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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'EC_POINT_new.3ossl'

\$ man EC_POINT_new.3ossl

EC_POINT_NEW(3ossl) OpenSSL EC_POINT_NEW(3ossl)

NAME

EC_POINT_set_Jprojective_coordinates_GFp, EC_POINT_point2buf,
EC_POINT_new, EC_POINT_free, EC_POINT_clear_free, EC_POINT_copy,
EC_POINT_dup, EC_POINT_method_of, EC_POINT_set_to_infinity,
EC_POINT_get_Jprojective_coordinates_GFp,
EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates, EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates,
EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates,
EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates_GFp,
EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates_GFp,
EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates_GFp,
EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates_GF2m,
EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates_GF2m,
EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates_GF2m, EC_POINT_point2oct,
EC_POINT_oct2point, EC_POINT_point2bn, EC_POINT_bn2point,
EC_POINT_point2hex, EC_POINT_hex2point - Functions for creating,
destroying and manipulating EC_POINT objects

SYNOPSIS

```

#include <openssl/ec.h>

EC_POINT *EC_POINT_new(const EC_GROUP *group);

void EC_POINT_free(EC_POINT *point);

void EC_POINT_clear_free(EC_POINT *point);

int EC_POINT_copy(EC_POINT *dst, const EC_POINT *src);

EC_POINT *EC_POINT_dup(const EC_POINT *src, const EC_GROUP *group);

int EC_POINT_set_to_infinity(const EC_GROUP *group, EC_POINT *point);

int EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates(const EC_GROUP *group, EC_POINT *p,
    const BIGNUM *x, const BIGNUM *y,
    BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates(const EC_GROUP *group, const EC_POINT *p,
    BIGNUM *x, BIGNUM *y, BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates(const EC_GROUP *group, EC_POINT *p,
    const BIGNUM *x, int y_bit,
    BN_CTX *ctx);

size_t EC_POINT_point2oct(const EC_GROUP *group, const EC_POINT *p,
    point_conversion_form_t form,
    unsigned char *buf, size_t len, BN_CTX *ctx);

size_t EC_POINT_point2buf(const EC_GROUP *group, const EC_POINT *point,
    point_conversion_form_t form,
    unsigned char **pbuf, BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_POINT_oct2point(const EC_GROUP *group, EC_POINT *p,
    const unsigned char *buf, size_t len, BN_CTX *ctx);

char *EC_POINT_point2hex(const EC_GROUP *group, const EC_POINT *p,
    point_conversion_form_t form, BN_CTX *ctx);

EC_POINT *EC_POINT_hex2point(const EC_GROUP *group, const char *hex,
    EC_POINT *p, BN_CTX *ctx);

```

The following functions have been deprecated since OpenSSL 3.0, and can be hidden entirely by defining `OPENSSL_API_COMPAT` with a suitable version value, see `openssl_user_macros(7)`:

```

const EC_METHOD *EC_POINT_method_of(const EC_POINT *point);

int EC_POINT_set_Jprojective_coordinates_GFp(const EC_GROUP *group,
    EC_POINT *p,

```

```

        const BIGNUM *x, const BIGNUM *y,
        const BIGNUM *z, BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_POINT_get_Jprojective_coordinates_GFp(const EC_GROUP *group,
        const EC_POINT *p,
        BIGNUM *x, BIGNUM *y, BIGNUM *z,
        BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates_GFp(const EC_GROUP *group, EC_POINT *p,
        const BIGNUM *x, const BIGNUM *y,
        BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates_GFp(const EC_GROUP *group,
        const EC_POINT *p,
        BIGNUM *x, BIGNUM *y, BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates_GFp(const EC_GROUP *group,
        EC_POINT *p,
        const BIGNUM *x, int y_bit,
        BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates_GF2m(const EC_GROUP *group, EC_POINT *p,
        const BIGNUM *x, const BIGNUM *y,
        BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates_GF2m(const EC_GROUP *group,
        const EC_POINT *p,
        BIGNUM *x, BIGNUM *y, BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates_GF2m(const EC_GROUP *group,
        EC_POINT *p,
        const BIGNUM *x, int y_bit,
        BN_CTX *ctx);

BIGNUM *EC_POINT_point2bn(const EC_GROUP *group, const EC_POINT *p,
        point_conversion_form_t form, BIGNUM *bn,
        BN_CTX *ctx);

EC_POINT *EC_POINT_bn2point(const EC_GROUP *group, const BIGNUM *bn,
        EC_POINT *p, BN_CTX *ctx);

```

DESCRIPTION

An EC_POINT structure represents a point on a curve. A new point is

constructed by calling the function `EC_POINT_new()` and providing the group object that the point relates to.

`EC_POINT_free()` frees the memory associated with the `EC_POINT`. If point is `NULL` nothing is done.

`EC_POINT_clear_free()` destroys any sensitive data held within the `EC_POINT` and then frees its memory. If point is `NULL` nothing is done.

`EC_POINT_copy()` copies the point `src` into `dst`. Both `src` and `dst` must use the same `EC_METHOD`.

`EC_POINT_dup()` creates a new `EC_POINT` object and copies the content from `src` to the newly created `EC_POINT` object.

`EC_POINT_method_of()` obtains the `EC_METHOD` associated with point. This function was deprecated in OpenSSL 3.0, since `EC_METHOD` is no longer a public concept.

A valid point on a curve is the special point at infinity. A point is set to be at infinity by calling `EC_POINT_set_to_infinity()`.

The affine co-ordinates for a point describe a point in terms of its x and y position. The function `EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates()` sets the x and y co-ordinates for the point p defined over the curve given in group. The function `EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates()` sets x and y , either of which may be `NULL`, to the corresponding coordinates of p .

The functions `EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates_GFp()` and `EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates_GF2m()` are synonyms for `EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates()`. They are defined for backwards compatibility only and should not be used.

The functions `EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates_GFp()` and `EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates_GF2m()` are synonyms for `EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates()`. They are defined for backwards compatibility only and should not be used.

As well as the affine co-ordinates, a point can alternatively be described in terms of its Jacobian projective co-ordinates (for F_p curves only). Jacobian projective co-ordinates are expressed as three values x , y and z . Working in this co-ordinate system provides more efficient point multiplication operations. A mapping exists between

Jacobian projective co-ordinates and affine co-ordinates. A Jacobian projective co-ordinate (x, y, z) can be written as an affine co-ordinate as $(x/(z^2), y/(z^3))$. Conversion to Jacobian projective from affine co-ordinates is simple. The co-ordinate (x, y) is mapped to $(x, y, 1)$. Although deprecated in OpenSSL 3.0 and should no longer be used, to set or get the projective co-ordinates in older versions use `EC_POINT_set_Jprojective_coordinates_GFp()` and `EC_POINT_get_Jprojective_coordinates_GFp()` respectively. Modern versions should instead use `EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates()` and `EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates()`, performing the conversion manually using the above maps in such rare circumstances.

Points can also be described in terms of their compressed co-ordinates. For a point (x, y) , for any given value for x such that the point is on the curve there will only ever be two possible values for y . Therefore, a point can be set using the `EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates()` function where x is the x co-ordinate and y_bit is a value 0 or 1 to identify which of the two possible values for y should be used.

The functions `EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates_GFp()` and `EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates_GF2m()` are synonyms for `EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates()`. They are defined for backwards compatibility only and should not be used.

In addition `EC_POINT` can be converted to and from various external representations. The octet form is the binary encoding of the `ECPoint` structure (as defined in RFC5480 and used in certificates and TLS records): only the content octets are present, the `OCTET STRING` tag and length are not included. `BIGNUM` form is the octet form interpreted as a big endian integer converted to a `BIGNUM` structure. Hexadecimal form is the octet form converted to a NULL terminated character string where each character is one of the printable values 0-9 or A-F (or a-f).

The functions `EC_POINT_point2oct()`, `EC_POINT_oct2point()`, `EC_POINT_point2bn()`, `EC_POINT_bn2point()`, `EC_POINT_point2hex()` and `EC_POINT_hex2point()` convert from and to `EC_POINTS` for the formats: octet, `BIGNUM` and hexadecimal respectively.

The function `EC_POINT_point2oct()` encodes the given curve point `p` as an octet string into the buffer `buf` of size `len`, using the specified conversion form `form`. The encoding conforms with Sec. 2.3.3 of the SECG SEC 1 ("Elliptic Curve Cryptography") standard. Similarly the function `EC_POINT_oct2point()` decodes a curve point into `p` from the octet string contained in the given buffer `buf` of size `len`, conforming to Sec. 2.3.4 of the SECG SEC 1 ("Elliptic Curve Cryptography") standard.

The functions `EC_POINT_point2hex()` and `EC_POINT_point2bn()` convert a point `p`, respectively, to the hexadecimal or BIGNUM representation of the same encoding of the function `EC_POINT_point2oct()`. Vice versa, similarly to the function `EC_POINT_oct2point()`, the functions `EC_POINT_hex2point()` and `EC_POINT_bn2point()` decode the hexadecimal or BIGNUM representation into the `EC_POINT` `p`.

Notice that, according to the standard, the octet string encoding of the point at infinity for a given curve is fixed to a single octet of value zero and that, vice versa, a single octet of size zero is decoded as the point at infinity.

The function `EC_POINT_point2oct()` must be supplied with a buffer long enough to store the octet form. The return value provides the number of octets stored. Calling the function with a NULL buffer will not perform the conversion but will still return the required buffer length.

The function `EC_POINT_point2buf()` allocates a buffer of suitable length and writes an `EC_POINT` to it in octet format. The allocated buffer is written to `*pbuf` and its length is returned. The caller must free up the allocated buffer with a call to `OPENSSL_free()`. Since the allocated buffer value is written to `*pbuf` the `pbuf` parameter MUST NOT be NULL. The function `EC_POINT_point2hex()` will allocate sufficient memory to store the hexadecimal string. It is the caller's responsibility to free this memory with a subsequent call to `OPENSSL_free()`.

RETURN VALUES

`EC_POINT_new()` and `EC_POINT_dup()` return the newly allocated `EC_POINT`

or NULL on error.

The following functions return 1 on success or 0 on error:

EC_POINT_copy(), EC_POINT_set_to_infinity(),
EC_POINT_set_Jprojective_coordinates_GFp(),
EC_POINT_get_Jprojective_coordinates_GFp(),
EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates_GFp(),
EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates_GFp(),
EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates_GFp(),
EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates_GF2m(),
EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates_GF2m(),
EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates_GF2m() and EC_POINT_oct2point().
EC_POINT_method_of returns the EC_METHOD associated with the supplied
EC_POINT.

EC_POINT_point2oct() and EC_POINT_point2buf() return the length of the
required buffer or 0 on error.

EC_POINT_point2bn() returns the pointer to the BIGNUM supplied, or NULL
on error.

EC_POINT_bn2point() returns the pointer to the EC_POINT supplied, or
NULL on error.

EC_POINT_point2hex() returns a pointer to the hex string, or NULL on
error.

EC_POINT_hex2point() returns the pointer to the EC_POINT supplied, or
NULL on error.

SEE ALSO

crypto(7), EC_GROUP_new(3), EC_GROUP_copy(3), EC_POINT_add(3),
EC_KEY_new(3), EC_GFp_simple_method(3), d2i_ECPKParameters(3)

HISTORY

EC_POINT_method_of(), EC_POINT_set_Jprojective_coordinates_GFp(),
EC_POINT_get_Jprojective_coordinates_GFp(),
EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates_GFp(),
EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates_GFp(),
EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates_GFp(),
EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates_GF2m(),

EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates_GF2m(),
EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates_GF2m(), EC_POINT_point2bn(), and
EC_POINT_bn2point() were deprecated in OpenSSL 3.0.
EC_POINT_set_affine_coordinates, EC_POINT_get_affine_coordinates, and
EC_POINT_set_compressed_coordinates were added in OpenSSL 1.1.1.

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