

Instalacja ODBC MSSQL na dystrybucjach RHEL

Komendy można wykonywać całościowo jako blok tekstu

```
if ! [[ "7 8 9" == *"${(grep VERSION_ID /etc/os-release | cut -d '"' -f 2 | cut -d '.' -f 1)}"* ]];
then
    echo "RHEL ${(grep VERSION_ID /etc/os-release | cut -d '"' -f 2 | cut -d '.' -f 1)} is not currently supported.";
    exit;
fi

# Download the package to configure the Microsoft repo
curl -sSL -O https://packages.microsoft.com/config/rhel/${(grep VERSION_ID /etc/os-release | cut -d '"' -f 2 | cut -d '.' -f 1)}/packages-microsoft-prod.rpm
# Install the package
sudo yum install packages-microsoft-prod.rpm
# Delete the file
rm packages-microsoft-prod.rpm

sudo yum remove unixODBC-utf16 unixODBC-utf16-devel #to avoid conflicts
sudo ACCEPT_EULA=Y yum install -y msodbcsql18
# optional: for bcp and sqlcmd
sudo ACCEPT_EULA=Y yum install -y mssql-tools18
echo 'export PATH="$PATH:/opt/mssql-tools18/bin"' >> ~/.bashrc
source ~/.bashrc
# optional: for unixODBC development headers
sudo yum install -y unixODBC-devel
```

Po instalacji oczywiście należy skonfigurować plik połączeń

```
/etc/odbc.ini
```

Przykładowy config dla bazy MSSQL

```
# DSN dla Microsoft SQL Server (MSSQL) z ODBC Driver 18 i self-signed cert
```

```
[DSN_MSSQL]
```

```
Driver = ODBC Driver 18 for SQL Server
```

```
Server = sqlserver.example.local
```

```
Port = 1433
```

```
Database = your_database
```

```
TrustServerCertificate = Yes
```

```
# Uwierzytelnianie SQL (UID i PWD podaje Zabbix przez makra)
```

```
# Trusted_Connection=Yes # NIE aktywuj, jeśli nie masz Kerberos
```

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