

SQL Server in Linux

Installation

Distro	Instructions
Red Hat	link
Suse	link
Ubuntu	link
Docker	link

Server Control

Check status of SQL Server Service

```
systemctl status mssql-server
```

Stop the SQL Server Service

```
sudo systemctl stop mssql-server
```

Start the SQL Server Service

```
sudo systemctl start mssql-server
```

Restart the SQL Server Service

```
sudo systemctl restart mssql-server
```

Disable the SQL Server Service

```
sudo systemctl stop mssql-server
```

```
sudo systemctl disable mssql-server
```

Enable the SQL Server Service

```
sudo systemctl enable mssql-server
```

```
sudo systemctl start mssql-server
```

(You can get a script to simplify these commands [here](#).)

Log Files

Type	Location
SQL Server engine	/var/opt/mssql/log/errorlog
Installer	/var/opt/mssql/setup-< time stamp representing time of install>

Log files are UTF-16 encoded. If needed (e.g., for 'more' or 'less' commands), you can encode in UTF-8 as follows:

```
sudo iconv -f UTF-16LE -t UTF-8 <errorlog> -o <output errorlog file>
```

[database](#)

From:
<https://kbase.devtoprd.com/> - **Knowledge Base**

Permanent link:
https://kbase.devtoprd.com/doku.php?id=sql_server_in_linux

Last update: **2025/06/08 07:24**

