

**Assignment Submitted by ,**

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**Subject: INT301**

**Assignment Submitted to**

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GitHub Link : <https://github.com/farukzzzz/open_source_project/tree/main>

Question Number : 9

Question : Generate Payload for three different platforms, and exploit windows machine using Metasploit framework/ any open-source software .

**Machine I have used** : I have used Kali operating system for generating payloads and exploitation . Kali Linux basically is an open-source, Debian-based Linux distribution geared towards various information security tasks, such as Penetration Testing, Security Research, Computer Forensics and Reverse Engineering.

**About Payload** : A payload is a piece of code or software that is designed to perform a specific action on a target system, such as gaining unauthorized access, stealing data, or causing system damage. In the context of computer security, a payload is typically associated with malware or other malicious software that is used to compromise a system.

To generate a payload, we would typically use a tool or software that is specifically designed for that purpose, such as Metasploit or other open-source exploitation frameworks. These tools allow us to create customized payloads that can be used to exploit vulnerabilities in target systems.

Once a payload has been created, it can be delivered to a target system using various methods, such as email attachments, malicious links, or other social engineering techniques. Once the payload has been executed on the target system, it can then carry out its intended actions, such as providing a remote shell or executing arbitrary code.

It is important to note that the use of payloads and other exploitation tools should only be done for legitimate purposes and with proper authorization and consent. Engaging in unauthorized or illegal activities can have serious legal and ethical consequences.

**Scope of the work** : In general, the scope of work for ethical hacking and penetration testing should be clearly defined and agreed upon between the client and the security professional. The scope should specify the objectives of the engagement, the systems and networks that are included, the testing methods and tools that will be used, the rules of engagement, and the expected deliverable.

The scope should also define the limitations of the engagement, such as the systems and networks that are out of scope, the types of attacks that are prohibited, and any legal or ethical constraints that need to be considered.

It is important to ensure that the scope of work is agreed upon in advance and that all parties understand and agree to the objectives, limitations, and expectations of the engagement. This can help to ensure that the engagement is conducted in a safe, legal, and ethical manner, and that the results are meaningful and actionable.