



## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'systemd-cryptsetup-generator.8'***

### **C:\>man systemd-cryptsetup-generator.8**

SYSTEMD-CRYPTSETUP-GENERATOR(8)systemd-cryptsetup-generatorSYSTEMD-CRYPTSETUP-GENERATOR(8)

#### NAME

systemd-cryptsetup-generator - Unit generator for /etc/crypttab

#### SYNOPSIS

/lib/systemd/system-generators/systemd-cryptsetup-generator

#### DESCRIPTION

systemd-cryptsetup-generator is a generator that translates /etc/crypttab into native systemd units early at boot and when configuration of the system manager is reloaded. This will create systemd-cryptsetup@.service(8) units as necessary. systemd-cryptsetup-generator implements systemd.generator(7).

#### KERNEL COMMAND LINE

systemd-cryptsetup-generator understands the following kernel command line parameters:

luks=, rd.luks=

Takes a boolean argument. Defaults to "yes". If "no", disables the generator entirely. rd.luks= is honored only by initial RAM disk (initrd) while luks= is honored by both the main system and the initrd.

luks.crypttab=, rd.luks.crypttab=

Takes a boolean argument. Defaults to "yes". If "no", causes the generator to ignore any devices configured in /etc/crypttab (luks.uuid= will still work however). rd.luks.crypttab= is honored only by initial RAM disk (initrd) while luks.crypttab= is honored by both the main system and the initrd.

`luks.uuid=`, `rd.luks.uuid=`

Takes a LUKS superblock UUID as argument. This will activate the specified device as part of the boot process as if it was listed in `/etc/crypttab`. This option may be specified more than once in order to set up multiple devices.

`rd.luks.uuid=` is honored only by initial RAM disk (`initrd`) while `luks.uuid=` is honored by both the main system and the `initrd`.

If `/etc/crypttab` contains entries with the same UUID, then the name, keyfile and options specified there will be used. Otherwise, the device will have the name "luks-UUID".

If `/etc/crypttab` exists, only those UUIDs specified on the kernel command line will be activated in the `initrd` or the real root.

`luks.name=`, `rd.luks.name=`

Takes a LUKS super block UUID followed by an "=" and a name. This implies `rd.luks.uuid=` or `luks.uuid=` and will additionally make the LUKS device given by the UUID appear under the provided name.

`rd.luks.name=` is honored only by initial RAM disk (`initrd`) while `luks.name=` is honored by both the main system and the `initrd`.

`luks.options=`, `rd.luks.options=`

Takes a LUKS super block UUID followed by an "=" and a string of options separated by commas as argument. This will override the options for the given UUID.

If only a list of options, without an UUID, is specified, they apply to any UUIDs not specified elsewhere, and without an entry in `/etc/crypttab`.

`rd.luks.options=` is honored only by initial RAM disk (`initrd`) while `luks.options=` is honored by both the main system and the `initrd`.

`luks.key=`, `rd.luks.key=`

Takes a password file name as argument or a LUKS super block UUID followed by a "=" and a password file name.

For those entries specified with `rd.luks.uuid=` or `luks.uuid=`, the password file will be set to the one specified by `rd.luks.key=` or `luks.key=` of the corresponding UUID, or the password file that was specified without a UUID.

It is also possible to specify an external device which should be mounted before we attempt to unlock the LUKS device. `systemd-cryptsetup` will use

password file stored on that device. Device containing password file is specified by appending colon and a device identifier to the password file path. For example, `rd.luks.uuid=b40f1abf-2a53-400a-889a-2eccc27eaa40`  
`rd.luks.key=b40f1abf-2a53-400a-889a-2eccc27eaa40=/keyfile:LABEL=keydev`. Hence, in this case, we will attempt to mount file system residing on the block device with label "keydev". This syntax is for now only supported on a per-device basis, i.e. you have to specify LUKS device UUID.  
`rd.luks.key=` is honored only by initial RAM disk (initrd) while `luks.key=` is honored by both the main system and the initrd.

#### SEE ALSO

`systemd(1)`, `crypttab(5)`, `systemd-cryptsetup@.service(8)`, `cryptsetup(8)`, `systemd-fstab-generator(8)`

`systemd` 245

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