> **Running BIND in a chroot environment**
>
> If you have installed the *bind-chroot* package, the BIND service will run in the
> **/var/named/chroot** environment. In that case, the initialization script will mount the above
> configuration files using the **mount --bind** command, so that you can manage the configuration
> outside this environment.

Bug 922608 - Setting up named-chroot using setup-named-chroot not documented New Text BELOW

12.2.1.1. Installing BIND In A Chroot Environment

To install **BIND** to run in a chroot environment, issue the following commands as root:

```
~]# yum install bind-chroot
```

To enable the **named-chroot** service, first check if the **named** service is running by issuing the following
command:

```
~]$ systemctl status named
```

If it is running, it must be disabled.

To disable **named**, issue the following commands as root:

```
~]# systemctl stop named
```

```
~]# systemctl disable named
```

Then, to enable the **named-chroot** service, issue the following commands as root:

```
~]# systemctl enable named-chroot
```

```
~]# systemctl start named-chroot
```

To check the status of the named-chroot service, issue the following command as root:

```
~]# systemctl status named-chroot
```

12.2.1.2. Common Statement Types

The following types of statements are commonly used in **/etc/named.conf**:

acl

The **acl** (Access Control List) statement allows you to define groups of hosts, so that they can
be permitted or denied access to the nameserver. It takes the following form:

```
acl acl-name {
  match-element;
  ...
};
```

The *acl-name* statement name is the name of the access control list, and the *match-element*
option is usually an individual IP address (such as **10.0.1.1**) or a CIDR network notation (for
example, **10.0.1.0/24**). For a list of already defined keywords, see Table 12.2, "Predefined