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Encoding vs Hashing vs Encryption

Prerequisites

- Access to a Linux system
- Install GnuPG installed.
- Basic knowledge of navigating the Linux command line interface.

Task 1

Installation: Ensure that GnuPG is installed on your system. You can install it using the package manager of your Linux distribution. For example, on Ubuntu or Debian, you would use:

sudo apt install gnupg

A terminal window with a black background and green text. The prompt is 'lynx@lynx: ~'. The user enters 'sudo apt-get install gnupg'. The terminal shows the following output: 'Last login: Thu Mar 21 00:27:15 2024 from 192.168.0.247', 'lynx@lynx:~\$', 'lynx@lynx:~\$ sudo apt-get install gnupg', '[sudo] password for lynx:', 'Reading package lists... Done', 'Building dependency tree... Done', 'Reading state information... Done', 'gnupg is already the newest version (2.2.27-3ubuntu2.1).', 'gnupg set to manually installed.', '0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 61 not upgraded.', and 'lynx@lynx:~\$'.

Task 2

Encrypting a File

gpg --symmetric malware.txt

A terminal window with a black background and green text. The prompt is 'lynx@lynx: ~'. The user enters 'gpg --symmetric malware.txt'. The terminal shows the following output: 'lynx@lynx:~\$ gpg --symmetric malware.txt', 'gpg: directory '/home/lynx/.gnupg' created', 'gpg: keybox '/home/lynx/.gnupg/pubring.kbx' created', and 'lynx@lynx:~\$'.

This command is used to symmetrically encrypt a file. GPG will make you create a password, and then you will be set. On my screenshot below you can see that malware.txt.gpg was created.

