



Full credit is given to the above companies including the Operating System (OS) that this PDF file was generated!

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'e4crypt.8'

\$ man e4crypt.8

E4CRYPT(8) System Manager's Manual E4CRYPT(8)

NAME

e4crypt - ext4 file system encryption utility

SYNOPSIS

e4crypt add_key -S [-k keyring] [-v] [-q] [-p pad] [path ...]

e4crypt new_session

e4crypt get_policy path ...

e4crypt set_policy [-p pad] policy path ...

DESCRIPTION

e4crypt performs encryption management for ext4 file systems.

COMMANDS

e4crypt add_key [-vq] [-S salt] [-k keyring] [-p pad] [path ...]

Prompts the user for a passphrase and inserts it into the specified keyring. If no keyring is specified, e4crypt will use the session keyring if it exists or the user session keyring if it does not.

The `salt` argument is interpreted in a number of different ways, depending on how its prefix value. If the first two characters are "s:", then the rest of the argument will be used as a text string and used as the salt value. If the first two characters are "0x", then the rest of the argument will be parsed as a hex string as used as the salt. If the first characters are "f:" then the rest of the argument will be interpreted as a filename from which the salt value will be read. If the string begins with a '/' character, it will similarly be treated as filename.

Finally, if the salt argument can be parsed as a valid UUID, then the UUID value

will be used as a salt value.

The `keyring` argument specifies the keyring to which the key should be added.

The `pad` value specifies the number of bytes of padding will be added to directory names for obfuscation purposes. Valid pad values are 4, 8, 16, and 32.

If one or more directory paths are specified, `e4crypt` will try to set the policy of those directories to use the key just added by the `add_key` command. If a salt was explicitly specified, then it will be used to derive the encryption key of those directories. Otherwise a directory-specific default salt will be used.

`e4crypt get_policy path ...`

Print the policy for the directories specified on the command line.

`e4crypt new_session`

Give the invoking process (typically a shell) a new session keyring, discarding its old session keyring.

`e4crypt set_policy [-p pad] policy path ...`

Sets the policy for the directories specified on the command line. All directories must be empty to set the policy; if the directory already has a policy established, `e4crypt` will validate that the policy matches what was specified. A policy is an encryption key identifier consisting of 16 hexadecimal characters.

AUTHOR

Written by Michael Halcrow <mhalcrow@google.com>, Ildar Muslukhov <muslukhovi@gmail.com>, and Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>

SEE ALSO

`keyctl(1)`, `mke2fs(8)`, `mount(8)`.

E2fsprogs version 1.46.5

December 2021

E4CRYPT(8)