking sockets, but it is passed up to the caller as an error. When a call to receive data from the I/O callback would block as there isn't data currently available to receive, the I/O callback returns WANT_READ. The caller should wait and try receiving again later. This is usually seen from calls to `wolfSSL_read()`, `wolfSSL_negotiate()`, `wolfSSL_accept()`, and `wolfSSL_connect()`. The example client and server will indicate the WANT_READ incidents when debugging is enabled.

G Supported Cipher Suites, Key Exchange Groups, and Signature Algorithms

G.1 A. Cipher Suites

G.1.1 A-1. TLS 1.3

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x01, 0x01	Enabled	--enable-tls13 + --enable-aesgcm
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x02, 0x02	Enabled	--enable-tls13 + --enable-aesgcm +
TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256	0x03, 0x03	Enabled	--enable-tls13 + --enable-chacha + --enable-poly1305
TLS_AES_128_CCM_SHA256	0x04, 0x04	Disabled	--enable-aesccm
TLS_AES_128_CCM_8_SHA256	0x05, 0x05	Disabled	--enable-aesccm
TLS_SM4_GCM_SM3	0x06, 0x06	Disabled	--enable-sm4-gcm + --enable-sm3
TLS_SM4_CCM_SM3	0x07, 0x07	Disabled	--enable-sm4-ccm + --enable-sm3
TLS_SHA256_SHA256	0x08, 0x08	Disabled	--enable-nullcipher
TLS_SHA384_SHA384	0x09, 0x09	Disabled	--enable-nullcipher + --enable-sha384

G.1.2 A-2. TLS 1.2 ECDHE-ECDSA

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x01, 0x01	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x02, 0x02	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256	0x03, 0x03	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	0x04, 0x04	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	0x05, 0x05	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	0x06, 0x06	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	0x07, 0x07	Enabled	--enable-sha384
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM	0x08, 0x08	Disabled	--enable-aesccm
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM_8	0x09, 0x09	Disabled	--enable-aesccm
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM_8	0x0A, 0x0A	Disabled	--enable-aesccm
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_DES_192_CBC_SHA	0x0B, 0x0B	Disabled	--enable-des3
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA	0x0C, 0x0C	Disabled	--enable-arc4
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_NULL_SHA	0x0D, 0x0D	Disabled	--enable-nullcipher
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x0E, 0x0E	Disabled	--enable-aria
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x0F, 0x0F	Disabled	--enable-aria
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_SM4_CBC_SM3	0x10, 0x10	Disabled	--enable-sm4-cbc + --enable-sm3 + --enable-sm2
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_SM4_GCM_SM3	0x11, 0x11	Disabled	--enable-sm4-gcm + --enable-sm3 + --enable-sm2

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_SM4_GCM_SM3	0xC0,0x52	Disabled	--enable-sm4-ccm + --enable-sm3 + --enable-sm2

G.1.3 A-3. TLS 1.2 ECDHE-RSA

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0xC0,0x2F	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0xC0,0x30	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256	0xCC,0xA8	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	0xC0,0x13	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	0xC0,0x14	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	0xC0,0x27	Enabled	—
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	0xC0,0x28	Enabled	--enable-sha384
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	0xC0,0x12	Disabled	--enable-des3
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA	0xC0,0x11	Disabled	--enable-arc4

G.1.4 A-4. TLS 1.2 DHE-RSA

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0xC0,0x9F	Disabled	--enable-dh
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0xC0,0x9E	Disabled	--enable-dh
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256	0xCC,0xA9	Disabled	--enable-dh + --enable-chacha
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	0xC0,0x33	Disabled	--enable-dh
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	0xC0,0x39	Disabled	--enable-dh
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	0xC0,0x6B	Disabled	--enable-dh
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256	0xC0,0x6C	Disabled	--enable-dh
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	0xC0,0x16	Disabled	--enable-dh + --enable-des3
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA	0xC0,0x45	Disabled	--enable-dh + --enable-camellia
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA	0xC0,0x82	Disabled	--enable-dh + --enable-camellia
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256	0xC0,0x81	Disabled	--enable-dh + --enable-camellia
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA256	0xC0,0x84	Disabled	--enable-dh + --enable-camellia

G.1.5 A-5. TLS 1.2 RSA (Static Key Exchange)

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x9C	Enabled	—
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0x9D	Enabled	—
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x2F	Enabled	—
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x35	Enabled	—

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	0x00,0x3C	Enabled	—
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256	0x00,0x3D	Enabled	—
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM_8	0xC0,0xA0	Disabled	--enable-aesccm
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM_8	0xC0,0xA1	Disabled	--enable-aesccm
SSL_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-des3
SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA	0x00,0x05	Disabled	--enable-arc4
SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5	0x00,0x04	Disabled	--enable-arc4
TLS_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5	0x00,0x01	Disabled	--enable-nullcipher
TLS_RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA	0x00,0x02	Disabled	--enable-nullcipher
TLS_RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA256	0x00,0x3B	Disabled	--enable-nullcipher
TLS_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x41	Disabled	--enable-camellia
TLS_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x84	Disabled	--enable-camellia
TLS_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA256	0x00,0xBA	Disabled	--enable-camellia
TLS_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA256	0x00,0xC0	Disabled	--enable-camellia

G.1.6 A-6. TLS 1.2 Static ECDH

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x3E	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0x3F	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x01	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x02	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x3E	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0x3F	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH + --enable-arc4
TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH + --enable-des3
TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x3E	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0x3F	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x01	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x02	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x3E	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0x3F	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH
TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH + --enable-arc4
TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-staticECDH + --enable-des3

G.1.7 A-7. TLS 1.2 PSK

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x58	Disabled	--enable-psk
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0x59	Disabled	--enable-psk
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	0x00,0x5A	Disabled	--enable-psk
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	0x00,0x5B	Disabled	--enable-psk
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x5C	Disabled	--enable-psk
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x5D	Disabled	--enable-psk

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-aesccm
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-aesccm
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-aesccm
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-aesccm
TLS_PSK_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-chacha
TLS_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA256	0x00,0xB0	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-nullcipher
TLS_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA384	0x00,0xB1	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-nullcipher
TLS_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA256	0x00,0x2C	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-nullcipher

G.1.8 A-8. TLS 1.2 DHE-PSK

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-dh
TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-dh
TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-dh
TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-dh
TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-dh + --enable-aesccm
TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-dh + --enable-aesccm
TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256	0x00,0x0A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-dh + --enable-chacha
TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA256	0x00,0xB0	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-dh + --enable-nullcipher
TLS_DHE_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA384	0x00,0xB1	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-dh + --enable-nullcipher

G.1.9 A-9. TLS 1.2 ECDHE-PSK

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	0x00,0x37	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-supportedcurves
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	0x00,0x38	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-supportedcurves
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256	0x00,0x3A	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-chacha
TLS_ECDHE_PSK_WITH_NULL_SHA256	0x00,0x3B	Disabled	--enable-psk + --enable-nullcipher

G.1.10 A-10. TLS 1.2 DH_anon

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
TLS_DH_anon_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	0x00,0x34	Disabled	--enable-anon
TLS_DH_anon_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	0x00,0xA7	Disabled	--enable-anon

G.2 B. Key Exchange Groups

G.2.1 B-1. NIST Elliptic Curves

Group Name	ID	Default	configure Option
secp256r1 (P-256)	23	Enabled	--enable-ecc
secp384r1 (P-384)	24	Enabled	--enable-ecc
secp521r1 (P-521)	25	Enabled	--enable-ecc
secp192r1 (P-192)	19	Disabled	--enable-ecc (TLS 1.2 only)
secp224r1 (P-224)	21	Disabled	--enable-ecc (TLS 1.2 only)

G.2.2 B-2. Koblitz Curves

Group Name	ID	Default	configure Option
secp160k1	15	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves
secp192k1	18	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves
secp224k1	20	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves
secp256k1	22	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves

G.2.3 B-3. Brainpool Curves

Group Name	ID	TLS Ver.	Default	configure Option
brainpoolP256r1	26	1.2	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves + --enable-brainpool
brainpoolP384r1	27	1.2	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves + --enable-brainpool

Group Name	ID	TLS Ver.	Default	configure Option
brainpoolP512r1	28	1.2	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves + --enable-brainpool
brainpoolP256r1tls13	31	1.3	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves + --enable-brainpool
brainpoolP384r1tls13	32	1.3	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves + --enable-brainpool
brainpoolP512r1tls13	33	1.3	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves + --enable-brainpool

G.2.4 B-4. X25519 / X448

Group Name	ID	Default	configure Option
x25519	29	Disabled	--enable-curve25519
x448	30	Disabled	--enable-curve448

G.2.5 B-5. FFDHE

Group Name	ID	Default	configure Option
ffdhe2048	256	Conditionally Enabled	--enable-dh (Automatically enabled when TLS 1.3 + DH is enabled)
ffdhe3072	257	Disabled	-DHAVE_FFDHE_3072
ffdhe4096	258	Disabled	-DHAVE_FFDHE_4096
ffdhe6144	259	Disabled	-DHAVE_FFDHE_6144
ffdhe8192	260	Disabled	-DHAVE_FFDHE_8192

G.2.6 B-6. SM2

Group Name	ID	Default	configure Option
sm2p256v1	41	Disabled	--enable-sm2

G.2.7 B-7. ML-KEM Standalone

Group Name	ID	Default	configure Option
ML-KEM-512	512	Disabled	--enable-mlkem + --enable-tls-mlkem-standalone
ML-KEM-768	513	Disabled	--enable-mlkem + --enable-tls-mlkem-standalone
ML-KEM-1024	514	Disabled	--enable-mlkem + --enable-tls-mlkem-standalone

G.2.8 B-8. ML-KEM Hybrid (Standard)

Group Name	ID	Default	configure Option
SecP256r1MLKEM768	4587	Conditionally Enabled	--enable-mlkem + --enable-pqc-hybrids
X25519MLKEM768	4588	Disabled	--enable-mlkem + --enable-pqc-hybrids + --enable-curve25519
SecP384r1MLKEM1024	4589	Conditionally Enabled	--enable-mlkem + --enable-pqc-hybrids

G.2.9 B-9. ML-KEM Hybrid (Experimental)

Group Name	ID	Default	configure Option
SecP256r1MLKEM512	12107	Disabled	--enable-extra-pqc-hybrids + --enable-experimental
SecP384r1MLKEM768	12108	Disabled	--enable-extra-pqc-hybrids + --enable-experimental
SecP521r1MLKEM1024	12109	Disabled	--enable-extra-pqc-hybrids + --enable-experimental
X25519MLKEM512	12214	Disabled	Same as above + --enable-curve25519
X448MLKEM768	12215	Disabled	Same as above + --enable-curve448

G.2.10 B-10. Kyber Round 3 Legacy

Group Name	ID	Default	configure Option
KYBER_LEVEL1	570	Disabled	--enable-mlkem=original
KYBER_LEVEL3	572	Disabled	--enable-mlkem=original
KYBER_LEVEL5	573	Disabled	--enable-mlkem=original
P256_KYBER_LEVEL1	12090	Disabled	--enable-mlkem=original
P384_KYBER_LEVEL3	12092	Disabled	--enable-mlkem=original
P521_KYBER_LEVEL5	12093	Disabled	--enable-mlkem=original
X25519_KYBER_LEVEL1	12089	Disabled	Same as above + --enable-curve25519
X25519_KYBER_LEVEL3	25497	Disabled	Same as above + --enable-curve25519
X448_KYBER_LEVEL3	12176	Disabled	Same as above + --enable-curve448
P256_KYBER_LEVEL3	25498	Disabled	--enable-mlkem=original

G.3 C. Signature Algorithms

G.3.1 C-1. ECDSA (NIST Curves)

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
ecdsa_secp256r1_sha256	0x04,0x03	Enabled	--enable-ecc
ecdsa_secp384r1_sha384	0x05,0x03	Enabled	--enable-ecc + --enable-sha384
ecdsa_secp521r1_sha512	0x06,0x03	Enabled	--enable-ecc + --enable-sha512

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
ecdsa_sha1	0x02,0x03	Conditional	!NO_OLD_TLS or WOLFSSL_ALLOW_TLS_SHA1

G.3.2 C-2. ECDSA (Brainpool, TLS 1.3 Only)

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
ecdsa_brainpoolP256r1	0x08,0x1A	Disabled	--enable-eccustcurves + --enable-brainpool
ecdsa_brainpoolP384r1	0x08,0x1B	Disabled	Same as above + --enable-sha384
ecdsa_brainpoolP512r1	0x08,0x1C	Disabled	Same as above + --enable-sha512

G.3.3 C-3. EdDSA

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
ed25519	0x08,0x07	Disabled	--enable-ed25519
ed448	0x08,0x08	Disabled	--enable-ed448

G.3.4 C-4. RSA-PSS RSAE

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
rsa_pss_rsae_sha256	0x08,0x04	Enabled	--enable-rsapss (automatic with TLS 1.3)
rsa_pss_rsae_sha384	0x08,0x05	Enabled	--enable-rsapss + --enable-sha384
rsa_pss_rsae_sha512	0x08,0x06	Enabled	--enable-rsapss + --enable-sha512

G.3.5 C-5. RSA-PSS PSS (TLS 1.3 Only)

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
rsa_pss_pss_sha256	0x08,0x09	Enabled	--enable-tls13 + --enable-rsapss
rsa_pss_pss_sha384	0x08,0x0A	Enabled	Same as above + --enable-sha384
rsa_pss_pss_sha512	0x08,0x0B	Enabled	Same as above + --enable-sha512

G.3.6 C-6. RSA PKCS#1 v1.5

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
rsa_pkcs1_sha256	0x04,0x01	Enabled	—
rsa_pkcs1_sha384	0x05,0x01	Enabled	--enable-sha384
rsa_pkcs1_sha512	0x06,0x01	Enabled	--enable-sha512

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
rsa_pkcs1_sha224	0x03,0x01	Conditional	--enable-sha224 (Enabled by default on x86_64/aarch64)
rsa_pkcs1_sha1	0x02,0x01	Conditional	!NO_OLD_TLS or WOLFSSL_ALLOW_TLS_SHA1

G.3.7 C-7. SM2

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
sm2sig_sm3	0x07,0x08	Disabled	--enable-sm2 + --enable-sm3

G.3.8 C-8. ML-DSA / Dilithium

IANA Name	Wire Value	Default	configure Option
mldsa44 (ML-DSA-44)	0x09,0x04	Disabled	--enable-mldsa
mldsa65 (ML-DSA-65)	0x09,0x05	Disabled	--enable-mldsa
mldsa87 (ML-DSA-87)	0x09,0x06	Disabled	--enable-mldsa

G.4 D. configure Option ~~#define~~ Reference

configure Option	#define Macro	Notes
--enable-tls13	WOLFSSL_TLS13	Enabled by default
--enable-ecc	HAVE_ECC	Enabled by default
--enable-aesgcm	HAVE_AESGCM	Enabled by default
--enable-chacha	HAVE_CHACHA	Enabled by default
--enable-poly1305	HAVE_POLY1305	Enabled by default
--enable-sha384	WOLFSSL_SHA384	Enabled by default
--enable-sha512	WOLFSSL_SHA512	Enabled by default
--enable-supportedcurves	HAVE_SUPPORTED_CURVES + HAVE_TLS_EXTENSIONS	Enabled by default
--enable-aesccm	HAVE_AESCCM	
--enable-dh	HAVE_DH	
--enable-psk	HAVE_PSK	
--enable-rsapss	WC_RSA_PSS	Automatic when TLS 1.3 is enabled
--enable-curve25519	HAVE_CURVE25519	
--enable-curve448	HAVE_CURVE448	

configure Option	#define Macro	Notes
--enable-ed25519	HAVE_ED25519	Requires eccustcurves
--enable-ed448	HAVE_ED448	
--enable-eccustcurves	WOLFSSL_CUSTOM_CURVES	
--enable-brainpool	HAVE_ECC_BRAINPOOL	
--enable-des3	Removes NO_DES3	Deprecated Deprecated
--enable-arc4	Removes NO_RC4	
--enable-camellia	HAVE_CAMELLIA	
--enable-aria	HAVE_ARIA	
--enable-nullcipher	HAVE_NULL_CIPHER	
--enable-anon	HAVE_ANON	
--enable-sm2	WOLFSSL_SM2	
--enable-sm3	WOLFSSL_SM3	
--enable-sm4-gcm	WOLFSSL_SM4_GCM	
--enable-mlkem	WOLFSSL_HAVE_MLKEM + HAVE_PQC	
--enable-pqc-hybrids	WOLFSSL_PQC_HYBRIDS	Enabled by default when mlkem is enabled
--enable-mldsa	HAVE_DILITHIUM	No PFS, deprecated
--enable-staticECDH	WOLFSSL_STATIC_ECDH	

H wolfSSL Hardware Optimization Support Reference

H.1 A. Architecture-Level ISA/SIMD Optimizations

Architecture	Algorithms	user_settings.h Macro	configure Option	Notes
Intel x86-64	AES (all modes)	WOLFSSL_AESNI	--enable-aesni	AES-NI instructions
Intel x86-64	SHA-256, SHA-512	USE_INTEL_SPEEDW + HAVE_INTEL_AVX1	Auto-detected	AVX1 assembly
Intel x86-64	SHA-512, SHA-3	USE_INTEL_SPEEDW + HAVE_INTEL_AVX2	Auto-detected	AVX2 assembly
Intel x86-64	ChaCha20, Poly1305	USE_INTEL_SPEEDW	Auto-detected	
Intel x86-64	X25519 (Curve25519), Ed25519	USE_INTEL_SPEEDW	Auto-detected	fe_x25519_asm.S
Intel x86-64	RSA/ECC/DH (SP)	WOLFSSL_SP_X86_64_ASM	Auto-detected	sp_x86_64_asm.S
ARM AArch64	AES, SHA-256/512, SHA-3, ChaCha20, Poly1305	WOLFSSL_ARMASM	--enable-armasm	ARMv8 CE (Crypto Extension)
ARM AArch64	X25519 (Curve25519), Ed25519	WOLFSSL_ARMASM	--enable-armasm	armv8-curve25519.S
ARM AArch64	RSA/ECC/DH (SP)	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM64_ASM	Auto-detected	sp_arm64.c
ARM 32-bit (ARMv8-32)	AES, SHA-256/512, SHA-3, ChaCha20, Poly1305	WOLFSSL_ARMASM	--enable-armasm	
ARM 32-bit	X25519 (Curve25519), Ed25519	WOLFSSL_ARMASM	--enable-armasm	armv8-32-curve25519.S
ARM 32-bit	RSA/ECC/DH (SP)	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM32_ASM	Auto-detected	sp_arm32.c
ARM Thumb2	X25519 (Curve25519), Ed25519	WOLFSSL_ARMASM + WOLFSSL_ARMASM_THUMB2	--enable-armasm	thumb2-curve25519.S
ARM Thumb	RSA/ECC/DH (SP)	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM_THUMB_ASM	Auto-detected	sp_armthumb.c
ARM Cortex-M	RSA/ECC/DH (SP)	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM_CortexM_ASM	Auto-detected	sp_cortexm.c
RISC-V 64-bit	AES, SHA-256/512, SHA-3, ChaCha20, Poly1305	WOLFSSL_RISCV_ASM	--enable-riscv	riscv/riscv-64-*.c
PowerPC 32-bit	SHA-256	WOLFSSL_PPC32_ASM	Auto-detected	ppc32/ppc32-sha256-asm.S

H.2 B. SP Math Library (Public Key Cryptography)

Architecture	Algorithms	user_settings.h Macro	configure Option
x86-64 assembly	RSA 2048/3072/4096, ECC P-256/P-384/P-521, DH	WOLFSSL_SP_X86_64_ASM	Auto-detected
ARM AArch64 assembly	RSA, ECC, DH	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM64_ASM	Auto-detected
ARM 32-bit assembly	RSA, ECC, DH	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM32_ASM	Auto-detected
ARM Thumb assembly	RSA, ECC, DH	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM_THUMB_ASM	Auto-detected
Cortex-M assembly	RSA, ECC, DH	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM_CORTX_M_ASM	Auto-detected
Generic C (32-bit / 64-bit)	RSA, ECC, DH	WOLFSSL_SP_MATH	--enable-sp

H.2.1 sp_int.c Inline Assembly Speedups

sp_int.c contains small inline assembly helpers for multi-precision multiply/add operations used when the dedicated per-algorithm SP files (e.g. sp_x86_64.c) are absent or for non-RSA/ECC key sizes. These are controlled by the following macros (auto-detected; can also be set in user_settings.h):

Architecture	user_settings.h Macro
Intel x86-64	WOLFSSL_SP_X86_64
Intel x86 (32-bit)	WOLFSSL_SP_X86
ARM AArch64	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM64
ARM 32-bit	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM32
ARM Thumb	WOLFSSL_SP_ARM_THUMB
RISC-V 64-bit	WOLFSSL_SP_RISCV64
RISC-V 32-bit	WOLFSSL_SP_RISCV32
MIPS 64-bit	WOLFSSL_SP_MIPS64
MIPS 32-bit	WOLFSSL_SP_MIPS
s390x	WOLFSSL_SP_S390X

H.2.2 SP Key Size Configuration

```
#define WOLFSSL_SP_MATH
#define WOLFSSL_SP_X86_64_ASM /* x86-64 */
#define WOLFSSL_SP_ARM64_ASM /* AArch64 */
#define WOLFSSL_SP_ARM_CORTX_M_ASM /* Cortex-M */

#define WOLFSSL_SP_2048 /* RSA-2048 */
#define WOLFSSL_SP_3072 /* RSA-3072 */
#define WOLFSSL_SP_4096 /* RSA-4096 */
#define WOLFSSL_SP_256 /* ECC P-256 */
#define WOLFSSL_SP_384 /* ECC P-384 */
#define WOLFSSL_SP_521 /* ECC P-521 */
```

H.3 C. Microcontroller/SoC Chip-Specific Hardware Accelerators

Vendor / Chip	Algorithms	user_settings.h Macro	configure Option	Source
STMicroelectronics				
STM32F2/F4/F7/H7 (CRYP)	AES-ECB/CBC/CTR/GCM	STM32_CRYPT0	HAL auto-detected	port/st/stm32.c
STM32L4/L5/WB55	AES, SHA (partial)	STM32_CRYPT0	HAL auto-detected	port/st/stm32.c
STM32U5 (DHUK)	AES with key wrapping	WOLFSSL_STM32U5_DHUK	Auto-detected	port/st/stm32.c
STM32MP1/MP13/MP25	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC	WOLFSSL_STM32_CRYPT0	Auto-detected	port/st/stm32.c
NXP				
i.MX RT (DCP)	AES-ECB/CBC/CTR/GCM, SHA	WOLFSSL_IMXRT_DCP	Auto-detected	port/nxp/dcp_port.c
i.MX 6/8 (CAAM)	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC, DH, HMAC	WOLFSSL_IMX6_CAAM / WOLFSSL_SECO_CAAM	enable-caam	port/caam/*
SE050 Secure Element	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC, X25519, ECDH	WOLFSSL_SE050 + WOLFSSL_SE050_CRYPT	Auto-detected	port/nxp/se050_port.c
Espressif				
ESP32 / ESP32-S2 / ESP32-S3	AES, SHA-1/256/384/512, RSA, ECC	WOLFSSL_ESP32_CRYPT	enable-esp32	port/Espressif/esp32_*.c
ESP32-C3 / C6 / H2	AES, SHA-256/384/512 (partial)	WOLFSSL_ESP32_CRYPT	enable-esp32	port/Espressif/esp32_*.c
Renesas				
RX64M/RX71M/RX72M	SHA-1, SHA-256	WOLFSSL_RENESAS_RX64	Auto-detected	port/Renesas/renesas_rx64_*.c
RX65N (SCE)	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC, RNG	WOLFSSL_RENESAS_RX65N	Auto-detected	port/Renesas/renesas_*.c
RZ/A1/A2 (TSIP)	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC, RNG	WOLFSSL_RENESAS_TSIP	Auto-detected	port/Renesas/renesas_tsip_*.c
RA4M4/RA6M4 (RSIP)	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC, RNG	WOLFSSL_RENESAS_RSIP	Auto-detected	port/Renesas/renesas_rsip*.c
RA FSP Secure Manager	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC, HMAC	WOLFSSL_RENESAS_FSPSM	Auto-detected	port/Renesas/renesas_fspsm_*.c
Cypress				
PSoC 6	AES, SHA, ECC, RNG	WOLFSSL_PSO6_CRYPT0	Auto-detected	port/cypress/psoc6_crypto.c
Silicon Labs				
EFR32 / EFM32 (SE)	AES, SHA, ECC, RNG	WOLFSSL_SILABS_SE	Auto-detected	port/silabs/silabs_*.c
Maxim				
MAX3266X	AES-ECB/CBC, RSA	WOLFSSL_MAX3266X	Auto-detected	port/maxim/max3266x.c
MAXQ10XX	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC, RNG	WOLFSSL_MAXQ10XX_CRYPT0	maxq10xx=PART	port/maxim/maxq10xx.c
Microchip				
PIC32MZ ATECC508A / 608A	AES, SHA, RNG AES, SHA, ECC (ECDH/ECDSA)	WOLFSSL_PIC32MZ_CRYPT0 WOLFSSL_ATECC	Auto-detected	port/pic32/ port/atmel/atmel.c

Vendor / Chip	Algorithms	user_settings.h Macro	configure Option	Source
Xilinx				
Zynq / Zynq-7000	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC	WOLFSSL_XILINX_CRYPTABLE-xilinx	--enable-xilinx	port/xilinx/xil-*.c
Versal	AES-GCM, SHA-3, RNG	WOLFSSL_XILINX_CRYPTABLE-xilinx	--enable-xilinx	port/xilinx/xil-versal-*.c
ARM CryptoCell				
CC-300/312/700/712/710	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC, ChaCha, Poly1305	WOLFSSL_CRYPTOCCELL	--enable-cryptocell	port/arm/cryptocell*.c
IoT-Safe (SIM)	ECC, SHA, RNG	WOLFSSL_IOTSAFE	--enable-iotsafe	port/iotsafe/

H.4 D. External Accelerators and Coprocessors

Product	Algorithms	user_settings.h Macro	configure Option
Intel QuickAssist (QAT)	AES, RSA, DH, ECC, SHA	HAVE_INTEL_QA	--with-intelqa=PATH
Intel QAT (synchronous)	Same as above	ENABLED_INTEL_QA_SYNC	--with-intelqa-sync=PATH
Cavium NITROX	AES, RSA, DH, ECC, SHA	HAVE_CAVIUM	--with-cavium=PATH
Cavium NITROX V	Same as above	HAVE_CAVIUM_V	--with-cavium=PATH
Cavium Octeon (MIPS)	AES, RSA, ECC, SHA	HAVE_CAVIUM_OCTEON	--with-octeon-sync=PATH
NXP CAAM	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC, HMAC, DH	WOLFSSL_CAAM	--enable-caam

H.5 E. OS Kernel Hardware Offload Interfaces

Interface	Algorithms	user_settings.h Macro	configure Option
Linux /dev/crypto	AES, SHA-1/256/512, RSA, ECC, DH, HMAC	WOLFSSL_DEVCRYPTO	--enable-devcrypto
Linux Kernel Crypto API	AES, SHA, RSA, ECC, X25519, HMAC	WOLFSSL_KCAPI	--enable-kcapi
Linux AF_ALG	AES, SHA (kernel backend dependent)	WOLFSSL_AFALG	--enable-afalg
PSA (Platform Security Architecture)	Vendor implementation dependent	WOLFSSL_HAVE_PSA	--enable-psa

I Experimenting with Post-Quantum Cryptography

A while back, the wolfSSL team integrated experimental post-quantum cryptographic algorithms into the wolfSSL library. This was done by integrating with the Open Quantum Safe team's liboqs. Currently, wolfCrypt implements LMS, XMSS, ML-DSA and ML-KEM. So, for the purpose of code size reduction and ease of maintenance, the wolfSSL team removed the integration with liboqs.

This appendix is intended for anyone that wants to start learning about post-quantum cryptography in the context of (D)TLS 1.3. It explains why post-quantum algorithms are important, what we have done in response to the quantum threat and how you can start experimenting with these new algorithms.

Note: Some of the post-quantum algorithms are not fully standardized yet. Some OIDs and codepoints are temporary and expected to change in the future. You should have no expectation of backwards compatibility until they are fully standardized.

I.1 A Gentle Introduction to Post-Quantum Cryptography

I.1.1 Why Post-Quantum Cryptography?

For some time now, many resources have been devoted to the development of quantum computers. So much so that commercialization of cloud quantum computing resources has already begun. While the current state of the art is still not in the realm of being cryptographically relevant, some threat models such as “harvest now, decrypt later” mean that preparations need to happen sooner than the appearance of cryptographically relevant quantum computers.

NIST is leading the way for standardization of a new class of algorithms designed to replace the public key cryptography algorithms that will become vulnerable to quantum computers. At the time of the writing of this passage, NIST has already standardized ML-DSA, ML-KEM, and SLH-DSA.

ML-KEM (Module Lattice Key Encapsulation Mechanism) is a NIST-standardized, lattice-based post-quantum algorithm derived from Kyber. It enables two parties to establish a shared key over an insecure channel using a key encapsulation mechanism, protecting against both classical and quantum adversaries.

ML-DSA (Module Lattice Digital Signature Algorithm) is a NIST-standardized, lattice-based post-quantum digital signature scheme derived from Dilithium. It enables a sender to produce a verifiable signature that proves the origin and integrity of a message.

Both ML-KEM and ML-DSA are public-key algorithms designed to resist cryptographically relevant quantum computers. They are part of NIST's Post-Quantum Cryptography standards (FIPS 203 and FIPS 204) and can be deployed today, often in hybrid form, to prepare for the post-quantum era.

Currently, standards organizations have various draft documents describing OIDs and codepoints. NIST is working on bringing these algorithms under the umbrella of the CMVP regulatory framework allowing for FIPS-140-3 validations of implementations of these algorithms.

I.1.2 How do we Protect Ourselves?

From a high level perspective, for every TLS 1.3 connection, authentication, integrity and confidentiality are the main security goals that protect each connection. Authentication is maintained via signature schemes such as ECDSA. Confidentiality and integrity are maintained by key establishment algorithms such as ECDHE and then using the established key with symmetric encryption algorithms such as AES to encrypt a communication stream. We can thus decompose the security of the TLS 1.3 protocol into 3 types of cryptographic algorithms:

- authentication algorithms
- key establishment algorithms

- symmetric cipher algorithms

The threat of quantum computers to conventional cryptography takes two forms. Grover's algorithm reduces the security of modern symmetric cipher algorithms by approximately half while Shor's algorithm completely breaks the security of modern authentication and key establishment algorithms. As a result, we can continue to protect our communications using the AES-256 symmetric cipher which is considered sufficiently secure even in the presence of a cryptographically relevant quantum computer. We can then replace our conventional authentication and key establishment algorithms with post-quantum algorithms. Note that during TLS 1.3 handshakes, the ciphersuite specifies the symmetric cipher to be used for the duration of the connection. Both CNSA (Commercial National Security Algorithm Suite) 1.0 and 2.0 prescribe using the AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ciphersuite. For key establishment and authentication, there are post-quantum KEMs (Key Encapsulation Mechanisms) and signature schemes.

These use different kinds of math from the conventional algorithms. They are designed specifically for resistance to quantum-computers. The authentication algorithm and KEM that NIST has standardized for use with network protocols are lattice-based algorithms.

- ML-DSA (Dilithium) Signature Scheme
- ML-KEM (KYBER) KEM

Note: SABER KEM and NTRU KEM were deprecated and removed as they did not move on to standardization.

Note: KYBER KEM 90s variants were deprecated and removed as NIST is not considering them for standardization.

Note: Dilithium Signature Scheme's AES variants were deprecated and removed as NIST is not considering them for standardization.

Note: When the liboqs integration was removed, we also removed the FALCON and SPHINCS+ signature schemes. We will have our own implementations in the future.

An explanation of lattice-based cryptography would fall outside the scope of this document but more information about these algorithms can be found in their NIST submissions at <https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/post-quantum-cryptography/round-3-submissions>.

Unfortunately, it might come as a shock, but we do not actually know that these algorithms will resist attacks from quantum computers. In fact, we do not even know that these algorithms are safe against a conventional computer. It's getting less and less likely, but someone could break lattice-based cryptography. However, as security experts will tell you, this is how cryptography has always worked. Algorithms are good when we start using them, but weaknesses and vulnerabilities are discovered and technology gets better. The post-quantum algorithms are somewhat problematic in that they are relatively new and could use a bit more attention from the community.

One solution is to not put our full faith into these new algorithms. For now, we can hedge our bets by hybridizing post-quantum algorithms with the conventional algorithms that we actually trust. ECC with NIST standardized curves seem like good candidates as we have to keep using them since FIPS 140-3 compliance is a priority. For this reason, we have not only implemented post-quantum KEMs but also hybridized them with ECDH over NIST approved curves. Please see our list of hybrid groups below.

I.2 Getting Started with Post-Quantum algorithms in wolfSSL

The following instructions will get you started from a clean Linux development environment and lead you step by step to performing a quantum-safe TLS 1.3 connection.

I.2.1 Build Instructions

Please see the wolfSSL repo's INSTALL file (<https://github.com/wolfSSL/wolfssl/blob/master/INSTALL>). Item 15 has instructions on how to configure and build wolfSSL with ML-KEM and ML-DSA enabled.

You will need the patched OQS OpenSSL Provider fork in order to generate X.509 certificates with post-quantum cryptographic keys and signatures. Instructions can be found at <https://github.com/wolfSSL/osp/tree/master>. For your convenience, pre-generated certificates can be found there as well.

I.2.2 Making a Quantum Safe TLS Connection

You can run the server and client like this in separate terminals:

```
examples/server/server -v 4 -l TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 \
  -A ../osp/oqs/mldsa87_root_cert.pem \
  -c ../osp/oqs/mldsa44_entity_cert.pem \
  -k ../osp/oqs/mldsa44_entity_key.pem \
  --pqc SecP521r1MLKEM1024

examples/client/client -v 4 -l TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 \
  -A ../osp/oqs/mldsa44_root_cert.pem \
  -c ../osp/oqs/mldsa87_entity_cert.pem \
  -k ../osp/oqs/mldsa87_entity_key.pem \
  --pqc SecP521r1MLKEM1024
```

You have just achieved a fully quantum-safe TLS 1.3 connection using AES-256 for symmetric encryption, the ML-DSA signature scheme for authentication and ECDHE hybridized with ML-KEM for key establishment.

Further information about other post-quantum examples can be found at <https://github.com/wolfSSL/wolfssl-examples/blob/master/pq/README.md>.

I.3 Post Quantum Algorithm Variant Names

Post-Quantum algorithm variant names:

NIST Security Level	PQC Variant Name
2	ML_DSA_44
3	ML_DSA_65
5	ML_DSA_87
1	ML_KEM_512
3	ML_KEM_768
5	ML_KEM_1024

Post-Quantum hybrid KEM names:

wolfSSL Variant Name	NIST ECC Curve and PQC Submission Variant Name
SecP256r1MLKEM512	ECDSA P-256 and KYBER512
SecP384r1MLKEM768	ECDSA P-384 and KYBER768
SecP521r1MLKEM1024	ECDSA P-521 and KYBER1024

I.4 Cryptographic Artifact Sizes

All sizes are in bytes.

Post-Quantum Signature Scheme Artifact Sizes:

PQC Variant Name	Public Key Size	Private Key Size	Maximum Signature Size
ML_DSA_44	1312	2560	2420
ML_DSA_65	1952	4032	3309
ML_DSA_87	2592	4896	4627

Post-Quantum KEM Artifact Sizes:

PQC Variant Name	Public Key Size	Private Key Size	Ciphertext Size	Shared Secret Size
ML_KEM_512	800	1632	768	32
ML_KEM_768	1184	2400	1088	32
ML_KEM_1024	1568	3168	1568	32

I.5 Statistics

The following statistics and benchmarks were taken on an 11th GenIntel Core i7-1185G7@3-GHz with 8 cores running Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS

wolfSSL:

```
./configure --enable-kyber \
            --enable-dilithium \
            --disable-psk \
            --disable-shared \
            --enable-intelasm \
            --enable-aesni \
            --enable-sp-math-all \
            --enable-sp-asm \
            CFLAGS="-O5"
```

Note: We are primarily benchmarking the post-quantum algorithms, but leave some conventional algorithms for comparison purposes.

I.5.1 Runtime Binary Sizes

The `tls_bench` example application binary file is 2498432 bytes after being built then stripped (Approximately 2.4M). Without `--enable-kyber --enable-dilithium` it is 2290912 bytes after being built then stripped (Approximately 2.2M). This is a difference of 207520 bytes (Approximately 200K).

I.5.2 TLS 1.3 Data Transmission Sizes

The following results were taken by running the example server and client and recording all information being transmitted via Wireshark. This includes the TLS 1.3 handshake with mutual authentication, "hello wolfssl!" and "I hear you fa shizzle!" messages. The `tcp.len` of all packets were summed:

Ciphersuite	Authentication	Key Establishment	Total Bytes
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	RSA 2048 bit	ECC SECP256R1	5455
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	RSA 2048 bit	ML_KEM_512	6633
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	RSA 2048 bit	ML_KEM_768	7337
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	RSA 2048 bit	ML_KEM_1024	8201
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	RSA 2048 bit	SecP256r1MLKEM512	6763
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	RSA 2048 bit	SecP384r1MLKEM768	7531
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	RSA 2048 bit	SecP521r1MLKEM1024	8467
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ML_DSA_44	ECC SECP256R1	7918
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ML_DSA_65	ECC SECP256R1	10233
TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ML_DSA_87	ECC SECP256R1	13477

I.5.3 Heap and Stack Usage

NOTE: This is out of date. These were obtained when wolfSSL was using the liboqs implementations of these algorithms. This is left here for historical purposes.

These statistics were obtained by adding the following configuration flags: `--enable-trackmemory`
`--enable-stacksize`.

Memory use for server sign and client verify without server authentication of the client, TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 ciphersuite and ECC SECP256R1 for key exchange.

Server FALCON_LEVEL1

```
stack used      = 48960
total Allocs    = 250
heap total      = 113548
heap peak       = 40990
```

Client FALCON_LEVEL1

```
stack used      = 29935
total Allocs    = 768
heap total      = 179427
heap peak       = 41765
```

Server FALCON_LEVEL5

```
stack used      = 89088
total Allocs    = 250
heap total      = 125232
heap peak       = 45630
```

Client FALCON_LEVEL5

```
stack used      = 29935
total Allocs    = 768
heap total      = 191365
heap peak       = 47469
```

Server DILITHIUM_LEVEL2

```
stack used = 56328
```

```
total  Allocs  =      243
total  Deallocs =      243
total  Bytes   =    128153
peak   Bytes   =    50250
```

Client DILITHIUM_LEVEL2

```
stack used = 30856
total  Allocs  =      805
total  Deallocs =      805
total  Bytes   =    206412
peak   Bytes   =    56299
```

Server DILITHIUM_LEVEL3

```
stack used = 86216
total  Allocs  =      243
total  Deallocs =      243
total  Bytes   =    140128
peak   Bytes   =    55161
```

Client DILITHIUM_LEVEL3

```
stack used = 33928
total  Allocs  =      805
total  Deallocs =      805
total  Bytes   =    220633
peak   Bytes   =    61245
```

Server DILITHIUM_LEVEL5

```
stack used = 119944
total  Allocs  =      243
total  Deallocs =      243
total  Bytes   =    152046
peak   Bytes   =    59829
```

Client DILITHIUM_LEVEL5

```
stack used = 40328
total  Allocs  =      805
total  Deallocs =      805
total  Bytes   =    238167
peak   Bytes   =    67049
```

Server RSA 2048

```
stack used      =  52896
total Allocs    =    253
heap total      = 121784
heap peak       =  39573
```

Client RSA 2048

```
stack used      = 54640
total Allocs    = 897
heap total      = 202472
heap peak       = 41760
```

Memory use for KEM groups. TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 ciphersuite and RSA-2048 for client authentication of the server and without server authentication of the client.

Server KYBER_LEVEL1

```
stack used      = 52896
total Allocs    = 206
heap total      = 66864
heap peak       = 28474
```

Client KYBER_LEVEL1

```
stack used      = 54640
total Allocs    = 879
heap total      = 147235
heap peak       = 44538
```

Server KYBER_LEVEL3

```
stack used      = 52896
total Allocs    = 206
heap total      = 67888
heap peak       = 28794
```

Client KYBER_LEVEL3

```
stack used      = 54640
total Allocs    = 879
heap total      = 149411
heap peak       = 46010
```

Server KYBER_LEVEL5

```
stack used      = 52896
total Allocs    = 206
heap total      = 69232
heap peak       = 29274
```

Client KYBER_LEVEL5

```
stack used      = 54640
total Allocs    = 879
heap total      = 151907
heap peak       = 47642
```

Server KYBER_90S_LEVEL1

```
stack used      = 52896
total Allocs    = 206
heap total      = 66864
```

heap peak = 28474

Client KYBER_90S_LEVEL1

stack used = 54640

total Allocs = 879

heap total = 147235

heap peak = 44538

Server KYBER_90S_LEVEL3

stack used = 52896

total Allocs = 206

heap total = 67888

heap peak = 28794

Client KYBER_90S_LEVEL3

stack used = 54640

total Allocs = 879

heap total = 149411

heap peak = 46010

Server KYBER_90S_LEVEL5

stack used = 52896

total Allocs = 206

heap total = 69232

heap peak = 29274

Client KYBER_90S_LEVEL5

stack used = 54640

total Allocs = 879

heap total = 151907

heap peak = 47642

Server P256_KYBER_LEVEL1

stack used = 52896

total Allocs = 223

heap total = 118940

heap peak = 37652

Client P256_KYBER_LEVEL1

stack used = 54640

total Allocs = 896

heap total = 199376

heap peak = 48932

Server P384_KYBER_LEVEL3

stack used = 52896

```
total Allocs    =    223
heap total      = 120108
heap peak       =  38468
```

Client P384_KYBER_LEVEL3

```
stack used      =  54640
total Allocs    =    896
heap total      = 201728
heap peak       =  50468
```

Client Server P521_KYBER_LEVEL5

```
stack used      =  52896
total Allocs    =    223
heap total      = 121614
heap peak       =  39458
```

Client P521_KYBER_LEVEL5

```
stack used      =  54640
total Allocs    =    896
heap total      = 204422
heap peak       =  52172
```

Client Server P256_KYBER_90S_LEVEL1

```
stack used      =  52896
total Allocs    =    223
heap total      = 118940
heap peak       =  37652
```

Client P256_KYBER_90S_LEVEL1

```
stack used      =  54640
total Allocs    =    896
heap total      = 199376
heap peak       =  48932
```

Server P384_KYBER_90S_LEVEL3

```
stack used      =  52896
total Allocs    =    223
heap total      = 120108
heap peak       =  38468
```

Client P384_KYBER_90S_LEVEL3

```
stack used      =  54640
total Allocs    =    896
heap total      = 201728
heap peak       =  50468
```

Server P521_KYBER_90S_LEVEL5

```

stack used      = 52896
total Allocs    = 223
heap total      = 121614
heap peak       = 39458

```

Client P521_KYBER_90S_LEVEL5

```

stack used      = 54640
total Allocs    = 896
heap total      = 204422
heap peak       = 52172

```

Server ECDSA SECP256R1

```

stack used      = 52896
total Allocs    = 253
heap total      = 121784
heap peak       = 39573

```

Client ECDSA SECP256R1

```

stack used      = 54640
total Allocs    = 897
heap total      = 202472
heap peak       = 41760

```

I.5.4 Benchmarks

The following benchmarks were obtained with the following configuration flags:

```

./configure --enable-kyber \
            --enable-dilithium \
            --disable-shared \
            --enable-intelasm \
            --enable-aesni \
            --enable-sp \
            --enable-sp-math \
            --enable-sp-asm \
            CFLAGS="-O3 -DECC_USER_CURVES -DHAVE_ECC256 -DHAVE_ECC384"

```

I.5.4.1 Benchmarks from wolfCrypt **Note:** Only a single core is used.

CPU: Intel x86_64 - avx1 avx2 rdrand rdseed bmi2 aesni adx movbe bmi1 sha

Math: Multi-Precision: Disabled

Single Precision: ecc 256 384 521 rsa/dh 2048 3072 4096 asm sp_x86_64.c

ECC SECP256R1 key gen 95600 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.010 ms, 95587.830 ops /sec

ECDHE SECP256R1 agree 24800 ops took 1.003 sec, avg 0.040 ms, 24737.512 ops /sec

ECDSA SECP256R1 sign 61400 ops took 1.001 sec, avg 0.016 ms, 61337.775 ops /sec

ECDSA SECP256R1	verify	23000 ops took 1.001 sec, avg 0.044 ms, 22976.012 ops/sec
ML-KEM 512	key gen	284600 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.004 ms, 284565.467 ops/sec
ML-KEM 512	encap	270800 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.004 ms, 270749.585 ops/sec
ML-KEM 512	decap	172900 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.006 ms, 172896.249 ops/sec
ML-KEM 768	key gen	159800 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.006 ms, 159776.306 ops/sec
ML-KEM 768	encap	152800 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.007 ms, 152765.071 ops/sec
ML-KEM 768	decap	100100 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.010 ms, 100091.147 ops/sec
ML-KEM 1024	key gen	108300 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.009 ms, 108277.024 ops/sec
ML-KEM 1024	encap	104400 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.010 ms, 104388.900 ops/sec
ML-KEM 1024	decap	74100 ops took 1.001 sec, avg 0.014 ms, 74057.147 ops/sec
ML-DSA 44	key gen	20700 ops took 1.004 sec, avg 0.049 ms, 20617.041 ops/sec
ML-DSA 44	sign	5100 ops took 1.019 sec, avg 0.200 ms, 5003.233 ops/sec
ML-DSA 44	verify	18500 ops took 1.005 sec, avg 0.054 ms, 18403.134 ops/sec
ML-DSA 65	key gen	10200 ops took 1.007 sec, avg 0.099 ms, 10133.468 ops/sec
ML-DSA 65	sign	2900 ops took 1.004 sec, avg 0.346 ms, 2887.112 ops/sec
ML-DSA 65	verify	11600 ops took 1.005 sec, avg 0.087 ms, 11544.122 ops/sec
ML-DSA 87	key gen	7700 ops took 1.013 sec, avg 0.132 ms, 7598.278 ops/sec
ML-DSA 87	sign	2600 ops took 1.000 sec, avg 0.385 ms, 2599.634 ops/sec
ML-DSA 87	verify	7200 ops took 1.007 sec, avg 0.140 ms, 7152.274 ops/sec

I.5.4.2 Benchmarks from wolfSSL The following benchmarks were obtained with the following configuration flags:

```
./configure --enable-kyber \
            --enable-dilithium \
            --disable-shared \
            --enable-intelasm \
            --enable-aesni \
            --enable-sp \
            --enable-sp-math \
            --enable-sp-asm \
            CFLAGS="-O3 -DECC_USER_CURVES -DHAVE_ECC256"
```

Note: Only two cores are used for these benchmarks.

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ECC_SECP256R1:


```

Total      : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns  : 24
Rx Total   : 965.511 ms
Tx Total   : 7.469 ms
Rx         : 2.978 MB/s
Tx         : 384.903 MB/s
Connect    : 48.343 ms
Connect Avg : 2.014 ms
wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ECC_SECP256R1:
Total      : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns  : 24
Rx Total   : 967.748 ms
Tx Total   : 6.789 ms
Rx         : 2.971 MB/s
Tx         : 423.496 MB/s
Connect    : 48.574 ms
Connect Avg : 2.024 ms

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ECC_SECP384R1:
Total      : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns  : 24
Rx Total   : 960.296 ms
Tx Total   : 7.494 ms
Rx         : 2.994 MB/s
Tx         : 383.617 MB/s
Connect    : 56.255 ms
Connect Avg : 2.344 ms

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ECC_SECP384R1:
Total      : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns  : 24
Rx Total   : 962.002 ms
Tx Total   : 7.367 ms
Rx         : 2.989 MB/s
Tx         : 390.259 MB/s
Connect    : 56.220 ms
Connect Avg : 2.343 ms

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ECC_SECP521R1:
Total      : 5767168 bytes
Num Conns  : 23
Rx Total   : 938.745 ms
Tx Total   : 7.889 ms
Rx         : 2.929 MB/s
Tx         : 348.596 MB/s
Connect    : 61.261 ms
Connect Avg : 2.664 ms

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ECC_SECP521R1:
Total      : 5767168 bytes
Num Conns  : 23
Rx Total   : 940.382 ms
Tx Total   : 7.540 ms
Rx         : 2.924 MB/s
Tx         : 364.711 MB/s
Connect    : 61.433 ms

```

```
Connect Avg :      2.671 ms

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ML_KEM_512:
Total       : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns   :      24
Rx Total    : 952.389 ms
Tx Total    :   5.561 ms
Rx          :   3.019 MB/s
Tx          : 517.005 MB/s
Connect     :   50.177 ms
Connect Avg :   2.091 ms

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ML_KEM_512:
Total       : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns   :      24
Rx Total    : 954.202 ms
Tx Total    :   4.751 ms
Rx          :   3.013 MB/s
Tx          : 605.110 MB/s
Connect     :   48.602 ms
Connect Avg :   2.025 ms

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ML_KEM_768:
Total       : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns   :      24
Rx Total    : 955.030 ms
Tx Total    :   5.882 ms
Rx          :   3.010 MB/s
Tx          : 488.757 MB/s
Connect     :   51.283 ms
Connect Avg :   2.137 ms

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ML_KEM_768:
Total       : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns   :      24
Rx Total    : 955.658 ms
Tx Total    :   6.200 ms
Rx          :   3.008 MB/s
Tx          : 463.686 MB/s
Connect     :   49.717 ms
Connect Avg :   2.072 ms

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ML_KEM_1024:
Total       : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns   :      24
Rx Total    : 973.042 ms
Tx Total    :   7.294 ms
Rx          :   2.955 MB/s
Tx          : 394.150 MB/s
Connect     :   51.750 ms
Connect Avg :   2.156 ms

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group ML_KEM_1024:
Total       : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns   :      24
Rx Total    : 973.655 ms
Tx Total    :   7.996 ms
```

```
Rx      : 2.953 MB/s
Tx      : 359.573 MB/s
Connect : 50.328 ms
Connect Avg : 2.097 ms
```

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group

SecP256r1MLKEM512:

```
Total      : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns  : 24
Rx Total   : 961.483 ms
Tx Total   : 7.430 ms
Rx         : 2.990 MB/s
Tx         : 386.966 MB/s
Connect    : 55.885 ms
Connect Avg : 2.329 ms
```

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group

SecP256r1MLKEM512:

```
Total      : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns  : 24
Rx Total   : 963.042 ms
Tx Total   : 7.088 ms
Rx         : 2.985 MB/s
Tx         : 405.605 MB/s
Connect    : 53.236 ms
Connect Avg : 2.218 ms
```

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group

SecP384r1MLKEM768:

```
Total      : 5767168 bytes
Num Conns  : 23
Rx Total   : 927.519 ms
Tx Total   : 7.338 ms
Rx         : 2.965 MB/s
Tx         : 374.747 MB/s
Connect    : 64.464 ms
Connect Avg : 2.803 ms
```

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group

SecP384r1MLKEM768:

```
Total      : 5767168 bytes
Num Conns  : 23
Rx Total   : 929.281 ms
Tx Total   : 6.923 ms
Rx         : 2.959 MB/s
Tx         : 397.229 MB/s
Connect    : 60.200 ms
Connect Avg : 2.617 ms
```

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group

SecP521r1MLKEM1024:

```
Total      : 5767168 bytes
Num Conns  : 23
Rx Total   : 918.122 ms
Tx Total   : 7.598 ms
Rx         : 2.995 MB/s
```

```
Tx          : 361.941 MB/s
Connect     : 79.426 ms
Connect Avg : 3.453 ms
wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES128-GCM-SHA256 with group
SecP521r1MLKEM1024:
Total       : 5767168 bytes
Num Conns   : 23
Rx Total    : 919.900 ms
Tx Total    : 7.563 ms
Rx          : 2.989 MB/s
Tx          : 363.618 MB/s
Connect     : 71.686 ms
Connect Avg : 3.117 ms

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ECC_SECP256R1:
Total       : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns   : 24
Rx Total    : 962.723 ms
Tx Total    : 6.394 ms
Rx          : 2.986 MB/s
Tx          : 449.663 MB/s
Connect     : 52.042 ms
Connect Avg : 2.168 ms
wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ECC_SECP256R1:
Total       : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns   : 24
Rx Total    : 963.166 ms
Tx Total    : 7.537 ms
Rx          : 2.985 MB/s
Tx          : 381.433 MB/s
Connect     : 52.348 ms
Connect Avg : 2.181 ms

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ECC_SECP384R1:
Total       : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns   : 24
Rx Total    : 966.071 ms
Tx Total    : 8.458 ms
Rx          : 2.976 MB/s
Tx          : 339.929 MB/s
Connect     : 56.135 ms
Connect Avg : 2.339 ms
wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ECC_SECP384R1:
Total       : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns   : 24
Rx Total    : 968.053 ms
Tx Total    : 7.895 ms
Rx          : 2.970 MB/s
Tx          : 364.155 MB/s
Connect     : 56.188 ms
Connect Avg : 2.341 ms
```

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ECC_SECP521R1:

Total : 5767168 bytes
Num Conns : 23
Rx Total : 930.195 ms
Tx Total : 7.849 ms
Rx : 2.956 MB/s
Tx : 350.364 MB/s
Connect : 62.644 ms
Connect Avg : 2.724 ms

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ECC_SECP521R1:

Total : 5767168 bytes
Num Conns : 23
Rx Total : 932.128 ms
Tx Total : 7.440 ms
Rx : 2.950 MB/s
Tx : 369.619 MB/s
Connect : 62.538 ms
Connect Avg : 2.719 ms

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ML_KEM_512:

Total : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns : 24
Rx Total : 973.208 ms
Tx Total : 8.190 ms
Rx : 2.954 MB/s
Tx : 351.021 MB/s
Connect : 49.608 ms
Connect Avg : 2.067 ms

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ML_KEM_512:

Total : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns : 24
Rx Total : 975.874 ms
Tx Total : 7.051 ms
Rx : 2.946 MB/s
Tx : 407.772 MB/s
Connect : 48.708 ms
Connect Avg : 2.030 ms

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ML_KEM_768:

Total : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns : 24
Rx Total : 965.259 ms
Tx Total : 8.098 ms
Rx : 2.978 MB/s
Tx : 355.041 MB/s
Connect : 51.284 ms
Connect Avg : 2.137 ms

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ML_KEM_768:

Total : 6029312 bytes
Num Conns : 24
Rx Total : 967.507 ms
Tx Total : 7.774 ms
Rx : 2.972 MB/s
Tx : 369.828 MB/s

```

Connect      :    49.899 ms
Connect Avg  :    2.079 ms

```

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ML_KEM_1024:

```

Total        :   6029312 bytes
Num Conns    :         24
Rx Total     :   972.588 ms
Tx Total     :    7.835 ms
Rx           :    2.956 MB/s
Tx           :   366.959 MB/s
Connect      :    52.259 ms
Connect Avg  :    2.177 ms

```

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group ML_KEM_1024:

```

Total        :   6029312 bytes
Num Conns    :         24
Rx Total     :   974.238 ms
Tx Total     :    7.838 ms
Rx           :    2.951 MB/s
Tx           :   366.813 MB/s
Connect      :    50.758 ms
Connect Avg  :    2.115 ms

```

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group

SecP256r1MLKEM512:

```

Total        :   6029312 bytes
Num Conns    :         24
Rx Total     :   971.832 ms
Tx Total     :    7.544 ms
Rx           :    2.958 MB/s
Tx           :   381.096 MB/s
Connect      :    54.727 ms
Connect Avg  :    2.280 ms

```

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group

SecP256r1MLKEM512:

```

Total        :   6029312 bytes
Num Conns    :         24
Rx Total     :   972.623 ms
Tx Total     :    8.807 ms
Rx           :    2.956 MB/s
Tx           :   326.456 MB/s
Connect      :    52.613 ms
Connect Avg  :    2.192 ms

```

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group

SecP384r1MLKEM768:

```

Total        :   5767168 bytes
Num Conns    :         23
Rx Total     :   921.217 ms
Tx Total     :    7.740 ms
Rx           :    2.985 MB/s
Tx           :   355.285 MB/s
Connect      :    69.367 ms
Connect Avg  :    3.016 ms

```

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group

```

SecP384r1MLKEM768:
  Total      : 5767168 bytes
  Num Conns  : 23
  Rx Total   : 923.622 ms
  Tx Total   : 6.928 ms
  Rx         : 2.977 MB/s
  Tx         : 396.956 MB/s
  Connect    : 63.739 ms
  Connect Avg : 2.771 ms

```

wolfSSL Server Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group

```

SecP521r1MLKEM1024:
  Total      : 5767168 bytes
  Num Conns  : 23
  Rx Total   : 920.447 ms
  Tx Total   : 7.735 ms
  Rx         : 2.988 MB/s
  Tx         : 355.548 MB/s
  Connect    : 78.446 ms
  Connect Avg : 3.411 ms

```

wolfSSL Client Benchmark on TLS13-AES256-GCM-SHA384 with group

```

SecP521r1MLKEM1024:
  Total      : 5767168 bytes
  Num Conns  : 23
  Rx Total   : 921.889 ms
  Tx Total   : 7.585 ms
  Rx         : 2.983 MB/s
  Tx         : 362.578 MB/s
  Connect    : 71.310 ms
  Connect Avg : 3.100 ms

```

I.6 Documentation

Technical documentation and other resources such as known answer tests can be found at the NIST PQC website:

<https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/post-quantum-cryptography/round-3-submissions>.

For more algorithm-specific benchmarking information, the OQS Project has benchmarking information at their website:

<https://openquantumsafe.org/benchmarking/>

I.7 Post-Quantum Stateful Hash-Based Signatures

This section covers post-quantum stateful hash-based signature (HBS) schemes such as LMS/HSS, and XMSS/XMSS^{MT}, for which wolfSSL has recently added support.

I.7.1 Motivation

Stateful HBS schemes are of growing interest for a number of reasons. The primary motivation for stateful HBS schemes is post-quantum security. As discussed previously in this appendix, Shor's algorithm would allow a quantum computer to efficiently factorize large integers and compute discrete logarithms, thus completely breaking public-key cryptography schemes such as RSA and ECC.

In contrast, stateful HBS schemes are founded on the security of their underlying hash functions and Merkle trees (typically implemented with SHA256), which are not expected to be broken by the advent of cryptographically relevant quantum computers. For these reasons they have been recommended by NIST SP 800-208 and the NSA's CNSA 2.0 suite. See these two links for more info:

- <https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-208/final>
- https://media.defense.gov/2022/Sep/07/2003071834/-1/-1/0/CSA_CNSA_2.0_ALGORITHMS_PDF

Furthermore, the CNSA 2.0 timeline has specified that post-quantum stateful HBS schemes should be used exclusively by 2030, and adoption should begin *immediately*. In fact, adoption of LMS is the earliest requirement in the CNSA 2.0 suite timeline.

However, the nature of stateful HBS schemes requires that significant care is given to their use and tracking their state. In a stateful HBS system, the private key is actually a finite set of one-time signature (OTS) keys, which may never be reused. If the same OTS key were used to sign two different messages, it would be possible for an attacker to fabricate signatures, and the security of the entire scheme would unravel. Therefore, stateful HBS schemes are not suitable for general use such as the public internet.

Instead, because of these unique strengths and characteristics, and NIST and NSA backing, stateful HBS schemes such as LMS/HSS are of particular interest for offline firmware authentication and signature verification, especially on embedded or constrained systems that are expected to have a long operational lifetime and thus need to be resilient against a cryptographically relevant quantum computer.

I.7.2 LMS/HSS signatures

wolfSSL is adding support for the LMS/HSS hash-based signature scheme to our wolfCrypt embedded crypto engine. This will be achieved by experimental integration with the hash-sigs LMS/HSS library (<https://github.com/cisco/hash-sigs>), similar to our previous libOQS integration.

Leighton-Micali Signatures (LMS), and its multi-tree variant, the Hierarchical Signature System (HSS), is a post-quantum, stateful hash-based signature scheme. It is noted for having small public and private keys, and fast signing and verifying. Its signature sizes are larger, but are tunable via its Winternitz parameter. See these two links from RFC8554 for more details:

- LMS: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc8554>
- HSS: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc8554#section-6>

As previously discussed, the LMS/HSS signature system consists of a finite number of one-time signature (OTS) keys, and thus may only safely generate a finite number of signatures. However the number of signatures, and the signature size, are tunable via a set of defined parameters, which will be discussed next.

I.7.2.1 Supported Parameters LMS/HSS signatures are defined by 3 parameters: - levels: number of levels of Merkle trees. - height: height of an individual Merkle tree. - Winternitz: number of bits from hash used in a Winternitz chain. Used as a space-time tradeoff for the signature size.

wolfSSL supports all LMS/HSS parameters defined in RFC8554:

- levels = {1..8}
- height = {5, 10, 15, 20, 25}
- Winternitz = {1, 2, 4, 8}

The number of available signatures is: - $N = 2^{**} (\text{levels} * \text{height})$

For convenience some parameter sets have been predefined in the enum `wc_LmsParm`. Its values are shown in the table below:

parameter set	description
WC_LMS_PARM_NONE	Not set, use default (WC_LMS_PARM_L1_H15_W2)
WC_LMS_PARM_L1_H15_W2	1 level Merkle tree of 15 height, Winternitz 2
WC_LMS_PARM_L1_H15_W4	same as above, Winternitz 4
WC_LMS_PARM_L2_H10_W2	2 level Merkle tree of 10 height, Winternitz 4
WC_LMS_PARM_L2_H10_W4	same as above, Winternitz 4
WC_LMS_PARM_L2_H10_W8	same as above, Winternitz 8
WC_LMS_PARM_L3_H5_W2	3 level Merkle tree of 5 height, Winternitz 2
WC_LMS_PARM_L3_H5_W4	same as above, Winternitz 4
WC_LMS_PARM_L3_H5_W8	same as above, Winternitz 8
WC_LMS_PARM_L3_H10_W4	3 level Merkle tree of 10 height, Winternitz 4
WC_LMS_PARM_L4_H5_W8	4 level Merkle tree of 5 height, Winternitz 8

The signature size and number of signatures is shown with respect to the parameter set here:

parameter set	signature size	number of signatures
WC_LMS_PARM_L1_H15_W2	4784	32768
WC_LMS_PARM_L1_H15_W4	2672	32768
WC_LMS_PARM_L2_H10_W2	9300	1048576
WC_LMS_PARM_L2_H10_W4	5076	1048576
WC_LMS_PARM_L2_H10_W8	2964	1048576
WC_LMS_PARM_L3_H5_W2	13496	32768
WC_LMS_PARM_L3_H5_W4	7160	32768
WC_LMS_PARM_L3_H5_W8	3992	32768
WC_LMS_PARM_L3_H10_W4	7640	1073741824
WC_LMS_PARM_L4_H5_W8	5340	1048576

As can be seen from the tables, signature sizes are primarily determined by the levels and Winternitz parameters, and height to a lesser extent: - Larger levels values increase signature size significantly. - Larger height values increase signature size modestly. - Larger winternitz values will reduce the signature size, at the expense of longer key generation and sign/verify times.

Key generation time is strongly determined by the height of the first level tree. A 3 level, 5 height tree is much faster than 1 level, 15 height at initial key gen, even if the number of available signatures is the same.

I.7.2.2 LMS/HSS Build Instructions Please see the wolfSSL repo's INSTALL file (<https://github.com/wolfSSL/wolfssl>) Item 17 (Building with hash-sigs lib for LMS/HSS support [EXPERIMENTAL]) has instructions on how to configure and build wolfSSL and the hash-sigs LMS/HSS library.

I.7.2.3 Benchmark Data The following benchmark data was taken on an 8-core Intel i7-8700 CPU @ 3.20GHz, on Fedora 38 (6.2.9-300.fc38.x86_64). The multi-threaded example used 4 worker threads and 4 cores, while the single-threaded example used only a single core.

As discussed in item 17 of the INSTALL file, the hash-sigs lib offers two static libraries: - `hss_lib.a`: a single-threaded version. - `hss_lib_thread.a`: a multi-threaded version.

The multi-threaded version will spawn worker threads to accelerate cpu intensive tasks, such as key generation. This will mainly speedup key generation and signing for all parameter values, and to a lesser extent will speedup verifying for larger levels values.

For reference, wolfSSL was built with the following to obtain both benchmarks:

```
./configure \
--enable-static \
--disable-shared \
--enable-lms=yes \
--with-liblms=<path to hash sigs install>
```

multi-threaded benchmark

The following is benchmark data obtained when built against the multi-threaded `hss_lib_thread.a`, which used 4 worker threads to parallelize intensive tasks, and used 4 cores.

```
./wolfcrypt/benchmark/benchmark -lms_hss
-----
wolfSSL version 5.6.3
-----
Math: Multi-Precision: Wolf(SP) word-size=64 bits=4096 sp_int.c
wolfCrypt Benchmark (block bytes 1048576, min 1.0 sec each)
LMS/HSS L2_H10_W2 9300 sign 1500 ops took 1.075 sec, avg 0.717 ms,
1394.969 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L2_H10_W2 9300 verify 5200 ops took 1.002 sec, avg 0.193 ms,
5189.238 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L2_H10_W4 5076 sign 800 ops took 1.012 sec, avg 1.265 ms,
790.776 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L2_H10_W4 5076 verify 2500 ops took 1.003 sec, avg 0.401 ms,
2493.584 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H5_W4 7160 sign 1500 ops took 1.051 sec, avg 0.701 ms,
1427.485 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H5_W4 7160 verify 2700 ops took 1.024 sec, avg 0.379 ms,
2636.899 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H5_W8 3992 sign 300 ops took 1.363 sec, avg 4.545 ms,
220.030 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H5_W8 3992 verify 400 ops took 1.066 sec, avg 2.664 ms,
375.335 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H10_W4 7640 sign 900 ops took 1.090 sec, avg 1.211 ms,
825.985 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H10_W4 7640 verify 2400 ops took 1.037 sec, avg 0.432 ms,
2314.464 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L4_H5_W8 5340 sign 300 ops took 1.310 sec, avg 4.367 ms,
228.965 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L4_H5_W8 5340 verify 400 ops took 1.221 sec, avg 3.053 ms,
327.599 ops/sec
Benchmark complete
```

single-threaded benchmark

The following is benchmark data obtained when built against the single-threaded `hss_lib.a`, which will use only a single core.

```
$ ./wolfcrypt/benchmark/benchmark -lms_hss
-----
wolfSSL version 5.6.3
-----
Math: Multi-Precision: Wolf(SP) word-size=64 bits=4096 sp_int.c
wolfCrypt Benchmark (block bytes 1048576, min 1.0 sec each)
LMS/HSS L2_H10_W2 9300 sign 800 ops took 1.115 sec, avg 1.394 ms,
717.589 ops/sec
```

LMS/HSS L2_H10_W2	9300	verify	4500 ops took 1.001 sec, avg 0.223 ms, 4493.623 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L2_H10_W4	5076	sign	500 ops took 1.239 sec, avg 2.478 ms, 403.519 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L2_H10_W4	5076	verify	2100 ops took 1.006 sec, avg 0.479 ms, 2087.944 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H5_W4	7160	sign	800 ops took 1.079 sec, avg 1.349 ms, 741.523 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H5_W4	7160	verify	1600 ops took 1.012 sec, avg 0.632 ms, 1581.686 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H5_W8	3992	sign	100 ops took 1.042 sec, avg 10.420 ms, 95.971 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H5_W8	3992	verify	200 ops took 1.220 sec, avg 6.102 ms, 163.894 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H10_W4	7640	sign	400 ops took 1.010 sec, avg 2.526 ms, 395.864 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L3_H10_W4	7640	verify	1500 ops took 1.052 sec, avg 0.701 ms, 1426.284 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L4_H5_W8	5340	sign	100 ops took 1.066 sec, avg 10.665 ms, 93.768 ops/sec
LMS/HSS L4_H5_W8	5340	verify	200 ops took 1.478 sec, avg 7.388 ms, 135.358 ops/sec

Benchmark complete

I.7.3 XMSS/XMSS^{MT} signatures

wolfSSL is adding support for XMSS/XMSS^{MT} stateful hash-based signatures. Similar to LMS, this will be done by experimental integration with the xmss-reference repository (<https://github.com/XMSS/xmss-reference>), from RFC 8391 (<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8391.html>).

The xmss-reference supports xmss_core_fast, and xmss_core implementations. The xmss_core_fast implementation was designed to prioritize performance with larger private key sizes as a tradeoff. Our integration uses xmss_core_fast, with a patch applied so that the wolfCrypt SHA256 implementation may be used instead.

The patch may be found here

in the wolfssl-examples repository: <https://github.com/wolfSSL/wolfssl-examples>.

Overall, XMSS/XMSS^{MT} is similar to LMS/HSS. For a more detailed comparison see

"LMS vs XMSS: Comparison of two Hash-Based Signature Standards" (<https://eprint.iacr.org/2017/349.pdf>).

XMSS^{MT} is the Multi-Tree generalization of XMSS, analogous to HSS with LMS, with the distinction that the Winternitz value is fixed to `w=16` in XMSS/XMSS^{MT}. The public key is slightly larger in XMSS/XMSS^{MT} (at 68 bytes in XMSS/XMSS^{MT}, vs 60 bytes in LMS/HSS), while signatures are slightly smaller.

Supported Parameters

wolfSSL supports the SHA256 XMSS/XMSS^{MT} parameter sets from Tables 10 and 11 from NIST SP 800-208 (<https://csrc.nist.gov/pubs/sp/800/208/final>).

parameter set name	Oid	n	w	h	d	h/d	Sig len
-----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	--
XMSS							
"XMSS-SHA2_10_256"	0x000000001	32	16	10	1	10	2500
"XMSS-SHA2_16_256"	0x000000002	32	16	16	1	16	2692
"XMSS-SHA2_20_256"	0x000000003	32	16	20	1	20	2820
XMSS ^{MT}							
"XMSSMT-SHA2_20/2_256"	0x000000001	32	16	20	2	10	4963
"XMSSMT-SHA2_20/4_256"	0x000000002	32	16	20	4	5	9251
"XMSSMT-SHA2_40/2_256"	0x000000003	32	16	40	2	20	5605
"XMSSMT-SHA2_40/4_256"	0x000000004	32	16	40	4	10	9893
"XMSSMT-SHA2_40/8_256"	0x000000005	32	16	40	8	5	18469
"XMSSMT-SHA2_60/3_256"	0x000000006	32	16	60	3	20	8392
"XMSSMT-SHA2_60/6_256"	0x000000007	32	16	60	6	10	14824
"XMSSMT-SHA2_60/12_256"	0x000000008	32	16	60	12	5	27688

In the table above, `n` is the number of bytes in the HASH function, `w` the Winternitz value, `h` the total height of the tree system, and `d` the number of levels of trees.

Key generation time is strongly determined by the height of the first level tree (or `h/d`), while signature length grows primarily with `d` (the number of hyper tree levels).

Similar to LMS/HSS, the number of available signatures grows as 2^{h^*} , where h is the total height of the tree system.

Benchmark Data

In the following, benchmark data is shown for several XMSS/XMSS^{MT} parameter sets, for intel x86_64 and aarch64. The SHA256 performance on these systems is also listed for reference, as computing the large number of required hash chains will constitute the bulk of the CPU work for XMSS/XMSS^{MT}. Additionally, our patch to xmss-reference substitutes wolfCrypt's SHA256 implementation, and therefore benefits from the same ASM speedups.

As previously mentioned, our xmss integration is using the `xmss\_core\_fast` implementation from xmss-reference, which has faster performance at the tradeoff of larger private key sizes.

****x86_64****

The following x86_64 benchmark data were taken on an 8-core Intel i7-8700 CPU @ 3.20GHz, on Fedora 38 (`6.2.9-300.fc38.x86\_64`). This CPU has `avx avx2` flags, which can accelerate hash operations and be utilized with `--enable-intelasm`.

With `--enable-intelasm`:

```

```text
$./wolfcrypt/benchmark/benchmark -xmss_xmssmt -sha256

wolfSSL version 5.6.3

Math: Multi-Precision: Wolf(SP) word-size=64 bits=4096 sp_int.c
wolfCrypt Benchmark (block bytes 1048576, min 1.0 sec each)
SHA-256 500 MiB took 1.009 seconds, 495.569 MiB/s Cycles
 per byte = 6.14
XMSS-SHA2_10_256 2500 sign 200 ops took 1.010 sec, avg 5.052 ms,
 197.925 ops/sec
XMSS-SHA2_10_256 2500 verify 1600 ops took 1.011 sec, avg 0.632 ms,
 1582.844 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/2_256 4963 sign 200 ops took 1.286 sec, avg 6.431 ms,
 155.504 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/2_256 4963 verify 700 ops took 1.009 sec, avg 1.441 ms,
 693.905 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/4_256 9251 sign 300 ops took 1.223 sec, avg 4.076 ms,
 245.335 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/4_256 9251 verify 400 ops took 1.027 sec, avg 2.569 ms,
 389.329 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/4_256 9893 sign 200 ops took 1.466 sec, avg 7.332 ms,
 136.394 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/4_256 9893 verify 400 ops took 1.024 sec, avg 2.560 ms,
 390.627 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/8_256 18469 sign 300 ops took 1.202 sec, avg 4.006 ms,
 249.637 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/8_256 18469 verify 200 ops took 1.089 sec, avg 5.446 ms,
 183.635 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/6_256 14824 sign 200 ops took 1.724 sec, avg 8.618 ms,
 116.033 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/6_256 14824 verify 300 ops took 1.136 sec, avg 3.788 ms,
 263.995 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/12_256 27688 sign 300 ops took 1.210 sec, avg 4.034
 ms, 247.889 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/12_256 27688 verify 200 ops took 1.575 sec, avg 7.877
 ms, 126.946 ops/sec
Benchmark complete

```

Without --enable-intelasm:

```

$./wolfcrypt/benchmark/benchmark -xmss_xmssmt -sha256

wolfSSL version 5.6.3

Math: Multi-Precision: Wolf(SP) word-size=64 bits=4096 sp_int.c
wolfCrypt Benchmark (block bytes 1048576, min 1.0 sec each)
SHA-256 275 MiB took 1.005 seconds, 273.549 MiB/s Cycles
 per byte = 11.13
XMSS-SHA2_10_256 2500 sign 200 ops took 1.356 sec, avg 6.781 ms,
 147.480 ops/sec
XMSS-SHA2_10_256 2500 verify 1200 ops took 1.025 sec, avg 0.854 ms,

```

```

1170.547 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/2_256 4963 sign 200 ops took 1.687 sec, avg 8.436 ms
, 118.546 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/2_256 4963 verify 600 ops took 1.187 sec, avg 1.978 ms
, 505.663 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/4_256 9251 sign 200 ops took 1.119 sec, avg 5.593 ms
, 178.785 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/4_256 9251 verify 300 ops took 1.086 sec, avg 3.622 ms
, 276.122 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/4_256 9893 sign 200 ops took 1.991 sec, avg 9.954 ms
, 100.460 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/4_256 9893 verify 300 ops took 1.043 sec, avg 3.478 ms
, 287.545 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/8_256 18469 sign 200 ops took 1.114 sec, avg 5.572 ms
, 179.454 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/8_256 18469 verify 200 ops took 1.495 sec, avg 7.476 ms
, 133.770 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/6_256 14824 sign 100 ops took 1.111 sec, avg 11.114
ms, 89.975 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/6_256 14824 verify 200 ops took 1.070 sec, avg 5.349 ms
, 186.963 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/12_256 27688 sign 200 ops took 1.148 sec, avg 5.739
ms, 174.247 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/12_256 27688 verify 100 ops took 1.080 sec, avg 10.797
ms, 92.618 ops/sec
Benchmark complete

```

#### aarch64

The following aarch64 data were taken on Ubuntu linux (5.15.0-71-generic) running on an Apple M1, with cpu flags sha1 sha2 sha3 sha512, which will specifically significantly accelerate SHA hash operations when built with --enable-armasm.

With --enable-armasm:

```
$./wolfcrypt/benchmark/benchmark -xmss_xmssmt -sha256
```

```

wolfSSL version 5.6.3

```

```
Math: Multi-Precision: Wolf(SP) word-size=64 bits=4096 sp_int.c
```

```
wolfCrypt Benchmark (block bytes 1048576, min 1.0 sec each)
```

```
SHA-256 2305 MiB took 1.001 seconds, 2303.346 MiB/s
```

```
XMSS-SHA2_10_256 2500 sign 800 ops took 1.079 sec, avg 1.349 ms,
```

```
741.447 ops/sec
```

```
XMSS-SHA2_10_256 2500 verify 6500 ops took 1.007 sec, avg 0.155 ms,
```

```
6455.445 ops/sec
```

```
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/2_256 4963 sign 700 ops took 1.155 sec, avg 1.650 ms
```

```
, 606.154 ops/sec
```

```
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/2_256 4963 verify 3100 ops took 1.021 sec, avg 0.329 ms
```

```
, 3037.051 ops/sec
```

```
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/4_256 9251 sign 1100 ops took 1.006 sec, avg 0.915 ms
```

```
, 1093.191 ops/sec
```

```
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/4_256 9251 verify 1700 ops took 1.013 sec, avg 0.596 ms
```

```
, 1677.399 ops/sec
```

```
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/4_256 9893 sign 600 ops took 1.096 sec, avg 1.827 ms
```

```
, 547.226 ops/sec
```

```

XMSSMT-SHA2_40/4_256 9893 verify 1600 ops took 1.062 sec, avg 0.664 ms
, 1506.946 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/8_256 18469 sign 1100 ops took 1.007 sec, avg 0.916 ms
, 1092.214 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/8_256 18469 verify 900 ops took 1.088 sec, avg 1.209 ms
, 827.090 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/6_256 14824 sign 600 ops took 1.179 sec, avg 1.966 ms
, 508.728 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/6_256 14824 verify 1100 ops took 1.038 sec, avg 0.944 ms
, 1059.590 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/12_256 27688 sign 1100 ops took 1.015 sec, avg 0.923
ms, 1083.767 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/12_256 27688 verify 600 ops took 1.149 sec, avg 1.914
ms, 522.367 ops/sec
Benchmark complete

```

Without --enable-armasm:

```
$./wolfcrypt/benchmark/benchmark -xmss_xmssmt -sha256
```

```

wolfSSL version 5.6.3

Math: Multi-Precision: Wolf(SP) word-size=64 bits=4096 sp_int.c
wolfCrypt Benchmark (block bytes 1048576, min 1.0 sec each)
SHA-256 190 MiB took 1.020 seconds, 186.277 MiB/s
XMSS-SHA2_10_256 2500 sign 200 ops took 1.908 sec, avg 9.538 ms,
104.845 ops/sec
XMSS-SHA2_10_256 2500 verify 800 ops took 1.002 sec, avg 1.253 ms,
798.338 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/2_256 4963 sign 100 ops took 1.084 sec, avg 10.843
ms, 92.222 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/2_256 4963 verify 500 ops took 1.240 sec, avg 2.479 ms
, 403.334 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/4_256 9251 sign 200 ops took 1.615 sec, avg 8.074 ms
, 123.855 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_20/4_256 9251 verify 200 ops took 1.071 sec, avg 5.355 ms
, 186.726 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/4_256 9893 sign 100 ops took 1.354 sec, avg 13.543
ms, 73.840 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/4_256 9893 verify 300 ops took 1.483 sec, avg 4.945 ms
, 202.237 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/8_256 18469 sign 200 ops took 1.588 sec, avg 7.941 ms
, 125.922 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_40/8_256 18469 verify 100 ops took 1.042 sec, avg 10.415
ms, 96.014 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/6_256 14824 sign 100 ops took 1.571 sec, avg 15.710
ms, 63.654 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/6_256 14824 verify 200 ops took 1.526 sec, avg 7.632 ms
, 131.033 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/12_256 27688 sign 200 ops took 1.607 sec, avg 8.036
ms, 124.434 ops/sec
XMSSMT-SHA2_60/12_256 27688 verify 100 ops took 1.501 sec, avg 15.011
ms, 66.616 ops/sec
Benchmark complete

```

#### **I.7.4 Developer Notes**

- If you are trying to thwart the “harvest now, decrypt later” threat model and you are willing to sacrifice some interoperability, then you do not want to advertise support for conventional algorithms in the Supported Groups extension. Be sure to call `wolfSSL_UseKeyShare()` and `wolfSSL_set_groups()` with your chosen algorithms. Only calling `wolfSSL_UseKeyShare()` is insufficient as that will advertise your support for quantum-vulnerable algorithms. If your peer does not support post-quantum algorithms, they will then send a `HelloRetryRequest` which will then result in a connection with a conventional algorithm.



## J wolfSSL Porting Guide

### J.1 Purpose

This guide provides a reference for developers and engineers porting the wolfSSL lightweight SSL/TLS library to new embedded platforms, operating systems, or transport mediums (TCP/IP, bluetooth, etc.). It calls out areas in the wolfSSL codebase which typically require modification when porting wolfSSL. It should be considered a “guide” and as such, it is an evolving work. If there is something you find missing, please let us know and we’ll be happy to add instructions or clarification to the document.

### J.2 Audience

This guide caters to developers or engineers porting the wolfSSL and wolfCrypt to new platforms or environments that are not supported by default.

### J.3 Introduction

Several steps need to be iterated through when getting wolfSSL to run on an embedded platform. Some of these steps are outlined in [Section 2.4](#).

Apart from steps in Chapter 2 of the wolfSSL Manual, there are areas in the code which may need porting or modifications in order to accommodate a specific platform. wolfSSL abstracts many of these areas - attempting to make it as easy as possible to port wolfSSL to a new platform.

In the `./wolfssl/wolfcrypt/settings.h` file, there are several defines specific to different operating systems, TCP/IP stacks, and chipsets (ex: MBED, FREESCALE\_MQX, MICROCHIP\_PIC32, MICRIUM, EBSNET, etc.). There are two main locations to put #defines when compiling and porting wolfSSL to a new platform:

1. New defines for a Operating System or TCP/IP stack port are typically added to the `settings.h` file when a new port of wolfSSL is completed. This provides an easy way to turn on/off features as well as customize build settings that should be “default” for that build. New custom defines can be added in this file when doing a port of wolfSSL to a new platform. We encourage users to contribute ports of wolfSSL back to the master open source code branch on [GitHub](#). This helps keep wolfSSL up to date and allows different ports to remain updated as the wolfSSL project improves and moves forward.
2. For users not wanting to contribute back their changes to wolfSSL proper, or for users who want to customize the wolfSSL build with additional preprocessor defines, wolfSSL recommends the use of a custom `user_settings.h` header file. If `WOLFSSL_USER_SETTINGS` is defined when compiling the wolfSSL source files, wolfSSL will automatically include a custom header file called `user_settings.h`. This header should be created by the user and placed on the include path. This allows users to maintain one single file for their wolfSSL build, and makes it much easier to update to newer versions of wolfSSL.

wolfSSL encourages the submission of patches and code changes through either direct email ([facts@wolfssl.com](mailto:facts@wolfssl.com)), or through [GitHub pull request](#).

### J.4 Porting wolfSSL

#### J.4.1 Data Types

**Q: When do I need to read this section?**

A: Setting the correct data type size for your platform is always important.

wolfSSL benefits speed-wise from having a 64-bit type available. Define `SIZEOF_LONG` and `SIZEOF_LONG_LONG` to match the result of `sizeof(long)` and `sizeof(long long)` on your platform. This can be added to a custom define in the `settings.h` file or to `user_settings.h`. For example, in `settings.h` under a sample define of `MY_NEW_PLATFORM`:

```
#ifdef MY_NEW_PLATFORM
 #define SIZEOF_LONG 4
 #define SIZEOF_LONG_LONG 8
 ...
#endif
```

There are two additional data types used by wolfSSL and wolfCrypt, called `word32` and `word16`. The default type mappings for these are:

```
#ifndef WOLFSSL_TYPES
#ifndef byte
 typedef unsigned char byte;
#endif
 typedef unsigned short word16;
 typedef unsigned int word32;
 typedef byte word24[3];
#endif
```

`word32` should be mapped to the compiler's 32-bit type, and `word16` to the compiler's 16-bit type. If these default mappings are incorrect for your platform, you should define `WOLFSSL_TYPES` in `settings.h` or `user_settings.h` and assign your own custom typedefs for `word32` and `word16`.

The fastmath library in wolfSSL uses the `fp_digit` and `fp_word` types. By default these are mapped in `<wolfssl/wolfcrypt/tfm.h>` depending on build configuration.

`fp_word` should be twice the size of `fp_digit`. If the default cases do not hold true for your platform, you should define `WOLFSSL_BIGINT_TYPES` in `settings.h` or `user_settings.h` and assign your own custom typedefs for `fp_word` and `fp_digit`.

wolfSSL does use a 64-bit type when available for some operations. The wolfSSL build tries to detect and set up the correct underlying data type for `word64` based on what `SIZEOF_LONG` and `SIZEOF_LONG_LONG` have been set to. On some platforms that don't have a true 64-bit type, where two 32-bit types are used in conjunction, performance can be slow. To compile out the use of 64-bit types, define `NO_64BIT`.

## J.4.2 Endianness

### Q: When do I need to read this section?

A: Your platform is a big endian system.

Is your platform big endian or little endian? wolfSSL defaults to a little endian system. If your system is big endian, define `BIG_ENDIAN_ORDER` when building wolfSSL. Example of setting this in `settings.h`:

```
#ifdef MY_NEW_PLATFORM
 ...
 #define BIG_ENDIAN_ORDER
 ...
#endif
```

## J.4.3 writev

### Q: When do I need to read this section?

A: `<sys/uio.h>` is not available.

By default, the wolfSSL API makes available `wolfSSL_writev()` to applications, which simulates `writev()` semantics. On systems that don't have the `<sys/uio.h>` header available, define `NO_WRITEV` to exclude this feature.

#### J.4.4 Input / Output

##### Q: When do I need to read this section?

A: A BSD-style socket API is not available, you are using a custom transport layer or TCP/IP stack, or only want to use static buffers.

wolfSSL defaults to using a BSD-style socket interface. If your transport layer provides a BSD socket interface, wolfSSL should integrate into it as-is, unless custom headers are needed.

wolfSSL provides a custom I/O abstraction layer which allows users to tailor wolfSSL's I/O functionality to their system. Full details can be [found in Section 5.1.2](#).

Simply put, you can define `WOLFSSL_USER_IO`, then write your own I/O callback functions using wolfSSL's default `EmbedSend()` and `EmbedReceive()` as templates. These two functions are located in `./src/io.c`.

wolfSSL uses dynamic buffers for input and output, which default to 0 bytes. If an input record is received that is greater in size than the buffer, then a dynamic buffer is temporarily used to handle the request and then freed.

If you prefer using large, 16kB static buffers which will never need dynamic memory, you can enable this option by defining `LARGE_STATIC_BUFFERS`.

If dynamic buffers are used and the user requests an `wolfSSL_write()` that is bigger than the buffer size, then a dynamic block up to `MAX_RECORD_SIZE` is used to send the data. Users wishing to only send the data in chunks of the current buffer size at maximum, as defined by `RECORD_SIZE`, can do this by defining `STATIC_CHUNKS_ONLY`. When using this define, `RECORD_SIZE` defaults to 128 bytes.

#### J.4.5 Filesystem

##### Q: When do I need to read this section?

A: No file system is available, standard file system functions are not available, or you have a custom file system.

wolfSSL uses the filesystem for loading keys and certificates into the SSL session or context. wolfSSL also allows loading these from memory buffers. If strictly using memory buffers, a filesystem is not needed.

You can disable wolfSSL's usage of the filesystem by defining `NO_FILESYSTEM` when building the library. This means that certificates and keys will need to be loaded from memory buffers instead of files. An example of setting this in `settings.h`:

```
#ifdef MY_NEW_PLATFORM
...
#define NO_FILESYSTEM
...
#endif
```

Test key and certificate buffers can be found in the `./wolfssl/certs_test.h` header file. These will match up to corresponding certificates and keys found in the `./certs` directory.

The `certs_test.h` header file can be updated using the `./gencertbuf.pl` script if needed. Inside `gencertbuf.pl`, there are two arrays: `fileList_1024` and `fileList_2048`. Additional certificates

or keys may be added to the respective array, depending on key size, and must be in DER format. The above mentioned arrays map a certificate/key file location with the desired buffer name. After modifying `gencertbuf.pl`, running it from the wolfSSL root directory will update the certificate and key buffers in `./wolfssl/certs_test.h`:

```
./gencertbuf.pl
```

If you would like to use a filesystem other than the default, the filesystem abstraction layer is located in `./wolfssl/wolfcrypt/wc_port.h`. Here you will see filesystem ports for various platforms including EBSNET, FREESCALE\_MQX, and MICRIUM. You can add a custom define for your platform if needed - allowing you to define file system functions with `XFILE`, `XFOPEN`, `XFSEEK`, etc. For example, the filesystem layer in `wc_port.h` for Micrium's  $\mu$ C/OS (MICRIUM) is as follows:

```
#elif defined(MICRIUM)
#include <fs.h>
#define XFILE FS_FILE*
#define XFOPEN fs_fopen
#define XFSEEK fs_fseek
#define XFTELL fs_ftell
#define XREWIND fs_rewind
#define XFREAD fs_fread
#define XFCLOSE fs_fclose
#define XSEEK_END FS_SEEK_END
#define XBADFILE NULL
```

#### J.4.6 Threading

##### Q: When do I need to read this section?

A: You want to use wolfSSL in a multithreaded environment, or want to just compile it in single threaded mode.

If wolfSSL will only be used in a single threaded environment, the wolfSSL mutex layer can be disabled when compiling wolfSSL by defining `SINGLE_THREADED`. This will negate the need to port the wolfSSL mutex layer.

If wolfSSL needs to be used in a multithreaded environment, the wolfSSL mutex layer will need to be ported to the new environment. The mutex layer can be found in `./wolfssl/wolfcrypt/wc_port.h` and `./wolfcrypt/src/wc_port.c`. `wolfSSL_Mutex` will need to be defined for the new system in `wc_port.h` and the mutex functions (`wc_InitMutex`, `wc_FreeMutex`, `wc_LockMutex` and `wc_UnLockMutex`) in `wc_port.c`. You can search in `wc_port.h` and `wc_port.c` to see an example for some existing platform port layers (EBSNET, FREESCALE\_MQX, etc.).

#### J.4.7 Random Seed

##### Q: When do I need to read this section?

A: Either `/dev/random` or `/dev/urandom` is not available or you want to integrate into a hardware RNG.

By default, wolfSSL uses `/dev/urandom` or `/dev/random` to generate a RNG seed. The `NO_DEV_RANDOM` define can be used when building wolfSSL to disable the default `GenerateSeed()` function. If this is defined, you need to write a custom `GenerateSeed()` function in `./wolfcrypt/src/random.c`, specific to your target platform. This allows you to seed wolfSSL's PRNG with a hardware-based random entropy source if available.

For examples of how `GenerateSeed()` needs to be written, reference wolfSSL's existing `GenerateSeed()` implementations in `./wolfcrypt/src/random.c`.

### J.4.8 Memory

**Q: When do I need to read this section?**

A: When you don't have standard memory functions available or are interested in memory usage differences between optional math libraries.

wolfSSL proper uses both `malloc()` and `free()` by default. When using the normal big integer math library, wolfCrypt will also use `realloc()`.

By default wolfSSL/wolfCrypt use the normal big integer math library, which uses quite a bit of dynamic memory. When building wolfSSL, the fastmath library can be enabled, which is both faster and uses no dynamic memory for crypto operations (all on the stack). By using fastmath, wolfSSL won't need a `realloc()` implementation at all. As the SSL layer of wolfSSL still uses some dynamic memory, `malloc()` and `free()` are still required.

For a comparison of resource usage (stack/heap) between the big integer math library and fastmath library, ask us to see our Resource Use document.

To enable fastmath, define `USE_FAST_MATH` and build in `./wolfcrypt/src/tfm.c` instead of `./wolfcrypt/src/integer.c`. Since the stack memory can be large when using fastmath, we recommend defining `TFM_TIMING_RESISTANT` as well.

If the normal `malloc()`, `free()`, and possibly `realloc()` functions are not available, define `XMALLOC_USER`, then provide custom memory function hooks in `./wolfssl/wolfcrypt/types.h` specific to the target environment.

Please [read section 5.1.1.1](#) for details about using `XMALLOC_USER`.

### J.4.9 Time

**Q: When do I need to read this section?**

A: When standard time functions (`time()`, `gmtime()`) are not available, or you need to specify a custom clock tick function.

By default, wolfSSL uses `time()`, `gmtime()`, and `ValidateDate()`, as specified in `./wolfcrypt/src/asn.c`. These are abstracted to `XTIME`, `XGMTIME`, and `XVALIDATE_DATE`. If the standard time functions, and `time.h`, are not available, the user can define `USER_TIME`. After defining `USER_TIME`, the user can define their own `XTIME`, `XGMTIME`, and `XVALIDATE_DATE` functions.

wolfSSL uses `time(0)` by default for the clock tick function. This is located in `./src/internal.c` inside of the `LowResTimer()` function.

Defining `USER_TICKS` allows the user to define their own clock tick function if `time(0)` is not wanted. The custom function needs second accuracy, but doesn't have to be correlated to EPOCH. See `LowResTimer()` function in `./src/internal.c` for reference.

### J.4.10 C Standard Library

**Q: When do I need to read this section?**

A: When you don't have a C standard library available, or have a custom one.

wolfSSL can be built without the C standard library to provide a higher level of portability and flexibility to developers. When doing so, the user needs to map functions they wish to use instead of the C standard ones.

Section 7, above, covered memory functions. In addition to memory function abstraction, wolfSSL also abstracts string function and math functions, where the specific functions are typically abstracted to a define in the form of `X<FUNC>`, where `<FUNC>` is the name of the function being abstracted.

Please read Section 5.1 for details.

#### J.4.11 Logging

**Q: When do I need to read this section?**

A: You want to enable debug messages but don't have stderr available.

By default, wolfSSL provides debug output through stderr. In order for debug messages to be enabled, wolfSSL must be compiled with `DEBUG_WOLFSSL` defined, and `wolfSSL_Debugging_ON()` must be called from the application code. `wolfSSL_Debugging_OFF()` may be used by the application layer to turn off wolfSSL debug messages.

For environments which do not have stderr available, or wish to output debug messages over a different output stream or in a different format, wolfSSL allows applications to register a logging callback.

Please read Section 8.1 for details.

#### J.4.12 Public Key Operations

**Q: When do I need to read this section?**

A: You want to use your own public key implementation with wolfSSL.

wolfSSL allows users to write their own public key callbacks which will be called when the SSL/TLS layer needs to do public key operations. The user can optionally define 6 functions:

1. ECC sign callback
2. ECC verify callback
3. RSA sign callback
4. RSA verify callback
5. RSA encrypt callback
6. RSA decrypt callback

For full details, please read [Section 6.4](#).

#### J.4.13 Atomic Record Layer Processing

**Q: When do I need to read this section?**

A: You want to do your own processing of record layers, specifically MAC/encrypt and decrypt/verify operations.

By default, wolfSSL handles record layer processing for the user using its cryptography library, wolfCrypt. wolfSSL provides Atomic Record Processing callbacks for users who wish to have more control over MAC/encrypt and decrypt/verify functionality during the SSL/TLS connection.

The user will need to define 2 functions:

1. MAC/encrypt callback function
2. Decrypt/verify callback function

For full details, please read [Section 6.3](#).

#### J.4.14 Features

**Q: When do I need to read this section?**

A: When you want to disable features.

Features can be disabled when building wolfSSL by using the appropriate defines. For a list of defines available, please refer to Chapter 2.

## J.5 Next Steps

### J.5.1 wolfCrypt Test Application

After getting wolfSSL proper to build on the target platform, a good next step is to port the wolfCrypt test application. Running this application on the target system will verify that all the crypto algorithms are working correctly, using NIST test vectors.

If this step is skipped, and you instead proceed directly to establishing an SSL connection, it can be more difficult to debug problems caused by underlying crypto operations failing.

The wolfCrypt test application is located in `./wolfcrypt/test/test.c`. If an embedded application has its own `main()` function, then `NO_MAIN_DRIVER` must be defined when compiling `./wolfcrypt/test/test.c`. This will allow the application's `main()` to call each cipher/algorithm test individually on its own.

If an embedded device does not have enough resources to run the entire wolfCrypt test application, individual tests can be broken out of `test.c` and compiled individually. Please ensure that correct header files needed for the specific test case are included in the build when extracting isolated crypto tests from `test.c`.

## J.6 Support

General support questions may be sent directly to wolfSSL either through email, support forums, or wolfSSL's Zendesk ticket tracking system.

Website: <https://www.wolfssl.com>

Support Email: [support@wolfssl.com](mailto:support@wolfssl.com)

Zendesk: <https://wolfssl.zendesk.com>

Forums: <https://www.wolfssl.com/forums>

wolfSSL offers several support packages as well as consulting services to help users and customers port wolfSSL to new environments.

Support Packages: [https://www.wolfssl.com/wolfSSL/Support/support\\_tiers.php](https://www.wolfssl.com/wolfSSL/Support/support_tiers.php)

Consulting Services: <https://www.wolfssl.com/wolfSSL/wolfssl-consulting.html>

General Inquiries: [facts@wolfssl.com](mailto:facts@wolfssl.com)