

恢复Cisco Video Surveillance Manager Server 7.x上的Localadmin密码

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简介

本文档介绍如何在Cisco Video Surveillance Server(VSM)7.x上恢复localadmin登录帐户密码。

先决条件

要求

本文档没有任何特定的要求。

使用的组件

本文档中的信息基于Cisco Video Surveillance Server 7.x。

本文档中的信息都是基于特定实验室环境中的设备编写的。本文档中使用的所有设备最初均采用原始（默认）配置。如果您使用的是真实网络，请确保您已经了解所有命令的潜在影响。

在运行Redhat Linux的VSM上恢复Localadmin帐户密码

步骤1.通过控制台连接到VSM服务器并重新启动它。

第二步： 当系统开始启动时，按任意键进入GRUB菜单，如图所示；

Press any key to enter the menu

Booting Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server (2.6.18-308.el5PAE) in 1 seconds...

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步骤3.在grub菜单中键入e，然后按Enter，如图所示：

GNU GRUB version 0.97 (638K lower / 3143616K upper memory)

Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server (2.6.18-308.el5PAE)

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.

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步骤4.使用箭头键选择以单词kernel qith开头的行，然后再次键入e，然后按enter，如图所示；

GNU GRUB version 0.97 (638K lower / 3143616K upper memory)

```
root (hd0,0)
kernel /boot/vmlinuz-2.6.18-308.el5PAE ro root=LABEL=/ rhgb quiet crashkernel=auto
initrd /boot/initrd-2.6.18-308.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.

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步骤5.当您看到此屏幕时，请输入空格并键入1，然后按enter，如图所示：

[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.]

<gb quiet crashkernel=128M@16M 1

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步骤6.当您返回GRUB菜单类型b进行引导后：

GNU GRUB version 0.97 (638K lower / 3143616K upper memory)

```
root (hd0,0)
kernel /boot/vmlinuz-2.6.18-308.el5PAE ro root=LABEL=/ rhgb quiet cr
initrd /boot/initrd-2.6.18-308.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.

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步骤7.您现在应处于单用户模式，如图所示：

```
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-3.2# _
```

步骤8.键入命令passwd localadmin重置localadmin密码并输入新密码：

```
[root@Dot141 /]# passwd localadmin
Changing password for user localadmin.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@Dot141 /]# _
```

步骤9.键入reboot并按Enter键重新启动系统：

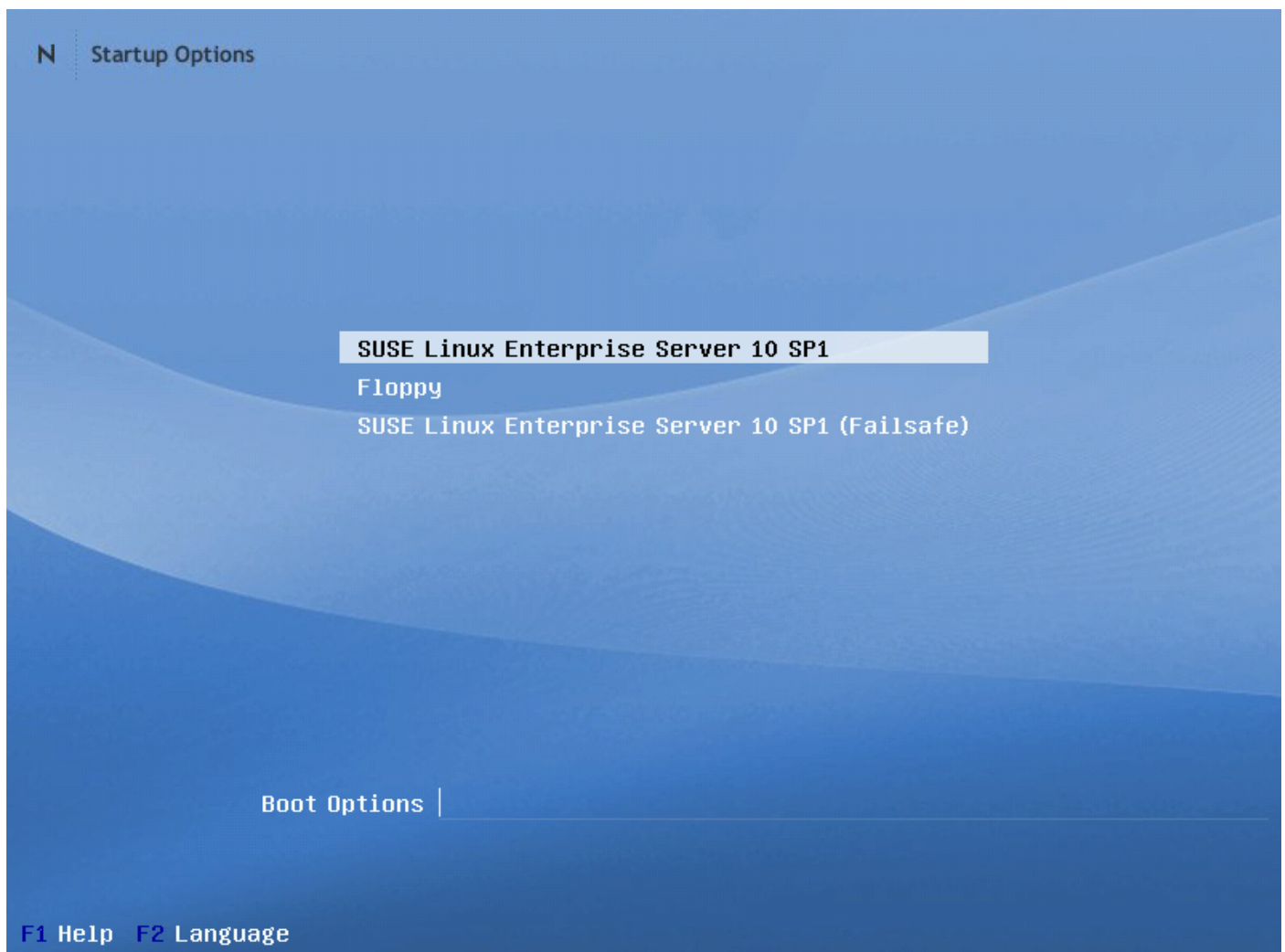
```
[root@Dot141 /]# passwd localadmin
Changing password for user localadmin.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@Dot141 /]# reboot_
```

步骤10.系统启动后，您应该可以使用新密码登录。

在运行SUSE Linux的VSM上恢复Localadmin帐户密码

步骤1.通过控制台连接到VSM服务器并重新启动它。

第二步： 当系统开始启动时，使用箭头键暂停SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP1旁的时钟；



步骤3.在Boot Options (引导选项) 中输入以下文本：`init=/bin/bash`，然后按`enter`，如图所示；



SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP1

Floppy

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP1 (Failsafe)

Boot Options `init=/bin/bash`

步骤4.您将看到通常的启动顺序，不同之处在于它稍早于bash提示符终止，如图所示；

```
Trans replayed: mountid 34, transid 130754, desc 2165, len 1, commit 2167, next
trans offset 2150
Trans replayed: mountid 34, transid 130755, desc 2168, len 18, commit 2187, next
trans offset 2170
Trans replayed: mountid 34, transid 130756, desc 2188, len 1, commit 2190, next
trans offset 2173
Trans replayed: mountid 34, transid 130757, desc 2191, len 1, commit 2193, next
trans offset 2176
Trans replayed: mountid 34, transid 130758, desc 2194, len 6, commit 2201, next
trans offset 2184
Trans replayed: mountid 34, transid 130759, desc 2202, len 1, commit 2204, next
trans offset 2187
Replaying journal: Done.
Reiserfs journal '/dev/sda2' in blocks [18..8211]: 18 transactions replayed
Checking internal tree.. finished
fsck succeeded. Mounting root device read-write.
Mounting root /dev/sda2
ReiserFS: sda2: found reiserfs format "3.6" with standard journal
ReiserFS: sda2: using ordered data mode
reiserfs: using flush barriers
ReiserFS: sda2: journal params: device sda2, size 8192, journal first block 18,
max trans len 1024, max batch 900, max commit age 30, max trans age 30
ReiserFS: sda2: checking transaction log (sda2)
ReiserFS: sda2: Using r5 hash to sort names
(none):/#
```

步骤5.键入命令passwd localadmin重置localadmin密码并输入新密码，如图所示；


```
[root@Dot141 /]# passwd localadmin
Changing password for user localadmin.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@Dot141 /]# _
```

步骤6.键入reboot -f并按enter重新启动系统，如图所示；

```
trans offset 2209
Trans replayed: mountid 35, transid 130763, desc 2227, len 2, commit 2230, next
trans offset 2213
Trans replayed: mountid 35, transid 130764, desc 2231, len 23, commit 2255, next
trans offset 2238
Trans replayed: mountid 35, transid 130765, desc 2256, len 2, commit 2259, next
trans offset 2242
Replaying journal: Done.
Reiserfs journal '/dev/sda2' in blocks [18..8211]: 6 transactions replayed
Checking internal tree.. finished
fsck succeeded. Mounting root device read-write.
Mounting root /dev/sda2
ReiserFS: sda2: found reiserfs format "3.6" with standard journal
ReiserFS: sda2: using ordered data mode
reiserfs: using flush barriers
ReiserFS: sda2: journal params: device sda2, size 8192, journal first block 18,
max trans len 1024, max batch 900, max commit age 30, max trans age 30
ReiserFS: sda2: checking transaction log (sda2)
ReiserFS: sda2: Using r5 hash to sort names
(none):/# passwd
Changing password for root.
New Password:
Reenter New Password:
Password changed.
(none):/# reboot -f_
```

步骤7.系统启动后，您应该可以使用新密码登录。

关于此翻译

思科采用人工翻译与机器翻译相结合的方式将此文档翻译成不同语言，希望全球的用户都能通过各自的语言得到支持性的内容。

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