



Day 02 Task Report: Packet Sniffing, Firewall Configuration, and Vulnerability Scanning

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1. Executive Summary

This report documents the procedures and findings for a multi-part security task. The primary objectives were to perform live network packet analysis using Scapy, implement a defensive firewall ruleset with iptables, and conduct a vulnerability assessment with OpenVAS. The packet sniffing and firewall configuration tasks were completed successfully, providing valuable insights into network traffic and defensive configurations. The OpenVAS/GVM installation, however, encountered a series of complex dependency and configuration errors on the Kali Linux environment that could not be resolved within the project's scope. This report details the successful outcomes and provides a comprehensive log of the troubleshooting efforts for the vulnerability scanning component.

2. Task I: Packet Sniffing with Scapy

- **Objective:** To capture and analyze 100 network packets from the local machine to understand the distribution of common network protocols.
- **Methodology:** A Python script (packet_sniffer.py) was developed using the Scapy library. The script was configured to sniff 100 packets on the primary network interface, identify each packet's highest-level protocol, and aggregate the results.
- **Findings:**

The analysis of the 100 captured packets yielded the following protocol distribution, indicating a predominance of TCP and UDP traffic typical of standard network activity.



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd Desktop

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo su
(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# test_sniffer.py
test_sniffer.py: command not found

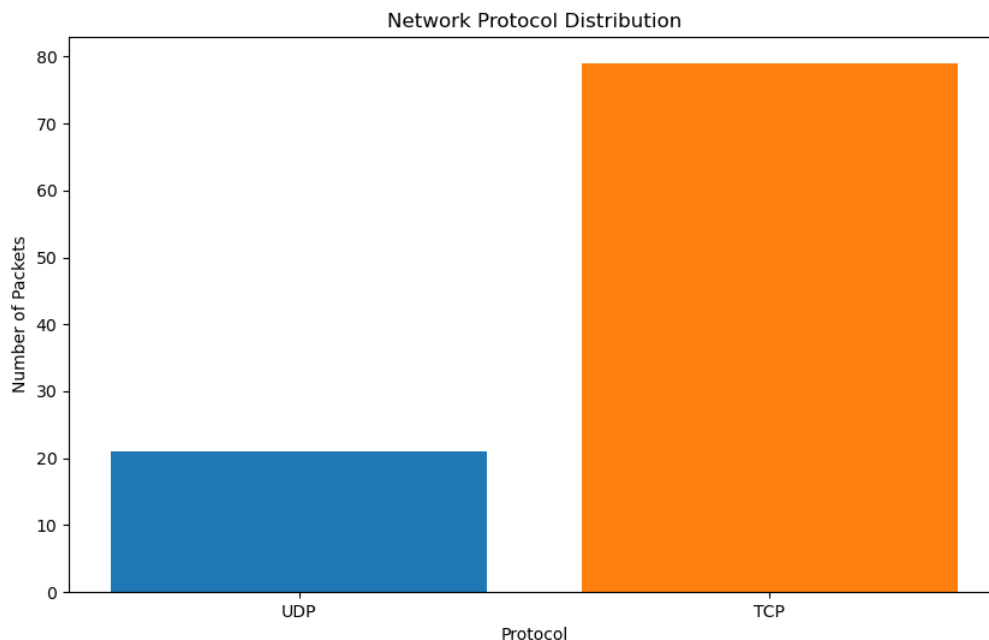
(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# python test_sniffer.py
[+] Sniffing 100 packets on interface: eth0 ...
[+] Packet capture complete.

— Protocol Summary —
UDP: 21 packets
TCP: 79 packets
QStandardPaths: XDG_RUNTIME_DIR not set, defaulting to '/tmp/runtime-root'

[+] Bar chart saved as protocol_distribution.png

(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
#
```

- **Visualization:** The following bar chart visually represents the protocol distribution.



3. Task II: Firewall Configuration with iptables

- **Objective:** To implement a basic firewall ruleset on a Linux system that denies all incoming traffic by default while explicitly allowing connections for SSH (port 22) and HTTP (port 80).



```
(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop]
$ sudo iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy DROP)
target    prot opt source                destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
target    prot opt source                destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target    prot opt source                destination
```

- **Methodology:** The iptables utility was used to configure the kernel firewall. The default policy for the INPUT chain was set to DROP, and specific ACCEPT rules were appended to allow necessary traffic. The following commands were executed:

Bash

```
sudo iptables -P INPUT DROP
```

```
# Allow established connections and related traffic
```

```
sudo iptables -A INPUT -m conntrack --ctstate
RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
```

```
# Allow all traffic from the loopback interface
```

```
sudo iptables -A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
```

```
# Allow incoming SSH traffic on TCP port 22
```

```
sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
```

```
# Allow incoming HTTP traffic on TCP port 80
```

```
sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
```

- **Test Results:** The firewall configuration was validated successfully. Testing confirmed that connections to TCP port 22 (SSH) were permitted. Conversely, ICMP requests (ping) were blocked, confirming the default DROP policy was effective against unapproved traffic types.

4. Task III: Vulnerability Scanning with OpenVAS/GVM

- **Objective:** To install, configure, and run the Greenbone Vulnerability Manager (GVM) to perform a vulnerability scan on the local network.



- **Process and Challenges:** The GVM installation proved to be a significant technical challenge. The following is a summary of the issues encountered and the troubleshooting steps taken:
 1. **Repository Key Error:** The initial apt update command failed due to a NO_PUBKEY error, indicating the system could not verify the authenticity of the Kali repositories.
 2. **Network & Configuration Errors:** Attempts to fix the key error revealed underlying network and configuration issues. A 404 Not Found error indicated the repository URL was outdated. This was diagnosed using curl, which revealed a 302 Redirect. The sources.list file was updated to point to the new, direct URL (<http://kali.download/kali>).
 3. **Database Version Conflict:** Once apt was functional, the GVM setup failed because it required PostgreSQL version 17, while the system default was version 16. This was resolved using `sudo pg_upgradecluster 16 main`.
 4. **Service Startup Failures:** Following the database upgrade, the `gvmd.service` failed to start due to a timeout. This was traced through a series of errors reported by `gvm-check-setup`, including missing CA certificates and SCAP data.
 5. **Final Unresolved Error:** After fixing the certificate and data feed issues, the service continued to fail. The final error identified was FATAL: role "_gvm" does not exist. Manual creation of the `_gvm` role in the PostgreSQL database using `createuser` and direct `psql` commands did not resolve the issue, indicating a persistent, deep-seated configuration conflict. Due to these insurmountable technical challenges, the vulnerability scan could not be completed.



```
(kali@kali)~$ sudo apt install gvm
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
fonts-liberation2 libblosc2-3 libcephfs2 libgfrpc0 libhdfs-103-1t64 liblbfsgs0 libpython3.11-dev libsuperlu6 python3-poetry-dynamic-versioning python3.11-dev
libverbs-providers libboost-iostreams1.83.0 libgda34t64 libgfdx0 libhdfs-hl-100t64 libnetcdf19t64 librados2 python3-dunamai python3-tomlkit python3.11-minimal
libbarnardlib102 libboost-thread1.83.0 libgfsapi0 libglusterfs0 libibverbs1 libiohttp134 librdasc1t64 python3-lib2t03 python3.11
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

Upgrading:
apt libcurl4t64 libsharpyuv0 netexec python3-cairo python3-impacket python3-pandas-lib python3-setuptools python3-yara
apt-utils libpgp-error0 libsmclient0 onboard python3-cbor python3-jq python3-pcap python3-simplejson python3-yarl
blueman libpgpme1t64 libssh2-1t64 onboard-common python3-cffi python3-kiwisolver python3-pil python3-smbc python3-zope.interface
curl libgvc6 libsc13t64 onboard-data python3-cffi-backend python3-ltdl python3-ltdl python3-pil-image python3-zstandard
gda1-data libgvc2t64 libsvtavienc2 openssl python3-contourpy python3-lxml python3-pkg-resources python3-sqlalchemy python3-zstd
gda1-plugins libgvp2 libtalloc2 openvas-scanner python3-cryptography python3-lz4 python3-protobuf python3-sqlalchemy-ext samba
graphviz libicu-dev libtdb1 python-apt-common python3-cups python3-markupsafe python3-matplotlib python3-pycaret python3-tables samba-common-bin
gvm libb3-sphinxdoc libtdb1 python-matplotlib-data python3-dbus python3-matplotlib python3-pycaret python3-tables-lib samba-common
gvm-common liblab-gamut1 libtiff python-tables-data python3-dev python3-minimal python3-pycurl python3-tables-lib samba-libs
icu-devtools libldap-common libwebp7 python3-aardwolf python3-ephem python3-mspack python3-pygame python3-tz samba-vfs-modules
ldap-utils libldb2 libwebpdecoder2 python3-aiottpt python3-frozenset python3-mysqldb python3-pyqt5.sip python3-urllib2 smbclient
libavif16 libnewt5.2 libwebpmux3 python3-anyio python3-gdal python3-netifaces python3-pyqt6.sip python3-uvloop zstd
libblas1.0 libnftables1 libxaw7 python3-apt python3-gevent python3-newt python3-numexpr python3-rsa python3-wheel xbrlapi
libcairo-gobject2 libpng16-16t64 libxkbcommon0 python3-bcrypt python3-gi python3-numpy python3-rpds-py python3-samba python3-wrapit
libcairo-script-interpreter2 libpopt0 libxkbcommon0 python3-bitstruct python3-gi-cairo python3-openssl python3-scipy python3-wsaccel
libcdt5 libprotobuf32t64 libz3-dev python3-bottle python3-greenlet python3-openssl python3-setuptools python3-yaml
libgraph6 libpython3-dev libzstd1 python3-brlapi python3-greenlet python3-openssl python3-setuptools python3-yaml
libcurl3t64-gnutls libpython3-stdlib mitmproxy python3-brotli python3-gvm python3-pandas

Installing:
gvm

Installing dependencies:
greenbone-security-assistant libassuan9 libhdfs-hl-310 libnetcdf22 libpython3.13-dev postgresql-17 python3-argon2 python3-pynfsclient python3.13-minimal winbind
gsad libblosc2-4 libicu76 libnss-winbind libpython3.13-minimal postgresql-17-pg-gvm python3-numpy-dev python3-pytz samba-ad-dc
gvm-tools libgda36 libldap2 libnss-winbind libpython3.13-stdlib postgresql-client-17 python3-pooch python3-zopfli samba-ad-provision
libapt-apt7.0 libgmp6t64 libltdl7 libpam-winbind libpython3.13 libpython3-stdlib python3-aiohappyeyeballs python3-procfs python3.13 samba-dsdb-modules
libbarnardlib104 libhdfs-310 libmicrohttpd2t64 libpython3.13 openssl-provider-legacy python3-annotated-types python3-pydantic-core python3.13-dev sqv

Suggested packages:
postgresql-doc-17 python-argon2-doc python3.13-venv python3.13-doc binfmt-support bind9 bind9utils ldb-tools

REMOVING:
python3-distutils wineke

(kali@kali)~$ sudo gvm-check-setup
gvm-check-setup 25.04.0
This script is provided and maintained by Debian and Kali.
Test completeness and readiness of GVM-25.04.0
Step 1: Checking OpenVAS (Scanner)...
OK: OpenVAS Scanner is present in version 23.20.1.
OK: Notus Scanner is present in version 22.6.3.
OK: Server CA Certificate is present as /var/lib/gvm/CA/servercert.pem.
Checking permissions of /var/lib/openvas/gnupg/*
OK: _gvm owns all files in /var/lib/openvas/gnupg/*
OK: redis-server is present.
OK: scanner (db_address setting) is configured properly using the redis-server socket: /var/run/redis-openvas/redis-server.sock
OK: the mqtt_server_uri is defined in /etc/openvas/openvas.conf
ERROR: Directories containing the NVT collection not found.
FIX: Run the NVT synchronization script greenbone-feed-sync.
sudo greenbone-feed-sync --type nvt

ERROR: Your GVM-25.04.0 installation is not yet complete!

Please follow the instructions marked with FIX above and run this
script again.

IMPORTANT NOTE: this script is provided and maintained by Debian and Kali.
If you find any issue in this script, please report it directly to Debian or Kali

(kali@kali)~$ sudo greenbone-feed-sync --type nvt
Running as root. Switching to user '_gvm' and group '_gvm'.
Trying to acquire lock on /var/lib/openvas/feed-update.lock
Acquired lock on /var/lib/openvas/feed-update.lock
Download Notus files from rsync://feed.community.greenbone.net/community/vulnerability-feed/22.04/vt-data/notus/ to /var/lib/notus
Download NASL files from rsync://feed.community.greenbone.net/community/vulnerability-feed/22.04/vt-data/nasl/ to /var/lib/openvas/plugins
Releasing lock on /var/lib/openvas/feed-update.lock

(kali@kali)~$
```



5. Key Learnings and Conclusion

This project provided valuable practical experience in both offensive (reconnaissance) and defensive security techniques. The successful implementation of the Scapy packet sniffer demonstrated the power of Python for network analysis. Configuring the iptables firewall provided a foundational understanding of network access control.

The most significant learning experience came from the GVM installation challenges. The extensive troubleshooting process underscored the complexities of enterprise-grade security tools, the critical importance of correct dependency management, and the methodical approach required to diagnose and resolve system-level errors. While the final objective of running a scan was not achieved, the process of debugging the setup provided a deep, practical lesson in Linux system administration and security tool integration.



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