

Linux Rescue

RedHat/CentOS

- [How to recover a root password in Red Hat-based Linux systems](#)

Single-User Mode

Situation: Reset the root's password

For GRUB Bootloader)

????? -> ??????

1. Select the *kernel*
2. Press the `e` key to edit the entry
3. Select second line (the line starting with the word *kernel*)
4. Press the `e` key to edit kernel entry so that you can append single user mode
5. Append the letter `S` (or word `Single`) to the end of the (kernel) line
6. Press ENTER key (?? Ctrl + x ??????????????)
7. Now press the `b` key to boot the Linux kernel into single user mode
8. At prompt type `passwd` command to reset password:

```
mount -t proc proc /proc
mount -o remount,rw /
passwd
sync
reboot
```

For LILO Bootloader)

Boot: `linux single`

```
passwd
sync
reboot
```



TIP: ? RedHat 8 ????single-user mode ?? rescue mode?????????
systemd.unit=rescue.target ?

?? single-user mode?????? rd.break ??????

????????????

????????????????? Rescue ??????????????:

1. ?????
2. ??????
3. ?????????

???? shell ?????????????? /mnt/sysimage?

????????

```
chroot /mnt/sysimage
```

Emergency Mode (??????)

“ NOTE: Emergency ?????????????????????????????????

?? single-user mode???????????? emergency mode???????????????????? emergency mode ?????? root ?????????????????????

? RedHat 6 ????????? single-user mode ?????????? emergency ?

? RedHat 8 ???????? systemd.unit=emergency.target ?

Ubuntu/Debian

- [Boot Into Rescue Mode Or Emergency Mode In Ubuntu - OSTechNix](#)

Reset Root's Password

- [How to Reset Forgotten Root Password in RHEL 8](#)
- [How to Reset Forgotten Root Password in Ubuntu \(tecmint.com\)](#)

Chroot

- [How to Use Chroot in Linux and Fix Your Broken System - Make Tech Easier](#)

Fix a Broken Bootloader Using Chroot

Make a bootable USB by downloading a Linux ISO and booting from the USB.

Mount your system partition to work with chroot.

```
sudo mount -t ext4 /dev/sda /mnt
```

```
sudo mount --bind /dev /mnt/dev &&
```

```
sudo mount --bind /dev/pts /mnt/dev/pts &&
```

```
sudo mount --bind /proc /mnt/proc &&
```

```
sudo mount --bind /sys /mnt/sys
```

Let's chroot into the "/mnt" directory and enter the broken system.

```
sudo chroot /mnt
```

Install, check, and update the GRUB bootloader in your system.

```
grub-install /dev/sda
```

```
grub-install --recheck /dev/sda
```

```
update-grub
```

Exit the shell using the exit command mentioned earlier.

Unbind the previously bound directories and unmount the filesystem.

```
sudo umount /mnt/sys &&
```

```
sudo umount /mnt/proc &&
```

```
sudo umount /mnt/dev/pts &&
```

```
sudo umount /mnt/dev &&
```

```
sudo umount /mnt
```

Reboot your PC and unplug the live USB.

Q & A

?????????? remount ???

```
mount -o remount,rw /
```

?? filesystem

```
fsck -y /dev/your-root-disk
```

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