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① Security

Heap Buffer Overflow in Crypto_AOS_ProcessSecurity Function

High jlucas9 published GHSA-7g6g-9gj4-8c68 5 days ago

Package Affected versions

Patched versions

None

No package listed <= 1.3.3

Severity



Description

Summary

A critical heap buffer overflow vulnerability was identified in the Crypto_AOS_ProcessSecurity function of CryptoLib. This vulnerability allows an attacker to trigger a Denial of Service (DoS) or potentially execute arbitrary code (RCE) by providing a maliciously crafted AOS frame with an insufficient length.

Details

The vulnerability lies in the function <code>crypto_AOS_ProcessSecurity</code>, specifically during the processing of the Frame Error Control Field (FECF). The affected code attempts to read from the <code>p_ingest</code> buffer at indices <code>current_managed_parameters_struct.max_frame_size</code> - 2 and <code>current_managed_parameters_struct.max_frame_size</code> - 1 without verifying if <code>len_ingest</code> is sufficiently large. This leads to a heap buffer overflow when <code>len_ingest</code> is smaller than <code>max_frame_size</code>.

Vulnerable Code:

CVE ID

CVE-2025-29911

Weaknesses

CWE-122

Credits





Finder

danmaam





juriSacchetta

Root Cause:

The code does not validate len_ingest against max_frame_size before accessing the buffer, resulting in out-of-bounds memory access.

PoC

To reproduce the vulnerability, provide the following input to Crypto_AOS_ProcessSecurity:

```
char* test_aos_secured_h = "4030303030303030305F35DF4008EF"; // ___ y
```

This input triggers an out-of-bounds read when <code>max_frame_size</code> is set to 1786 bytes.

ASan Output

The vulnerability was detected through AddressSanitizer (ASan), showing the following error:

```
==197671==ERROR: AddressSanitizer: heap-buffer-overflow on addressSanitizer: heap-buffer-overflow on addressSanitizer: heap-buffer-overflow on addressSource of the state of t
```

Impact

- **Denial of Service (DoS)**: The application may crash due to the out-of-bounds memory access.
- **Remote Code Execution (RCE)**: If the overflow is exploited to manipulate the heap, arbitrary code execution may be possible.