

## Setting up a Slackware chroot

There are multiple reasons why you might want to set up a Slackware chroot:

- building 32-bit packages on a 64-bit multilib system
- building -stable packages on a -current system
- building (and testing) packages for SBo on a clean system

For this guide, we'll create a chroot at **/chroot\_folder** from **slackware-14.1-install-dvd.iso**.

### Obtaining a Slackware installation of your desired architecture

Start with a Slackware installation DVD. Download it from from <http://www.slackware.com/getslack/> via torrent.

### Installing the packages

#### Automatically

You can create your chroot and install Slackware into it using the following elegant script: <http://tty1.uk/scripts/slackware/mkchroot>

#### Manually

First, create a folder which will contain the chroot:

```
mkdir /chroot_folder
```

Mount the installation ISO:

```
mount -o loop slackware-14.1-install-dvd.iso /mnt/cdrom  
cd /mnt/cdrom
```

After the ISO has been mounted, the packages (found under the *slackware* or *slackware64* folder) can be installed to the chroot folder with:

```
installpkg --root /chroot-folder */*.t?z
```

Then unmount the ISO:

```
umount /mnt/cdrom
```

### Mounting the Chroot

To have the chroot mounted permanently, add the following to your fstab:

```
/dev          chroot_folder/dev          none bind,auto 0 0
/proc         chroot_folder/proc         none bind,auto 0 0
/sys          chroot_folder/sys          none bind,auto 0 0
/etc/resolv.conf chroot_folder/etc/resolv.conf none bind,auto 0 0
```

If you don't want to reboot at this point, then you can mount the chroot manually:

```
mount /chroot_folder
```

Also, refer to: ([volume\\_mounting](#)).

## Chrooting into the Chroot

Now that the chroot is set up, you can chroot into it:

```
chroot /chroot_folder /bin/bash
```

## Updating packages

After that, you can run slackpkg and update the packages: ([configure\\_a\\_package\\_manager](#)).

## Exiting

When you're done, exited the chroot by pressing *Ctrl+d*.

## One Use: Building 32-bit Packages

### Mounting partitions

I use a chroot to build 32-bit packages on a 64-bit system. I needed to mount the partition which contained the SlackBuilds for which I wanted to make a package, As my Slackware host mount point is (in this example) at /slackware\_host\_mount\_point, I used the command:

```
mount -B /slackware_host_mount_point /chroot_folder
```

(<http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2013/01/mount-umount-examples/>)

Then I built the package by executing the Slackbuild as follows:

```
ARCH=i686 ./my_package.SlackBuild
```

## Links

<http://www.linuxquestions.org/questions/slackware-installation-40/install-slackware-to-a-folder-using-chroot-825598/#post4093831>

## Notes

Wrote a small script to automate these steps.

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/aadityabagga/scripts/master/chroot.sh>

## An alternative way to build other ARCH packages

Instead of using `ARCH=i686` before running a slackbuild, we can use a program called `setarch`, which, among other things, can set the ARCH and the kernel version in the shell. It has some handy symlinks, such as `linux32` or `i586`, which saves some typing. The `linux32` command will set the reported kernel's ARCH as `i686`.

## SYNOPSIS

```
setarch arch [options] [program [argument...]]
```

When we run `linux32` it starts a new shell, so we can also use it to chroot:

```
chroot /path/to/chroot linux32 /bin/zsh
```

or it could be run after chrooting into our new root. Settings will revert to normal when we exit the new shell. One useful option is to change the kernel's reported version:

```
chroot /path/to/chroot linux32 --uname-2.6 /bin/zsh
```

That `--uname-2.6` isn't a typo, there has to be a dash between the flag and the version. The `setarch(8)` man page shows all the options.

- Dave

## Sources

\* Originally written by [Aaditya](#)

[howtos](#)

Last update: 2020/09/12 howtos:general\_admin:setting\_up\_a\_slackware\_chroot [https://docs.slackware.com/howtos:general\\_admin:setting\\_up\\_a\\_slackware\\_chroot](https://docs.slackware.com/howtos:general_admin:setting_up_a_slackware_chroot) 04:21 (UTC)

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