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## Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'X509\_STORE\_CTX\_get\_current\_cert.3ossl' command

**`$ man X509_STORE_CTX_get_current_cert.3ossl`**

X509\_STORE\_CTX\_GET\_ERROR(3ossl) OpenSSL X509\_STORE\_CTX\_GET\_ERROR(3ossl)

### NAME

X509\_STORE\_CTX\_get\_error, X509\_STORE\_CTX\_set\_error,  
X509\_STORE\_CTX\_get\_error\_depth, X509\_STORE\_CTX\_set\_error\_depth,  
X509\_STORE\_CTX\_get\_current\_cert, X509\_STORE\_CTX\_set\_current\_cert,  
X509\_STORE\_CTX\_get0\_cert, X509\_STORE\_CTX\_get1\_chain,  
X509\_verify\_cert\_error\_string - get or set certificate verification  
status information

### SYNOPSIS

```
#include <openssl/x509.h>

int X509_STORE_CTX_get_error(const X509_STORE_CTX *ctx);
void X509_STORE_CTX_set_error(X509_STORE_CTX *ctx, int s);
int X509_STORE_CTX_get_error_depth(const X509_STORE_CTX *ctx);
void X509_STORE_CTX_set_error_depth(X509_STORE_CTX *ctx, int depth);
X509 *X509_STORE_CTX_get_current_cert(const X509_STORE_CTX *ctx);
void X509_STORE_CTX_set_current_cert(X509_STORE_CTX *ctx, X509 *x);
X509 *X509_STORE_CTX_get0_cert(const X509_STORE_CTX *ctx);
STACK_OF(X509) *X509_STORE_CTX_get1_chain(const X509_STORE_CTX *ctx);
const char *X509_verify_cert_error_string(long n);
```

### DESCRIPTION

These functions are typically called after certificate or chain verification using X509\_verify\_cert(3) or X509\_STORE\_CTX\_verify(3) has indicated an error or in a verification callback to determine the

nature of an error.

`X509_STORE_CTX_get_error()` returns the error code of `ctx`. See the "ERROR CODES" section for a full description of all error codes. It may return a code `!= X509_V_OK` even if `X509_verify_cert()` did not indicate an error, likely because a verification callback function has waived the error.

`X509_STORE_CTX_set_error()` sets the error code of `ctx` to `s`. For example it might be used in a verification callback to set an error based on additional checks.

`X509_STORE_CTX_get_error_depth()` returns the depth of the error. This is a nonnegative integer representing where in the certificate chain the error occurred. If it is zero it occurred in the end entity certificate, one if it is the certificate which signed the end entity certificate and so on.

`X509_STORE_CTX_set_error_depth()` sets the error depth. This can be used in combination with `X509_STORE_CTX_set_error()` to set the depth at which an error condition was detected.

`X509_STORE_CTX_get_current_cert()` returns the certificate in `ctx` which caused the error or `NULL` if no certificate is relevant.

`X509_STORE_CTX_set_current_cert()` sets the certificate `x` in `ctx` which caused the error. This value is not intended to remain valid for very long, and remains owned by the caller. It may be examined by a verification callback invoked to handle each error encountered during chain verification and is no longer required after such a callback. If a callback wishes to save the certificate for use after it returns, it needs to increment its reference count via `X509_up_ref(3)`. Once such a saved certificate is no longer needed it can be freed with `X509_free(3)`.

`X509_STORE_CTX_get0_cert()` retrieves an internal pointer to the certificate being verified by the `ctx`.

`X509_STORE_CTX_get1_chain()` returns a complete validate chain if a previous verification is successful. Otherwise the returned chain may be incomplete or invalid. The returned chain persists after the `ctx`

structure is freed. When it is no longer needed it should be free up using:

```
sk_X509_pop_free(chain, X509_free);
```

X509\_verify\_cert\_error\_string() returns a human readable error string for verification error n.

## RETURN VALUES

X509\_STORE\_CTX\_get\_error() returns X509\_V\_OK or an error code.

X509\_STORE\_CTX\_get\_error\_depth() returns a nonnegative error depth.

X509\_STORE\_CTX\_get\_current\_cert() returns the certificate which caused the error or NULL if no certificate is relevant to the error.

X509\_verify\_cert\_error\_string() returns a human readable error string for verification error n.

## ERROR CODES

A list of error codes and messages is shown below. Some of the error codes are defined but currently never returned: these are described as "unused".

X509\_V\_OK: ok

The operation was successful.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNSPECIFIED: unspecified certificate verification error

Unspecified error; should not happen.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNABLE\_TO\_GET\_ISSUER\_CERT: unable to get issuer certificate

The issuer certificate of a locally looked up certificate could not be found. This normally means the list of trusted certificates is not complete. To allow any certificate (not only a self-signed one) in the trust store to terminate the chain the

X509\_V\_FLAG\_PARTIAL\_CHAIN flag may be set.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNABLE\_TO\_GET\_CRL: unable to get certificate CRL

The CRL of a certificate could not be found.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNABLE\_TO\_DECRYPT\_CERT\_SIGNATURE: unable to decrypt certificate's signature

The certificate signature could not be decrypted. This means that the actual signature value could not be determined rather than it not matching the expected value, this is only meaningful for RSA

keys.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNABLE\_TO\_DECRYPT\_CRL\_SIGNATURE: unable to decrypt CRL's signature

The CRL signature could not be decrypted: this means that the actual signature value could not be determined rather than it not matching the expected value. Unused.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNABLE\_TO\_DECODE\_ISSUER\_PUBLIC\_KEY: unable to decode issuer public key

The public key in the certificate "SubjectPublicKeyInfo" field could not be read.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CERT\_SIGNATURE\_FAILURE: certificate signature failure

The signature of the certificate is invalid.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CRL\_SIGNATURE\_FAILURE: CRL signature failure

The signature of the CRL is invalid.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CERT\_NOT\_YET\_VALID: certificate is not yet valid

The certificate is not yet valid: the "notBefore" date is after the current time.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CERT\_HAS\_EXPIRED: certificate has expired

The certificate has expired: that is the "notAfter" date is before the current time.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CRL\_NOT\_YET\_VALID: CRL is not yet valid

The CRL is not yet valid.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CRL\_HAS\_EXPIRED: CRL has expired

The CRL has expired.

X509\_V\_ERR\_ERROR\_IN\_CERT\_NOT\_BEFORE\_FIELD: format error in certificate's notBefore field

The certificate "notBefore" field contains an invalid time.

X509\_V\_ERR\_ERROR\_IN\_CERT\_NOT\_AFTER\_FIELD: format error in certificate's notAfter field

The certificate "notAfter" field contains an invalid time.

X509\_V\_ERR\_ERROR\_IN\_CRL\_LAST\_UPDATE\_FIELD: format error in CRL's lastUpdate field

The CRL lastUpdate field contains an invalid time.

X509\_V\_ERR\_ERROR\_IN\_CRL\_NEXT\_UPDATE\_FIELD: format error in CRL's nextUpdate field

The CRL "nextUpdate" field contains an invalid time.

X509\_V\_ERR\_OUT\_OF\_MEM: out of memory

An error occurred trying to allocate memory.

X509\_V\_ERR\_DEPTH\_ZERO\_SELF\_SIGNED\_CERT: self-signed certificate

The passed certificate is self-signed and the same certificate cannot be found in the list of trusted certificates.

X509\_V\_ERR\_SELF\_SIGNED\_CERT\_IN\_CHAIN: self-signed certificate in certificate chain

The certificate chain could be built up using the untrusted certificates but no suitable trust anchor (which typically is a self-signed root certificate) could be found in the trust store.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNABLE\_TO\_GET\_ISSUER\_CERT\_LOCALLY: unable to get local issuer certificate

The issuer certificate could not be found: this occurs if the issuer certificate of an untrusted certificate cannot be found.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNABLE\_TO\_VERIFY\_LEAF\_SIGNATURE: unable to verify the first certificate

No signatures could be verified because the chain contains only one certificate and it is not self-signed and the X509\_V\_FLAG\_PARTIAL\_CHAIN flag is not set.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CERT\_CHAIN\_TOO\_LONG: certificate chain too long

The certificate chain length is greater than the supplied maximum depth.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CERT\_REVOKED: certificate revoked

The certificate has been revoked.

X509\_V\_ERR\_INVALID\_CA: invalid CA certificate

A CA certificate is invalid. Either it is not a CA or its extensions are not consistent with the supplied purpose.

X509\_V\_ERR\_PATH\_LENGTH\_EXCEEDED: path length constraint exceeded

The basicConstraints path-length parameter has been exceeded.

X509\_V\_ERR\_INVALID\_PURPOSE: unsupported certificate purpose

The target certificate cannot be used for the specified purpose.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CERT\_UNTRUSTED: certificate not trusted

The root CA is not marked as trusted for the specified purpose.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CERT\_REJECTED: certificate rejected

The root CA is marked to reject the specified purpose.

X509\_V\_ERR\_SUBJECT\_ISSUER\_MISMATCH: subject issuer mismatch

The current candidate issuer certificate was rejected because its subject name did not match the issuer name of the current certificate.

X509\_V\_ERR\_AKID\_SKID\_MISMATCH: authority and subject key identifier mismatch

The current candidate issuer certificate was rejected because its subject key identifier was present and did not match the authority key identifier current certificate.

X509\_V\_ERR\_AKID\_ISSUER\_SERIAL\_MISMATCH: authority and issuer serial number mismatch

The current candidate issuer certificate was rejected because its issuer name and serial number was present and did not match the authority key identifier of the current certificate.

X509\_V\_ERR\_KEYUSAGE\_NO\_CERTSIGN: key usage does not include certificate signing

The current candidate issuer certificate was rejected because its "keyUsage" extension does not permit certificate signing.

X509\_V\_ERR\_INVALID\_EXTENSION: invalid or inconsistent certificate extension

A certificate extension had an invalid value (for example an incorrect encoding) or some value inconsistent with other extensions.

X509\_V\_ERR\_INVALID\_POLICY\_EXTENSION: invalid or inconsistent certificate policy extension

A certificate policies extension had an invalid value (for example an incorrect encoding) or some value inconsistent with other extensions. This error only occurs if policy processing is enabled.

X509\_V\_ERR\_NO\_EXPLICIT\_POLICY: no explicit policy

The verification flags were set to require an explicit policy but none was present.

X509\_V\_ERR\_DIFFERENT\_CRL\_SCOPE: different CRL scope

The only CRLs that could be found did not match the scope of the certificate.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNSUPPORTED\_EXTENSION\_FEATURE: Unsupported extension feature

Some feature of a certificate extension is not supported. Unused.

X509\_V\_ERR\_PERMITTED\_VIOLATION: permitted subtree violation

A name constraint violation occurred in the permitted subtrees.

X509\_V\_ERR\_EXCLUDED\_VIOLATION: excluded subtree violation

A name constraint violation occurred in the excluded subtrees.

X509\_V\_ERR\_SUBTREE\_MINMAX: name constraints minimum and maximum not supported

A certificate name constraints extension included a minimum or maximum field: this is not supported.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNSUPPORTED\_CONSTRAINT\_TYPE: unsupported name constraint type

An unsupported name constraint type was encountered. OpenSSL currently only supports directory name, DNS name, email and URI types.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNSUPPORTED\_CONSTRAINT\_SYNTAX: unsupported or invalid name constraint syntax

The format of the name constraint is not recognised: for example an email address format of a form not mentioned in RFC3280. This could be caused by a garbage extension or some new feature not currently supported.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CRL\_PATH\_VALIDATION\_ERROR: CRL path validation error

An error occurred when attempting to verify the CRL path. This error can only happen if extended CRL checking is enabled.

X509\_V\_ERR\_APPLICATION\_VERIFICATION: application verification failure

An application specific error. This will never be returned unless explicitly set by an application callback.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNABLE\_TO\_GET\_CRL\_ISSUER: unable to get CRL issuer certificate

Unable to get CRL issuer certificate.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNHANDLED\_CRITICAL\_EXTENSION: unhandled critical extension

Unhandled critical extension.

X509\_V\_ERR\_KEYUSAGE\_NO\_CRL\_SIGN: key usage does not include CRL signing

Key usage does not include CRL signing.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNHANDLED\_CRITICAL\_CRL\_EXTENSION: unhandled critical CRL extension

Unhandled critical CRL extension.

X509\_V\_ERR\_INVALID\_NON\_CA: invalid non-CA certificate (has CA markings)

Invalid non-CA certificate has CA markings.

X509\_V\_ERR\_PROXY\_PATH\_LENGTH\_EXCEEDED: proxy path length constraint exceeded

Proxy path length constraint exceeded.

X509\_V\_ERR\_KEYUSAGE\_NO\_DIGITAL\_SIGNATURE: key usage does not include digital signature

Key usage does not include digital signature, and therefore cannot sign certificates.

X509\_V\_ERR\_PROXY\_CERTIFICATES\_NOT\_ALLOWED: proxy certificates not allowed, please set the appropriate flag

Proxy certificates not allowed unless the

X509\_V\_FLAG\_ALLOW\_PROXY\_CERTS flag is set.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNNESTED\_RESOURCE: RFC 3779 resource not subset of parent's resources

See RFC 3779 for details.

X509\_V\_ERR\_UNSUPPORTED\_NAME\_SYNTAX: unsupported or invalid name syntax

Unsupported or invalid name syntax.

X509\_V\_ERR\_PATH\_LOOP: path loop

Path loop.

X509\_V\_ERR\_HOSTNAME\_MISMATCH: hostname mismatch

Hostname mismatch.

X509\_V\_ERR\_EMAIL\_MISMATCH: email address mismatch

Email address mismatch.

X509\_V\_ERR\_IP\_ADDRESS\_MISMATCH: IP address mismatch

IP address mismatch.

X509\_V\_ERR\_DANE\_NO\_MATCH: no matching DANE TLSA records

DANE TLSA authentication is enabled, but no TLSA records matched the certificate chain. This error is only possible in openssl-s\_client(1).

X509\_V\_ERR\_EE\_KEY\_TOO\_SMALL: EE certificate key too weak

EE certificate key too weak.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CA\_KEY\_TOO\_SMALL: CA certificate key too weak

CA certificate key too weak.

X509\_V\_ERR\_CA\_MD\_TOO\_WEAK: CA signature digest algorithm too weak

CA signature digest algorithm too weak.

X509\_V\_ERR\_INVALID\_CALL: invalid certificate verification context

Invalid certificate verification context.

X509\_V\_ERR\_STORE\_LOOKUP: issuer certificate lookup error

Issuer certificate lookup error.

X509\_V\_ERR\_NO\_VALID\_SCTS: certificate transparency required, but no valid SCTs found

Certificate Transparency required, but no valid SCTs found.

X509\_V\_ERR\_PROXY\_SUBJECT\_NAME\_VIOLATION: proxy subject name violation

Proxy subject name violation.

X509\_V\_ERR\_OCSP\_VERIFY\_NEEDED: OCSP verification needed

Returned by the verify callback to indicate an OCSP verification is needed.

X509\_V\_ERR\_OCSP\_VERIFY\_FAILED: OCSP verification failed

Returned by the verify callback to indicate OCSP verification failed.

X509\_V\_ERR\_OCSP\_CERT\_UNKNOWN: OCSP unknown cert

Returned by the verify callback to indicate that the certificate is not recognized by the OCSP responder.

X509\_V\_ERR\_NO\_ISSUER\_PUBLIC\_KEY: issuer certificate doesn't have a public key

The issuer certificate does not have a public key.

X509\_V\_ERR\_SIGNATURE\_ALGORITHM\_MISMATCH: subject signature algorithm and issuer public key algorithm mismatch

The issuer's public key is not of the type required by the signature in the subject's certificate.

## NOTES

The above functions should be used instead of directly referencing the fields in the X509\_VERIFY\_CTX structure.

In versions of OpenSSL before 1.0 the current certificate returned by X509\_STORE\_CTX\_get\_current\_cert() was never NULL. Applications should check the return value before printing out any debugging information relating to the current certificate.

If an unrecognised error code is passed to X509\_verify\_cert\_error\_string() the numerical value of the unknown code is returned in a static buffer. This is not thread safe but will never happen unless an invalid code is passed.

## BUGS

Previous versions of this documentation swapped the meaning of the X509\_V\_ERR\_UNABLE\_TO\_GET\_ISSUER\_CERT and X509\_V\_ERR\_UNABLE\_TO\_GET\_ISSUER\_CERT\_LOCALLY error codes.

## SEE ALSO

X509\_verify\_cert(3), X509\_STORE\_CTX\_verify(3), X509\_up\_ref(3), X509\_free(3).

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