

# Talos Vulnerability Report

TALOS-2022-1463

## TCL LinkHub Mesh Wifi GetValue buffer overflow vulnerability

AUGUST 1, 2022

### CVE NUMBER

CVE-2022-24021,CVE-2022-24011,CVE-2022-24028,CVE-2022-24023,CVE-2022-24026,CVE-2022-24016,CVE-2022-24005,CVE-2022-24019,CVE-2022-24029,CVE-2022-24007,CVE-2022-24017,CVE-2022-24008,CVE-2022-24006,CVE-2022-24013,CVE-2022-24009,CVE-2022-24010,CVE-2022-24020,CVE-2022-24015,CVE-2022-24012,CVE-2022-24022,CVE-2022-24014,CVE-2022-24027,CVE-2022-24025,CVE-2022-24018,CVE-2022-24024

### SUMMARY

A buffer overflow vulnerability exists in the GetValue functionality of TCL LinkHub Mesh Wi-Fi MS1G\_00\_01.00\_14. A specially-crafted configuration value can lead to a buffer overflow. An attacker can modify a configuration value to trigger this vulnerability.

### CONFIRMED VULNERABLE VERSIONS

The versions below were either tested or verified to be vulnerable by Talos or confirmed to be vulnerable by the vendor.

TCL LinkHub Mesh Wifi MS1G\_00\_01.00\_14

### PRODUCT URLS

LinkHub Mesh Wifi - <https://www.tcl.com/us/en/products/connected-home/linkhub/linkhub-mesh-wifi-system-3-pack>

### CVSSV3 SCORE

9.6 - CVSS:3.0/AV:A/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

### CWE

CWE-120 - Buffer Copy without Checking Size of Input ('Classic Buffer Overflow')

## DETAILS

The LinkHub Mesh Wi-Fi system is a node-based mesh system designed for Wi-Fi deployments across large homes. These nodes include most features standard in current Wi-Fi solutions and allow for easy expansion of the system by adding nodes. The mesh is managed solely by a phone application, and the routers have no web-based management console.

SetValue and GetValue are functions that the Linkhub heavily relies upon for getting configuration values to and from flash. These functions are wrappers for lower level functionality that passes messages over a socket file from various binaries across the system. Specifically, GetValue does not take into account the destination buffer size when copying data from the flash configuration, and as such can cause buffer overflows to occur at every instance of the function given control over the flash variable. This can be done using `cfm` the command line utility, or remotely using protobuf messages similar to those used by the TCL phone application. This vulnerability as per MITRE's definition of CVE should contain 1874 unique CVE's, but for the sake of brevity and usefulness, a CVE is only being issued for each binary that contains at least 1 call to GetValue.

One of the simplest examples of this vulnerability occurs in the same functionality as a previously reported vulnerability. Specifically the function responsible for changing the `sys.app.lang` variable from a protobuf message, `confctl_set_app_language`.

```

00416b4c  int32_t confctl_set_app_language(int32_t arg1, int32_t arg2, int32_t arg3)

00416b6c      arg_0 = arg1
00416b78      int32_t $a3
00416b78      arg_c = $a3
00416b80      int32_t $v0_1
00416b80      if (arg2 == 0) {
00416ba8          printf("[%s][%d][luminais] invalid param...",
"confctl_set_app_language", 0x114)
00416bb4          $v0_1 = 0xffffffff
00416bb4      } else {
00416bc0          int32_t var_224_1 = 0
00416bc4          int32_t var_228_1 = 0
00416be4          uint8_t var_21c[0x100]
00416be4          memset(&var_21c, 0, 0x100)
00416c0c          uint8_t var_11c[0x100]
00416c0c          memset(&var_11c, 0, 0x100)
00416c18          int32_t var_1c = 0
00416c1c          int32_t var_18_1 = 0
00416c20          int32_t var_14_1 = 0
00416c24          int32_t var_10_1 = 0
00416c38          unlink("/var/wan_detect_rst")
00416c60          struct AppLang* pkt = applang__unpack(0, arg3, arg2)
00416c74          if (pkt == 0) {
00416c9c              printf("[%s][%d][luminais] applang__unpa...",
"confctl_set_app_language", 0x123)
00416ca8              $v0_1 = 0xffffffff
00416ca8          } else {
00416cbc              if (pkt->lang != 0) {
00416ce0                  strcpy(&var_11c, pkt->lang)
[1]
00416d18                  var_224_1 = set_if_changed("sys.app.lang", &var_11c,
&var_21c)
[2]
00416d00              }
00416d24              if (pkt->is_timestamp_present != 0 && is_rst_some_status() ==
0) {
00416d70                  sprintf(&var_11c, "%llu", pkt->timestamp.d, pkt-
>timestamp:4.d, 0x4ae4b0)
00416d94                  memset(&var_21c, 0, 0x100)
00416dcc                  var_228_1 = set_if_changed(0x47c4b8, &var_11c, &var_21c)
{"sys.cfg.stamp"}
00416db4              }
00416de0              if (var_224_1 != 0 || (var_224_1 == 0 && var_228_1 != 0)) {
00416df0                  CommitCfm()
00416e00                  if (var_224_1 != 0) {
00416e28                      sprintf(&var_1c, "op=%d", 0x12)
00416e48                      send_msg_to_netctrl(2, &var_1c)
00416e3c                  }
00416e00              }
00416e64              applang__free_unpacked(pkt, 0)
00416e78              set_extdns_by_lang()
[3]
00416e84              $v0_1 = 0
00416e84          }
00416e84      }
00416e98      return $v0_1

```

Here we see the obvious stack-based buffer overflow that occurs at [1]. If we provide a lang that is 0x11c bytes long, we will overwrite the return address. If we ignore that and go deeper into the function we see that at [2], set\_if\_changed is called, and then at [3] set\_extdns\_by\_lang is called from libcommonprod.so. set\_if\_changed is a simple function that will compare the value currently in flash to the newly-provided value and then set the key to the new value if it is different, as seen below.

```
0000aeac  int32_t set_if_changed(char* key, char* newVal, char* oldVal)

0000aef4      int32_t $v0_3
0000aef4      if (key == 0 || (key != 0 && newVal == 0) || (key != 0 && newVal != 0
&& oldVal == 0)) {
0000aefc          $v0_3 = 0xffffffff
0000aefc      }
0000aef4      if (key != 0 && newVal != 0 && oldVal != 0) {
0000af18          GetValue(key, oldVal) // Get the old flash value
0000af40          if (strcmp(newVal, oldVal) == 0) { // If the values are the same,
return 0
0000af70              $v0_3 = 0
0000af70          } else {
0000af58              SetValue(key, newVal) // If the strings are not the same, set
the key to the new value and return 1
0000af64              $v0_3 = 1
0000af64          }
0000af64      }
0000af64      }
0000af84      return $v0_3
```

Using this function, we have direct control over the sys.app.lang flash variable remotely, and we can move on to the set\_extdns\_by\_lang in assembly.

```

0000ec6c  int32_t set_extdns_by_lang()

0000ec6c  02001c3c...li      $gp, 0x20784
0000ec74  21e09903  addu      $gp, $gp, $t9
0000ec78  d0ffbd27  addiu     $sp, $sp, -0x30
0000ec7c  2c00bfaf  sw        $ra, 0x2c($sp) {__saved_$ra}
0000ec80  2800beaf  sw        $fp, 0x28($sp) {__saved_$fp}
0000ec84  21f0a003  move      $fp, $sp {var_30}
0000ec88  1000bcaf  sw        $gp, 0x10($sp) {var_20} {0x2f3f0}
0000ec8c  1800c0af  sw        $zero, 0x18($fp) {var_18[0].d} {0x0}
0000ec90  1c00c0af  sw        $zero, 0x1c($fp) {var_18[4].d} {0x0}
0000ec94  2000c0af  sw        $zero, 0x20($fp) {var_18[8].d} {0x0}
0000ec98  2400c0af  sw        $zero, 0x24($fp) {var_18[0xc].d} {0x0}
0000ec9c  2480828f  lw        $v0, -0x7fdc($gp) {data_27414}
0000eca0  98474424  addiu     $a0, $v0, 0x4798 {data_14798, "sys.app.lang"}
[4]
0000eca4  1800c227  addiu     $v0, $fp, 0x18 {var_18}
0000eca8  21284000  move      $a1, $v0 {var_18}
[5]
0000ecac  9481828f  lw        $v0, -0x7e6c($gp) {GetValue}
0000ecb0  21c84000  move      $t9, $v0
0000ecb4  09f82003  jalr      $t9
0000ecb8  00000000  nop
...

```

We can see at [4] that we are loading `sys.app.lang` as the value to retrieve, and at [5] we are setting the destination buffer to a stack address `var_18`. This means, if we can write 0x18 bytes to this buffer, we can overwrite the return address of this function. Next we move on to the implementation of `GetValue`, which is extraordinarily simple. It is a wrapper around `cfms_mib_proc_handler` with a hardcoded third argument.

```

00035800  int32_t GetValue(char* arg1, char* arg2)

0003585c      return cfms_mib_proc_handle(arg1, arg2, 4)

```

The assembly version is also included for reference.

```

00035800  int32_t GetValue(char* arg1, char* arg2)

00035800  04001c3c...li      $gp, 0x40a10
00035808  21e09903  addu      $gp, $gp, $t9
0003580c  e0ffbd27  addiu     $sp, $sp, -0x20
00035810  1c00bfaf  sw        $ra, 0x1c($sp) {__saved_$ra}
00035814  1800beaf  sw        $fp, 0x18($sp) {__saved_$fp}
00035818  21f0a003  move      $fp, $sp {var_20}
0003581c  1000bcdf  sw        $gp, 0x10($sp) {var_10} {data_76210}
00035820  2000c4af  sw        $a0, 0x20($fp) {arg_0}
00035824  2400c5af  sw        $a1, 0x24($fp) {arg_4}
00035828  2000c48f  lw        $a0, 0x20($fp) {arg_0}
0003582c  2400c58f  lw        $a1, 0x24($fp) {arg_4}
00035830  04000624  addiu     $a2, $zero, 4                                //hard coded
third argument
00035834  5480828f  lw        $v0, -0x7fac($gp) {data_6e264}
00035838  ec4e4224  addiu     $v0, $v0, 0x4eec {cfms_mib_proc_handle}
0003583c  21c84000  move      $t9, $v0 {cfms_mib_proc_handle}
00035840  09f82003  jalr      $t9 {cfms_mib_proc_handle}
00035844  00000000  nop
00035848  1000dc8f  lw        $gp, 0x10($fp) {var_10} {data_76210}
0003584c  21e8c003  move      $sp, $fp
00035850  1c00bf8f  lw        $ra, 0x1c($sp) {__saved_$ra}
00035854  1800be8f  lw        $fp, 0x18($sp) {__saved_$fp}
00035858  2000bd27  addiu     $sp, $sp, 0x20
0003585c  0800e003  jr        $ra
00035860  00000000  nop

```

So moving on to the relevent code within cfms\_mib\_proc\_handle seen below

```

00034eec  int32_t cfms_mib_proc_handle(char* arg1, char* arg2, int32_t messageType)

00034f38      char cfms_msg_buffer[0x7e0]
00034f38      memset(&cfms_msg_buffer, 0, 0x7e0)
00034f44      void* var_20 = nullptr
00034f48      struct UgwProcMsgHeader* var_1c = nullptr
00034f54      int32_t var_808 = 0xffffffff
00034f5c      cfms_msg_buffer[0].d = messageType
00034f68      int32_t $v0_10
00034f68      if (messageType u< 0x26) {
00034f74          switch (messageType) {
...
00034f98          case 4, 0xe, 0x12, 0x15, 0x1b, 0x23 // In this case, arg1 is
the keyInput to retrieve
00034f98          int32_t $v0_9
00034f98          if (arg1 != 0) {
00034fbc          $v0_9 = strlen(arg1, 0x200) u< 0x200 ? 1 : 0 //
Ensure that keyInput < 0x200 bytes long
00034fc0          if ($v0_9 != 0) {
00034ff0          strncpy(dest: &cfms_msg_buffer[4], src: arg1, n:
0x200) // Build the cfms_msg by copying in the key we want to retrieve
00035170          label_35170:
00035170          int32_t $v0_22 = ugw_connect_server(2)
00035184          if ($v0_22 s< 0) {
000351ac          printf("func:%s, line:%d connect cfmd is...",
"cfms_mib_proc_handle", 0xd7)
000351b8          $v0_10 = 0
000351b8          } else {
000351c8          int32_t var_18 = 2
000351cc          int32_t var_14_1 = 0
000351e4          ugw_set_socket_timeout($v0_22, &var_18)
00035220          int32_t var_804_2
00035220          if (cfms_encode_msg(&var_20, &cfms_msg_buffer)
== 1) {
00035228          var_804_2 = 0
00035228          } else if (cfms_proc_send_msg($v0_22, var_20)
== 1) {
00035268          var_804_2 = 0
00035268          } else {
0003528c          memset(&cfms_msg_buffer, 0, 0x7e0)
000352c0          if (ugw_proc_recv_msg($v0_22, OUT_buffer:
&var_1c) s<= 0) {
000352c8          var_804_2 = 0
000352ec          printf("func:%s, line:%d, recv msg is
fa...", "cfms_mib_proc_handle", 0xf1)
000352e0          } else if (cfms_decode_msg(var_1c,
&cfms_msg_buffer) == 1) {
00035338          var_804_2 = 0
0003535c          printf("func:%s, line:%d, decode ie
data...", "cfms_mib_proc_handle", 0xf9)
00035350          } else {
00035374          int32_t $v0_31 = cfms_msg_buffer[0].d
- 3 [6]
0003537c          if ($v0_31 u>= 0x24) {
000354b0          label_354b0:
000354b0          var_804_2 = 0
000354b0          } else {
00035384          switch ($v0_31) {

```

```

00035490                                     case 0, 0xc, 0x10, 0x17, 0x21
0003549c                                     if
0003549c (strcmp(&cfms_msg_buffer[4], arg1, 0x200) == 0) {
0003549c                                     goto label_354d0
0003549c                                     }
000354a4                                     var_804_2 = 0
0003539c                                     case 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
0xb, 0xd, 0xf, 0x12, 0x14, 0x16, 0x18, 0x1a, 0x1c, 0x1e, 0x20, 0x22
0003539c                                     goto label_354b0
000353c0                                     case 2, 0x13, 0x19
[7]
000353c0                                     int32_t $v0_35 =
strcmp(&cfms_msg_buffer[4], arg1, 0x200)
000353d8                                     if ($v0_35 != 0 || ($v0_35
== 0 && sx.d(cfms_msg_buffer[0x204]) == 0)) {
000353e4                                     *arg2 = 0
000353e8                                     var_804_2 = 0
000353e8                                     }
000353d8                                     if ($v0_35 == 0 &&
sx.d(cfms_msg_buffer[0x204]) != 0) {
00035430                                     strncpy(dest: arg2,
src: &cfms_msg_buffer[0x204], n: strlen(&cfms_msg_buffer[0x204])) [8]
00035464                                     arg2[strlen(&cfms_msg_buffer[0x204], 0x5dc)] = 0
000354d0                                     label_354d0:
000354d0                                     var_804_2 = 1
000354d0                                     }
0003539c                                     case 0xa, 0xe, 0x11, 0x15,
0x1b, 0x1d, 0x1f, 0x23
0003539c                                     goto label_354d0
0003539c                                     }
0003539c                                     }
0003539c                                     }
0003539c                                     }
0003539c                                     }
000354e0                                     ugw_socket_shut_down($v0_22)
000354ec                                     $v0_10 = var_804_2
000354ec                                     }
000354ec                                     }

```

We are only interested in case 4 since we know that it is hardcoded in `Getvalue`. `cfms_mib_proc_handle` is responsible for formatting the request properly, which includes making sure the key value is less than 0x200 bytes, connecting and sending via the proper socket, and then parsing the response. Since we need to know the value of `cfms_msg_buffer` to know which of the second switch cases to follow, we need to look at `cmfs_handle_socket` within `cfmd`.



```

00402cc4  int32_t cfms_handle_socket(int32_t arg1)

00402ce8      int32_t var_7f4 = 0
00402cec      int32_t var_7f0 = 0
00402d0c      int32_t var_7ec
00402d0c      memset(&var_7ec, 0, 0x7e0)
00402d18      int32_t var_7f8 = 0
00402d34      memset(&var_7ec, 0, 0x7e0)
00402d68      int32_t $v0_2
00402d68      if (ugw_proc_recv_msg(arg1, &var_7f4) s<= 0) {
00402d70          $v0_2 = 0
00402d70      } else if (cfms_decode_msg(var_7f4, &var_7ec) == 1) {
00402db4          $v0_2 = 0
00402db4      } else {
00402dc0          int32_t $v0_4 = var_7ec
00402dc8          void var_7e8
00402dc8          void var_5e8
00402dc8          switch ($v0_4) {
00402e50              case 2
00402e50                  SetCfmValue(&var_7e8, &var_5e8)
00402e60                  var_7ec = 3
00402e14              case 4
00402e14                  GetCfmValue(&var_7e8, &var_5e8, 0x5dc)
00402e24                  var_7ec = 5
00402e24          }
00402e24      }
00402e24      [9]
00402e24      ...
00403174          if ($v0_4 == 2 || $v0_4 == 4 || $v0_4 == 0xc || $v0_4 == 0xe
|| $v0_4 == 0x10 || $v0_4 == 0x12 || $v0_4 == 0x15 || $v0_4 == 0x17 || $v0_4 == 0x19
|| $v0_4 == 0x1b || $v0_4 == 0x1d || $v0_4 == 0x1f || $v0_4 == 0x21 || $v0_4 == 0x23
|| $v0_4 == 0x25) {
00403180              if (cfms_encode_msg(&var_7f0, &var_7ec) != 0) {
00403200                  $v0_2 = 0
00403200              } else if (cfms_proc_send_msg(arg1, var_7f0) != 1) {
004031f4                  $v0_2 = 1
004031f4              } else {
004031dc                  printf(0x40c2e8, 0x40c45c, 0x1c0) {"func:%s, line:%d,
send msg is er..."} {"cfms_handle_socket"}
004031e8                  $v0_2 = 0
004031e8              }
004031e8          }
004031e8      }
00402dc8      }
00403214      return $v0_2

```

We know that the switch case is going to be hard coded to case 4, based on the GetValue, and thus we need to look at GetCfmValue. Included below are both the psuedocode and the assembly versions.

```
00409420  int32_t GetCfmValue(int32_t arg1, int32_t dst, int32_t max_str_length)
```

```
00409420  02001c3c...li      $gp, 0x1d660
00409428  21e09903  addu      $gp, $gp, $t9
0040942c  d8ffbd27  addiu     $sp, $sp, -0x28
00409430  2400bfaf  sw        $ra, 0x24($sp) {__saved_$ra}
00409434  2000beaf  sw        $fp, 0x20($sp) {__saved_$fp}
00409438  21f0a003  move      $fp, $sp {var_28}
0040943c  1000bcdf  sw        $gp, 0x10($sp) {var_18} {0x426a80}
00409440  2800c4af  sw        $a0, 0x28($fp) {arg_0}
00409444  2c00c5af  sw        $a1, 0x2c($fp) {arg_4}
00409448  3000c6af  sw        $a2, 0x30($fp) {arg_8}
0040944c  1c00c0af  sw        $zero, 0x1c($fp) {var_c} {0x0}
00409450  1800c0af  sw        $zero, 0x18($fp) {var_10} {0x0}
00409454  1c00c227  addiu     $v0, $fp, 0x1c {var_c}
00409458  2800c48f  lw        $a0, 0x28($fp) {arg_0}
0040945c  21284000  move      $a1, $v0 {var_c}
00409460  2480828f  lw        $v0, -0x7fdc($gp) {data_41eaa4}
00409464  fc874224  addiu     $v0, $v0, -0x7804 {find_in_hashtable}
00409468  21c84000  move      $t9, $v0 {find_in_hashtable}
0040946c  09f82003  jalr      $t9 {find_in_hashtable}
00409470  00000000  nop
00409474  1000dc8f  lw        $gp, 0x10($fp) {var_18}
00409478  1800c2af  sw        $v0, 0x18($fp) {var_10_1}
0040947c  1800c38f  lw        $v1, 0x18($fp) {var_10_1}
00409480  01000224  addiu     $v0, $zero, 1
00409484  0c006214  bne       $v1, $v0, 0x4094b8
00409488  00000000  nop

0040948c  1c00c28f  lw        $v0, 0x1c($fp) {var_c}
00409490  21184000  move      $v1, $v0
00409494  3000c28f  lw        $v0, 0x30($fp) {arg_8}
00409498  2c00c48f  lw        $a0, 0x2c($fp) {arg_4}
0040949c  21286000  move      $a1, $v1
004094a0  21304000  move      $a2, $v0
004094a4  5481828f  lw        $v0, -0x7eac($gp) {strncpy}
004094a8  21c84000  move      $t9, $v0
004094ac  09f82003  jalr      $t9
004094b0  00000000  nop
004094b4  1000dc8f  lw        $gp, 0x10($fp) {var_18} {0x426a80}

004094b8  1800c28f  lw        $v0, 0x18($fp) {var_10_1}
004094bc  21e8c003  move      $sp, $fp
004094c0  2400bf8f  lw        $ra, 0x24($sp) {__saved_$ra}
004094c4  2000be8f  lw        $fp, 0x20($sp) {__saved_$fp}
004094c8  2800bd27  addiu     $sp, $sp, 0x28
004094cc  0800e003  jr        $ra
004094d0  00000000  nop
```

Using the more straightfoward pseudocode below, we can see at [10] that we have an enforced strncpy to a max length of 0x5dc. arg1 is loaded from the configuration value hashtable and copied into dst, which is a buffer used to format a new cfms\_msg\_buffer to be sent back to cfms\_mib\_proc\_handle at [7]. At [9] we can see the message

type is hard coded to 5. Looking back at [7] we can use this information to calculate the switch case of 2, which is what we are interested in.

```
00409420  int32_t GetCfmValue(int32_t arg1, int32_t dst, int32_t max_str_length)
0040944c      int32_t var_c = 0
00409450      int32_t var_10 = 0
0040946c      int32_t $v0 = find_in_hashtable(arg1, &var_c)
00409484      if ($v0 == 1) {
004094ac          strncpy(dst, var_c, max_str_length)
[10]
004094ac      }
004094cc      return $v0
```

Once we are looking at case 2, we see that at [8] we have a `strncpy` with a max length of `strlen` of the return value. This return value has a max length of 0x5dc from being retrieved in `cfms_handle_socket`, but `GetValue` has no way of determining the size of the buffer being provided for the output. Returning to [5], the output buffer is only 0x10 bytes long, and if we can write 0x18 bytes, we can overwrite the return address. This can be done easily and allow for arbitrary code execution. This single example is present all over the firmware of the device and appears in 25 different binaries. One CVE has been issued for each binary, but this actually should be 1874 different CVEs because the `GetValue` prototype needs to be fixed to include the buffer size, or the buffers need to be changed such that all of them are at least size 0x5dc.

## CVE-2022-24005 - ap\_steer

ap\_steer has 1 calls to `GetValue`

## CVE-2022-24006 - arpbroadcast

arpbroadcast has 2 calls to `GetValue`

## CVE-2022-24007 - cfm

cfm has 1 calls to `GetValue`

## CVE-2022-24008 - confcli

confcli has 209 calls to `GetValue`

## CVE-2022-24009 - confsrv

confsrv has 359 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24010 - cwmpd

cwmpd has 331 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24011 - device\_list

device\_list has 6 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24012 - fota

fota has 2 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24013 - gpio\_ctrl

gpio\_ctrl has 4 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24014 - logserver

logserver has 5 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24015 - log\_upload

log\_upload has 3 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24016 - mesh\_status\_check

mesh\_status\_check has 5 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24017 - miniupnpd

miniupnpd has 6 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24018 - multiWAN

multiWAN has 127 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24019 - netctrl

netctrl has 493 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24020 - network\_check

network\_check has 11 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24021 - online\_process

online\_process has 2 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24022 - pann

pann has 95 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24023 - pppd

pppd has 4 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24024 - rtk\_ate

rtk\_ate has 13 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24025 - sntp

sntp has 1 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24026 - telnet\_ate\_monitor

telnet\_ate\_monitor has 1 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24027 - libcommon.so

libcommon.so has 114 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24028 - libcommonprod.so

libcommonprod.so has 76 calls to GetValue

## CVE-2022-24029 - rp-pppoe.so

rp-pppoe.so has 3 calls to GetValue

## TIMELINE

2022-02-08 - Initial Vendor Contact

2022-02-09 - Vendor Disclosure

2022-08-01 - Public Release

## CREDIT

Discovered by Carl Hurd of Cisco Talos.

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VULNERABILITY REPORTS

PREVIOUS REPORT

NEXT REPORT

TALOS-2022-1462

TALOS-2022-1482

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