NAME

7zr – A file archiver with high compression ratio format

SYNOPSIS

```
7zr <command> [<switches>... ] <archive_name> [<file_names>... ] [<@listfiles>... ]
```

DESCRIPTION

7-Zip is a file archiver supporting 7z (that implements LZMA compression algorithm featuring very high compression ratio), LZMA2, XZ, ZIP, Zip64, CAB, RAR (if the non-free p7zip-rar package is installed), ARJ, GZIP, BZIP2, TAR, CPIO, RPM, ISO, most filesystem images and DEB formats. Compression ratio in the new 7z format is 30-50% better than ratio in ZIP format.

7zr is a stand-alone executable. **7zr** is a "light-version" of **7za**(1). **7zr** handles password-less archives in the 7z, LZMA2, and XZ formats only.

COMMANDS

- **a** Add files to archive
- **b** Benchmark
- **d** Delete files from archive
- **e** Extract files from archive (without using directory names)
- **h** Calculate hash values for files
- i Show information about supported formats
- l List contents of archive
- **rn** Rename files in archive
- t Test integrity of archive
- **u** Update files to archive
- x eXtract files with full paths

SWITCHES

Stop switches parsing

-ai[r[-|0]]{@listfile|!wildcard}

Include archives

-ax[r[-|0]]{@listfile|!wildcard}

Exclude archives

$-ao\{a|s|t|u\}$

Set Overwrite mode

-an Disable archive name field

-bb[0-3]

Set output log level

-bd Disable progress indicator

$-bs\{o|e|p\}\{0|1|2\}$

Set output stream for output/error/progress line

-bt Show execution time statistics

-i[r[-|0]]{@listfile|!wildcard}

Include filenames

-m{Parameters}

Set Compression Method (see /usr/share/doc/p7zip/DOC/MANUAL/cmd-line/switches/method.htm from the p7zip-full package for a list of methods)

-o{Directory}

Set Output directory

 $-\mathbf{r}[-|\mathbf{0}]$ Recurse subdirectories (CAUTION: this flag does not do what you think, avoid using it)

$-sa\{a|e|s\}$

Set archive name mode

-scc{UTF-8|WIN|DOS}

Set charset for for console input/output

$-scs\{UTF-8|UTF-16LE|UTF-16BE|WIN|DOS|\{id\}\}$

Set charset for list files

-scrc[CRC32|CRC64|SHA1|SHA256|*]

Set hash function for x, e, h commands

-sdel Delete files after compression

-seml[.]

Send archive by email

-sfx[{name}]

Create SFX archive

-si[{name}]

Read data from stdin (e.g. tar cf – directory | 7zr a –si directory.tar.7z)

- -slp Set Large Pages mode
- -slt Show technical information for 1 (List) command
- **-snh** Store hard links as links
- **-snl** Store symbolic links as links
- -sni Store NT security information

-sns[-]

Store NTFS alternate streams

-sfx[{name}]

Create SFX archive

- **-so** Write data to stdout (e.g. 7zr x −so directory.tar.7z | tar xf −)
- **-spd** Disable wildcard matching for file names
- -spe Eliminate duplication of root folder for extract command
- **-spf** Use fully qualified file paths
- -ssc[-] Set sensitive case mode
- **-ssw** Compress shared files
- **-stl** Set archive timestamp from the most recently modified file

-stm{HexMask}

Set CPU thread affinity mask (hexadecimal number)

-stx{Type}

Exclude archive type

-t{Type}

Set type of archive

-u[-][p#][q#][r#][x#][y#][z#][!newArchiveName]

Update options

$-v{Size}[b|k|m|g]$

Create volumes

-w[path]

Set working directory. Empty path means a temporary directory

-x[r[-|0]]{@listfile|!wildcard}

Exclude filenames

-y Assume Yes on all queries

DIAGNOSTICS

7-Zip returns the following exit codes:

- 0 Normal (no errors or warnings detected)
- Warning (Non fatal error(s)). For example, some files cannot be read during compressing, so they were not compressed
- 2 Fatal error
- 7 Bad command line parameters
- 8 Not enough memory for operation
- User stopped the process with control-C (or similar)

Backup and limitations

DO NOT USE the 7-zip format for backup purpose on Linux/Unix because :

- 7-zip does not store the owner/group of the file.

On Linux/Unix, in order to backup directories you must use tar:

- to backup a directory: tar cf directory | 7zr a -si directory.tar.7z
- to restore your backup : 7zr x -so directory.tar.7z | tar xf -

If you want to send files and directories (not the owner of file) to others Unix/MacOS/Windows users, you can use the 7-zip format.

```
example: 7zr a directory.7z directory
```

Do not use "-r" because this flag does not do what you think.

Do not use directory/* because of ".*" files (example : "directory/*" does not match "directory/.profile")

EXAMPLE 1

7zr a -t7z -m0=lzma -mx=9 -mfb=64 -md=32m -ms=on archive.7z dir1

adds all files from directory "dir1" to archive archive.7z using "ultra settings"

-t7z 7z archive

-m0=lzma

lzma method

-mx=9 level of compression = 9 (Ultra)

-mfb=64

number of fast bytes for LZMA = 64

-md=32m

dictionary size = 32 megabytes

-ms=on

solid archive = on

EXAMPLE 2

7zr a -sfx archive.exe dir1

add all files from directory "dir1" to SFX archive archive.exe (Remark : SFX archive MUST end with ".exe")

SEE ALSO

 $\textbf{7za}(1),\,\textbf{7z}(1),\,\textbf{p7zip}(1),\,\textbf{bzip2}(1),\,\textbf{gzip}(1),\,\textbf{zip}(1),\\$

HTML Documentation

/usr/share/doc/p7zip/DOC/MANUAL/start.htm (avabilable when the p7zip-full package is installed)

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