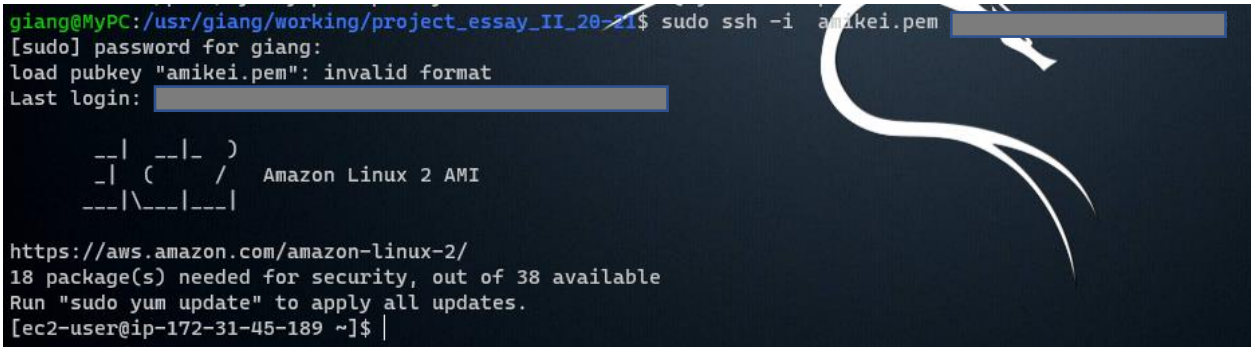
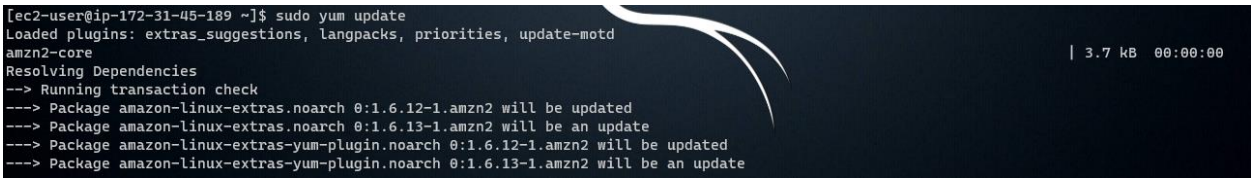
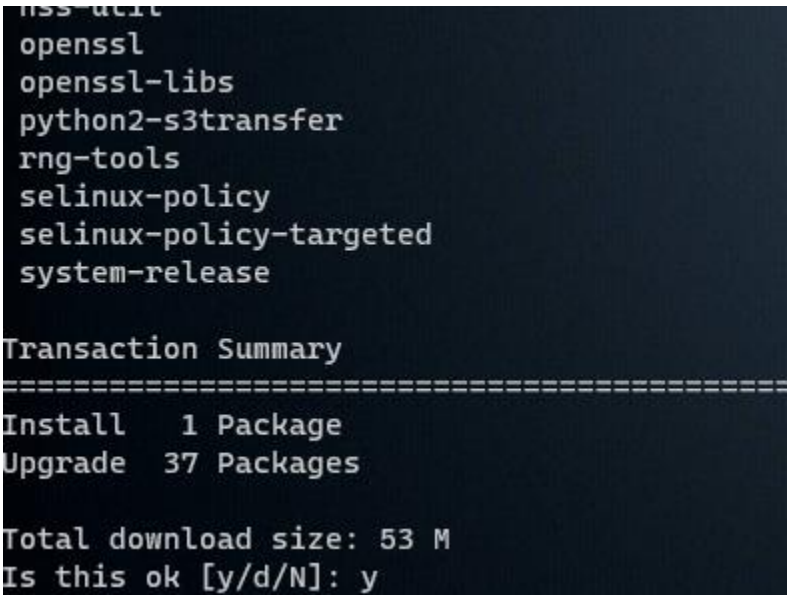
Assumbly, ec2 have been installed and launched



Best practice to update all packages to latest version.



Once all checks are complete, it asks for downloading the packages. Enter y for download and install all required packages upgrades

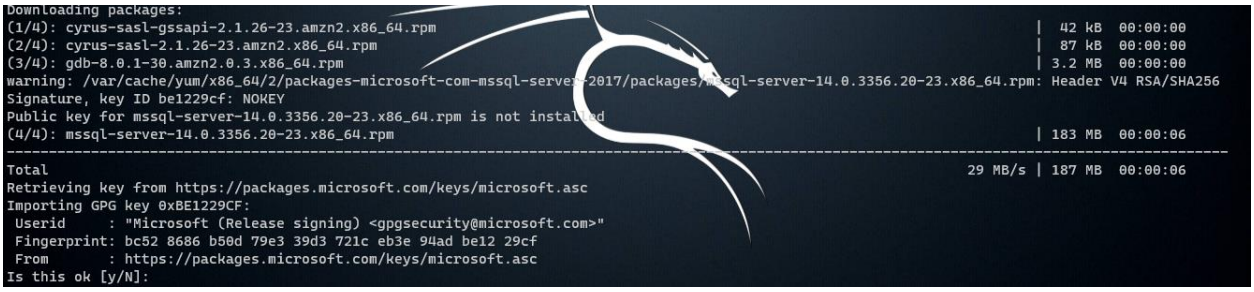


SQL SERVER INSTALLATION

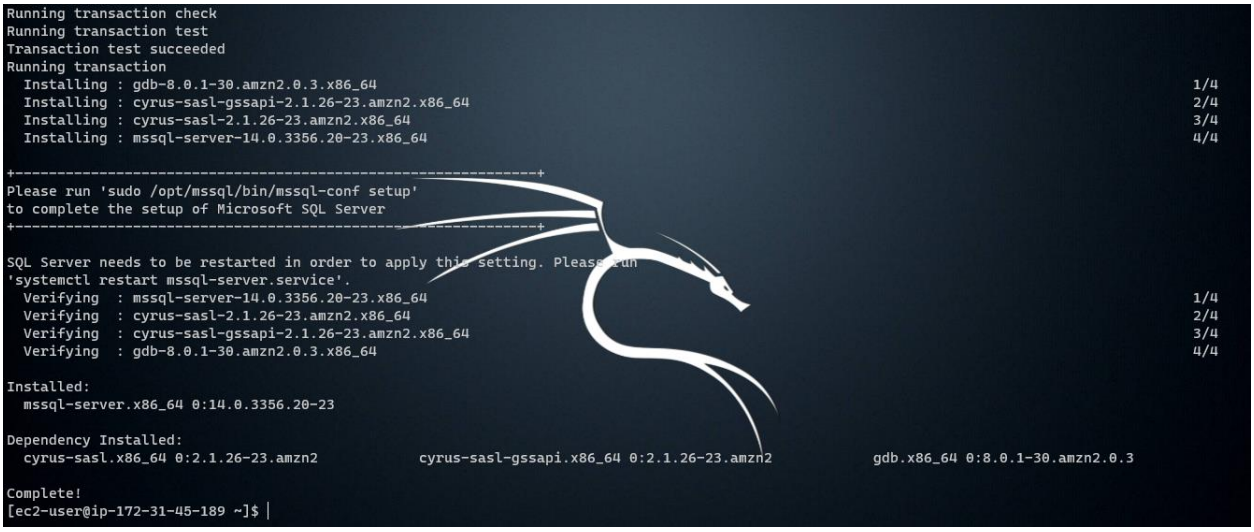
Step1: download sqlsever 2017 repository

Step2: install sqlserver from the repository

It checks for the dependencies and gives information about the packages it need to download

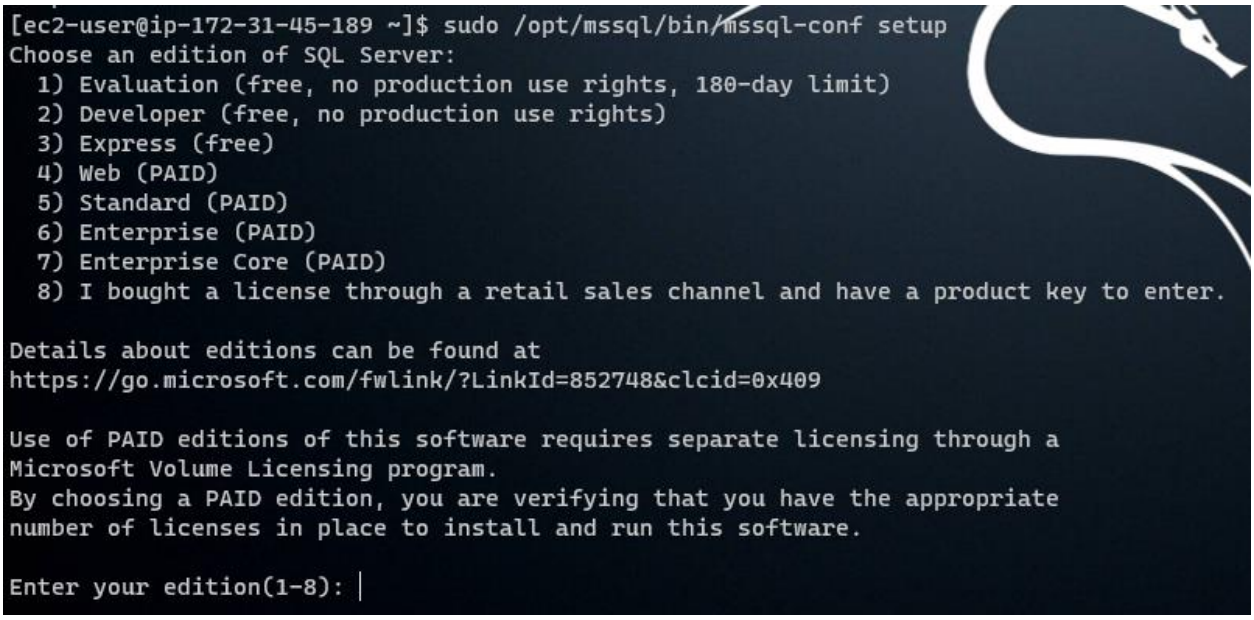


Download install package complete

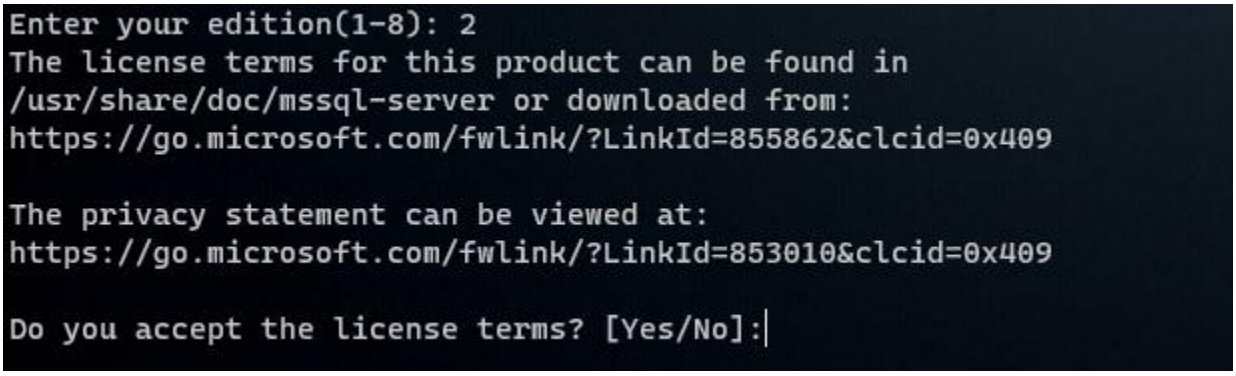


LET'S CONFIGURE MSSQL-SERVER!

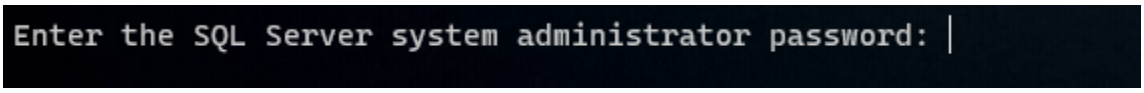
Firstly, it asks edition of sql server.



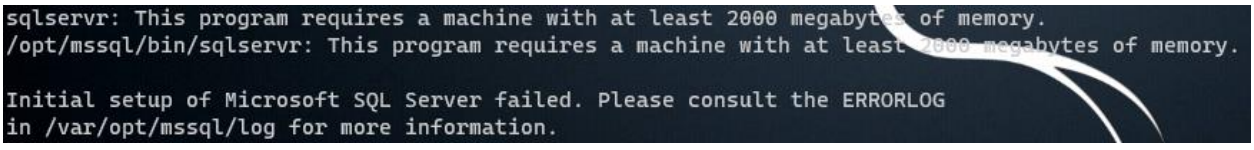
Choosing developer edition and acceptance license



Asking password for admin



But, at affter entering the password, u will see following infor:



ATTACH ADDITIONAL VOLUME TO CURRENT INSTANCE FOR EXTRA STORAGE

Step1: attach new volume to instance

Step2: checking available disk

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 dev]$ lsblk
NAME    MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
xvda    202:0    0   8G  0 disk
└─xvda1 202:1    0   8G  0 part /
xvdb    202:16   0  30G  0 disk
```

Step3: checking if the volume is empty

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 dev]$ sudo file xvdb -s
xvdb: data
```

If above command output show “<volume name>: data”, it means that volume is empty

Step4: format volume

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 dev]$ sudo mkfs -t ext4 xvdb
mke2fs 1.42.9 (28-Dec-2013)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks
1966080 inodes, 7864320 blocks
393216 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=2155872256
240 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
8192 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
        32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
        4096000

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (32768 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 dev]$
```

Step5:mout to directory

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 /]$ sudo mkdir 30GB
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 /]$ ls
30GB  bin  boot  dev  etc  home  lib  lib64  local  media  mnt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 /]$ sudo mount ./dev/xvdb ./30GB/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 /]$
```

AUTOMOUNT FILE SYSTEMS ON LINUX

Make something like bellow figures

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 etc]$ sudo blkid

/dev/xvda1: LABEL="/" UUID="b24eb1ea-ab1c-47bd-8542-3fd6059814ae" TYPE="xfs" PARTLABEL="Linux" PARTUUID="30d39261-6b0f-4be5-a0f9-1d792f09d753"
/dev/xvdb: UUID="8e0e8acf-e686-4f3f-b0da-e38c7e8728c5" TYPE="ext4"
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 etc]$ blkid
/dev/xvda1: LABEL="/" UUID="b24eb1ea-ab1c-47bd-8542-3fd6059814ae" TYPE="xfs" PARTLABEL="Linux" PARTUUID="30d39261-6b0f-4be5-a0f9-1d792f09d753"
/dev/xvdb: UUID="8e0e8acf-e686-4f3f-b0da-e38c7e8728c5" TYPE="ext4"
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 etc]$ cat fstab
#
UUID=b24eb1ea-ab1c-47bd-8542-3fd6059814ae     /           xfs    defaults,noatime  1   1
UUID=8e0e8acf-e686-4f3f-b0da-e38c7e8728c5              /30GB   ext4    defaults,nofail         0       0
```

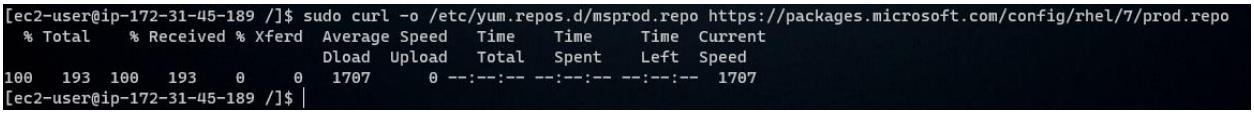
After creating new partition, move mssql folder to new partition to cofiguring

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 opt]$ sudo mv ./mssql/ ../30GB/opt/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 opt]$ ls
```

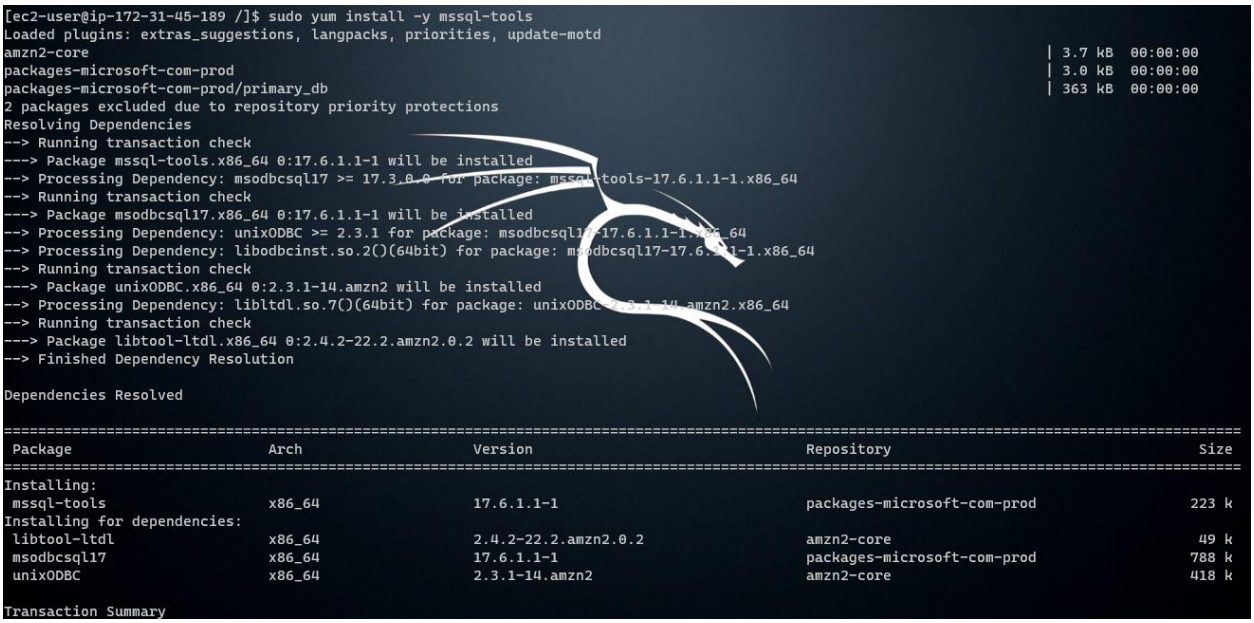
```
mssql
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 opt]$ sudo ./mssql/bin/mssql-conf setup
Choose an edition of SQL Server:
  1) Evaluation (free, no production use rights, 180-day limit)
  2) Developer (free, no production use rights)
  3) Express (free)
  4) Web (PAID)
  5) Standard (PAID)
  6) Enterprise (PAID)
  7) Enterprise Core (PAID)
  8) I bought a license through a retail sales channel and have a product key to enter.

Details about editions can be found at
https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=852748&clcid=0x409

Use of PAID editions of this software requires separate licensing through a
Microsoft Volume Licensing program.
By choosing a PAID edition, you are verifying that you have the appropriate
number of licenses in place to install and run this software.

Enter your edition(1-8): 2
The license terms for this product can be found in
/usr/share/doc/mssql-server or downloaded from:
https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=855862&clcid=0x409

The privacy statement can be viewed at:
https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=853010&clcid=0x409

Enter the SQL Server system administrator password:
Confirm the SQL Server system administrator password:
Configuring SQL Server...

/bin/bash: /opt/mssql/bin/sqlservr: No such file or directory
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mssql-server.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/mssql-server.service.
Setup has completed successfully. SQL Server is now starting.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-189 opt]$
```

DOWNLOAD SQL COMMAND

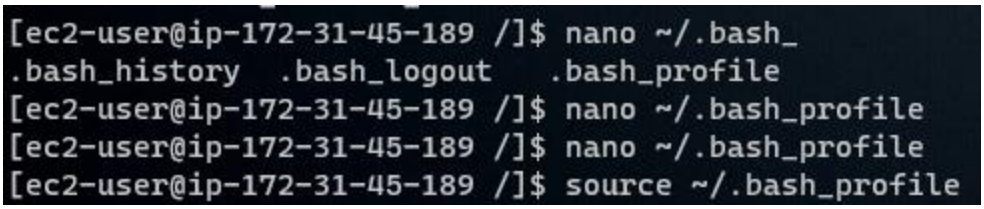
Step1: download repo



Step2: install



Step3: Add environemnt variable



SOME ERROR

Consider to install the package with needed *org.freedesktop.PolicyKit1* file:

- error: The name org.freedesktop.PolicyKit1 was not provided by any .service files
- Cause: systemctl <action> <service name>
- Fix: using prepending sudo to systemctl <action> <service name>

MANAGING SQL SERVER SERVICES IN LINUX ENVIRONMENT

In linux, to manager services, we'll be using command called "systemctl". It can check status, stop, start, disable, enable any service running in linux.

Syntax:

systemctl <action> <service name>