实验二 解决 Linux 系统中 root 用户密码 丢失如何进入系统的问题

【安装环境】:

- Windows 11
- ubuntu-22.04.2
- VMware Workstation 17 Pro

【参考链接】:

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_41649888/article/details/117000913

https://blog.csdn.net/zyhyg_123/article/details/112557463

https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_45663905/article/details/107293263

- 一、修改 root 用户密码
- 1. 重启,长按 shift 键进入 Grub 引导加载程序

GRUB: GRand Unified Bootloader (大一统引导程序)



2. 在 Ubuntu 选项按 E 键对其进行编辑

```
GNU GRUB version 2.06

Setparams 'Ubuntu'

recordfail
load_video
gfxmode $linux_gfx_mode
insmod gzio
if [x$grub_platform = xxen]; then insmod xzio; insmod lzopio; \
fi

insmod part_gpt
insmod ext2
set root='hd0,gpt3'
if [x$feature_platform_search_hint = xy]; then
search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root --hint-bios=hd0,gpt3 -\
-hint-efi=hd0,gpt3 --hint-baremetal=ahci0,gpt3 88bfbcd8-a404-4409-8565-\
e2d3ad0c05d4

Minimum Emacs-like screen editing is supported. TAB lists
completions. Press Ctrl-x or F10 to boot, Ctrl-c or F2 for a
command-line or ESC to discard edits and return to the GRUB
menu.
```

3. 上下左右键移动, 找到 ro 开头的位置 (一般在最后的位置), 如下 图所示:



4. 删除从 ro 到 locale 前面的所有内容,并在 splash 后面添加 rm init=/bin/bash



【为什么要进行这个步骤】:

- ro 代表只读模式, rm 代表可写模式
- 当计算机启动时,它会运行一个名为"init"的程序,通常位于/bin/init 或 /sbin/init。该程序负责所有系统启动并创建可用的环境。指定 init=/bin/bash 会告诉内核运行 /bin/bash (这是一个 shell),指定 rw 会告诉内核以读写模式而不是只读模式引导硬盘。传统上,内核从只读模式的磁盘开始,稍后的进程会在切换到读写之前检查磁盘的完整性。(mount -o remount,rw/)
- 5. 配置完成后按 Ctrl+X 键,可进入命令操作界面

```
By Usuntu 4 (2 - VM were Workstation

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RMO BRIED RATE OF USUND 12 - Q

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```

6. 输入 passwd 修改 root 用户的密码

注意:密码最好不要太简单,包含以下四类字符中的三类字符:

- 英文大写字母(A 到 Z)
- 英文小写字母(a 到 z)
- 10 个基本数字(0 到 9)
- 非字母字符(例如!、\$、#、%、@、^、&)

```
root@(none):/# passwd
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

7. 关机重启即可

二、修改普通用户的密码

方法一:(使用上述修改 root 用户密码的方式)

- 0. 适用于: 忘记 root 用户密码的情况
- 1-6 步骤与上述步骤一致
- 7. 修改普通用户的密码,只需要输入: passwd+用户名,再输入两次密码即可。下图为修改普通用户 ttt 的密码:

```
root@(none):/# passwd ttt
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

方法二:

- 0. 适用于: 记得 root 用户密码的情况
- 1. 重启,长按 shift 键进入 Grub 引导加载程序,选择 Linux 操作系统的高级启动选项



2. 进入 recovery mode

```
Ubuntu, with Linux 5.19.0-40-generic

**Ubuntu, with Linux 5.19.0-40-generic (recovery mode)

Ubuntu, with Linux 5.19.0-38-generic

Ubuntu, with Linux 5.19.0-38-generic (recovery mode)

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.

Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the commands before booting or `c' for a command-line. ESC to return previous menu.
```

3. 选择 root

```
Recovery Menu (filesystem state: read-only)
            resume
                               Resume normal boot
           clean
dpkg
                               Try to make free space
                               Repair broken packages
                               Check all file systems
            fsck
           grub
                               Update grub bootloader
           network
                               Enable networking
                               Drop to root shell prompt
            <u>root</u>
           system-summary
                               System summary
                                <0k>
```

4. 输入 root 用户的密码

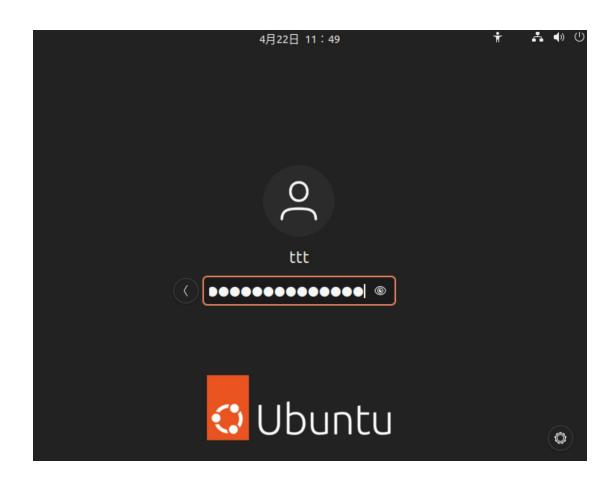
```
Recovery Menu (filesystem state: read-only)
                  resume
                                    Resume normal boot
                  clean
                                    Try to make free space
                  dpkg
                                    Repair broken packages
                                    Check all file systems
                  fsck
                  grub
                                    Update grub bootloader
                                    Enable networking
                  network
                  system-summary
                                    System summary
                                      <0k>
Give root password for maintenance
(or press Control–D to continue):
```

5. 输入 passwd+用户名,即可修改用户密码

下图为修改用户 ttt 的密码

```
resume
                                           Resume normal boot
                     clean
                                           Try to make free space
                                           Repair broken packages
                     dpkg
                     fsck
                                           Check all file systems
                     grub
                                           Update grub bootloader
                     network
                                           Enable networking
                     system-summary
                                           System summary
                                             <0k>
Give root password for maintenance
(or press Control–D to continue):
root@ttt-virtual-machine:~# passwd ttt
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
root@ttt-virtual-machine:~#
```

6. 输入 reboot, 重启系统, 输入刚刚重置的密码, 回车登录即可



7. 登录成功,则说明密码修改成功

