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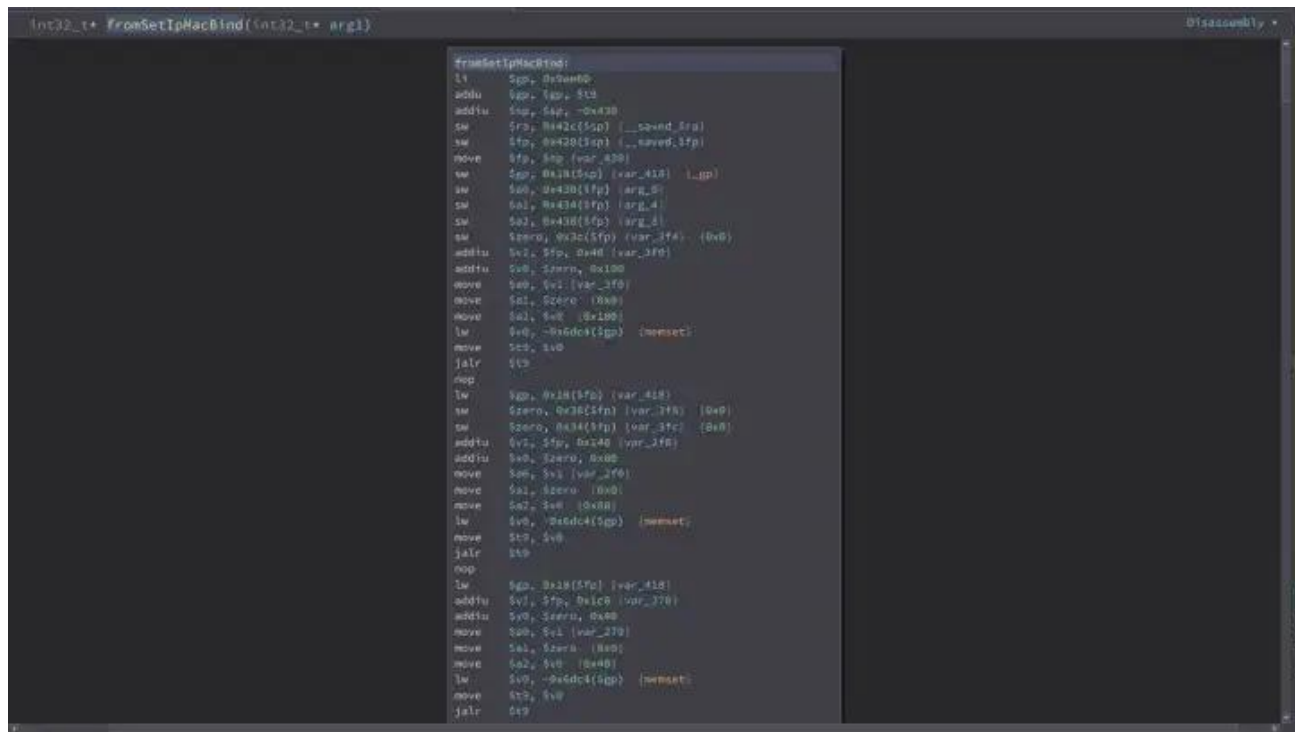
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Hacking the Tenda AC10-1200 Router Part 3: Yet Another Buffer Overflow

Hi. This is my third writeup in my hacking the tenda ac10 series where i try to get a cve. Lets get started.

So while looking through the functions that accept user inputs, i found this one function called `fromSetIpMacBind`



Here's what it do, first it get the value of the parameter list then store its value to the variable called `var_3f8_1`

```

lw      $v0, -0x7500($gp) {data_53e930}
addiu   $a1, $v0, -0x6a40 {data_5195c0, "list"}
lw      $v0, -0x7500($gp) {data_53e930}
addiu   $a2, $v0, -0x6a38 {0x5195c8}
lw      $v0, -0x7c84($gp) {websGetVar} {data_53e1ac}
move    $t9, $v0 {websGetVar}
jalr    $t9 {websGetVar}
nop
lw      $gp, 0x18($fp) {var_418}
sw      $v0, 0x38($fp) {var_3f8_1}

```

Then, it move this `var_3f8_1` variable to another variable `var_40c_1`

```

lw      $v0, 0x38($fp) {var_3f8_1}
sw      $v0, 0x24($fp) {var_40c_1}
addiu   $v0, $zero, 1
sw      $v0, 0x20($fp) {var_410_1} {0x1}
b       0x4a7550
nop

```

Then check if `0xa` is in `var_40c_1` using `strchr` which doesnt matter since either way, there will be a `strcpy` which will cause the buffer overflow.


```

lw    $v1, 0x20($fp) {var_410_1}
lw    $v0, 0x2c($fp) {var_404_1}
slt   $v0, $v0, $v1
beqz  $v0, 0x4a724c
nop

```

This is the code before the `strchr` that we expected. Here, we can see that it checks if `var_404_1` is less than `var_410_1`. If it is, it will jump somewhere else and will not execute the `strchr` and `strcpy` that we expected. Now let's see what is the value of these two. Starting with `var_404_1`

```

lw    $v0, -0x7500($gp) {data_53e930}
addiu $a1, $v0, -0x67dc {data_519824, "bindnum"}
lw    $v0, -0x7500($gp) {data_53e930}
addiu $a2, $v0, -0x6a58 {0x5195a8}
lw    $v0, -0x7c84($gp) {websGetVar} {data_53e1ac}
move  $t9, $v0 {websGetVar}
jalr  $t9 {websGetVar}
nop
lw    $gp, 0x18($fp) {var_418}
sw    $v0, 0x34($fp) {var_3fc_1}

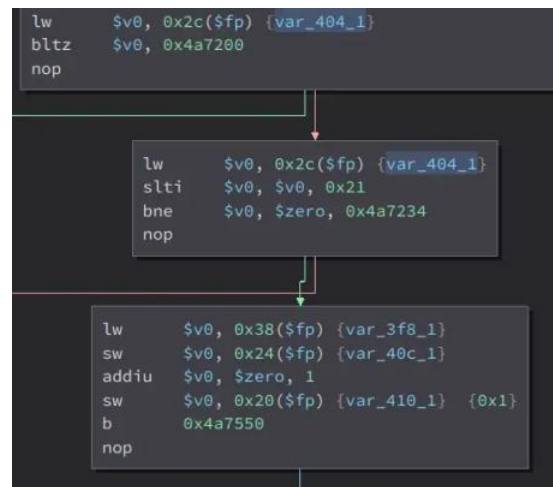
```

```

lw    $a0, 0x34($fp) {var_3fc_1}
lw    $v0, -0x7098($gp) {atoi}
move  $t9, $v0
jalr  $t9
nop
lw    $gp, 0x18($fp) {var_418}
sw    $v0, 0x2c($fp) {var_404_1}

```

We can see that its value is the `atoi` of the `bindnum` parameter. What `atoi` does is it convert our string input to integer. Now let's find out what is the value of `var_410_1`. This one is a little complicated



Here, it checks if `var_404_1` is not less than zero and less than `0x21`. (`var_404_1` is the `atoi` of the `bindnum` parameter). If yes, it will set the value of `var_410_1` to 1 or 0x1. The other variables are not that important. Then, the check happens

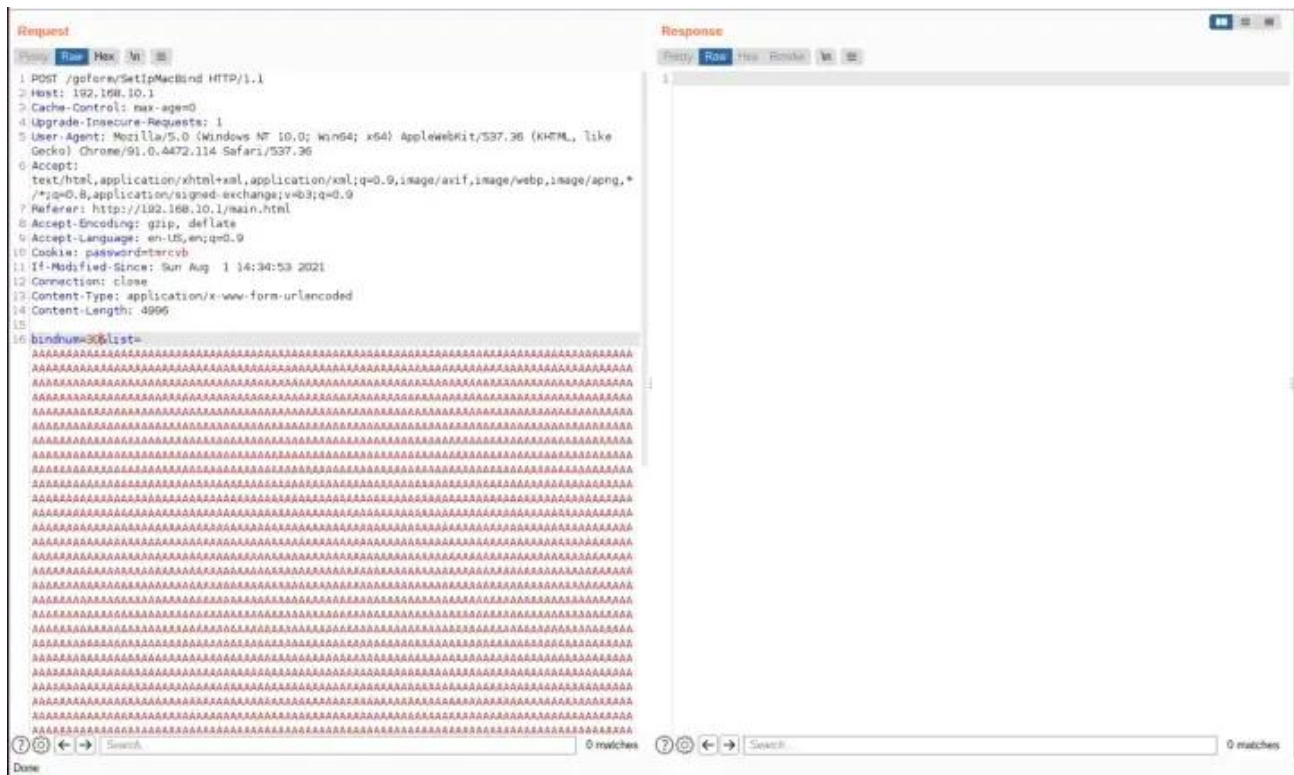
```

lw    $v1, 0x20($fp) {var_410_1}
lw    $v0, 0x2c($fp) {var_404_1}
slt   $v0, $v0, $v1
beqz  $v0, 0x4a724c
nop

```

If `var_404_1` is less than `var_410_1`, it will not execute our `strcpy` and the exploit will fail. So what we have to do is make `var_401_1` to 1, because then, `var_404_1` will be greater than `var_410_1` which then will execute our `strcpy`.

Now to set `var_410_1` to 1, the value of the parameter `bindnum` should be greater than 0 and less than 0x21 as stated here



No response. That means we crashed the server and our exploit is successful.

We can further confirm it by looking at the emulation

This is the end of the writeup. I tried contacting tenda but they havent responded so i decided to disclose it now.

Thanks for reading

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