

# Gocryptfs

## Install

```
apt-get install goscryptfs
apt-get install davfs2
apt-get install rsync
```

## Mount Stack

First the credentials for TransIP Stack should be added to `/etc/davfs2/secrets`.

```
$ nano /etc/davfs2/secrets
```

Add line the following line to this file:

```
https://ogroot.stackstorage.com/remote.php/webdav/      username
password
```

Now you can mount the TransIP Stack cloud folder:

```
mount -t davfs https://xxxxx.stackstorage.com/remote.php/webdav/ /tmp/STACK
-o rw,users,file_mode=774,dir_mode=774,uid=xxxxx,gid=users
```

## Mount Encrypted filesystem

A feature of `gocryptfs` is the reverse mode function. In reverse mode, point `gocryptfs` at your unencrypted data, and it will create a mount point with an encrypted view of this data. This is useful for things such as creating encrypted backups. This is easy to do:

```
$ gocryptfs -reverse -init normal_data
Choose a password for protecting your files.
Password:
Repeat:
```

Your master key is:

```
XXXXXXXX-XXXXXXXX-XXXXXXXX-XXXXXXXX-
XXXXXXXX-XXXXXXXX-XXXXXXXX-XXXXXXXX
```

If the `gocryptfs.conf` file becomes corrupted or you ever forget your password, there is only one hope for recovery: The master key. Print it to a piece of paper and store it in a drawer. This message is only printed once.

The gocryptfs-reverse filesystem has been created successfully.  
You can now mount it using: `gocryptfs -reverse normal_data MOUNTPPOINT`

This initialisation puts the following file in the root of the directory: *.gocryptfs.reverse.conf*

Now mount the encrypted directory:

```
$ mkdir encrypted_data  
$ gocryptfs -reverse normal_data encrypted_data  
Password:  
Decrypting master key  
Filesystem mounted and ready.
```

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