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## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'dirmngr-client.1'***

**\$ man dirmngr-client.1**

DIRMNGR-CLIENT(1)

GNU Privacy Guard 2.2

DIRMNGR-CLIENT(1)

### **NAME**

dirmngr-client - Tool to access the Dirmngr services

### **SYNOPSIS**

dirmngr-client [options] [certfile|pattern]

### **DESCRIPTION**

The dirmngr-client is a simple tool to contact a running dirmngr and test whether a certificate has been revoked --- either by being listed in the corresponding CRL or by running the OCSP protocol. If no dirmngr is running, a new instances will be started but this is in general not a good idea due to the huge performance overhead.

The usual way to run this tool is either:

dirmngr-client acert

or

dirmngr-client <acert

Where acert is one DER encoded (binary) X.509 certificates to be tested.

### **RETURN VALUE**

dirmngr-client returns these values:

- 0 The certificate under question is valid; i.e. there is a valid CRL available and it is not listed there or the OCSP request returned that that certificate is valid.
- 1 The certificate has been revoked
- 2 (and other values)

There was a problem checking the revocation state of the certificate. A message to stderr has given more detailed information. Most likely this is due to a missing

or expired CRL or due to a network problem.

## OPTIONS

dirmngr-client may be called with the following options:

--version

Print the program version and licensing information. Note that you cannot abbreviate this command.

--help, -h

Print a usage message summarizing the most useful command-line options. Note that you cannot abbreviate this command.

--quiet, -q

Make the output extra brief by suppressing any informational messages.

-v

--verbose

Outputs additional information while running. You can increase the verbosity by giving several verbose commands to dirmngr, such as ?-vv?.

--pem Assume that the given certificate is in PEM (armored) format.

--ocsp Do the check using the OCSP protocol and ignore any CRLs.

--force-default-responder

When checking using the OCSP protocol, force the use of the default OCSP responder.

That is not to use the Responder as given by the certificate.

--ping Check whether the dirmngr daemon is up and running.

--cache-cert

Put the given certificate into the cache of a running dirmngr. This is mainly useful for debugging.

--validate

Validate the given certificate using dirmngr's internal validation code. This is mainly useful for debugging.

--load-crl

This command expects a list of filenames with DER encoded CRL files. With the option --url URLs are expected in place of filenames and they are loaded directly from the given location. All CRLs will be validated and then loaded into dirmngr's cache.

--lookup

Take the remaining arguments and run a lookup command on each of them. The results are Base-64 encoded outputs (without header lines). This may be used to retrieve certificates from a server. However the output format is not very well suited if more than one certificate is returned.

--url

-u Modify the lookup and load-crl commands to take an URL.

--local

-l Let the lookup command only search the local cache.

--squid-mode

Run dirmngr-client in a mode suitable as a helper program for Squid's exteral\_acl\_type option.

## SEE ALSO

dirmngr(8), gpgsm(1)

The full documentation for this tool is maintained as a Texinfo manual. If GnuPG and the info program are properly installed at your site, the command

info gnupg

should give you access to the complete manual including a menu structure and an index.