

Abr 15 2013

## [Encriptar y desencriptar archivos desde la terminal](#)

By mar10



Fruteroloco by Linux

### **Encriptar un archivo:**

```
$ gpg -c archivo.txt
```

Nos pedirá una contraseña y nos generará un archivo .gpg . OJO !!! **Si perdemos el pass estamos jodidos**  
.....

### **Para desencriptar:**

```
$ gpg -d archivo.gpg
```

Como siempre desde la terminal podemos acceder a más información de como trabajar con gpg, con man o help:

### **Encriptar un archivo en zip:**

```
$ zip -e archivo.txt
```

## Encriptar una carpeta en zip:

```
$ zip -er carpeta
```

## Para desencriptar:

el programa descompresor zip pedirá la contraseña.

```
Archivo  Editar  Ver  Terminal  Pestañas  Ayuda
GPG2(1)          GNU Privacy Guard          GPG2(1)
NAME
  gpg2 - OpenPGP encryption and signing tool

SYNOPSIS
  gpg2 [--homedir dir] [--options file] [options] command [args]

DESCRIPTION
  gpg2 is the OpenPGP part of the GNU Privacy Guard (GnuPG). It is a tool to provide digital encryption and signing services using the OpenPGP standard. gpg2 features complete key management and all bells and whistles you can expect from a decent OpenPGP implementation.

  In contrast to the standalone version gpg, which is more suited for server and embedded platforms, this version is commonly installed under the name gpg2 and more targeted to the desktop as it requires several other modules to be installed. The standalone version will be kept maintained and it is possible to install both versions on the same system. If you need to use different configuration files, you should make use of something like 'gpg.conf-2' instead of just 'gpg.conf'.

RETURN VALUE
  The program returns 0 if everything was fine, 1 if at least a signature was bad, and other error codes for fatal errors.

WARNINGS
  Use a *good* password for your user account and a *good* passphrase to protect your secret key. This passphrase is the weakest part of the whole system. Pro-
Manual page gpg(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Tags:

- [Encriptar](#)
- [Terminal](#)
- [Linux](#)
- [Linux Tips](#)

- [Inicie sesión](#) o [regístrese](#) para comentar
- 4227 lecturas