

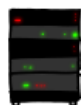


# HOW THE HEARTBLEED BUG WORKS:

SERVER, ARE YOU STILL THERE?  
IF SO, REPLY "POTATO" (6 LETTERS).



...his pages about "boats". User Brian Regan  
secure connection using key "4538538374224".  
User Meg wants these 6 letters: POTATO. User  
Ada wants pages about "irl games". Unlocking  
secure records with master key 5130985733435.  
...e (return) user sends this message: "u



POTATO

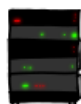


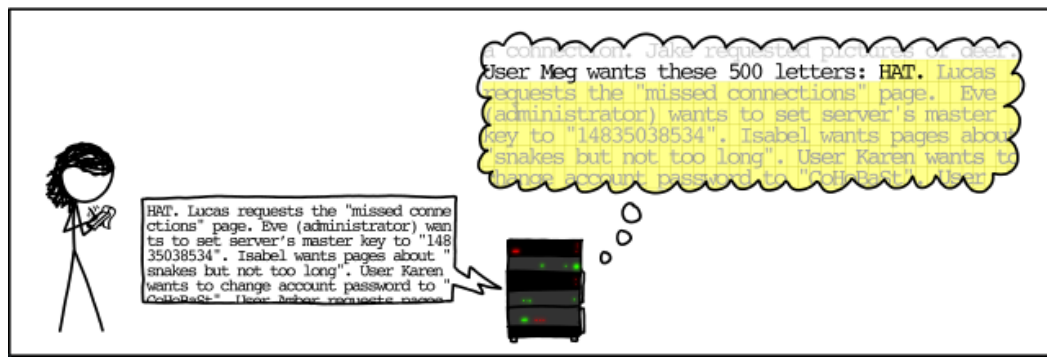
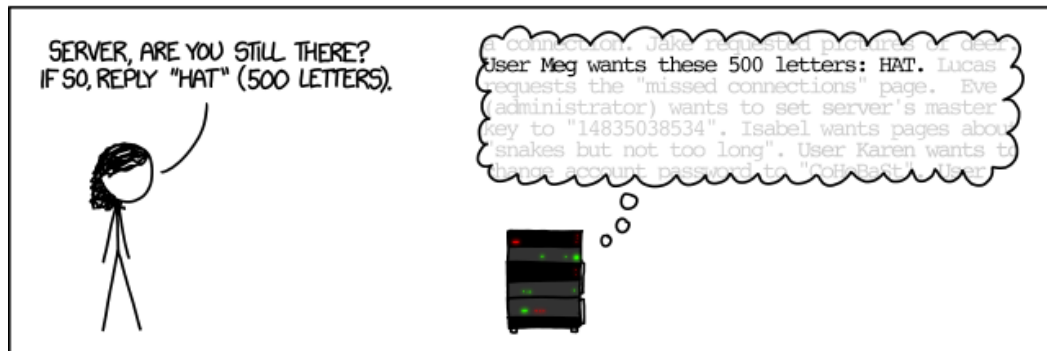
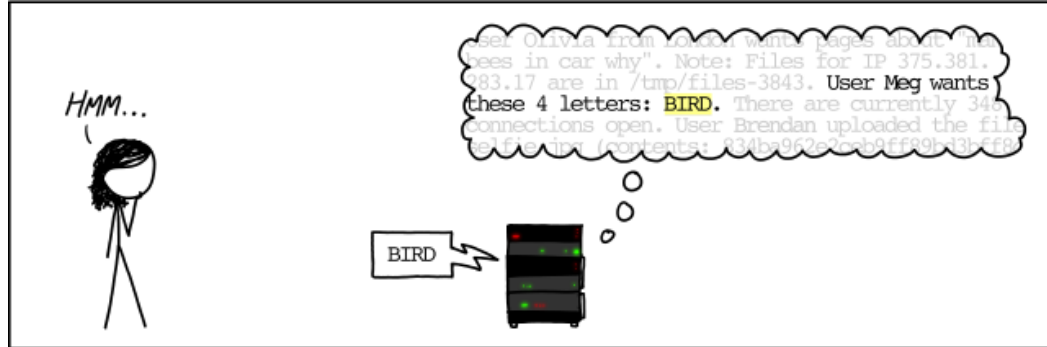
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SERVER, ARE YOU STILL THERE?  
IF SO, REPLY "BIRD" (4 LETTERS).



User Olivia from London wants pages about "ma  
ees in car why". Note: Files for IP 375.381.  
283.17 are in /tmp/files-3843. User Meg wants  
these 4 letters: BIRD. There are currently 346  
connections open. User Brendan uploaded the fil  
564e1e1px (contents: 134ba9f2e25b2ff90b13b2f8





# But what is heartbeat exactly?

- Contains a payload(data) and the size of that payload
- For keeping a TLS connection alive, if there is a communication-gap
- “Heartbeat”-packets == a way of saying:”Are you there?” to the server
- Is intended for use over UDP(or other connectionless protocol) == no guarantee that the packet won't be lost
- Arbitrarily-sized payload == too much flexibility for most users

# The good news

Implementation error

Not an error by design

# The bug

- Programmer forgot to check the payload size
- Returns up to 64kb of additional RAM-data
- Etc. send payload of 1b, with size of 60.000b, rinse and repeat
- That could be:
  - Database information
  - Server side code
  - Privat encryption keys
  - Basically anything in the RAM

# Demonstration

```
$ python hb-test.py localhost
```

# Affected versions

- OpenSSL 1.0.1 through 1.0.1f (inclusive) are vulnerable
- OpenSSL 1.0.1g is NOT vulnerable
- OpenSSL 1.0.0 branch is NOT vulnerable
- OpenSSL 0.9.8 branch is NOT vulnerable

Vulnerable for almost 2 years



# The discovery

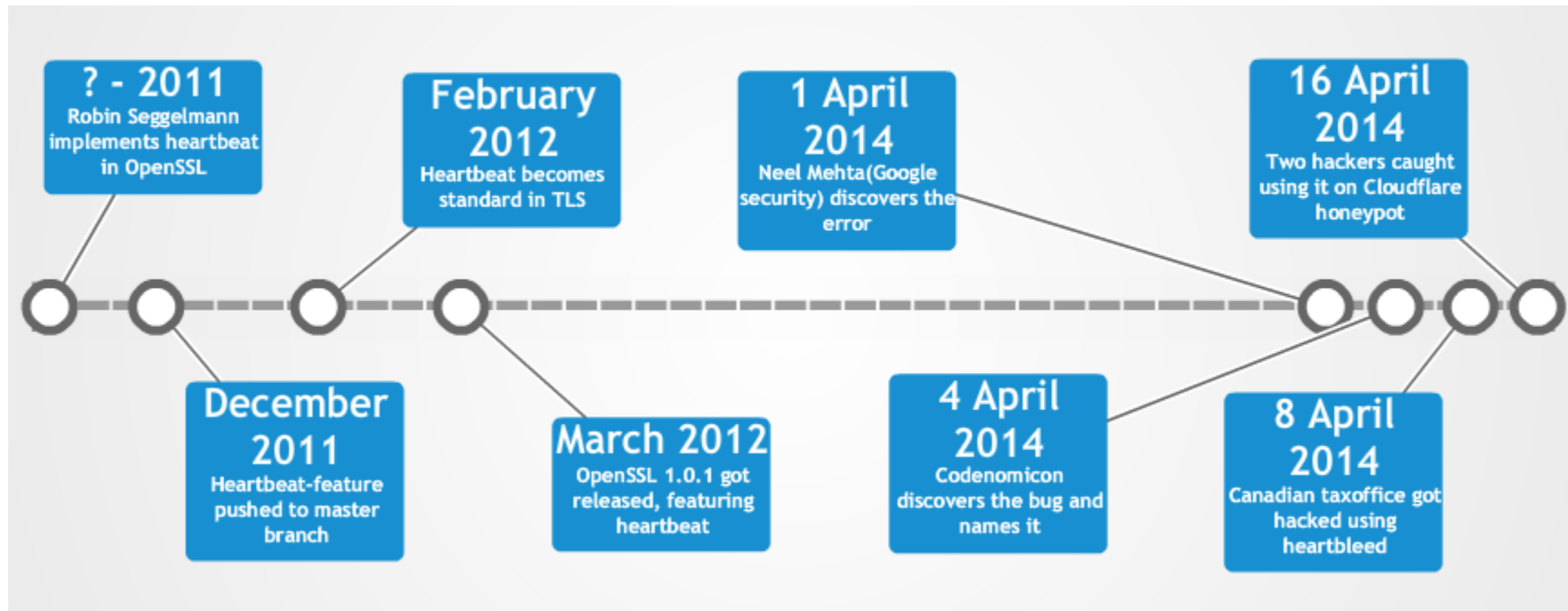
Discovered independently by:

- Codenomicon(security team consisting of 3 people)
- Neel Mehta(Google security)

Reported to OpenSSL

Analyzed and verified by “The National Cyber Security Centre Finland”

# Timeline



# Scale and Impact

- Shutdown costs caused by Heartbleed are estimated to be 500 million US dollars
- Many major websites, such as fx. GitHub, Pinterest, Reddit, SourceForge and Tumblr were affected
- Android v 4.1.1 is still susceptible to Heartbleed. There is 50 million devices still using that version

# How could it happen?

- OpenSSL was operating solely on donations totalling \$841
- OpenSSL defied the standards of OpenBSD and programmed their own memory management
- OpenSSL is maintained by a single full-time worker and a tiny number of volunteers
- Because of lack of funding OpenSSL never had proper security audits. Nobody checked if Heartbleed was there

# The Future

- Experts predict more vulnerabilities like Heartbleed will be found
- The Linux Foundation has started a multi-million dollar project to fund initiatives such as OpenSSL