

GUIDE

Who is this guide for

This guide is intended for the user who has physical access to the server

What is this guide for

This guide wants to show you how to change the root password from the single user or single mode of the red-hat Linux system. Also From CentOS release 5 (Final)

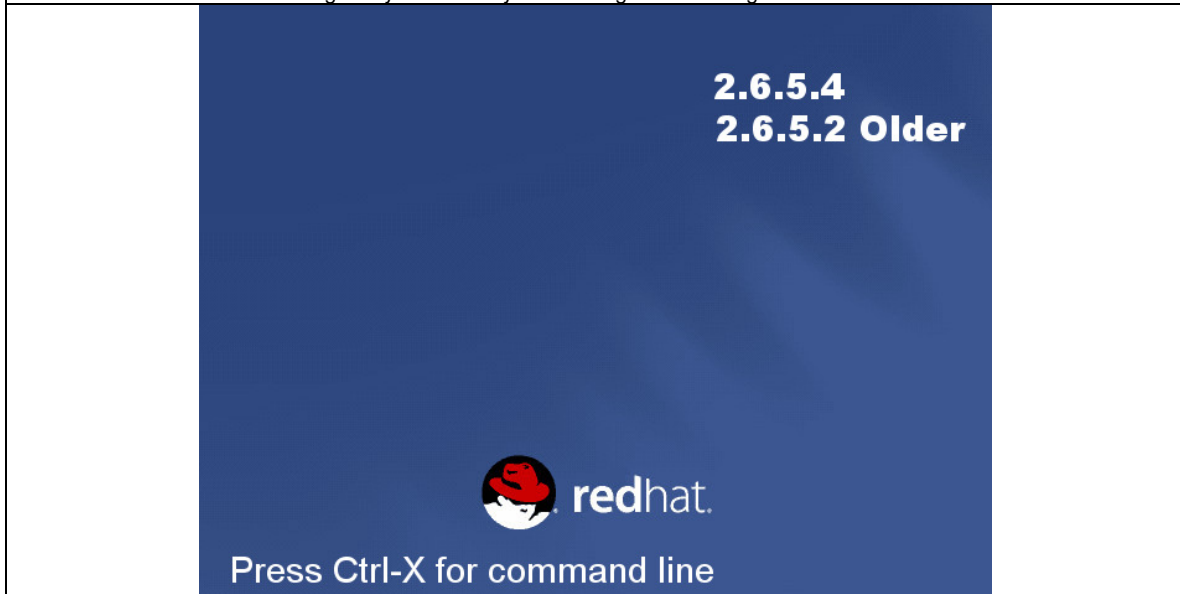
Quick How to

Power up the server, start in single user mode, change the root password and reboot the server in the normal sequence

RED-HAT

The grub boot image.

***Please take note that this image may differ from your server grub boot image but the action remains the same.



Step by Step

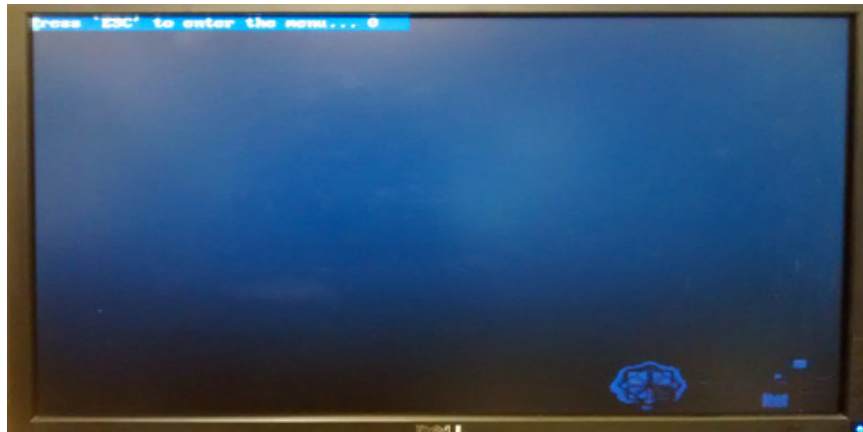
Red-Hat Step by step procedure to Single user mode

1. On Icontrol Red Hat linux system simply Press [Ctrl-X] keyboard Control key and the X key at the same time
2. Use the TAB key in the shell at the command prompt to show the list of available Kernel on the server.
3. Write the exact name followed by a space [Spacebar] and the word **single** then press enter to start the bootup sequence in single user mode.
4. We should be now at the command prompt in single user mode. *How do you know you are in single user mode?* Because you are at the command prompt of the server *without* having to enter any *username* or *password*. Simply issue the Linux command **passwd** to change the root password . This action should ask you for the new password twice.
5. Reboot the server with the command **reboot** at the prompt.

CENT-OS GRUB view

The grub boot image. (from a cent-os point of view)

***Please take note that this image may differ from your server grub boot image but the action remains the same.

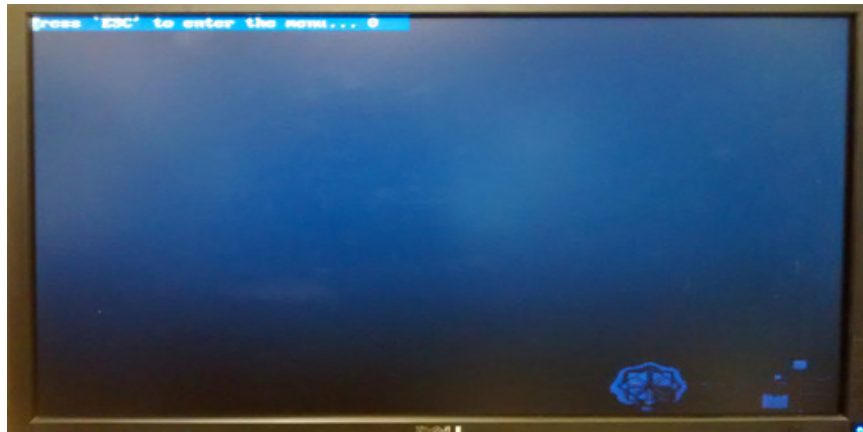


Press "esc" to enter the menu... 3

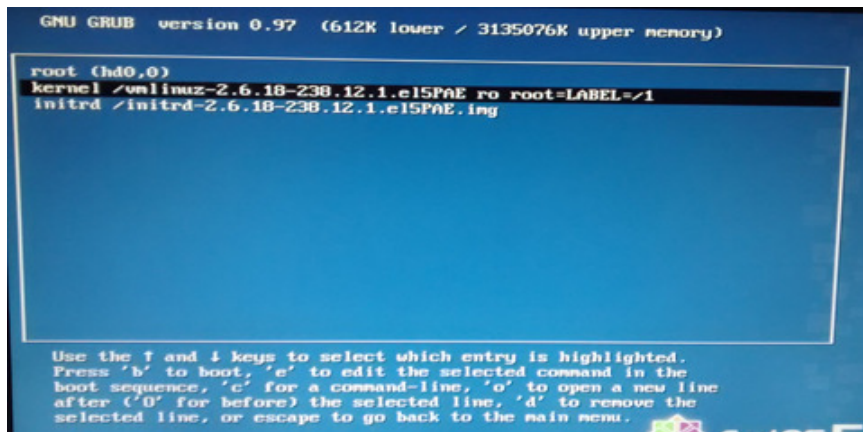
CENT-OS Step by step to single user mode



Power up the server (Wait for the Grub menu to show the warning)



(This is the warning) Press “esc” key on the keyboard to enter the menu
You have 3 seconds



Choose the Kernel menu using the Arrow key on the keyboard
then presses “e” to edit the line

```
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
exits. ]
ub edit> kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-238.12.1.el5PAE ro root=LABEL=/1 1
```

Add a space and the number one “1” at the end of the line (like shown in the red square do not write “single” it will not work.

Press Enter to finish the edition

```
GNU GRUB version 0.97 (612K lower / 3135076K upper memory)

root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-238.12.1.el5PAE ro root=LABEL=/1
initrd /initrd-2.6.18-238.12.1.el5PAE.img

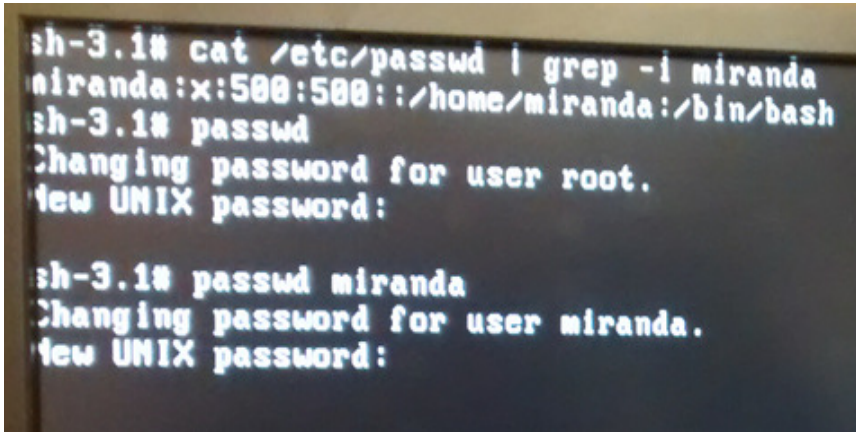
Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press 'b' to boot, 'e' to edit the selected command in the
boot sequence, 'c' for a command-line, 'o' to open a new line
after ('O' for before) the selected line, 'd' to remove the
selected line, or escape to go back to the main menu.
```

Back to the main menu press “b” to boot the system with the modification

```
telling INIT to go to single user mode.
INIT: Going single user
INIT: Sending processes the TERM signal
INIT: Sending processes the KILL signal
sh-3.1#
```

Telling Init to go to single mode (This means you have successfully entered the single mode user of Linux.

The finishing part needs the use of linux command “passwd” to change user password for : Miranda, root



Do the following command to change the root passwd (Since you are on single mode the default user is root.

```
#passwd
Changing the password for user root.

New Unix password:
Retype password:
```

Then to change the Miranda user password

```
#passwd miranda
Changing the password for user miranda.

New Unix password:
Retype password:
```

Reboot the system

```
#reboot
```

End of guide