

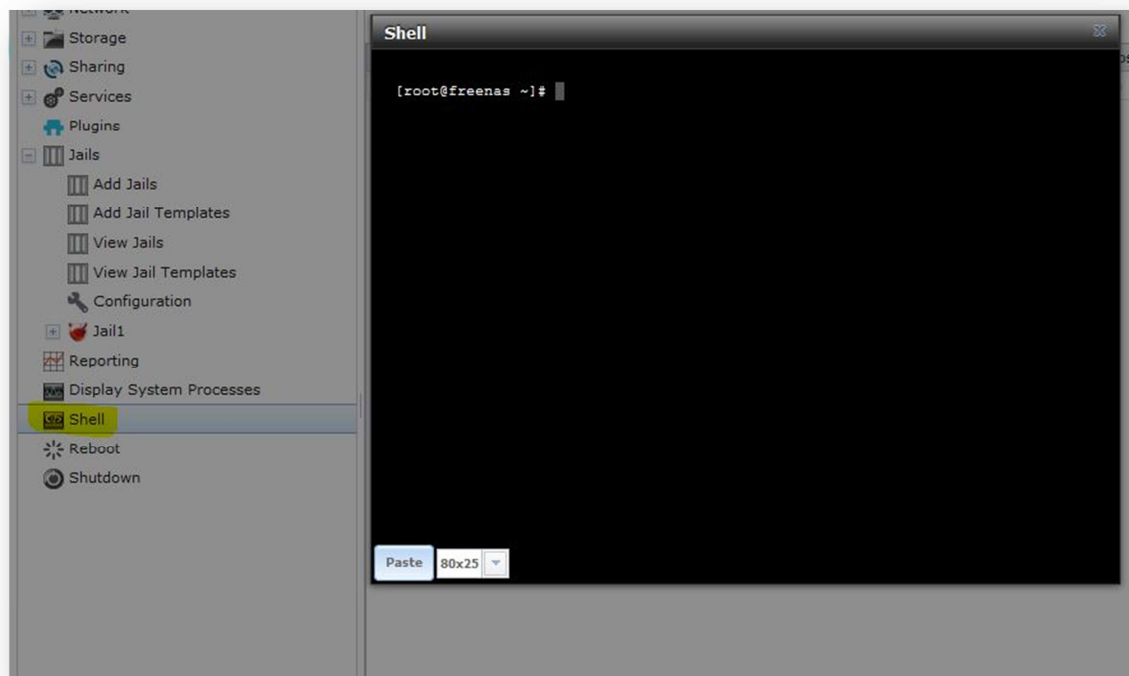
SpiderOak on FreeNAS (alternative to Dropbox)

I've been a fan of SpiderOak for years; it's a great alternative to DropBox for me. They recently had some sales on storage so I bit the bullet and dived into paid storage, up until now I'd been on the free plan with just a few GB.

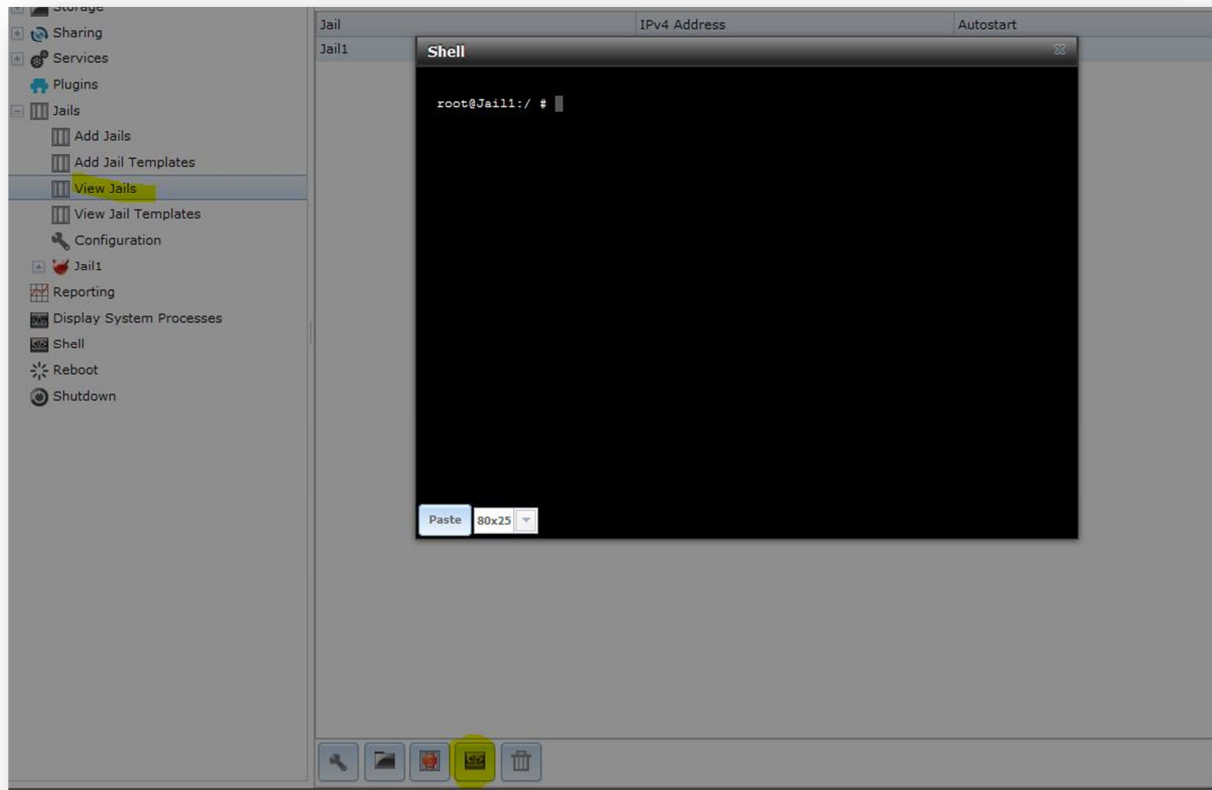
My first challenge was getting it to run on FreeNAS. It ended up not being that hard, so I thought I'd post a short "How To" here for other people to follow.

I'm running FreeNAS 9.2, first up you need to be familiar with the concept a "Jail" and the difference between running a Shell command on the FreeNAS box itself compared to running a Shell command on the Jail itself.

Shell on the FreeNAS box, note the command line says "root@freenas":



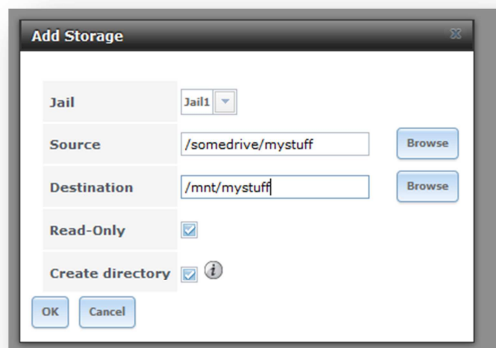
Shell launched from the Jail, note it says "root@Jail":



Basically we are going to install the FreeBSD Port of SpiderOak onto our FreeNAS Jail. I used this guide here to help me understand FreeBSD ports, http://doc.freenas.org/index.php/Installing_non-PBI_Software#Compiling_FreeBSD_Ports_with_make

Ok step by step,

1. Create a Jail from the GUI, of type "portjail".
2. Add some storage to your Jail so it can read the files you want to send to SpiderOak, I'd recommend Read Only:



3. From the FreeNAS Shell run the command “kldload linux”, this allows Linux emulation to be installed into the jail.
4. Open up the link below in any browser and have a read, someone else has kindly done the work of porting SpiderOak to FreeBSD (which FreeNAS is based on),
<https://www.freshports.org/net/spideroak/>
5. From the Jail Shell run the commands
 - a. portsnap fetch extract
 - b. portsnap fetch update
 - c. *This will take a while!*
6. Now we need to download the source code for SpiderOak, this requires a little bit of manual trickery to get working:
 - a. <https://spideroak.com/getbuild?platform=slackware&arch=i386&dummy=/spideroak-k-5.1.1-i686-1.tar.gz>
 - b. Clicking that link will actually redirect you to version 5.1.3, which is both smart and stupid for reasons we'll get to.
 - c. You need to put that file into /usr/ports/distfiles in the Jail and rename it (I did this just via a SAMBA share on my windows box). It needs to be called “spideroak-5.1.3-i686-1.tar.gz”. **Note the filename very precisely.**
7. Now because the filename is different the make file will fail!
 - a. Under /usr/ports/net/spideroak there is a “Makefile”, open this in your favourite text editor, I choose notepad ☺
 - b. Change the PORT VERSION from 5.1.1 to 5.1.3

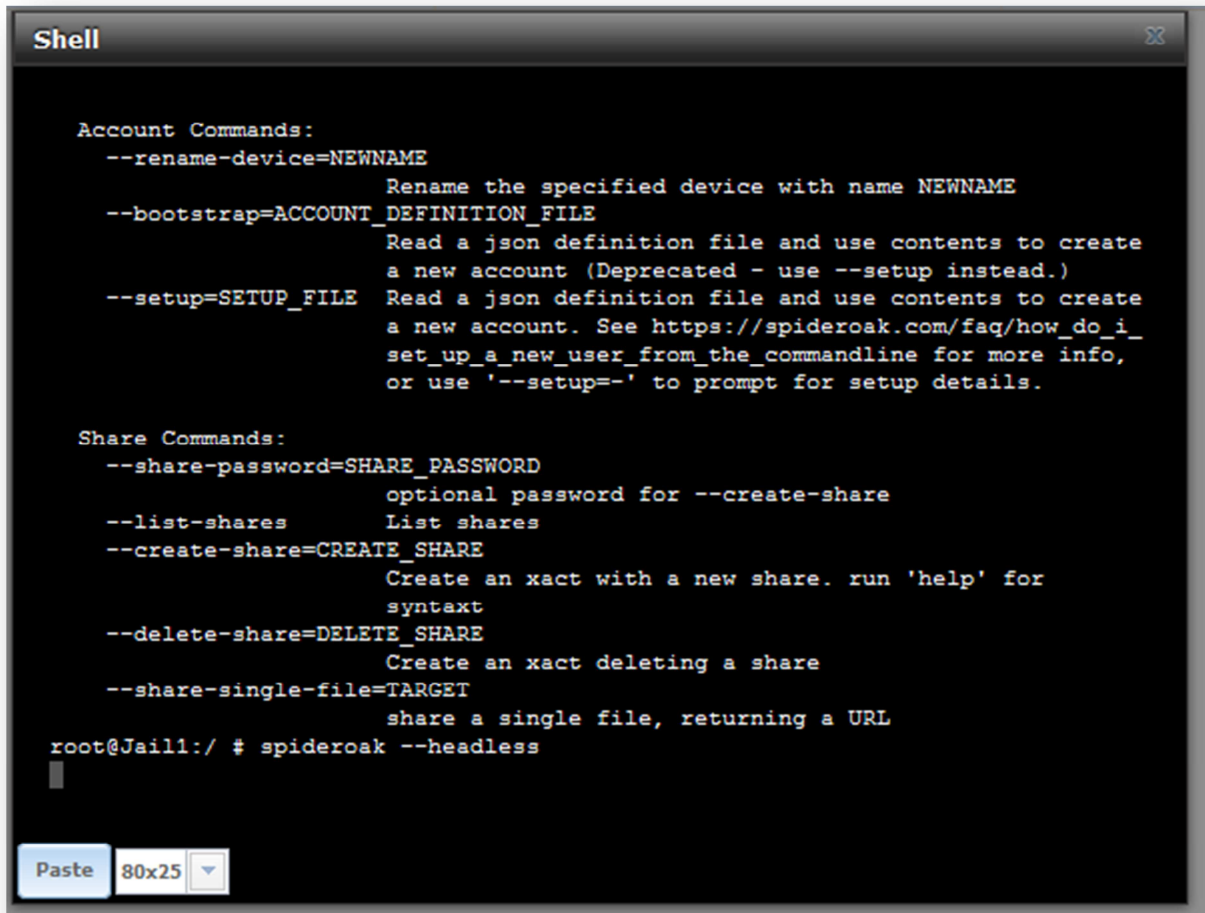
```
# Created by: Nicola Vitale <nivit@FreeBSD.org>#
$FreeBSD: head/net/spideroak/Makefile 339634 2014-01-13 21:00:02Z rene $
spideroakPORTVERSION=5.1.3PORTREVISION=0CATEGORIES=netMASTER_SITES=
https://spideroak.com/getbuild?platform=slackware&arch=i386&dummy=/DISTNAME=${PORTNAME}-${PORTVERSION}-i686-1MAINTAINER=nivit@FreeBSD.orgCOMMENT=SpiderOak Client
(Linux version)LICENSE_NAME=TOULICENSE_TEXT=http://spideroak.com/terms_of_use
LICENSE_PERMS=dist-mirror dist-sell pkg-mirror pkg-sell auto-acceptNO_BUILD=yes
NO_WRKSUBDIR=vesonly FOR_ARCHS=amd64 i386ONLY FOR_ARCHS_REASON=binary
```

8. Almost there, these files use checksums to prevent tampering. Luckily for us no dependencies changed from 5.1.1 to 5.1.3 so all we have to do is run the command:
 - a. “make makesum” from the spideroak port directory.
9. The above two steps will not be necessary when some nice FreeBSD developer finds the time to update the Fresh Ports website with a newer batch of SpiderOak source code.
10. Now you can run the commands:
 - a. cd /usr/ports/net/spideroak/ && make install clean
11. This will install SpiderOak and all of its prerequisites.

Now a quick tutorial on actually running SpiderOak from the Jail Shell,

- This is the first command to run, “SpiderOak --setup=-“
 - This will prompt you for your login, and ask you to provide a new machine name.

- Next you want to go, “SpiderOak --include-dir=/mnt/mystuff”, this says hey I want that folder and all of its subfolders backed up.
- Finally “SpiderOak --headless” this starts SpiderOak and tells it to do what it does and start processing files and uploading them!



```
Shell

Account Commands:
--rename-device=NEWNAME
    Rename the specified device with name NEWNAME
--bootstrap=ACCOUNT_DEFINITION_FILE
    Read a json definition file and use contents to create
    a new account (Deprecated - use --setup instead.)
--setup=SETUP_FILE
    Read a json definition file and use contents to create
    a new account. See https://spideroak.com/faq/how\_do\_i\_set\_up\_a\_new\_user\_from\_the\_commandline for more info,
    or use '--setup=-' to prompt for setup details.

Share Commands:
--share-password=SHARE_PASSWORD
    optional password for --create-share
--list-shares
    List shares
--create-share=CREATE_SHARE
    Create an xact with a new share. run 'help' for
    syntax
--delete-share=DELETE_SHARE
    Create an xact deleting a share
--share-single-file=TARGET
    share a single file, returning a URL
root@Jail1:/ # spideroak --headless

Paste 80x25
```