

# SQL Server in Linux

## Installation

Distro	Instructions
Red Hat	<a href="#">link</a>
Suse	<a href="#">link</a>
Ubuntu	<a href="#">link</a>
Docker	<a href="#">link</a>

## 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](#)

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