

**NAME**

SSL\_dup, SSL\_new, SSL\_up\_ref - create an SSL structure for a connection

**SYNOPSIS**

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

```
SSL *SSL_dup(SSL *s);
SSL *SSL_new(SSL_CTX *ctx);
int SSL_up_ref(SSL *s);
```

**DESCRIPTION**

**SSL\_new()** creates a new **SSL** structure which is needed to hold the data for a TLS/SSL connection. The new structure inherits the settings of the underlying context **ctx**: connection method, options, verification settings, timeout settings. An **SSL** structure is reference counted. Creating an **SSL** structure for the first time increments the reference count. Freeing it (using **SSL\_free**) decrements it. When the reference count drops to zero, any memory or resources allocated to the **SSL** structure are freed.

**SSL\_up\_ref()** increments the reference count for an existing **SSL** structure.

The function **SSL\_dup()** creates and returns a new **SSL** structure from the same **SSL\_CTX** that was used to create *s*. It additionally duplicates a subset of the settings in *s* into the new **SSL** object.

For **SSL\_dup()** to work, the connection **MUST** be in its initial state and **MUST NOT** have yet started the SSL handshake. For connections that are not in their initial state **SSL\_dup()** just increments an internal reference count and returns the *same* handle. It may be possible to use **SSL\_clear(3)** to recycle an SSL handle that is not in its initial state for reuse, but this is best avoided. Instead, save and restore the session, if desired, and construct a fresh handle for each connection.

The subset of settings in *s* that are duplicated are:

- any session data if configured (including the session\_id\_context)
- any tmp\_dh settings set via **SSL\_set\_tmp\_dh(3)**, **SSL\_set\_tmp\_dh\_callback(3)**, or **SSL\_set\_dh\_auto(3)**
- any configured certificates, private keys or certificate chains
- any configured signature algorithms, or client signature algorithms
- any DANE settings
- any Options set via **SSL\_set\_options(3)**
- any Mode set via **SSL\_set\_mode(3)**
- any minimum or maximum protocol settings set via **SSL\_set\_min\_proto\_version(3)** or **SSL\_set\_max\_proto\_version(3)** (Note: Only from OpenSSL 1.1.1h and above)
- any verify mode, callback or depth set via **SSL\_set\_verify(3)** or **SSL\_set\_verify\_depth(3)** or any

configured X509 verification parameters  
any msg callback or info callback set via **SSL\_set\_msg\_callback(3)** or **SSL\_set\_info\_callback(3)**  
any default password callback set via **SSL\_set\_default\_passwd\_cb(3)**  
any session id generation callback set via **SSL\_set\_generate\_session\_id(3)**  
any configured Cipher List  
initial accept (server) or connect (client) state  
the max cert list value set via **SSL\_set\_max\_cert\_list(3)**  
the read\_ahead value set via **SSL\_set\_read\_ahead(3)**  
application specific data set via **SSL\_set\_ex\_data(3)**  
any CA list or client CA list set via **SSL\_set0\_CA\_list(3)**, **SSL\_set0\_client\_CA\_list()** or similar functions  
any security level settings or callbacks  
any configured serverinfo data  
any configured PSK identity hint  
any configured custom extensions  
any client certificate types configured via **SSL\_set1\_client\_certificate\_types**

## RETURN VALUES

The following return values can occur:

NULL

The creation of a new SSL structure failed. Check the error stack to find out the reason.

Pointer to an SSL structure

The return value points to an allocated SSL structure.

**SSL\_up\_ref()** returns 1 for success and 0 for failure.

## SEE ALSO

**SSL\_free(3)**, **SSL\_clear(3)**, **SSL\_CTX\_set\_options(3)**, **SSL\_get\_SSL\_CTX(3)**, **ssl(7)**

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