

Start sql server service manually

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Earlier I wrote a blog on the same topic and today I found another way to do the same thing. In this blog, we would discuss the steps you can take to open SQL Server Configuration Manager when its missing from Start Menu in the Windows operating system. Before I begin, here is my earlier blog on the same topic with one solution. How to Find Missing SQL Server Configuration Manager? - Interview Question of the Week #089 Instead of searching, you can also get the file in C:\Windows\System32 folder. SQL Server 2008 SQL Server Manager10.msc SQL Server 2012 SQL Server Manager11.msc SQL Server 2014 SQL Server Manager12.msc SQL Server 2016 SQL Server Manager13.msc SQL Server 2017 SQL Server Manager14.msc SQL Server 2019 SQL Server Manager15.msc Here is the folder and the file from my latest lab server of SQL Server 2019. If you hate to open this file manually then you can create a shortcut using below steps. Open MMC.exe by going to Start > Run > mmc.exe in the menu bar, go to "File" and choose "Add/Remove Snap-in". That would open a new window and we need to look for "SQL Server Configuration Manager". Highlight that and hit "Add". And then hit OK. This would open the SQL Server Configuration Manager. Another method would be to create a shortcut for the below program. C:\Windows\SysWOW64\mmc.exe /32 C:\Windows\SysWOW64\SQLServerManager15.msc You need to change the highlighted name based on the version of SQL Server. Reference: Pinal Dave () My approach was similar to @SoftwareFactor, but different, perhaps because I'm running a different OS, Windows Server 2012. These steps worked for me. Control Panel > System and Security > Administrative Tools > Services, right-click SQL Server Browser > Properties > General tab, change Startup type to Automatic, click Apply button, then click Start button in Service Status area. I quite often have to setup MS SQL Server and wondered if anyone can provide advice on configuring the accounts the services should run as. IMO this has been vaguely documented by Microsoft, while they point you in the right direction I have never been able to find any concrete examples. It's actually documented quite thoroughly: Is there a part of that you're not sure about? For simple deployments/development environments it is OK to use the virtual account defaults the installer uses: e.g. NT SERVICE\MSSQLSERVER This is going to depend on the environment. I, personally, hate finding a server someone setup using a local account and asking to get access to network resources some time in the future, among other issues. For production and in domain environments it's recommended to use either a Managed Service Account, or create a domain user account (not an admin) for each service. Again, depends, but generally I would agree (a counter example would be availability groups where it makes sense to use a single domain account across all instances). Allegedly if you use a domain account at installation time the installer will set any required permissions for you. Unless there is a failure, etc. it will do so. I'm not sure why the "Allegedly" part. If changing the service account on an existing install from a virtual account to a domain account the recommendation is to use the SQL Server configuration manager to set the new service accounts. Allegedly this will set any required permissions for you. When changing any of the services for SQL Server, always use SSCM. Always. Period. It will set the permissions for the new account to the basics. If before the local system account was used and unrestricted permission to everything on the system was had, I would expect something to fail permissions after the change due to tighter controlled security. That's not a SQL Server SSCM fault, that's an admin fault of not granting proper EXTRA permissions (such as accessing a network share, restricted folders, items outside of the SQL Server install purview, etc.) I just tried changing the service account in an existing install to a domain account and it would give me a logon failure until I granted the account 'log on as service' permission, which contradicts the part where the SQL Server configuration manager will set any required permissions. (Although im not sure if a GPO may have interfered with setting this local security policy) Sounds like a GPO is causing an issue (IMHO). Wouldn't be the first time :) So my question is, if you create a new domain user account for each of the SQL Server processes what permissions should be set for each account? I would explicitly set any permissions outside those stated in the msdn link I have above (also given by @joewerty and in your OP). For example, on a "backup" folder on a network share, on a new drive added to hold new databases (where setup was already run but the drive didn't exist), etc. But it's not clear to me if that is something I should be doing manually for the user I create to run the service as, or whether using the SQL config manager should automatically set these permissions. Unless something is extremely broken with the server, these shouldn't have to be manually given. SQL Server connectivity, Kerberos authentication and SQL Server SPN (SQL Server Service Principal Name) Most of you would already be aware of Kerberos authentication in SQL Server (28v=sql.105%29.aspx) It is mandate for delegation and highly secured method for client server authentication. Connection failures caused by Kerberos authentication issues drives majority of questions in MSDN and other SQL Server forums. Some of the common errors you would get when Kerberos authentication fails include: { Cannot generate SPN context login failed for user NT AUTHORITY\ANONYMOUS LOGON } (Microsoft SQL Server, Error: 18456) Login failed for user "null". Login failed for user ". Login failed. The login is from an untrusted domain and cannot be used with Windows authentication. Linked server connections failing SSPI handshake failed with error code 0x80090311 while establishing a connection with integrated security; the connection has been closed SSPI handshake failed with error code 0x80090304 while establishing a connection with integrated security; the connection has been closed Note: For the last two errors error code translates to Error -2146893039 (0x80090311). No authority could be contacted for authentication Error -2146893052 (0x80090304): The Local Security Authority cannot be contacted So it is pretty much clear that if you get last two errors then it means secure session could not be established with you domain controller. So you can use ntest /SC QUERY:YourDomainName to check the domain connection status. You will also see below event from netlogon session in system event log when your SQL Server connection fails with last two errors in the above list Log Name: System Source: NETLOGON Event ID: 5719 Task Category: None Level: Error Keywords: Classic User: N/A Computer: client.Contoso.com Description: This computer was not able to set up a secure session with a domain controller in domain CONTOSO due to the following: There are currently no logon servers available to service the logon request. This may lead to authentication problems. Make sure that this computer is connected to the network. If the problem persists, please contact your domain administrator.) Before we jump into troubleshooting Connection failures caused by Kerberos authentication let see how to force SQL Server to use Named pipes protocol when you get above errors and workaround the problem till you fix the Kerberos authentication with TCP/IP. To force SQL Server to use NP protocol you can use any one of the below methods. 1. Prefix the SQL Server instance name with np: Ex: If your server name is MssqlwikiInstance1, modify the connection string to np: MssqlwikiInstance1. 2. Change the order of client protocols and bring Named pipes before the TCP/IP protocol (SQL Server configuration manager -> SQL Server native client configuration -> Client protocols -> Order -> Bring Named pipes above TCP/IP) Note: You have to do the change both in 32-Bit and 64-Bit SQL Server native client configuration in your client systems. 3. Create a named pipe Alias When you get Kerberos authentications errors or if you notice SQL Server is failing back to NTLM authentication you can follow below steps to troubleshoot Kerberos failures. 1. How to check if SQL Server is using Kerberos authentication? SELECT net_transport, auth_scheme FROM sys.dm_exec_connections WHERE session_id = @@spid For the Kerberos authentication to work in SQL Server, SPN (Service principal name) has to be registered for SQL Server service. SPN is automatically registered by SQL Server using the startup account of SQL Server when SQL Server starts and deregistered when SQL Server is stopped. Kerberos authentication would fail when the SPN is not registered (or) when there is duplicate SPN's registered in Active directory (or) client system is not able to get the Kerberos ticket (or) DNS is not configured properly. 2. How to Check if SPN's are successfully registered in the active directory? When SPN's is registered in active directory during the startup of SQL Server by startup account of SQL Server, a message similar to one below is logged in SQL Server error log. 2013-12-05 22:21:47.030 Server The SQL Server Network Interface library successfully registered the Service Principal Name (SPN) [MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com] for the SQL Server service. 2013-12-05 22:21:47.030 Server The SQL Server Network Interface library successfully registered the Service Principal Name (SPN) [MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com:1433] for the SQL Server service. When SQL Server could not register SPN's during the startup below error message is logged in SQL Server error log? Server The SQL Server Network Interface library could not register the Service Principal Name (SPN) [MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com] for the SQL Server service. Windows return code: 0x11111111, state: 53. Failure to register a SPN might cause integrated authentication to use NTLM instead of Kerberos. This is an informational message. Further action is only required if Kerberos authentication is required by authentication policies and if the SPN has not been manually registered. Server The SQL Server Network Interface library could not register the Service Principal Name (SPN) [MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com:1433] for the SQL Server service. Windows return code: 0x11111111, state: 53. Failure to register a SPN might cause integrated authentication to use NTLM instead of Kerberos. This is an informational message. Further action is only required if Kerberos authentication is required by authentication policies and if the SPN has not been manually registered. 3. I see SQL Server could not register SPN error message in SQL Server errorlog. How do I make SQL Server register SPN's automatically? If your Domain controller is windows2008R2 or lower grant Read servicePrincipalName and Write servicePrincipalName privilege for startup account of SQL Server using ADSIEDIT.msc tool Launch the ADSI Edit -> Domain -> DC=DCNAME,DC=com -> CN=Users -> CN=SQLServer.ServiceAccount -> Properties -> security tab-> advanced -> Add self -> Edit -> in permissions -> Click properties -> grant -> Write servicePrincipalName and -> Write servicePrincipalName If your domain controller is Windows2012 grant Validate write to service principal name for startup account of SQL Server using Active directory user and computers snap in 4. From SQL Server error log I see SPN's are registered successfully but still Kerberos authentication is failing. What is next? Check if there are duplicate SPN's registered in Ad using the LDIFDE tool. Below query will fetch all the SQL Server SPN's from active directory and print in c:\temp\spnlist.txt. Ldife -f c:\temp\spnlist.txt -s YourDomainName -t 3268 -d "" -r "(serviceprincipalname= MSSQLSvc/*)" Search for duplicate SPN in the output file (spnlist.txt). In our case SPN name is MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com:1433 .So if there are more than one entry in the output file for MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com:1433 then there is a duplicate SPN's which has to be deleted. 5. How do I identify which SPN is duplicate? In the output of the LDIFDE you will find the SAM accountName which registered the SPN, just above the ServicePrincipalName (Refer the sample below). If the SAM account is not the startup account of SQL Server then it as duplicate SPN. { sAMAccountName: NODE2\$ sAMAccountType: 805306369 dNSHostName: NODE2.mssqlwiki.com servicePrincipalName: MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com servicePrincipalName: MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com:1433 } 6. There is a duplicate SPN in active directory how do I delete? Use the setspn tool Syntax: Setspn -D "MSSQLSvc/FQDN:port" "SAMAccount name which has duplicate SPN" Setspn -D "MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com:1433" "DOMAIN\Accountname" 7. SPN's are registered properly, there is no duplicate SPN but still the Kerberos authentication is not working? Run the KLIST exe from the client and check if it is able to get the ticket Example: Klist get MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com:1433 If the client is able to get the ticket then you should see an output similar to one below { c:\Windows\System32>Klist get MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com:1433 Current LogonId is 0:0x2de9f6 A ticket to MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com:1433 has been retrieved successfully. Cached Tickets: (10)) If the client is unable to get the ticket then you should see an error similar to one below. { c:\Windows\System32>Klist get MSSQLSvc/node2.mssqlwiki.com:1433 Current LogonId is 0:0x2de9f6 Error calling API LsaCallAuthenticationPackage (GetTicket substatus): 0x6fb klist failed with 0xc00018b/-1073741429: The SAM database on the Windows Server does not have a computer account for this workstation trust relationship.) If the client is unable to get the ticket check if it not able to retrieve the ticket only the ticket for SQL Server (or) not able to get any tickets. You can use below commands Klist get Host/FQDN of DC where SQLServer is installed Klist get Host/FQDN of SQLServer Machine name If all the tickets are failing then most probably the issue should be with DNS/Network setting, you can troubleshoot further based on the error you receive from klist or collect Netmon traces to troubleshoot further. 8. If the client is able to get the ticket and still Kerberos authentication fails? Ping the SQL Server name and IP address (with -a) and identify if it is able to resolve to fully qualified name DNS name, If it is not able to resolve to FQDN of SQL Server then fix the DNS settings 9. How to Collect Netmon traces and identify Kerberos authentication failure? Wait for my next blog If you liked this post, do like us on Facebook at and join our Facebook group Thank you, Karthick P.K [My Facebook Page [My Site] Blog space] Twitter Disclaimer: The views expressed on this website/blog are mine alone and do not reflect the views of my company or anyone else. All postings on this blog are provided "AS IS" with no warranties, and confers no rights

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