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

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.

--utf8-strings

Assume that the file names read by **--files-from** are UTF-8 encoded. This option has an effect only on Windows where the active 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 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

```
\mathbf{gpg}(1), \mathbf{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.