

Happy Key: HPKE implementation (RFC9180)

<https://github.com/sftcd/happykey>

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# Chapter 1

## Data Structure Index

### 1.1 Data Structures

Here are the data structures with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">hpke_suite_t</a>	
Ciphersuite combination . . . . .	5



## Chapter 2

# File Index

### 2.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">hpke.h</a>	APIs and data structures for HPKE (RFC9180)	7
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## Chapter 3

# Data Structure Documentation

### 3.1 hpke\_suite\_t Struct Reference

ciphersuite combination

```
#include <hpke.h>
```

#### Data Fields

- uint16\_t [kem\\_id](#)  
*Key Encryption Method id.*
- uint16\_t [kdf\\_id](#)  
*Key Derivation Function id.*
- uint16\_t [aead\\_id](#)  
*AEAD alg id.*

#### 3.1.1 Detailed Description

ciphersuite combination

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [hpke.h](#)



## Chapter 4

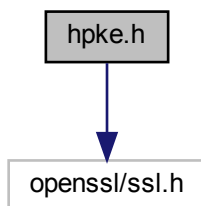
# File Documentation

### 4.1 hpke.h File Reference

APIs and data structures for HPKE (RFC9180).

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

Include dependency graph for hpke.h:



### Data Structures

- struct `hpke_suite_t`  
*ciphersuite combination*

### Macros

- #define `HPKE_MAXSIZE` (2 \* 1024) /\* 2k: enough for anyone :-) \*/  
*biggest/default buffer for keys and internal buffers we use*
- #define `HPKE_MODE_BASE` 0  
*Base mode*
- #define `HPKE_MODE_PSK` 1  
*Pre-shared key mode.*

- #define `HPKE_MODE_AUTH` 2  
*Authenticated mode.*
- #define `HPKE_MODE_PSKAUTH` 3  
*PSK+authenticated mode.*
- #define `HPKE_KEM_ID_RESERVED` 0x0000  
*not used*
- #define `HPKE_KEM_ID_P256` 0x0010  
*NIST P-256.*
- #define `HPKE_KEM_ID_P384` 0x0011  
*NIST P-256.*
- #define `HPKE_KEM_ID_P521` 0x0012  
*NIST P-521.*
- #define `HPKE_KEM_ID_25519` 0x0020  
*Curve25519.*
- #define `HPKE_KEM_ID_448` 0x0021  
*Curve448.*
- #define `HPKE_KDF_ID_RESERVED` 0x0000  
*not used*
- #define `HPKE_KDF_ID_HKDF_SHA256` 0x0001  
*HKDF-SHA256.*
- #define `HPKE_KDF_ID_HKDF_SHA384` 0x0002  
*HKDF-SHA512.*
- #define `HPKE_KDF_ID_HKDF_SHA512` 0x0003  
*HKDF-SHA512.*
- #define `HPKE_KDF_ID_MAX` 0x0003  
*HKDF-SHA512.*
- #define `HPKE_AEAD_ID_RESERVED` 0x0000  
*not used*
- #define `HPKE_AEAD_ID_AES_GCM_128` 0x0001  
*AES-GCM-128.*
- #define `HPKE_AEAD_ID_AES_GCM_256` 0x0002  
*AES-GCM-256.*
- #define `HPKE_AEAD_ID_CHACHA_POLY1305` 0x0003  
*Chacha20-Poly1305.*
- #define `HPKE_AEAD_ID_MAX` 0x0003  
*Chacha20-Poly1305.*
- #define `HPKE_MODESTR_BASE` "base"  
*base mode (1), no sender auth*
- #define `HPKE_MODESTR_PSK` "psk"  
*psk mode (2)*
- #define `HPKE_MODESTR_AUTH` "auth"  
*auth (3) with sender-key pair*
- #define `HPKE_MODESTR_PSKAUTH` "pskauth"  
*psk+sender-key pair (4)*
- #define `HPKE_KEMSTR_P256` "p256"  
*KEM id 0x10.*
- #define `HPKE_KEMSTR_P384` "p384"  
*KEM id 0x11.*
- #define `HPKE_KEMSTR_P521` "p521"  
*KEM id 0x12.*
- #define `HPKE_KEMSTR_X25519` "x25519"

- KEM id 0x20.*
- #define [HPKE\\_KEMSTR\\_X448](#) "x448"
- KEM id 0x21.*
- #define [HPKE\\_KDFSTR\\_256](#) "hkdf-sha256"
- KDF id 1.*
- #define [HPKE\\_KDFSTR\\_384](#) "hkdf-sha384"
- KDF id 2.*
- #define [HPKE\\_KDFSTR\\_512](#) "hkdf-sha512"
- KDF id 3.*
- #define [HPKE\\_AEADSTR\\_AES128GCM](#) "aes128gcm"
- AEAD id 1.*
- #define [HPKE\\_AEADSTR\\_AES256GCM](#) "aes256gcm"
- AEAD id 2.*
- #define [HPKE\\_AEADSTR\\_CP](#) "chachapoly1305"
- AEAD id 3.*
- #define [HPKE\\_SUITE\\_DEFAULT](#)
- Suite constants, use this like: [hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) myvar = HPKE\_SUITE\_DEFAULT;.*
- #define [HPKE\\_SUITE\\_TURNITUPTO11](#)
- If you like your crypto turned up...*

## Functions

- int [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_enc](#) (OSSL\_LIB\_CTX \*libctx, unsigned int mode, [hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) suite, char \*pskid, size\_t psklen, unsigned char \*psk, size\_t publen, unsigned char \*pub, size\_t authprivlen, unsigned char \*authpriv, EVP\_PKEY \*authpriv\_evp, size\_t clearlen, unsigned char \*clear, size\_t aadlen, unsigned char \*aad, size\_t infolen, unsigned char \*info, size\_t seqlen, unsigned char \*seq, size\_t senderpublen, unsigned char \*senderpub, size\_t cipherlen, unsigned char \*cipher)
- HPKE single-shot encryption function.*
- int [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_enc\\_evp](#) (OSSL\_LIB\_CTX \*libctx, unsigned int mode, [hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) suite, char \*pskid, size\_t psklen, unsigned char \*psk, size\_t publen, unsigned char \*pub, size\_t authprivlen, unsigned char \*authpriv, EVP\_PKEY \*authpriv\_evp, size\_t clearlen, unsigned char \*clear, size\_t aadlen, unsigned char \*aad, size\_t infolen, unsigned char \*info, size\_t seqlen, unsigned char \*seq, size\_t senderpublen, unsigned char \*senderpub, EVP\_PKEY \*senderpriv, size\_t cipherlen, unsigned char \*cipher)
- HPKE multi-shot encryption function.*
- int [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_dec](#) (OSSL\_LIB\_CTX \*libctx, unsigned int mode, [hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) suite, char \*pskid, size\_t psklen, unsigned char \*psk, size\_t publen, unsigned char \*pub, size\_t privlen, unsigned char \*priv, EVP\_PKEY \*evppriv, size\_t enclen, unsigned char \*enc, size\_t cipherlen, unsigned char \*cipher, size\_t aadlen, unsigned char \*aad, size\_t infolen, unsigned char \*info, size\_t seqlen, unsigned char \*seq, size\_t clearlen, unsigned char \*clear)
- HPKE single-shot decryption function.*
- int [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_kg](#) (OSSL\_LIB\_CTX \*libctx, unsigned int mode, [hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) suite, size\_t \*publen, unsigned char \*pub, size\_t \*privlen, unsigned char \*priv)
- generate a key pair*
- int [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_kg\\_evp](#) (OSSL\_LIB\_CTX \*libctx, unsigned int mode, [hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) suite, size\_t \*publen, unsigned char \*pub, EVP\_PKEY \*\*priv)
- generate a key pair but keep private inside API*
- int [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_suite\\_check](#) ([hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) suite)
- check if a suite is supported locally*
- int [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_prbuf2evp](#) (OSSL\_LIB\_CTX \*libctx, unsigned int kem\_id, unsigned char \*prbuf, size\_t prbuf\_len, unsigned char \*pubuf, size\_t pubuf\_len, EVP\_PKEY \*\*priv)
- : map a kem\_id and a private key buffer into an EVP\_PKEY*

- int [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_good4grease](#) (OSSL\_LIB\_CTX \*libctx, [hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) \*suite\_in, [hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) \*suite, unsigned char \*pub, size\_t \*pub\_len, unsigned char \*cipher, size\_t cipher\_len)  
*get a (possibly) random suite, public key and ciphertext for GREASErs*
- int [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_str2suite](#) (char \*str, [hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) \*suite)  
*map a string to a HPKE suite*
- int [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_expansion](#) ([hpke\\_suite\\_t](#) suite, size\_t clearlen, size\_t \*cipherlen)  
*tell the caller how big the ciphertext will be*

### 4.1.1 Detailed Description

APIs and data structures for HPKE (RFC9180).

There is only one significant data structure defined here ([hpke\\_suite\\_t](#)) to represent the KEM, KDF and AEAD algs used. Otherwise, the approach taken is to provide all the API inputs using existing types (buffers, lengths and a few cases of strings or EVP\_PKEY pointers).

HPKE key generation functions ([OSSL\\_HPKE\\_kg\(\)](#) and [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_kg\\_evpc\(\)](#)) require a suite as input (though only the KEM is currently significant) and return public and private components of the key.

HPKE (and hence our APIs) allow the caller to choose a `mode` that can optionally bind a pre-shared key (PSK) and/or an authenticating private value, also generated via [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_kg\(\)](#), to the encryption operation - `HPKE_MODE_BASE` is the basic mode with neither, while `HPKE_MODE_PSKAUTH` calls for both.

An `info` value, known to both encryptor and decryptor can be combined into the key agreement operation. Similarly, additional authenticated data (`aad`) can be combined into the AEAD operation. Applications/protocols using HPKE can use these to bind information that wouldn't otherwise be part of the encryption.

Where non-ephemeral encryptor-chosen public/private Diffie-Hellman values are used for more than one encryption operation, a sequence number (`seq`) will generally need to be mixed into the key agreement operation. (HPKE defines how to handle mixing in the sequence.)

Single-shot encryption ([OSSL\\_HPKE\\_enc\(\)](#)), with ephemeral encryptor-chosen public/private values, requires the `mode`, `suite`, recipient's public value and cleartext inputs and produces the ciphertext output. The other optional inputs (`info`, `aad`, etc.) are as described above.

An [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_enc\\_evpc\(\)](#) variant allows the encryptor to re-use its Diffie-Hellman public and private values used in a previous call. The `seq` option is likely also needed in such cases, e.g. as part of some protocol re-try mechanism such as the TLS HelloRetryRequest (HRR) case for Encrypted Client Hello.

[OSSL\\_HPKE\\_dec\(\)](#) supports the decryption operation and takes the same kinds of inputs as for encryption with the obvious role-swaps of public and private values.

[OSSL\\_HPKE\\_prbuf2evpc\(\)](#) converts a buffer containing a private value into an `EVP_PKEY *` pointer.

[OSSL\\_HPKE\\_suite\\_check\(\)](#) can be used to determine if an HPKE suite is supported or not.

[OSSL\\_HPKE\\_str2suite\(\)](#) maps from comma-separated strings, e.g. "x25519,hkdf-sha256,aes128gcm", to an [hpke\\_suite\\_t](#).

So-called GREASEing (see RFC8701) is a protocol mechanism where phoney values are sent in order to make it less likely that (especially) middleboxes are deployed that only know about "current" protocol options. Protocols using HPKE (such as ECH) make use of this mechanism, but in that case need to produce realistic-looking, though still phoney, values. The [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_good4grease\(\)](#) API can be used to generate such values.

As HPKE encryption uses an AEAD cipher, there is the usual expansion of ciphertext due to the authentication tag. Applications/protocols needing to know the degree of such expansion (whether for GREASEing or memory management) can use the [OSSL\\_HPKE\\_expansion\(\)](#) API.

Many of the APIs defined here also take an `OSSL_LIB_CTX` pointer as input for cases where the default library context is not in use. Return values are always 1 in the case of success, or something else otherwise - note that non-zero failure return values will be seen by callers.

## Some Uses of HPKE

**Encrypted Client Hello (ECH)** Based on implementing [ECH](#) using this API, the following APIs are used for ECH: the EVP flavour of key generation is used on the client, the multi-shot variant of encryption on the client, using both info and AAD, and the BASE mode (so no PSK or AUTH). In the event of HRR, the seq input is also used. The AAD is mainly used to bind the outer ClientHello to the ciphertext form of the inner ClientHello. ECH client-side GREASEing uses both GREASE-related APIs. On the server-side the non-EVP key generation function is used by a command line tool. Public keys are exported to the DNS and private/public pairs are read (from files) by the server with the private keys mapped to EVP\_PKEY pointers using the prbuf2evp API. HPKE decryption is used as one would expect.

## Message Layer Security (MLS)

Based on a reading of the [MLS](#) specification draft, the following HPKE APIs would seem to be required: key generation likely requires export to storage of the private key (so the non-EVP key generation variant). MLS also requires the deterministic DeriveKeyPair() operation (implementation still *TBD*). Encryption again uses the info and AAD parameters. The context.export API (from RFC9180, and also still *TBD*) is used.

## COSE + HPKE

A [COSE](#) draft (less mature than ECH or MLS) defines a way to use HPKE with COSE (RFC8152). The SealBase API is used and maps to our HPKE single shot encryption API.

## 4.1.2 Macro Definition Documentation

### 4.1.2.1 HPKE\_SUITE\_DEFAULT

```
#define HPKE_SUITE_DEFAULT
```

**Value:**

```
{ \
    HPKE_KEM_ID_25519, \
    HPKE_KDF_ID_HKDF_SHA256, \
    HPKE_AEAD_ID_AES_GCM_128 \
}
```

Suite constants, use this like: `hpke_suite_t myvar = HPKE_SUITE_DEFAULT;`

### 4.1.2.2 HPKE\_SUITE\_TURNITUPTO11

```
#define HPKE_SUITE_TURNITUPTO11
```

**Value:**

```
{ \
    HPKE_KEM_ID_448, \
    HPKE_KDF_ID_HKDF_SHA512, \
    HPKE_AEAD_ID_CHACHA_POLY1305 \
}
```

If you like your crypto turned up...

### 4.1.3 Function Documentation

#### 4.1.3.1 OSSL\_HPKE\_dec()

```
int OSSL_HPKE_dec (
    OSSL_LIB_CTX * libctx,
    unsigned int mode,
    hpke_suite_t suite,
    char * pskid,
    size_t psklen,
    unsigned char * psk,
    size_t publen,
    unsigned char * pub,
    size_t privlen,
    unsigned char * priv,
    EVP_PKEY * evppriv,
    size_t enclen,
    unsigned char * enc,
    size_t cipherlen,
    unsigned char * cipher,
    size_t aadlen,
    unsigned char * aad,
    size_t infolen,
    unsigned char * info,
    size_t seqlen,
    unsigned char * seq,
    size_t * clearlen,
    unsigned char * clear )
```

HPKE single-shot decryption function.

#### Parameters

<i>libctx</i>	is the context to use (normally NULL)
<i>mode</i>	is the HPKE mode
<i>suite</i>	is the ciphersuite to use
<i>pskid</i>	is the pskid string fpr a PSK mode (can be NULL)
<i>psklen</i>	is the psk length
<i>psk</i>	is the psk
<i>publen</i>	is the length of the public (authentication) key
<i>pub</i>	is the encoded public (authentication) key
<i>privlen</i>	is the length of the private key
<i>priv</i>	is the encoded private key
<i>evppriv</i>	is a pointer to an internal form of private key
<i>enclen</i>	is the length of the peer's public value
<i>enc</i>	is the peer's public value
<i>cipherlen</i>	is the length of the ciphertext
<i>cipher</i>	is the ciphertext
<i>aadlen</i>	is the length of the additional data
<i>aad</i>	is the encoded additional data
<i>infolen</i>	is the length of the info data (can be zero)



## Parameters

<i>info</i>	is the encoded info data (can be NULL)
<i>seqlen</i>	is the length of the sequence data (can be zero)
<i>seq</i>	is the encoded sequence data (can be NULL)
<i>clearlen</i>	length of the input buffer for cleartext
<i>clear</i>	is the encoded cleartext

## Returns

1 for success, other for error (error returns can be non-zero)

## 4.1.3.2 OSSL\_HPKE\_enc()

```
int OSSL_HPKE_enc (
    OSSL_LIB_CTX * libctx,
    unsigned int mode,
    hpke_suite_t suite,
    char * pskid,
    size_t psklen,
    unsigned char * psk,
    size_t publen,
    unsigned char * pub,
    size_t authprivlen,
    unsigned char * authpriv,
    EVP_PKEY * authpriv_evp,
    size_t clearlen,
    unsigned char * clear,
    size_t aadlen,
    unsigned char * aad,
    size_t info,
    unsigned char * info,
    size_t seq,
    unsigned char * seq,
    size_t * senderpublen,
    unsigned char * senderpub,
    size_t * cipherlen,
    unsigned char * cipher )
```

HPKE single-shot encryption function.

This function generates an ephemeral ECDH value internally and provides the public component as an output that can be sent to the relevant private key holder along with the ciphertext.

Note that the sender's public value is an output here in contrast to the case of `OSSL_HPKE_enc_evp` where the sender's public value is an input (along with the sender's private value).

## Parameters

<i>libctx</i>	is the context to use (normally NULL)
<i>mode</i>	is the HPKE mode
<i>suite</i>	is the ciphersuite to use

## Parameters

<i>pskid</i>	is the pskid string for a PSK mode (can be NULL)
<i>psklen</i>	is the psk length
<i>psk</i>	is the psk
<i>publen</i>	is the length of the public key
<i>pub</i>	is the encoded public key
<i>authprivlen</i>	is the length of the private (authentication) key
<i>authpriv</i>	is the encoded private (authentication) key
<i>authpriv_evp</i>	is the EVP_PKEY* form of private (authentication) key
<i>clearlen</i>	is the length of the cleartext
<i>clear</i>	is the encoded cleartext
<i>aadlen</i>	is the length of the additional data
<i>aad</i>	is the encoded additional data
<i>infolen</i>	is the length of the info data (can be zero)
<i>info</i>	is the encoded info data (can be NULL)
<i>seqlen</i>	is the length of the sequence data (can be zero)
<i>seq</i>	is the encoded sequence data (can be NULL)
<i>senderpublen</i>	length of the input buffer for sender's public key
<i>senderpub</i>	is the input buffer for sender public key
<i>cipherlen</i>	is the length of the input buffer for ciphertext
<i>cipher</i>	is the input buffer for ciphertext

## Returns

1 for success, other for error (error returns can be non-zero)

## 4.1.3.3 OSSL\_HPKE\_enc\_evp()

```
int OSSL_HPKE_enc_evp (
    OSSL_LIB_CTX * libctx,
    unsigned int mode,
    hpke_suite_t suite,
    char * pskid,
    size_t psklen,
    unsigned char * psk,
    size_t publen,
    unsigned char * pub,
    size_t authprivlen,
    unsigned char * authpriv,
    EVP_PKEY * authpriv_evp,
    size_t clearlen,
    unsigned char * clear,
    size_t aadlen,
    unsigned char * aad,
    size_t infolen,
    unsigned char * info,
    size_t seqlen,
    unsigned char * seq,
```

```

size_t senderpublen,
unsigned char * senderpub,
EVP_PKEY * senderpriv,
size_t * cipherlen,
unsigned char * cipher )

```

HPKE multi-shot encryption function.

This function generates a non-ephemeral ECDH value internally and provides the public and private components as outputs. The public part can be sent to the relevant private key holder along with the ciphertext. The private part can be re-used in subsequent calls.

Note that the sender's public value is an input here (as is the sender's private value), in contrast to the case of `OSSL_HPKE_enc` where the sender's public value is an output.

#### Parameters

<i>libctx</i>	is the context to use (normally NULL)
<i>mode</i>	is the HPKE mode
<i>suite</i>	is the ciphersuite to use
<i>pskid</i>	is the pskid string for a PSK mode (can be NULL)
<i>psklen</i>	is the psk length
<i>psk</i>	is the psk
<i>publen</i>	is the length of the public key
<i>pub</i>	is the encoded public key
<i>authprivlen</i>	is the length of the private (authentication) key
<i>authpriv</i>	is the encoded private (authentication) key
<i>authpriv_evp</i>	is the EVP_PKEY* form of private (authentication) key
<i>clearlen</i>	is the length of the cleartext
<i>clear</i>	is the encoded cleartext
<i>aadlen</i>	is the length of the additional data
<i>aad</i>	is the encoded additional data
<i>info</i>	is the length of the info data (can be zero)
<i>info</i>	is the encoded info data (can be NULL)
<i>seq</i>	is the length of the sequence data (can be zero)
<i>seq</i>	is the encoded sequence data (can be NULL)
<i>senderpublen</i>	length of the input buffer for sender's public key
<i>senderpub</i>	is the input buffer for sender public key
<i>senderpriv</i>	is the EVP_PKEY* form of sender key pair
<i>cipherlen</i>	is the length of the input buffer for ciphertext
<i>cipher</i>	is the input buffer for ciphertext

#### Returns

1 for success, other for error (error returns can be non-zero)

#### 4.1.3.4 OSSL\_HPKE\_expansion()

```

int OSSL_HPKE_expansion (
    hpke_suite_t suite,

```

```

size_t clearlen,
size_t * cipherlen )

```

tell the caller how big the cipertext will be

#### Parameters

<i>suite</i>	is the suite to be used
<i>clearlen</i>	is the length of plaintext
<i>cipherlen</i>	points to what'll be ciphertext length

#### Returns

1 for success, otherwise failure

#### 4.1.3.5 OSSL\_HPKE\_good4grease()

```

int OSSL_HPKE_good4grease (
    OSSL_LIB_CTX * libctx,
    hpke_suite_t * suite_in,
    hpke_suite_t * suite,
    unsigned char * pub,
    size_t * pub_len,
    unsigned char * cipher,
    size_t cipher_len )

```

get a (possibly) random suite, public key and ciphertext for GREASERs

#### Parameters

<i>libctx</i>	is the context to use (normally NULL)
<i>suite_in</i>	specifies the preferred suite or NULL for a random choice
<i>suite</i>	is the chosen or random suite
<i>pub</i>	a random value of the appropriate length for a sender public value
<i>pub_len</i>	is the length of pub (buffer size on input)
<i>cipher</i>	is a random value of the appropriate length for a ciphertext
<i>cipher_len</i>	is the length of cipher

#### Returns

1 for success, otherwise failure

#### 4.1.3.6 OSSL\_HPKE\_kg()

```

int OSSL_HPKE_kg (
    OSSL_LIB_CTX * libctx,

```

```
unsigned int mode,  
hpke_suite_t suite,  
size_t * publen,  
unsigned char * pub,  
size_t * privlen,  
unsigned char * priv )
```

generate a key pair

Used for entities that will later receive HPKE values to decrypt. Only the KEM from the suite is significant here. The `pub` output will typically be published so that others can encrypt to the private key holder using HPKE. The `priv` output contains the raw private value and hence is sensitive.

#### Parameters

<i>libctx</i>	is the context to use (normally NULL)
<i>mode</i>	is the mode (currently unused)
<i>suite</i>	is the ciphersuite (currently unused)
<i>publen</i>	is the size of the public key buffer (exact length on output)
<i>pub</i>	is the public value
<i>privlen</i>	is the size of the private key buffer (exact length on output)
<i>priv</i>	is the private key

#### Returns

1 for success, other for error (error returns can be non-zero)

#### 4.1.3.7 OSSL\_HPKE\_kg\_evp()

```
int OSSL_HPKE_kg_evp (  
    OSSL_LIB_CTX * libctx,  
    unsigned int mode,  
    hpke_suite_t suite,  
    size_t * publen,  
    unsigned char * pub,  
    EVP_PKEY ** priv )
```

generate a key pair but keep private inside API

Used for entities that will later receive HPKE values to decrypt. Only the KEM from the suite is significant here. The `pub` output will typically be published so that others can encrypt to the private key holder using HPKE. The `priv` output here is in the form of an `EVP_PKEY` and so the raw private value need not be exposed to the application.

#### Parameters

<i>libctx</i>	is the context to use (normally NULL)
<i>mode</i>	is the mode (currently unused)
<i>suite</i>	is the ciphersuite (currently unused)
<i>publen</i>	is the size of the public key buffer (exact length on output)
<i>pub</i>	is the public value
<i>priv</i>	is the private key handle

**Returns**

1 for success, other for error (error returns can be non-zero)

**4.1.3.8 OSSL\_HPKE\_prbuf2evp()**

```
int OSSL_HPKE_prbuf2evp (
    OSSL_LIB_CTX * libctx,
    unsigned int kem_id,
    unsigned char * prbuf,
    size_t prbuf_len,
    unsigned char * pubuf,
    size_t pubuf_len,
    EVP_PKEY ** priv )
```

: map a kem\_id and a private key buffer into an EVP\_PKEY

Note that the buffer is expected to be some form of probably-PEM encoded private key, but could be missing the PEM header or not, and might or might not be base64 encoded. We try handle those options as best we can.

**Parameters**

<i>libctx</i>	is the context to use (normally NULL)
<i>kem_id</i>	is what'd you'd expect (using the HPKE registry values)
<i>prbuf</i>	is the private key buffer
<i>prbuf_len</i>	is the length of that buffer
<i>pubuf</i>	is the public key buffer (if available)
<i>pubuf_len</i>	is the length of that buffer
<i>priv</i>	is a pointer to an EVP_PKEY * for the result

**Returns**

1 for success, other for error (error returns can be non-zero)

**4.1.3.9 OSSL\_HPKE\_str2suite()**

```
int OSSL_HPKE_str2suite (
    char * str,
    hpke_suite_t * suite )
```

map a string to a HPKE suite

An example good string is "x25519,hkdf-sha256,aes128gcm" Symbols are #define'd for the relevant labels, e.g. HPKE\_KEMSTR\_X25519. Numeric (decimal or hex) values with the relevant IANA codepoint value may also be used, e.g., "0x20,1,1" represents the same suite as the first example.

## Parameters

<i>str</i>	is the string value
<i>suite</i>	is the resulting suite

## Returns

1 for success, otherwise failure

**4.1.3.10 OSSL\_HPKE\_suite\_check()**

```
int OSSL_HPKE_suite_check (
    hpke_suite_t suite )
```

check if a suite is supported locally

## Parameters

<i>suite</i>	is the suite to check
--------------	-----------------------

## Returns

1 for success, other for error (error returns can be non-zero)





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