



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'gpg-preset-passphrase.1'

\$ man gpg-preset-passphrase.1

GPG-PRESET-PASSPHRASE(1) GNU Privacy Guard 2.4 GPG-PRESET-PASSPHRASE(1)

NAME

gpg-preset-passphrase - Put a passphrase into gpg-agent's cache

SYNOPSIS

gpg-preset-passphrase [options] [command] cache-id

DESCRIPTION

The `gpg-preset-passphrase` is a utility to seed the internal cache of a running `gpg-agent` with passphrases. It is mainly useful for unattended machines, where the usual `pinentry` tool may not be used and the passphrases for the to be used keys are given at machine startup.

This program works with GnuPG 2 and later. GnuPG 1.x is not supported.

Passphrases set with this utility don't expire unless the `--forget` option is used to explic?

itly clear them from the cache ? or `gpg-agent` is either restarted or reloaded (by sending a

`SIGHUP` to it). Note that the maximum cache time as set with `--max-cache-ttl` is still hon?

ored. It is necessary to allow this passphrase presetting by starting `gpg-agent` with the

`--allow-preset-passphrase`.

`gpg-preset-passphrase` is invoked this way:

`gpg-preset-passphrase [options] [command] cacheid`

`cacheid` is either a 40 character keygrip of hexadecimal characters identifying the key for

which the passphrase should be set or cleared. The keygrip is listed along with the key

when running the command: `gpgsm --with-keygrip --list-secret-keys`. Alternatively an arbi?

trary string may be used to identify a passphrase; it is suggested that such a string is

prefixed with the name of the application (e.g `foo:12346`). Scripts should always use the

option `--with-colons`, which provides the keygrip in a "grp" line (cf. [?doc/DETAILS?](#))/

One of the following command options must be given:

`--preset`

Preset a passphrase. This is what you usually will use. `gpg-preset-passphrase` will then read the passphrase from stdin.

`--forget`

Flush the passphrase for the given cache ID from the cache.

The following additional options may be used:

`-v`

`--verbose`

Output additional information while running.

`-P string`

`--passphrase string`

Instead of reading the passphrase from stdin, use the supplied string as passphrase.

Note that this makes the passphrase visible for other users.

SEE ALSO

`gpg(1)`, `gpgsm(1)`, `gpg-agent(1)`, `scdaemon(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.