

Practical-6

AIM: Finding a Remote Code Execution in IoT Firmware.

Step 1: First we have to download the firmware name for that we have to visit Netgear website.

Step 2: For downloading **WNAP320-Firmware** follow the below link.

- http://www.downloads.netgear.com/files/GDC/WNAP320/WNAP320_V3.7.11.4.zip

Step 3: In firmware WNAP320 we have to use **WNAP320-Firmware-Version-3-7-11-4** version.

management VLAN settings

- In the following scenarios AP is expected to reboot automatically for the configuration to take effect:
 1. Country/Region change
 2. Firmware upgrade
 3. Restore Configuration
 4. Reset factory defaults
 5. Business central enable/disable

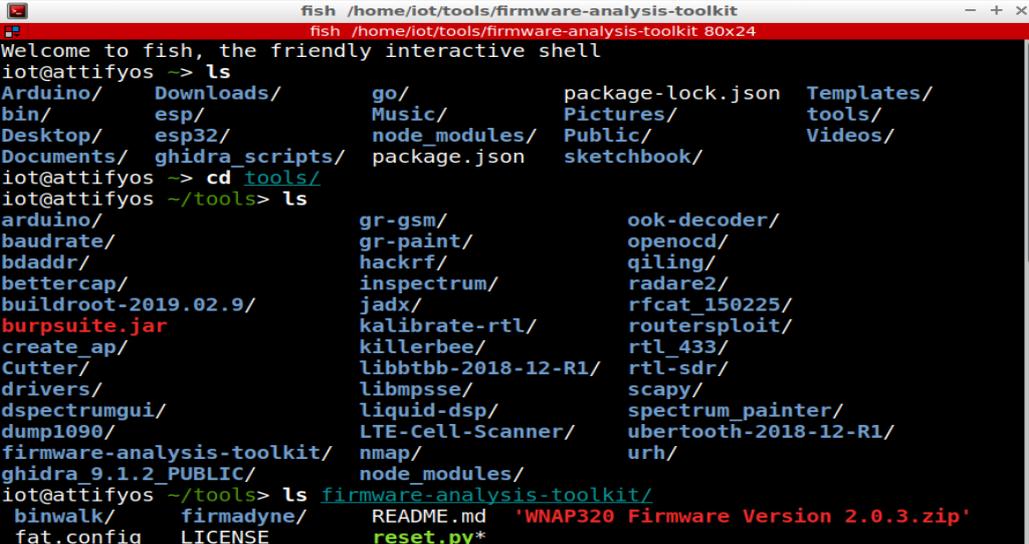
In all the other conditions AP is not supposed to reboot automatically.

To Install

1. Download the new software and save it to a convenient folder location.
Download link : http://www.downloads.netgear.com/files/GDC/WNAP320/WNAP320_V3.7.11.4.zip
2. Login to the access point web management GUI.
3. Take back-up of the current configuration and save it at a secure place.
4. Select **Maintenance > Upgrade > Firmware Upgrade**.
5. Click Browse and browse to the location of the software upgrade file that you just downloaded and click APPLY button.
Warning: When uploading software, it is important not to interrupt the Web browser by closing the window, clicking a link, or loading a new page. If the browser is interrupted, the upload might fail, corrupt the software, and render this AP completely inoperable.
6. When the upload is completed, your wireless access point automatically restarts.
7. If you decide to use the AP as standalone, log into the AP and disable Cloud management.
8. If you decide to use the AP in cloud management, factory reset the AP and adds the AP to BCWM portal (<https://bc.netgear.com>).

READ THIS BEFORE ATTEMPT TO UPGRADE

Step 4: Open terminal & write `ls/ cd tools/ ls firmware – analysis-toolkit` Enter into `cd tools` for use of firmware analysis toolkit.



```
fish /home/iot/tools/firmware-analysis-toolkit
Welcome to fish, the friendly interactive shell
iot@attifyos ~ -> ls
Arduino/      Downloads/    go/           package-lock.json  Templates/
bin/          esp/          Music/        Pictures/           tools/
Desktop/     esp32/        node_modules/ Public/             Videos/
Documents/   ghidra_scripts/ package.json   sketchbook/

iot@attifyos ~ -> cd tools/
iot@attifyos ~/tools -> ls
arduino/      gr-gsm/      ook-decoder/
baudrate/    gr-paint/    openocd/
bdaddr/      hackrf/      qiling/
bettercap/   inspectrum/  radare2/
buildroot-2019.02.9/ jadx/        rfcats_150225/
burpsuite.jar kalibrate-rtl/ routersploit/
create_ap/   killerbee/   rtl_433/
Cutter/      libbtbb-2018-12-R1/ rtl-sdr/
drivers/     libmpsse/   scapy/
dspectrumgui/ liquid-dsp/  spectrumPainter/
dumpl090/    LTE-Cell-Scanner/ ubertooth-2018-12-R1/
firmware-analysis-toolkit/ nmap/       urh/
ghidra_9.1.2_PUBLIC/ node_modules/

iot@attifyos ~/tools -> ls firmware-analysis-toolkit/
binwalk/      firmadyne/   README.md     'WNAP320 Firmware Version 2.0.3.zip'
fat.config    LICENSE      reset.py*
```

Step 5: Enter into the firmware analysis toolkit we can show a list of directories in the firmware

analysis toolkit. After that enters into fat.config file with the help of the cat command. After that, we can see sudo_password in fat. Config

cat fat.config

```
iot@attifyos ~/tools> ls firmware-analysis-toolkit/
binwalk/    firmadyne/  README.md  'WNAP320 Firmware Version 2.0.3.zip'
fat.config  LICENSE     reset.py*
fat.py*     qemu-builds/ setup.sh*
iot@attifyos ~/tools> cd firmware-analysis-toolkit/
iot@attifyos ~/t/firmware-analysis-toolkit> ls
binwalk/    firmadyne/  README.md  'WNAP320 Firmware Version 2.0.3.zip'
fat.config  LICENSE     reset.py*
fat.py*     qemu-builds/ setup.sh*
iot@attifyos ~/t/firmware-analysis-toolkit> cat fat.config
[DEFAULT]
sudo_password=attify
firmadyne_path=/home/iot/tools/firmware-analysis-toolkit/firmadyne
iot@attifyos ~/t/firmware-analysis-toolkit> ls
binwalk/    firmadyne/  README.md  'WNAP320 Firmware Version 2.0.3.zip'
fat.config  LICENSE     reset.py*
fat.py*     qemu-builds/ setup.sh*
iot@attifyos ~/t/firmware-analysis-toolkit> ./fat.py
```

Step 6: Then enter into the ./fat.py file to see so many files are in the ./fat.py file. this file is used to gain the device to be accessible for all files & perform activities in the device. This fat creates an IP address to emulate the device.

./fat.py 'file path'

```
./fat.py /home/iot/tools/firmware-analysis-toolkit
./fat.py /home/iot/tools/firmware-analysis-toolkit 80x24
fat.config  LICENSE     reset.py*
fat.py*     qemu-builds/ setup.sh*
iot@attifyos ~/t/firmware-analysis-toolkit>
./fat.py '/home/iot/Desktop/_dir300_v1.05_976h.bin.extracted/80080.squashfs'

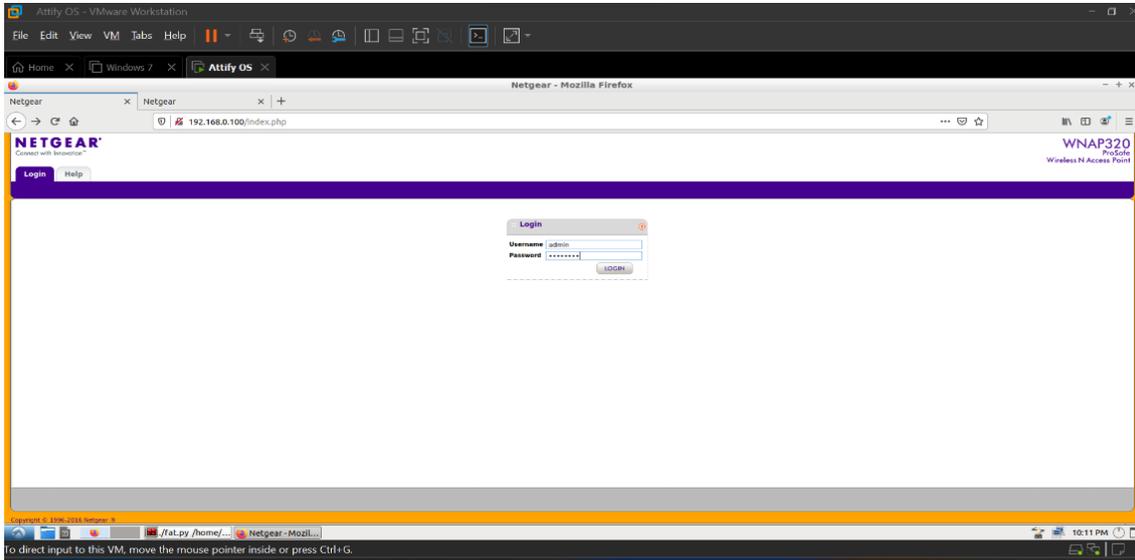
      f a t
    _ _ _ _ _
  _ _ _ _ _

Welcome to the Firmware Analysis Toolkit - v0.3
Offensive IoT Exploitation Training http://bit.do/offensiveiotexploitation
By Attify - https://attify.com | @attifyme

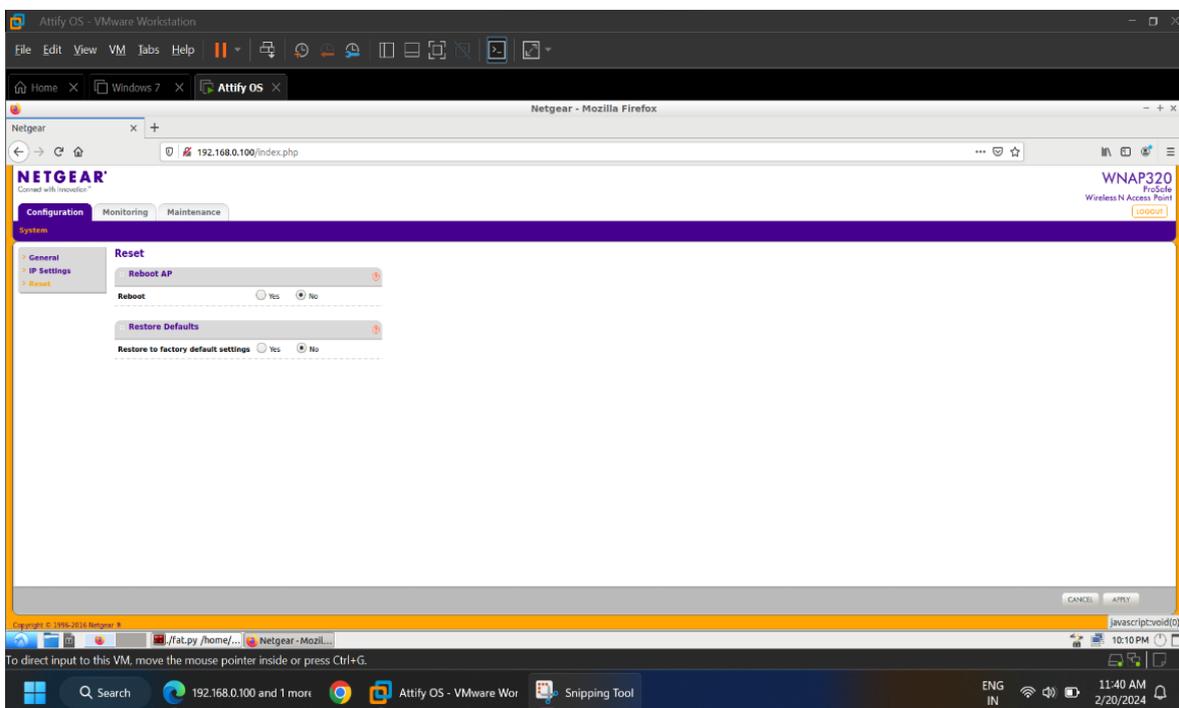
[+] Firmware: 80080.squashfs
[+] Extracting the firmware...
[+] Image ID: 1
[+] Identifying architecture...
[+] Architecture: mipseb
[+] Building QEMU disk image...
[+] Setting up the network connection, please standby...
```

Step 7: After performing fat create that is create an IP address to emulate IoT devices. This IP address runs into a browser that can show a login page of the DIR-300 device.

- After entering login credentials like Username & password. Username & password show in emulating process use of FAT.
- **IP address: 192.168.0.100**
- **Username: admin**
- **Password: password**

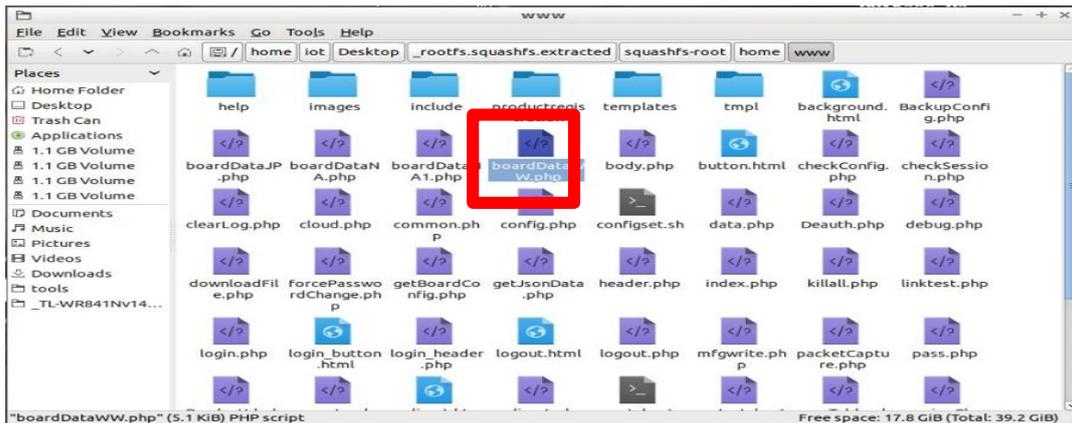


Step 8: After entering the Username & password we can redirect to the page of this device for emulating that's IoT device. we can access files & perform any activity on this device. We can change or modify the data of this device.



Step 9: Then we have to check their php files for remote access. then we can find the boardDataWW.php vulnerable file.

Path : rootfs.squashfs-root/ squashfs-root/ home/ www / boardDataWW.php



Step 10: We have to open file & find a vulnerable code in file.

```

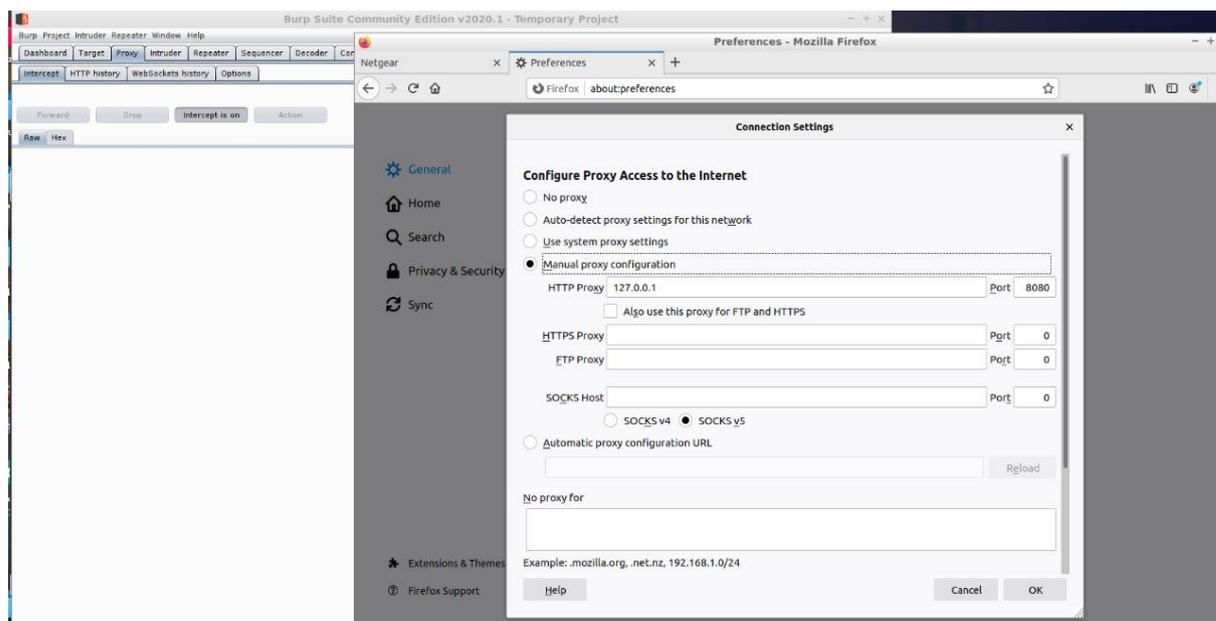
if (empty($_POST['writeData'])) {
    $macAddress = escapeshellcmd($_POST['macAddress']);
    $reginfo = escapeshellcmd($_POST['reginfo']);
    if (empty($macAddress) && empty($reginfo)) {
        //echo "test ".$_REQUEST['macAddress']. " ".$_REQUEST['reginfo'];
        //exec("wr_mfg_data ".$_REQUEST['macAddress']. " ".$_REQUEST['reginfo'],$dummy,$res);
        if(validateCommandArg($macAddress,$reginfo))
            exec("wr_mfg_data -m ".$macAddress. " -c ".$reginfo,$dummy,$res);
    }
}
  
```

Step11: After find vulnerable file we have go to website & write 192.168.0.100/boardDataWW.php so we can see the boardDataWW page.



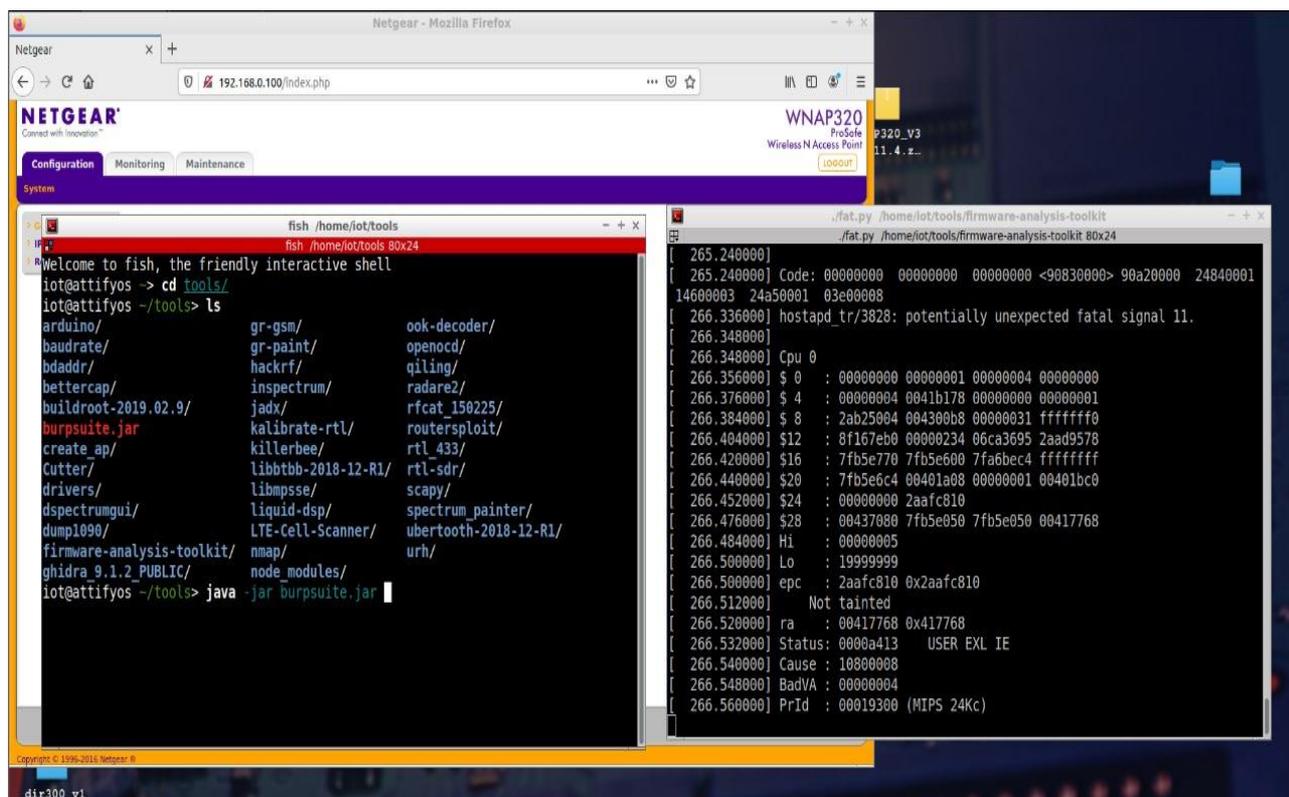
Step 12: We have to do proxy settings for the exploit website. We have to go manual proxy settings.

- **Path :** *Mozilla Firefox/ preferences/network setting/manual proxy configuration*
- **HTTP proxy :** 127.0.0.1
- **Port :** 8080



Step 13: We have to open burpsuite for intercept website . we have to write command `java -jar burpsuite.jar` in terminal .

java -jar burpsuite.jar



Step 14: After that intercept off of burp suite. Go to website, enter a MAC Address on it then on intercept in burp suite. So we can see MAC address in a proxy. Then select a whole code & send it to repeater .

Step 15: After send a code to repeater , we can see MAC address which we can enter into website page. With use of this code we can get remote code execution of website.

- We can change a MAC address into malicious script or code. With use of this malicious

script or code we can gain remote access of website.

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface with the following details:

- Request:**
 - Method: POST
 - URL: /boardDataWw.php
 - Host: 192.168.0.100
 - User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:73.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/73.0
 - Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
 - Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
 - Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
 - Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
 - Content-Length: 55
 - Origin: http://192.168.0.100
 - Connection: close
 - Referer: http://192.168.0.100/boardDataWw.php
 - Cookie: PHPSESSID=84417d07e32f8eb7d77b300f9e5f4776
 - Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
 - Body: macAddress=11:22:33:44:55:66®info=0&writeData=Submit
- Response:**
 - Status: 302 Moved Temporarily
 - X-Powered-By: PHP/5.6.36
 - Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
 - Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
 - Pragma: no-cache
 - Location: index.php
 - Content-type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
 - Date: Thu, 14 Mar 2024 06:32:13 GMT
 - Server: lighttpd/1.4.18
 - Content-Length: 0

Conclusion: By using the burp suite we can exploit this vulnerable code but we can't do it due to the security perspective. We can perform remote code access with the use of WNAP320 firmware, Netgear website & burp suite.