

Entrust Authority™

Command Line Utility 6.1

Quick Start Guide for Windows

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The Command Line Utility is for users who regularly use Microsoft Windows Command Prompt or for users who develop automated tasks with batch files.

The Command Line Utility allows you to perform secure operations, decrypt operations, and user operations. It also allows you to create a Personal Address Book (PAB) and manipulate recipient lists. The utility includes help information which you can view from the prompt.

The following topics describe the syntax for the Command Line Utility commands, describe arguments for all of the options, and provide examples of how to use the Command Line Utility interface:

- [“General information” on page 6](#)
- [“Typographic conventions” on page 6](#)
- [“Starting the Command Line Utility in Microsoft Windows” on page 7](#)
- [“Secure operations” on page 9](#)
- [“Examples of secure operations” on page 12](#)
- [“Decrypt operations” on page 16](#)
- [“Examples of decrypt operations” on page 17](#)
- [“User operations” on page 19](#)
- [“Examples of user operations” on page 21](#)
- [“Address Book operations with examples” on page 22](#)
- [“Glossary” on page 37](#)

General information

Command Line Utility command options are shown with square brackets. For example, [-encrypt]

For parameters that contain spaces such as C:\Program Files\Entrust\John Smith.epf Or Sales Dept, you must use double quotation marks. For example, "C:\Program Files\Entrust\John Smith.epf" Or "Sales Dept". For a roaming profile, do not include the directory or ".epf" extension. For example, "John Smith". You must also use double quotation marks around paths. For example, "c:\plans\plan.doc".



Attention:

Roaming profiles can only be used with Microsoft Windows platforms.

Typographic conventions

Following are typographic conventions which appear in this guide:

Table 1: Typographic conventions

Convention	Purpose	Example
Courier type	Indicates installation paths, file names, Windows registry keys, commands, and text you must enter	Type cd Entelligence
Angle brackets < >	Indicates variables (text you must replace with your organization's correct values)	Specify an .epf profile name, for example -epf <profile-name>, when executing any command line operation using -epf followed by the full profile filename and path.
Square brackets [courier type]	Indicates optional parameters	Type entcmd help followed by one of the following parameters [-secure] [-decrypt] [-user] [-addressbook] for help on using the command line.

Starting the Command Line Utility in Microsoft Windows

The first step to using the Command Line Utility in Microsoft Windows is to navigate to where the Command Line Utility software is located.

To navigate to where the Command Line Utility is installed

- 1 In the Windows taskbar, click **Start** -> **Run**. The **Run** dialog box displays.
- 2 In the **Open** textbox, type `cmd`. The Command Prompt dialog box displays.
- 3 Change the current path to where the Command Line Utility (`entcmd.exe`) is located.
 - The default location for those using the version packaged with Entrust Desktop Solutions is: `c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entelligence`
 - The default location for those using the standalone utility is: `c:\Program Files\EntrustToolkit\ENTCMD`. Refer to the topic [“Standalone version” on page 8](#) for further installation instructions.
- 4 To change the path, enter `c: .`. The `C:\>` prompt displays.
- 5 Type `cd "Program Files"`. The `C:\Program Files>` displays.
- 6 Type `cd Entrust`. The `C:\Program Files\Entrust>` displays.
- 7 Type `cd Entelligence`. The `C:\Program Files\Entrust\Entelligence>` displays.
- 8 Type `entcmd`. The following displays:

```
Type entcmd help [-secure] [-decrypt] [-user] [-addressbook]
for help on using the command line.
```
- 9 You can now begin to use the Command Line Utility. If you require help at any time you can use any of the following help commands:
 - `entcmd help -secure`
 - `entcmd help -decrypt`
 - `entcmd help -user`
 - `entcmd help -addressbook`



Note:

This Quick Start Guide provides more help information than the help installed with the Command Line Utility software.

Standalone version

When using the standalone version of the Command Line Utility and Entrust/Entelligence is not installed, you must also download and install the Entrust Authority PKCS #7 Toolkit for C (formerly known as EntrustFile Toolkit). You must copy the shared libraries `entapi32.dll`, `etfile32.dll`, and `enterr.dll` into the Utility's installation directory. The default directory for the standalone version is:

`c:\Program Files\EntrustToolkit\ENTCMD.`

You must also ensure that your installation can find your `entrust.ini` file.

The default search order for `entrust.ini` is:

- `ENTRUST_INI`
- the local directory

Secure operations

This section describes all of the encryption or signing operations that are part of the Command Line Utility.

In the following syntax specification, the secure operations must begin with `entcmd secure`, followed by one or more of the following items enclosed in square brackets "[]".

```
entcmd secure [-encrypt] [-sign] [-ascii] [-compress] [-delete]
[-overwrite] [-timestamp] [-algorithm algorithm-name] [-epf
profile-name] [-directory output-directory] [-offline] [-list
recipient-list] [-dn dn] [-output output-file-name] [filename(s)...]
```



Note:

Every secure operation must have at least one of `-encrypt` or `-sign`.

The Command Line Utility includes the following secure operations:

`-encrypt`

Plaintext source is encrypted into Entrust Format using the specified profile's encryption key.

`-sign`

Plaintext source is digitally signed using the specified profile's signing key.

`-ascii`

Privacy Enhanced Message (PEM) printable encoding is used when producing the output file

`-compress`

Archive stores the processed data in compressed form.

`-delete`

Plaintext source is deleted after it has been processed. Plaintext source files are not deleted if there are errors during the encryption or signing operation.

`-overwrite`

An archive filename that already exists will be overwritten with a new archive of the same filename.

-timestamp
Timestamp Server will digitally sign the plaintext source.



Note:
Timestamping is not available in offline mode.

-algorithm <algorithm-name>
When the -algorithm <algorithm-name> option identifier is specified with a valid algorithm name, the plaintext source is encrypted with the mathematical formula pertaining to the specified algorithm.
The Command Line Utility supports the following algorithm names:

Algorithm name	
DES	Specifies a 56-bit DES key
CAST-128	Specifies a 128-bit CAST key
CAST-80	Specifies an 80-bit CAST key
CAST-64	Specifies a 64-bit CAST key
CAST-40	Specifies a 40-bit CAST key
TripleDES	Specifies triple DES
RC2-128	Specifies a 128-bit RC2 Compatible key
RC2-40	Specifies a 40-bit RC2 Compatible key
IDEA	Specifies a 128-bit IDEA key
AES	Specifies a 256-bit AES key



Note:
If the -algorithm <algorithm-name> option identifier is not specified, the plaintext source is encrypted with the CAST-128 algorithm.

-epf <profile-name>

Specify an .epf profile name when executing any command line operation using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

`-directory <output-directory>`

Encrypted and/or signed archives will be placed in the directory specified. If `-directory` is not specified, archives will be placed in the current directory as determined by the operating system.



Note:

When `-output` is specified with a valid path and filename and `-directory` is not specified, archive is placed in the location specified by the path and filename. When `-output` is specified with path information and `-directory` is also specified, path information specified by `-output` is ignored and the output filename and `<output-directory>` are concatenated.

`-offline`

Encryption and/or signing operations are performed in offline mode. In offline mode, the only accessible data sources are the Personal Address Book and certificate data caches.

`-list <recipient-list>`

Secure operation is performed for each valid member of the recipient list whose certificate is accessible.



Note:

The `-list` and `-dn` option identifiers are mutually exclusive. You can specify one or the other, but not both in the same command line.

`-dn <dn>`

Secure operation is performed for the valid distinguished name (dn) provided where the certificate associated with the specified dn is accessible. You can provide multiple option identifiers per command line, each of which are followed by a valid dn.

**Note:**

The `-list` and `-dn` option identifiers are mutually exclusive. You can specify one or the other, but not both in the same command line.

`-output <output-file-name>`

All files listed on the command line will be converted into a single archive specified by `<output-file-name>`. When `-output` is not specified, each of the files listed on the command line will be converted into its own archive. When `<output-file-name>` includes a path, the archive will be placed in the location specified by that path, when the `<output-file-name>` does not include a path and `-directory` is not specified, the archive will be placed in the current directory as determined by the operating system. When `-directory` is specified, the archive will be placed in that location.

`-filename(s)...`

You must specify at least one filename for each secure operation you perform. Filenames must be added after all of the parameters. The following shows an example with the file `c:\plans\plan.doc`:

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John  
Smith.epf" -encrypt -sign "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following shows an example using a wildcard to operate on all `.doc` files in the directory:

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John  
Smith.epf" -encrypt -sign "c:\plans\*.doc"
```

**Note:**

Entering a `'*'` in the `<filename>` refers to the wildcard.

Examples of secure operations

This section provides examples of how to use the different command line options for secure operations. Remember the following things when using secure operations:

- `-encrypt` and/or `-sign` must be used in every secure operation

- the name of the file that you intend to encrypt or sign must always be the last argument in your command line syntax

The following command line encrypts the file `plan.doc` and saves it as `plan.doc.ent`. If `entcmd.exe` is installed in the `c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entelligence` directory, the `plan.doc.ent` file is saved in this location because no directory was specified.

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts the file `plan.doc` and saves it as `plan.doc.ent` in the specified directory (`c:\encrypted`).

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt -directory "c:\encrypted" "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line signs the file `plan.doc` and saves it as `plan.doc.ent`. The source file `plan.doc` is deleted (specified by the `-delete` option).

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -sign -directory "c:\encrypted" -delete "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts and signs `plan.doc`. If the file `plan.doc.ent` already exists in the output directory, it is overwritten automatically. The protected file is also ASCII-encoded (specified by the `-ascii` option).

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt -sign -ascii "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts the file `plan.doc` using the RC2-40 algorithm.

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt -algorithm RC2-40 "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts and timestamps the `plan.doc` file and saves the file in the specified directory (`c:\encrypted`).

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt -timestamp -directory "c:\encrypted" "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts and timestamps the plan.doc file and overwrites the previous plan.doc.ent file in the specified directory (c:\encrypted).

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt -timestamp -overwrite -directory "c:\encrypted" "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts the file c:\plans\plan.doc and the archive stores the data in compressed form in c:\encrypted.

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt -compress -directory "c:\encrypted" "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts the file c:\plans\plan.doc while the user is working offline, and saves the secured file plan.doc.ent in c:\encrypted.

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt -directory "c:\encrypted" -offline "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts and signs the file c:\plans\plan.doc for recipients that are located in a Recipient List. The file is saved in c:\encrypted.

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt -sign -list MyRecipientList -directory "c:\encrypted" "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts the file plan.doc for the recipients in the recipient list called "Sales Dept". The secured plan.doc.ent will be saved in c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles because no directory has been specified.

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt -list "Sales Dept" "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts and signs the file c:\plans\plan.doc for users by using their DN. The file is saved in c:\encrypted.

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -encrypt -sign -dn "cn=Alice Gray, ou=Somewhere, o=AnyCompany, c=CA" -directory "c:\encrypted" "c:\plans\plan.doc"
```

The following command line encrypts the files c:\plans\plan.doc and c:\plans\test.doc and converts these files into a single archive c:\encrypted\myoutput.doc.

```
entcmd secure -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John  
Smith.epf" -encrypt -output "c:\encrypted\myoutput.doc"  
"c:\plans\plan.doc" "c:\plans\test.doc"
```

Decrypt operations

This section describes all of the decryption operations that are part of the Command Line Utility.

In the following syntax specification, the decrypt operations must begin with `entcmd decrypt`, followed by one or more of the following items enclosed in square brackets "[]".

```
entcmd decrypt [-delete] [-overwrite] [-verbose] [-timestamp] [-epf  
profile-path] [-offline] [-directory output-directory]  
[filename(s) ...]
```

The Command Line Utility includes the following decrypt operations:

`-delete`

Encrypted or signed source is deleted after it has been processed.

`-overwrite`

Plaintext filenames that already exist will be overwritten with new plaintext files of the same filenames.

`-verbose`

Encryption or signing information is shown for each decrypted or verified file.

`-timestamp`

Timestamp information is shown for each decrypted or verified file.



Note:

Timestamping is not available in offline mode.

`-epf <profile-path>`

Specify an .epf profile when executing any command line operation using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

`-offline`

Decryption or verification operations are performed in offline mode.

`-directory <output-directory>`

Decrypted or verified plaintext files will be placed in the directory specified.

**Note:**

When `-directory` is not specified, decrypted or verified plaintext files will be placed in the current directory as determined by the operating system.

`-filename(s)...`

You must specify at least one filename for each secure operation you perform. Filenames are entered at the end of the command line with no option identifier " ". Multiple files are allowed per command line, each of which must contain a valid path to a file.

**Note:**

Entering a '*' in the `<filename>` refers to the wildcard.

Examples of decrypt operations

This section provides examples of how to use the different command line options for decrypt operations.

The following command line decrypts and/or verifies the `plan.doc.ent` file that is located in the `c:\encrypted` directory. The unprotected version will be stored in the directory `c:\decryptedfiles` (specified by the `-directory <output-directory>` option) using the extension of the original filename. For example, if the file name was `plan.doc` before it was secured, the unprotected file name is `plan.doc`. If an unprotected file with the same name already exists in `c:\decryptedfiles`, it is overwritten automatically without prompting the user (specified by the `-overwrite` option).

```
entcmd decrypt -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John  
Smith.epf" -overwrite -directory "c:\decryptedfiles"  
"c:\encrypted\plan.doc.ent"
```

The following command line decrypts the file `plan.doc.ent` and stores the unprotected version in the directory `c:\decryptedfiles` (as specified by the `-directory <output-directory>` option). The secured file `plan.doc.ent` is automatically deleted (specified by the `-delete` option). Progress messages appear as the file is being decrypted and verified (specified by the `-verbose` option).

```
entcmd decrypt -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John  
Smith.epf" -directory "c:\decryptedfiles" -delete -verbose  
"c:\encrypted\plan.doc.ent"
```

The following command line decrypts the file `plan.doc.ent`, displays the timestamp information, and stores the unprotected version (`plan.doc`) in the directory `c:\decryptedfiles` (as specified by the `-directory` <output-directory> option).

```
entcmd decrypt -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John  
Smith.epf" -timestamp -directory "c:\decryptedfiles"  
"c:\encrypted\plan.doc.ent"
```

The following command line decrypts the file `plan.doc.ent`, which is located in the `c:\encrypted` directory. In this case, the user is working offline (specified by the `-offline` option). The decrypted and verified version (`plan.doc`) is stored in the directory `c:\decryptedfiles` (as specified by the `-directory` <output-directory> option).

```
entcmd decrypt -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John  
Smith.epf" -offline -directory "c:\decryptedfiles"  
"c:\encrypted\plan.doc.ent"
```

The following shows an example using a wildcard to operate on all encrypted files in the directory:

```
entcmd decrypt -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John  
Smith.epf" -offline -directory "c:\decryptedfiles"  
"c:\encrypted\*.doc.ent"
```

**Note:**

Entering a '*' in the <filename> refers to the wildcard.

User operations

This section describes all of the user operations that are part of the Command Line Utility.

In the following syntax specification, the user operations must begin with `entcmd user`, followed by one or more of the following items enclosed in square brackets “[] ”.

```
entcmd user [-create] [-recover] [-ref ref-number] [-auth auth-code]
[-epf profile-path]
```

The Command Line Utility includes the following user operations:

`-create`

Creates a new Entrust profile.



Note:

You can only specify one of the following in each command line operation:

`-create`, `-recover`, `-show`, or `-password`.

`-recover`

Recovers an existing Entrust profile.



Note:

You can only specify one of the following in each command line operation:

`-create`, `-recover`, `-show`, or `-password`.

`-ref <ref-number>`

Specifies the reference number provided by an Entrust Administrator for a profile creation or recovery operation.

`-auth <auth-code>`

Specifies the authorization code provided by an Entrust Administrator for a profile creation or recovery operation.

`-epf <profile-path>`

Indicates where the new or recovered profile should be stored when given a valid path.

Show user information

`-show`

The `-show` command displays information about the profile specified by `-epf <profile-path>` by launching the **Entrust Options** dialog box. When Entrust Entelligence Desktop Manager (formerly Entrust/Entelligence) is not installed, the **Entrust Options** dialog box will not be displayed. The `-show` command will display information such as the following:

- the user's DN
- profile path
- path of `.ini` file
- password rules
- available encryption algorithms



Note:

You can only specify one of the following in each command line operation:
`-create`, `-recover`, `-show`, or `-password`.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing the `-show` command line operation, you must specify on `.epf` profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

Change user password

`-password`

The `-password` command displays the **Change Entrust Password** wizard to enable the user to change the profile password, for the profile specified by the `-epf <profile-path>` command line option. When Entrust Entelligence Desktop Manager (formerly Entrust/Entelligence) is not installed, the **Change Entrust Password** wizard will not be displayed. The `-password` command will display command line prompts to enable you to change your profile password.

**Note:**

You can only specify one of the following in each command line operation:
-create, -recover, -show, Or -password.

-epf <profile-path>

When executing the -password command line operation, you must specify an .epf profile using -epf followed by the full profile filename and path. For example: -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"

Examples of user operations

This section provides examples of how to use the different command line options for user operations.

The following command line creates an Entrust profile and stores it in a selected location (specified by the -epf <profile-path> option).

```
entcmd user -create -ref 91480170 -auth CRTJ-8VOR-VFNS -epf  
"c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profile\John Smith.epf"
```

The following command line recovers a user's Entrust profile and stores it in a selected location (specified by the -epf <profile-path> option).

```
entcmd user -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profile\John  
Smith.epf" -recover -ref 91480170 -auth CRTJ-8VOR-VFNS
```

The following command line displays information about a profile (specified by the -epf <profile-path> option), by launching the Entrust Options dialog box.

```
entcmd user -show -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust  
Profile\John Smith.epf"
```

The following command line changes the profile password (specified by the <profile-path> in the -epf option).

```
entcmd user -password -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust  
Profile\John Smith.epf"
```

Address Book operations with examples

This section describes the Address Book operations that are part of the Command Line Utility.

This includes the ability to create a Personal Address Book (PAB), which should be automatic when adding the first name to the PAB.

Adding operations

In the following syntax specification, the Address Book operations must begin with `entcmd addressbook`, followed by one or more of the items enclosed in square brackets "[]".

```
entcmd addressbook [-add] [-list <recipientlist-name>] [-epf  
<profile-path>] [-offline]
```

`-add`

Indicates address book adding operation.

`-list <recipientlist-name>`

Specifies the recipient list name to be added.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

`-offline`

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of adding operations

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for adding Address Book operations.

The following command line adds an Address Book and specifies a recipient list name.

```
entcmd addressbook -add -list "Sales Dept" -epf "c:\Program  
Files\Entrust\Entrust Profile\John Smith.epf"
```

The following command line adds an Address Book in offline mode and specifies a recipient list name.

```
entcmd addressbook -add -list "Sales Dept" -offline -epf "c:\Program  
Files\Entrust\Entrust Profile\John Smith.epf"
```

Adding DN to recipient list operations

`-add`

Indicate address book adding operation.

`-list <recipientlist-name>`

Specifies the recipient list name.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

`-dn <dn>`

When the `-dn` is specified with a distinguished name, the distinguished name will be added to the recipient list. You are allowed multiple option identifiers per command line, each of which are followed by a distinguished name.

`-offline`

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of adding a DN to recipient list

This section provide an example on how to use the command line options for adding DN to recipient list operations.

The following command line adds a couple of distinguished names to the recipient list.

```
entcmd addressbook -add -list "Sales Dept" -epf "c:\Program  
Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -dn "cn=Alice Gray,  
ou=Somewhere, o=AnyCompany, c=CA" -dn "cn=Branden Levenson,  
ou=Somewhere, o=AnyCompany, c=CA"
```

Adding DN from a text file to a recipient list operations

`-add`

Indicates address book adding operation.

`-list <recipientlist-name>`

Specifies the recipient list name.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

`-file <dn-file-path>`

Distinguished names (DN) will be read from this DN file and will then be added to the recipient list. The `<dn-file>` must be a plain text file with each distinguished name occupying one line.



Note:

If `-dn` is also present in the command line, the `-file` will be ignored.

`-offline`

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of adding a DN from a text file to a recipient list

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for adding DNs from a text file to a recipient list.

```
entcmd addressbook -add -list "Sales Dept" -epf "c:\Program  
Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -file  
"d:\DNFileNames.txt"
```

Import a key file into the Address Book operations

`-add`

Indicates address book adding operation.

`-key <keyfile-path>`

Key file with extension .key will be imported into the PAB.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

-offline

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of importing a key file into the Address Book

This section provides an example of how to use the different command line options for adding a key file into the Address Book.

```
entcmd addressbook -add -key "c:\mykeyfiles\Alice Gray.key" -epf  
"c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```

Importing a shared recipient list operation

-add

Indicates address book adding operation.

-shared <shared-recipientlist-file>

Shared recipient list file with .srl extension will be imported into address book.

-epf <profile-path>

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using -epf followed by the full profile filename and path.

-offline

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of importing a shared recipient list

This section provides an example of how to use the command line options for importing a shared recipient list.

```
entcmd addressbook -add -shared "c:\mysrlfiles\Dev Group.srl" -epf  
"c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```

Replace operations

-replace

Indicates address book replacing operation.

-list <recipientlist-name>

Specifies the recipient list name.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

`-file <dn-file-path>`

Any existing members of the recipient list will be replaced by the distinguished names that are read from the `<dn-file>`. The `<dn-file>` must be a plain text file with each distinguished name occupying one line.

`-offline`

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of replace operations

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for replace operations.

```
entcmd addressbook -replace list "Sales Dept" -epf "c:\Program
Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -file
"d:\DNFileNames.txt"
```

Deleting a recipient list

`-delete`

Indicates address book deleting operation.

`-list <recipientlist-name>`

Specifies the recipient list to be deleted.

`-shared <shared-recipientlist-file>`

Shared recipient list with the specified name `-list` will be deleted. Otherwise, regular recipient list specified name will be deleted.



Note:

A shared recipient list with the same name as a regular recipient list is allowed to co-exist in the address book.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using -epf followed by the full profile filename and path.

-offline

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of deleting a recipient list

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for deleting a recipient list.

```
entcmd addressbook -delete -list "Finance Dept" -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```

Deleting a member from a recipient list

-delete

Indicates address book deleting operation.

-list <recipientlist-name>

Specifies the recipient list name from which member(s) are deleted.



Note:

Members of a shared recipient list cannot be deleted.

-epf <profile-path>

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using -epf followed by the full profile filename and path.

-dn <dn>

Specifies which members to delete from the recipient list.



Note:

If -dn is not specified, this operation will delete the specified recipient list.

FREQUENCY: Multiple option identifiers per command line, each of which is followed by a distinguished name.

-offline

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of deleting a member from a recipient list

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for deleting a member from a recipient list.

```
entcmd addressbook -delete -list "Sales Dept" -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -dn "cn=Alice Gray, ou=Somewhere, o=Entrust, c=CA"
```

Deleting a PAB entry from your Personal Address Book

-delete

Indicates address book deleting operation.

-epf <profile-path>

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using -epf followed by the full profile filename and path.

-dn <dn>

Specifies which PAB entries to be deleted from the personal address book.

FREQUENCY: Multiple option identifiers per command line, each of which is followed by a distinguished name.

-offline

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of deleting a PAB entry from your Personal Address Book

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for deleting a PAB entry from your Personal Address Book.

```
entcmd addressbook -delete -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf" -dn "cn=Brandon Levenson, ou=Somewhere, o=Entrust, c=CA"
```

Exporting a user's key file

`-export`

Indicates address book exporting operation.

`-directory <export-directory>`

Specify an existing directory to indicate to which directory the key file is to be exported.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

`-offline`

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of exporting a user's key file

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for exporting a user's key file.

```
entcmd addressbook -export -directory "c:\mykeyfiles" -epf  
"c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```

Exporting a recipient list as a shared recipient list

`-export`

Indicates address book exporting operation.

`-directory <export-directory>`

Specify an existing directory to indicate to which directory the resulting shared recipient list file (.srl) is to be exported.

`-list <recipientlist-name>`

Specifies which list is exported as a shared recipient list. Without specifying `-list`, this operation becomes exporting user's key file.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

-offline

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of exporting a recipient list as a shared recipient list

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for exporting a recipient list as a shared recipient list.

```
entcmd addressbook -export -directory "c:\mysrlfiles" -list "Sales  
Dept" -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John  
Smith.epf"
```

Listing all recipient lists including shared recipient lists

-show

Indicates address book listing or searching operation.

-epf <profile-path>

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using -epf followed by the full profile filename and path.

-offline

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of listing all recipient lists including shared recipient lists

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for listing all recipient lists including shared recipient list. The command line displays a list of your recipient and shared recipient list names.

```
entcmd addressbook -show -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust  
Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```

Listing recipient list members

-show

Indicates address book listing or searching operation.

-list <reciplist-name>

Specifies which recipient list members to display.

-shared

Shared recipient list members will be displayed. Otherwise, members of the specified regular recipient list will be displayed.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

`-offline`

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of listing recipient list members

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for listing recipient list members. The command line displays a list of all of the members in your recipient list.

```
entcmd addressbook -show -list "Sales Dept" -epf "c:\Program
Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```

Searching and listing a DN from both PAB and directory based on common name value

`-show`

Indicates address book listing or searching operation.

`-name <common-name>`

Use the `-name` option to specify the common name value as the search criteria. Entering '*' as common-name value will return everyone in the addressbook as the search results.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

Example of searching and listing a DN from both PAB and directory based on common name value

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for searching and listing a DN from both PAB and directory based on common name value.

```
entcmd addressbook -show -name "cn=Alice Gray" -epf "c:\Program
Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```

Searching and listing a DN from PAB only based on common name

`-show`

Indicates address book listing or searching operation.

`-pab`

Specifies searching entries from the PAB only.

`-name <common-name>`

Specifies the common name value as the search criteria. Entering '*' as common-name value will return everyone in the addressbook as the search results.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using -epf followed by the full profile filename and path.

`-offline`

Operations are performed in offline mode.

Example of searching and listing a DN from PAB only based on common name

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for searching and listing a DN from PAB only based on common name value. In this example, all common names are displayed in the command line (specified by `-name *`).

```
entcmd addressbook -show -pab -name * -epf "c:\Program  
Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```

Searching and listing a DN from the directory only based on common name

`-show`

Indicates address book listing or searching operation.

`-dir`

Specifies search entries from the directory only.

`-name <common-name>`

Specifies the common name value as the search criteria. Entering '*' as common-name value will return everyone in the addressbook as the search results.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

Example of searching and listing a DN from the directory only based on common name

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for searching and listing a DN from the directory only based on common name value.

```
entcmd addressbook -show -dir -name "cn=Alice Gray" -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```

Listing all search bases in the directory

`-show`

Indicates address book listing or searching operation.

`-searchbase`

Specified to list all search bases from the directory.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

Example of listing all search bases in the directory

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for listing all search bases in the directory. The searchbases will be displayed in a list in the command line.

```
entcmd addressbook -show -searchbase -epf "c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```

Customizing the directory search

`-show`

Indicates address book listing or searching operation.

`-searchforattribute <attribute-name>`

Specifies which attribute the searching is based on, such as cn or sn. You must provide the `-searchforattribute` option in the command line to perform this advanced searching operation.

`-searchstring <search-for-string>`

Specifies the search criteria. You must specify the `-searchstring` option in the command line to perform this advanced searching operation.



Note:

Entering a '*' in the `<search-for-string>` refers to the wildcard.

`-base <search-base>`

Specifies which search base the searching is performed on. If `-base` is not provided, directory searching will be performed on all search bases.

`-returnattribute <attribute-name>`

Specifies which attributes should be returned as part of the directory searching results.



Note:

DN is always returned from the directory search.

`-epf <profile-path>`

When executing this operation, you must specify an .epf profile using `-epf` followed by the full profile filename and path.

Example of customizing the directory search

This section provides an example on how to use the command line options for customizing the directory search.

```
entcmd addressbook -show -searchforattribute cn -searchstring *  
-base "ou=Somewhere,o=AnyCompany,c=CA" -returnattribute sn -epf  
"c:\Program Files\Entrust\Entrust Profiles\John Smith.epf"
```


Glossary

.epf file	Entrust Profile. An Entrust profile contains critical information about the user, such as the user's name and keys. This information is encrypted to ensure security.
.erl file	Entrust Recipient List. You can use Command Line Utility to develop recipient lists, which are used for encrypting information for a given set of users on a recurring basis. The .erl file contains the naming information and options associated with the recipient lists.
.key file	People outside your security domain who are using a pre-6.0 version of Entrust/Express may send you their certificates via .key files.
.pab file	Personal Address Book. This file contains the encryption public key certificate of users in other CA security domains that you have imported.
.srl file	Shared Recipient List. When you export a recipient list for others, an .srl file is created.
authorization code	A code (for example, CMTJ-8VOR-VFNS), obtained from an Entrust Authority Security Manager administrative user. It is required along with its corresponding reference number to create a new Entrust profile (.epf) or to recover an existing profile. An authorization code and its corresponding reference number are called activation codes. Authorization codes can only be used once.

Certification Authority (CA)	<p>The Certification Authority (CA) is the part of the Security Manager that ensures the trustworthiness of a user's electronic identity. The CA issues electronic identities in the form of public key certificates, and signs the certificates with the CA signing key, which ensures the integrity of the electronic identity.</p> <p>All other types of certificates are issued and signed by the CA as well, such as policy certificates, cross-certificates, certificate revocation lists (CRLs), and authority revocation lists (ARLs).</p> <p>Entrust Authority Security Manager is the software component that acts as the CA.</p>
distinguished name (DN)	The complete name of a Directory entry that uniquely identifies a person or entity. The DNs of all Entrust Authority Security Manager users are stored in the Directory.
DN	See "distinguished name (DN)" on page 38.
Entrust Directory	The Entrust Directory is an Entrust Ready LDAP-compliant directory service that contains the name of each person in your Entrust domain. It also holds the encryption public key certificates of Entrust users.
Entrust domain	You can think of your Entrust domain as the group of people in your organization who use Entrust. These people's certificates have all been signed by the same Certification Authority (CA) or by a cross-certified CA. A cross-certified CA usually belongs to another organization with which your organization has established mutual trust. See also "security domain" on page 38.
Entrust Profile (EPF)	See ".epf file" on page 37.
Personal Address Book (PAB)	See ".pab file" on page 37.
Recipient list	See ".erl file" on page 37.
reference number	A number (for example, 91480165) obtained from an Entrust Authority Security Manager administrative user, which is used along with an authorization code to create a new Entrust profile (.epf) or to recover a lost or corrupt profile. A reference number and its corresponding authorization code are called activation codes. Reference numbers can only be used once.
security domain	A security domain is a group of people who use Entrust under the same software license. The same Certification Authority (CA) has certified all these people. Typically, these users have something in common (for example, they all work for the same company or they work on the same project). See also "Entrust domain" on page 38.

Shared recipient list	See “.srl file” on page 37.
timestamping	Timestamping is a process by which the current time and date are attached to your e-mail message. Timestamping allows you to establish that a message existed at a certain point in time.

