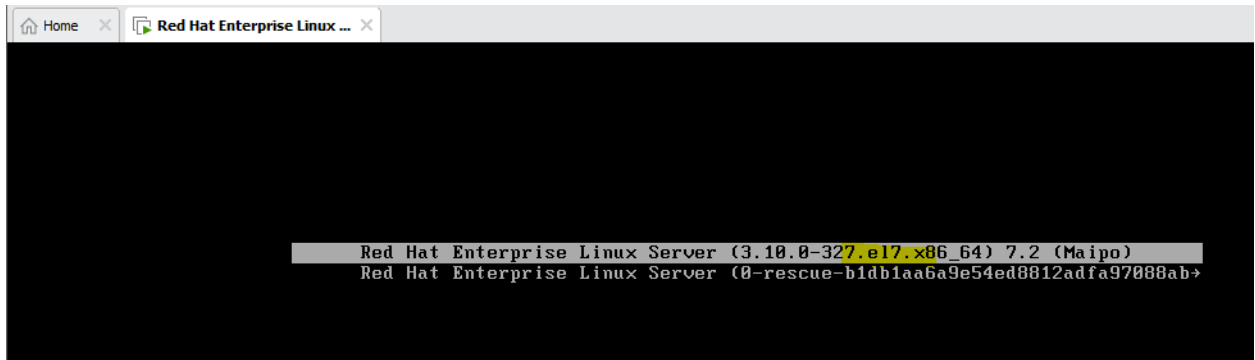


Recovering the lost password in RHEL 7

1. Reboot and Access GRUB Menu

Restart the system.

At the GRUB menu screen, press ****e**** to **edit** the default kernel boot entry.



2. Edit Kernel Command Line

Find the line starting with:

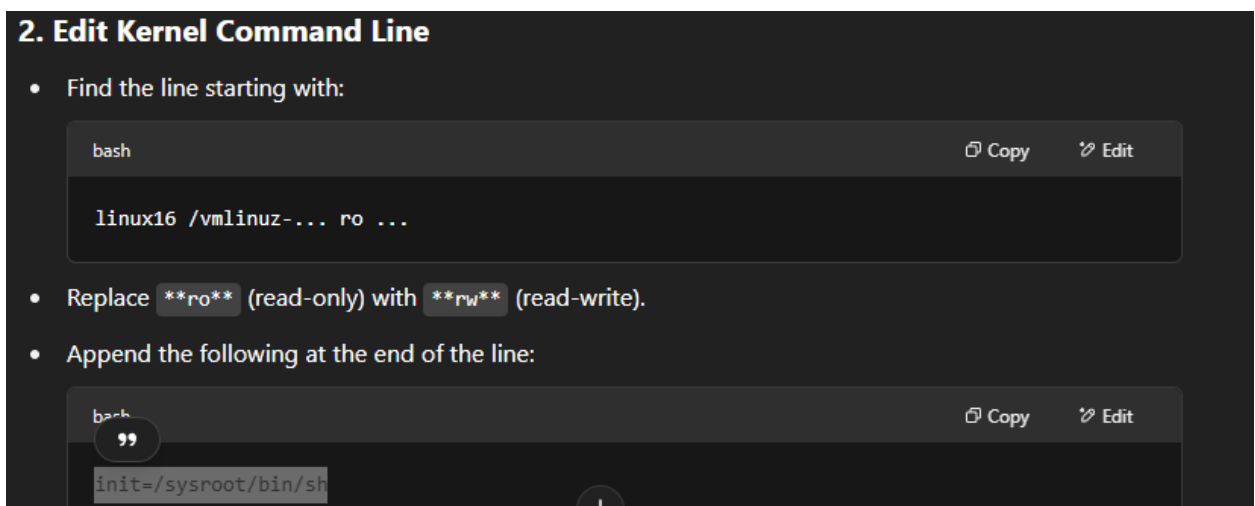
linux16 /vmlinuz-... ro ...

Replace ****ro**** (readonly) with ****rw**** (read-write)

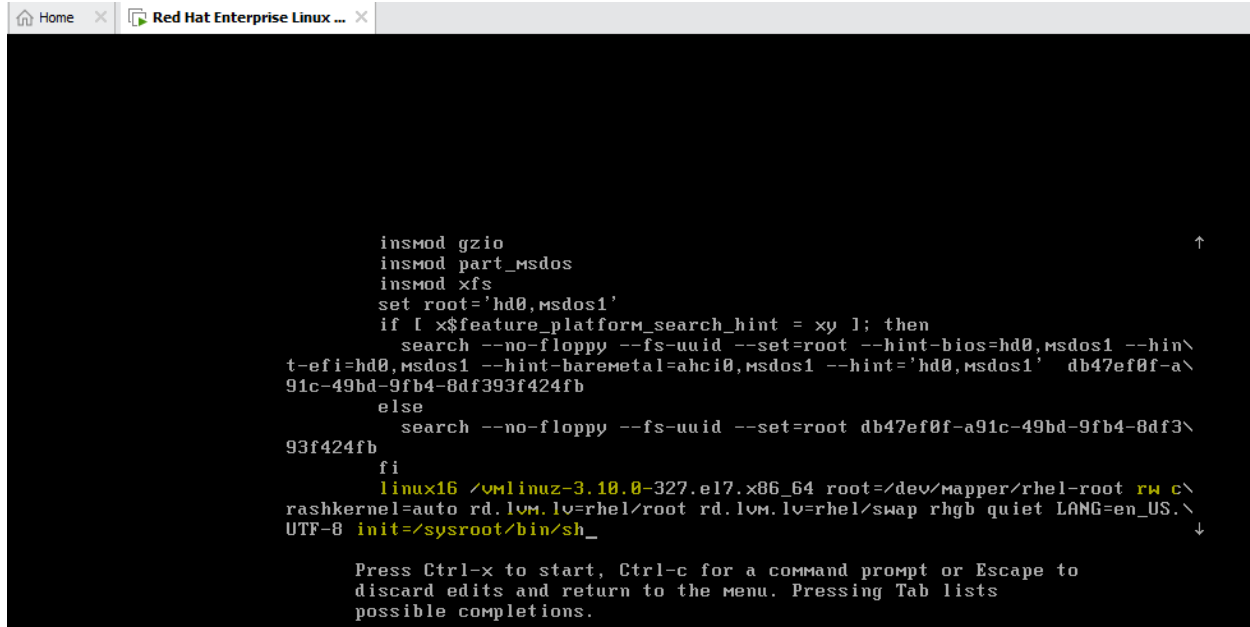
Append the following at the end of the line:

init=/sysroot/bin/sh

just for reference screen short is below



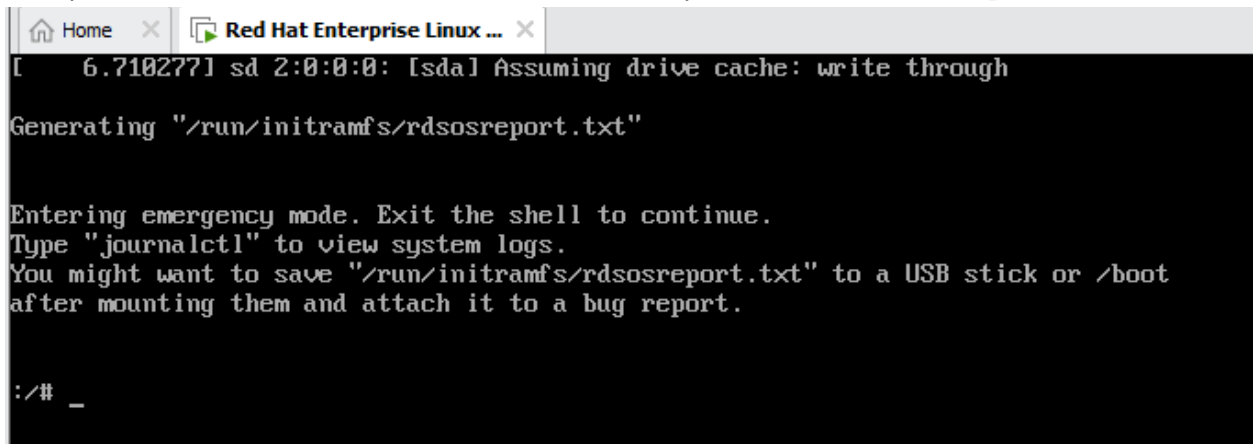
Finally after placing the entry the screen short will be like this



```
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' db47ef0f-a\
91c-49bd-9fb4-8df393f424fb
else
    search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root db47ef0f-a91c-49bd-9fb4-8df3\
93f424fb
fi
linux16 /vmlinuz-3.10.0-327.el7.x86_64 root=/dev/mapper/rhel-root rw c\
rashkernel=auto rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root rd.lvm.lv=rhel/swap rhgb quiet LANG=en_US.\
UTF-8 init=/sysroot/bin/sh

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. Boot into Emergency Shell
3. Press **Ctrl + X** or **F10** to boot with the modified parameters.
4. The system boots into a **root shell** with the real root filesystem mounted under `/sysroot`.



```
[ 6.710277] sd 2:0:0:0: [sda] Assuming drive cache: write through

Generating "/run/initramfs/rdsosreport.txt"

Entering emergency mode. Exit the shell to continue.
Type "journalctl" to view system logs.
You might want to save "/run/initramfs/rdsosreport.txt" to a USB stick or /boot
after mounting them and attach it to a bug report.

:/# _
```

5.

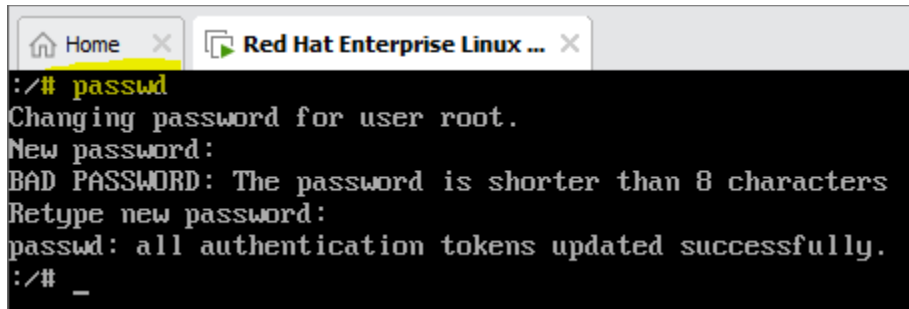
4. Access the Real Root Filesystem

Run the following to switch into a chroot environment:

```
chroot /sysroot
```

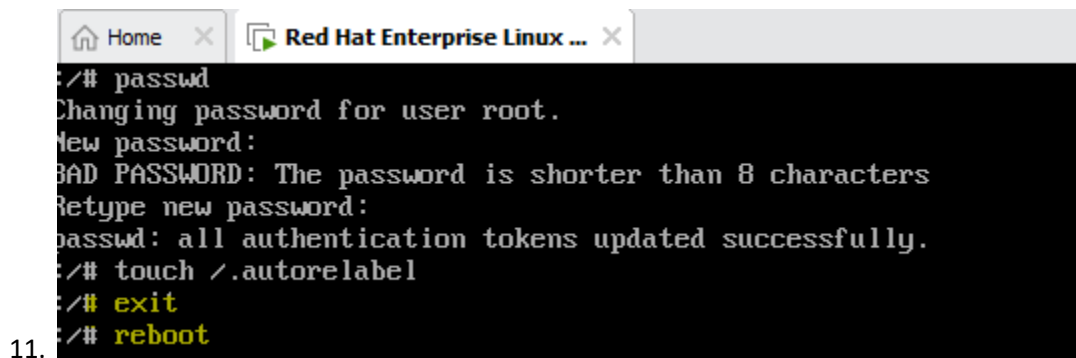
```
:/# chroot /sysroot/  
:/# df -h  
df: cannot read table of mounted file systems: No such file or directory  
:/#
```

6. Reset the Root Password

A terminal window titled "Red Hat Enterprise Linux ..." with a "Home" button. The terminal shows the command 'passwd' being executed. It prompts for a new password, which is rejected as being shorter than 8 characters. After retyping a longer password, it confirms that all authentication tokens were updated successfully.

```
:/# passwd  
Changing password for user root.  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
Retype new password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
:/# _
```

- 7. Re-label SELinux Context (Important!)
- 8. If SELinux is enabled (default in RHEL 7), run:
- 9. touch /.autorelabel
- 10. 7. Exit and Reboot

A terminal window titled "Red Hat Enterprise Linux ..." with a "Home" button. It continues from the previous step, showing the 'touch /.autorelabel' command being executed. Then, the user enters 'exit' and 'reboot' to restart the system.

```
:/# passwd  
Changing password for user root.  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
Retype new password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
:/# touch /.autorelabel  
:/# exit  
:/# reboot
```

