

# Sui Keytool CLI

The Sui CLI keytool command provides several command-level access for the management and generation of addresses, as well as working with private keys, signatures, or zkLogin. For example, a user could export a private key from the Sui Wallet and import it into the local Sui CLI wallet using the `sui keytool import [...]` command.

Before you can use the Sui CLI, you must install it. To check if the CLI exists on your system, open a terminal or console and type the following command:

If the terminal or console responds with a version number, you already have the Sui CLI installed.

If the command is not found, follow the instructions in [Install Sui](#) to get the Sui CLI on your system.

Append the `--json` flag to commands to format responses in JSON instead of the more human friendly default Sui CLI output. This can be useful for extremely large datasets, for example, as those results can have a troublesome display on smaller screens. In these cases, the `--json` flag is useful.

The following examples demonstrate some of the most often used commands.

Use the `sui keytool list` command to output all the Sui addresses that exist in the `~/.sui/sui_config/sui.keystore` file in a readable format.

To generate a new key pair with the `ed25519` scheme, use the `sui keytool generate ed25519` command. For other schemes, see `sui keytool generate --help`. The key pair file is saved to the current directory with its filename being the address. The content of the file is a Base64 encoded string of 33-byte `flag || privkey`.

Use `sui keytool show [filename]` to show the key pair data that is stored in a file. For example, the previous command generated a file named `0x5d8aa70f17d9343813d3ba6a59ecf5e8a23ffb487938e860999a722989eacf25.key`.

Each command has its own help section. For example `sui keytool sign --help` displays the following prompt:

## Check Sui CLI installation

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## Help

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