SQL Server: Find Logins in SQL Server

Question:Is there a query to run in SQL Server that will return all SQL Server Logins and information about those Logins?

Answer: In SQL Server, there is a catalog view (ie: system view) called *sys.sql_logins*. You can run a query against this system view that returns all of the Logins that have been created in SQL Server as well as information about these Logins.

To retrieve all Logins in SQL Server, you can execute the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT *
FROM master.sys.sql_logins;
```

The *sys.sql_logins* view contains the following columns:

Column	Explanation
name	This is the login_name that was assigned in CREATE LOGIN statement
principal_id	Numeric value
sid	This is the sid that was assigned in CREATE LOGIN statement
type	Type of principal S = SQL Server user U = Windows user G = Windows group A = Application role R = Database role C = Certificate mapped K = Asymmetric key mapped
type_desc	Description for type of principal SQL_USER WINDOWS_USER WINDOWS_GROUP APPLICATION_ROLE DATABASE_ROLE CERTIFICATE_MAPPED_USER ASSYMETRIC_KEY_MAPPED_USER
is_disabled	0 or 1
create_date	Date/time when Login was created using the CREATE LOGIN statement
modify_date	Date/time when Login was last modified using the ALTER LOGIN statement
default_database_name	This is the default database assigned in CREATE LOGIN statement or ALTER LOGIN statement
default_language_name	This is the default language assigned in CREATE LOGIN statement or ALTER LOGIN statement
credential_id	This is the credential assigned in CREATE LOGIN statement or ALTER LOGIN statement
is_policy_checked	0 or 1, assigned by CREATE LOGIN statement or ALTER LOGIN statement

Column	Explanation
is_expiration_checked	0 or 1, assigned by CREATE LOGIN statement or ALTER LOGIN statement
password_hash	Hashed value of the password

Older Version Compatibility

In older versions of SQL Server, you can retrieve all Logins using the SQL Server 2000 system tables such as the *sys.syslogins* table.

To retrieve all Users in SQL Server using the SQL Server 2000 system tables, you can execute the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT *
FROM master.sys.syslogins;
```

The *sys.syslogins* system table (SQL Server 2000) contains the following columns:

Column	Explanation
sid	This is the sid that was assigned in CREATE LOGIN statement
status	Not applicable
createdate	Date/time when Login was created using the CREATE LOGIN statement
updatedate	Date/time when Login was last modified using the ALTER LOGIN statement
accdate	Not applicable
totcpu	Not applicable
totio	Not applicable
spacelimit	Not applicable
timelimit	Not applicable
resultlimit	Not applicable
name	This is the login_name that was assigned in CREATE LOGIN statement
dbname	Default database
password	NULL
language	Default language
denylogin	0 or 1
hasaccess	0 or 1
isntname	0 or 1
isntgroup	0 or 1
isntuser	0 or 1
sysadmin	0 or 1
securityadmin	0 or 1

Column	Explanation
serveradmin	0 or 1
setupadmin	0 or 1
processadmin	0 or 1
diskadmin	0 or 1
dbcreator	0 or 1
bulkadmin	0 or 1
loginname	This is the login_name that was assigned in CREATE LOGIN statement