Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'gpgtar.1' command

$ 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'' ar?

        chive.

    --extract

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

    --encrypt

    -e   Encrypt given files and directories into an archive.   This op?

        tion 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 ``us?

    tar'' 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 ?GPGARCH? is used. For tar?

    ball creation, switch to directory dir before performing any op?

    erations.

--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 en?

    coded. This option has an effect only on Windows where the ac?

    tive 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 eventu?

    ally 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 de?

    fault 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.

--tar command

    This is a dummy option for backward compatibility.

--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 struc?

ture and an index.