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### ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'SSL\_accept.3ossl'***

***\$ man SSL\_accept.3ossl***

SSL\_ACCEPT(3ossl)                      OpenSSL                      SSL\_ACCEPT(3ossl)

#### NAME

SSL\_accept - wait for a TLS/SSL client to initiate a TLS/SSL handshake

#### SYNOPSIS

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

```
int SSL_accept(SSL *ssl);
```

#### DESCRIPTION

SSL\_accept() waits for a TLS/SSL client to initiate the TLS/SSL handshake. The communication channel must already have been set and assigned to the ssl by setting an underlying BIO.

#### NOTES

The behaviour of SSL\_accept() depends on the underlying BIO.

If the underlying BIO is blocking, `SSL_accept()` will only return once the handshake has been finished or an error occurred.

If the underlying BIO is nonblocking, `SSL_accept()` will also return when the underlying BIO could not satisfy the needs of `SSL_accept()` to continue the handshake, indicating the problem by the return value `-1`.

In this case a call to `SSL_get_error()` with the return value of `SSL_accept()` will yield `SSL_ERROR_WANT_READ` or `SSL_ERROR_WANT_WRITE`.

The calling process then must repeat the call after taking appropriate action to satisfy the needs of `SSL_accept()`. The action depends on the underlying BIO. When using a nonblocking socket, nothing is to be done, but `select()` can be used to check for the required condition. When using a buffering BIO, like a BIO pair, data must be written into or retrieved out of the BIO before being able to continue.

## RETURN VALUES

The following return values can occur:

0 The TLS/SSL handshake was not successful but was shut down controlled and by the specifications of the TLS/SSL protocol. Call `SSL_get_error()` with the return value `ret` to find out the reason.

1 The TLS/SSL handshake was successfully completed, a TLS/SSL connection has been established.

<0 The TLS/SSL handshake was not successful because a fatal error occurred either at the protocol level or a connection failure occurred. The shutdown was not clean. It can also occur if action is needed to continue the operation for nonblocking BIOs. Call `SSL_get_error()` with the return value `ret` to find out the reason.

## SEE ALSO

`SSL_get_error(3)`, `SSL_connect(3)`, `SSL_shutdown(3)`, `ssl(7)`, `bio(7)`,

SSL\_set\_connect\_state(3), SSL\_do\_handshake(3), SSL\_CTX\_new(3)

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