Course 3_Lab 5: Create symmetric and asymmetric keys

Scenario

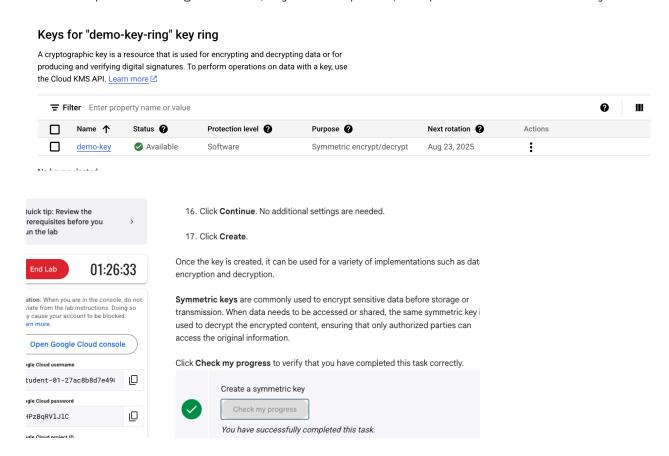
Cymbal Bank stores and processes large amounts of sensitive customer data including financial transactions and personally identifiable information (PII). The CISO, Javier, wants to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of this data while it's at rest, in transit, and in use. Cymbal Bank wants to transfer a large volume of its data from its on-premises servers to the cloud. Your team lead, Chloe, has suggested using a cloud key management system to create and manage encryption keys to facilitate the secure transmission of this data. You have been tasked with creating a symmetric key and an asymmetric key to support this data transmission.

Here's how you'll do this task: **First**, you'll create a symmetric key. **Then**, you'll create an asymmetric key.

MY WORK:

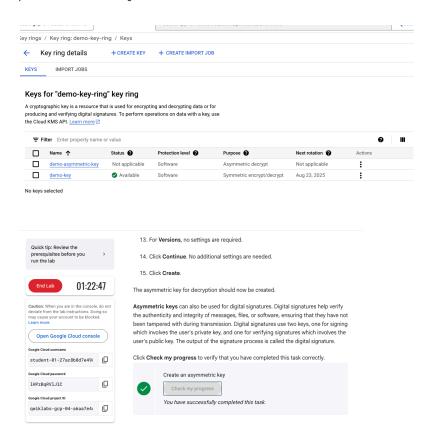
Task 1: Create a symmetric key

In this lab I used Key Management in Google Cloud Platform to create a symmetric key. The lab encompassed setting a location, key rotation period, and protection level for the key.



Task 2: Create an asymmetric key

In task 2, I created an asymmetric key in Google Cloud Platform. With the exception of a few steps,, the process was the same. Some different steps in the formation of the key included, considering the algorithm and version values, while not inputting a region, or key rotation period for the key.



My Assessment

In this lab I created a symmetric and asymmetric key that can be used to encrypt data.

What are encryption keys: To start, encryption is the process of securing data through ciphertext so it is not accessed by unauthorized users. Encryption keys are a random string of bits used to convert plain text to ciphertext and can also be used for decryption by an authorized user with the key.

Symmetric Key- This type of key allows data to be encrypted and decrypted with the same key if the user has access. This key is commonly used for data at rest (storage/stored data) and data in transit (traversing between locations).

Asymmetric Key - This type of key allows data to be encrypted with one key (public) and decrypted by another key (private). The private key must remain private in order for the data to remain secure.