

重置Linux系统密码方法

例如，root口令遗忘、丢失等，那么可以让机器启动进入单用户状态来重新设置设置。

1、在系统启动时显示GRUB界面，就直接摁e；

```
GNU GRUB version 0.97 (636K lower / 2094976K upper memory)

Oracle Linux Server Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel (3.8.13-16.2.1.el6u)
Oracle Linux Server Red Hat Compatible Kernel (2.6.32-431.el6.x86_64)

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the
commands before booting, 'a' to modify the kernel arguments
before booting, or 'c' for a command-line.
```

2、光标选择kernel那一行，再次输入e；

```
GNU GRUB version 0.97 (636K lower / 2094976K upper memory)

root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-3.8.13-16.2.1.el6uek.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/ug_vm
initrd /initramfs-3.8.13-16.2.1.el6uek.x86_64.img

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press 'b' to boot, 'e' to edit the selected command in the
boot sequence, 'c' for a command-line, 'o' to open a new line
after ('O' for before) the selected line, 'd' to remove the
selected line, or escape to go back to the main menu.
```

3、在最后添加“空格single”，回车；

```
[ Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported. For the first word, TAB
  lists possible command completions. Anywhere else TAB lists the possible
  completions of a device/filename. ESC at any time cancels. ENTER
  at any time accepts your changes.]
```

```
<KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet single
```

4、按b键进入单用户模式;

```
sd 2:0:0:0: [sd] Assuming drive cache: write through
sd 2:0:0:0: [sd] Assuming drive cache: write through
sd 2:0:0:0: [sd] Assuming drive cache: write through
Welcome to Oracle Linux Server
Starting udev: piix4_smbus 0000:00:07.3: Host SMBus controller not enabled!
[ OK ]
Setting hostname vm: [ OK ]
Setting up Logical Volume Management: 2 logical volume(s) in volume group "vg_
vm" now active [ OK ]
Checking filesystems
/dev/mapper/vg_vm-lv_root: clean, 108572/2334720 files, 2373391/9332736 blocks
/dev/sda1: clean, 44/128016 files, 80362/512000 blocks [ OK ]
Remounting root filesystem in read-write mode: [ OK ]
Mounting local filesystems: [ OK ]
Enabling local filesystem quotas: [ OK ]
Enabling /etc/fstab swaps: [ OK ]
error: unexpectedly disconnected from boot status daemon
[root@vm /]# _
```

5、通过passwd root命令，修改root的密码;

```
Setting hostname vm: [ OK ]
Setting up Logical Volume Management: 2 logical volume(s) in volume group "vg_
vm" now active [ OK ]
Checking filesystems
/dev/mapper/vg_vm-lv_root: clean, 108591/2334720 files, 2373401/9332736 blocks
/dev/sda1: clean, 44/128016 files, 80362/512000 blocks [ OK ]
Remounting root filesystem in read-write mode: [ OK ]
Mounting local filesystems: [ OK ]
Enabling local filesystem quotas: [ OK ]
Enabling /etc/fstab swaps: [ OK ]
[root@vm /]# passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@vm /]# passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: it is too simplistic/systematic
BAD PASSWORD: is too simple
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@vm /]# _
```