



Building Communities for Open Source Security Tools



HD MOORE Founder & CEO

Building

I've always liked making things and sharing them I struggle with drawing, writing, & crafts

But I love building software



Security

Infosec software is incredibly fun to write

Treat the world as a large video game

With real consequences



Open Source

Building in the open is terrifying and exciting

A huge potential audience for your work

A great way to learn fast

And make friends!



Why Build OSS?

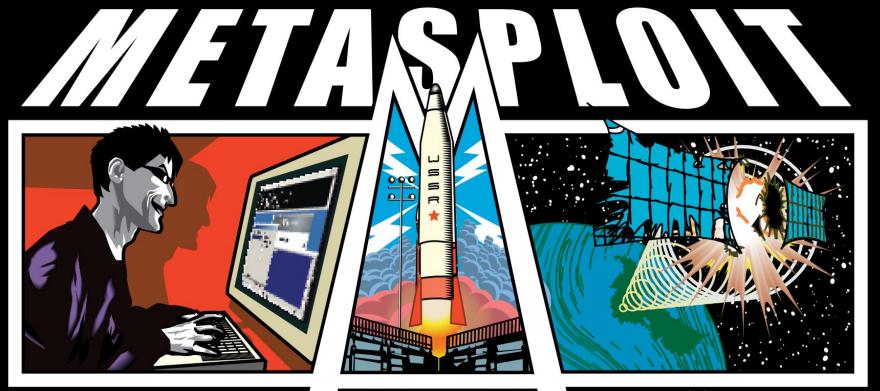
Solve a need that you or your organization has

Great for personal & career development

Effectively a startup with similar work

Fame? Spite? No bad reasons!





www.metasploit.com

The Metasploit Project

Created to make penetration testing safer

Initial focus was shellcode, not exploits

Shifted to exploits, scanners, payloads

A way to maintain research tools

A loud voice for disclosure

Just me in 2002



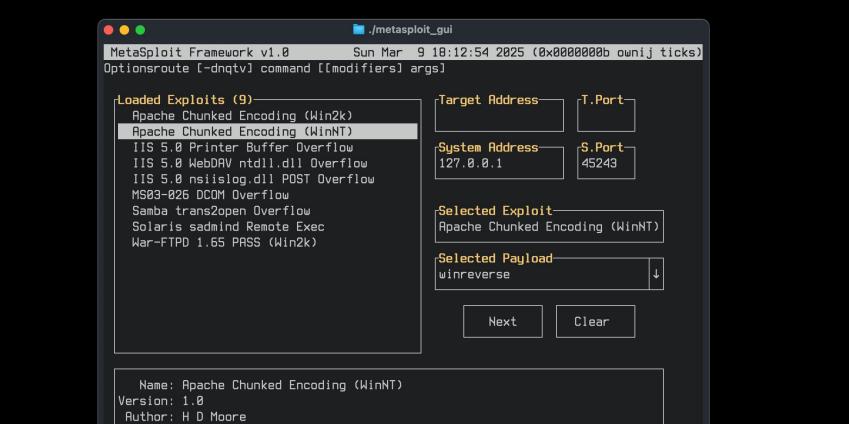
Metasploit 1 Was Terrible

Dinky Perl scripts with 9 shoddy exploits

Released in 2002 at HitB (Malaysia)

A "spoonm" emailed me to complain

I said ok, do it better...



URL: http://www.metasploit.com/

This exploits the chunked encoding bug found in Apache versions 1.2.x to

This exploits the chunked encoding bug found in Apache versions 1.2.x to 1.3.24. This particular module will only work reliably against versions

Metasploit 2 Got Better

Team became 3 with the addition of "skape"

Widely ridiculed by the security scene

Meterpreter, VNC, IDS & AV evasion

Good enough to be stolen





Investigative Lead - A computer hard drive that contains classified data has been missing from the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) since October 2002, but top officials at the Department of Energy (DOE) have failed to investigate the loss, sources have told POGO. Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham was briefed on the incident Tuesday.

LANL officials discovered the missing hard drive in an annual audit of the Classified Removable Electronic Media (CREM) system last fall, but only reported to DOE headquarters security personnel that "media" was missing to downplay the serious nature of the loss. Sources tell POGO that DOE never investigated the loss of the hard drive and its container. At one point, LANL told DOE officials that the missing hard drive had been destroyed, but there is no evidence to support this. The container was later found, but the hard drive has not been located.

```
(00)____
             ||--|| *
+ -- -- [ msfconsole v2.8-dev [158 exploits - 76 payloads]
msf > help
Metasploit Framework Main Console Help
______
                   Show the main console help
       cd
                   Change working directory
                   Exit the console
       exit
       help
                   Show the main console help
                   Display detailed exploit or payload information
       info
       quit
                   Exit the console
       reload
                   Reload exploits and payloads
                   Save configuration to disk
       save
       setg
                   Set a global environment variable
```

Show available exploits and payloads

Remove a global environment variable

Select an exploit by name

Show console version

show

use version

msf >

unseta

perl msfconsole

Metasploit 3 Hit Critical Mass

Grew to a half-dozen active developers

Completed a rewrite from Perl to Ruby

Hundreds of contributors over time

Many research side projects

Conferences & training



Month of bugs

View history

文 Add languages ~

Tools V

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A month of bugs is a strategy used by security researchers to draw attention to the lax security procedures of commercial software corporations.

Researchers have started such a project for software products where they believe corporations have shown themselves to be unresponsive and uncooperative to security alerts. Responsible

for one month.

The original "Month of Bugs" was the Month of Browser Bugs (MoBB) run by security

Examples [edit]

researcher H. D. Moore.[1]

- Subsequent similar projects include:
- The Month of Kernel Bugs (MoKB) which published kernel bugs for Mac OS X (now macOS), Linux, FreeBSD, Solaris and Windows, as well as four wireless driver bugs. [2][3][4]
- which published bugs related to Mac OS X.[5][6][7] • The Month of PHP Bugs sponsored by the Hardened PHP team which published 44 PHP bugs.[8][9][10]

• The Month of Apple Bugs (MoAB) conducted by researchers Kevin Finisterre and LMH

disclosure is not working properly, and then find and disclose one security vulnerability each day



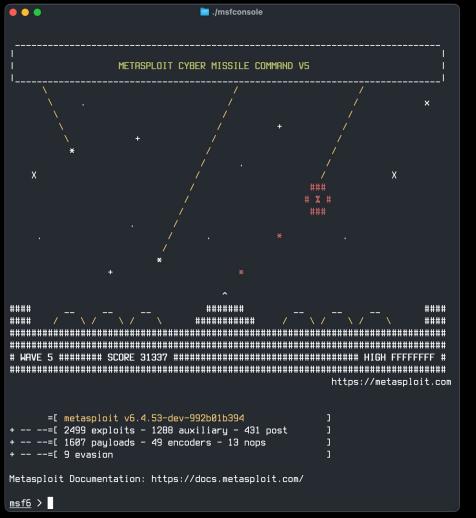
Metasploit Track at DEFCON 17

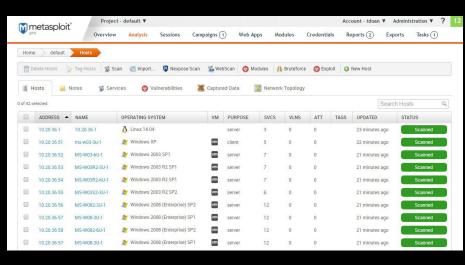
Rapid7 Acquires Metasploit

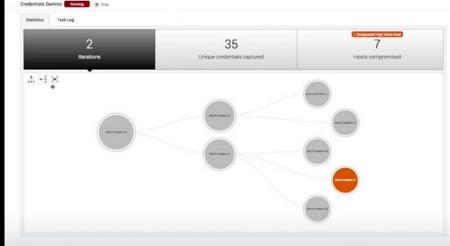
I join Rapid7, bring on egyp7, we hire a team Expand OSS & launch commercial product Incredibly busy, but mostly succeeds Merge into Rapid7 engineering in 2013 I officially left the project in 2017

¹

^{*} See BHDC 2010 "Metasploit and Money" for details and lessons learned.







Rapid7's Continued Improvements

Thriving community and frequent updates

Great per-module docs (+ AttackerKB)

Multi-language modules (Python!)

Modules with hardware interfaces

Big thanks to Caitlin Condon!



Metasploit is 23 Years Old

Nmap is 28, Kismet is 23, ZAP is 20

What made these successful?

Why are these still around?



^{*} ZAP was forked from Paros Proxy 3.2.12

Key Traits

Deep focus on a technically difficult problem

Friendly path for community contributions

Clear boundaries on project scope

Extensive documentation

Consistent leadership





Preamble

It's your project and only your opinion matters

It's 100% OK to retire a project, no guilt!

The goal is to learn things and have fun

Mistakes are mostly* fixable

1. Choose a Name

Two great options

<Your Org> [Non-Unique Name]

"Garth's VPN Scanner"

[Unique Name]

"VeepScan"

Check for conflicts

Domains	Socials	Packages	Trademarks	Offensive Terms

2. Choose a License

Two safe options

MIT / BSD / Apache

No abuse protection

Permissive and safe to relicense Simple community engagement Many free packaging options Source Available

Technically not "Open Source"

Difficult community engagement

Trickier to support packaging

Still safer than using GPL variants

Why Avoid GPL Variants?

GPL can prevent *you* from relicensing later

Commercially toxic for embedding

Limited abuse protection



3. Pick a Forge

Choose a service provider or self-host

Practically, just use GitHub

Otherwise mirror to it

4. Issues and Contributions

Setup a bug tracker, create templates

Document how to contribute code

Set expectations for response

Disable other forge features

5. Discussion and Support

Publish some form of contact information

Document your security policy

Direct folks to a shared forum

Publish a Code of Conduct

Read your messages



6. Security Best Practices

Leverage CI/Forges for security monitoring

- Dependency tracking and updates
- Security source scanning
- Secret scanning

OpenSSF is a great resource

- https://openssf.org/technical-initiatives/developer-best-practices/
- https://www.bestpractices.dev/en/criteria/0



Growing Your Project

Marketing time! Get users! Promote!

Style and polish matter! Excite folks!

Conference talks? ahem

Reduce Friction For Users

A one-liner is best, cloud demo even better

Leverage packaging frameworks

Show a fast time-to-value

Reduce Friction For Contributors

Public CoC, create issue and PR templates

Write up "easy" issues for first-timers

Create modules, scripts, or plugins

Simplify documentation updates

Give The Community a Space

Mailing lists, forums, slacks, and discords

Preferably something searchable

Encourage questions!

Run surveys!

Make Your Community Look Good

Give credit generously, showcase contributors

Highlight interesting use cases

Write up case studies

Track usage stats

Tell The World Your Plans

State your goals and publish a roadmap

Provides a compass for decisions

Document what you won't do

Shininess in 2025

The minimum bar for pretty has been raised Lots of tools help, but they require effort Want to succeed? Polish! It still feels silly

Look For Helpers

Deputize friendly folks who can help the project Invite them to help respond to the community Limit their access, keep an eye out for abuse Help them out in return



Back Of The House

Register a business entity for the project

Assign © and domains to the entity

Register trademarks to the entity

\$500 - \$1500 (!)

Hard Truths

Nobody will care more than you
Code won't make you money
You're likely the owner for life
It will likely die without you





Conflicts

Give folks the benefit of the doubt, once

Trolls always exist, you can't fix them

You also don't owe them anything

Consider limiting interactions

- Offer commercial support contracts
- Disable issues, use email

Workload

A full-time job jammed into your spare time

Feels a lot like commercial product work

Folks often bring up "sustainability"

OSS runs on free time and fumes

Commercialization

Making money from OSS is counter-intuitive

OSS maintenance conflicts with paid work

Nothing you already do helps

What to do instead?

Difficult Commercial Models

Relicensing (*GPL, SSPL) and charging businesses

Paid feature development

Corporate sponsorship

Acquisition

Better Commercial Models

Support contracts with a monthly retainer

Offering a hosted turnkey solution

Build a separate product

Afterlives

Document a "living will" for your project

Decide on archiving vs handing off

Define a forking policy (need ™)

Defense

Transfer to a company that depends on the code

Transfer to a bigger project or foundation

Consider archiving it instead

Avoid getting "Jia Tan" ed

Introducing excrypto & SSHamble

Go: excrypto & sshamble

TLS is part of the stdlib (Go 1.24.1, etc)

SSH is part of the x/crypto stdlib

Great code, but not super flexible

Challenging for security uses

sshamble

A customized version of x/crypto/ssh

Designed for deep protocol tweaks

Also a CLI for auditing SSH

Drops lots of shells!

excrypto

A fork + tweaks to zcrypto (a fork of stdlib)

Speaks SSL 3.0 and TLS 1.3 (+PQC)

Co-resides with stdlib and FIPS

Lenient certificate parsing

Create

Name: excrypto (lib) & sshamble (lib/cli)

License: BSD (2-clause)

Code/Forge: GitHub.com/runZeroInc/excrypto

GitHub.com/runZeroInc/sshamble

Bugs/Contribs: Issues and Pull Requests

Discussion/Support: GopherSlack #excrypto & #sshamble

Security: GitHub (Dependabot, Secret Scanner, Security Policy)

golangci-lint + gosec + govet

Grow

Launch: sshamble launched at BH/DC 2024

excrypto at BSidesSF 2025

Branding: Logo and domain (sshamble.com)

Deploy: go install github.com/runZeroInc/sshamble@latest

go get github.com/runZeroInc/excrypto@latest



Roadmap

Introduce excrypto into other OSS projects
Align maintenance with corporate interests

Package sshamble into popular distros

Document internal maintenance tasks

Automate as much as possible



- → A research tool for SSH implementations
- → Interesting attacks against authentication
- → Post-session authentication attacks
- → Pre-authentication state transitions
- → Post-session enumeration
- → Easy timing analysis



https://SSHamble.com



Built-in checks

bypass	auth=none	skip=auth	auth=success
	method=null	method=empty	skip=pubkey-any
publickey	pubkey-any	pubkey-any-half	user-key
	half-auth-limit	pubkey-hunt	-
password	pass-any	pass-empty	pass-null
	pass-user	pass-change-empty	pass-change-null
keyboard	kbd-any	kbd-empty	kbd-null
	kbd-user	-	-
gss-api	gss-any	-	-
userenum	timing-none	timing-pass	timing-pubkey
vulns	vuln-tcp-forward	vuln-generic-env	vuln-softserve-env
	vuln-gogs-env	vuln-ruckus-password-escape	_



Getting started

```
Start a network scan
$ sshamble scan -o results.json 192.168.0.0/24
Analyze the results
$ sshamble analyze -o output results.json
Specify ports, usernames, passwords, public keys, private keys, and
more
$ sshamble scan -o results.json 192.168.0.0/24 \
    --users root, admin, 4DGift, jenkins \
    --password-file copilot.txt \
   -p 22,2222 \
    --pubkey-hunt-file admin-keys.pub \
Open an interactive shell for sessions
$ sshamble scan -o results.json 192.168.0.0/24 \
    --interact first --interact-auto pty, env LD DEBUG=all, shell
```



The interactive shell

```
Enter the sshamble shell with `^E`. Commands:
   exit
                             - Exit the session (aliases 'quit' or '.')
   help
                             - Show this help text (alias '?')
    env
            a=1 b=2
                             - Set the specified environment variables (-w for wait
mode)
                             - Request a pty on the remote session (-w for wait mode)
   pty
   shell
                             - Request the default shell on the session
           cmd arg1 arg2
                             - Request non-interactive command on the session
   exec
   signal
            siq1 siq2
                             - Send one or more signals to the subprocess
            host port
                             - Make a test connection to a TCP host & port
   tcp
   unix
           path
                             - Make a test connection to a Unix stream socket
           milliseconds
   break
                             - Send a 'break' request to the service
            cmd arg1 arg2
                             - Send a custom SSH request to the service
   rea
            subsystem
                             - Request a specific subsystem
   sub
   send
            string
                             - Send string to the session
            string
                             - Send string to the session one byte at a time
   sendb
```

sshamble>



F

Recent updates

- → Release binaries are now available from GitHub
- → Experimental BadKeys.info support in **analyze**
- → Container support (thank you Rial Sloan II!)
- → Various small bug fixes & improvements

https://SSHamble.com



Building SSHamble: Library

- → SSHamble forks x/crypto/ssh as an internal package in a weirdly specific way
- → Extend existing structs with separate files versus edits
- → Wrap and export internal structs and functions
- → Some code duplication, but minimal diffs
- → Much easier maintenance!

```
#!/bin/bash
rm -rf crypto.upstream/ && \
git clone https://github.com/golang/crypto.git crypto.upstream/ && \
LC_ALL=C find ./crypto.upstream/ -type f -exec sed -i '' -e
's@golang.org/x/crypto@github.com/runZeroInc/sshamble/crypto@g' {} \; && \
rm -f ./crypto.upstream/go.mod ./crypto.upstream/go.sum && \
rm -rf crypto.upstream/.git/ && \
rm -rf crypto/ && \
mv crypto.upstream/ crypto/ && \
patch -p0 < crypto.patch</pre>
```



F

Building SSHamble: Client

- → The x/crypto/ssh client provides very little protocol control
- → ssh.Dial() does everything in one step
 - Connect, version exchange, key exchange, secure transport, auth!
 - ssh.Dial("tcp", "host:22", config)
- → Reimplement the client into individual steps with full control
- → Provide a config that indicates stopping points & callbacks
- → Handle deadlocks through forced socket closes
- → Result is a very odd authentication function
 - https://github.com/runZeroInc/sshamble/blob/main/auth/auth.go#L44



F

Building SSHamble: Gotchas

- → SSH shell Stdin / Stdout / Stderr doesn't work like you would expect
 - Some servers drain input from Stdin before the process starts
 - The remote shell doesn't see your input
 - Send one byte at a time, like a human, or sleep (!)
- → Raw mode terminals (for --interact mode) are a nightmare
 - Concurrency and raw mode TTY is tricky
 - Requires a singleton/global stdio manager
 - Logging has to switch to \r\n from \n for raw
 - Signal handlers break, easy to get stuck
 - https://github.com/runZeroInc/sshamble/blob/main/cmd/interact.go#L85







Thank You!

hdm@runZero.com