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

5-6 minutes

To establish a SSL/TLS connection not vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks, it's essential to make sure the server presents the right certificate.

The certificate's hostname-specific data should match the server hostname.

It's not recommended to re-invent the wheel by implementing custom hostname verification.

TLS/SSL libraries provide built-in hostname verification 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, 1L);

curl_easy_setopt(curl,
CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYHOST, 0L); // Noncompliant

//Perform the request
curl_easy_perform(curl);
```

OpenSSL

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

SSL_CTX *ctx = get_ctx();
SSL *ssl = SSL_new(ctx);

// ...

// By default hostname validation is disabled
// `SSL_set1_host` is not called
SSL_set_verify(ssl, SSL_VERIFY_PEER, NULL);
```

```
// ...

SSL_connect(ssl); // Noncompliant
```

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 hostname

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);

curl_easy_setopt(curl,
CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYHOST, 2L); // Compliant

//Perform the request
curl_easy_perform(curl);
```

OpenSSL

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

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

// ...

SSL_set1_host(ssl, HOST_NAME); // Compliant
SSL_set_verify(ssl, SSL_VERIFY_PEER, NULL);

// ...

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 hostname
```

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-297 - Improper Validation of Certificate with Host Mismatch