Oracle / PLSQL: Find Users logged into Oracle / PLSQL

This Oracle tutorial explains how to find all users currently logged into the Oracle database.

Source: https://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/questions/find_users_logged_in.php

Description

You can find all users currently logged into Oracle by running a query from a command prompt. In Oracle/PLSQL, there is a system view called *V$SESSION* which shows the session information for each current session in the database. You can run a query against this system view to return all users that currently have a connection running in the Oracle/PLSQL database.

Syntax

The syntax to retrieve the users logged into Oracle is:

```
SELECT USERNAME FROM V$SESSION;
```

This SELECT statement will return each username that is logged in.

The *V$SESSION* view contains the following columns:

Column	Explanation
SADDR	Address for session
SID	Identifier for session
SERIAL#	Serial number for session
AUDSID	Auditing session ID
PADDR	Address of the process that owns the session
USER#	User identifier
USERNAME	User name (ie: root, techonthenet, etc)
COMMAND	Last statement parsed
OWNERID	User identifier who owns the migratable session
TADDR	Address of the transaction state object
LOCKWAIT	Address for lock wait
STATUS	Status of the session. It can be one of the following: ACTIVE, INACTIVE, KILLED, CACHED, or SNIPED.
SERVER	Type of server. It can be one of the following: DEDICATED, SHARED, PSEUDO, or NONE.
SCHEMA#	User identifier for schema
SCHEMANAME	User name for schema

Column	Explanation
OSUSER	Operation system client user name
PROCESS	Operating system client process ID
MACHINE	Operating system machine name
TERMINAL	Operating system terminal name
PROGRAM	Operating system program name
TYPE	Type of session
SQL_ADDRESS	Identifies the SQL statement currently being executed (used with SQL_HASH_VALUE)
SQL_HASH_VALUE	Identifies the SQL statement currently being executed (used with SQL_ADDRESS)
SQL_ID	SQL identifier for the SQL statement currently being executed
SQL_CHILD_NUMBER	Child number for the SQL statement currently being executed
PREV_SQL_ADDR	Identifies the last SQL statement executed (used with PREV_HASH_VALUE)
PREV_HASH_VALUE	Identifies the last SQL statement executed (used with PREV_SQL_ADDR)
PREV_SQL_ID	SQL identifier for the last SQL statement executed
PREV_CHILD_NUMBER	Child number for the last SQL statement executed
MODULE	Name of the currently executing module (as per DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE)
MODULE_HASH	Hash value of the currently executing module
ACTION	Name of the currently executing action (as per DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_ACTION)
ACTION_HASH	Hash value of the currently executing action
CLIENT_INFO	Client information (as per DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_CLIENT_INFO)
FIXED_TABLE_SEQUENCE	Sequence number incremented each time there has been an intervening select from a dynamic performance table
ROW_WAIT_OBJ#	Object identifier for table specified by ROW_WAIT_ROW#
ROW_WAIT_FILE#	Identifier for datafile specified in ROW_WAIT_ROW#
ROW_WAIT_BLOCK#	Identifier for block specified in ROW_WAIT_ROW#
ROW_WAIT_ROW#	Row that is currently locked
LOGON_TIME	Time that user logged in
LAST_CALL_ET	If STATUS is ACTIVE, LAST_CALL_ET is the elapsed time (in seconds) since the session became active. If STATUS is INACTIVE, LAST_CALL_ET is the elapsed time (in seconds) since the session became inactive.
PDML_ENABLED	Replaced by PDML_STATUS

Column	Explanation
FAILOVER_TYPE	What type of transparent application failover is enabled for the session. It can be one of the following: NONE, SESSION, or SELECT.
FAILOVER_METHOD	Method of transparent application failure for the session. It can be one of the following: NONE, BASIC, or PRECONNECT.
FAILED_OVER	YES or NO to indicate whether failover has occurred
RESOURCE_CONSUMER_GROUP	Resource consumer group for the session
PDML_STATUS	ENABLED or DISABLED
PDDL_STATUS	ENABLED or DISABLED
PQ_STATUS	ENABLED or DISABLED
CURRENT_QUEUE_DURATION	Length of time that session has been queued
CLIENT_IDENTIFIER	Client identifier for the session
BLOCKING_SESSION_STATUS	It can be one of the following values: VALID, NO HOLDER, GLOBAL, NOT IN WAIT, or UNKNOWN
BLOCKING_INSTANCE	Instance identifier of blocking session
BLOCK_SESSION	Session identifier of blocking session
SEQ#	Sequence number that is incremented for each wait
EVENT#	Event number
EVENT	Resource that the session is waiting for
P1TEXT	Description of the first additional parameter
P1	First additional parameter
P1RAW	First additional parameter
P2TEXT	Description of the second additional parameter
P2	Second additional parameter
P2RAW	Second additional parameter
P3TEXT	Description of the third additional parameter
P3	Third additional parameter
P3RAW	Third additional parameter
WAIT_CLASS_ID	Identifier of the wait class
WAIT_CLASS#	Number of the wait class
WAIT_CLASS	Name of the wait class
WAIT_TIME	Value of session's last wait time. If 0, then the session is currently waiting
SECONDS_IN_WAIT	If WAIT_TIME > 0, then SECOND_IN_WAIT is the number of seconds since the start of the last wait. If WAIT_TIME = 0, then SECONDS_IN_WAIT is the number of seconds elapsed in the current wait.

Column	Explanation
STATE	0 means WAITING -2 means WAITED UNKNOWN TIME -1 means WAITED SHORT TIME >0 means WAITED KNOWN TIME
SERVICE_NAME	Service name of the session
SQL_TRACE	ENABLED or DISABLED
SQL_TRACE_WAITS	TRUE or FALSE
SQL_TRACE_BINDS	TRUE or FALSE