Heartbleed

EECS3482 - Computer Security

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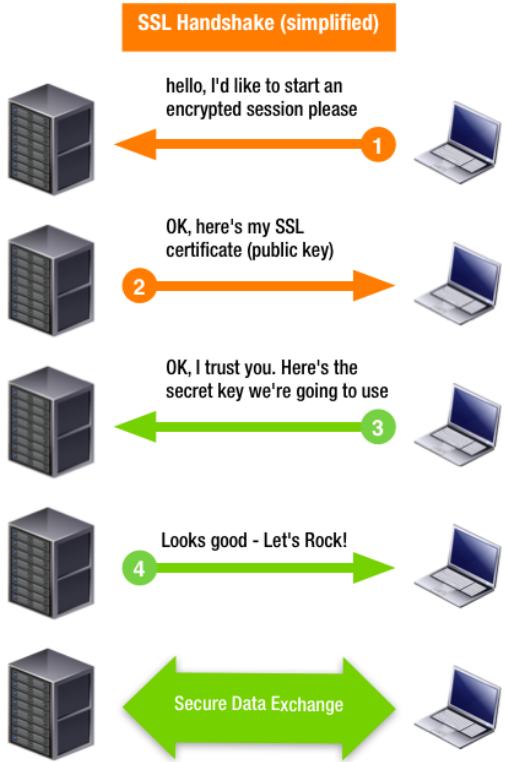
HTTP[S] and SSL/TLS

- HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)
  - Protocol for non-encrypted communication (e.g. blogs, public sites)
- SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)
  - Protocol for encrypted communication (e.g. banks, emails)
  - Marked by “https” URLs
- TLS (Transport Layer Security)
  - Latest and most secure version of SSL
- OpenSSL
  - Implementation in C of the SSL/TLS protocol for secure communication
  - Used by two thirds of all web servers

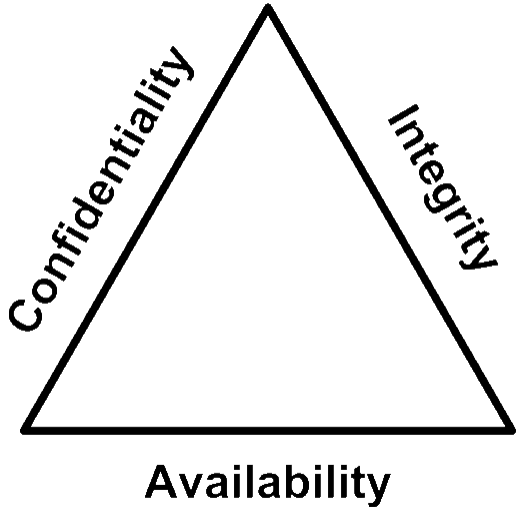
What is Heartbleed?

- ➔ Heartbeat: periodic exchange between two computers consisting of sending and getting information back to check and maintain conversation
- ➔ Heartbleed: security bug in the OpenSSL cryptographic software library
- ➔ A buffer over-read vulnerability where more data can be read than should be allowed



What is Heartbleed?

- ➔ CIA triangle: compromised confidentiality
- ➔ Requires no privileged information
- ➔ Random but high likelihood of critical security information



Timeline

March 14, 2012

Heartbeat extension with flawed code is introduced into OpenSSL

March 21, 2014

Heartbleed bug is discovered by Neel Mehta of Google

April 3, 2014

Heartbleed bug is independently discovered by security firm Codenomicon

April 7, 2014

Heartbleed is made public and a patched version of OpenSSL is released

April 8, 2014

CRA servers hacked through exploitation of the bug

May 20, 2014

1.5% of the 800,000 most popular TLS-enabled websites were still vulnerable to Heartbleed

How did this happen?

- ➔ Heartbeat TLS extension:
  - Client: say the 4-letter word “duck”
  - Server: “duck”
- ➔ But data and length both controlled by user
  - Bad client: say the 65535-letter word “duck”
  - Server: “duck...garbagedata...change_admin_pw_to_qwerty…”

Damages

- Canada Revenue Agency
  - Social insurance numbers of approximately 900 taxpayers stolen
  - CRA temporarily shut down access to website
  - Western University engineering student charged by RCMP

- Community Health Systems
  - Happened a week after Heartbleed was first made public
  - Enabled hackers to steal security keys
  - Compromising the confidentiality of 4.5 million patient records

Damages

- mumsnet
  - Several user accounts hijacked, CEO impersonated
  - Hacker actually announced him/herself on the network; wanted to show how serious Heartbleed problem is

- Cost
  - Damage estimated to be $500 Million
  - Embedded devices are mostly unpatchable
  - Human Resources, Certificate Revocation, Stolen Data
  - Years until the final true cost is ever tallied

Aftermath

- ➔ Discoverer rewarded $15K
- ➔ OpenSSL scrutinized
- ➔ The C language criticized
- ➔ OpenSSL forked → LibreSSL
- ➔ Core Infrastructure Initiative


```c
#include <stdio.h>

main() {
   printf("C Sucks\n");
}
```

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Question 1

1. Why is Heartbleed so devastating?
    a. Highly confidential information available without any privileged information required
    b. Affected 0.5 million machines, some still unpatched to this day

Question 2

2. What are the most known Heartbleed exploits?
   a. 900 SIN numbers stolen from the CRA
   b. 4.5 million patient records compromised from Community Health Systems

Question 3

3. How long did it take for the Heartbleed bug to be identified?
   a. Introduced in March 14, 2012
   b. Identified in March 21, 2014, more than two years after introduction