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RUSTSEC-2020-0059

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MutexGuard::map can cause a data race in safe code

**Reported** October 22, 2020

**Issued** October 30, 2020 (last modified: October 19, 2021)

**Package** [futures-util](#) ([crates.io](#))

**Type** Vulnerability

**Categories** [thread-safety](#)

**Keywords** [#concurrency](#) [#memory-corruption](#) [#memory-management](#)

**Aliases** [CVE-2020-35905](#)

**Details** <https://github.com/rust-lang/futures-rs/issues/2239>

**CVSS Score** 4.7 MEDIUM

<b>CVSS Details</b>	<b>Attack vector</b>	Local
	<b>Attack complexity</b>	High
	<b>Privileges required</b>	Low
	<b>User interaction</b>	None
	<b>Scope</b>	Unchanged
	<b>Confidentiality</b>	None
	<b>Integrity</b>	None
	<b>Availability</b>	High

**CVSS Vector** [CVSS:3.1/AV:L/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:N/A:H](#)

**Patched** `>=0.3.7`

**Unaffected** `<0.3.2`

Affected Functions	Version
<code>futures_util::lock::MutexGuard::map</code>	<code>&gt;=0.3.2</code>

## Description

Affected versions of the crate had a `Send/Sync` implementation for `MappedMutexGuard` that only considered variance on `T`, while `MappedMutexGuard` dereferenced to `U`.

This could of led to data races in safe Rust code when a closure used in `MutexGuard::map()` returns `U` that is unrelated to `T`.

The issue was fixed by fixing `Send` and `Sync` implementations, and by adding a `PhantomData<&'a mut U>` marker to the `MappedMutexGuard` type to tell the compiler that the guard is over `U` too.