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HUAWEI B525s-65a Release Notes

V1.0

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Revision Record

Date	Revision version	FW-WebUI/HiLink Version	Change Description	Author
2018-09-21	1.0	FW 81.190.01.03.00 WebUI 81.100.45.00.03	The 1 th Version	Wwx479832
2018-10-20	2.0	FW 81.190.01.06.00 WebUI 81.100.45.01.03	The 2 th Version	Wwx479832
2018-11-26	3.0	FW 81.191.01.00.00 WebUI 81.100.29.00.03	The 3 th Version	Wwx479832
2019-1-2	4.0	FW 81.191.03.00.00 WebUI 81.100.31.00.03	The 4 th Version	Wwx479832
2019-1-21	5.0	FW 81.191.05.00.00 WebUI 81.100.31.01.03	The 5 th Version	Wwx479832
2019-2-18	6.0	FW 81.191.07.00.00 WebUI 81.100.31.02.03	The 6 th Version	Wwx479832
2019-2-27	7.0	FW 81.191.09.00.00 WebUI 81.100.31.02.03	The 7 th Version	Wwx479832
2019-3-13	8.0	FW 81.191.11.00.00 WebUI 81.100.31.03.03	The 8 th Version	Wwx479832
2019-8-20	9.0	FW 81.191.27.00.00 WebUI 81.100.33.03.03	The 9 th Version	B525s-65a Team

Table of Contents

1	Main Features	4
2	Hardware	4
2.1	Version Description	4
2.2	Hardware Specifications	4
2.3	Improvements in the Previous Version	6
2.4	Known Limitations and Issues	6
3	Firmware	6
3.1	Version Description	6
3.2	Firmware Specifications	7
3.3	Improvement in the Previous Version	8
3.4	Known Limitations and Issues	8
4	WebUI/HiLink	8
4.1	Version Description	8
4.2	WebUI/HiLink Specifications	8
4.3	Improvement in the Previous Version	8
4.4	Known Limitations and Issues	9
5	Software Vulnerabilities Fixes	9



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Abbreviations	description

1 Main Features

The B525s-65a mainly supports the following features:

- LTE data service up to 300 Mbit/s(cat 6)
- HSPA+ data service up to 21.6 Mbit/s
- HSDPA packet data service of up to 14.4 Mbit/s
- HSUPA data service up to 5.76 Mbit/s
- WCDMA PS domain data service of up to 384Kbps
- EDGE data service up to 236.8kbps
- GPRS data service up to 85.6 kbps
- CS voice service
- Data and SMS Service
- Support WiFi 2*2,2.4G; WiFi 3*3,5G ,WIFI 802.11a/b/g/n/ac, 40MHz(11n), 80MHz (11ac) , AP DBDC mode
- WEB UI, Auto connect
- Plug and play
- IPv6v4 dual stack
- Support Windows and MAC OS with the latest version..

2 Hardware

2.1 Version Description

Hardware Version:	WL2B520M Ver.B
	Balong V722
Platform & Chipset:	WiFi 2.4G BCM43217
	5G BCM4360

2.2 Hardware Specifications

Item	Specifications	
Technical standard	LTE	3GPP R10
	WCDMA	3GPP R8
	WLAN	IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac



Item	Specifications	
Operating frequency	LTE	Band1,Band2,Band3, Band4, Band5, Band 7 ,Band 8, Band19, Band 20 , Band26, Band28,Band 32 , Band 38, Band40, Band41
	WCDMA	Band1,Band8
	GSM/GPRS/EDGE	850/900/1800/1900Mhz
	WLAN	2.4 GHz
	WLAN	5G
Internal memory	512 MB Flash,256 MB Memory	
Maximum transmitter power	UMTS: NA	
	WLAN	802.11b: 20 (+/-3) dBm
		802.11g: 17 (+/-3) dBm
		802.11n: 17 (+/-3) dBm
Receiver sensitivity	UMTS: NA	
	WLAN 802.11b	-76 dBm@11 Mbit/s
		-82 dBm@1 Mbit/s
	WLAN 802.11g: -65 dBm@54 Mbit/s	
	WLAN 802.11n: -64 dBm@65 Mbit/s	
WLAN speed	802.11a: Up to 54 Mbit/s	
	802.11b: Up to 11 Mbit/s	
	802.11g: Up to 54 Mbit/s	
	802.11n: HT40 MCS15(300Mbit/s), HT20 MCS15(144.4Mbit/s)	
	802.11ac: HT80 MCS9 (1.3Gbit/s)	
Maximum power consumption	12 W	
Power supply	AC: 100–240 V	
	DC: 12 V, 2 A	
External interfaces	WAN/LAN: 4 RJ45,GE	
	SIM card interface: standard 6-pin SIM card interface	
Indicators	MODE	cyan: 4G mode blue: 3G mode yellow: 2G mode green:WAN mode Red: No SIM/USIM card is found, the PIN is not verified, or the SIM/USIM card is not working properly. Failed to connect to a mobile network



Item	Specifications	
	Signal	One to five: Weak to Strong signal Off: out signal
	WPS/WIFI	White Blink: WPS open On: WiFi is opened Off: WiFi is closed
	Power	On/Off
Button	Reset switch, WPS switch, Power switch	
Dimensions (D × W × H)	225 * 163 * 52/20 mm	
Weight	about 366.16 g (Does not contain the power adapter)	
Temperature	Operating: 0℃ to +40℃	
	Storage: -20℃ to +70℃	
Humidity	5% to 95% (non-condensing)	

2.3 Improvements in the Previous Version

Index	Case ID	Issue Description
NA		

2.4 Known Limitations and Issues

Index	Case ID	Issue Description
NA		

3 Firmware

3.1 Version Description

Firmware Version:	81.191.27.00.00
Baseline information	Balong V700R220C60B191
OS	Linux 3.10.100

3.2 Firmware Specifications

Item	Description
SMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing/Sending/Receiving • Sending/Receiving extra-long messages • Storage: Up to 500 messages can be saved in the internal memory of the B525s-65a. • New message prompt
Network connection setup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APN management: create, delete and edit. • Set up network connection
WLAN setup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSID broadcasting and hiding • Open system and shared key authentication • ASCII and HEX keys • 64/128-bit WEP encryption • 256-bit WPA-PSK and WPA2-PSK encryption • AES encryption algorithm • TKIP and AES integrated encryption algorithm • Automatic adjustment of ratios • Display STA status • WLAN MAC filter
Firewall setup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firewall Switch • LAN IP Filter • Virtual Server • DMZ Service
NAT setup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONE NAT • Symmetric NAT • ALG • VPN passthrough
DHCP setup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHCP server enabling and disabling • Address pool of the DHCP server setup • DHCP lease time setup
IPv6v4 dual stack	DHCPv6/v4 server and client DNSv6/v4 server and client Display IPv6/v4 WAN address
Other	Network connection settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic network selection and registration • Manual network selection and registration
	Network status display: signal, operator name, system mode, and so on.
	Selection of network connection types, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support LTE networks ON/OFF

Item	Description
	PIN management: activate/deactivate PIN, PIN lock, changing PIN, unblocking by using the PUK.
System requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Windows XP SP3, Windows Vista SP1/SP2, Windows 7, Windows 8 (does not support Windows RT)• Mac OS X 10.6, 10.7 and 10.8 with latest upgrades• Your computer's hardware system should meet or exceed the recommended system requirements for the installed version of OS

3.3 Improvement in the Previous Version

Index	Case ID	Issue Description
		<i>See the DTS file list</i>

3.4 Known Limitations and Issues

Index	Case ID	Issue Description
1		

4 WebUI/HiLink

4.1 Version Description

WebUI/HiLink Version: 81.100.33.03.03

4.2 WebUI/HiLink Specifications

Item	Specifications

4.3 Improvement in the Previous Version

Index	Case ID	Issue Description
1	New Features	
2		
3		



4.4 Known Limitations and Issues

Index	Case ID	Issue Description
1	Unrealized Features	
2		
3		

5 Software Vulnerabilities Fixes

[Software Vulnerabilities include Android Vulnerability, Third-party software Vulnerability, and Huawei Vulnerability]

[Android Vulnerability is from Google, which reported publicly.]

[Third-party software is a type of computer software that is sold together with or provided for free in Huawei products or solutions with the ownership of intellectual property rights (IPR) held by the original contributors. Third-party software can be but is not limited to: Purchased software, Software that is built in or attached to purchased hardware, Software in products of the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) or original design manufacturer (ODM), Software that is developed with technical contribution from partners (ownership of IPR all or partially held by the partners), Software that is legally obtained free of charge.

The data of third-party software vulnerabilities fixes can be exported from PDM.

If the table is excessively long, you can divide it into multiple ones by product version, or deliver it in an excel file with patch release notes and provide reference information in this section.]

[Huawei Vulnerability is Huawei own software' Vulnerability, which found by outside]

Vulnerabilities information is available through CVE IDs in NVD (National Vulnerability Database) website: <http://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/vuln/search>

Software/Module name	Version	CVE ID	Vulnerability Description	Solution
busybox	1.9.1 1.21.	CVE-2017-16544	In the add_match function in libbb/lineedit.c in BusyBox through 1.27.2, the tab autocomplete feature of the shell, used to get a list of filenames in a directory, does not sanitize filenames and results in executing any escape sequence in the terminal. This could potentially result in code execution, arbitrary file writes, or other attacks.	https://git.busybox.net/busybox/commit/?id=c3797d40a1c57352192c6106cc0f435e7d9c11e8
busybox	1.9.1 1.21.	CVE-2017-15873	The get_next_block function in archival/libarchive/decompress_bunzip2.c in BusyBox 1.27.2 has an Integer Overflow that may lead to a write access violation.	https://git.busybox.net/busybox/commit/?id=0402cb32df015d9372578e3db27db47b33d5c7b0
busybox	1.9.1 1.21.	CVE-2011-5325	Directory traversal vulnerability in the BusyBox	https://git.busybox.net/busybox/commit/?id=



			<i>implementation of tar before 1.22.0 v5 allows remote attackers to point to files outside the current working directory via a symlink</i>	<i>=a116552869db5e7793ae10968eb3c962c69b3d8c</i>
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10.100</i>	<i>CVE-2012-6703</i>	<i>Integer overflow in the snd_compr_allocate_buffer function in sound/core/compress_offload.c in the ALSA subsystem in the Linux kernel before 3.6-rc6-next-20120917 allows local users to cause a denial of service (insufficient memory allocation) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted SNDRV_COMPRESS_SET_PARAMS ioctl call.</i>	<i>CONFIRM:https://github.com/torvalds/linux/commit/b35cc8225845112a616e3a2266d2fde5ab13d3ab</i>
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10.100</i>	<i>CVE-2017-11176</i>	<i>The mq_notify function in the Linux kernel through 4.11.9 does not set the sock pointer to NULL upon entry into the retry logic. During a user-space close of a Netlink socket, it allows attackers to cause a denial of service (use-after-free) or possibly have unspecified other impact.</i>	<i>CONFIRM:https://github.com/torvalds/linux/commit/f991af3daabaecff34684fd51fac80319d1baad1</i>
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>CVE-2016-8633</i>	<i>A buffer overflow vulnerability due to a lack of input filtering of incoming fragmented datagrams was found in the IP-over-1394 driver [firewire-net] in a fragment handling code in the Linux kernel. The vulnerability exists since firewire supported IPv4, i.e. since version 2.6.31 (year 2009) till version v4.9-rc4. A maliciously formed fragment with a respectively large datagram offset would cause a memcpy() past the datagram buffer, which would cause a system panic or possible arbitrary code execution. The flaw requires [firewire-net] module to be loaded and is remotely exploitable from connected firewire devices, but not over a local network.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=667121ace9dbafb368618dba6cf07901c962ddac</i>
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>CVE-2016-2847</i>	<i>It is possible for a single process to cause an OOM condition by filling large pipes with data that are never read. A typical</i>	<i>Merge the patch: https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=759c01</i>



			<i>process filling 4096 pipes with 1 MB of data will use 4 GB of memory and there can be multiple such processes, up to a per-user-limit</i>	142a5d0f364a462346168a56de28a80f52
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>CVE-2016-3070</i>	<i>The trace_writeback_dirty_page implementation in include/trace/events/writeback.h in the Linux kernel before 4.4 improperly interacts with mm/migrate.c, which allows local users to cause a denial of service (NULL pointer dereference and system crash) or possibly have unspecified other impact by triggering a certain page move.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=42cb14b110a5698ccf26ce59c4441722605a3743</i>
<i>linux kernel</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>CVE-2017-5967</i>	<i>The time subsystem in the Linux kernel, when CONFIG_TIMER_STATS is enabled, allows local users to discover real PID values (as distinguished from PID values inside a PID namespace) by reading the /proc/timer_list file, related to the print_timer function in kernel/time/timer_list.c and the __timer_stats_timer_set_start_info function in kernel/time/timer.c.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/tip/tip.git/commit/?id=dfb4357da6ddbdf57d583ba64361c9d792b0e0b1</i>
<i>linux kernel</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>CVE-2017-5669</i>	<i>The do_shmat function in ipc/shm.c in the Linux kernel, through 4.9.12, does not restrict the address calculated by a certain rounding operation. This allows privileged local users to map page zero and, consequently, bypass a protection mechanism that exists for the mmap system call. This is possible by making crafted shmget and shmat system calls in a privileged context.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: https://github.com/torvalds/linux/commit/e1d35d4dc7f089e6c9c080d556feedf9c706f0c7</i>
<i>linux kernel</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>CVE-2017-5970</i>	<i>The ipv4_pktinfo_prepare function in net/ipv4/ip_sockglue.c in the Linux kernel through 4.9.9 allows attackers to cause a denial of service (system crash) via (1) an application that makes crafted system calls or possibly (2) IPv4 traffic with invalid IP options.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=34b2cef20f19c87999fff3da4071e66937db9644</i>



<i>linux kernel</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>CVE-2017-6214</i>	<i>The tcp_splice_read function in net/ipv4/tcp.c in the Linux kernel before 4.9.11 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (infinite loop and soft lockup) via vectors involving a TCP packet with the URG flag.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=ccf7abb93af09ad0868ae9033d1ca8108bdaec82</i>
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10, 3.18</i>	<i>CVE-2016-9794</i>	<i>Race condition in the snd_pcm_period_elapsed function in sound/core/pcm_lib.c in the ALSA subsystem in the Linux kernel before 4.7 allows local users to cause a denial of service (use-after-free) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted SNDRV_PCM_TRIGGER_S TART command.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/stable/linux-stable.git/commit/?id=a27178e05b7c332522df40904f27674e36ee3757</i>
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10, 3.18</i>	<i>CVE-2015-9004</i>	<i>kernel/events/core.c in the Linux kernel before 3.19 mishandles counter grouping, which allows local users to gain privileges via a crafted application, related to the perf_pmu_register and perf_event_open functions.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=c3c87e770458aa004bd7ed3f29945ff436fd6511</i>
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10, 3.18</i>	<i>CVE-2017-0630</i>	<i>An information disclosure vulnerability in the kernel trace subsystem could enable a local malicious application to access data outside of its permission levels. This issue is rated as Moderate because it first requires compromising a privileged process. Product: Android. Versions: Kernel-3.10, Kernel-3.18. Android ID: A-34277115.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: ANDROIDID-34277115</i>
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10, 3.18</i>	<i>CVE-2017-7184</i>	<i>The xfrm_replay_verify_len function in net/xfrm/xfrm_user.c in the Linux kernel through 4.10.6 does not validate certain size data after an XFRM_MSG_NEWAE update, which allows local users to obtain root privileges or cause a denial of service (heap-based out-of-bounds access) by leveraging the CAP_NET_ADMIN capability, as demonstrated during a Pwn2Own competition at CanSecWest 2017 for the Ubuntu 16.10</i>	<i>Merge the patch: https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=f843ee6dd019bcece3e74e76ad9df0155655d0df</i>



			<i>linux-image-* package 4.8.0.41.52.</i>	
<i>Android</i>	<i>4.4.4, 5.0.2, 5.1.1, 6.0, 6.0.1, 7.0, 7.1.1, 7.1.2</i>	<i>CVE-2017-0598</i>	<i>An information disclosure vulnerability in the Framework APIs could enable a local malicious application to bypass operating system protections that isolate application data from other applications. This issue is rated as High because it could be used to gain access to data that the application does not have access to. Product: Android. Versions: 4.4.4, 5.0.2, 5.1.1, 6.0, 6.0.1, 7.0, 7.1.1, 7.1.2. Android ID: A-34128677.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: ./android-4.4.4_r2.0.1/platform/frameworks/base/0001-DO-NOT-MERGE-Check-bounds-in-offsetToPtr.bulletin.patch ./android-4.4.4_r2.0.1/platform/frameworks/base/0002-DO-NOT-MERGE-Throw-exception-if-slot-has-invalid-offset.bulletin.patch</i>
<i>OpenSSL</i>	<i>1.0.2k</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Update from 1.0.2j</i>	<i>Update OpenSSL from OpenSSL 1.0.2j to OpenSSL 1.0.2k</i>
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>CVE-2017-10661</i>	<i>The handling of the might_cancel queueing is not properly protected, so parallel operations on the file descriptor could race with each other and lead to list corruptions or use after free.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: A-36266767</i>
<i>linux_kernel</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>CVE-2017-0713</i>	<i>In the sfntly library used by libskia, a malformed font file could achieve privilege escalation due to an out-of-bounds read and probable write.</i>	<i>Merge the patch: A-32096780</i>

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