NAME

chroot - change root directory

SYNOPSIS

chroot [**-G** *group*[**,***group* ...]] [**-g** *group*] [**-u** *user*] [**-n**] *newroot* [*command* [*arg* ...]]

DESCRIPTION

The **chroot** utility changes its current and root directories to the supplied directory *newroot* and then exec's *command* with provided arguments, if supplied, or an interactive copy of the user's login shell.

The options are as follows:

-G *group*[**,***group* ...] Run the command with the permissions of the specified groups.

-g *group* Run the command with the permissions of the specified *group*.

-u *user* Run the command as the *user*.

-n Use the PROC_NO_NEW_PRIVS_CTL procctl(2) command before chrooting, effectively disabling SUID/SGID bits for the calling process and its descendants. If security.bsd.unprivileged_chroot sysctl is set to 1, it will make it possible to chroot without superuser privileges.

ENVIRONMENT

The following environment variable is referenced by **chroot**:

SHELL If set, the string specified by SHELL is interpreted as the name of the shell to exec. If the variable SHELL is not set, */bin/sh* is used.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Chrooting into a New Root Directory

The following command opens the csh(1) shell after chrooting to the standard root directory.

```
# chroot / /bin/csh
```

Example 2: Execution of a Command with a Changed Root Directory

The following command changes a root directory with **chroot** and then runs ls(1) to list the contents of */sbin*.

chroot /tmp/testroot ls /sbin

SEE ALSO

chdir(2), chroot(2), setgid(2), setgroups(2), setuid(2), getgrnam(3), environ(7), jail(8)

HISTORY

The **chroot** utility first appeared in AT&T System III UNIX and 4.3BSD-Reno.