

Incase agar mein pure BOOT folder uda duu toh usss case mein merko saree cheeze generate karne padegaa

Uske liyee first BIOS mein jake changes karege CDROM ko upar lege => uske baad troubleshooting mein jaake => reboot a oracle system => uske baad choose option 1  
=> uske baad mount karna hai

chroot /mnt/sysimage

**Uske baad**

**Kernel install karna padega**  
**yum reinstall kernel-core kernel**

**Yeh karne se pehle ens160 ko up karna padega**

Uske baad grub2 installed karna padega

**grub2-install /dev/nvme0n1**

**Abhi grub ke configuration files ko install karna padega**

**grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg**

**ABhi chhiye toh exit kar sakte hai lekin SELINUX ke directory aur files ke context ka Re-labeling karege**  
**touch /.autorelabel**

**Yeh karna jaruri hai warna machine bootup nhi hogaa**

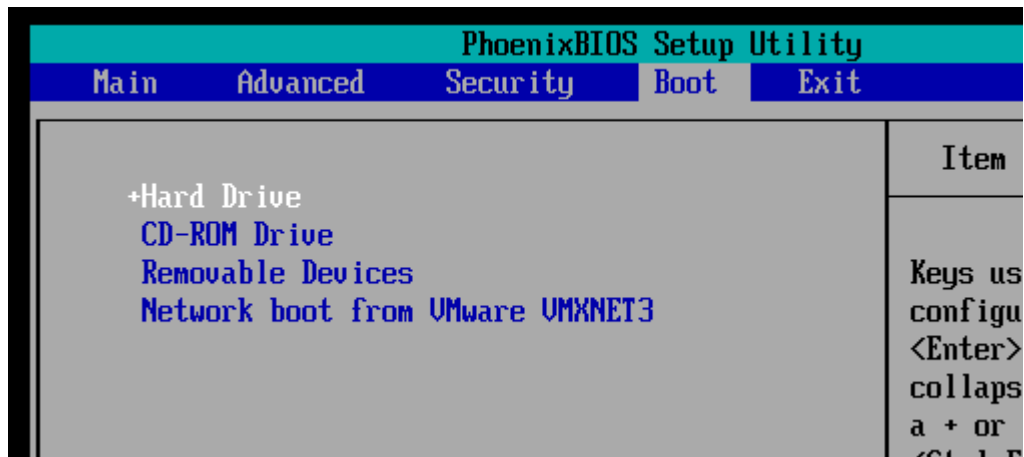
**Agar yeh file yaha present retha hai toh sare SELINUX file context RE\_LABEL hojate hai**

```
bash-4.4# grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
Generating grub configuration file
done
bash-4.4# touch /.autorelabel
bash-4.4#
[anaconda11:main* 2:shell 3:log
```

**Abhi uske baad 2 baar exit**

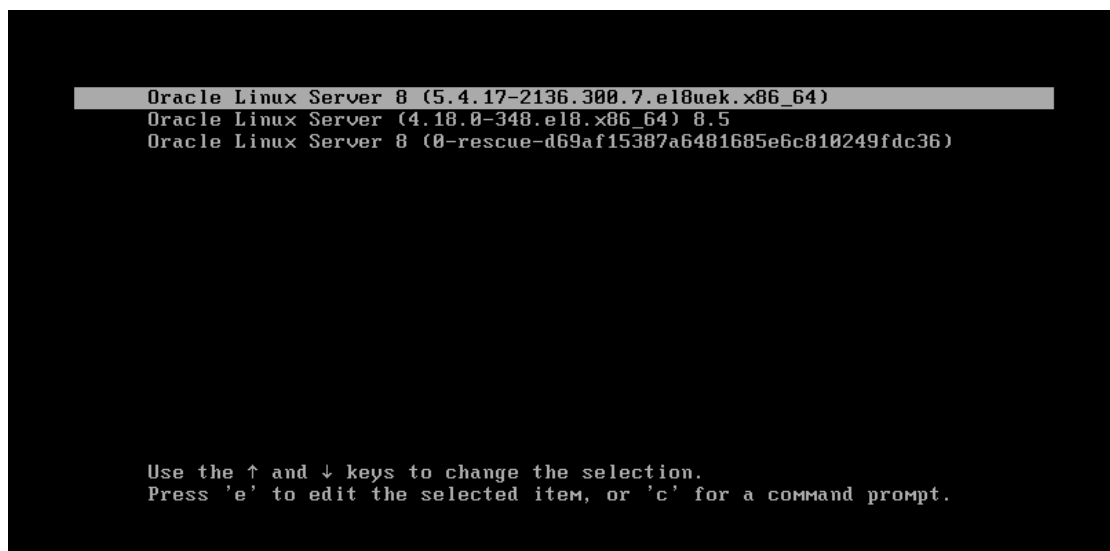
**Uske baad machine boot karte hai normally**

**Uske baad jo humare prorities change karege jo pehle kiya thaa usmein harddrive ko upar karege aur cdrom ko neche**

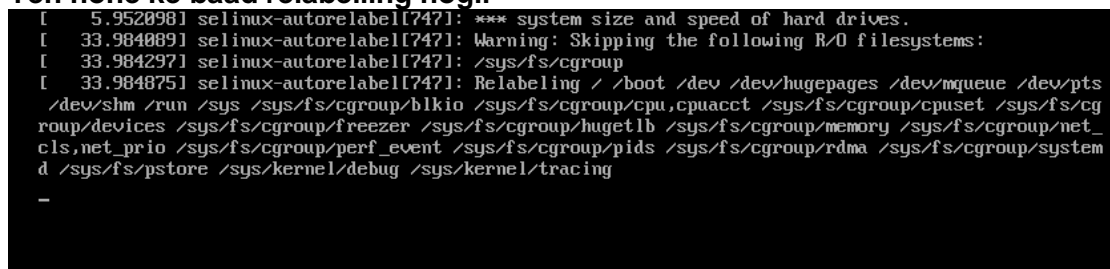


Uske baad save & exit

Uske baad main wali kernel se he boot karenge jo pehle aayega



Yeh hone ke baad relabelling hogii



Ismein time jayegaa

Uske baad machine chalu hoojayegaa



jonny

Password:

A dark rectangular password input field with a small white cursor icon at the beginning.

Cancel

Unlock

Log in as another user