Day 04 Task Report: Secure Network Design, Penetration Testing, and Encrypted Traffic Analysis

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- **Date:** August 1, 2025

1. Executive Summary

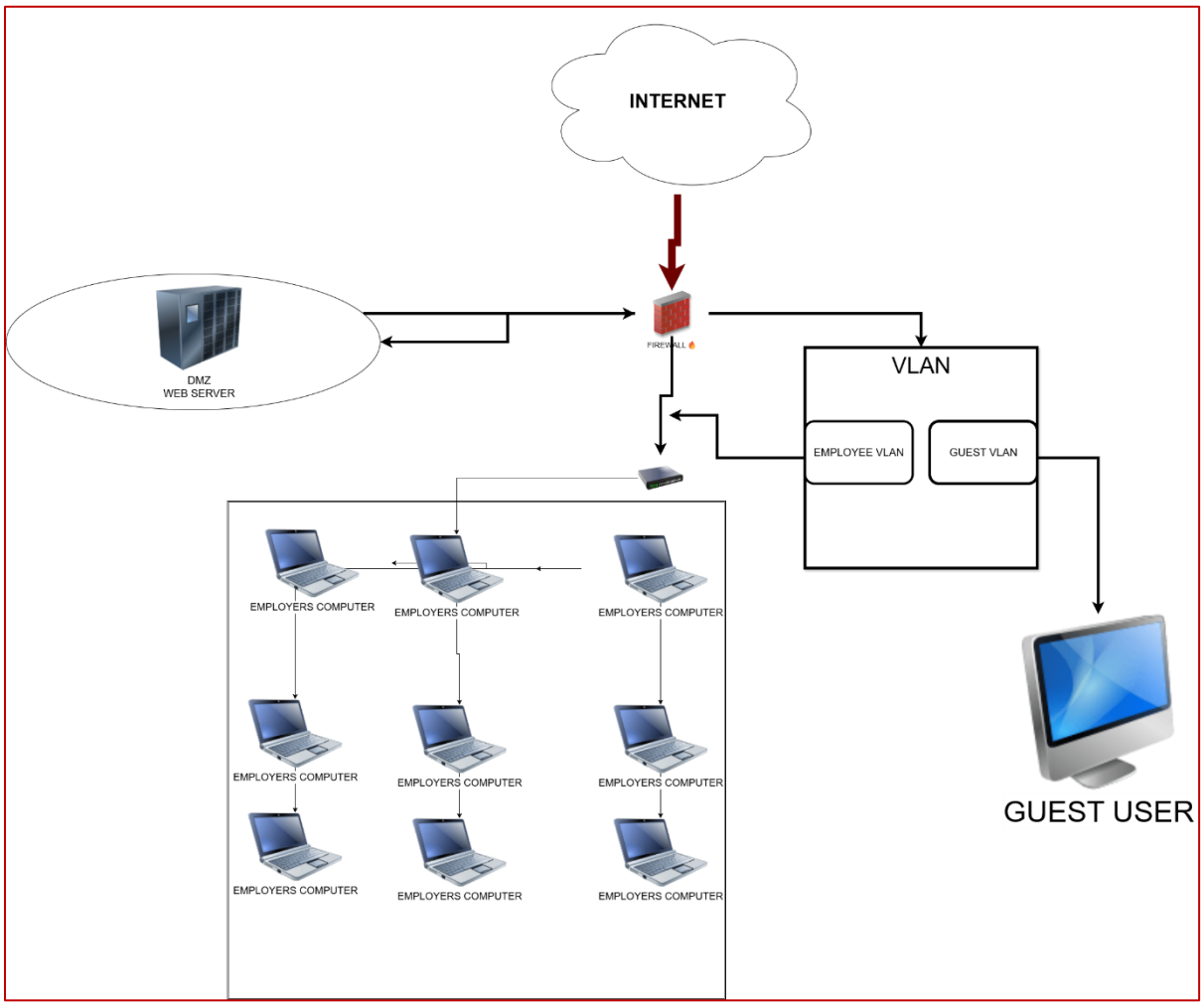
This report outlines the successful completion of a multi-faceted security exercise involving network architecture, offensive penetration testing, and encrypted traffic analysis. A secure network topology for a small organization was designed, incorporating a DMZ and VLANs to mitigate risk. A penetration test was then conducted against a vulnerable target using the Metasploit Framework, resulting in a successful system compromise. Finally, metadata from an encrypted HTTPS traffic capture was analyzed using a custom Python script. The project successfully demonstrated key concepts in network defense, exploitation, and traffic analysis.

2. Secure Network Topology Design

- **Objective:** To design a secure network topology for a small organization (10-20 devices) that logically separates public services, internal employees, and guests.
- **Design Choices:**
    - A **Firewall** was implemented as the primary gateway to inspect and filter all traffic entering and leaving the network.

- A **DMZ (Demilitarized Zone)** was established to host the public-facing Web Server. This isolates the server, ensuring that a potential compromise does not grant an attacker immediate access to the internal network.
- **VLANs (Virtual LANs)** were used to segment the internal network into two distinct zones: a trusted **Employee VLAN** for company assets and a separate **Guest VLAN** for non-company devices. This prevents lateral movement between trusted and untrusted internal devices.

- **Diagram:**

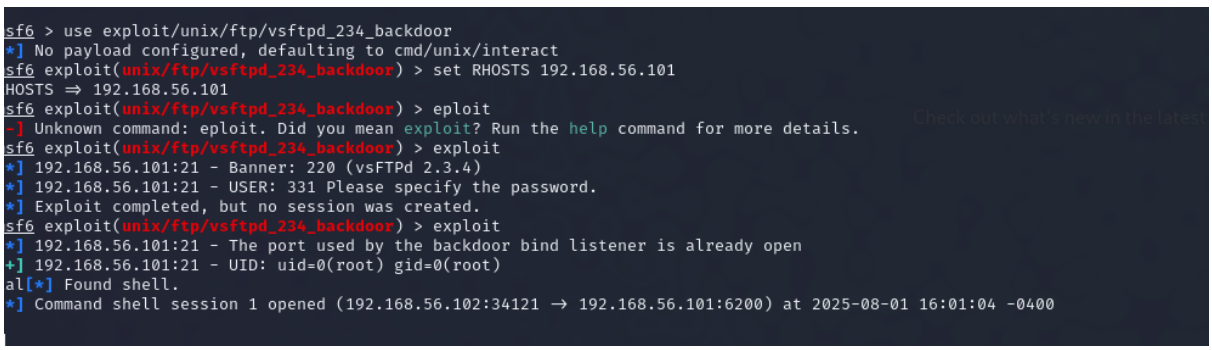


3. Penetration Test with Metasploit

- **Objective:** To conduct a penetration test against a vulnerable virtual machine to identify and exploit a known vulnerability.

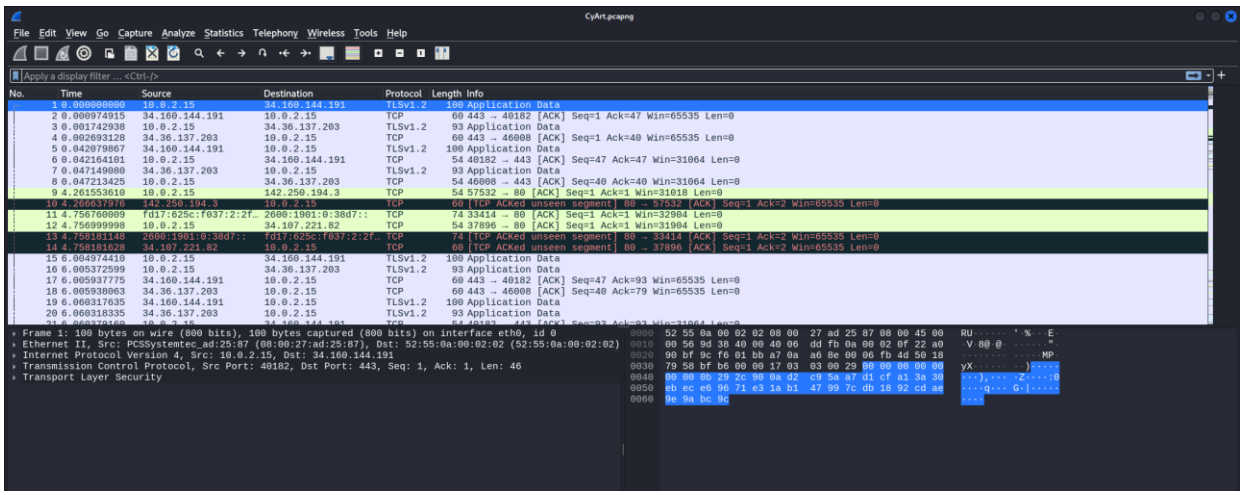
- **Methodology:** The Metasploit Framework was used to attack a Metasploitable 2 target VM. The target was first scanned using db_nmap to identify running services. The vsftpd 2.3.4 service was identified as vulnerable, and the exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor module was selected and configured.

- **Results:** The exploit was executed successfully, resulting in a root-level command shell session on the target machine. This confirmed the critical vulnerability of the service and demonstrated a successful system compromise.



```
whoami
root
ls
bin
boot
cdrom
dev
etc
home
initrd
initrd.img
lib
lost+found
media
mnt
nohup.out
opt
proc
root
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
vmlinuz
```

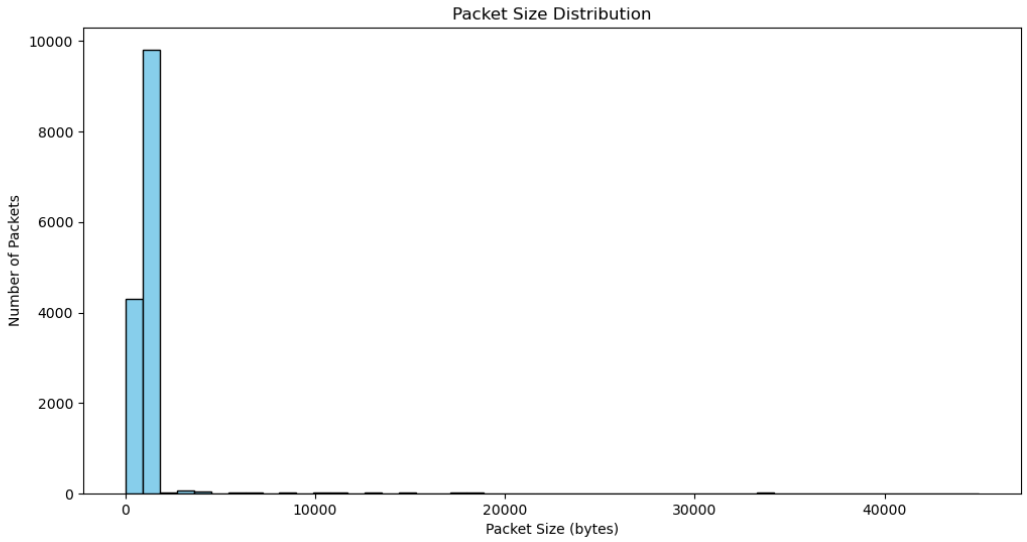
4. Encrypted Traffic Analysis

- **Objective:** To capture a sample of encrypted HTTPS traffic and analyze its metadata to understand communication patterns without decrypting the content.
- 

- **Methodology:** A 5-minute traffic capture was performed using Wireshark and saved as httpss_capture.pcapng. A custom Python script, traffic_analyzer.py, was developed using the Scapy library to parse this file. The script was designed to count packet frequency by source/destination IP and to analyze the distribution of packet sizes.
- **Findings:** The analysis revealed communication patterns consistent with typical web Browse. The packet size distribution showed a wide range of sizes, which is characteristic of encrypted web traffic containing both small request/acknowledgment packets and larger data packets.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$ python3 traffic_analyzer.py
[+] Reading CyArt.pcapng ...

── Top 10 IP Addresses by Packet Count ──
10.0.2.15: 14530 packets
142.251.223.142: 5138 packets
49.44.143.204: 4106 packets
74.125.24.119: 1463 packets
49.44.83.147: 641 packets
142.250.183.33: 297 packets
142.250.194.3: 221 packets
173.194.57.166: 156 packets
49.44.83.177: 154 packets
49.44.213.140: 154 packets
```



5. Key Learnings and Conclusion

This comprehensive exercise provided practical experience across multiple cybersecurity domains. The network design phase highlighted the importance of architectural principles like segmentation and isolation. The Metasploit task demonstrated the practical workflow of an attacker, from scanning to successful exploitation. Finally, the traffic analysis task showed that even fully encrypted traffic provides useful metadata for understanding network behavior. Together, these tasks illustrate how offensive, defensive, and analytical perspectives are all essential for a complete understanding of network security.