



Alternatively, if all systems which should be using the created keyring have at least apt version  $\geq 1.4$  installed, you can use the ASCII armored format with the "asc" extension instead which can be created with `gpg --armor --export`.

## COMMANDS

`add filename`

Add a new key to the list of trusted keys. The key is read from the filename given with the parameter filename or if the filename is - from standard input. It is critical that keys added manually via `apt-key` are verified to belong to the owner of the repositories they claim to be for otherwise the `apt-secure(8)` infrastructure is completely undermined.

Note: Instead of using this command a keyring should be placed directly in the `/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/` directory with a descriptive name and either "gpg" or "asc" as file extension.

`del keyid`

Remove a key from the list of trusted keys.

`export keyid`

Output the key keyid to standard output.

`exportall`

Output all trusted keys to standard output.

`list, finger`

List trusted keys with fingerprints.

`adv`

Pass advanced options to `gpg`. With `adv --recv-key` you can e.g. download key from keyservers directly into the trusted set of keys. Note that there are no checks performed, so it is easy to completely undermine the `apt-secure(8)` infrastructure if used without care.

`update (deprecated)`

Update the local keyring with the archive keyring and remove from the local keyring the archive keys which are no longer valid. The archive keyring is shipped in the `archive-keyring` package of your distribution, e.g. the `ubuntu-keyring` package in Ubuntu.

Note that a distribution does not need to and in fact should not use this command any longer and instead ship keyring files in the

/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/ directory directly as this avoids a dependency on gnupg and it is easier to manage keys by simply adding and removing files for maintainers and users alike.

#### net-update

Perform an update working similarly to the update command above, but get the archive keyring from a URI instead and validate it against a master key. This requires an installed wget(1) and an APT build configured to have a server to fetch from and a master keyring to validate. APT in Debian does not support this command, relying on update instead, but Ubuntu's APT does.

## OPTIONS

Note that options need to be defined before the commands described in the previous section.

#### --keyring filename

With this option it is possible to specify a particular keyring file the command should operate on. The default is that a command is executed on the trusted.gpg file as well as on all parts in the trusted.gpg.d directory, though trusted.gpg is the primary keyring which means that e.g. new keys are added to this one.

## FILES

#### /etc/apt/trusted.gpg

Keyring of local trusted keys, new keys will be added here. Configuration Item: Dir::Etc::Trusted.

#### /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/

File fragments for the trusted keys, additional keyrings can be stored here (by other packages or the administrator). Configuration Item

Dir::Etc::TrustedParts.

## SEE ALSO

apt-get(8), apt-secure(8)

## BUGS

APT bug page[1]. If you wish to report a bug in APT, please see /usr/share/doc/debian/bug-reporting.txt or the reportbug(1) command.

## AUTHOR

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## NOTES

1. APT bug page

<http://bugs.debian.org/src:apt>

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