

CHROOT

Name

chroot -- change root directory

SYNOPSIS

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

DESCRIPTION

chroot [options] [newroot] [command] [arg ...] ([command] [arg ...])

chroot [options] [newroot] [command] [arg ...] ([command] [arg ...])

Options:

-G group[,group ...]	Change the group of the process to the group specified by group. If group is not specified, the group of the process is unchanged.
-g group	Change the group of the process to the group specified by group. If group is not specified, the group of the process is unchanged.
-u user	Change the user of the process to the user specified by user. If user is not specified, the user of the process is unchanged.
-n	Do not change the root directory of the process to newroot. Instead, the process will remain in the current root directory. This option is useful for running a process that does not need to be chrooted.

ENVIRONMENT

The environment of the process is inherited from the parent process.

SHELL : The shell of the process is inherited from the parent process.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Run a command as a user in a new root directory.

chroot /usr/local chsh(1) [arg ...]

chroot / /bin/csh

Example 2: `chroot /bin/csh`

`chroot /bin/csh` `ls(1)` `/sbin` .

chroot /tmp/testroot ls /sbin

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: [https://man.freebsd.org/cgi/man.cgi?chroot\(8\)](https://man.freebsd.org/cgi/man.cgi?chroot(8))