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

$ 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 for?

   mat 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 directory

    name from the input filename. If no input filename is known a directory named ?GP?

    GARCH? 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.

--utf8-strings

Assume that the file names read by --files-from are UTF-8 encoded. This option has an effect only on Windows where the active code page is otherwise assumed.

--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 en?
crypt 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 sup?
ported tar options are "--directory", "--files-from", and "--null" This is an obso?
lete 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.