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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'SSL_get_client_random.3ossl' command

\$ man SSL_get_client_random.3ossl

SSL_GET_CLIENT_RANDOM(3ossl) OpenSSL SSL_GET_CLIENT_RANDOM(3ossl)

NAME

SSL_get_client_random, SSL_get_server_random,
SSL_SESSION_get_master_key, SSL_SESSION_set1_master_key - get internal
TLS/SSL random values and get/set master key

SYNOPSIS

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

size_t SSL_get_client_random(const SSL *ssl, unsigned char *out, size_t outlen);
size_t SSL_get_server_random(const SSL *ssl, unsigned char *out, size_t outlen);
size_t SSL_SESSION_get_master_key(const SSL_SESSION *session,
    unsigned char *out, size_t outlen);
int SSL_SESSION_set1_master_key(SSL_SESSION *sess, const unsigned char *in,
    size_t len);
```

DESCRIPTION

SSL_get_client_random() extracts the random value sent from the client to the server during the initial SSL/TLS handshake. It copies as many bytes as it can of this value into the buffer provided in out, which must have at least outlen bytes available. It returns the total number of bytes that were actually copied. If outlen is zero, SSL_get_client_random() copies nothing, and returns the total size of the client_random value.

SSL_get_server_random() behaves the same, but extracts the random value sent from the server to the client during the initial SSL/TLS

handshake.

`SSL_SESSION_get_master_key()` behaves the same, but extracts the master secret used to guarantee the security of the SSL/TLS session. This one can be dangerous if misused; see NOTES below.

`SSL_SESSION_set1_master_key()` sets the master key value associated with the `SSL_SESSION` `sess`. For example, this could be used to set up a session based PSK (see `SSL_CTX_set_psk_use_session_callback(3)`). The master key of length `len` should be provided at `in`. The supplied master key is copied by the function, so the caller is responsible for freeing and cleaning any memory associated with `in`. The caller must ensure that the length of the key is suitable for the ciphersuite associated with the `SSL_SESSION`.

NOTES

You probably shouldn't use these functions.

These functions expose internal values from the TLS handshake, for use in low-level protocols. You probably should not use them, unless you are implementing something that needs access to the internal protocol details.

Despite the names of `SSL_get_client_random()` and `SSL_get_server_random()`, they ARE NOT random number generators. Instead, they return the mostly-random values that were already generated and used in the TLS protocol. Using them in place of `RAND_bytes()` would be grossly foolish.

The security of your TLS session depends on keeping the master key secret: do not expose it, or any information about it, to anybody. If you need to calculate another secret value that depends on the master secret, you should probably use `SSL_export_keying_material()` instead, and forget that you ever saw these functions.

In current versions of the TLS protocols, the length of `client_random` (and also `server_random`) is always `SSL3_RANDOM_SIZE` bytes. Support for other `outlen` arguments to the `SSL_get*_random()` functions is provided in case of the unlikely event that a future version or variant of TLS uses some other length there.

Finally, though the "client_random" and "server_random" values are called "random", many TLS implementations will generate four bytes of those values based on their view of the current time.

RETURN VALUES

SSL_SESSION_set1_master_key() returns 1 on success or 0 on failure.

For the other functions, if outlen is greater than 0 then these functions return the number of bytes actually copied, which will be less than or equal to outlen. If outlen is 0 then these functions return the maximum number of bytes they would copy -- that is, the length of the underlying field.

SEE ALSO

ssl(7), RAND_bytes(3), SSL_export_keying_material(3),

SSL_CTX_set_psk_use_session_callback(3)

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