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### **NAME**

```
zkt-ls - list dnskeys
```

## **SYNOPSYS**

```
zkt-ls-H
```

```
zkt-ls [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-l list] [-adefhkLprtz] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-ls -T [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-l list] [-dhrz] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-ls --list-trustedkeys [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-l list] [-dhrz] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-ls -M [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-l list] [-dhrz] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-ls --list-managedkeys [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-l list] [-dhrz] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-ls -K [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-l list] [-dhkrz] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-ls --list-dnskeys [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-l list] [-dhkrz] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
```

### DESCRIPTION

The zkt-ls command list all dnssec zone keys found in the given or predefined default directory. It is also possible to specify keyfiles ( $K^*$ .key) as arguments. With option  $-\mathbf{r}$  subdirectories will be searched recursively and all dnssec keys found are listed, sorted by domain name, key type and generation time. In that mode the use of option  $-\mathbf{p}$  may be helpful to find the location of the keyfile in the directory tree.

Other forms of the command, print out keys in a format suitable for a trusted- or managed-key section (-Tor-M) or as a DNSKEY (-K) resource record.

## **GENERAL OPTIONS**

### -V view. --view=view

Try to read the default configuration out of a file named dnssec-< view>.conf. Instead of specifying the -V or --view option every time, it is also possible to create a hard or softlink to the executable file to give it an additional name like zkt-ls-< view>.

## -c file, --config=file

Read default values from the specified config file. Otherwise the default config file is read or build in defaults will be used.

# **-O** optstr, **−-config-option**=optstr

Set any config file option via the commandline. Several config file options could be specified at the argument string but have to be delimited by semicolon (or newline).

## -l list, --label=list

Print out information solely about domains given in the comma or space separated list. Take care of, that every domain name has a trailing dot.

# -d, --directory

Skip directory arguments. This will be useful in combination with wildcard arguments to prevent dnsssec-zkt to list all keys found in subdirectories. For example "zkt-ls -d \*" will print out a list of all keys only found in the current directory. Maybe it is easier to use "zkt-ls." instead (without -r set). The option works similar to the -d option of ls(1).

## -L, --left-justify

Print out the domain name left justified.

### -k, --ksk

Select and print key signing keys only (default depends on command mode).

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### -z, --zsk

Select and print zone signing keys only (default depends on command mode).

### -r, --recursive

Recursive mode (default is off).

Also settable in the dnssec.conf file (Parameter: Recursive).

#### -p, --path

Print pathname in listing mode. In -C mode, don't create the new key in the same directory as (already existing) keys with the same label.

## -a, --age

Print age of key in weeks, days, hours, minutes and seconds (default is off).

Also settable in the dnssec.conf file (Parameter: PrintAge).

## -f, --lifetime

Print the key lifetime.

# -e, --exptime

Print the key expiration time.

## **-t**, **--time**

Print the key generation time (default is on).

Also settable in the dnssec.conf file (Parameter: PrintTime).

-h No header or trusted-key resp. managed-key section header and trailer in −T or −M mode.

## **COMMAND OPTIONS**

## -H, --help

Print out the online help.

### -T, --list-trustedkeys

List all key signing keys as a *named.conf* trusted-key section. Use **-h** to supress the section header/trailer.

## -K, --list-dnskeys

List the public part of all the keys in DNSKEY resource record format. Use  $-\mathbf{h}$  to suppress comment lines.

## **SAMPLE USAGE**

# zkt-ls -r .

Print out a list of all zone keys found below the current directory.

## zkt-ls -Z -c ""

Print out the compiled in default parameters.

## zkt-ls -T ./zonedir/example.net

Print out a trusted-key section containing the key signing keys of "example.net".

## zkt-ls --view intern

Print out a list of all zone keys found below the directory where all the zones of view intern live. There should be a seperate dnssec config file *dnssec-intern.conf* with a directory option to take affect of this.

### zkt-ls-intern

Same as above. The binary file zkt-ls has another link, named zkt-ls-intern made, and zkt-ls examines argv[0] to find a view whose zones it proceeds to process.

## **ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES**

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## ZKT\_CONFFILE

Specifies the name of the default global configuration files.

## **FILES**

/var/named/dnssec.conf

Built-in default global configuration file. The name of the default global config file is settable via the environment variable ZKT\_CONFFILE.

/var/named/dnssec-<view>.conf

View specific global configuration file.

./dnssec.conf

Local configuration file (only used in -C mode).

## **BUGS**

Some of the general options will not be meaningful in all of the command modes. The option –I and the ksk rollover options insist on domain names ending with a dot.

# **AUTHORS**

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## **SEE ALSO**

dnssec-keygen(8), dnssec-signzone(8), rndc(8), named.conf(5), zkt-conf(8), zkt-keyman(8), zkt-signer(8) RFC4641 "DNSSEC Operational Practices" by Miek Gieben and Olaf Kolkman, DNSSEC HOWTO Tutorial by Olaf Kolkman, RIPE NCC (http://www.nlnetlabs.nl/dnssec\_howto/)