

Community › Discussions › RHEL 7 Root Password Recovery

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Red Hat Enterprise Linux (<https://access.redhat.com/discussions?title=&product=25&category=All&tags=All>)

RHEL 7 Root Password Recovery

Latest response 27 de Septiembre de 2019 a las 00:57

(<https://access.redhat.com/esdiscussions/1243493#comment-1631661>)

Hi guys,

when I add add rd.break instead of init=/bin/sh to the line that starts with linux in Grub2, I get dropped in an emergency mode. Please see attached image. I am using a vm, hence "init=/bin/sh " doesn't give me keyboard.

Any way to fix this issue?

Thanks

Arrey



Started 24 de Octubre de 2014 a las 08:06 by

aashu14 (/user/7215633) Pro | 614 Points

(/user/7215633)

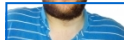


Best Response



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30 October 2014 4:35 PM (<https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493#comment-843993>) (<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLCBAA45EFAC73B877>)



(/user/7737283)

RED HAT

Robert Krátký (/user/7737283) (<https://www.twitter.com/share?url=https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493>)

URL=[HTTPS://ACCESS.REDHAT.COM/DISCUSSIONS/1243493](https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493))

Adding `rd.break` to the end of the line with kernel parameters in Grub stops

GURU

3280

Points

the start up process (<https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?u=https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493>) (hence the necessity to chroot into `/mnt/sysroot`). Emergency mode, on the other hand, does

mount the regular root filesystem, but it only mounts it in a read-only mode.

Note that you can even change to emergency mode using the `systemctl` command on a running system (`systemctl emergency`).

I updated the linked solution (Resetting the Root Password of RHEL-7 / `systemd` (<https://access.redhat.com/solutions/918283>)) to make the instructions easier to follow.

[View best response in context](#) ▶



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Responses



27 October 2014 4:30 PM (<https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493#comment-841483>)

(/user/856543)

Akemi Yagi (/user/856543)

GURU

3274

Points

You did not mention what virtualization method, but can you boot the guest using `boot.iso` in rescue mode (choose Troubleshooting -> Rescue a system)?



↩ Responder (/Ajax_comments/Reply/1243493/841483)

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You Tube (HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/PLAYLIST?LIST=PLCBAA45EFAC73B877)

27 October 2014 4:42 PM (https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493#comment-841493)

 (HTTP://WWW.TWITTER.COM/SHARE?URL=HTTPS://ACCESS.REDHAT.COM/DISCUSSIONS/1243493)

 (HTTP://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SHARER.PHP?U=HTTPS://ACCESS.REDHAT.COM/DISCUSSIONS/1243493)



P. Hinton (/user/1603663)

Community Leader


UPDATED

Arrey,

✕

also see the comments in this Red Hat solution for some virtualization tips (https://access.redhat.com/solutions/918283), namely the first comment by Red Hat's Matthew Caspersen.

↩ Responder (/Ajax_comments/Reply/1243493/841493)



PRO

614

Points

aashu14 (/user/7215633)


28 October 2014 3:00 PM (https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493#comment-842023)

Thanks guys for the response. I figure out the problem. rd.break always drop to the emergency mode. It was not an issue on the OS, it was me not understanding the process. But I do now.

Thanks

Arrey

↩ Responder (/Ajax_comments/Reply/1243493/842023)



RED HAT

30 October 2014 4:35 PM (https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493#comment-843993)

Robert Krátký (/user/7737283)



Step 4: Press CTRL+X

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Step 5: mount -o remount,rw /sysroot Step 6: change root password Step 7: touch ./autorelabel Step 8: Type exit two times



Thanks & Regards Namasiyaan
(/user/1263498)

Responder (/Ajax_comments/Reply/1263498/1239931)
U=HTTPS://ACCESS.REDHAT.COM/DISCUSSIONS/1243493



22 February 2018 3:55 PM

(https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493#comment-1275551)

Pedro Sigwald (/user/14543851)

RED HAT

COMMUNITY
MEMBER

65 Points

1 - on grub menu, select the kernel to boot from and press "e". 2 - append the following to the end of the line that starts with "linux16" rd.break console=ttty1 3 - use ctrl+x to bootup - mount -o remount,rw /sysroot 4 - chroot /sysroot 5 - passwd (enter new password). 6 - touch ./autorelabel 7 - ctrl+d twice to resume normal boot process.

Responder (/Ajax_comments/Reply/1243493/1275551)



18 April 2018 11:14 AM (https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493#comment-1294981)

William Schmidt (/user/18769571)

(/user/18769571)

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If you use the syntax above (touch ./autorelabel (dot forward-slash)), the result is to create a file called autorelabel in the current directory. The result will NOT be a relabel function and a system you may not be able to log in to.

That should be "touch ./autorelabel" (forward-slash dot instead of dot forward-slash). Notice the position of the period in front of the autorelabel filename. The result is to create a file called .autorelabel in the root directory. The result will be a relabel function and a system you can log in to.



I have made that mistake!

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 (HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/PLAYLIST?LIST=PLCBAA45EFAC73B877)



 Responder (/Ajax_comments/Reply/1243493/1294981)
(HTTP://WWW.TWITTER.COM/SHARE?
URL=HTTPS://ACCESS.REDHAT.COM/DISCUSSIONS/1243493)



27 November 2018 7:12 PM (<https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?u=https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493#comment-1389411>) U=HTTPS://ACCESS.REDHAT.COM/DISCUSSIONS/1243493)

Red Hat Admin (/user/979793)

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40 Points

following this and other directions to reset root in single user mode on RHEL7 gets me permission denied. even with / in rw

id post a screenshot but doesnt appear you can attach images here.

 Responder (/Ajax_comments/Reply/1243493/1389411)



27 September 2019 4:52 AM (<https://access.redhat.com/discussions/1243493#comment-1631661>)

Fasheng Zhang (/user/29585181)

COMMUNITY
MEMBER

20 Points

Here is the best documentation i found.

https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/Fedora/23/html/System_Administrators_Guide/sec-Changing_and_Resetting_the_Root_Password.html#proc-Resetting_the_Root_Password_Using_rd.break

Same for RHEL7

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/7/html/system_administrators_guide/sec-Terminal_Menu_Editing_During_Boot#proc-Resetting_the_Root_Password_Using_rd.break



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(HTTP://WWW.TWITTER.COM/SHARE?
URL=HTTPS://ACCESS.REDHAT.COM/DISCUSSIONS/1243493)



All systems operational (https://status.redhat.com)
(HTTP://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SHARER.PHP?
U=HTTPS://ACCESS.REDHAT.COM/DISCUSSIONS/1243493)
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