



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'streamzip.1'

\$ man streamzip.1

STREAMZIP(1) Perl Programmers Reference Guide STREAMZIP(1)

NAME

streamzip - create a zip file from stdin

SYNOPSIS

producer | streamzip [opts] | consumer

producer | streamzip [opts] -zipfile=output.zip

DESCRIPTION

This program will read data from "stdin", compress it into a zip container and, by default, write a streamed zip file to "stdout". No temporary files are created.

The zip container written to "stdout" is, by necessity, written in streaming format. Most programs that read Zip files can cope with a streamed zip file, but if interoperability is important, and your workflow allows you to write the zip file directly to disk you can create a non-streamed zip file using the "zipfile" option.

OPTIONS

-zip64

Create a Zip64-compliant zip container. Use this option if the input is greater than 4Gig.

Default is disabled.

-zipfile=F

Write zip container to the filename "F".

Use the "Stream" option to force the creation of a streamed zip file.

-member-name=M

This option is used to name the "file" in the zip container.

Default is '-'.

-stream

Ignored when writing to "stdout".

If the "zipfile" option is specified, including this option will trigger the creation of a streamed zip file.

Default: Always enabled when writing to "stdout", otherwise disabled.

-method=M

Compress using method "M".

Valid method names are

- * store Store without compression
- * deflate Use Deflate compression [Default]
- * bzip2 Use Bzip2 compression
- * lzma Use LZMA compression
- * xz Use xz compression
- * zstd Use Zstandard compression

Note that Lzma compress needs "IO::Compress::Lzma" to be installed.

Note that Zstd compress needs "IO::Compress::Zstd" to be installed.

Default is "deflate".

-0, -1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9

Sets the compression level for "deflate". Ignored for all other compression methods.

-0 means no compression and -9 for maximum compression.

Default is 6

-version

Display version number

-help

Display help

Examples

Create a zip file by reading data from stdin

```
$ echo Lorem ipsum dolor sit | perl ./bin/streamzip >abcd.zip
```

Check the contents of "abcd.zip" with the standard "unzip" utility

Archive: abcd.zip

Length	Date	Time	Name
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22 2021-01-08 19:45 -

22 1 file

Notice how the "Name" is set to "-". That is the default for a few zip utilities where the member name is not given.

If you want to explicitly name the file, use the "-member-name" option as follows

```
$ echo Lorem ipsum dolor sit | perl ./bin/streamzip -member-name latin >abcd.zip
```

```
$ unzip -l abcd.zip
```

Archive: abcd.zip

Length	Date	Time	Name
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22	2021-01-08 19:47		latin
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22 1 file

When to write a Streamed Zip File

A Streamed Zip File is useful in situations where you cannot seek backwards/forwards in the file.

A good example is when you are serving dynamic content from a Web Server straight into a socket without needing to create a temporary zip file in the filesystem.

Similarly if your workflow uses a Linux pipelined commands.

SUPPORT

General feedback/questions/bug reports should be sent to

<<https://github.com/pmqqs/IO-Compress/issues>> (preferred) or

<<https://rt.cpan.org/Public/Dist/Display.html?Name=IO-Compress>>.

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