

CVE-2024-5535:

June 27, 2024

SSL_select_next_proto buffer overread

celebrating a decade of publishing your heap over the internet

Since 2011, a bug has existed in OpenSSL that means innocuous code like:

```
require('tls').connect({port: 443, NPNProtocols: new Uint8Array()}, function(c) {})
```

or (equivalently, in Python):

```
import ssl, socket
assert ssl.HAS_NPN

ctx = ssl.create_default_context()
ctx.set_npn_protocols([])
ctx.load_verify_locations('root.crt')
sock = socket.create_connection(('127.0.0.1', 443))
sock = ctx.wrap_socket(sock, server_hostname='localhost')
sock.write('hello')
```

Silently sends up to 255 bytes of the client's heap to the server. The server must support [NPN](#), and the heap data is encrypted in transit.

This is confirmed to affect Python ≤ 3.9 and Node ≤ 9 . It may equally affect any program that calls `SSL_select_next_proto` with a `client` buffer that is not a valid list of protocols (this includes an empty buffer).

Meeting those constraints is quite unlikely nowadays:

- NPN is a precursor to ALPN and was abandoned in 2012. It is very uncommon on internet servers now.
- Node.js 10 and later removed NPN support, and is well past end-of-life.
- Python 3.10 and later removed NPN support.

However, they *were* much more common in the lifetime of this bug. **You should review your historic usage** of `SSL_select_next_proto` and if you could have ever triggered this bug, I would

suggest rolling any secrets available to affected programs.

Android was affected [up until 2014](#), with the heap leak behaviour observed [independently by an okhttp developer](#).

Affected versions

- All versions of OpenSSL 1.0.x, 1.1.x, 3.x.
- BoringSSL was also affected, and [have already landed their fix](#).
- LibreSSL retains the faulty `SSL_select_next_proto`, however NPN support was removed in 2017 so is not meaningfully broken.

Timeline

- **2011-11-13** - Bug introduced.
- **2014-04-10** - Work-around for bug added to Android after discovery by okhttp developer.
- **2024-04-23** - Discovery of `SSL_select_next_proto` memory unsafety while [rewriting it in rust](#).
- **2024-05-02** - Discovery that Python 3.9 was practically affected
- **2024-05-02** - Report to OpenSSL project
- **2024-05-08** - Chase-up
- **2024-05-08** - Acknowledgement from OpenSSL project
- **2024-05-22** - Report to BoringSSL
- **2024-05-23** - Discovery that Node.js 9 was practically affected
- **2024-05-30** - Assigned CVE-2024-5535 and assessed as "Low" severity
- **2024-05-31** - Reported to security@python.org by David Benjamin
- **2024-06-04** - Python security confirm "Low" severity
- **2024-06-25** - In preparing this blog post, discovery that Android was affected until 2014.
- **2024-06-27** - [Advisory](#) released.
- **2024-11-08** - Google VRP rewards \$500.

Conclusions

- The various audits, code reviews, static analysis, dynamic analysis, fuzzing, and popularity were not sufficient to remedy this bug earlier.

Though valgrind immediately points it out once triggered, and a really basic static pointer bounds analysis should also find it (though likely with a huge false-positive rate in other code.)

- The known exposures to this bug (Python, Node, Android) are probably not all of them, but most likely will be historic.

Acknowledgements

- This discovery was made in the course of building [rustls-libssl](#): this work was funded by [ISRG Prossimo](#).
- Thanks to [Daniel McCarney](#) for pointing out the divergence in our `SSL_select_next_proto`.
- Thanks to Rich Salz @ Akamai for advice on communications with the OpenSSL project.
- Thanks to David Benjamin @ Google for advice and analysis, and taking care of the report to Python.

Report 1

`SSL_select_next_proto` called with `client_len == 0` unconditionally reads `client[0]` and returns the pointer `client + 1`. Thereafter, `*out` points outside a valid address, and `*outlen` contains an undefined value.

Minimal reproducer:

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

int main() {
    uint8_t client_input[] = {};
    uint8_t *output = NULL;
    uint8_t output_len = 0;
    const uint8_t server_input[] = {2, 'h', '2'};

    int ret = SSL_select_next_proto(&output, &output_len, server_input,
                                   sizeof(server_input), client_input, 0);
    printf("ret = %d\n", ret);
    printf("output = %p\n", output);
    printf("output_len = %u\n", (unsigned)output_len);
    return 0;
}
```

Impact

`SSL_select_next_proto` is a normal API function so the parameters passed to it are ultimately up to the application. However it is almost always used inside an ALPN or NPN callback:

If `SSL_select_next_proto` is used straightforwardly in a server's ALPN callback, there is no impact because other code in openssl validates the client's extension as being non-empty.

If `SSL_select_next_proto` is used straightforwardly in a client's NPN callback, the client data and its length is typically a matter of local configuration and not under openssl's control. Most importantly, the impact of the wrong length and pointer being returned from this function is a catastrophic memory safety failure: the memory is copied, placed into the `selected_protocol` field of the `NextProtocolNegotiationEncryptedExtension` and sent to the peer!

As a realistic demonstration, in python3.9² the following code sees OpenSSL send a chunk of heap to the server:

```
import ssl, socket
assert ssl.HAS_NPN

ctx = ssl.create_default_context()
ctx.set_npn_protocols([])
ctx.load_verify_locations('root.crt')

sock = socket.create_connection(('127.0.0.1', 443))
sock = ctx.wrap_socket(sock, server_hostname='localhost')
sock.write('hello')
```

The peer receives (for example):

```
NextProtocolNegotiationEncryptedExtension {
  selected_protocol: c2d60ba35f000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000310000000000000000
                    00000000000000000060f3030d5e7f0000e0f5b9f1a65f00002006aaf1a65f0000
                    d04b0f0d5e7f0000210000000000000000f6b9f1a65f000030f6b9f1a65f000
                    0d0ebb9f1a65f000031000000000000000,
  padding: 00000000000000000000000000000000,
}
```

- 1 with corrections
- 2 later versions of python have dropped NPN support.

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