

Redis主从GetShell

原理

主备模式

主备模式可以使各个机器的redis服务联动,指定一个主机负责写入数据,其他备机负责读取数据,可以减轻服务器压力,同时主备之间的数据会保持同步。

相关命令:

Slaveof: [参考](#)

```
Slaveof host port
```

该命令将该服务器变成host主机上redis服务的备机

```
127.0.0.1:6379> set key test
OK
127.0.0.1:6379> |
```

```
127.0.0.1:6379> GET key
(nil)
127.0.0.1:6379> Slaveof 172.17.0.2 6379
OK
127.0.0.1:6379> GET key
"test"
```

数据同步:

设置主备模式后,主机可以同步数据到备机上

同步过程:

参考文档

主机的数据库含有一个唯一的ID值,这是其数据集的唯一标志值,并且还有一个偏移量来表示数据的改变情况,当备机连接到主机时,如果备机与主机的数据库ID值不同,则会进行全量更新,备机会丢弃所有数据来接受来自主机的新的数据,如果数据库ID值相同,而偏移量不同则会进行增量更新,主机会发送一些命令来同步备机数据使得偏移量一致

全量更新:

当备机连接到主机后会发送PSYNC(SYNC)命令告诉主机其数据库ID值和偏移量,比如是第一次连接到主机,因为数据库ID不一致,进行全量更新,主机开始在后台保存进程来生成RDB文件,同时缓存当时用户的所有输入到缓冲区中,当后台保存完成生成RDB文件后,将RDB文件传输给备机,备机保存在其磁盘上并载入内存,然后主机再将缓冲区的命令通过Redis协议发送给备机,使得主备机数据达到完全一致,在之后主机则只通过发送命令来保持数据一致。

主机

```
1:M 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.506 * Replica 172.17.0.3:6379 asks for synchronization
1:M 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.506 * Partial resynchronization not accepted: Replication ID mismatch (Replica asked for 'c45c84e53b9cef5295139f16b17cf4d430c4255cb', my replication IDs are 'dac7aa2d8dccc7f926ee0296754c41928dab00d1b' and '0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000')
1:M 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.506 * Starting BGSAVE for SYNC with target: disk
1:M 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.506 * Background saving started by pid 429
429:C 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.512 * DB saved on disk
429:C 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.513 * RDB: 0 MB of memory used by copy-on-write
1:M 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.606 * Background saving terminated with success
1:M 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.606 * Synchronization with replica 172.17.0.3:6379 succeeded
```

备机

```
cmd=slaveof')
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.251 * Before turning into a replica, using my master parameters to synthesize a cached master: I may be able to synchronize with the new master with just a partial transfer.
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.251 * REPLICAOF 172.17.0.2:6379 enabled (user request from 'id=5 addr=127.0.0.1:43386 fd=8 name= age=4429 idle=0 flags=N db=0 sub=0 psub=0 multi=-1 qbuf=44 qbuf-free=32724 obl=0 oll=0
omem=0 events=r cmd=slaveof')
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.505 * Connecting to MASTER 172.17.0.2:6379
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.506 * MASTER (-> REPLICATION sync started
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.506 * Non blocking connect for SYNC fired the event.
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.506 * Master replied to PING, replication can continue...
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.506 * Trying a partial resynchronization (request c45c84e53b9cef5295139f16b17cfd430c4255cb:6188).
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.506 * Full resync from master: dac7aa2d8dcc7f926ee0296754c41928dab00d1b:6187
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.507 * Discarding previously cached master state.
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.606 * MASTER (-> REPLICATION sync: receiving 202 bytes from master
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.606 * MASTER (-> REPLICATION sync: Flushing old data
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.606 * MASTER (-> REPLICATION sync: Loading DB in memory
1:S 10 Apr 2020 17:57:40.606 * MASTER (-> REPLICATION sync: Finished with success
```

redis协议:

参考文档

redis有一套自己的通信协议,例如

```
set key test

*3\r\n$3\r\nset\r\n$3\r\nkey\r\n$4\r\ntest
即等于
*3
$3
set
$3
key
$4
test
```

*3表示参数为三个set,key,test,\$则是表示后面参数的长度

模块扩展

Redis支持通过加载额外的拓展模块来实现新的功能

Module Load module.so

攻击步骤

1. 使目标执行Slaveof成为我们主机的备机
2. 主机发送FULLRESYNC命令发送payload同步恶意so文件到备机
3. 使备机加载扩展模块
4. 执行命令

复现

Figure 1

```
ster with just a p
multi=-1 qbuf=45 q
S1a6c83ea4d7d3ac35
4 qbuf-free=32734
```