

项目 1-实训指导书-重置 root 密码

centos7 中可以通过两种方法重置 root 密码。

方法一：使用“rd.break”参数

(1) 在终端输入“reboot”，或者单击右上角的关机按钮

选择“重启”按钮，重启 Linux 系统主机并出现引导界面时，按“e”键进入内核编辑界面。

(3) 在 linux16 参数这行的最后面追加“rd.break”参数，然后按下“Ctrl + X”组合键来运行修改过的内核程序，

```
insmod ext2
set root='hd0,msdos1'
if [ x$feature_platform_search_hint = xy ]; then
    search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root --hint-bios=hd0,msdos1 --hin\
t-efi=hd0,msdos1 --hint-baremetal=ahci0,msdos1 --hint='hd0,msdos1' bda3add8-d\
4d6-4b59-9d1e-bca664150906
else
    search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root bda3add8-d4d6-4b59-9d1e-bca6\
64150906
fi
linux16 /vmlinuz-3.10.0-693.el7.x86_64 root=/dev/mapper/rhel-root ro c\
rashkernel=auto rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root rd.lvm.lv=rhel/swap rd.lvm.lv=rhel/usr rhg\
b quiet LANG=zh_CN.UTF-8 rd.break
initrd16 /initramfs-3.10.0-693.el7.x86_64.img

Press Ctrl-x to start, Ctrl-c for a command prompt or Escape to
discard edits and return to the menu. Pressing Tab lists
possible completions.
```



```
CentOS Linux (3.10.0-327.el7.x86_64) 7 (Core)
CentOS Linux (0-rescue-7416e5ecc8274901a5c2f4e39dec6d5)

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to change the selection.
Press 'e' to edit the selected item, or 'c' for a command prompt.
```

```
setparams 'CentOS Linux (3.10.0-327.el7.x86_64) 7 (Core)'

load_video
set gfxpayload=keep
insmod gzio
insmod part_msdos
insmod xfs
set root='hd0,msdos1'
if [ x$feature_platform_search_hint = xy ]; then
  search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root --hint-bios=hd0,msdos1 --hin\
t-efi=hd0,msdos1 --hint-baremetal=ahci0,msdos1 --hint='hd0,msdos1' 311231ea-e\
2d1-4f82-aa87-ccf8a3a07baa
else
  search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root 311231ea-e2d1-4f82-aa87-ccf8\
a3a07baa

Press Ctrl-x to start, Ctrl-c for a command prompt or Escape to
discard edits and return to the menu. Pressing Tab lists
possible completions.
```

2. 首先仍然进入 grub 然后编辑，将系统启动项中的 ro 改为 rw，在 LANG=en_US.UTF-8 后面添加 init=/sysroot/bin/sh（注意目录！），

```
insmod part_msdos
insmod xfs
set root='hd0,msdos1'
if [ x$feature_platform_search_hint = xy ]; then
  search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root --hint-bios=hd0,msdos1 --hin\
t-efi=hd0,msdos1 --hint-baremetal=ahci0,msdos1 --hint='hd0,msdos1' 311231ea-e\
2d1-4f82-aa87-ccf8a3a07baa
else
  search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root 311231ea-e2d1-4f82-aa87-ccf8\
a3a07baa
fi
linux16 /vmlinuz-3.10.0-327.el7.x86_64 root=UUID=dac5e1f6-0a2a-4611-8f\
61-620d3d932a37 rw rhgb quiet LANG=en_US.UTF-8 init=/sysroot/bin/sh
initrd16 /initramfs-3.10.0-327.el7.x86_64.img

Press Ctrl-x to start, Ctrl-c for a command prompt or Escape to
discard edits and return to the menu. Pressing Tab lists
possible completions.
```

3. 按 Ctrl+X 重启，并修改密码

接下来我们就进入很精彩的紧急模式：

执行如下命令：

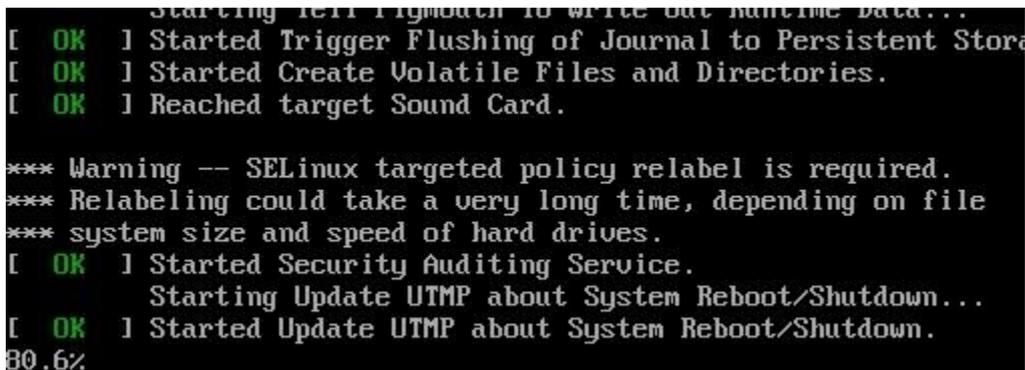
```
chroot /sysroot
```

```
passwd root
```

此处会出现乱码，我的输入 3 次新密码，直到出现命令提示符后在输入下面的命令

```
touch /.autorelabel
```

最后是退出 chroot 即 exit 然后 reboot，但我在做实验的时候发现重启会发生故障，建议此时直接关机，再开机，不过这次开机过程会比较慢，因为会更新很多信息，原理图如下



```
Starting left filesystem to write out runtime data...
[ OK ] Started Trigger Flushing of Journal to Persistent Storage.
[ OK ] Started Create Volatile Files and Directories.
[ OK ] Reached target Sound Card.

*** Warning -- SELinux targeted policy relabel is required.
*** Relabeling could take a very long time, depending on file
*** system size and speed of hard drives.
[ OK ] Started Security Auditing Service.
Starting Update UTMP about System Reboot/Shutdown...
[ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Reboot/Shutdown.
80.6%
```

接下来等待登录，至此 root 密码就更新好了。