



Collection Tool

Data Collection and Security Guide

Reference Document | November 2018

Overview

This document details the different types of information Oracle License Management Services (LMS) will look to access during a customer engagement – and the access permissions required.

Distribution

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Preface

This guide describes data collected by the Collection Tool, how it is collected, and what privileges are required. It is intended to offer a transparent disclosure of the information needed by Oracle LMS to complete a software audit, and to detail how this information is treated.

Audience

The document is designed to assist CTOs, COOs, IT Managers, Security Experts, Systems Administrators, and Database Administrators who require a detailed understanding of the Collection Tool, the data security surrounding the process, and the LMS engagement process.

License Agreement

It should be noted that by using this document, and when running the scripts mentioned within it, you are bound by the license agreement detailed within [Appendix C](#).

Related Document

For those readers looking for a detailed breakdown of the technical steps a customer needs to follow to ensure the proper collection of data for Oracle product license usage tracking, please review: *Collection Tool User Guide*

Conventions

The following text conventions and acronyms are used in this document:

Table 1 - Text Conventions

CONVENTION	MEANING
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter

CONVENTION	MEANING
LMS	License Management Services
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CPUQ	Acronym for CPU Queries scripts
OS	Operating System
CSV	Comma Separated Values
CDB	Container Database
PDB	Pluggable Database
FMW	Fusion Middleware
WLS	Acronym for WebLogic Server. This will refer to Oracle WebLogic Server or BEA WebLogic Server throughout this document
SOA	Acronym for Service-Oriented Architecture. This will refer to Oracle Service-Oriented Architecture Suite throughout this document
OAS	Oracle Application Server
iAS	Internet Application Server
DB	Acronym for Oracle Database
EBS	Oracle E-Business Suite
OBI	Oracle Business Intelligence
FMWRUL	Acronym for Fusion Middleware Restricted Use Licenses
WLST	WebLogic Scripting Tool - a command-line scripting environment that can be used to create, manage, and monitor WebLogic domains. It is based on the Java scripting interpreter, Jython
OER	Oracle Enterprise Repository
NUP	Acronym for Named User Plus license metric

Overview

This Data Collection and Security Guide explores the precise data and files collected by the Collection Tool during a typical customer engagement, and explains the how, what, and why behind this activity. Its purpose is to provide you with complete transparency into the information we need to access in order to determine Oracle product usage with maximum accuracy. Importantly, this information is required to complete both the management and security aspects of the collection process – and can therefore include highly sensitive corporate data. As a result, the insights available below are designed to describe this process, and to help allay any potential concerns you may have relating to the provision of access rights, and the collection, storing, and analysis of specified data.

Structure

The document is split into three separate sections:

- [Collection Tool](#) - which provides an overview of the tool and explains how the information is gathered
- [Collected Data Description](#) - which specifies what information is collected and why it's needed to complete the process for determining license usage
- [Credentials Requirements](#) - where we detail the operating system privileges required to run the Collection Tool

In addition to these sections, you'll find a comprehensive list of the files and information sources collected by the tool in the following appendices:

- [Appendix A. Collected Files](#) – which specifies what information the Collection Tool will gather, the break down by Oracle product, and a description of what we expect to find there
- [Appendix B. Database Data Sources](#) – which provides a list of all the data sources that are queried by our discovery scripts, alongside a description and explanation

1. Collection Tool

1.1. *What is it?*

The Collection Tool offers a way to determine what Oracle products are being used across your business landscape during an LMS engagement. To make this happen, Oracle will ask you to run the Collection Tool in order to capture key information elements from your environment that are later used to create a detailed picture of actual product usage.

The Collection Tool itself comprises a series of tailored scripts:

- shell scripts (.sh) - executed by /bin/sh command line interpreter on Unix/Linux
- batch scripts (.cmd) - executed by CMD.EXE command line interpreter on Windows
- SQL*Plus scripts (.sql) - executed by SQL*Plus command line interpreter - part of any Oracle Database installation

In addition, the tool also contains:

- a JScript (.js) file, used on Windows
- a Perl (.pl) script, used for masking
- two WLST (.py) scripts

1.2. *How does it work?*

Execution of the scripts is coordinated by the master script (Collection.sh or Collection.cmd) and depends on the input parameters and, when running in interactive mode, on the input provided by the end users.

All the scripts are packed in a .zip archive. On each of the servers hosting Oracle products installations this .zip archive is unpacked, and the Collection Tool prepared for execution, following some basic steps and prerequisites as documented in the User's Guide.

The Collection Tool runs on Unix, Linux, and Windows machines, runs in text mode, and is started from the Operating System (OS) command line.

Its task is to collect key information elements by performing the following OS specific actions:

- Run OS specific commands to list details about server model, processor configuration and, where applicable, the virtualization/partitioning configuration
Examples: dmidecode, lparstat
- Identify running processes and their parameters, executable location, environment variables
Examples: pmon database instance process, WebLogic, or OAS java processes
- Identify Oracle specific services configured on Windows servers
Examples: OracleServiceORCL corresponding to ORCL database instance
- Run product specific commands to list their configuration and running components
Example: opmnctl used by OAS
- Search file systems to discover files or content specific to the Oracle products being measured
Example: search for config.xml files used by middleware products
- Initiate an SQL*Plus database connection and executes .sql scripts that query the database and capture the resulting information into a CSV format

The tool's behavior and scope are controlled by a set of 11 parameters. The most important of these are:

- p - specifies the list of products to look for
- d - specifies the directories to be searched for Oracle Software installations.

The tool is able to collect information on all the products to be measured by searching the filesystems. However, it's highly recommended that you avoid using the tool this way, as it's extremely expensive in terms of time and disk I/O. Instead you can narrow down the operations it performs by providing a list of the specific products to be collected, and then using dedicated parameters to specify search directories and methods (as documented in the User Guide).

It is also worth noting that although the tool runs by default in interactive mode, it can also run in silent mode with no prompts when the right parameters are used – thereby making it suitable for scheduling or mass deployment.

1.3. *Who should run it?*

The Collection Tool has to be run by individuals who are familiar with the installed Oracle products and their configuration. They should also have access to the OS and/or database users that satisfy the credential requirements listed later in this guide. In most of the cases, the individuals in question are System and/or Database Administrators.

As a rule of thumb, running the tool requires **read only** access to Oracle product installations. This means reading the files, querying the database tables, and running product specific or OS specific commands that list configuration details without changing them.

As users with this type of read only access are rarely available, it is a common practice for OS users with more powerful access to run the tool – e.g. Oracle Software Owners (Oracle, WebLogic) or superusers (root, administrator). It's important to understand that doing so is entirely an individual's decision. We would suggest however that it's easier to use an existing user who's immediately available, instead of finding or creating users with read only access to each particular product being collected.

Full details on the privileges required for each collected product are in the [Credentials Requirements](#) chapter.

2. Collected Data Description

2.1. *What information is collected?*

The Collection Tool looks for key information elements that reveal details about the installation, configuration, and usage of the Oracle products, their components, and features.

Each product has a set of specific files that can be:

- Copies of the configuration and log files (complete or partial)
Example:
config.xml - WebLogic configuration file
wl-domain.log - WebLogic installation log file
- Output (complete or partial) of OS commands
Example:
dmidecode – Linux command listing server model and processor information
- Results of database queries saved in CSV format.
Examples:
the content of DBA_FEATURE_USAGE_STATISTICS - database data dictionary view
The content of FND_USER - table listing E-Business Suite application users

The information collected, which is in strict relation to the scope of Oracle product licensing, is stored in the output folder, and packed into an archive. User names and IP addresses can be optionally obfuscated using the tool's masking feature (-m option detailed in User's Guide).

A comprehensive list of all the files collected by the tool can be found in [Appendix A](#).

The Collection Tool works with configuration and server processes that may, based on your local setup, contain sensitive information. While we make every effort to ensure such data is not collected, there is always the potential for exceptions. Therefore it is essential that you review the collected data, and in the event that such data has been collected to actively replace the value with "CUSTOMER_REMOVED".

If you have any questions or concerns in relation to our data collection and security processes, please discuss them with your assigned LMS consultant prior to uploading the data.

2.2. *What database information is collected?*

SQL*Plus scripts are used for collecting database usage information into CSV files. There are two types of information sources:

- Data dictionary
Examples:
V\$DATABASE, DBA_ENCRYPTED_COLUMNS
- Tables and views that are not part of the data dictionary, but are specific to various features, options and management packs
Examples:
Database Vault views
Enterprise Manager repository views

A list of all the data sources queried by the script, and an explanation of their relevance from a feature usage and licensing perspective, please see [Appendix B](#).

2.3. *How is the data packed and prepared for transfer?*

Once the execution is completed, the results will be placed in an archive file named:

<host_name>_<productsrun>.zip (.tar, .bz2)

where:

- <host_name> is the DNS name of the machine on which the script is run.
- <productsrun> is a list of the Oracle Fusion Middleware products searched for during the execution of the script.
- .zip is the output name extension when running on Windows.
- .tar.bz2 is the output name extension when running the script on Unix/Linux and bzip is used for compression.
- .tar is the output name extension when running the script on Unix/Linux and compression is not able to be completed. Some examples:
 - Collection-WindowsMachine_DB_WLS_SOA.zip
 - Collection-LinuxMachineB_all.tar
 - Collection- LinuxMachineC_all.tar.bz2

Note: When the Collection Tool has finished running, a copy of the files in the zip remains on the system in the Collection/bin/output folder or, if specified through parameters, in the user chosen output folder. These files are a copy of what is in the compressed archive (zip, tar.bz, or tar.z) file. If the archive is created without errors the output folder can be deleted once the archive has been sent to Oracle and verified by your assigned LMS consultant.

2.4. *What happens to the data once it is transferred to Oracle?*

The collected data is analyzed by Oracle exclusively for the purpose of determining licensing-relevant aspects of all installed Oracle products – in relation to the installation, configuration, and usage of specific components and features.

Here are few examples of questions that are answered in this process:

- Is the **Oracle HTTP Server (OHS)** component installed?
- Is **WebLogic clustering** configured?
- Is the **In-Memory Column Store** feature configured in the database?
- Has **RMAN Backup Compression** ever been used on the database?
- How many **application users** are **authorized** to use each of the licensed E-Business Suite products?

Importantly, these are all components and features that require licensing. Some of them (like OHS) can be part of multiple Oracle products, bundles, or suites, in which case LMS will help customers to optimally allocate their licenses to cover overall usage levels.

The Collection Tool output files are required by Oracle to perform a usage analysis as part of an LMS engagement. Oracle treats such information and data as confidential, and in accordance with the terms of

your Oracle master agreement – as well as the terms of the Oracle Services Privacy Policy, which you can access by visiting <http://www.oracle.com/html/services-privacy-policy.html>.

3. Credentials Requirements

3.1. *Required Privileges*

Depending on the input parameters and the underlying platform, the Collection Tool will perform a variety of actions that require specific privileges – which can be obtained in a variety of ways, with different levels of difficulty, depending on the setup of your environment and the security policies put in place.

Getting a basic understanding of this mechanism enables you to identify the best way to run the tool, to select the accounts and tool parameters that ensure minimum effort, and to remain compliant with your security policies.

The best way to understand the required privileges is to start from the actions performed by the Collection Tool. These actions can be grouped as follows:

(a) OS commands

- Runs OS specific commands to list details about server model, processor configuration and, where applicable, the virtualization/partitioning configuration
- Identifies running processes and their parameters, executable location, environment variables
- Identifies Oracle specific services configured on Windows servers
- Runs product specific commands to list their configuration and running components

(b) File search - for all Middleware products

- Searches file systems looking for files or content specific to the Oracle products being measured

(c) Database queries - for DB and EBS

- Initiates a SQL*Plus database connection and executes .sql scripts that query the database and capture the resulting information into CSV format

The following table explains the minimum privileges required by the tool to perform these actions and how to obtain them.

Table 2 - Required Privileges

		Tool Actions					
		OS commands		File search for all Middleware products	Database queries for DB and EBS		
Credentials		Unix, Windows	Linux*		Any Database	Container Databases (CDB)	Database Vault
MINIMUM PRIVILEGES REQUIRED		Any OS user	root Required only for dmidecode command	Read access to the search directories (specified by -d parameter)	System privileges: - CREATE SESSION - SELECT ANY TABLE - SELECT ANY DICTIONARY	Access to all containers Data must be collected from CDB\$ROOT and all Pluggable Databases (PDBs)	PARTICIPANT or OWNER authorization on the following realms: - Oracle Data Dictionary - Oracle Database Vault - Realm protecting EBS data (where applicable) DV_SECANALYST role (for querying Database Vault-supplied views)
Common convenient** ways to obtain the required privileges	Database User	Any OS user	sudo can be used	N/A	Remote connection using -tns option Any DBA user (e.g. SYSTEM) has the required privileges	In a CDB, data from all the Pluggable Databases (PDBs) is automatically collected if the database user connected to CDB\$ROOT has access to all containers. Otherwise, separate collections are required for each PDB. To ensure this user attribute, run in the CDB\$ROOT: alter user <C##USER> set CONTAINER_DATA=ALL CONTAINER=CURRENT;	Database Vault is specifically designed to prevent super users accessing the protected data, therefore no "shortcuts" are available. Connection must be done with a database user having these privileges specifically granted.
					Connect as SYSDBA		
	Oracle OS User			Run the tool with each of the Oracle Software Owners: WebLogic, Tuxedo, or OAS (e.g. weblogic)	Run the tool locally, with each of the Oracle Software Owners running the instance (e.g. Oracle). On Windows, any users with SYSDBA access can be used. The tool will connect "/" as SYSDBA" without prompting for a password.		
	root (or sudo) on Unix/Linux			Run the tool with root user. One execution is enough, as the tool will be able to access the files from all the installations.	Run the tool with root user. One execution is enough, as the tool will be able to “su” to Oracle Software Owner for each database installation.		

* When Linux runs on a VMware or Hyper-V virtual machine, root access is not needed, as the processor information is not extracted from the virtual machine

** Convenient means less user/password prompts and less tool executions required.

3.2. Access Requirements for the Operating System User

Excepting the minimum requirements, all the privileges and OS users included in Table 2 are optional and can be used for easier collection.

Examples:

- Running DB collection from root or an Oracle OS user enables the tool to automatically detect the running database instances and Pluggable Databases – and to connect to them without prompting for connection credentials.
Running DB collection from other users requires end users to enter database connection credentials (user, password, connection string) for each running database.
- On a machine with multiple middleware installations with different OS users, root access enables the tool to search all the folders and subfolders in a single run.
Without root access, separate executions are required for each of the Oracle Software Owners.

These examples illustrate why, even if not mandatory, using superuser access is the most convenient way to collect information. The following operating system privileges are therefore recommended:

Table 3 - OS User Recommended Privileges

OPERATING SYSTEM	CREDENTIALS
Windows	Windows Administrator username and password. WebLogic, Tuxedo, or OAS administrator username and password. NOTE: Administrator username is recommended but another account can be used given that it is part of the Administrators group.
Unix/Linux	Root/sudo user username and password. WebLogic, Tuxedo, or OAS administrator username and password. SSH password authentication is strongly recommended if using the -r option. NOTE: Root username is recommended but another account can be used given that it has Root's privileges. NOTE for DB and EBS: root privilege is only needed on Linux. For the rest of the platforms, Oracle software owner can be used. Alternately, remote collection (using -tns parameter) or any other OS user can be used, but the tool will prompt for connection credentials or, in silent mode, will produce errors.

3.3. Access Requirements for the Database User

As DB and EBS information is collected from the database via SQL*Plus, the Collection Tool can connect to the database both locally, using OS user credentials, as well as from any remote machine with a compatible SQL*Plus installation – by manually entering database connection credentials.

For DB and EBS, it is recommended to run the tool locally, in which case it detects all the running database instances, and, for each of them, attempts to connect as SYSDBA to the instance:

- On Unix/Linux: unless already connected as Oracle Software Owner, the tool will “switch” to each of the users running **pmon** processes using the “**su**” command. Root user will not be prompted for a password, while any other user will need to enter a password. In silent mode, if a password is needed, an error will be produced.
- On Windows: the tool will only rely on the current OS user SYSDBA privileges

If allowed by the privileges of the OS user running the tool, the connection is done without any prompts. If this is not possible, when running in the interactive mode, the tool prompts for database connection details.

Note:

The database scripts exclusively perform read operations (queries) and can be run by any other database user with privileges limited to READ-ONLY access (details are provided below). To have the tool prompting for a database user, use the **-tns** parameter.

In summary

The Collection Tool offers a straightforward and transparent process for identifying and cataloging the usage metrics connected to your deployed Oracle products. Yet equally it’s designed to ensure that the process is conducted in line with your expectations for data security and availability. Our goal is to extract only the specific data needed to complete the engagement, and to maintain strict controls throughout the process to ensure your business is in no way compromised by the activity.

For more information, please contact your assigned LMS consultant.

Appendix A. Collected Files

The Collection Tool works with configuration and server processes that may, based on your local setup, contain sensitive information. While we make every effort to ensure that such data is collected (and when found that it's masked by our tool) there is always the potential for exceptions. That is why we place the emphasis on each customer to review the collected data, and in the event such data has been collected to replace the value with a "CUSTOMER_REMOVED" description.

If you have any questions or concerns in relation to our data collection and security processes, please discuss them with your assigned LMS consultant prior to uploading the data.

The following table describes the collected file and the information they contain.

Table 4 - Collected Data Description

PRODUCT	FILE	DESCRIPTION
All Products	<host_name>_<productsrun>.zip(.tar,.bz2)	Compressed archive containing the collected files. This file has to be transferred to Oracle for the usage analysis process.
	debug_<host_name>_<productsrun>.zip(.tar,.bz2)	Compressed archive containing the Collection Tool log files and debug information. In case of errors or missing data, Oracle may request this file for troubleshooting purposes.
All Products	<host_name>-info.txt	These files contain the Operating System and machine information. The files also contain running process and command line information for the following processes: java, opmn, apache, http, httpd, webcache, frmweb, rwsrvr and others. A complete list is available in the txt file located in the \resources\products folder and created for each product or bundle collected.
	<host_name>-ct_cpuq.txt	
	Collection-Actions-<host_name>-txt	This file contains a listing of the files run and the actions taken by the Collection Tool This file contains a listing of files

PRODUCT	FILE	DESCRIPTION
	Collection-<host_name>.txt	collected by the Collection Tool.
WLS	config.xml	These files contain elements that are used by J2EE Application Servers to configure and deploy FMW applications.
	WebLogicLicense.xml	
	license.bea	These files are created or updated by FMW product installers when a product is installed, and include information such as the date when the FMW product was installed
	beahomelist	
	log.txt	
	sessions.xml	
	domain-registry.xml	
OAS	<host_name>-opmn_output.txt	Oracle Process Management Notification process names
	opmn.xml	These files are created or updated by FMW product installers when a product is installed, and include information such as the date when the FMW product was installed
	ias.properties	
	setupinfo.txt	
SOA	See WLS and OAS	These files are created or updated by FMW product installers when a product is installed, and include information such as the date when the FMW product was installed
	install*.out	
	installActions*.log	
	installProfile*.log	
	oralInstall*.log	
	domain.xml	These files are created by the old Plumtree installers
	pthome.xml	
	portalconfig.xml	
	cluster.properties	
Tuxedo	lic.txt	Tuxedo license configuration and log files.
	tuxconfig*	

PRODUCT	FILE	DESCRIPTION
	dmconfig*	
	bdmconfig*	
	tuxwsvr.ini	
	ubbc	
	*_InstallLog.log	
	JSconfig.xml	
OBI	See WLS, OAS and WLSNUP	Oracle Business Intelligence configuration and log files
	biee-domain.xml	
	topology.xml	
	AdminServer.log	
	version.txt	
	bips_version.txt	
	sawlog*.log	
	ClusterConfig.xml	
	nqscheduler.log	
	NQSConfig.ini	
Webcenter	See SOA and WLSBasic	
WLSNUP	<host_name>_<domain_name>_Oracle WLS_WL_NUP.txt	This output file is generated by the tool and contains the list of WebLogic users collected from the WebLogic embedded LDAP server
WLSBasic	<host_name>_<domain_name>_Oracle WLS_WL_Basic.txt	This output file is generated by the tool and contains the values of specific WebLogic settings required for WebLogic Server Basic measurement
FormsReports	See WLS, OAS and WLSBasic	
FMW	See SOA, OBI, Webcenter, WLSBasic	
FMWRUL	composite.xml	These files are specific to Fusion

PRODUCT	FILE	DESCRIPTION
	AIInstallProperties.xml	Middleware Restricted Use Licenses.
	AIACreateInstance.xml	Used to detect usage of specific restricted license of OAS, SOA, OBI, WebCenter, and WLS.
	startWebLogic.*	
	startWLS.*	
	startManagedWebLogic.*	
	startNodeManager.*	
	startup.properties	
	*jdbc.xml	
	*jms.xml	
	Module-*.xml	
	startwlevs.*	
	jrockit_optfile.txt	
	weblogic-ejb-jar.xml	
	weblogic-application.xml	
	weblogic.xml	
	web.xml	
	deployments.xml	
	installSvc.cmd	
	weblogic.log	
	access.log	
	wl-domain.log	
	wlst_*.log	
WLS OAS Tuxedo	comps.xml	This file contains inventory information.
WLS Tuxedo	registry.xml	This file contains inventory information.
OAS	server.xml	These files contain elements that are used by J2EE Application Servers to

PRODUCT	FILE	DESCRIPTION
SOA		configure and deploy FMW applications.
DB	./<host_name>_<instance_name>[~<pdb_name>]/<host_name>_<instance_name>[~<pdb_name>]_filename.csv	A new subfolder is created for each database instance measured
	*_summary.csv	Contains a summary of relevant instance and database information
	*_v_option.csv	Contains the data from the v\$OPTION view
	*_options.csv	Contains information about options and management packs installation and usage
	*_dba_feature.csv	Contains DBA_FEATURE_USAGE_STATISTICS data, with information about options/packs specific features
	*_parameter.csv	Contains the value of the CPU_COUNT instance parameter
	*_segments.csv	Contains the list of partitioned segments
	*_users.csv	Contains the list of database users (DBA_USERS), including details like username, created date, account status. No password information is collected
	*_version.csv	Contains the version and edition of the database (V\$VERSION) and, where available, the history of patches applied to the database
	*_license.csv	Contains V\$LICENSE data, including the sessions high watermark
	*_session.csv	Contains V\$SESSION data, used to determine, where possible, concurrent

PRODUCT	FILE	DESCRIPTION
		devices that accessed the database
	*_oraproducts.csv	Contains Oracle Warehouse Builder (OWB) and E-Business Suite (EBS) configuration information, when the database is used as a repository by these Oracle products
EBS	FND_APPLICATION.csv	EBS audit tables exported into csv files
	FND_APPLICATION_TL.csv	
	FND_FORM_FUNCTIONS.csv	
	FND_FORM_FUNCTIONS_TL.csv	
	FND_LOGIN_RESPONSIBILITIES.csv	
	FND_LOGINS.csv	
	FND_MENU_ENTRIES.csv	
	FND_MENU_ENTRIES_TL.csv	
	FND_MENUS.csv	
	FND_MENUS_TL.csv	
	FND_PRODUCT_INSTALLATIONS.csv	
	FND_RESP_FUNCTIONS.csv	
	FND_RESPONSIBILITY.csv	
	FND_RESPONSIBILITY_TL.csv	
	FND_SECURITY_GROUPS.csv	
	FND_USER.csv	
	FND_USER_RESP_GROUPS.csv	
	FND_USER_RESP_GROUPS_ALL.csv	
	FND_USER_RESPONSIBILITY.csv	
	ICX_SESSIONS.csv	
	OE_ORDER_HEADERS_ALL.csv	
	OE_ORDER_LINES_ALL.csv	

OE_ORDER_SOURCES.csv

WF_LOCAL_USER_ROLES.csv

WF_USER_ROLE_ASSIGNMENTS.csv

FND_USER_RESP_GROUPS.ddl

SQL definitions of the views

FND_USER_RESP_GROUPS_ALL.ddl

WF_ALL_USER_ROLE_ASSIGNMENTS.ddl

WF_USER_ROLE_ASSIGNMENTS_V.ddl

WF_USER_ROLES.ddl

lst_usage_based.txt

Data output for EBS products that are licensed on metrics other than USER based.

export_log.txt

Log generated when exporting tables into csv files

Appendix B. Database Data Sources

The following table describes the tables and views queried by the Collection Tool.

Table 5 - Database Data Sources

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
Overall Information			
	V\$VERSION	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Indicates the version, edition and platform of the Database Server software
	V\$INSTANCE GV\$INSTANCE	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Indicates the instance name and the host name on which instance is running (for RAC environments, the lists details all RAC instances). Used to identify the database and the server (GV\$ views are to be used in RAC environments).
	V\$DATABASE	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Used to identify core information about the database.
	V\$LICENSE	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Provides information about numbers of sessions high watermark and cpu configuration, as seen by the database
	DBA_CPU_USAGE_STATISTICS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Information related to processor configuration, as seen by the database
	SYS.REGISTRY\$HISTORY	Table containing information about patches and patchsets applied.	Contains the history of applied patches. Can be used to identify possible bugs affecting the installation.
	V\$DATAGUARD_CONFIG	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Information related to standby databases configuration

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
	USER_SYS_PRIVS USER_ROLE_PRIVS ROLE_SYS_PRIVS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Information about database privileges of the user running the script. Used for troubleshooting in the case of errors caused by insufficient read only privileges.
Database Usage Information			
	DBA_USERS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	User Names and their creation date can reveal, in some architectures, information about the number of end users. Specific schema names from this view can reveal database repositories used by Oracle products.
	V\$SESSION	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Sessions information can reveal, in some architectures, information about the number of end users and devices accessing the database. It can also indicate what other products or programs are using the database.
All EE Options and EM Database Packs			
	V\$OPTION	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Indicates what options and features are enabled (installed). Lists the current status, without any historical information.
	V\$PARAMETER GV\$PARAMETER	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Instance parameters provide various insights regarding enablement of Diagnostics and Tuning OEM Packs, Data Guard, RAC, number of CPUs available for Oracle Database, etc. GV\$ views are to be used in RAC environments
	DBA_REGISTRY	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	DBA_REGISTRY displays information about the database components, their status and corresponding schema. For example, it confirms if Enterprise Manager repository or Spatial Option components are created in the database.

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
	DBA_FEATURE_USAGE_STATISTICS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	The DBA_FEATURE_USAGE_STATISTICS records information about the usage of various database features, some of which are specific to EE Options and OEM Database Packs. It contains both current and historical information, and stores distinct row sets for each version and DBID from the database history. Information is refreshed weekly. MOS Note 1317265.1 provides scripts for basic reporting of the Options and Packs in use.

Options Usage Information

Active Data Guard

V\$ARCHIVE_DEST_STATUS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Provides insights regarding enablement of Data Guard configuration, which can be used as Active Data Guard.
V\$BLOCK_CHANGE_TRACKING	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Provides insights regarding usage of "Fast Incremental Backup on Physical Standby" feature of Active Data Guard

Advanced Analytics - Data Mining

SYS.DBA_MINING_MODELS	Table behind DBA_MINING_MODELS view, which is documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Starting with 11.1 databases, existence of entries in this table indicates that "Data Mining" component of the Advanced Analytics Option is in use.
DMSYS.DM\$MODEL	Table containing Data Mining entities, in 10g r1 database.	Existence of entries in this table indicates that "Data Mining" component of the Advanced Analytics Option is in use.
DMSYS.DM\$OBJECT	Table containing Data Mining entities, in 10g r1 database.	Existence of entries in this table indicates that "Data Mining" component of the Advanced Analytics Option is in use.

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
	DMSYS.DM\$P_MODEL	Table containing Data Mining entities, in 10g r2 database.	Existence of entries in this table indicates that "Data Mining" component of the Advanced Analytics Option is in use.
	ODM.ODM_MINING_MODEL	Table containing Data Mining entities, in 9i database.	Existence of entries in this table indicates that "Data Mining" component of the Advanced Analytics Option is in use.
	SYS.MODEL\$	Table containing Data Mining entities, in 11g database.	Underlying table for SYS.DBA_MINING_MODELS view.
Advanced Compression			
	DBA_TABLES	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Compression information from this view can indicate the usage of the "Advanced Row Compression" feature of the Advanced Compression Option. In addition, in-memory information from this view can indicate the usage of the "In-Memory Column Store" feature of Database In-Memory Option. In addition, specific owners and table names from this view can reveal repositories belonging to other products.
	DBA_TAB_PARTITIONS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Compression information from this view can indicate the usage of the "Advanced Row Compression" feature of Advanced Compression Option. In addition, in-memory information from this view can indicate the usage of the "In-Memory Column Store" feature of the Database In-Memory Option.

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
	DBA_TAB_SUBPARTITIONS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Compression information from this view can indicate the usage of the "Advanced Row Compression" feature of Advanced Compression Option. In addition, in-memory information from this view can indicate the usage of the "In-Memory Column Store" feature of the Database In-Memory Option.
	DBA_LOBS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Compression information from this view can indicate the usage of the "SecureFiles Compression and Deduplication" feature of Advanced Compression Option. In addition, encryption information from this view can indicate the usage of the "Data Encryption (TDE) for SecureFiles" feature of the Advanced Security Option.
	DBA_LOB_PARTITIONS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Compression information from this view can indicate the usage of the "SecureFiles Compression and Deduplication" feature of Advanced Compression Option. In addition, encryption information from this view can indicate the usage of the "Data Encryption (TDE) for SecureFiles" feature of the Advanced Security Option.
	DBA_LOB_SUBPARTITIONS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Compression information from this view can indicate the usage of the "SecureFiles Compression and Deduplication" feature of Advanced Compression Option. In addition, encryption information from this view can indicate the usage of the "Data Encryption (TDE) for SecureFiles" feature of the Advanced Security Option.
	DBA_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Information related to Flashback Data Archive (formerly known as Total Recall), feature of the Advanced Compression Option.

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
	DBA_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_TS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Information related to Flashback Data Archive (formerly known as Total Recall), feature of the Advanced Compression Option.
	DBA_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_TABLES	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Information related to Flashback Data Archive (formerly known as Total Recall), feature of the Advanced Compression Option.
Advanced Security			
	DBA_ENCRYPTED_COLUMNS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Lists details about columns encrypted using "Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) for columns" feature, which is part of the Advanced Security Option.
	DBA_TABLESPACES	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Encryption information from this view can indicate the usage of the "Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) for tablespace" feature of Advanced Security Option.
	V\$SESSION_CONNECT_INFO	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Sessions connection information indicates if network encryption, with industry-standard data encryption and/or data integrity algorithms, is used. These features are specific to Advanced Security Option.
	DBA_CPU_USAGE_STATISTICS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Displays all redaction policies in the database
Database Vault			
	DVSYS.DBA_DV_REALM	Documented in Oracle Database Vault Administrator's Guide	List of Database Vault Realms. "Realms" are a feature of the Database Vault Option. Their existence indicates that the option is used.
	DVSYS.DBA_DV_REALM_AUTH	Documented in Oracle Database Vault Administrator's Guide	Information about realm authorizations for the user running the script. Used for troubleshooting, in case of errors caused by insufficient privileges.

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
Database In-Memory			
	DBA_OBJECT_TABLES	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	In-memory information from this view can indicate the usage of the "In-Memory Column Store" feature of Database In-Memory Option.
	GV\$IM_SEGMENTS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Presents information about all the in-memory segments that have a representation in the in-memory store (IM column store).
Label Security			
	LBACSYS.LBAC\$POLT LBACSYS.OLS\$POLT	Tables containing entries specific to Label based access control (LBAC) feature of Label Security.	Existence of entries in this table indicates that Label Security policies have been created and applied, and that therefore the Label Security Option is in use.
Multitenant			
	V\$CONTAINERS DBA_PDBS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	If more than one PDB container is configured, then Multitenant Option is in use
OLAP			
	DBA_AWS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Can reveal the usage of "Analytic Workspaces" feature of OLAP option.
	DBA_CUBES	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Can reveal the usage of "OLAP Cubes" feature of OLAP option.
	OLAPSYS.DBA\$OLAP_CUBES	View listing OLAP Cubes.	Can reveal the usage of the "OLAP Cubes" feature of the OLAP option.

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
Partitioning			
	DBA_OBJECTS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Object Type information can indicate the usage of the Partitioning Option. In addition, the view is used as an auxiliary source in the detection of other options or oracle products.
	DBA_RECYCLEBIN	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Information from this view reveals dropped partitioned segments.
	DBA_INDEXES	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Lists indexes associated to the tables
	SYS.CDC_CHANGE_TABLES\$	Table containing information about objects used by the Change Data Capture (CDC) mechanism	Reveals objects used by CDC
	SYS.CDC_CHANGE_SETS\$	Table containing information about Change Sets used in the Change Data Capture (CDC) mechanism	Reveals information about the objects used by CDC
	SCHEMA_VERSION_REGISTRY	Table containing information about Repository Creation Utility (RCU) schemas and Fusion Middleware components	Reveals schemas created by RCU

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
RAC			
	GV\$INSTANCE GV\$PARAMETER	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Entries in GV\$INSTANCE and GV\$PARAMETER (listed above) can reveal that RAC is configured and used.
Spatial			
	MDSYS.SDO_GEOM_METADATA_TABLE	Underlying table for the ALL_SDO_GEOM_METADATA view, described in Oracle Spatial Developer's Guide	Can reveal the usage of Oracle Locator or of the Spatial and Graph Option.
	MDSYS.SDO_FEATURE_USAGE	Table containing usage information about Spatial features	Indicates what spatial functionalities have been used

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
EM Database Packs Access and Usage Information			
All OEM Packs			
	MGMT_ADMIN_LICENSES	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Lists of packs with access enabled in OEM Database Control 10g.
	MGMT_LICENSE_CONFIRMATION	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Indicates for what targets the packs access has been agreed.
	MGMT_LICENSE_DEFINITIONS	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	List of OEM Packs and their corresponding target types.
	MGMT_LICENSED_TARGETS	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Lists of targets and their packs with access enabled.
	MGMT_LICENSES	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Lists of user that agreed on license terms in OEM Database Control 10g.
	MGMT_TARGET_TYPES	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	List of the OEM target types.
	MGMT_TARGETS	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	List of the targets administered by OEM. Used to identify the managed databases and servers. All MGMT_% tables listed above indicate if access to packs is enabled and agreed by end users.
	LAST_METRIC_LOAD_TIME	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Information related to database targets activity. Can indicate inexistent targets.
	MGMT_VERSIONS	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Information related to version and type of the OEM repository
	MGMT_INV_CONTAINER	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Information related to OEM components
	MGMT_INV_COMPONENT	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Information related to OEM components

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
	MGMT_FU_LICENSE_MAP	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Catalog information about the packs and their features.
	MGMT_FU_REGISTRATIONS	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Catalog information about the pack features.
	MGMT_FU_STATISTICS	Table belonging to OEM Repository.	Records pack features usage statistics for each target monitored by OEM.
Diagnostics Pack and Tuning Pack			
	DBA_SQL_PROFILES	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	SQL Profiles feature is part of the OEM Database Tuning Pack.
	DBA_ADVISOR_TASKS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	SQL Access Advisor and SQL Tuning Advisor features are part of the OEM Database Tuning Pack.
	DBA_SQLSET	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	SQL Access Advisor and SQL Tuning Advisor features are part of the OEM Database Tuning Pack.
	DBA_SQLSET_REFERENCES	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Provide extra details for understanding the usage of SQL Access Advisor and SQL Tuning Advisor
Other Products			
Audit Vault (Audit Vault and Database Firewall)			
	DBA_USERS	Documented in Oracle Database Reference book	Entries in DBA_USERS (listed above) can reveal the usage of Audit Vault
Audit Vault (Audit Vault and Database Firewall)			
	ODM_DOCUMENT	Table specific to Content Database option.	Existence of entries in this table indicates that the "Content Database" component of WebCenter Content is in use.

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
Records Database (WebCenter Content)			
	ODM_RECORD	Table specific to Records Database option.	Existence of entries in this table indicates that the "Records Database" component of WebCenter Content is in use.
Oracle Warehouse Builder			
	CMPSYSCLASSES CMPINSTALLATION_V	Tables belonging to OWB Repository.	Tables indicating existence of an OWB repository.
	ALL_RT_AUDIT_DEPLOYMENTS ALL_RT_AUDIT_EXECUTIONS CMPCALENDAR CMPDATARULEMAP CMPDIMENSION CMPFCOCLASSES CMPMAPOPERATOR CMPNAMEDCONFIGURATION CMPPHYSICALOBJECT_R CMPPRIMITIVEMODELATTRIBUTE_R CMPPROCESSACTIVITY CMPPUBLICSUBMAP CMPSCOCFGCLASSES CMPSCOCLASSES CMPSCOMAPCLASSES CMPSCOPRPCLASSES CMPSTRINGPROPERTYVALUE CMPUSERDEFINEDPROPERTY CMPWBORACLETTS CMPWEAKASSOCIATION CMPWEAKFIRSTCLASSOBJET CMPWEAKMODULE CMPWEAKSECONDCLASSOBJECT OWB\$WB_RT_AUDIT_DEPLOYMENTS OWB\$WB_RT_AUDIT_EXECUTIONS SECONDCLASSOBJECT WORKSPACE_ASSIGNMENT	Tables belonging to OWB Repository.	Contain information about OWB configuration and usage.

AREA	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
E-Business Suite Restricted Use			
	APPS.FND_PRODUCT_GROUPS	EBS table documented in Oracle eBusiness Suite Electronic Technical Reference Manual (eTRM)	Indicates EBS version. Note: APPS username can be different on some installations.
	APPS.AD_APPLIED_PATCHES	EBS table documented in Oracle eBusiness Suite Electronic Technical Reference Manual (eTRM)	Contains information about the time when EBS patches have been applied. Note: APPS username can be different on some installation.
	SYSTEM.FND_ORACLE_USERID	EBS table documented in Oracle eBusiness Suite Electronic Technical Reference Manual (eTRM)	Stores information about ORACLE accounts that contain application data.

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Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services

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