



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'gpgtar.1'

C:\>man gpgtar.1

GPGTAR(1) GNU Privacy Guard 2.2 GPGTAR(1)

NAME

gpgtar - Encrypt or sign files into an archive

SYNOPSIS

gpgtar [options] filename1 [filename2, ...] directory1 [directory2, ...]

DESCRIPTION

gpgtar encrypts or signs files into an archive. It is an gpg-ized tar using the same format as used by PGP's PGP Zip.

OPTIONS

gpgtar understands these options:

--create

Put given files and directories into a vanilla ``ustar'' archive.

--extract

Extract all files from a vanilla ``ustar'' archive.

--encrypt

-e Encrypt given files and directories into an archive. This option may be combined with option --symmetric for an archive that may be decrypted via a secret key or a passphrase.

--decrypt

-d Extract all files from an encrypted archive.

--sign

-s Make a signed archive from the given files and directories. This can be

combined with option `--encrypt` to create a signed and then encrypted archive.

`--list-archive`

`-t` List the contents of the specified archive.

`--symmetric`

`-c` Encrypt with a symmetric cipher using a passphrase. The default symmetric cipher used is AES-128, but may be chosen with the `--cipher-algo` option to `gpg`.

`--recipient user`

`-r user`

Encrypt for user id `user`. For details see `gpg`.

`--local-user user`

`-u user`

Use `user` as the key to sign with. For details see `gpg`.

`--output file`

`-o file`

Write the archive to the specified file `file`.

`--verbose`

`-v` Enable extra informational output.

`--quiet`

`-q` Try to be as quiet as possible.

`--skip-crypto`

Skip all crypto operations and create or extract vanilla `ustar` archives.

`--dry-run`

Do not actually output the extracted files.

`--directory dir`

`-C dir` Extract the files into the directory `dir`. The default is to take the direc?

tory name from the input filename. If no input filename is known a direc?

tory named `?GPGARCH?` is used. For tarball creation, switch to directory `dir`

before performing any operations.

`--files-from file`

`-T file`

Take the file names to work from the file `file`; one file per line.

--null Modify option --files-from to use a binary nul instead of a linefeed to separate file names.

--openpgp

This option has no effect because OpenPGP encryption and signing is the default.

--cms This option is reserved and shall not be used. It will eventually be used

to encrypt or sign using the CMS protocol; but that is not yet implemented.

--set-filename file

Use the last component of file as the output directory. The default is to

take the directory name from the input filename. If no input filename is

known a directory named ?GPGARCH? is used. This option is deprecated in favor

of option --directory.

--gpg gpgcmd

Use the specified command gpgcmd instead of gpg.

--gpg-args args

Pass the specified extra options to gpg.

--tar-args args

Assume args are standard options of the command tar and parse them. The

only supported tar options are "--directory", "--files-from", and "--null"

This is an obsolete options because those supported tar options can also be

given directly.

--version

Print version of the program and exit.

--help Display a brief help page and exit.

EXAMPLES

Encrypt the contents of directory ?mydocs? for user Bob to file ?test1?:

```
gpgtar --encrypt --output test1 -r Bob mydocs
```

List the contents of archive ?test1?:

```
gpgtar --list-archive test1
```

DIAGNOSTICS

The program returns 0 if everything was fine, 1 otherwise.

SEE ALSO

gpg(1), tar(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.

GnuPG 2.2.19

2019-11-23

GPGTAR(1)