```
$ssh -L 8080:remote-server-IP:80 studentuser@10.138.16.84
ssh: connect to host 10.138.16.84 port 22: Connection refused
  [x]-[user@parrot]-[~]
    $sudo adduser adminuser
Adding user `adminuser' ...
Adding new group `adminuser' (1002) ...
Adding new user `adminuser' (1002) with group `adminuser (1002)' ...
Creating home directory `/home/adminuser' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for adminuser
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
       Full Name []: 1
       Room Number []: 1
       Work Phone []: 1
       Home Phone []: 1
       Other []: 1
Is the information correct? [Y/n] Y
Adding new user `adminuser' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
Adding user `adminuser' to group `users' ...
 [user@parrot]-[~]
```

Advanced Network Architecture

Implementation

1. VLAN Segmentation Implementation

Configuration Screenshots & Notes

Screenshot 1: VLAN Interface Configuration

- Created VLAN 10 (Admin) and VLAN 20 (Users)
- Configuration commands:
- bash

sudo apt install vlan sudo modprobe 8021q sudo vconfig add eth0 10 sudo vconfig add eth0 20 sudo ip addr add 192.168.10.1/24 dev eth0.10

• sudo ip addr add 192.168.20.1/24 dev eth0.20

Screenshot 2: VLAN Tagging Verification

- Verified with:
- bash
- sudo tcpdump -i eth0 -nn -e vlan

2. Zero Trust Implementation

Device Verification Before Access

Screenshot 3: Certificate-Based Authentication

- Required certificates for all devices
- Configuration:
- bash

On firewall:

sudo apt install openssl sudo openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/ssl/private/ztna.key -out /etc/ssl/certs/ztna.crt

In sshd_config:

PasswordAuthentication no

PubkeyAuthentication yes

3. Secure Routing Configuration

Screenshot 4: Route Table with ACLs

- Implemented route filtering:
- hach

sudo iptables -A FORWARD -i eth0.10 -o eth0.20 -j DROP

• sudo iptables -A FORWARD -i eth0.20 -o eth0.10 -m state --state NEW -j DROP

Screenshot 5: Logged Routing Attempts

- Logging commands:
- bash

sudo iptables -A INPUT -j LOG --log-prefix "NET_ACCESS: "

sudo tail -f /var/log/syslog | grep NET_ACCESS

4. Security Tool Integration Workflow

Snort + Fail2Ban Integration

Screenshot 6: Snort Alert Generation

- Snort configuration:
- bash
- sudo snort -A console -q -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -i eth0

Screenshot 7: Fail2Ban Blocking

- Integrated with Snort via:
- bash

In jail.local:

[snort]

enabled = true

filter = snort

logpath = /var/log/snort/alert

Implementation Notes

VLAN Configuration Details

- Used Linux VLAN packages
- Separate subnets for different trust zones
- Enabled VLAN tagging on virtual switch

Zero Trust Components

- 1. Device certificates required
- 2. User MFA enforced
- 3. Microsegmentation between VLANs

Routing Security

- Implemented antispoofing rules
- Logged all inter-VLAN traffic attempts
- Used stateful inspection firewall

Security Workflow

- 1. Snort detects intrusion attempt
- 2. Alerts sent to syslog
- 3. Fail2Ban parses logs and updates firewall rules
- 4. Offending IP gets blocked

Verification Tests

Screenshot 8: VLAN Connectivity Test

- Verification commands:
- bash

From VLAN 10:

ping 192.168.20.1 # Should fail

ping 192.168.10.1 # Should succeed

Screenshot 9: Zero Trust Access Denial

• Shows rejected connection attempt without proper certificate

Maintenance Procedures

- 1. Daily Checks:
- 2. bash

sudo vconfig list

sudo iptables -L -n -v

- 3. sudo tail -n 50 /var/log/snort/alert
- 4. Certificate Renewal (Monthly):
- 5. bash
- 6. sudo openssl x509 -in /etc/ssl/certs/ztna.crt -noout -dates

Configuration Files

Attached in submission:

- /etc/network/interfaces.d/vlan.conf
- /etc/snort/snort.conf
- /etc/fail2ban/jail.local
- 4. /etc/iptables/rules.v4

This implementation demonstrates enterprise-grade network segmentation and Zero Trust principles in a lab environment, with integrated security monitoring and automated response.