

NAME

EC_GROUP_copy, EC_GROUP_dup, EC_GROUP_method_of, EC_GROUP_set_generator,
 EC_GROUP_get0_generator, EC_GROUP_get_order, EC_GROUP_get_cofactor,
 EC_GROUP_set_curve_name, EC_GROUP_get_curve_name, EC_GROUP_set_asn1_flag,
 EC_GROUP_get_asn1_flag, EC_GROUP_set_point_conversion_form,
 EC_GROUP_get_point_conversion_form, EC_GROUP_get0_seed, EC_GROUP_get_seed_len,
 EC_GROUP_set_seed, EC_GROUP_get_degree, EC_GROUP_check,
 EC_GROUP_check_discriminant, EC_GROUP_cmp, EC_GROUP_get_basis_type,
 EC_GROUP_get_trinomial_basis, EC_GROUP_get_pentanomial_basis - Functions for
 manipulating EC_GROUP objects.

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <openssl/ec.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>

int EC_GROUP_copy(EC_GROUP *dst, const EC_GROUP *src);
EC_GROUP *EC_GROUP_dup(const EC_GROUP *src);

const EC_METHOD *EC_GROUP_method_of(const EC_GROUP *group);

int EC_GROUP_set_generator(EC_GROUP *group, const EC_POINT *generator, const BIGNUM *order,
const EC_POINT *EC_GROUP_get0_generator(const EC_GROUP *group);

int EC_GROUP_get_order(const EC_GROUP *group, BIGNUM *order, BN_CTX *ctx);
int EC_GROUP_get_cofactor(const EC_GROUP *group, BIGNUM *cofactor, BN_CTX *ctx);

void EC_GROUP_set_curve_name(EC_GROUP *group, int nid);
int EC_GROUP_get_curve_name(const EC_GROUP *group);

void EC_GROUP_set_asn1_flag(EC_GROUP *group, int flag);
int EC_GROUP_get_asn1_flag(const EC_GROUP *group);

void EC_GROUP_set_point_conversion_form(EC_GROUP *group, point_conversion_form_t form);
point_conversion_form_t EC_GROUP_get_point_conversion_form(const EC_GROUP *);

unsigned char *EC_GROUP_get0_seed(const EC_GROUP *x);
size_t EC_GROUP_get_seed_len(const EC_GROUP *);
size_t EC_GROUP_set_seed(EC_GROUP *, const unsigned char *, size_t len);

int EC_GROUP_get_degree(const EC_GROUP *group);

int EC_GROUP_check(const EC_GROUP *group, BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_GROUP_check_discriminant(const EC_GROUP *group, BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_GROUP_cmp(const EC_GROUP *a, const EC_GROUP *b, BN_CTX *ctx);

int EC_GROUP_get_basis_type(const EC_GROUP *);
int EC_GROUP_get_trinomial_basis(const EC_GROUP *, unsigned int *k);
int EC_GROUP_get_pentanomial_basis(const EC_GROUP *, unsigned int *k1,
unsigned int *k2, unsigned int *k3);
```

DESCRIPTION

EC_GROUP_copy copies the curve **src** into **dst**. Both **src** and **dst** must use the same EC_METHOD.

EC_GROUP_dup creates a new EC_GROUP object and copies the content from **src** to the newly created EC_GROUP object.

EC_GROUP_method_of obtains the EC_METHOD of **group**.

EC_GROUP_set_generator sets curve parameters that must be agreed by all participants using the curve. These parameters include the **generator**, the **order** and the **cofactor**. The **generator** is a well defined point on the curve chosen for cryptographic operations. Integers used for point multiplications will be between 0 and n-1 where n is the **order**. The **order** multiplied by the **cofactor** gives the number of points on the curve.

EC_GROUP_get0_generator returns the generator for the identified **group**.

The functions EC_GROUP_get_order and EC_GROUP_get_cofactor populate the provided **order** and **cofactor** parameters with the respective order and cofactors for the **group**.

The functions EC_GROUP_set_curve_name and EC_GROUP_get_curve_name, set and get the NID for the curve respectively (see [EC_GROUP_new\(3\)](#)). If a curve does not have a NID associated with it, then EC_GROUP_get_curve_name will return 0.

The `asn1_flag` value on a curve is used to determine whether there is a specific ASN1 OID to describe the curve or not. If the `asn1_flag` is 1 then this is a named curve with an associated ASN1 OID. If not then `asn1_flag` is 0. The functions EC_GROUP_get_asn1_flag and EC_GROUP_set_asn1_flag get and set the status of the `asn1_flag` for the curve. If set then the `curve_name` must also be set.

The `point_conversion_form` for a curve controls how EC_POINT data is encoded as ASN1 as defined in X9.62 (ECDSA). `point_conversion_form_t` is an enum defined as follows:

```
typedef enum {
    /** the point is encoded as z||x, where the octet z specifies
     * which solution of the quadratic equation y is */
    POINT_CONVERSION_COMPRESSED = 2,
    /** the point is encoded as z||x||y, where z is the octet 0x02 */
    POINT_CONVERSION_UNCOMPRESSED = 4,
    /** the point is encoded as z||x||y, where the octet z specifies
     * which solution of the quadratic equation y is */
    POINT_CONVERSION_HYBRID = 6
} point_conversion_form_t;
```

For POINT_CONVERSION_UNCOMPRESSED the point is encoded as an octet signifying the UNCOMPRESSED form has been used followed by the octets for x, followed by the octets for y.

For any given x co-ordinate for a point on a curve it is possible to derive two possible y values. For POINT_CONVERSION_COMPRESSED the point is encoded as an octet signifying that the COMPRESSED form has been used AND which of the two possible solutions for y has been used, followed by the octets for x.

For POINT_CONVERSION_HYBRID the point is encoded as an octet signifying the HYBRID form has been used AND which of the two possible solutions for y has been used, followed by the octets for x, followed by the octets for y.

The functions EC_GROUP_set_point_conversion_form and EC_GROUP_get_point_conversion_form set and get the `point_conversion_form` for the curve respectively.

ANSI X9.62 (ECDSA standard) defines a method of generating the curve parameter b from a random number. This provides advantages in that a parameter obtained in this way is highly unlikely to be susceptible to special purpose attacks, or have any trapdoors in it. If the seed is present for a curve then the b parameter was generated in a verifiable fashion using that seed. The OpenSSL EC library does not use this seed value but does enable you to inspect it using EC_GROUP_get0_seed. This returns a pointer to a memory block containing the seed that was

used. The length of the memory block can be obtained using `EC_GROUP_get_seed_len`. A number of the builtin curves within the library provide seed values that can be obtained. It is also possible to set a custom seed using `EC_GROUP_set_seed` and passing a pointer to a memory block, along with the length of the seed. Again, the EC library will not use this seed value, although it will be preserved in any ASN1 based communications.

`EC_GROUP_get_degree` gets the degree of the field. For F_p fields this will be the number of bits in p . For F_{2^m} fields this will be the value m .

The function `EC_GROUP_check_discriminant` calculates the discriminant for the curve and verifies that it is valid. For a curve defined over F_p the discriminant is given by the formula $4*a^3 + 27*b^2$ whilst for F_{2^m} curves the discriminant is simply b . In either case for the curve to be valid the discriminant must be non zero.

The function `EC_GROUP_check` performs a number of checks on a curve to verify that it is valid. Checks performed include verifying that the discriminant is non zero; that a generator has been defined; that the generator is on the curve and has the correct order.

`EC_GROUP_cmp` compares **a** and **b** to determine whether they represent the same curve or not.

The functions `EC_GROUP_get_basis_type`, `EC_GROUP_get_trinomial_basis` and `EC_GROUP_get_pentanomial_basis` should only be called for curves defined over an F_{2^m} field. Addition and multiplication operations within an F_{2^m} field are performed using an irreducible polynomial function $f(x)$ This function is either a trinomial of the form:

$$f(x) = x^m + x^k + 1 \text{ with } m > k \geq 1$$

or a pentanomial of the form:

$$f(x) = x^m + x^{k3} + x^{k2} + x^{k1} + 1 \text{ with } m > k3 > k2 > k1 \geq 1$$

The function `EC_GROUP_get_basis_type` returns a NID identifying whether a trinomial or pentanomial is in use for the field. The function `EC_GROUP_get_trinomial_basis` must only be called where $f(x)$ is of the trinomial form, and returns the value of **k**. Similarly the function `EC_GROUP_get_pentanomial_basis` must only be called where $f(x)$ is of the pentanomial form, and returns the values of **k1**, **k2** and **k3** respectively.

RETURN VALUES

The following functions return 1 on success or 0 on error: `EC_GROUP_copy`, `EC_GROUP_set_generator`, `EC_GROUP_check`, `EC_GROUP_check_discriminant`, `EC_GROUP_get_trinomial_basis` and `EC_GROUP_get_pentanomial_basis`.

`EC_GROUP_dup` returns a pointer to the duplicated curve, or NULL on error.

`EC_GROUP_method_of` returns the `EC_METHOD` implementation in use for the given curve or NULL on error.

`EC_GROUP_get0_generator` returns the generator for the given curve or NULL on error.

`EC_GROUP_get_order`, `EC_GROUP_get_cofactor`, `EC_GROUP_get_curve_name`, `EC_GROUP_get_asn1_flag`, `EC_GROUP_get_point_conversion_form` and `EC_GROUP_get_degree` return the order, cofactor, curve name (NID), ASN1 flag, point_conversion_form and degree for the specified curve respectively. If there is no curve name associated with a curve then `EC_GROUP_get_curve_name` will return 0.

`EC_GROUP_get0_seed` returns a pointer to the seed that was used to generate the parameter b , or NULL if the seed is not specified. `EC_GROUP_get_seed_len` returns the length of the seed or 0 if the seed is not specified.

`EC_GROUP_set_seed` returns the length of the seed that has been set. If the supplied seed is NULL, or the supplied seed length is 0, the the return value will be 1. On error 0 is returned.

`EC_GROUP_cmp` returns 0 if the curves are equal, 1 if they are not equal, or -1 on error.

`EC_GROUP_get_basis_type` returns the values `NID_X9_62_tpBasis` or `NID_X9_62_ppBasis` (as

defined in <openssl/obj_mac.h> for a trinomial or pentanomial respectively. Alternatively in the event of an error a 0 is returned.

SEE ALSO

[crypto\(3\)](#), [ec\(3\)](#), [EC_GROUP_new\(3\)](#), [EC_POINT_new\(3\)](#), [EC_POINT_add\(3\)](#),
[EC_KEY_new\(3\)](#), [EC_GFp_simple_method\(3\)](#), [d2i_ECParameters\(3\)](#)