

# 恢復Cisco Video Surveillance Manager Server 7.x上的Localadmin密碼

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## 簡介

本文說明如何在Cisco Video Surveillance Server(VSM)7.x上恢復localadmin登入帳戶密碼。

## 必要條件

### 需求

本文件沒有特定需求。

### 採用元件

本檔案中的資訊是根據思科視訊監視伺服器7.x。

本文中的資訊是根據特定實驗室環境內的裝置所建立。文中使用到的所有裝置皆從已清除（預設）的組態來啟動。如果您的網路正在作用，請確保您已瞭解任何指令可能造成的影響。

## 在運行Redhat Linux的VSM上恢復Localadmin帳戶密碼

步驟1.通過控制檯進入VSM伺服器並重新啟動它。

步驟2. 系統啟動時，按任意鍵進入GRUB選單，如下圖所示；

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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步驟3.在grub功能表輸入e，然後按enter鍵，如下圖所示：

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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步驟4.使用箭頭鍵選擇以單詞kernel qis開頭的行，然後再次鍵入e，然後按enter，如下圖所示；

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 cra→
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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步驟5。當您看到此螢幕時，請輸入空格並輸入1，然後按下enter，如下圖所示：

```
[ 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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步驟6.重新進入GRUB功能表後，輸入**b**即可開機：

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 cras
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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步驟7.您現在應處於單使用者模式，如下圖所示：

```
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# _
```

步驟8.鍵入命令 `passwd localadmin` 重置 localadmin 密碼並輸入新密碼：

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

步驟9.鍵入 `reboot`，然後按 Enter 鍵重新啟動系統：

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

步驟10.系統啟動後，您應該能夠使用新密碼登入。

## 在運行SUSE Linux的VSM上恢復Localadmin帳戶密碼

步驟1.通過控制檯進入VSM伺服器並重新啟動它。

步驟2. 當系統開始啟動時，使用箭頭鍵停止SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP1旁的時鐘；



步驟3.在「Boot Options ( 啟動選項 )」中輸入文本：`init=/bin/bash`，然後按下`enter`鍵，如下圖所示；

```
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP1
Floppy
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP1 (Failsafe)
```

```
Boot Options init=/bin/bash
```

步驟4.您會看到通常的開機順序，除了在bash提示時稍早終止外，如下圖所示；

```
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):/#
```

步驟5.輸入命令passwd localadmin以重設localadmin密碼並輸入新密碼，如下圖所示；



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

步驟6.輸入reboot -f並按enter以重新啟動系統，如下圖所示；

```
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_
```

步驟7.系統啟動後，您應該能夠使用新密碼登入。

## 關於此翻譯

思科已使用電腦和人工技術翻譯本文件，讓全世界的使用者能夠以自己的語言理解支援內容。請注意，即使是最佳機器翻譯，也不如專業譯者翻譯的內容準確。Cisco Systems, Inc. 對這些翻譯的準確度概不負責，並建議一律查看原始英文文件（提供連結）。