

NAME

chroot — change root directory

SYNOPSIS

```
chroot (rootname)  
char *rootname;
```

DESCRIPTION

Rootname is the address of the pathname of a directory, terminated by a null byte. *Chroot* causes this directory to become the process' root directory. This means that any references to file names beginning with slash are not relative to the real root of the UNIX file system, but relative to the new root directory specified in this system call. The current working directory remains unchanged. Notice, however, that a *chdir* to slash ("/") following the *chroot* system call will change the working directory to the new root directory. Arguments to *chroot* are always absolute: no special meaning is given to initial slashes even if a *chroot* is currently in effect.

This system call is restricted to the super-user.

SEE ALSO

chroot(1)

DIAGNOSTICS

The error bit (c-bit) is set if the given name is not that of a directory or is not searchable (executable) or the current user is not the super user. From C, a -1 returned value indicates an error, 0 indicates success.

ASSEMBLER

```
(chroot = 61.)  
sys chroot; dirname
```