Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'gpg-preset-passphrase.1'

$ man gpg-preset-passphrase.1

GPG-PRESET-PASSPHRASE(1)   GNU Privacy Guard 2.2   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 op?

   tion is used to explicitly 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 honored.

   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 arbitrary

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-pre?

    set-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 visi?

    ble 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 struc?

ture and an index.