

5.1 static analysis

As shown in the following figure, because the passed-in urls parameter was not checked, the malicious parameter was directly passed to the 142-line strcpy function, which caused the buffer overflow in the later operation of the program, and finally caused the effect of denial of service

```
135
         else
  136
           for ( i = 0; i <= 6; ++i )
*((_BYTE *)v32 + i + 66) = 1;
137
138
  139
         v2 = atoi(nptr);
       *(_DWORD *)v32 + 19) = v2;

*trcpy((char *)v32 + 80, v39);

v3 = atoi(v40) != 0;

*(_BYTE *)v32 + 592) = v3;
142
  143
144
        v4 = atoi(v42) != 0;
*(_BYTE *)v32 = v4;
*((_BYTE *)v32 + 1) = 0;
145
146
147
        148
149
150
151
  152
         {
           v46 = bm_get_id_list("parent.control.id", &v26, 30);
153
154
           if ( v46 )
  155
           {
156
              if ( v46 > 29 )
```

5.2 dynamic analysis

Use GDB for debugging, and the results are shown in the following figure

```
Program received signal SIGSEOV, Segmentation fault.

OxffSeoS14 in strcpy () from /home/cuc/workspace/firmware/Tenda/_ac9_kf_VIS.03.05.19(6318_)_cn.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/lib/libc.so.0

LEGEND: SIACK | Haz#| cost | DATA | REGUSTERS |

NO 0x123b50 ← 0x61616161 ( 'aaaa')

NO 0
```

The malicious parameter we constructed is too long a character, which makes the strcpy of 142 lines pass in this parameter directly, resulting in a segment error at the address <code>0xff5c6514</code>, and then the system crashes and exits directly

The direct reason is that too long parameters cause the value of R3 register to change. When the program is executed into the strcpy function, specifically to the address 0xff5c6514, the statement strb R2, [R3], #1 originally intended to write the byte data of register R2 into the register with R3 as its address, but malicious data caused R3

6、CNVD reference

CNVD reference