



## ***Linux Ubuntu 22.4.5 Manual Pages on command 'uuencode.1'***

### ***\$ man uuencode.1***

uuencode(1) User Commands uuencode(1)

#### NAME

uuencode - encode a file into email friendly text

#### SYNOPSIS

uuencode [-flags] [-flag [value]] [--option-name[=[ ]value]] [<in-file>] <output-name>

#### DESCRIPTION

uuencode is used to create an ASCII representation of a file that can be sent over channels that may otherwise corrupt the data. Specifically, email cannot handle binary data and will often even insert a character when the six character sequence "Orom " is seen.

uuencode will read in-file if provided and otherwise read data from standard in and write the encoded form to standard out. The output will begin with a header line for use by uudecode giving it the resulting suggested file output-name and access mode. If the output-name is specifically /dev/stdout, then uudecode will emit the decoded file to standard out.

Note: uuencode uses buffered input and assumes that it is not hand typed from a tty. The consequence is that at a tty, you may need to hit Ctl-D several times to terminate input.

#### OPTIONS

-m, --base64

convert using base64.

By default, `uuencode` will encode using the traditional conversion. It is slower and less compact than base64. The encoded form of the file is expanded by 37% for UU encoding and by 35% for base64 encoding (3 bytes become 4 plus control information).

`-e, --encode-file-name`

encode the output file name.

Since output file names may contain characters that are not handled well by various transmission modes, you may specify that the output-name be base64 encoded as well. (Traditional uuencoding of the file name is not supported.)

`-h, --help`

Display usage information and exit.

`-, --more-help`

Pass the extended usage information through a pager.

`-R [cfgfile], --save-opts [=cfgfile]`

Save the option state to `cfgfile`. The default is the last configuration file listed in the OPTION PRESETS section, below. The command will exit after updating the config file.

`-r cfgfile, --load-opts=cfgfile, --no-load-opts`

Load options from `cfgfile`. The `no-load-opts` form will disable the loading of earlier `config/rc/ini` files. `--no-load-opts` is handled early, out of order.

`-v [{v|c|n} --version [{v|c|n}]]`

Output version of program and exit. The default mode is `'v'`, a simple version. The `'c'` mode will print copyright information and `'n'` will print the full copyright notice.

## OPTION PRESETS

Any option that is not marked as not presettable may be preset by loading values from configuration ("`RC`" or `.INI`) file(s). The file `"$HOME/.sharrc"` will be used, if present.

## STANDARDS

This implementation is compliant with P1003.2b/D11.

## FILES

See OPTION PRESETS for configuration files.

## EXIT STATUS

One of the following exit values will be returned:

0 (EXIT\_SUCCESS)

Successful program execution.

1 (EXIT\_FAILURE)

The operation failed or the command syntax was not valid.

66 (EX\_NOINPUT)

A specified configuration file could not be loaded.

70 (EX\_SOFTWARE)

libopts had an internal operational error. Please report it to autogen-users@lists.sourceforge.net. Thank you.

## SEE ALSO

uudecode(1), uuencode(5)

## HISTORY

The uuencode command first appeared in BSD 4.0.

## AUTHORS

Free Software Foundation, Inc.

## COPYRIGHT

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## BUGS

Please put sharutils in the subject line for emailed bug reports. It helps to spot the message.

Please send bug reports to: [bug-gnu-utils@gnu.org](mailto:bug-gnu-utils@gnu.org)

## NOTES

This manual page was AutoGen-erated from the uuencode option definitions.