

**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” 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 ‘GPGARCH’ 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.

**--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 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 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 supported tar options are "--directory", "--files-from", and "--null" This is an obsolete 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.