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## **Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_paths.3ossl' command**

**\$ man SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_paths.3ossl**

SSL\_CTX\_LOAD\_VERIFY\_LOCATIONS(3ossl)OpenSSSSL\_CTX\_LOAD\_VERIFY\_LOCATIONS(3ossl)

### NAME

SSL\_CTX\_load\_verify\_dir, SSL\_CTX\_load\_verify\_file,  
SSL\_CTX\_load\_verify\_store, SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_paths,  
SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_dir, SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_file,  
SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_store, SSL\_CTX\_load\_verify\_locations - set  
default locations for trusted CA certificates

### SYNOPSIS

```
#include <openssl/ssl.h>
```

```
int SSL_CTX_load_verify_dir(SSL_CTX *ctx, const char *CApath);
```

```
int SSL_CTX_load_verify_file(SSL_CTX *ctx, const char *CAfile);
```

```
int SSL_CTX_load_verify_store(SSL_CTX *ctx, const char *CAstore);
```

```
int SSL_CTX_set_default_verify_paths(SSL_CTX *ctx);
```

```
int SSL_CTX_set_default_verify_dir(SSL_CTX *ctx);
```

```
int SSL_CTX_set_default_verify_file(SSL_CTX *ctx);
```

```
int SSL_CTX_set_default_verify_store(SSL_CTX *ctx);
```

```
int SSL_CTX_load_verify_locations(SSL_CTX *ctx, const char *CAfile,
```

```
const char *CApath);
```

## DESCRIPTION

SSL\_CTX\_load\_verify\_locations(), SSL\_CTX\_load\_verify\_dir(),  
SSL\_CTX\_load\_verify\_file(), SSL\_CTX\_load\_verify\_store() specifies the  
locations for ctx, at which CA certificates for verification purposes  
are located. The certificates available via CAfile, CApath and CAstore  
are trusted.

Details of the certificate verification and chain checking process are  
described in "Certification Path Validation" in  
openssl-verification-options(1).

SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_paths() specifies that the default locations  
from which CA certificates are loaded should be used. There is one  
default directory, one default file and one default store. The default  
CA certificates directory is called certs in the default OpenSSL  
directory, and this is also the default store. Alternatively the  
SSL\_CERT\_DIR environment variable can be defined to override this  
location. The default CA certificates file is called cert.pem in the  
default OpenSSL directory. Alternatively the SSL\_CERT\_FILE environment  
variable can be defined to override this location.

SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_dir() is similar to  
SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_paths() except that just the default  
directory is used.

SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_file() is similar to  
SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_paths() except that just the default file is  
used.

SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_store() is similar to  
SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_paths() except that just the default store

is used.

## NOTES

If CAfile is not NULL, it points to a file of CA certificates in PEM format. The file can contain several CA certificates identified by

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
... (CA certificate in base64 encoding) ...
```

```
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

sequences. Before, between, and after the certificates text is allowed which can be used e.g. for descriptions of the certificates.

The CAfile is processed on execution of the `SSL_CTX_load_verify_locations()` function.

If CApath is not NULL, it points to a directory containing CA certificates in PEM format. The files each contain one CA certificate. The files are looked up by the CA subject name hash value, which must hence be available. If more than one CA certificate with the same name hash value exist, the extension must be different (e.g. 9d66eef0.0, 9d66eef0.1 etc). The search is performed in the ordering of the extension number, regardless of other properties of the certificates. Use the `c_rehash` utility to create the necessary links.

The certificates in CApath are only looked up when required, e.g. when building the certificate chain or when actually performing the verification of a peer certificate.

When looking up CA certificates for chain building, the OpenSSL library will search for suitable certificates first in CAfile, then in CApath.

Details of the chain building process are described in "Certification Path Building" in `openssl-verification-options(1)`.

If CAstore is not NULL, it's a URI for to a store, which may represent a single container or a whole catalogue of containers. Apart from the CAstore not necessarily being a local file or directory, it's generally treated the same way as a CPath.

In server mode, when requesting a client certificate, the server must send the list of CAs of which it will accept client certificates. This list is not influenced by the contents of CAfile or CPath and must explicitly be set using the SSL\_CTX\_set\_client\_CA\_list(3) family of functions.

When building its own certificate chain, an OpenSSL client/server will try to fill in missing certificates from CAfile/CPath, if the certificate chain was not explicitly specified (see SSL\_CTX\_add\_extra\_chain\_cert(3), SSL\_CTX\_use\_certificate(3)).

## WARNINGS

If several CA certificates matching the name, key identifier, and serial number condition are available, only the first one will be examined. This may lead to unexpected results if the same CA certificate is available with different expiration dates. If a "certificate expired" verification error occurs, no other certificate will be searched. Make sure to not have expired certificates mixed with valid ones.

## RETURN VALUES

For SSL\_CTX\_load\_verify\_locations the following return values can occur:

0 The operation failed because CAfile and CPath are NULL or the processing at one of the locations specified failed. Check the error stack to find out the reason.

1 The operation succeeded.

SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_paths(), SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_dir() and SSL\_CTX\_set\_default\_verify\_file() all return 1 on success or 0 on failure. A missing default location is still treated as a success.

## EXAMPLES

Generate a CA certificate file with descriptive text from the CA certificates ca1.pem ca2.pem ca3.pem:

```
#!/bin/sh
rm CAfile.pem
for i in ca1.pem ca2.pem ca3.pem ; do
    openssl x509 -in $i -text >> CAfile.pem
done
```

Prepare the directory /some/where/certs containing several CA certificates for use as CApath:

```
cd /some/where/certs
c_rehash .
```

## SEE ALSO

ssl(7), SSL\_CTX\_set\_client\_CA\_list(3), SSL\_get\_client\_CA\_list(3),  
SSL\_CTX\_use\_certificate(3), SSL\_CTX\_add\_extra\_chain\_cert(3),  
SSL\_CTX\_set\_cert\_store(3), SSL\_CTX\_set\_client\_CA\_list(3)

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