ASSIGNMENT 12

AIM: Explore the GPG tool of linux to implement email security.

LO MAPPED: LO6

THEORY:

GPG is the OpenPGP part of the GNU Privacy Guard (GnuPG). It is a tool to provide digital encryption and signing services using the OpenPGP standard. gpg features complete key management and all the bells and whistles you would expect from a full OpenPGP implementation.

Step 1: Generate private key and public key pairs for sender and receiver using command

gpg --gen-key or gpg -full-generate-key (repeat for sender and receiver)

Step 2: Create a file containing sender's public key which then can be sent to other users.

gpg --export -a username>filename (creates file in ascii format) or gpg --

output filename --armor --export user's email (for sender)

lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~\$ gpg --export -a anarky>anarky_public

Step 3: Similarly create file containing sender's private key. gpg --export-secret-key -a username>filename (for sender)

lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~\$ gpg --export-secret-key -a anarky>anark y_pvt

Step 4: You can create a fingerprint of key using the command gpg -fingerprint receiver's email (for receiver)

Step 5: Sender needs to add in his public key ring, the public key of receiver (for sender) gpg –import filename_containing_public_key_of_receiver

```
y_pvt
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ gpg --import deepnoob_public
gpg: key 8C5F81EF6E105DAD: "DeepNoob <deep2003prajapati@gmail.com>" not changed
gpg: Total number processed: 1
gpg: unchanged: 1
```

Step 6: Listing public keys in keyring gpg --list-key (from public key rings of all users) gpg --list-keys shachi_natu@yahoo.com (from public key rings of specific users)

```
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ gpg --list-key
/home/lab1006/.gnupg/pubring.kbx
```

Step 7: Sender can sign the public key of receiver using command gpg --sign-key receiver email

When you sign the key, it means you verify that you trust the person is who they claim to be. This can help other people decide whether to trust that person too. If someone trusts you, and they see that you've signed this person's key, they may be more likely to trust their identity too.

```
Step 8: Encrypt the data to send. (create a file beforehand to be encrypted) gpg --encrypt -r receiver_email name_of_file (only encrypt, .gpg file created)

OR

gpg --encrypt --sign --armor -r receiver_email name_of_file

(encrypt and sign, ascii file created)

OR

gpg --encrypt --sign -r receiver_email name_of_file
```

```
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ gpg --encrypt -r deep2003prajapati@gmai
l.com anarky.gpg
gpg: checking the trustdb
gpg: marginals needed: 3 completes needed: 1 trust model: pgp
gpg: depth: 0 valid: 2 signed: 0 trust: 0-, 0q, 0n, 0m, 0f, 2u
gpg: next trustdb check due at 2025-10-11
```

Step 9: Decrypt the file

gpg -o myfiledecrypted -d myfile.txt.gpg

lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~\$

(encrypt and sign, .gpg file created)

```
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ gpg -o myfiledecrypted -d anarky.gpg gpg: no valid OpenPGP data found. gpg: decrypt_message failed: Unknown system error lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ gpg -o anarky -d anarky.gpg gpg: no valid OpenPGP data found. gpg: decrypt_message failed: Unknown system error lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ gpg -o myfiledecrypted -d anarky.gpg.gp gpg: encrypted with 3072-bit RSA key, ID 24D67A3CC36F9241, created 2023-10-12 "DeepNoob <deep2003prajapati@gmail.com>"
File 'myfiledecrypted' exists. Overwrite? (y/N) n Enter new filename: xsdjfexdtmy,l.'; lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ gpg -d -o anarky.gpg anarky.gpg.gpg gpg: encrypted with 3072-bit RSA key, ID 24D67A3CC36F9241, created 2023-10-12 "DeepNoob <deep2003prajapati@gmail.com>"
File 'anarky.gpg' exists. Overwrite? (y/N) y lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$
```

CONCLUSION: In this assignment we have explored the GPG tool of linux and implemented email security.