

C++ static code analysis: Server certificates should be verified during SSL/TLS connections

5-7 minutes

Validation of X.509 certificates is essential to create secure SSL/TLS sessions not vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks.

The certificate chain validation includes these steps:

- The certificate is issued by its parent Certificate Authority or the root CA trusted by the system.
- Each CA is allowed to issue certificates.
- Each certificate in the chain is not expired.

It's not recommended to reinvent the wheel by implementing custom certificate chain validation.

TLS libraries provide built-in certificate validation functions that should be used.

Noncompliant Code Example

[libcurl](#)

```
#include <curl/curl.h>
```

```
CURL *curl;
```

```
curl_global_init(CURL_GLOBAL_DEFAULT);
```

```
curl = curl_easy_init();
```

```
curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL,  
"https://example.com/");
```

```
curl_easy_setopt(curl,  
CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYPEER, 0L); //
```

Noncompliant; CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYPEER is set to 0, no peer's SSL certificate will be verified

```
//Perform the request
```

```
curl_easy_perform(curl);
```

[OpenSSL](#)

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

```
const SSL_METHOD *method = TLS_method();
```

```
SSL_CTX *ctx = SSL_CTX_new(method);
```

```
SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_NONE,  
NULL); // Noncompliant; SSL_VERIFY_NONE means  
no automatic certificate verification
```

```
SSL *ssl = SSL_new(ctx);
```

```
// ...
```

```
SSL_connect(ssl);
```

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

```
static int verify_callback(int preverify_ok,  
X509_STORE_CTX *ctx) { return 1; } // This callback  
always validate the certificate
```

```
const SSL_METHOD *method = TLS_method();
```

```
SSL_CTX *ctx = SSL_CTX_new(method);
```

```
SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx,  
CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYPEER, verify_callback); //  
Noncompliant; the verify callback result overrides  
OpenSSL built-in verification enabled by  
CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYPEER option.
```

```
SSL *ssl = SSL_new(ctx);
```

```
// ...
```

```
SSL_connect(ssl);
```

[botan](#)

```
#include <botan/tls_client.h>
#include <botan/tls_callbacks.h>
#include <botan/tls_session_manager.h>
#include <botan/tls_policy.h>
#include <botan/auto_rng.h>
#include <botan/certstor.h>
#include <botan/certstor_system.h>
```

```
class Callbacks : public Botan::TLS::Callbacks
{
// ...
```

```
virtual void tls_verify_cert_chain(
    const std::vector<Botan::X509_Certificate>
    &cert_chain,
    const std::vector<std::shared_ptr<const
    Botan::OCSP::Response>> &ocsp_responses,
    const std::vector<Botan::Certificate_Store *>
    &trusted_roots,
    Botan::Usage_Type usage,
    const std::string &hostname,
    const Botan::TLS::Policy &policy) override {} //
Noncompliant (secondary location),
tls_verify_cert_chain never throws. Always accept
server certificate and doesn't verify hostname
```

```
};
```

```
class Client_Credentials : public  
Botan::Credentials_Manager  
{  
// ...  
};
```

```
Callbacks callbacks;  
Botan::AutoSeeded_RNG rng;  
Botan::TLS::Session_Manager_In_Memory  
session_mgr(rng);  
Client_Credentials creds;  
Botan::TLS::Strict_Policy policy;
```

```
// open the tls connection  
Botan::TLS::Client client(callbacks, session_mgr,  
creds, policy, rng,
```

```
Botan::TLS::Server_Information("example.com",  
443),
```

```
Botan::TLS::Protocol_Version::TLS_V12); //  
Noncompliant; uses an implementation of
```

Botan::TLS::Callbacks that doesn't validate server certificate

Compliant Solution

[libcurl](#)

```
#include <curl/curl.h>
```

```
CURL *curl;
```

```
curl_global_init(CURL_GLOBAL_DEFAULT);
```

```
curl = curl_easy_init();
```

```
curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL,
```

```
"https://example.com/");
```

```
curl_easy_setopt(curl,
```

```
CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYPEER, 1L); // Compliant;
```

```
CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYPEER is set to 1
```

```
//Perform the request
```

```
curl_easy_perform(curl);
```

[OpenSSL](#)

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

```
const SSL_METHOD *method = TLS_method();
```

```
SSL_CTX *ctx = SSL_CTX_new(method);
```

SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_PEER,
NULL); // Compliant; CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYPEER
enable OpenSSL's built-in verification of the peer
certificate.

```
SSL *ssl = SSL_new(ctx);
```

```
// ...
```

```
SSL_connect(ssl);
```

[botan](#)

```
#include <botan/tls_client.h>
```

```
#include <botan/tls_callbacks.h>
```

```
#include <botan/tls_session_manager.h>
```

```
#include <botan/tls_policy.h>
```

```
#include <botan/auto_rng.h>
```

```
#include <botan/certstor.h>
```

```
#include <botan/certstor_system.h>
```

```
// Compliant use the default implementation of  
tls_verify_cert_chain method which verify server  
certificate and hostname
```

```
class Callbacks : public Botan::TLS::Callbacks
```

```
{
```

```
// ...
```

```
};
```

```
class Client_Credentials : public
Botan::Credentials_Manager
{
// ...
};
```

```
Callbacks callbacks;
Botan::AutoSeeded_RNG rng;
Botan::TLS::Session_Manager_In_Memory
session_mgr(rng);
Client_Credentials creds;
Botan::TLS::Strict_Policy policy;
```

```
// open the tls connection
Botan::TLS::Client client(callbacks, session_mgr,
creds, policy, rng,
```

```
Botan::TLS::Server_Information("example.com",
443),
```

```
Botan::TLS::Protocol_Version::TLS_V12); //
Compliant; uses an implementation of
Botan::TLS::Callbacks that validate server certificate
```

See

- [OWASP Top 10 2021 Category A2](#) - Cryptographic Failures
- [OWASP Top 10 2021 Category A5](#) - Security Misconfiguration
- [OWASP Top 10 2021 Category A7](#) - Identification and Authentication Failures
- [OWASP Top 10 2017 Category A3](#) - Sensitive Data Exposure
- [OWASP Top 10 2017 Category A6](#) - Security Misconfiguration
- [Mobile AppSec Verification Standard](#) - Network Communication Requirements
- [OWASP Mobile Top 10 2016 Category M3](#) - Insecure Communication
- [MITRE, CWE-295](#) - Improper Certificate Validation