

# Symantec™ Endpoint Protection Manager Database Schema Reference

For Symantec Endpoint Protection and  
Symantec Network Access Control



# Symantec™ Endpoint Protection Manager Database Schema Reference

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- Hardware information
- Available memory, disk space, and NIC information

- Operating system
- Version and patch level
- Network topology
- Router, gateway, and IP address information
- Problem description:
  - Error messages and log files
  - Troubleshooting that was performed before contacting Symantec
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Europe, Middle-East, and Africa	<a href="mailto:semea@symantec.com">semea@symantec.com</a>
North America and Latin America	<a href="mailto:supportsolutions@symantec.com">supportsolutions@symantec.com</a>

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To access more information about enterprise services, please visit our Web site at the following URL:

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# About the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager database schema

The Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager database stores all the information that concerns the Symantec software and associated security information. The information is stored in a series of tables, the database schema.

Data types represent the physical make up of the data.

The following data types are used in the database:

bigint	char
int	varchar
tinyint	nvarchar
datetime	varbinary

Some data types include the physical length of the field in parentheses. For example, char(24) indicates a character field with a length of 24 characters.

An asterisk (\*) beside a field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key in the tables. The Primary Key is a column or a set of columns that uniquely identify all the rows in a table. Primary Keys may not contain null values. No two rows can have the same Primary Key value; therefore, a Primary Key value always uniquely identifies a single row. More than one key can uniquely identify rows in a table. Each of these keys is called a Candidate Key. Only one candidate can be chosen as the Primary Key of a table; all other Candidate Keys are known as Alternate Keys.

In a normalized table, all of a row's data values depend on the Primary Key. For example, in a normalized employee table with EmployeeID as the Primary Key, all columns contain data that is related to a specific employee. The table does not have a DepartmentName column, because the name of the department depends on a Department ID, not on an Employee ID.

In addition to the data tables, the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager database contains views to enable you to look at the tables in different ways. A number of the views include human-readable IP address information.

See [“Purposes of database views”](#) on page 11.

## Purposes of database views

The Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager database contains views to enable you to look at the data tables in different ways. The view names begin with the letter V to distinguish them from the tables. The following table lists these views and the purpose of each.

Views that are marked with an asterisk (\*) provide human-readable IP address information. These views contain human-readable columns that are named xxx\_TEXT. The columns correspond to the non-human-readable field. For example, DNS\_SERVER1\_TEXT corresponds to the original DNS\_SERVER1 non-human-readable field in the view V\_SEM\_COMPUTER.

**Table 1-1** Purposes of database views

View	Purpose
V_AGENT_BEHAVIOR_LOG	Query client activities for agents.
V_AGENT_PACKET_LOG*	Query packet traffic events for agents.
V_AGENT_SECURITY_LOG*	Query security events for agents.
V_AGENT_SYSTEM_LOG	Query system events for agents.
V_AGENT_TRAFFIC_LOG*	Query traffic events for agents.

Table 1-1 Purposes of database views (continued)

View	Purpose
V_ALERTS*	Query risk and TruScan events with human-readable IP address information.
V_ENFORCER_CLIENT_LOG	Query client activities for Enforcers.
V_ENFORCER_SYSTEM_LOG	Query system activities for Enforcers.
V_ENFORCER_TRAFFIC_LOG*	Query traffic activities for Enforcers.
V_LAN_DEVICE_DETECTED*	Query detected devices with human-readable IP address information.
V_LAN_DEVICE_EXCLUDED*	Query known devices with human-readable IP address information.
V_SECURITY_VIEW	Query cross-technology security events.
V_SEM_COMPUTER*	Query computer information with human-readable IP address information.
V_SERVER_ADMIN_LOG	Query administrator activities for servers.
V_SERVER_CLIENT_LOG	Query client activities for servers.
V_SERVER_ENFORCER_LOG	Query Enforcer activities for servers.
V_SERVER_POLICY_LOG	Query policy change activities for servers.
V_SERVER_SYSTEM_LOG	Query system activities for servers.

## Actual Action schema (ACTUALACTION table)

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ACTUALACTION.

Table 1-2 Actual Action schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ACTUALACTION_IDX*	Primary Key (one of 1...500 as shown)	int, not null

Table 1-2

Actual Action schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ACTUALACTION		varchar(255), not null

Table 1-2                      Actual Action schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	A hard-coded English string that was used for the following lookups:  -1 = Action invalid  1 = Quarantined  2 = Renamed  3 = Deleted  4 = Left alone  5 = Cleaned  6 = Cleaned or macros deleted  7 = Saved  9 = Moved back  10 = Renamed back  11 = Undone  12 = Bad  13 = Backed up  14 = Pending repair  15 = Partially repaired  16 = Process termination pending restart  17 = Excluded  18 = Restart processing  19 = Cleaned by deletion  20 = Access denied  21 = Process terminated  22 = No repair available  23 = All actions failed  98 = Suspicious  99 = Details pending  110 = Detected by using the commercial application list  111 = Forced detection by using the file name  1000 = Forced detection by using the file hash	

**Table 1-2** Actual Action schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	500 = Not applicable	

## Admin User schema (ADMINUSER table)

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ADMINUSER.

**Table 1-3** Admin User schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USER_ID*	Primary Key, Logon user ID.	char(32), not null
USER_NAME	The user name of the admin.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID for the currently logged in domain.	char(32), not null
AUTOREFRESH	The user-defined auto refresh value for all logs (computer status, notifications, scan, and so on).	int, not null
LASTCHANGE	The last time that the user accessed the console.	int, not null
LASTSPMTIME	The last time of a successful keep alive to application server.	int, not null

## Agent Behavior Logs schema (AGENT\_BEHAVIOR\_LOG\_1 and AGENT\_BEHAVIOR\_LOG\_2 tables)

The Agent Behavior Logs data table is not used in Symantec Network Access Control.

[Table 1-4](#) describes the database schema for the Agent Behavior logs.

This schema has two tables. When logs are stored, the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server

then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

The key is either I\_AGENT\_BEHAVIOR\_LOG\_1\_LOG\_IDX or I\_AGENT\_BEHAVIOR\_LOG\_2\_LOG\_IDX. The LOG\_IDX field serves as the table's unique identifier, but it is not formally classified as the table's primary key. This field has an index on it, but it is not the primary key index. This table has no primary key.

**Table 1-4** Agent Behavior Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SERVER_ID	The GUID of the server to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
GROUP_ID	The GUID of the group to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
COMPUTER_ID	The GUID of the client computer that is associated with the agent log.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
EVENT_ID	An event ID from the Symantec Endpoint Protection agent.  Possible values are as follows:  501 = Application Control Driver  502 = Application Control Rules  999 = Tamper Protection	int, not null
EVENT_TIME	The event-generated time (in GMT).	bigint, not null
SEVERITY	The seriousness of the event.  0 is most serious.	int, not null



**Table 1-4** Agent Behavior Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
AGENT_ID	The GUID of the agent.	char(32), null
HARDWARE_KEY	The hash of the computer hardware information.	char(32), null
HOST_NAME	The host name of client computer.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
ACTION	Possible values include the following:  0 = allow  1 = block  2 = ask  3 = continue  4 = terminate	int, null
TEST_MODE	Was this rule run in test mode?  0 = No, Else = Yes	int, null
DESCRIPTION	The behavior that was blocked.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
VAPI_NAME	The API that was blocked.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
ENCODED_API_NAME		nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
BEGIN_TIME	The start time of the security issue.	bigint, null
END_TIME	The end time of the security issue. End time is an optional field because Symantec may fail to detect the exact end time of traffic, like UDP. In those cases, the end time is equal to start time.	bigint, null
RULE_ID	The ID of the rule that the event triggered. It is always 0 if the rule ID is not specified in the security rule. The field is helpful to security rule troubleshooting. If multiple rules match, RULE_ID logs the rule that has final decision on PacketProc (pass/block/drop).	char(32), null

**Table 1-4** Agent Behavior Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RULE_NAME	The name of the rule that the event triggered. It is always an empty string if the rule name is not specified in the security rule. It is also used for troubleshooting. In theory, the IT admin can know the rule by ID. However, the name gives the user a direct view of the rule that can be used.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
CALLER_PROCESS_ID	The ID of the process that triggers the logging.	bigint, null
CALLER_PROCESS_NAME	The full path name of the application that is involved. It may be empty if the application is unknown, if the operating system is involved, or if no application is involved. Also, it may be empty if the profile says “don’t log the application name in the raw traffic log.”	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
CALLER_RETURN_ADDRESS	The return address of the caller. This field allows the software to detect the calling module that makes the API call.	bigint, null
CALLER_RETURN_MODULE_NAME	The module name of the caller. See the “CallerReturnAddress” field for more information.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
PARAMETER	The parameters that were used in the API call. Each parameter was converted to STRING format and separated by one space character. Double quotation characters within the string are escaped by a backslash (\) character.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
ALERT	ALERT indicates whether this event is counted during alert notification processing at the server. ALERT is true if Tamper Protection logs the event. It is false otherwise.  Possible values are as follows:  True = 1 False = 0	int, null
SEND_SNMP_TRAP	SEND_SNMP_TRAP reflects the send SNMP trap action. SEND_SNMP_TRAP is true if send is true.	tinyint, null
USER_NAME	The logon user name.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
DOMAIN_NAME	The logon (Windows) domain name.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null

Table 1-4 Agent Behavior Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null
REPETITION	Event repetition due to aggregation (damper).	int, not null
LOG_IDX*	The log index unique ID.	char(32), null

# Agent Packet Logs schema (AGENT\_PACKET\_LOG\_1 and AGENT\_PACKET\_LOG\_2 tables)

The Agent Packet Logs data table is not used in Symantec Network Access Control.

Table 1-5 describes the database schema for the Agent Packet logs.

This schema has two tables. When logs are stored, the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

The key is either I\_AGENT\_PACKET\_LOG\_1\_LOG\_IDX or I\_AGENT\_PACKET\_LOG\_2\_LOG\_IDX. The LOG\_IDX field serves as the table's unique identifier, but it is not formally classified as the table's primary key. This

field has an index on it, but it is not the primary key index. This table has no primary key.

Table 1-5                    Agent Packet Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SERVER_ID	The GUID of the server to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
GROUP_ID	The GUID of the group to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
COMPUTER_ID	The GUID of the client computer that is associated with the agent packet log.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
EVENT_ID	An event ID from the Symantec Endpoint Protection agent. 401 = Raw Ethernet	int, not null
EVENT_TIME	The event-generated time (in GMT).	bigint, not null
AGENT_ID	The GUID of the agent.	char(32), null
HARDWARE_KEY	The hash of the computer hardware information.	char(32), null
HOST_NAME	The host name of the client computer.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
LOCAL_HOST_IP	The IP address of the local computer (IPv4).	bigint, null
REMOTE_HOST_IP	The IP address of the remote computer (IPv4).	bigint, null
REMOTE_HOST_NAME	The name of the remote computer. It may be empty if the name resolution failed.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
LOCAL_PORT	The TCP/UDP port in local computer (host byte-order). It is valid only on TSE_TRAFFIC_TCP and TSE_TRAFFIC_UDP. Otherwise, it is always zero.	int, null
REMOTE_PORT	The TCP/UDP port in remote computer (host byte-order). It is only valid on TSE_TRAFFIC_TCP and TSE_TRAFFIC_UDP. Otherwise, it is always zero.	int, null

**Table 1-5** Agent Packet Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TRAFFIC_DIRECTION	The direction of traffic. Enum (unknown = 0; inbound = 1; outbound = 2)	tinyint, null
BLOCKED	Whether the traffic was blocked.  Possible values are as follows:  Yes = 1  No = 0	tinyint, not null
APP_NAME	The full path name of the application involved. It may be empty if an unknown application is involved or if no application is involved. For example, the ping of death denial-of-service attack doesn't have an AppName because it attacks the operating system.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
ALERT	ALERT reflects the alert attribute in the profile action. If the Network Threat Protection policy indicates that the event should be considered for server-side notification generation, the ALERT field is set to 1.  Possible values are as follows:  Yes = 1  No = 0	int, null
SEND_SNMP_TRAP	SEND_SNMP_TRAP reflects the send SNMP trap action. SEND_SNMP_TRAP is true if send is true.  Possible values are as follows:  Yes = 1  No = 0	tinyint, null
EVENT_DATA	Additional data in binary format. This field is optional.	varbinary(2000), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null

Table 1-5 Agent Packet Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null
LOG_IDX*	The log index unique ID.	char(32), null

# Agent Security Logs schema (AGENT\_SECURITY\_LOG\_1 and AGENT\_SECURITY\_LOG\_2 tables)

Table 1-6 describes the database schema for the Agent Security logs.

This schema has two tables. When logs are stored, the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

The key is either I\_AGENT\_SECURITY\_LOG\_1\_AGENT\_SECURITY\_LOG\_IDX or I\_AGENT\_SECURITY\_LOG\_2\_AGENT\_SECURITY\_LOG\_IDX. The AGENT\_SECURITY\_LOG\_IDX field serves as the table's unique identifier, but it is not formally classified as the table's primary key. This field has an index on it, but it is not the primary key index. This table has no primary key.

Table 1-6 Agent Security Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SERVER_ID	The GUID of the server to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
GROUP_ID	The GUID of the group to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null

**Table 1-6** Agent Security Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
COMPUTER_ID	The GUID of the client computer that is associated with the agent security log.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
EVENT_ID	<p>Compliance events:</p> <p>209 = Host Integrity failed (TSLOG_SEC_NO_AV)</p> <p>210 = Host Integrity passed (TSLOG_SEC_AV)</p> <p>221 = Host Integrity failed but it was reported as PASS</p> <p>237 = Host Integrity custom log entry</p> <p>Firewall and IPS events:</p> <p>207 = Active Response</p> <p>211 = Active Response Disengaged</p> <p>219 = Active Response Canceled</p> <p>205 = Executable file changed</p> <p>216 = Executable file change detected</p> <p>217 = Executable file change accepted</p> <p>218 = Executable file change denied</p> <p>220 = Application Hijacking</p> <p>201 = Invalid traffic by rule</p> <p>202 = Port Scan</p> <p>203 = Denial-of-service attack</p> <p>204 = Trojan horse</p> <p>206 = Intrusion Prevention System (Intrusion Detected, TSLOG_SEC_INTRUSION_DETECTED)</p> <p>208 = MAC Spoofing</p> <p>Application and Device control:</p> <p>238 = Device control disabled device</p> <p>239 = Buffer Overflow Event</p> <p>240 = Software protection has thrown an exception</p>	int, not null
EVENT_TIME	The event-generated time (in GMT).	bigint, not null

**Table 1-6** Agent Security Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SEVERITY	The level of severity that is defined in Security Rule. Possible values are as follows: Critical = 0 - 3 Major = 4 - 7 Minor = 8 - 11 Info = 12 - 15	int, not null
AGENT_ID	The GUID of the agent.	char(32), null
HARDWARE_KEY	The hash of the computer hardware information.	char(32), null
HOST_NAME	The host name of the client computer.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
LOCAL_HOST_IP	The IP address of local computer (IPv4).	bigint, null
REMOTE_HOST_IP	The IP address of remote computer (IPv4).	bigint, null
REMOTE_HOST_NAME	The name of remote computer. It may be empty if the name resolution failed.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
TRAFFIC_DIRECTION	The direction of traffic. Enum (unknown = 0; inbound = 1; outbound = 2)	tinyint, null
NETWORK_PROTOCOL	The protocol type: Enum (OTHERS = 1; TCP = 2; UDP = 3; ICMP = 4)	tinyint, null
HACK_TYPE	It is a reason if the Event ID is TSLOG_SEC_NO_AV. It is the intrusion ID if the Event ID is TSLOG_SEC_INTRUSION_DETECTED. It is additional information if event ID is TSLOG_SEC_AV. Possible reasons are as follows: Process is not running - Bit 0 is 1 Signature is out of date - Bit 1 is 1 Recovery was tried - Bit 2 is 1	int, null
BEGIN_TIME	The start time of the security issue.	bigint, null



**Table 1-6** Agent Security Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
END_TIME	The end time of the security issue. End time is an optional field because the software may fail to detect the exact end time of traffic, like UDP. In those cases, the end time is equal to the begin time.	bigint, null
REPETITION	The number of attacks. When a hacker launches a mass attack, it may be damped to one event by the log system.	int, null
APP_NAME	The full path of the application involved. It may be empty if an unknown application is involved or if no application is involved. For example, the ping of death denial-of-service attack doesn't have an AppName because it attacks the operating system itself.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
EVENT_DESC	A description of the event. Usually, the first line of the description is treated as "summary".	nvarchar(2000), varchar(4000), null
EVENT_DATA	Additional data in binary format. This field is optional.	varbinary(3000), null
ALERT	ALERT reflects the alert attribute in profile action. If the Network Threat Protection policy indicates that the event should be considered for server-side notification generation, the ALERT field is set to 1.  Possible values are as follows:  Yes = 1  No = 0	tinyint, null
SEND_SNMP_TRAP	SEND_SNMP_TRAP reflects the send SNMP trap action. SEND_SNMP_TRAP is true if send is true.  Possible values are as follows:  Yes = 1  No = 0	tinyint, null
LOCAL_HOST_MAC	The MAC address of the local computer.	varchar(18), null
REMOTE_HOST_MAC	The MAC address of the remote computer.	varchar(18), null
LOCATION_NAME	The location that is used when the event occurs.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
USER_NAME	The logon user name.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null

Table 1-6 Agent Security Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DOMAIN_NAME	The logon domain name.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(1900), null
AGENT_SECURITY_LOG_IDX*	The log index unique ID.	char(32), null

## Agent Status schema (AGENTSTATUS table)

Table 1-7 describes the database schema for agent status information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_AGENTSTATUS.

Table 1-7 Agent Status schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null

**Table 1-7** Agent Status schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
AGENTTYPE	Possible values for AGENTTYPE include the following: SAV 10.x LogSender ClientInventory SAV 11.x AgentSweepingTask (Database maintenance) TopThreatsTask (Gathers top and latest threats information) VirusCatTask (Gathers virus properties) ThreatCatTask (Gathers risk properties)	varchar(255), not null
AGENTNAME	Name that is associated with this agent. for LogSender agents: Server Group name for LogSenderSAVSMTP agents: mail gateway host name for ClientInventory agents: name of Parent Server else: blank	varchar(255), not null
LASTRUNGMT	Last time this agent ran stored in GMT.	varchar(50), not null
REMOTE_TZ_OFFSET	The time zone offset.	int, not null
REPORTER_TZ_OFFSET	The time zone offset.	int, not null
MAIL	Flag whether email has already been sent. Possible values are as follows: 1 = Yes 0 = No	int, not null
VERSION_BUILD	The version/build (major.minor.build) of the agent.	varchar(20), not null
MACHINE_NAME	The computer name of the client computer.	nvarchar(128), varchar(128), not null
SERVERGROUP_IDX	Pointer to IDENTITY_MAP table.	char(32), not null
LASTRUN_DATA	Extra data that is associated with the agent run, if any.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), null

# Agent System Logs schema (AGENT\_SYSTEM\_LOG\_1 and AGENT\_SYSTEM\_LOG\_2 tables)

Table 1-8 describes the database schema for the Agent System logs.

This schema has two tables. When logs are stored, the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

The key is either I\_AGENT\_SYSTEM\_LOG\_1\_LOG\_IDX or I\_AGENT\_SYSTEM\_LOG\_2\_LOG\_IDX. The LOG\_IDX field serves as the table's unique identifier, but it is not formally classified as the table's primary key. This field has an index on it, but it is not the primary key index. This table has no primary key.

Table 1-8 Agent System Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SERVER_ID	The GUID of the server to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
GROUP_ID	The GUID of the group to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
COMPUTER_ID	The GUID of the client computer that is associated with the agent system log.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null

Table 1-8

Agent System Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
EVENT_ID		int, not null

**Table 1-8** Agent System Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<p>An event ID from the Symantec Endpoint Protection agent.</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_INSTALL_EVENT_TYPES = Installation events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x12070001 = Internal error</p> <p>0x12070101 = Install complete</p> <p>0x12070102 = Restart recommended</p> <p>0x12070103 = Restart required</p> <p>0x12070104 = Installation failed</p> <p>0x12070105 = Uninstallation complete</p> <p>0x12070106 = Uninstallation failed</p> <p>0x12071037 = Symantec AntiVirus installed</p> <p>0x12071038 = Symantec Firewall installed</p> <p>0x12071039 = Uninstall</p> <p>0x1207103A = Uninstall rolled-back</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_SERVICE_EVENT_TYPES = Service events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x12070201 = Service starting</p> <p>0x12070202 = Service started</p> <p>0x12070203 = Service start failure</p> <p>0x12070204 = Service stopped</p> <p>0x12070205 = Service stop failure</p> <p>0x1207021A = Attempt to stop service</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_CONFIG_EVENT_TYPES = Configuration events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x12070206 = Config import complete</p> <p>0x12070207 = Config import error</p> <p>0x12070208 = Config export complete</p> <p>0x12070209 = Config export error</p>	

**Table 1-8** Agent System Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<p>AGENT_SYSTEM_HI_EVENT_TYPES = Host Integrity events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x12070210 = Host Integrity disabled</p> <p>0x12070211 = Host Integrity enabled</p> <p>0x12070220 = NAP integration enabled</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_IMPORT_EVENT_TYPES = Import events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x12070214 = Successfully imported advanced rule</p> <p>0x12070215 = Failed to import advanced rule</p> <p>0x12070216 = Successfully exported advanced rule</p> <p>0x12070217 = Failed to export advanced rule</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_CLIENT_EVENT_TYPES = Client events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x12070218 = Client Engine enabled</p> <p>0x12070219 = Client Engine disabled</p> <p>0x12071046 = Proactive Threat Scanning is not supported on this platform</p> <p>0x12071047 = Proactive Threat Scanning Load Error</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_SERVER_EVENT_TYPES = Server events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x12070301 = Server connected</p> <p>0x12070302 = No server response</p> <p>0x12070303 = Server connection failed</p> <p>0x12070304 = Server disconnected</p> <p>0x120B0001 = Cannot reach server</p> <p>0x120B0002 = Reconnected server</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_PROFILE_EVENT_TYPES = Policy events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x12070306 = New policy received</p>	

**Table 1-8** Agent System Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<p>0x12070307 = New policy applied</p> <p>0x12070308 = New policy failed</p> <p>0x12070309 = Cannot download policy</p> <p>0x120B0005 = Cannot download policy</p> <p>0x1207030A = Have latest policy</p> <p>0x120B0004 = Have latest policy</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_AV_EVENT_TYPES = Antivirus engine events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x12071006 = Scan Omission</p> <p>0x1207100B = Virus Behavior Detected</p> <p>0x1207100C = Configuration Changed</p> <p>0x12071010 = Definition File Download</p> <p>0x12071012 = Sent To Quarantine Server</p> <p>0x12071013 = Delivered To Symantec</p> <p>0x12071014 = Security Response Backup</p> <p>0x12071015 = Scan Aborted</p> <p>0x12071016 = Symantec AntiVirus Auto-Protect Load Error</p> <p>0x12071017 = Symantec AntiVirus Auto-Protect Enabled</p> <p>0x12071018 = Symantec AntiVirus Auto-Protect Disabled</p> <p>0x1207101A = Scan Delayed</p> <p>0x1207101B = Scan Restarted</p> <p>0x12071027 = Symantec AntiVirus is using old virus definitions</p> <p>0x12071041 = Scan Suspended</p> <p>0x12071042 = Scan Resumed</p> <p>0x12071043 = Scan Duration Too Short</p> <p>0x12071045 = Scan Enhancements Failed</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_LICENSE_EVENT_TYPES = License events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p>	



**Table 1-8** Agent System Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<p>0x1207101E = License Warning</p> <p>0x1207101F = License Error</p> <p>0x12071020 = License in Grace Period</p> <p>0x12071023 = License Installed</p> <p>0x12071025 = License Up-to-date</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_SECURITY_EVENT_TYPES = Security events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x1207102B = Computer not compliant with security policy</p> <p>0x1207102C = Computer compliant with security policy</p> <p>0x1207102D = Tamper Attempt</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_OTHER_EVENT_TYPES = Other events:</p> <p>Possible values include the following:</p> <p>0x1207020A = email post OK</p> <p>0x1207020B = email post failure</p> <p>0x1207020C = Update complete</p> <p>0x1207020D = Update failure</p> <p>0x1207020E = Manual location change</p> <p>0x1207020F = Location changed</p> <p>0x12070212 = Old Rasdll detected</p> <p>0x12070213 = Autoupdate postponed</p> <p>0x12070305 = Mode changed</p> <p>0x1207030B = Cannot apply HI script</p> <p>0x12070500 = System message from device control</p> <p>0x12070600 = System message from anti-buffer overflow driver</p> <p>0x12071021 = Access Denied Warning</p> <p>0x12071022 = Log Forwarding Error</p> <p>0x12071044 = Client moved</p>	
EVENT_TIME	The event-generated time (in GMT).	bigint, not null

**Table 1-8** Agent System Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SEVERITY	The type of event. Possible values are as follows: INFO = 0 WARNING = 1 ERROR = 2 FATAL = 3	int, not null
AGENT_ID	The GUID of the agent.	char(32), null
HARDWARE_KEY	The hash of the computer hardware information.	char(32), null
HOST_NAME	The host name of client computer.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
CATEGORY	CATEGORY is not used now.	int, null
EVENT_SOURCE	The data source, such as NETPORT, NATSRV, etc.	varchar(32), not null
EVENT_DESC	A description of the event. Usually, the first line of the description is treated as “summary.”	nvarchar(1024), varchar(2048), null
EVENT_DATA	Additional data in binary format. This field is optional.	varbinary(2000), null
SEND_SNMP_TRAP	SEND_SNMP_TRAP reflects the send SNMP trap action. SEND_SNMP_TRAP is true if send is true.  Possible values are as follows: Yes = 1 No = 0	tinyint, null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null

**Table 1-8** Agent System Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null
LOG_IDX*	The log index unique ID.	char(32), null

## Agent Traffic Logs schema (AGENT\_TRAFFIC\_LOG\_1 and AGENT\_TRAFFIC\_LOG\_2 tables)

[Table 1-9](#) describes the database schema for the Agent Traffic logs.

This schema has two tables. When logs are stored, the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

The key is either I\_AGENT\_TRAFFIC\_LOG\_1\_LOG\_IDX or I\_AGENT\_TRAFFIC\_LOG\_2\_LOG\_IDX. The LOG\_IDX field serves as the table's unique identifier, but it is not formally classified as the table's primary key. This field has an index on it, but it is not the primary key index. This table has no primary key.

**Table 1-9** Agent Traffic Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SERVER_ID	The GUID of the server to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
GROUP_ID	The GUID of the group to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
COMPUTER_ID	The GUID of the client computer that is associated with the agent traffic log.	char(32), not null

**Table 1-9** Agent Traffic Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
EVENT_ID	An event ID from Symantec Endpoint Protection agent. Possible values are as follows: 301 = TCP initiated 302 = UDP datagram 303 = Ping request 304 = TCP completed 305 = Traffic (other) 306 = ICMP packet 307 = Ethernet packet 308 = IP packet	int, not null
EVENT_TIME	The event-generated time (in GMT).	bigint, not null
SEVERITY	Severity as defined in the Security Rule. Possible values are as follows: Critical = 0 - 3 Major = 4 - 7 Minor = 8 - 11 Info = 12 - 15	int, not null
AGENT_ID	The GUID of the agent.	char(32), null
HARDWARE_KEY	The hash of the computer hardware information.	char(32), null
HOST_NAME	The host name of the client computer.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
LOCAL_HOST_IP	The IP address of the local computer (IPv4).	bigint, null
REMOTE_HOST_IP	The IP address of the remote computer (IPv4).	bigint, null
REMOTE_HOST_NAME	The name of the remote computer. It may be empty if the name resolution failed.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
NETWORK_PROTOCOL	The protocol type: Enum (OTHERS = 1; TCP = 2; UDP = 3; ICMP = 4).	tinyint, null

**Table 1-9** Agent Traffic Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LOCAL_PORT	The TCP/UDP port in the local computer (host byte-order). It is only valid on TSE_TRAFFIC_TCP and TSE_TRAFFIC_UDP. Otherwise, it is always zero.	int, null
REMOTE_PORT	The TCP/UDP port in the remote computer (host byte-order). It is only valid on TSE_TRAFFIC_TCP and TSE_TRAFFIC_UDP. Otherwise, it is always zero.	int, null
TRAFFIC_DIRECTION	The direction of traffic. Enum (unknown = 0; inbound = 1; outbound = 2)	tinyint, null
BEGIN_TIME	The start time of the security issue.	bigint, null
END_TIME	The end time of the security issue. End time is an optional field because we may fail to detect the exact end time of traffic, like UDP. In those cases, the end time is equal to begin time.	bigint, null
REPETITION	The number of attacks. Sometimes, when a hacker launches a mass attack, it may be damped to one event by the log system.	int, null
APP_NAME	The full path of application involved. It may be empty if an unknown application is involved or if no application is involved. For example, the ping of death denial-of-service attack doesn't have AppName because it attacks the operating system itself.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256) , null
BLOCKED	Specify if the traffic was blocked.  Possible values are as follows:  Yes = 1  No = 0	tinyint, not null
RULE_ID	The ID of rule that the event triggered. It is always 0 if rule ID is not specified in security rule. The field is helpful to security rule troubleshooting. If multiple rules matched, it logs the rule that has final decision on PacketProc (pass/block/drop).	char(32), null
RULE_NAME	The name of rule that the event triggered. It is always an empty string if a rule name is not specified in the security rule. It is also used for troubleshooting. In theory, an IT admin can know the rule by its ID. However, a name gives the user a direct view of a rule that can be used.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null

**Table 1-9** Agent Traffic Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ALERT	<p>ALERT reflects the alert attribute in the profile action. If the Network Threat Protection policy indicates that the event should be considered for server-side notification generation, the ALERT field is set to 1.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>Yes = 1</p> <p>No = 0</p>	tinyint, null
SEND_SNMP_TRAP	<p>It reflects the send SNMP trap action. SEND_SNMP_TRAP is true if send is true.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>Yes = 1</p> <p>No = 0</p>	tinyint, null
LOCAL_HOST_MAC	The MAC address of local computer.	varchar(18), null
REMOTE_HOST_MAC	The MAC address of remote computer.	varchar(18), null
LOCATION_NAME	The location that was used when event occurs.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
USER_NAME	The logon user name.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
DOMAIN_NAME	The logon domain name.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

**Table 1-9** Agent Traffic Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LOG_IDX*	The log index unique ID.	char(32), null

## Alert Filter schema (ALERTFILTER table)

[Table 1-10](#) describes the database schema for alert filter information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ALERTFILTER.

**Table 1-10** Alert Filter schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ALERTFILTER_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The user ID.	char(32), not null
FILTERNAME	The user-specified name of the filter.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
STARTDATEFROM	The start date.	datetime, not null
STARTDATETO	The end date.	datetime, not null
RELATIVEDATETYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = past week 1 = past month 2 = past three months 3 = past year 4 = past 24 hours 5 = current month	int, not null
FILTERACKNOWLEDGED	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Acknowledged 0 = Unacknowledged	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null

**Table 1-10** Alert Filter schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
FILTERSUBJECT	Possible values are as follows: AF = Authentication failure CL = Client list changed CS = Client security alert ED = Enforcer Down WL = Forced or commercial application detected LA = New learned application NV = New risk detected NS = New software package VO = Virus outbreak DF = Server health 1V = Single risk event SE = System event UM = Unmanaged computer ID = Virus definitions out-of-date	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
FILTERCREATEDBY	The GUID of the administrator who created this alert filter.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
LASTCOLUMN	Not used.	varchar(255), not null
SERVERGROUP	Not used.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CLIENTGROUP	Not used.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
PARENTSERVER	Not used.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
COMPUTER	Not used.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
THREATNAME	Not used.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
THREATCATEGORY	Not used.	varchar(255), not null
SOURCE	Not used.	varchar(255), not null



**Table 1-10** Alert Filter schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ACTUALACTION	Not used.	varchar(255), not null
LIMITROWS	The number of rows to use for pagination.	int, not null
USERRELATIVE	Use relative dates ('on') or absolute dates.	char(2), not null
REPORTINPUTS	Special parameters if a report needs them.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
NOTIFICATIONNAME	The name of selected notification condition.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row: 0 = not deleted 1 = deleted	tinyint, not null

## Alert Message schema (ALERTMSG table)

[Table 1-11](#) describes the database schema for alert message information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ALERTMSG.

**Table 1-11** Alert Message schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ALERT_IDX*	Primary Key (one of 1 through 9).	int, not null

Table 1-11      Alert Message schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ALERT	ALERT is a hard-coded English string that is used as a lookup It corresponds to an event ID from the Symantec Endpoint Protection agent.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = Virus found  2 = Security risk found  3 is not used  4 is not used  5 = Commercial application detected  6 = Forced proactive threat detected  7 = Proactive detection now permitted  8 = Potential risk found  9 = Risk sample was submitted to Symantec	varchar(128), not null

## Alerts schema (ALERTS table)

Table 1-12 describes the database schema for alerts information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ALERTS.

Table 1-12      Alerts schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
ALERT_IDX	Pointer to table ALERTMSG.	int, not null
COMPUTER_IDX	Foreign key to SEM_COMPUTER.COMPUTER_ID.	char(32), not null

**Table 1-12** Alerts schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SOURCE	A hard-coded English string that is used as a lookup key for the following scan types: " Scheduled Scan" " Manual Scan" " Real Time Scan" " Integrity Shield" " Definition downloader" " System" " Startup Scan" " DefWatch" " Manual Quarantine" " Reboot Processing" " Heuristic Scan"	varchar(50), not null
VIRUSNAME_IDX	Pointer to table VIRUS.	char(32), not null
NOOFVIRUSES	The number of events for the aggregated event record. This number can be due to client-side aggregation, server-side compression, or both.	int, not null
FILEPATH	The file path of attacked file.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
DESCRIPTION	A description of the event.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
ACTUALACTION_IDX	Pointer to table ACTUALACTION, this is the action taken on the risk.	int, not null
REQUESTEDACTION_IDX	Pointer to table ACTUALACTION; this is the action requested by the policy.	int, not null
SECONDARYACTION_IDX	Pointer to table ACTUALACTION; this is the secondary action requested by the policy.	int, not null
ALERTDATETIME	The time of event occurrences.	datetime, not null
ALERTINSERTTIME	The time at which the event was inserted in to the database.	datetime, not null

**Table 1-12** Alerts schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SERVERGROUP_IDX	Pointer to table IDENTITY_MAP; this is the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager domain GUID.	char(32), not null
USER_NAME	The name of the user that was logged onto the computer when the event took place.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
PARENTSERVER_IDX	Pointer to table IDENTITY_MAP; this is the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager server GUID.	char(32), not null
CLIENTGROUP_IDX	Pointer to table IDENTITY_MAP; this is the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager group GUID.	char(32), not null
SOURCE_COMPUTER_NAME	The source of the threat. It is logged when threat tracer is enabled in the antivirus and antispysware policy.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
SOURCE_COMPUTER_IP	The source of the threat. It is logged when threat tracer is enabled in the antivirus and antispysware policy.	bigint, not null
MOTHER_IDX	Pointer to the related compressed event in the ALERTS table. This is the compressed event created by database maintenance. A value here means that this event has been aggregated server-side and is a child event.	char(32), not null
LAST_LOG_SESSION_GUID	An ID that is used by the client to keep track of related threat events.	char(32), not null
ALERTENDDATETIME	The time at which the event ended. This is the end of the aggregated event time.	datetime, not null
HPP_APP_IDX	Pointer to HPP_APPLICATION table.	varchar(32), not null
SITE_IDX	Pointer to table IDENTITY_MAP; this is the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager site GUID.	char(32), null
VBIN_ID	The client-side ID of the quarantined threat, if quarantined.	bigint, not null
SCAN_ID	Pointer to the scan table event that picked up this event.	bigint, not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null

**Table 1-12** Alerts schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DELETED	Deleted row: 0 = not deleted 1 = deleted	tinyint, not null
LOCAL_HOST_IP	IP address of the client when the detection was made in the format "0.0.0.0"	bigint, null
AV_PRODUCT	The name of the antivirus product.	varchar(256), null
AV_PRODUCT_VERSION	The version number of the antivirus product.	varchar(64), null

## Anomaly Detection schema (ANOMALYDETECTION table)

[Table 1-13](#) describes the database schema for anomaly detection information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ANOMALYDETECTION.

**Table 1-13** Anomaly Detection schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ANOMALY_DETECTION_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
ANOMALY_DETECTION_OPERATION_ID	Pointer to table 'Anomalydetectionoperation'.	int, not null
ANOMALY_DETECTION_TYPE_ID	Pointer to table 'Anomalydetectiontype'.	int, not null
ACTION_OPERAND	The file or the registry key on which this action took place.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null

Table 1-13      Anomaly Detection schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row:  0 = not deleted  1 = deleted	tinyint, not null
ACTION_OPERAND_HASH	The hash value for the ACTION_OPERAND column.	char(32), null

# Anomaly Detection Operation schema (ANOMALYDETECTIONOPERATION table)

Table 1-14 describes the database schema for anomaly detection operation information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ANOMALYDETECTIONOPERATION.

Table 1-14      Anomaly Detection Operation schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DETECTION_OPERATION_ID*	0-8	int, not null

Table 1-14

Anomaly Detection Operation schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DETECTION_OPERATION_DESC	Detection_Operation_ID, Detection_Operation_Desc. A hard-coded English string that is used for a lookup  Possible values are as follows:  0 = Unknown  1 = Scan  2 = Present  3 = Not Present  4 = Equal  5 = Not Equal  6 = Equal (Case-insensitive)  7 = Not Equal (Case-insensitive)  8 = Scan Memory	varchar(255), not null

# Anomaly Detection Type schema (ANOMALYDETECTIONTYPE table)

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ANOMALYDETECTIONTYPE .

Table 1-15

Anomaly Detection Type schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DETECTION_TYPE_ID*	Primary Key.	int, not null

Table 1-15      Anomaly Detection Type schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DETECTION_TYPE_DESC	Detection_Type_ID, Detection_Type_Desc. A hard-coded English string that is used for a lookup  Possible values are as follows:  1000 = Registry  1001 = File  1002 = Process  1003 = Batch File  1004 = INI File  1005 = Service  1006 = Infected File  1007 = COM Object  1008 = Hosts File Entry  1009 = Directory  1010 = Layered Service Provider	varchar(255), not null

## Anomaly Detections schema (ANOMALYDETECTIONS table)

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as the Primary Key, PK\_ANOMALYDETECTIONS.

Table 1-16      Anomaly Detections schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ALERT_EVENT_IDX	Foreign key to ALERTS.IDX.	char(32), not null
ANOMALY_DETECTION_IDX	Pointer to table 'anomalydetection'.	char(32), not null



**Table 1-16** Anomaly Detections schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
STATUS	The scan detection status. Currently always 1 to mean "successful detection performed". Other values are reserved for future use.	int, not null
LOG_SESSION_GUID	The LOG_SESSION_GUID is an ID that the client uses to keep track of related threat events.	char(32), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row: 0 = not deleted 1 = deleted	tinyint, not null
ID*	Primary Key (added 11.0.1).	char(32), not null

# Anomaly Remediation schema (ANOMALYREMEDATION table)

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ANOMALYREMEDATION.

**Table 1-17** Anomaly Remediation schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ANOMALY_REMEDIATION_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
ANOMALY_REMEDIATION_OPERATION_ID	Pointer to table 'anomalyremediationoperation'.	int, not null
ANOMALY_REMEDIATION_TYPE_ID	Pointer to table 'anomalyremediationtype'.	int, not null
ACTION_OPERAND	The file or the registry key on which this action took place.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null

Table 1-17      Anomaly Remediation schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row: 0 = not deleted 1 = deleted	tinyint, not null
ACTION_OPERAND_HASH	The hash value for the ACTION_OPERAND column.	char(32), null

## Anomaly Remediation Operation schema (ANOMALYREMEDIATIONOPERATION table)

Table 1-18 describes the database schema for anomaly remediation operation information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ANOMALYREMEDIATIONOPERATION.

Table 1-18      Anomaly Remediation Operation schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
REMEDIATION_OPERATION_ID*	Primary Key.	int, not null

Table 1-18

Anomaly Remediation Operation schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
REMEDIATION_OPERATION_DESC		varchar(255), not null

Table 1-18

Anomaly Remediation Operation schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<div>Remediation_Operation_ID, Remediation_Operation_Desc. A hard-coded English string that is used for a lookup.</div> <div>Possible values are as follows:</div> <div>0 = Unknown</div> <div>1 = Delete</div> <div>2 = Delete Line</div> <div>3 = Move</div> <div>4 = Create Empty File</div> <div>5 = Set</div> <div>6 = Terminate</div> <div>7 = Suspend</div> <div>8 = Stop</div> <div>9 = Remove</div> <div>10 = Handle Threat</div> <div>11 = Set IP Address</div> <div>12 = Set Domain Name</div> <div>13 = Deny Access</div> <div>999 = Invalid</div> <div>1001 = Move</div> <div>1002 = Rename</div> <div>1003 = Delete</div> <div>1004 = Leave Alone</div> <div>1005 = Clean</div> <div>1006 = Remove Macros</div> <div>1007 = Save As</div> <div>1008 = Move Back</div> <div>1010 = Rename Back</div> <div>1011 = Undo</div> <div>1012 = Bad</div>	

**Table 1-18**      Anomaly Remediation Operation schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	1013 = Backup	
	1014 = Pending	
	1015 = Partial	
	1016 = Terminate	
	1017 = Exclude	
	1018 = Reboot Processing	
	1019 = Clean By Deletion	
	1020 = Access Denied	

## Anomaly Remediation Type schema (ANOMALYREMEDIATIONTYPE table)

[Table 1-19](#) describes the database schema for anomaly remediation type information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ANOMALYREMEDIATIONTYPE.

**Table 1-19**      Anomaly Remediation Type schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
REMEDIATION_TYPE_ID*	Primary Key.	int, not null

Table 1-19                      Anomaly Remediation Type schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
REMEDIATION_TYPE_DESC	<p>The number is the REMEDIATION_TYPE_ID and the string on the right of the equal sign is the REMEDIATION_TYPE_DESC that corresponds to the numeric ID. The English string is used as a lookup key.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>2000 = Registry</p> <p>2001 = File</p> <p>2002 = Process</p> <p>2003 = Batch File</p> <p>2004 = INI File</p> <p>2005 = Service</p> <p>2006 = Infected File</p> <p>2007 = COM Object</p> <p>2008 = Hosts File Entry</p> <p>2009 = Directory</p> <p>2010 = Layered Service Provider</p> <p>2011 = Internet Browser Cache</p>	varchar(255), not null

## Anomaly Remediations schema (ANOMALYREMEDIATIONS table)

Table 1-20 describes the database schema for anomaly remediations information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_ANOMALYREMEDIATIONS.

**Table 1-20** Anomaly Remediations schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ALERT_EVENT_IDX	Foreign key to ALERTS.IDX.	char(32), not null
ANOMALY_REMEDIATION_IDX	Pointer to table 'anomalyremediation'.	char(32), not null
STATUS	1 = successful remediation, 0 = failed remediation, no default.	int, not null
LOG_SESSION_GUID	The ID that the client uses to keep track of related threat events.	char(32), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row: 0 = Not deleted 1 = deleted	tinyint, not null
ID*	Primary Key (added 11.0.1).	char(32), not null

## Audit Report schema (AUDIT\_REPORT table)

[Table 1-21](#) describes the database schema for audit report information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_AUDITREPORT.

**Table 1-21** Audit Report schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
AUDITFILTER_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The GUID of the administrator who created this filter.	char(32), not null

**Table 1-21**      Audit Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
FILTERNAME	The name of the filter.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
STARTDATEFROM	The start time for the filter.	datetime, not null
STARTDATETO	The end time for the filter.	datetime, not null
RELATIVEDATETYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = past week 1 = past month 2 = past three months 3 = past year 4 = past 24 hours 5 = current month	int, not null
EVENTTYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = Policy added 1 = Policy deleted 2 = Policy edited 3 = Add shared policy upon system install 4 = Add shared policy upon system upgrade 5 = Add shared policy upon domain creation	int, null
SERVERGROUPLIST	Comma-separated domain names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
PARENTSERVERLIST	Comma-separated server names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
USERLIST	Comma-separated user names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
POLICYNAMELIST	Comma-separated policy names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null



Table 1-21      Audit Report schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SITELIST	Comma-separated site names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
SORTORDER	The column/field by which to sort data.	varchar(32), not null
SORTDIR	Possible values are as follows: DESC = descending sort ASC = ascending sort	varchar(5), not null
LIMITROWS	The number of rows to use for pagination.	int, not null
USERRELATIVE	Use relative dates ('on') or absolute dates.	char(2), not null
REPORT_IDX	Not used.	int, not null
REPORTINPUTS	Special parameters if a report needs them.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number. This ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted flag: 0 = Not deleted 1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

## Basic Metadata schema (BASIC\_METADATA table)

Table 1-22 describes the database schema for basic metadata information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_BASIC\_METADATA.

Table 1-22 Basic Metadata schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
CHECKSUM	The checksum of the XML content.	char(32), not null
CONTENT	The XML content of the schema object.	image, not null
DELETED	Deleted flag: 0 = Deleted 1 = Not deleted	tinyint, not null
ID*	The GUID of the schema object.	char(32), not null
OWNER	The GUID of the owner. It only applies to a private object.	char(32), null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve the merge conflict.	bigint, not null
TYPE	The type name of the schema object.	varchar(256), not null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain to which the object belongs.  SemRootConfig and SemSite do not have DOMAIN_ID.	char(32), null
REF_ID	The object reference ID.	varchar(32), null
NAME	The object name.	nvarchar(2000), varchar(2000), null
DESCRIPTION	The object description.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
LAST_MODIFY_TIME	The last modify time.	bigint, null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null

**Table 1-22** Basic Metadata schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## Behavior Report schema (BEHAVIOR\_REPORT table)

[Table 1-23](#) describes the database schema for behavior report information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_BEHAVIORREPORT.

**Table 1-23** Behavior report schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
BEHAVIORFILTER_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The GUID of user who created this filter.	char(32), not null
FILTERNAME	The name of the filter.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
STARTDATEFROM	The filter start date.	datetime, not null
STARTDATETO	The filter end date.	datetime, not null
RELATIVEDATETYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = past week 1 = past month 2 = past three months 3 = past year 4 = past 24 hours 5 = current month	int, not null

**Table 1-23** Behavior report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
BEHAVIORTYPE	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Application type 2 = Device Control type	tinyint, null
SEVERITY	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Critical 5 = Major 9 = Minor 13 = Information	int, null
EVENTTYPE	For Application Control. Possible values are as follows: 501 = Application Control Driver 502 = Application Control Rules 999 = Tamper Protection	int, null
ACTION	Possible values are as follows: 0 = Allow 1 = Block 2 = Ask 3 = Continue 4 = Terminate	tinyint, null
SERVERGROUPLIST	Comma-separated domain names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CLIENTGROUPLIST	Comma-separated group names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
PARENTSERVERLIST	Comma-separated server names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
COMPUTERLIST	Comma-separated computer names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null

**Table 1-23** Behavior report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SITELIST	Comma-separated site names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CALLERPROCESSLIST	Comma-separated process names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
IPADDRESSLIST	Comma-separated IP by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
USERLIST	Comma-separated user names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
TEST_MODE	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Yes 0 = No	tinyint, null
SORTORDER	The table column to sort by.	varchar(32), not null
SORTDIR	Possible values are as follows: DESC = descending order ASC = Ascending order	varchar(5), not null
LIMITROWS	The number of rows to show for pagination.	int, not null
USERRELATIVE	Use relative dates ('on') or absolute dates.	char(2), not null
REPORT_IDX	Not used.	int, not null
REPORTINPUTS	Special parameters if a report needs them.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null

Table 1-23 Behavior report schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DELETED	Deleted flag; 0 = Not deleted 1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

## Binary File schema (BINARY\_FILE table)

Table 1-24 describes the database schema for binary file information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_BINARY\_FILE.

Table 1-24 Binary File schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
CHECKSUM	The checksum of XML content.	char(32), null
CONTENT	The XML content of the schema object.	image, null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object. Possible values are as follows: 1 = Deleted 0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
ID*	The GUID of the schema object.	char(32), not null
OWNER	The GUID of the owner. It only applies to private object	char(32), null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve the merge conflict.	bigint, not null
TYPE	The type name of the schema object.	varchar(256), null

**Table 1-24** Binary File schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain to which the binary file belongs.	char(32), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## Command schema (COMMAND table)

[Table 1-25](#) describes the database schema for command information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_COMMAND.

**Table 1-25** Command schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
HARDWARE_KEY*	The hash of the computer hardware information.	char(32), not null
COMMAND_ID*	The GUID of the command object. This GUID corresponded to the ID in the Basic Metadata table.	char(32), not null
DOMAIN_ID	The domain ID currently being administered when the command is created.	char(32), not null

Table 1-25 Command schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
BEGIN_TIME	The time that the command was launched at the client (in GMT).	bigint, not null
LAST_UPDATE_TIME	The time of the last status that the client reported (in GMT).	bigint, not null
STATE_ID	<p>Command status: a numeric value that corresponds to one of the following values:</p> <p>0 = INITIAL</p> <p>1 = RECEIVED</p> <p>2 = IN_PROGRESS</p> <p>3 = COMPLETED</p> <p>4 = REJECTED</p> <p>5 = CANCELLED</p> <p>6 = ERROR</p> <p>When first created, the command's status = INITIAL. It indicates that the endpoint has not received it yet.</p>	int, not null



**Table 1-25** Command schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SUB_STATE_ID	<p>Command-specific status.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0 = Success</p> <p>1 = Client did not execute the command</p> <p>2 = Client did not report any status</p> <p>3 = Command was a duplicate and not executed</p> <p>4 = Spooled command cannot restart</p> <p>100 = Success</p> <p>101 = Security risk found</p> <p>102 = Scan was suspended</p> <p>103 = Scan was aborted</p> <p>105 = Scan did not return status</p> <p>110 = Auto-Protect cannot be turned on</p> <p>120 = LiveUpdate download is in progress</p> <p>121 = LiveUpdate download failed</p> <p>131 = Quarantine delete failed</p> <p>132 = Quarantine delete partial success</p>	int, null
SUB_STATE_DESC	Command-specific extra information, such as the number of files that were scanned or an error message.	nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
ESTIMATED_DURATION	The agent estimation of command duration in minutes. 0 = no estimate or negligible time.	int, not null
PERCENT_COMPLETE	Progress (0-100%) of the command that was based on estimated duration.	tinyint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when the command was added into the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	<p>The deleted flag of the schema object:</p> <p>1 = Deleted</p> <p>0 = Not Deleted</p>	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null

Table 1-25      Command schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(1000), null

## Command Report schema (COMMAND\_REPORT table)

Table 1-26 describes the database schema for command report information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_COMMANDREPORT.

Table 1-26      Command Report schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
COMMANDFILTER_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The GUID of user who created this filter.	char(32), not null
FILTERNAME	The name of the filter.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
STARTDATEFROM	The start time.	datetime, not null
STARTDATETO	The end time.	datetime, not null

**Table 1-26**      Command Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RELATIVEDATETYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = past week 1 = past month 2 = past three months 3 = past year 4 = past 24 hours 5 = current month	int, not null
STATE_ID	Command status. Possible values are as follows: 0 = Not received 1 = Received 2 = In progress 3 = Completed 4 = Rejected 5 = Canceled 6 = Error	int, null

**Table 1-26** Command Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SUB_STATE_ID	<p>Status Details.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0 = Success</p> <p>1 = Client did not execute the command</p> <p>2 = Client did not report any status</p> <p>3 = Command was a duplicate and not executed</p> <p>4 = Spooled command cannot restart</p> <p>101 = Security risk found</p> <p>102 = Scan was suspended</p> <p>103 = Scan was aborted</p> <p>105 = Scan did not return status</p> <p>110 = Auto-Protect cannot be turned on</p> <p>120 = LiveUpdate download is in progress</p> <p>121 = LiveUpdate download failed</p> <p>131 = Quarantine delete failed</p> <p>132 = Quarantine delete partial success</p>	int, null
PERCENT_COMPLETE	The command progress.	tinyint, null
COMPUTERLIST	A comma-separated list of computer names to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
SORTORDER	The column name in the table to sort by.	varchar(32), not null
SORTDIR	<p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>DESC = Descending order</p> <p>ASC = Ascending order</p>	varchar(5), not null
LIMITROWS	The number of rows to use for pagination.	int, not null
USERRELATIVE	Use relative dates ('on') or absolute dates.	char(2), not null
REPORT_IDX	Not used.	int, not null
REPORTINPUTS	Special parameters if a report needs them.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null

**Table 1-26** Command Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted rows: 0 = not deleted 1 = deleted	tinyint, not null

## Compliance Report schema (COMPLIANCE\_REPORT table)

[Table 1-27](#) describes the database schema for compliance report information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_COMPLIANCE\_REPORT.

**Table 1-27** Compliance Report schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
COMPLIANCEFILTER_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The GUID of user who created this filter.	char(32), not null
FILTERNAME	The filter name.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
STARTDATEFROM	The start date.	datetime, not null
STARTDATETO	The end date.	datetime, not null

Table 1-27 Compliance Report schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RELATIVEDATETYPE	Possible values are as follows:  0 = past week  1 = past month  2 = past three months  3 = past year  4 = past 24 hours  5 = current month	int, not null
COMPLIANCE_TYPE	Possible values are as follows:  1 = Enforcer Server  2 = Enforcer Client  3 = Enforcer Traffic  4 = Host Compliance  5 = Attack (Firewall logs)  6 = Device Control	tinyint, null
SEVERITY	Possible values are as follows:  1 = Critical (which filters on SEVERITY >= 0 AND SEVERITY <= 3)  5 = Major (which filters on SEVERITY >= 4 AND SEVERITY <= 7)  9 = Minor (which filters on SEVERITY >= 8 AND SEVERITY <= 11)  13 = Info (which filters on SEVERITY >= 12 AND SEVERITY <= 15)	int, null

Table 1-27 Compliance Report schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
EVENT_ID		int, null

**Compliance Report schema (COMPLIANCE\_REPORT table)****Table 1-27** Compliance Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<p>Events for Enforcer Server.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>1 = Enforcer registered</p> <p>2 = Enforcer failed to register</p> <p>5 = Enforcer downloaded policy</p> <p>7 = Enforcer downloaded symlink.xml</p> <p>9 = Server received Enforcer log</p> <p>12 = Server received Enforcer information</p> <p>Events for Enforcer Traffic.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>17 = Incoming traffic blocked</p> <p>18 = Outgoing traffic blocked</p> <p>33 = Incoming traffic allowed</p> <p>34 = Outgoing traffic allowed</p> <p>Events for Host compliance.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>209 = Host Integrity failed</p> <p>210 = Host Integrity passed</p> <p>221 = Host Integrity check failed but reported as PASS</p> <p>237 = Host Integrity custom log entry</p> <p>Events for Attack (firewall).</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>207 = Active Response</p> <p>211 = Active Response disengaged</p> <p>219 = Active Response canceled</p> <p>217 = Executable file change accepted</p> <p>218 = Executable file change denied</p> <p>220 = Application Hijack</p> <p>201 = N/A (invalid traffic by rule)</p> <p>202 = Port Scan</p>	



**Table 1-27** Compliance Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	203 = Denial-of-service attack 204 = Trojan horse 206 = Intrusion Prevention 208 = MAC Spoofing Events for Device control: 238 = Device control disabled device	
BLOCKED	Possible values are as follows: 0 = Blocked 1 = Not Blocked	tinyint, null
NETWORK_PROTOCOL	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Other 2 = TCP 3 = UDP 4 = ICMP	tinyint, null
TRAFFIC_DIRECTION	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Inbound 2 = Outbound 0 = Unknown	tinyint, null
SERVERGROUPLIST	Comma-separated domain names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CLIENTGROUPLIST	Comma-separated group names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
PARENTSERVERLIST	Comma-separated server names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
COMPUTERLIST	Comma separate computer names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
IPADDRESSLIST	Comma-separated IP list by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
USERLIST	Comma-separated user names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null

**Compliance Report schema (COMPLIANCE\_REPORT table)****Table 1-27** Compliance Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SITELIST	Comma-separated site names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
ENFORCERLIST	Comma-separated Enforcer names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
REMOTEHOSTLIST	Comma-separated remote computer names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
REMOTEIPLIST	Comma-separated remote IP list by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
LOCAL_PORT	The port number.	int, null
HACK_TYPE	Possible values are as follows:  0 = Process is not running  1 = Signature is out-of-date  2 = Recovery was tried	int, null
ACTION	For Enforcer Client.  Possible values are as follows:  Authenticated  Disconnected  Passed  Rejected  Failed	varchar(32), not null
ENFORCER_TYPE	For Enforcer Client.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = Gateway Enforcer  1 = LAN Enforcer  2 = DHCP Enforcer  3 = Integrated Enforcer  4 = NAP Enforcer  5 = Peer-to-Peer Enforcer	tinyint, null

Table 1-27 Compliance Report schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
OS_TYPE	Possible values are as follows:  600 = Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008  502 = Windows 2003 and Windows XP 64 bit  501 = Windows XP  500 = Windows 2000  400 = Windows NT  000 = Other	int, null
SORTORDER	The log column to sort.	varchar(32), not null
SORTDIR	Possible values are as follows:  DESC = Descending  ASC = Ascending	varchar(5), not null
LIMITROWS	The number of rows to use for pagination.	int, not null
USERRELATIVE	Use relative dates ('on') or absolute dates.	char(2), not null
REPORT_IDX	Not used.	int, not null
REPORTINPUTS	Special parameters if a report needs them.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted entry;  0 = Not deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null
FULL_CHARTS	An administrator-specified list of charts to include in the Network Threat Protection Full Report.	varchar(255), not null

# Computer Application schema (COMPUTER\_APPLICATION table)

Table 1-28 describes the database schema for computer application information.

**Computer Application schema (COMPUTER\_APPLICATION table)**

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_COMPUTER\_APPLICATION.

**Table 1-28** Computer Application schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
AGENT_ID*	The GUID of the agent.	char(32), not null
DOMAIN_ID*	The GUID of the domain to which the agent belongs.	char(32), not null
APP_HASH*	The hash value of the learned application record.	char(32), not null
LOCATION_ID*	The GUID of the location.	char(32), not null
COMPUTER_ID	The GUID of the computer.	char(32), not null
GROUP_ID	The group GUID.	char(32), not null
LAST_ACCESS_TIME	The last access time of the application on the computer (in GMT).	bigint, null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve the merge conflict.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object.  Possible values are as follows: 1 = Deleted 0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null

**Table 1-28** Computer Application schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## Data Handler schema (DATA\_HANDLER table)

[Table 1-29](#) describes the database schema for data handler information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_DATA\_HANDLER.

**Table 1-29** Data Handler schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
TECH_ID	Technology extension. Possible values are as follows: AvMan CAvMan LuMan legacy SEP	varchar(255), not null

**Table 1-29** Data Handler schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LF_EXT	File extension. Possible values are as follows: .dat .AgentStatus .SecurityRisk .VirusScans .VirusLogs .Inventory	varchar(255), not null
LF_SORT	Sort files. Possible values are as follows: 0 = Ascending by file modification time 1 = Descending by file modification time	tinyint, not null
LF_HANDLER	Classes that handle data files. Possible values are as follows: AvMan = com.sygate.scm.server.logreader.av.LogHandler CAvMan = com.sygate.scm.server.logreader.cav.CommonLogHandler Legacy agentstatus = com.sygate.scm.server.logreader.av.AgentStatusHandler Legacy inventory = com.sygate.scm.server.logreader.av.InventoryHandler Legacy security and virus logs = com.sygate.scm.server.logreader.av.LogHandler	varchar(255), not null
STATE_HANDLER	Classes that handle state files. Possible values are as follows: SEP = com.sygate.scm.server.statereader.sep.StateHandler AvMan = com.sygate.scm.server.statereader.av.StateHandler LuMan = com.sygate.scm.server.statereader.lu.StateHandler	varchar(255), not null

# Enforcer Client Logs 1 and 2 schema (ENFORCER\_CLIENT\_LOG\_1 and ENFORCER\_CLIENT\_LOG\_2 tables)

Table 1-30 describes the database schema for the Enforcer Client logs.

There are two tables for this schema. When logs are stored, Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

The key is either I\_ENFORCER\_CLIENT\_LOG\_1\_LOG\_IDX or I\_ENFORCER\_CLIENT\_LOG\_2\_LOG\_IDX. The LOG\_IDX field serves as the table's unique identifier, but it is not formally classified as the table's primary key. This field has an index on it, but it is not the primary key index. This table has no primary key.

**Table 1-30** Enforcer Client Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	Not used (logged as '00000000000000000000000000000000')	char(32), not null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
EVENT_ID	No event IDs defined, logged as 0.	int, not null
EVENT_TIME	The event-generated time (in GMT).	bigint, not null
ENFORCER_ID	The GUID of the Enforcer.	char(32), not null

**Table 1-30** Enforcer Client Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ENFORCER_TYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = Gateway Enforcer 1 = LAN Enforcer 2 = DHCP Enforcer 3 = Integrated Enforcer 4 = NAP Enforcer 5 = Peer-to-Peer Enforcer	tinyint, not null
CLIENT_ID	Not used; logged as a 0-length string.	char(32), null
REMOTE_HOST	The remote host name.	varchar(256), null
ACTION	The Enforcer's action on this client. It is a hard-coded English string that is used as a lookup Possible values are as follows: Authenticated = Agent's UID is correct Rejected = Agent's UID is wrong or there's no agent running Disconnected = Agent disconnects from Enforcer or Enforcer service stops Passed = Agent has passed Host Integrity check Failed = Agent has failed Host Integrity check	varchar(256), null
PERIOD	The period in seconds before the Enforcer takes action on the client. Only valid when action is equal to Rejected and Disconnected. For other actions, this field must be 0.	int, null
EVENT_DESC	A description of the event. Usually, first line of the description is treated as "summary."	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
REMOTE_HOST_MAC	The remote host MAC address.	varchar(17), null
REMOTE_HOST_INFO	The remote host information.	nvarchar(128), varchar(128), null
EXTENDED_INFO		nvarchar(1024), varchar(1024), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null



**Table 1-30**      Enforcer Client Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1	Peer-to-Peer Enforcer.	nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null
LOG_IDX*		char(32), null

## Enforcer System Logs 1 and 2 schema (ENFORCER\_SYSTEM\_LOG\_1 and ENFORCER\_SYSTEM\_LOG\_2 tables)

[Table 1-31](#) describes the database schema for the Enforcer System logs.

There are two tables for this schema. When logs are stored, Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

The key is either I\_ENFORCER\_SYSTEM\_LOG\_1\_LOG\_IDX or I\_ENFORCER\_SYSTEM\_LOG\_2\_LOG\_IDX. The LOG\_IDX field serves as the table's unique identifier, but it is not formally classified as the table's primary key. This field has an index on it, but it is not the primary key index. This table has no primary key.

Table 1-31      Enforcer System Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null

**Table 1-31**      Enforcer System Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
EVENT_ID		int, null

**Table 1-31** Enforcer System Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<p>An event ID from the Symantec Endpoint Protection client (in hex).</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x101 = Connected to the management server</p> <p>0x102 = Lost connection to the management server</p> <p>0x103 = Applied a policy that was downloaded from the management server</p> <p>0x104 = Failed to apply a policy that was downloaded from the management server</p> <p>0x107 = Applied management server configuration</p> <p>0x108 = Failed to apply the management server configuration</p> <p>0x110 = Registered to the NAP management server</p> <p>0x111 = Unregistered from the NAP management server</p> <p>0x112 = Failed to register to the NAP management server</p> <p>0x201 = Enforcer started</p> <p>0x202 = Enforcer stopped</p> <p>0x203 = Enforcer paused</p> <p>0x204 = Enforcer resumed</p> <p>0x205 = Enforcer disconnected from server</p> <p>0x301 = Enforcer failover enabled</p> <p>0x302 = Enforcer failover disabled</p> <p>0x303 = Enforcer in standby mode</p> <p>0x304 = Enforcer in primary mode</p> <p>0x305 = Enforcer short</p> <p>0x306 = Enforcer loop</p> <p>0x401 = Forward engine pause</p> <p>0x402 = Forward engine start</p> <p>0x403 = DNS Enforcer enabled</p> <p>0x404 = DNS Enforcer disabled</p>	

**Table 1-31**      Enforcer System Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	0x405 = DHCP Enforcer enabled 0x406 = DHCP Enforcer disabled 0x407 = Allow all enabled 0x408 = Allow all disabled 0x501 = Seat number change 0x601 = Failed to create a policy parser 0x602 = Failed to import a policy that was downloaded from the management server 0x603 = Failed to export a policy that was downloaded from the management server 0x701 = Incorrect customized attribute	
EVENT_TIME	The event-generated time (in GMT).	bigint, not null
ENFORCER_ID	GUID of the Enforcer	char(32), not null
ENFORCER_TYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = Gateway Enforcer 1 = LAN Enforcer 2 = DHCP Enforcer 3 = Integrated Enforcer 4 = NAP Enforcer 5 = Peer-to-Peer Enforcer	tinyint, not null
SEVERITY	The type of event. Possible values are as follows: 0 = INFO 1 = WARNING 2 = ERROR 3 = FATAL	int, not null
EVENT_DESC	A description of the event. Usually, the first line of the description is treated as “summary”.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null

Table 1-31 Enforcer System Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null
LOG_IDX*	The log index unique ID.	char(32), null

# Enforcer Traffic Logs 1 and 2 schema (ENFORCER\_TRAFFIC\_LOG\_1 and ENFORCER\_TRAFFIC\_LOG\_2 tables)

Table 1-32 describes the database schema for the Enforcer Traffic logs.

There are two tables for this schema. When logs are stored, Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

The key is either I\_ENFORCER\_TRAFFIC\_LOG\_1\_LOG\_IDX or I\_ENFORCER\_TRAFFIC\_LOG\_2\_LOG\_IDX. The LOG\_IDX field serves as the table's unique identifier, but it is not formally classified as the table's primary key. This field has an index on it, but it is not the primary key index. This table has no primary key.

**Table 1-32**      Enforcer Traffic Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	Not used (logged as '00000000000000000000000000000000')	char(32), not null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
EVENT_ID	<p>An event ID from the Symantec Endpoint Protection agent.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>17 = Incoming traffic blocked</p> <p>18 = Outgoing traffic blocked</p> <p>33 = Incoming traffic allowed</p> <p>34 = Outgoing traffic allowed</p>	int, null
EVENT_TIME	The event-generated time (in GMT).	bigint, not null
ENFORCER_ID	The GUID of the Enforcer.	char(32), not null
ENFORCER_TYPE	<p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0 = Gateway Enforcer</p> <p>1 = LAN Enforcer</p> <p>2 = DHCP Enforcer</p> <p>3 = Integrated Enforcer</p> <p>4 = NAP Enforcer</p> <p>5 = Peer-to-Peer Enforcer</p>	tinyint, not null
CLIENT_ID	Not used; logged as a 0-length string.	char(32), null
LOCAL_HOST_IP	The IP address of local computer (IPv4).	bigint, not null
REMOTE_HOST_IP	The IP address of remote computer (IPv4).	bigint, not null
NETWORK_PROTOCOL	The protocol type: Enum (OTHERS = 1; TCP = 2; UDP = 3; ICMP = 4)	tinyint, not null

**Table 1-32** Enforcer Traffic Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LOCAL_PORT	The TCP/UDP port in the local computer (host byte-order). It is only valid on TSE_TRAFFIC_TCP and TSE_TRAFFIC_UDP. Otherwise, it is always zero.	int, not null
REMOTE_PORT	The TCP/UDP port in the remote computer (host byte-order). It is only valid on TSE_TRAFFIC_TCP and TSE_TRAFFIC_UDP. Otherwise, it is always zero.	int, not null
TRAFFIC_DIRECTION	The direction of the traffic. Enum (unknown = 0; inbound = 1; outbound = 2)	tinyint, not null
BEGIN_TIME	The start time of the Enforcer event.	bigint, null
END_TIME	The end time of the Enforcer event.	bigint, null
BLOCKED	Specifies if the traffic was blocked.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = blocked  1 = Not blocked.  <b>Note:</b> The values in this table and those in the AGENT_TRAFFIC_LOG_x tables are different.	tinyint, not null
TOTAL_BYTES	The total length of all packets in the traffic.	int, not null
REPETITION	The number of attacks. When a hacker launches a mass attack, it may be damped to one event by the log system.	int, null
ALERT	Reserved.	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null



**Table 1-32** Enforcer Traffic Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LOG_IDX*		char(32), null

## Firewall Report schema (FIREWALL\_REPORT table)

[Table 1-33](#) describes the database schema for firewall report information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_FIREWALLREPORT.

**Table 1-33** Firewall Report schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
FIREWALLFILTER_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The GUID of the user who created this filter.	char(32), not null
FILTERNAME	The filter name.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
STARTDATEFROM	The start date.	datetime, not null
STARTDATETO	The end date.	datetime, not null
RELATIVEDATETYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = past week 1 = past month 2 = past three months 3 = past year 4 = past 24 hours 5 = current month	int, not null
FIREWALLTYPE	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Traffic 2 = Packets	int, null

**Table 1-33** Firewall Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SEVERITY	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Critical 5 = Major 9 = Minor 13 = Info	int, null
EVENTTYPE	Events for Traffic. Possible values are as follows: 307 = Ethernet packet 306 = ICMP packet 308 = IP packet 303 = Ping request 301 = TCP initiated 304 = TCP completed 302 = UDP datagram 305 = Other Events for Packet: 401 = Raw Ethernet	int, null
BLOCKED	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Blocked 0 = Not blocked	int, null
PROTOCOL	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Other 2 = TCP 3 = UDP 4 = ICMP	int, null
DIRECTION	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Inbound 2 = Outbound 0 = Unknown	int, null

**Table 1-33** Firewall Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LOCALPORT	The port number.	int, null
SITELIST	Comma-separated site names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
SERVERGROUPLIST	Comma-separated domain names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CLIENTGROUPLIST	Comma-separated group names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
PARENTSERVERLIST	Comma-separated server names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
COMPUTERLIST	Comma-separated computer names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
IPADDRESSLIST	Comma-separated IP list by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
REMOTEHOSTLIST	Comma-separated remote computer names by which to filter.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
REMOTEIPADDRLIST	Comma-separated remote IP list by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
USERLIST	Comma-separated user names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
SORTORDER	The column in the table to sort by.	varchar(32), not null
SORTDIR	The direction in which to sort.  Possible values are as follows: DESC = Descending ASC = Ascending	varchar(5), not null

Table 1-33 Firewall Report schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LIMITROWS	The number of rows to use for pagination.	int, not null
USERRELATIVE	Use relative dates ('on') or absolute dates.	char(2), not null
REPORT_IDX	Not used.	int, not null
REPORTINPUTS	Special parameters if report needs them	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Delete row.  0 = Not deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null
FULL_CHARTS	Not used.	varchar(255), not null

## GUI Parameters schema (GUIPARMS table)

Table 1-34 describes the database schema for GUI parameters information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_GUIPARMS.

Table 1-34 GUI Parameters schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
GUIPARMS_IDX*	Primary Key.	int, not null
PARAMETER	The parameter name.	varchar(255), not null

**Table 1-34** GUI Parameters schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
VALUE	The parameter value.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Delete row: 0 = Not deleted 1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

## GUP List schema (GUP\_LIST table)

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_GUP\_LIST.

[Table 1-35](#) describes the database schema for Group Update Provider lists.

**Table 1-35** GUP List schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
GUP_ID*	Primary key.	char(32), not null
COMPUTER_ID	The referencing Computer_ID from the SEM Computer table.	char(32), not null
IP_ADDRESS	The Group Update Provider's IP address.	bigint, not null
PORT	The Group Update Provider's port.	int, not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this is not a unique ID.	bigint, not null

Table 1-35 GUP List schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TIME_STAMP	The time when the event is logged into system (GMT), which is server side time	bigint, not null
DELETED	Delete row; 0 = Not deleted, 1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

## History schema (HISTORY table)

Table 1-36 describes the database schema for history information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_HISTORY.

Table 1-36 History schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
HISTORY_IDX*	Primary Key, Index.	char(32), not null
HISTORYCONFIG_IDX	Pointer to the History Configuration table.	char(32), not null
EVENT_DATETIME	The snapshot time in GMT.	bigint, not null
STAT_TYPE	The kind of data; a hard-coded English key.	varchar(64), not null
TARGET	The data.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), not null
STATISTIC	Summary statistic.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), not null

## History Configuration schema (HISTORYCONFIG table)

Table 1-37 describes the database schema for history configuration information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first

value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_HISTORYCONFIG.

Table 1-37 History Configuration schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
HISTORYCONFIG_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The GUID of the user who created this scheduled report.	char(32), not null
TZ_OFFSET	The time zone that is offset from when the administrator creates the scheduled report so that data can be formatted to the administrator's local time.	int, not null
FILTERNAME	The filter that is used by this scheduled report.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null

Table 1-37 History Configuration schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
REPORT_IDX		varchar(10), not null



**Table 1-37** History Configuration schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<p>Format is Reporttype-number. For example, I-0 is the Virus Definitions Distribution.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>I = Computer Status Report</p> <p>0 = Virus Definitions Distribution</p> <p>1 = Computers Not Checked Into Server</p> <p>2 = Symantec Endpoint Protection Product Versions</p> <p>3 = Intrusion Prevention Signature Distribution</p> <p>4 = Client Inventory</p> <p>5 = Compliance Status Distribution</p> <p>6 = Client Online Status</p> <p>7 = Clients With Latest Policy</p> <p>8 = Client Count by Group</p> <p>9 = Security Status Summary</p> <p>10 = Protection Content Versions</p> <p>11 = Client Migration</p> <p>100 = Client Software Rollout (Snapshots)</p> <p>101 = Clients Online/Offline Over Time (Snapshots)</p> <p>102 = Clients With Latest Policy Over Time (Snapshots)</p> <p>103 = Non-Compliant Clients Over Time (Snapshots)</p> <p>104 = Virus Definition Rollout (Snapshots)</p> <p>A = Audit Report</p> <p>0 = Policies Used</p> <p>B = Application and Device Control Report</p> <p>0 = Top Groups With Most Alerted Application Control Logs</p> <p>1 = Top Targets Blocked</p> <p>2 = Top Devices Blocked</p> <p>C = Compliance Report</p> <p>0 = Network Compliance Status</p>	

**Table 1-37** History Configuration schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	1 = Compliance Status	
	2 = Clients by Compliance Failure Summary	
	3 = Compliance Failure Details	
	4 = Non-compliant Clients by Location	
	F = Network Threat Protection Report	
	0 = Top Targets Attacked	
	1 = Top Sources of Attack	
	2 = Top Types of Attack	
	3 = Top Blocked Applications	
	4 = Attacks Over Time	
	5 = Security Events by Severity	
	6 = Blocked Applications Over Time	
	7 = Traffic Notifications Over Time	
	8 = Top Traffic Notifications	
	9 = Full Report	
	R = Risk Report	
	0 = Infected and At Risk Computers	
	1 = Detection Action Summary	
	2 = Risk Detections Count	
	3 = New Risks Detected in the Network	
	4 = Top Risk Detections Correlation	
	5 = Risk Distribution Summary	
	6 = Risk Distribution Over Time	
	8 = Proactive Threat Detection Results	
	9 = Proactive Threat Distribution	
	10 = Proactive Threat Detection Over Time	
	11 = Action Summary for Top Risks	
	12 = Number of Notifications	
	14 = Number of Notifications Over Time	
	13 = Weekly Outbreaks	

**Table 1-37** History Configuration schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	7 = Comprehensive Risk Report S = Scan Report 0 = Scan Statistics Histogram 1 = Computers by Last Scan Time 2 = Computers Not Scanned Y = System Report 0 = Top Clients That Generate Errors 1 = Top Servers That Generate Errors 2 = Top Enforcers That Generate Errors 3 = Database Replication Failures Over Time 4 = Site Status Report	
STARTTIME	When to start generating the report; this establishes its scheduled time within the repeat schedule.	datetime, not null
LASTRUN	When the report was last generated ( in GMT).	bigint, not null
RUNHOURS	Repeat schedule for this report in hours, for example: 1 = Every 1 hour 24 = Every 1 day 168 = Every week 720 = Every month	int, not null
NAME	The name of this scheduled report.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
EMAIL	A comma-separated list of email addresses to send the report to.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
DESCRIPTION	Administrator-provided description for this report.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
DISABLED	Specifies whether the scheduled report is disabled or not.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = No 1 = Yes	tinyint, not null

Table 1-37 History Configuration schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row:  0 = Not Deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

# Home Page Configuration schema (HOMEPAGECONFIG table)

Table 1-38 describes the database schema for home page configuration information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_HOMEPAGECONFIG.

Table 1-38 Home Page Configuration schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
HOMEPAGECONFIG_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_NAME	The Admin GUID.	char(32), not null
PARAMETER	The parameter name.	varchar(255), not null
VALUE	The parameter value.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null

**Table 1-38** Home Page Configuration schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DELETED	Deleted row:  0 = Not Deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

## HPP Alerts schema (HPP\_ALERTS table)

[Table 1-39](#) describes the database schema for the TruScan proactive threat scan event information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_HPP\_ALERTS.

**Table 1-39** HPP Alerts schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
SENSITIVITY	The engine sensitivity setting that produced the detection (0...100).	tinyint, not null
DETECTION_SCORE	The score of the detection (0...100).	tinyint, not null
COH_ENGINE_VERSION	The version of the TruScan engine.	varchar(64), not null
DIS_SUBMIT	The recommendation of whether or not this detection should be submitted to Symantec.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = No  1 = Yes	tinyint, not null

Table 1-39 HPP Alerts schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
WHITELIST_REASON	The reason for whitelisting.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = Not on the permitted application list  100 = Symantec permitted application list  101 = Administrator permitted application list  102 = User permitted application list	int, not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row:  0 = Not Deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

## HPP Application schema (HPP\_APPLICATION table)

Table 1-40 describes the database schema for information for the applications that TruScan proactive threat scans detect.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_HPP\_APPLICATION.

Table 1-40 HPP Application schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
APP_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null

**Table 1-40** HPP Application schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
APP_HASH	The hash for this application.	varchar(64), not null
HASH_TYPE	The hash algorithm that was used. Possible values are as follows: 0 = MD5 1 = SHA-1 2 = SHA-256	tinyint, not null
COMPANY_NAME	The company name.	nvarchar(260), varchar(260), not null
APP_NAME	The application name.	nvarchar(260), varchar(260), not null
APP_VERSION	The application version.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), not null
APP_TYPE	The application type. Possible values are as follows: 0 = Trojan horse worm 1 = Trojan horse worm 2 = Key logger 100 = Remote control	int, not null
FILE_SIZE	The file size.	bigint, not null
DETECTION_TYPE	The detection type. Possible values are as follows: 0 = heuristic 1 = commercial application	tinyint, not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row: 0 = Not Deleted 1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

Table 1-40HPP Application schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
HELP_VIRUS_IDX	Foreign key to VIRUS table, which provides a help ID for online Symantec write-up.	char(32), null

## Identity Map schema (IDENTITY\_MAP table)

Table 1-41 describes the database schema for identity map information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_IDENTITY\_MAP.

Table 1-41Identity Map schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ID*	The GUID of an object.	char(32), not null
NAME	The name of the object.	nvarchar(2000), varchar(2000), null
TYPE	The Object Type Name.	varchar(256), null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain.	char(32), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null



**Table 1-41** Identity Map schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DELETED	Removes a deleted client group from certain reports.  Possible values are as follows:  0 or null = Not deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, null

## Inventory Current Risk schema (INVENTORYCURRENTRISK table)

[Table 1-42](#) describes the database schema for inventory current risk information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_INVENTORYCURRENTRISK.

**Table 1-42** Inventory Current Risk schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
COMPUTER_IDX*	Foreign key to SEM_COMPUTER.COMPUTER_ID.	char(32), not null
ALERT_EVENT_IDX*	Foreign key to ALERTS.IDX.	char(32), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row:  0 = Not Deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

# Inventory Current Virus schema (INVENTORYCURRENTVIRUS table)

Table 1-43 describes the database schema for inventory current virus information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_INVENTORYCURRENTVIRUS.

Table 1-43            Inventory Current Virus schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
COMPUTER_IDX*	Foreign key to SEM_COMPUTER.COMPUTER_ID.	char(32), not null
ALERT_EVENT_IDX*	Foreign key to ALERTS.IDX.	char(32), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row 0 = Not Deleted 1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

# SCF Inventory schema (SCFINVENTORY table)

The SCF Inventory data table is not used.

Table 1-44 describes the database schema for SCF inventory information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SCFINVENTORY.

**Table 1-44** SCF Inventory schema (not used)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
AGENT_ID*	Pointer to table SEM_AGENT.	char(32), not null
IPSSIGDATE	The date of the IPS signature.	datetime, null
IPSSIGREV	The revision of the IPS signature.	int, null
SCFVERSION	The firewall version.	varchar(255), not null
SCFPOLICYFILE		nvarchar(510), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row: 0 = Not deleted 1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

## Inventory Report schema (INVENTORYREPORT table)

[Table 1-45](#) describes the database schema for inventory report information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_INVENTORYREPORT.

**Table 1-45** Inventory Report schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
INVENTORYFILTER_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The administrator GUID.	char(32), not null
FILTERNAME	User-specified name for this saved filter	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null

Table 1-45 Inventory Report schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LASTCHECKINTIME	The last time of check in with management server.	datetime, not null
LASTSCANTIME	<p>The last time that the computer was scanned.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 0 = past week</li><li>■ 1 = past month</li><li>■ 2 = past three months</li><li>■ 3 = past year</li><li>■ 4 = past 24 hours</li><li>■ 5 = current month</li></ul>	int, null
RELATIVEDATETYPE	<p>The last check in time, if relative filtering was used.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0 = past week</p> <p>1 = past month</p> <p>2 = past three months</p> <p>3 = past year</p> <p>4 = past 24 hours</p> <p>5 = current month</p>	int, not null
OPERATOR	Not used.	tinyint, not null
PATTERN_IDX	<p>A hard-coded English string that is used as key (filters for Antivirus signature version).</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>WITHIN_RELATIVE_30 = Within the last 30 days</p> <p>WITHIN_RELATIVE_90 = Within the last 90 days</p> <p>OUTSIDE_RELATIVE_30 = Older than the last 30 days</p> <p>OUTSIDE_RELATIVE_90 = Older than the last 90 days</p> <p>or a virus definition revision that results in an &lt; = query on that revision.</p>	varchar(255), not null
PRODUCTVERSION	The product version by which to filter.	varchar(32), not null

**Table 1-45** Inventory Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
PROFILE_VERSION	The profile version by which to filter	varchar(64), not null
IDS_VERSION	The intrusions detection system signature version by which to filter.	varchar(64), not null
GOOD	Not used.	varchar(5), not null
LICENSE_STATUS	Not used.	tinyint, null
STATUS	Possible values are as follows: 1 = online 0 = offline 127 = No filter (all)	tinyint, null
ONOFF	Auto-Protect Status. Possible values are as follows: 0 = filter for off 127 = No filter (all)	tinyint, null
TAMPER_ONOFF	Tamper Protection Status. Possible values are as follows: 0 = filter for off 127 = No filter (all)	tinyint, null
REBOOT_REQUIRED	Restart Required Status. Possible values are as follows: 1 = filter for needs restart 127 = No filter (all)	tinyint, null
AVENGINE_ONOFF	Antivirus Engine Status. Possible values are as follows: 0 = filter for off 127 = No filter (all)	tinyint, null

**Table 1-45** Inventory Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TPM_DEVICE	TPM device installed.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = filters on device is installed  127 = No filter (all)	tinyint, null
SERVERGROUPLIST	A comma-separated list of domain names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CLIENTGROUPLIST	A comma-separated list of group names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
PARENTSERVERLIST	A comma-separated list of server names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
SITELIST	A comma-separated list of site names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
R_OS_TYPE	Possible values are as follows:  0000 = All non-Windows  0001=All Windows  0002=All Mac  0004= Mac OS X 10.4  0005= Mac OS X 10.5  0006= Mac OS X 10.6  0601 = Windows 7  0600 = Windows Vista  0502 = Windows 2003 and Windows XP 64-bit  0501 = Windows XP  0500 = Windows 2000  0400 = Windows NT  9999 = Windows Server 2008  -1 = No filter (all)	int, null

**Table 1-45** Inventory Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
HI_STATUS	Filters on the following compliance statuses: 0 = Fail 1 = Success 2 = Pending 3 = Disabled 4 = Ignore 127 = No filter (all)	tinyint, null
HI_REASONCODE	Filters on the following reasons: 0 = Pass 101 = Antivirus version is out-of-date 102 = Antivirus is not running 103 = Script failed 104 = Check is incomplete 105 = Check is disabled A comma-separated, wild-carded list of computer names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters. 127 = Location changed -1 = No filter (all)	int, null
SERVICE_PACK	OS service pack or % for no filter (all).	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
WORSTINFECTION_IDX	Not used.	int, null
COMPUTERLIST		nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
IDADDRESSLIST	A comma-separated, wild-carded list of IP addresses by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
USERLIST	A comma-separated, wild-carded list of user names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
INFECTED	On = filter for infected machines	varchar(2), not null

Table 1-45 Inventory Report schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SORTORDER	The column to use to sort for the Computer Status log.	varchar(32), not null
SORTDIR	Ascending or descending.	varchar(5), not null
FILVIEW	Not used.	varchar(16), not null
CLIENTTYPE	Not used.	varchar(32), not null
LIMITROWS	The number of rows to use for pagination.	int, not null
USERRELATIVE	Use relative dates ('on') or absolute dates.	char(2), not null
REPORT_IDX	Not used.	int, not null
REPORTINPUTS	Special parameters if a report needs them.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row 0 = Not Deleted 1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null
FIREWALL_ONOFF	Network Threat Protection Status.  Possible values are as follows: 0 = filter for off 127 = No filter (all)	tinyint, null

# LAN Device Detected schema (LAN\_DEVICE\_DETECTED table)

The LAN Device Detected data table is not used in Symantec Network Access Control.

Table 1-46 describes the database schema for LAN Device Detected information.



If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_LAN\_DEVICE\_DETECTED.

**Table 1-46** LAN Device Detected schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LAN_DEVICE_ID	The GUID of the device.	char(32), not null
AGENT_ID	The GUID of the agent.	char(32), not null
COMPUTER_ID	The GUID of the client computer.	char(32), not null
HASH*	Link with the computer HARDWARE_KEY, Group GUID.	char(32), not null
MAC_ADDRESS*	The MAC address of the device.	varchar(18), not null
IP_ADDRESS	The IP Address of the device.	bigint, not null
DEVICE_DETECTED_TIME	The GUID of the domain.	bigint, null
ALERT	Reserved.	tinyint, null
SEND_SNMP_TRAP	Reflects the send SNMP trap action. SEND_SNMP_TRAP is true if send is true.	tinyint, null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve the merge conflict.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = Deleted  0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null

Table 1-46 LAN Device Detected schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

# LAN Device Excluded schema (LAN\_DEVICE\_EXCLUDED table)

The LAN Device Excluded data table is not used in Symantec Network Access Control.

Table 1-47 describes the database schema for LAN Device Excluded information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_LAN\_DEVICE\_EXCLUDED.

Table 1-47 LAN Device Excluded schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
EXCLUDED_ID*	The GUID of the record.	char(32), not null
HASH	Link with the computer HARDWARE_KEY, Group GUID.	char(32), not null
EXCLUDE_MODE		tinyint, not null
MAC_ADDRESS	The MAC address of the device.	varchar(18), null
IP_ADDRESS	The IP Address of the device.	bigint, null
SUBNET_MASK	The subnet mask of the device.	bigint, null

**Table 1-47** LAN Device Excluded schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
IP_RANGE_START	The start of IP Address range.	bigint, null
IP_RANGE_END	The end of IP Address range.	bigint, null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve merge conflicts.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = Deleted  1 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## Legacy Agent schema (LEGACY\_AGENT table)

The Legacy Agent data table is not used in Symantec Network Access Control.

[Table 1-48](#) describes the database schema for legacy agent information, which is used for product migration.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_LEGACY\_AGENT.

**Table 1-48** Legacy Agent schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LEGACY_AGENT_ID*	The agent ID from a version 5.x agent. Primary Key.	char(32), not null
GROUP_PATH	The group full path in SEM5.	char(260), not null
POLICY_MODE	User/Computer mode.	int, not null
LAN_SENSOR	If the Agent is a LAN_SENSOR.	int, not null
CLIENT_ID	The GUID in the SEM_CLIENT table.	char(32), not null
COMPUTER_ID	The GUID in the SEM_COMPUTER table.	char(32), not null
AGENT_ID	The GUID in the SEM_AGENT table.	char(32), not null
USN	Update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve merge conflicts.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object. Possible values are as follows:  1 = Deleted  0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## Local Metadata schema (LOCAL\_METADATA table)

Table 1-49 describes the database schema for local metadata information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_LOCAL\_METADATA.

**Table 1-49** Local Metadata schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ID*	The GUID.	char(32), not null
TYPE	The type of local_metadata. Supports only SemLocalSettings at this moment.	varchar(256), null
CHECKSUM	The checksum of the XML content.	char(32), null
CONTENT	The XML content of the schema object.	image, null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object.  Possible values are as follows: 0 = Deleted 1 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

# Log Configuration schema (LOG\_CONFIG table)

Table 1-50 describes the database schema for log configuration information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_LOG\_CONFIG.

Table 1-50                      Log Configuration schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LOG_TYPE*	Type of the logs.  Possible values are as follows: 101=SERVER_SYSTEM_LOG 102 = SERVER_ADMIN_LOG 103 = SERVER_POLICY_LOG 104 = SERVER_CLIENT_LOG 105 = SERVER_ENFORCER_LOG 201 = AGENT_SYSTEM_LOG 202 = AGENT_SECURITY_LOG 203 = AGENT_TRAFFIC_LOG 204 = AGENT_PACKET_LOG 205 = AGENT_BEHAVIOR_LOG 301 = ENFORCER_SYSTEM_LOG 302 = ENFORCER_CLIENT_LOG 303 = ENFORCER_TRAFFIC_LOG	int, not null
TABLE_LIST	The name of the tables to switch logs.	varchar(250), not null
THRESHOLD	The threshold of the log count.	int, not null
EXPIRATION	The expiration date of the logs.	int, not null
CURRENT_TABLE	The current log table name.	varchar(60), not null
CURRENT_ROWS	The current log count in the log table.	int, not null

**Table 1-50** Log Configuration schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SWITCH_TIME	The last log switch time.	bigint, null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## Notification schema (NOTIFICATION table)

[Table 1-51](#) describes the database schema for notification information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_NOTIFICATION.

**Table 1-51** Notification schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
NOTAG_IDX*	Primary Key, Index of notification.	char(32), not null

**Table 1-51** Notification schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TYPE	<p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>VO = Risk outbreak</p> <p>SO = Outbreak on single computers</p> <p>VM = Outbreak by number of computers</p> <p>1V = Single risk event</p> <p>NV = New risk detected</p> <p>ID = Virus definitions out-of-date</p> <p>AF = Authentication failure</p> <p>AFS = Authentication failure on a single server</p> <p>SE = System event</p> <p>CS = Client security alert</p> <p>CSS = Client security alert on individual computers</p> <p>CSM = Client security alert by number of computers</p> <p>LA = New learned application</p> <p>CL = Client list changed</p> <p>DF = Server health</p> <p>UM = Unmanaged computers</p> <p>NS = New software package</p> <p>ED = Enforcer is down</p> <p>WL = Forced or Commercial application detected</p>	varchar(30), not null
USER_ID	The administrator GUID.	char(32), not null
TZ_OFFSET	The time zone when the administrator created the notification so that emailed reports can display dates in the administrator's local time zone.	int, not null
SERVERGROUP	The name(s) of the server group(s) to which this notification applies. A comma-separated list that allows wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CLIENTGROUP	The name(s) of the client group(s) to which this notification applies. A comma-separated list that allows wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null



**Table 1-51** Notification schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
PARENTSERVER	The name(s) of the parent server(s) to which this notification applies. A comma-separated list that allows wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
COMPUTER	The name(s) of the computer(s) to which this notification applies.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
VIRUS	The name(s) of the virus(es) to which this notification applies. A comma-separated list that allows wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
SOURCE	<p>The scan to which this notification applies. A hard-coded English string that is used as key.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>% = all</p> <p>Scheduled Scan</p> <p>Manual Scan</p> <p>Real Time Scan</p> <p>Heuristic Scan</p> <p>Console</p> <p>Definition downloader</p> <p>System</p> <p>Startup Scan</p> <p>Idle Scan</p> <p>Manual Quarantine</p>	varchar(255), not null

**Table 1-51** Notification schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ACTACTION	<p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% = No filter (all)</li> <li>1 = Quarantined</li> <li>3 = Deleted</li> <li>4 = Left alone</li> <li>5 = Cleaned</li> <li>6 = Cleaned or macros deleted</li> <li>14 = Pending repair</li> <li>15 = Partially repaired</li> <li>16 = Process termination pending restart</li> <li>17 = Excluded</li> <li>19 = Cleaned by deletion</li> <li>20 = Access denied</li> <li>21 = Process terminated</li> <li>22 = No repair available</li> <li>23 = All actions failed</li> <li>98 = Suspicious</li> </ul>	varchar(255), not null
HYPERLINK2	The hyperlink used to generate report.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
NTIMES	The number of occurrences that must occur to trigger this notification.	int, not null
XMINUTES	The time window in which ntimes events must occur to trigger the notification.	int, not null
EMAIL	A comma-separated email list to send email to when this notification is triggered.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
LASTRUN	The time stamp when this notification was last analyzed.	bigint, not null
TRIGGERED	The time when the alert was last triggered.	bigint, not null
LASTRUN_DATA	Any extra data that is needed to give details in the notification email.	varchar(50), not null

**Table 1-51** Notification schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
CATEGORY	The virus category to which this notification applies. Possible values are as follows: >= -1 is no filter (all) >= 1 filters for Category 1 (Very Low) and above >= 2 filters for Category 2 (Low) and above >= 3 filters for Category 3 (Moderate) and above >= 4 filters for Category 4 (Severe) and above >= 5 filters for Category 5 (Very Severe) = -1 filters for unknown	varchar(10), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row: 0 = Not Deleted 1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null
SYSTEM_EVENT	Which groups of system events.	int, not null
SECURITY_EVENT	Which groups of security events.	int, not null
DAMPER	The minimum quiet time between alerts in minutes; 0 means autodamper, which is 60 minutes	int, not null
BATCH_FILE_NAME	The batch file or executable to be executed when the notification is triggered.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
NAME	The name of notification configuration.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null

# Notification Alerts schema (NOTIFICATIONALERTS table)

[Table 1-52](#) describes the database schema for notification alerts information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first

value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_NOTIFICATIONALERTS.

Table 1-52 Notification Alerts schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
IDX*	Primary Key, Index of notification alert.	char(32), not null
NOTAG_IDX	The notification that triggered this alert. A pointer to table 'notification'.	char(32), not null
ALERTDATETIME	The time stamp when the alert was generated.	datetime, not null
SUBJECT	The subject of the alert.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
MSG	The notification alert message text.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
HYPERLINK	The link to the report with details about the alert situation.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
ACKNOWLEDGED	The flag that indicates whether the alert has been acknowledged.	int, not null
ACKNOWLEDGED_USERID	The GUID of the user who acknowledged this notification.	char(32), not null
ACKNOWLEDGED_TIME	The time when the notification was acknowledged.	datetime, not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row:  0 = Not deleted  1 = deleted	tinyint, not null

## Pattern schema (PATTERN table)

[Table 1-53](#) describes the database schema for pattern information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_PATTERN.

**Table 1-53** Pattern schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
PATTERN_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
CLIENT_MONIKER	The moniker for this content.	varchar(40), not null
PATTERN_TYPE	Virus definition = VIRUS_DEFS. Possible values are as follows: DECABI DEUCE_SIG ERASER_ENGINE PTS_CONTENT PTS_ENGINE SYKNAPPS_CAL SYKNAPPS_ENGINE SYKNAPPS_WHITELIST	nvarchar(128), varchar(128), not null
SEQUENCE	The sequence number that is associated with this definition.	int, not null
PATTERNDATE	The date when this content was released.	datetime, not null
REVISION	The revision number for this content.	int, not null
VERSION	The version number for this content.	varchar(255), not null
INSERTDATETIME	The time when this pattern information was entered into the database.	datetime, not null

Table 1-53                      Pattern schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row:  0 = Not deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null

## Reports schema (REPORTS table)

The Reports data table is not used.

Table 1-54 describes the database schema for report information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_REPORTS.

Table 1-54                      Reports schema (not used)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ID*	The GUID of the report object.	char(32), not null
TYPE	The type of report.	varchar(256), not null
REPORT_TIME	The report sample time.	bigint, not null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site from which the report was generated.	char(32), not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain to which the report belongs.  The reports for system administrator do not have DOMAIN_ID.	char(32), null
CHECKSUM	The checksum of the XML content.	char(32), not null

**Table 1-54** Reports schema (not used) (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
CONTENT	The XML content of the schema object.	image, not null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve merge conflicts.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object. Possible values are as follows: 1 = Deleted 0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## Scan Report schema (SCANREPORT table)

[Table 1-55](#) describes the database schema for scan report information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SCANREPORT.

**Table 1-55**      Scan Report schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SCANFILTER_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The administrator GUID.	char(32), not null
FILTERNAME	The user-specified name for this saved filter.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
STARTTIMEFROM	The start date.	datetime, not null
STARTTIMETO	The end date.	datetime, not null
RELATIVEDATETYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = past week 1 = past month 2 = past three months 3 = past year 4 = past 24 hours 5 = current month	int, not null
DURATION	The length of the scan.	int, not null
FILESCANNED	The number of files scanned.	bigint, not null
THREATS	The number of risks the scan found.	int, not null
FILESINFECTED	The number of files the scan found.	bigint, not null
SCANSTARTMESSAGE	The scan description.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
STATUS	The scan status as a hard-coded English key. Possible values are as follows: Completed, Cancelled, Started, % means no filter (all)	varchar(32), not null
SERVERGROUPLIST	A comma-separated list of server groups by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CLIENTGROUPLIST	A comma-separated list of client groups by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
PARENTSERVERLIST	A comma-separated list of parent servers by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null



**Table 1-55**      Scan Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
COMPUTERLIST	A comma-separated list of computers by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
IPADDRESSLIST	A comma-separated list of IP addresses by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
USERLIST	A comma-separated list of users by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
LASTCOLUMN	Not used.	varchar(32), not null
SORTORDER	Possible values are as follows: 'I.Computer' 'P.Parentserver' 'G.Clientgroup' 'C.Clientuser' 'S.Servergroup' 'SC.Startdatetime' 'SC.Duration' 'SC.Totalfiles' (total files scanned) 'SC.Threats' 'SC.Infected' (total files infected)	varchar(32), not null
SORTDIR	Sort direction. Possible values are as follows: desc = Descending asc = Ascending	varchar(5), not null
LIMITROWS	The number of rows to use for pagination.	int, not null
USERRELATIVE	Use relative dates ('on') or absolute dates.	char(2), not null
REPORT_IDX	Not used.	int, not null
REPORTINPUTS	Special parameters if a report needs them.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null

Table 1-55 Scan Report schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row:  0 = Not Deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null
R_OS_TYPE	Possible values are as follows:  0000 = All non-Windows  0001=All Windows  0002=All Mac  0004= Mac OS X 10.4  0005= Mac OS X 10.5  0006= Mac OS X 10.6  0601 = Windows 7  0600 = Windows Vista  0502 = Windows 2003 and Windows XP 64-bit  0501 = Windows XP  0500 = Windows 2000  0400 = Windows NT  9999 = Windows Server 2008  -1 = No filter (all)	int, null

## Scans schema (SCANS table)

Table 1-56 describes the database schema for scans information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SCANS.

**Table 1-56** Scans schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SCAN_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
SCAN_ID	The scan ID provided by the agent.	bigint, not null
STARTDATETIME	The start time for the scan.	datetime, not null
STOPDATETIME	The stop time for the scan.	datetime, not null
STATUS	The scan status as a hard-coded English key. Possible values are as follows:  completed = Completed canceled = Canceled started = Started	varchar(20), not null
DURATION	The length of the scan in seconds.	int, not null
COMPUTER_IDX	Foreign key to SEM_COMPUTER.COMPUTER_ID.	char(32), not null
CLIENTUSER1	The user who was logged in when the scan started.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
CLIENTUSER2	The user who was logged in when the scan ended.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
SERVERGROUP_IDX	Pointer to table IDENTITY_MAP (domain GUID).	char(32), not null
PARENTSERVER_IDX	Pointer to table IDENTITY_MAP (server GUID).	char(32), not null
CLIENTGROUP_IDX	Pointer to table IDENTITY_MAP (group GUID).	char(32), not null
MESSAGE1	The scan message when scan started.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255)not null
MESSAGE2	The scan message when the scan ended.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
THREATS	The number of threats that the scan found.	bigint, not null
INFECTED	The number of files that the scan found infected.	bigint, not null
TOTALFILES	The number of files scanned.	bigint, not null

Table 1-56            Scans schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
OMITTED	The number of files omitted.	bigint, not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row:  0 = Not deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null
SCAN_TYPE	The type of scan.  Possible values are as follows:  ScanNow_Quick = Active Scan  ScanNow_Full = Full Scan  ScanNow_Custom = Admin-defined Scan	varchar(64), not null
COMMAND_ID	Pointer to table SEM_JOB; command ID that started this scan (if any).	varchar(32), null

## SE Global schema (SE\_GLOBAL table)

Table 1-57 describes the database schema for the system sequence number.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

No primary key is specified for this table.

Table 1-57            SE Global schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SEQ_NUM	The latest USN on the site.	bigint, not null

## SEM Agent schema (SEM\_AGENT table)

[Table 1-58](#) describes the database schema for agent information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SEM\_AGENT.

**Table 1-58** SEM Agent schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
AGENT_ID*	The GUID of the agent.	char(32), not null
AGENT_TYPE	<p>The type of agent installed.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>105 = Symantec Endpoint Protection</p> <p>151 = Symantec Network Access Control</p>	varchar(64), null

Table 1-58

SEM Agent schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
R_OS_TYPE		int, null

**Table 1-58** SEM Agent schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<p>The operating system type on the client computer.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>262145 = Windows 95</p> <p>262401 = Windows 95 OSR2</p> <p>264705 = Windows 98</p> <p>264961 = Windows 98 SE</p> <p>285185 = Windows Millennium</p> <p>17039362 = Windows NT Workstation 4.0</p> <p>17104898 = Windows 2000 Professional</p> <p>17105154 = Windows XP Professional</p> <p>17105170 = Windows XP Home Edition</p> <p>17105186 = Windows XP Home Embedded</p> <p>17170434 = Windows Vista Ultimate Edition</p> <p>17170435 = Windows Vista Home Basic Edition</p> <p>17170436 = Windows Vista Home Premium Edition</p> <p>17170437 = Windows Vista Enterprise Edition</p> <p>17170439 = Windows Vista Business Edition</p> <p>17170444 = Windows Vista Starter Edition</p> <p>17170690 = Windows 7</p> <p>50593794 = Windows NT Server 4.0</p> <p>50593810 = Windows NT Server 4.0, Enterprise Edition</p> <p>50659330 = Windows 2000 Server</p> <p>50659346 = Windows 2000 Datacenter Server</p> <p>50659362 = Windows 2000 Advanced Server</p> <p>50659842 = Windows Server 2003 Family Standard Edition</p> <p>50659858 = Windows Server 2003 Family Datacenter Edition</p> <p>50659874 = Windows Server 2003 Family Enterprise Edition</p> <p>50659890 = Windows Server 2003 Family Web Edition</p> <p>50724882=Windows Server 2008</p>	

**Table 1-58** SEM Agent schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	269091840 = Mac OS X 10.4 269092096 = Mac OS X 10.5 269092352 = Mac OS X 10.6 0 = OS Type Unspecified	
COMPUTER_ID	The GUID of the registered computer.	char(32), null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain.	char(32), null
GROUP_ID	The current group GUID of the agent.	char(32), null
AGENT_VERSION	The version of the agent software.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
PROFILE_VERSION	The current profile version of the agent.	varchar(64), null
PROFILE_SERIAL_NO	The current profile serial number of the agent.	varchar(64), null
PROFILE_CHECKSUM	The current profile checksum of the agent.	char(32), null
IDS_VERSION	The current IDS version of the agent.	varchar(64), null
IDS_SERIAL_NO	The current IDS serial number of agent.	varchar(64), null
IDS_CHECKSUM	The current IDS checksum of the agent.	char(32), null
HI_STATUS	The Host integrity status. Possible values are as follows: 0 = Fail 1 = Success 2 = Pending 3 = Disabled 4 = Ignore	int, null



**Table 1-58** SEM Agent schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
HI_REASONCODE	The host integrity reason code. Possible values are as follows: 0 = Pass 101 = Antivirus version is out-of-date 102 = Antivirus is not running 103 = Script failed 104 = Check is incomplete 105 = Check is disabled 127 = Location changed	int, null
HI_REASONDESC	The host integrity description.	varchar(64), null
CREATION_TIME	The create time of the agent.	bigint, null
STATUS	The online status of the agent. Possible values are as follows: 0 = offline 1 = online	tinyint, null
LAST_UPDATE_TIME	The last online time of the agent.	bigint, null
LAST_SERVER_ID	The last connected server GUID.	char(32), null
LAST_SITE_ID	The last connected site GUID.	char(32), null
ATTRIBUTE_EXTENSION	Not used.	nvarchar(2000), varchar(2000), null
FULL_NAME	The employee's full name.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
EMAIL	The employee's email address.	nvarchar(129), varchar(129), null
JOB_TITLE	The employee's job title.	nvarchar(128), varchar(128), null
DEPARTMENT	The employee's department.	nvarchar(128), varchar(128), null

**Table 1-58** SEM Agent schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
EMPLOYEE_NUMBER	The employee's number.	varchar(32), null
EMPLOYMENT_STATUS	The employee's status.	varchar(16), null
OFFICE_PHONE	The employee's office number.	varchar(32), null
MOBILE_PHONE	The employee's mobile number.	varchar(32), null
HOME_PHONE	The employee's home phone number.	varchar(32), null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve merge conflicts.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = Deleted  0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
PATTERN_IDX	Pointer to table 'pattern'.	char(32), not null

**Table 1-58** SEM Agent schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
AP_ONOFF	Auto-Protect status.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = On  2 = Not installed  0 = Off  127 = Not reporting	tinyint, not null
INFECTED	Is this computer infected?  Possible values are as follows:  0 = Not infected  1 = Infected	tinyint, not null
WORSTINFECTION_IDX	Worst detection.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = (Severity 0) Viral 1 = (Severity 1) Non-Viral malicious 2 = (Severity 2) Malicious 3 = (Severity 3) Antivirus - Heuristic 5 = (Severity 5) Hack tool 6 = (Severity 6) Spyware 7 = (Severity 7) Trackware 8 = (Severity 8) Dialer 9 = (Severity 9) Remote access 10 = (Severity 10) Adware 11 = (Severity 11) Jokeware 12 = (Severity 12) Client compliancy 13 = (Severity 13) Generic load point 14 = (Severity 14) Proactive Threat Scan - Heuristic 15 = (Severity 15) Cookie 9999 = No detections	int, not null

**Table 1-58** SEM Agent schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
LAST_SCAN_TIME	The last scan time for this agent (in GMT).	bigint, not null
LAST_VIRUS_TIME	The last time that a virus was detected on the client computer (in GMT).	bigint, not null
CONTENT_UPDATE	Accepts content updates.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = yes  0 = no	tinyint, not null
AVENGINE_ONOFF	RTVScan status.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = On  2 = Not installed  0 = Off  127 = Not reporting	tinyint, not null
TAMPER_ONOFF	Tamper Protection status.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = On  2 = Not installed  0 = Off  127 = Not reporting status	tinyint, not null
MAJOR_VERSION	The Symantec Endpoint Protection version: 11.	int, not null
MINOR_VERSION	The minor version.	int, not null
REBOOT_REQUIRED	Restart Required.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = No  1 = Yes	tinyint, not null

**Table 1-58** SEM Agent schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
REBOOT_REASON	<p>Format is &lt;component&gt; = &lt;reason ID&gt;;&lt;component&gt; = &lt;reason ID&gt;...</p> <p>Components are as follows:</p> <p>AVMAN = Antivirus</p> <p>LUMAN = LiveUpdate</p> <p>FW = Network Threat Protection</p> <p>GUP = Group Update Provider</p> <p>Reasons are as follows:</p> <p>1 = Risk remediation to complete</p> <p>2 = Product patch to apply</p> <p>3 = Content download to apply</p>	varchar(128), not null
LICENSE_STATUS	For future use.	int, not null
LICENSE_EXPIRY	For future use.	bigint, not null
TIMEZONE	The time zone offset of the client computer.	int, not null
FIREWALL_ONOFF	<p>The firewall status.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>1 = On</p> <p>2 = Not installed</p> <p>0 = Off</p> <p>127 = Not reporting</p>	tinyint, not null
FREE_MEM	The free memory available.	bigint, null
FREE_DISK	The free disk space available.	bigint, null
LAST_DOWNLOAD_TIME	The last download time.	bigint, not null
CURRENT_CLIENT_ID	The client that logs on to this agent.	char(32), null

## SEM Application schema (SEM\_APPLICATION table)

[Table 1-59](#) describes the database schema for application information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SEM\_APPLICATION.

Table 1-59 SEM Application schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DOMAIN_ID*	The GUID of the domain.	char(32), not null
APP_HASH*	The checksum of the learned application, including the name, path, file checksum, file size, and so on.	char(32), not null
APPLICATION_NAME	The name of the learned application.	nvarchar(260), varchar(260), not null
APPLICATION_PATH	The path of the learned application.	nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
APP_DESCRIPTION	The description of the learned application.	nvarchar(1024), varchar(1024), null
CHECKSUM	The file checksum of the application binary.	char(32), not null
FILE_SIZE	The file size of the application binary.	bigint, null
VERSION	The file version of the application binary.	varchar(256), null
LAST_MODIFY_TIME	The last modification time of the application binary.	bigint, null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve the merge conflicts.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = Deleted  0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null

**Table 1-59** SEM Application schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## SEM Client schema (SEM\_CLIENT table)

[Table 1-60](#) describes the database schema for the client information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SEM\_CLIENT.

**Table 1-60** SEM Client schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
CLIENT_ID*	The GUID of the client. Primary Key.	char(32), not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain.	char(32), null
GROUP_ID	The GUID of the group.	char(32), null
GROUP_IS_OU	If the client is from Active Directory.	tinyint, null
OU_GUID	The GUID of the Organizational Unit if the client is from the Active Directory.	char(32), null
POLICY_MODE	Enum {USER_MODE, COMPUTER_MODE}	int, null
COMPUTER_ID	The GUID of the registered computer.	char(32), null

**Table 1-60** SEM Client schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
HARDWARE_KEY	The hash of the computer hardware information.	char(32), null
COMPUTER_NAME	The computer name.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
COMPUTER_DOMAIN_NAME	The computer description.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
DESCRIPTION	The domain name of the computer.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
USER_NAME	The user logon name.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
FULL_NAME	The full name of the user.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
USER_DOMAIN_NAME	The user logon domain name.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
HASH	The hash of the following: POLICY_MODE COMPUTER_NAME COMPUTER_DOMAIN_NAME USER_NAME USER_DOMAIN_NAME	char(32), not null
PIN_MARK	A flag to mark whether this client should be synchronized with Active Directory.	tinyint, null
EXTRA_FEATURE		int, null
CREATOR		tinyint, null
CREATION_TIME	The create time of the client.	bigint, null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve the merge conflicts.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object. Possible values are as follows: 1 = Deleted 0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null



**Table 1-60** SEM Client schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## SEM Compliance Criteria schema (SEM\_COMPLIANCE\_CRITERIA table)

[Table 1-61](#) describes the database schema for compliance criteria information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SEM\_COMPLIANCE\_CRITERIA.

**Table 1-61** SEM Compliance Criteria schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
CRITERIA_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
AGENT_SECURITY_LOG_IDX*	Foreign key to V_AGENT_SECURITY.AGENT_SECURITY_LOG_IDX.	char(32), not null
ACTION	ACTION is a hard-coded English key with one of two possible values: "check" or "remediation".	varchar(64), not null
RULE_NAME	The administrator-provided rule name from the policy.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), not null

Table 1-61 SEM Compliance Criteria schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RULE_TYPE	<p>RULE_TYPE is a hard-coded English key with one of the following possible values:</p> <p>antivirus</p> <p>antispyware</p> <p>patch</p> <p>service pack</p> <p>firewall</p> <p>custom</p> <p>unknown - fallback when processing log at the server and action ends up null or blank</p>	varchar(64), not null

Table 1-61

SEM Compliance Criteria schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
CRITERIA		varchar(256), not null

Table 1-61 SEM Compliance Criteria schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<p>CRITERIA is a hard-coded English key with one of the following possible values:</p> <p>as_is_installed</p> <p>as_is_running</p> <p>as_signature_ok</p> <p>av_is_installed</p> <p>av_is_running</p> <p>av_signature_ok</p> <p>file_age_ok</p> <p>file_date_ok</p> <p>file_size_ok</p> <p>file_version_ok</p> <p>file_download</p> <p>file_exists</p> <p>file_checksum_ok</p> <p>file_execute</p> <p>fw_is_installed</p> <p>fw_is_running</p> <p>patch_is_installed</p> <p>reg_value_incr</p> <p>reg_key_exists</p> <p>reg_value_ok</p> <p>reg_value_exists</p> <p>reg_value_set</p> <p>timestamp_ok</p> <p>msg_dlg_ok</p> <p>os_ok</p> <p>os_lang_ok</p> <p>process_is_running – means either user application or service</p>	

**Table 1-61** SEM Compliance Criteria schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	file_delete service_pack_ok hi_setup remediation – to provide an overall status of remediation unknown – fallback at the server if the criteria type is null or blank	
TARGET	The target of the criteria. For example, it can be the antivirus product name, the firewall product name, the file name, the registry key, the registry value. It can also be the patch version, the OS version, the process name, or the service name.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), not null
RESULT	RESULT takes one of the following possible values: pass fail ignore error postponed – just for remediation criteria unknown – fallback at the server if the criteria or rule ends up without a final status	varchar(64), not null

Table 1-61 SEM Compliance Criteria schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
ERROR	ERROR takes one of the following possible values:  unknown = unknown  product_unknown = product unknown  file_notfound = file not found  filename_invalid = invalid file name  parameter_invalid = invalid condition parameter  parameter_undefined = condition parameter was not specified in the policy  bad_url = URL format is invalid  filedownload_op_err = URL not accessible or failed to create destination file  time_out = action timed out  connection_lost = connection was lost  access_violation = access violation on file  access_denied = access denied  remediation_abort = user aborted remediation  remediation_postpone = user postponed remediation  createdir_failed = directory creation failed  system_err = system error  runas_noprivilege = a required privilege is not held by the client  internal_err = internal error  os_unknown = failed to detect operating system type	varchar(128), not null

**Table 1-61** SEM Compliance Criteria schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DESCRIPTION	<p>Additional compliance check details. Either exception text or one of the following values:</p> <p>Checksum_blank = fingerprint value is empty</p> <p>Failed_to_get_modification_date = failed to get modification date</p> <p>NAN = not a number</p> <p>Cannot_parse_URL = cannot parse URL</p> <p>URL_not_accessible_or_failed_to_create_destination_file = URL not accessible or failed to create destination file</p> <p>Download_exceeded_limit = download exceeded limit</p> <p>Destination = destination file access violation</p> <p>By_User = action initiated by user</p> <p>Access_denied_by_server = access denied by server</p> <p>Download_file = download file not found</p> <p>Process_time_out = process timed out</p> <p>Failed_to_detect_OS_type = failed to detect OS type</p> <p>Application_name_is_empty = application name is empty</p> <p>Probably_software_is_not_installed = probably the software is not installed</p> <p>Signature_age_in_seconds_failed = cannot compute signature age</p> <p>Failed_to_parse_URL = failed to parse URL</p> <p>Missing_or_no_version_info = missing or no version information</p> <p>After_script_file_running = after script file run</p> <p>OS_ignore = operating system check was ignored</p> <p>Save_failed = save failed</p> <p>No_previous_time = no previous time</p> <p>OK_or_YES = user response was OK or Yes</p> <p>Cancel_or_NO = user response was Cancel or No</p> <p>Fail_to_get_current_OS_language_version = cannot retrieve current operating system language</p>	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), not null

Table 1-61 SEM Compliance Criteria schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve merge conflicts.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = Deleted  0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null

## SEM Computer schema (SEM\_COMPUTER table)

Table 1-62 describes the database schema for computer information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SEM\_COMPUTER

Table 1-62 SEM Computer schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
COMPUTER_ID*	The GUID of the computer.  The computer can be added from both the console and the client.  Primary Key.	char(32), not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain.	char(32), null
HARDWARE_KEY	The hash of the computer hardware information.	char(32), null
COMPUTER_NAME	The computer name.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
COMPUTER_DOMAIN_NAME	The computer description.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
COMPUTER_DESCRIPTION	The domain name of the computer.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null



**Table 1-62** SEM Computer schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
PROCESSOR_TYPE	The processor type.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
PROCESSOR_CLOCK	The processor clock.	bigint, null
PROCESSOR_NUM	The number of processors.	int, null
MEMORY	The physical memory in KB.	bigint, null
BIOS_VERSION	The BIOS version.	varchar(128), null
TPM_DEVICE	The TPM device ID.	int, null
OPERATION_SYSTEM	The operation system name.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
SERVICE_PACK	The service pack.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
CURRENT_LOGIN_USER	The user who is logged in.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), null
CURRENT_LOGIN_DOMAIN	The Windows domain.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
DNS_SERVER1		bigint, null
DNS_SERVER2		bigint, null
WINS_SERVER1		bigint, null
WINS_SERVER2		bigint, null
DHCP_SERVER		bigint, null
MAC_ADDR1		varchar(17), null
IP_ADDR1		bigint, null
GATEWAY1		bigint, null
SUBNET_MASK1		bigint, null
MAC_ADDR2		varchar(17), null
IP_ADDR2		bigint, null
GATEWAY2		bigint, null
SUBNET_MASK2		bigint, null
MAC_ADDR3		varchar(17), null
IP_ADDR3		bigint, null

**Table 1-62** SEM Computer schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
GATEWAY3		bigint, null
SUBNET_MASK3		bigint, null
MAC_ADDR4		varchar(17), null
IP_ADDR4		bigint, null
GATEWAY4		bigint, null
SUBNET_MASK4		bigint, null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve the merge conflicts.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object. Possible values are as follows: 1 = Deleted 0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null
DISK_TOTAL	The total disk space.	bigint, null
DISK_DRIVE	The drive letter that is referred to by DISK_TOTAL.	varchar(3), null
OS_LANG	The operating system language ID, for example, English = 0x09.	int, null

## SEM Content schema (SEM\_CONTENT table)

[Table 1-63](#) describes the database schema for content information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SEM\_CONTENT.

**Table 1-63** SEM Content schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
AGENT_ID*	The GUID of the agent.	char(32), not null
PATTERN_IDX*	Pointer to pattern table.	char(32), not null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve the merge conflicts.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object.  Possible values are as follows:  1 = Deleted  0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null

## SEM Job schema (SEM\_JOB table)

[Table 1-64](#) describes the database schema for job information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SEM\_JOB.

**Table 1-64** SEM Job schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
COMMAND_ID*	The GUID of the command object. This GUID corresponds to the ID in the Basic Metadata table.	char(32), not null
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
COMMAND_NAME	<p>A hard-coded English string that indicates which command was launched. This string is the same string that is placed in the XML for pre-defined name.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>Update_Now = Update Content</p> <p>ScanNow_Full = Full Scan</p> <p>ScanNow_Quick = Active Scan</p> <p>ScanNow_Custom = Custom Scan</p> <p>Update_ScanNow_Full = Update Content and Scan Full</p> <p>Update_ScanNow_Quick = Update Content and Scan Quick</p> <p>Update_ScanNow_Custom = Update Content and Scan Custom</p> <p>CancelScan = Cancel Scan</p> <p>Reboot = Restart</p> <p>ApOn = Turn Auto-Protect On</p> <p>ApOff = Turn Auto-Protect Off</p> <p>FwOn = Turn Firewall On</p> <p>FwOff = Turn Firewall Off</p> <p>DeleteQuarantine = Delete from Quarantine</p>	vvarchar(64), not null
COMMAND_DESC	A detailed description of the command.	nvarchar(350), varchar(350), null
SOURCE_SITE_ID	The GUID of the site from which the command was generated.	char(32), not null
SOURCE_ADMIN_ID	The GUID of the administrator who issued the command.	char(32), not null
CREATE_TIME	The time that the command was issued at the console by the administrator.	bigint, not null

**Table 1-64** SEM Job schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	Deleted row: 1 = Deleted 0 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(1000), null

## Serial Numbers schema (SERIAL\_NUMBERS table)

[Table 1-65](#) describes the database schema for serial number information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

No primary key is specified for this table.

**Table 1-65** Serial Numbers schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
GROUP_ID	The GUID of a group.	char(32), not null
PROFILE_SERIAL_NO	The profile serial number of the group.	varchar(64), not null

# Server Admin Logs 1 and 2 schema (SERVER\_ADMIN\_LOG\_1 and SERVER\_ADMIN\_LOG\_2 tables)

Table 1-66 describes the database schema for the Server Administration logs.

There are two tables for this schema. When logs are stored, Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

No primary key is specified for this table.

Table 1-66            Server Admin Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain to which the log belongs.	char(32), null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SERVER_ID	The GUID of the server to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
SEVERITY	Enum (SEVERE, WARNING, INFO, CONFIG, FINE, FINER, FINEST).	int, not null
ADMIN_NAME	The Administrator's name.	nvarchar(250), varchar(250), not null

Table 1-66

Server Admin Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
EVENT_ID		int, not null

Table 1-66 Server Admin Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	The unique ID of the admin event. Possible values are as follows: 0x1001 = Login succeeded 0x1002 = Login failed 0x1003 = Log out 0x1004 = Account locked 0x1005 = Account unlocked 0x1006 = Account disabled 0x1007 = Account enabled 0x1008 = Administrator created 0x1009 = Administrator deleted 0x100A = Administrator renamed 0x100B = Password changed 0x100C = Administrator properties are changed 0x100D = Domain is created 0x100E = Domain is deleted 0x100F = Domain properties are changed 0x1020 = Domain is disabled 0x1021 = Domain is enabled 0x1022 = Domain is renamed 0x2001 = Group is created 0x2002 = Group is deleted 0x2003 = Group is renamed 0x2004 = Group is moved 0x2005 = Group properties are changed 0x2006 = User is created 0x2007 = User is deleted 0x2008 = User is moved 0x2009 = User is copied 0x200A = User policy mode is switched	



**Table 1-66** Server Admin Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	0x200B = User properties are changed	
	0x200C = Computer is created	
	0x200D = Computer is deleted	
	0x200E = Computer is moved	
	0x200F = Computer is copied	
	0x2010 = Computer policy mode is switched	
	0x2011 = Computer properties are changed	
	0x2012 = Organizational Unit is imported	
	0x2013 = Domain user is imported	
	0x2014 = LDAP user is imported	
	0x3001 = Package is created	
	0x3002 = Package is deleted	
	0x3003 = Package is exported	
	0x3004 = Package is moved to recycle bin	
	0x3005 = Package is now current	
	0x3006 = Package is added to other domain	
	0x3007 = Package properties are changed	
	0x3008 = Package deployment created	
	0x3009 = Package deployment deleted	
	0x300A = Package deployment properties changed	
	0x300B = Package updated	
	0x4001 = Replication partner is registered	
	0x4002 = Replication partner is deleted	
	0x4003 = Remote site is deleted	
	0x4004 = Site properties are changed	
	0x4005 = Server properties are changed	
	0x4006 = Database properties are changed	
	0x4007 = Partner properties are change	
	0x4008 = Site license is changed	
	0x4009 = Enforcer license changed	

**Table 1-66** Server Admin Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	0x4010 = Replicate now 0x4011 = Back up now 0x4012 = External logging properties are changed 0x4013 = Site backup settings changed 0x4014 = Server deleted 0x4015 = Server certificate changed 0x4016 = Enforcer group properties changed	
EVENT_DESC	A description of the event. Usually, the first line of the description is treated as “summary”.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
MSG_ID	The event description ID. Use this ID to load the localized message. Only used when an exception is related to this event.	int, null
ERROR_CODE	ErrorCode can uniquely identify the error in source code. Used only when an exception is related to this event.	int, null
STACK_TRACE	The stack trace of the exception. Used only when an exception is related to this event.	nvarchar(2000), varchar(2000), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(520), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

# Server Client Logs 1 and 2 schema (SERVER\_CLIENT\_LOG\_1 and SERVER\_CLIENT\_LOG\_2 tables)

Table 1-67 describes the database schema for the Server Client logs.

There are two tables for this schema. When logs are stored, Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

The key is either I\_SERVER\_CLIENT\_LOG\_1\_LOG\_IDX or I\_SERVER\_CLIENT\_LOG\_2\_LOG\_IDX. The LOG\_IDX field serves as the table's unique identifier, but it is not formally classified as the table's primary key. This field has an index on it, but it is not the primary key index. This table has no primary key.

Table 1-67 Server Client Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain to which the log belongs.	char(32), null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SERVER_ID	The GUID of the server to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null

**Table 1-67** Server Client Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
EVENT_ID	<p>The unique ID of the client activity event.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>1 = Registration succeeded</p> <p>2 = Registration failed</p> <p>3 = Client reconnected</p> <p>4 = Client disconnected</p> <p>5 = Downloaded policy</p> <p>6 = Downloaded Intrusion Prevention policy</p> <p>7 = Downloaded symlink.xml</p> <p>8 = Downloaded auto-upgrade file</p> <p>9 = Server received log</p> <p>10 = Log processing failed</p> <p>11 = Server received learned application</p> <p>12 = Server received client information</p> <p>13 = Client information processing failed</p> <p>14 = Hardware identity change</p> <p>15 = Downloaded File Fingerprint list</p> <p>20 = Downloaded content package</p> <p>22 = Downloaded command</p>	int, not null
AGENT_ID	The GUID of the agent.	char(32), not null
HOST_NAME	The computer name of the client.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
USER_NAME	The logon user name of the client.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
DOMAIN_NAME	The domain name of the client.	nvarchar(256), varchar(256), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null

**Table 1-67** Server Client Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null
LOG_IDX*	The log index unique ID.	char(32), null

## Server Enforcer Logs 1 and 2 schema (SERVER\_ENFORCER\_LOG\_1 and SERVER\_ENFORCER\_LOG\_2 tables)

[Table 1-68](#) describes the database schema for the Server Enforcer logs.

There are two tables for this schema. When logs are stored, Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

The key is either I\_SERVER\_ENFORCER\_LOG\_1\_LOG\_IDX or I\_SERVER\_ENFORCER\_LOG\_2\_LOG\_IDX. The LOG\_IDX field serves as the table's unique identifier, but it is not formally classified as the table's primary key. This field has an index on it, but it is not the primary key index. This table has no primary key.

**Table 1-68** Server Enforcer Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null

Table 1-68      Server Enforcer Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SERVER_ID	The GUID of the server to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null

Table 1-68

Server Enforcer Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
EVENT_ID		int, not null

Table 1-68 Server Enforcer Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	<p>The unique ID of the Enforcer activity.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x101 = Connected to the management server</p> <p>0x102 = Lost connection to the management server</p> <p>0x103 = Applied policy that is downloaded from the management server</p> <p>0x104 = Failed to apply policy that is downloaded from the management server</p> <p>0x107 = Applied management server configuration</p> <p>0x108 = Failed to apply management server configuration</p> <p>0x201 = Enforcer started</p> <p>0x202 = Enforcer stopped</p> <p>0x203 = Enforcer paused</p> <p>0x204 = Enforcer resumed</p> <p>0x205 = Enforcer disconnected from server</p> <p>0x301 = Enforcer failover enabled</p> <p>0x302 = Enforcer failover disabled</p> <p>0x303 = Enforcer in standby mode</p> <p>0x304 = Enforcer in primary mode</p> <p>0x305 = Enforcer short</p> <p>0x306 = Enforcer loop</p> <p>0x401 = Forward engine pause</p> <p>0x402 = Forward engine start</p> <p>0x403 = DNS Enforcer enabled</p> <p>0x404 = DNS Enforcer disabled</p> <p>0x405 = DHCP Enforcer enabled</p> <p>0x406 = DHCP Enforcer disabled</p> <p>0x407 = Allow all enabled</p> <p>0x408 = Allow all disabled</p> <p>0x501 = Seat number change</p>	



Table 1-68 Server Enforcer Logs 1 and 2 schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
	0x601 = Failed to create policy parser 0x602 = Failed to import policy that is downloaded from the management server 0x603 = Failed to export policy that is downloaded from the management server 0x701 = Incorrect customized attribute	
ENFORCER_ID	The GUID of the Enforcer.	char(32), not null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(520), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null
LOG_IDX*		char(32), null

# Server Policy Logs 1 and 2 schema (SERVER\_POLICY\_LOG\_1 and SERVER\_POLICY\_LOG\_2 tables)

Table 1-69 describes the database schema for the Server Policy logs.

There are two tables for this schema. When logs are stored, the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first

value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

No primary key is specified for this table.

Table 1-69      Server Policy Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain which was administered.	char(32), null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SERVER_ID	The GUID of the server to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
EVENT_ID	The unique ID of the policy event.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = Policy added 1 = Policy deleted 2 = Policy edited  3 = Add shared policy upon system install 4 = Add shared policy upon system upgrade 5 = Add shared policy upon domain creation	int, not null
OBJECT_ID	The GUID of the Agent Policy.	char(32), not null
ADMIN_ID	The GUID of the administrator who modified the policy.	char(32), not null
EVENT_DESC	A description of the event. Usually, the first line of the description is treated as “summary”.	nvarchar(512), null
EVENT_DATA	Additional data in binary format. This field is optional.	varbinary(2000), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null

**Table 1-69** Server Policy Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## Server System Logs 1 and 2 schema (SERVER\_SYSTEM\_LOG\_1 and SERVER\_SYSTEM\_LOG\_2 tables)

[Table 1-70](#) describes the database schema for the Server System logs.

There are two tables for this schema. When logs are stored, the Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager uses the first table until it is full. The management server then uses the second table. The data in the first table is kept intact until the second table fills. Then the management server starts to fill the first table again. This cycle is continuous.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

No primary key is specified for this table.

**Table 1-70** Server System Logs 1 and 2 schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	Not used, logged as a 0-length string.	char(32), null
SITE_ID	The GUID of the site to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
SERVER_ID	The GUID of the server to which the log belongs.	char(32), not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null

**Table 1-70** Server System Logs 1 and 2 schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SEVERITY	Enum (SEVERE, WARNING, INFO, CONFIG, FINE, FINER, FINEST):  >= 400 = Finer and above >=500 = Fine and above >=700 = Configuration and above >=800 = Informational and above >=900 = Warning and above >=1000 = Severe and above	int, not null
EVENT_ID	The unique ID of the system event.	int, not null
EVENT_DESC	A description of the event; usually, the first line of description is treated as a “summary.”	nvarchar(2000), varchar(2000), null
MSG_ID	The event description ID. Use this ID to load a localized message. Only used when an exception is related to this event.	int, null
ERROR_CODE	ErrorCode can unique identify the error in source code. Only used when an exception is related to this event.	int, null
STACK_TRACE	Stack trace of exception. Only used when an exception is related to this event.	nvarchar(2000), varchar(2000), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## System Report schema (SYSTEM\_REPORT table)

**Table 1-71** describes the database schema for system report information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SYSTEMREPORT.

**Table 1-71** System Report schema

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
SYSTEMFILTER_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The ID of the administrator who created this filter. Foreign key to user_id column in the Admin User table.	char(32), not null
FILTERNAME	The filter name that the administrator provided during the save filter operation.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
STARTDATEFROM	The time filter start date.	datetime, not null
STARTDATETO	The time filter end date.	datetime, not null
RELATIVEDATETYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = past week 1 = past month 2 = past three months 3 = past year 4 = past 24 hours 5 = Enforcer Activity	int, not null
SYSTEM_TYPE	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Administrative 2 = Client server activity 3 = Server activity 4 = Client activity 5 = Enforcer Activity	tinyint, null

Table 1-71            System Report schema (continued)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
SEVERITY	<p>For Administrative, Client-Server, and Server Activity logs, possible values are as follows:</p> <p>1000 = Error and above</p> <p>900 = Warning and above</p> <p>800 = Informational and above</p> <p>-1 = No filter (all)</p> <p>For Enforcer activity and Client activity, possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0 = Informational and above</p> <p>1 = Warning and above</p> <p>2 = Error and above</p> <p>3 = Fatal</p> <p>-1 = No filter (all)</p>	int,nulll

Table 1-71

System Report schema (continued)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
EVENT_ID		varchar(32), not null

**Table 1-71** System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>Blank or % in this field means no filtering.</p> <p>For the Administrative System log. For this log type, this field stores the value on the left of the = sign, for example, ADMIN_ADMIN_TYPES. It is a hard-coded English string key. To the right of the = sign are the events that are queried when the user selects the group.</p> <p>ADMIN_ADMIN_TYPES = Administrator events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 4097 = Login succeeded</li> <li>■ 4098 = Login failed</li> <li>■ 4099 = Logout</li> <li>■ 4050 = Account locked</li> <li>■ 4101 = Account unlocked</li> <li>■ 4102 = Account disabled</li> <li>■ 4103 = Account enabled</li> <li>■ 4104 = Administrator created</li> <li>■ 4105 = Administrator deleted</li> <li>■ 4106 = Administrator renamed</li> <li>■ 4107 = Password changed</li> <li>■ 4108 = Administrator properties are changed</li> </ul> <p>ADMIN_DOMAIN_TYPES = Domain events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 4109 = Domain is created</li> <li>■ 4110 = Domain is deleted</li> <li>■ 4111 = Domain properties are changed</li> <li>■ 4128 = Domain is disabled</li> <li>■ 4129 = Domain is enabled</li> <li>■ 4130 = Domain is renamed</li> </ul> <p>ADMIN_GROUP_TYPES = Group events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>8193 = Group is created</p> <p>8194 = Group is deleted</p>	



**Table 1-71**      System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>8195 = Group is renamed</p> <p>8196 = Group is moved</p> <p>8197 = Group properties are changed</p> <p>ADMIN_USER_TYPES = User events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>8198 = User is created</p> <p>8199 = User is deleted</p> <p>8200 = User is moved</p> <p>8201 = User is copied</p> <p>8202 = User policy mode is switched</p> <p>8203 = User properties are changed</p> <p>ADMIN_COMPUTER_TYPES = Computer events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>8204 = Computer is created</p> <p>8205 = Computer is deleted</p> <p>8206 = Computer is moved</p> <p>8207 = Computer is copied</p> <p>8208 = Computer policy mode is switched</p> <p>8209 = Computer properties are changed</p> <p>ADMIN_IMPORT_TYPES = Import events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>8210 = Organizational Unit is imported</p> <p>8211 = Domain user is imported</p> <p>8212 = LDAP user is imported</p> <p>ADMIN_PACKAGE_TYPES = Package events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>12289 = Package is created</p> <p>12290 = Package is deleted</p> <p>12291 = Package is exported</p>	

**Table 1-71** System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>12292 = Package is moved to recycle bin</p> <p>12293 = Package is now current</p> <p>12294 = Package is added to other domain</p> <p>12295 = Package properties are changed</p> <p>12296 = Package deployment created</p> <p>12297 = Package deployment deleted</p> <p>12298 = Package deployment properties changed</p> <p>12299 = Package updated</p> <p>ADMIN_REPLICATION_TYPES = Replication events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>16385 = Replication partner is registered</p> <p>16386 = Replication partner is deleted</p> <p>16400 = Replicate now</p> <p>ADMIN_OTHER_TYPES = Other events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>16387 = Remote site is deleted</p> <p>16388 = Site properties are changed</p> <p>16389 = Server properties are changed</p> <p>16390 = Database properties are changed</p> <p>16391 = Partner properties are changed</p> <p>16392 = Site license is changed</p> <p>16393 = Enforcer license changed</p> <p>16394 = Replicate now</p> <p>16395 = Back up now</p> <p>16396 = External logging properties are changed</p> <p>16397 = Site backup settings changed</p> <p>16398 = Server deleted</p> <p>16399 = Server certificate changed</p>	

**Table 1-71**      System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>16401 = Back up now</p> <p>16402 = External logging properties are changed</p> <p>16403 = Site backup settings changed</p> <p>16404 = Server deleted</p> <p>16405 = Server certificate changed</p> <p>16406 = Enforcer group properties changed</p> <p>For the Client-Server Activity System log. For this log type, this field stores the event ID to query.</p> <p>1 = Registration succeeded</p> <p>2 = Registration failed</p> <p>3 = Client reconnected</p> <p>4 = Client disconnected</p> <p>5 = Downloaded policy</p> <p>6 = Downloaded Intrusion Prevention policy</p> <p>7 = Downloaded symlink.xml</p> <p>8 = Downloaded auto-upgrade file</p> <p>9 = Server received log</p> <p>10 = Log processing failed</p> <p>11 = Server received learned application</p> <p>12 = Server received client information</p> <p>13 = Client information processing failed</p> <p>14 = Hardware identity change</p> <p>15 = Downloaded File Fingerprint list</p> <p>20 = Downloaded content package</p> <p>22 = Downloaded command</p> <p>For Server Activity System log. For this log type, this field stores the hard-coded English string key that is located to the left of the = sign. To the right are listed the events that are queried for by the group.</p>	

Table 1-71                      System Report schema (continued)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>SERVER_EVENT_TYPES = Server events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>257 = Server startup successfully</p> <p>258 = Server startup failed</p> <p>259 = Server shut down gracefully</p> <p>260 = Server created</p> <p>SERVER_AGENT_EVENT_TYPES = Database maintenance events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 267 = Client sweeping started</li><li>■ 268 = Client sweeping summary</li><li>■ 269 = Client sweeping succeeded</li><li>■ 270 = Client sweeping failed</li><li>■ 271 = Database logs have been swept</li></ul> <p>SERVER_BACKUP_EVENT_TYPES = Backup events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>1025 = Backup connection failed</p> <p>1026 = Backup data fetch failed</p> <p>1027 = Backup file write failed</p> <p>1028 = Backup unknown failed</p> <p>1029 = Backup success</p> <p>1030 = Backup started</p> <p>SERVER_RADIUS_EVENT_TYPES = Radius Server events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>1283 = Failed to start Radius Server. The radius port may be used by another process.</p> <p>1284 = Failed to start Radius Server. Set non-Block IO socket failed.</p> <p>1285 = Failed to start Radius Server. Create socket error.</p>	

**Table 1-71**      System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>SERVER_REPLICATION_EVENT_TYPES = Replication events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>769 = Replication from remote site started</p> <p>770 = Replication failed to login to remote site</p> <p>771 = Unable to fetch changed data from remote site</p> <p>772 = Replication finished successfully</p> <p>773 = Replication failed</p> <p>774 = Replication merge failed</p> <p>775 = Unable to connect to remote site</p> <p>776 = Name changed to resolve merge conflict</p> <p>777 = Group full path name is too long for replication</p> <p>778 = Retrieval of local changed data for remote site started</p> <p>779 = Retrieval of local changed data for remote site finished successfully</p> <p>780 = Retrieval of local changed data for remote site failed</p> <p>781 = The database had chosen to terminate replication to end the deadlock</p> <p>782 = Replication data is received</p> <p>SERVER_IMPORT_EVENT_TYPES = Import events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>264 = Organization importing started</p> <p>265 = Organization importing succeeded</p> <p>266 = Organization importing failed</p> <p>SERVER_INTRUSION_PREVENTION_EVENTS = Policy content updates.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p>	

**Table 1-71** System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>1537 = Added Intrusion Prevention Library</p> <p>1538 = Deleted Intrusion Prevention Library</p> <p>1539 = Updated Intrusion Prevention Library</p> <p>1540 = Intrusion Prevention Library is up to date</p> <p>SERVER_LU_EVENT_TYPES = LiveUpdate events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>1793 = LiveUpdate started</p> <p>1794 = LiveUpdate succeeded</p> <p>1795 = LiveUpdate failed</p> <p>1796 = LiveUpdate manual task succeeded</p> <p>1797 = LiveUpdate manual task failed</p> <p>1798 = LiveUpdate retry started</p> <p>1799 = LiveUpdate retry succeeded</p> <p>1800 = LiveUpdate retry failed and will try again</p> <p>1801 = LiveUpdate manual task started</p> <p>1802 = LiveUpdate retry over max window</p> <p>1803 = LiveUpdate retry failed and will try again</p> <p>1804 = LiveUpdate retry pass scheduled time</p> <p>1805 = LiveUpdate All process launched</p> <p>1806 = LiveUpdate All process exited abnormally</p> <p>1807 = LiveUpdate next server</p> <p>1808 = LiveUpdate All process finished</p> <p>1809 = LiveUpdate All process failed to launch</p> <p>1810 = LiveUpdate uploading content</p> <p>1811 = LiveUpdate file path does not exist</p> <p>1812 = LiveUpdate Content Catalog file has been inserted</p>	

**Table 1-71**      System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>1813 = LiveUpdate Content Catalog file has been updated</p> <p>1814 = Client package has been downloaded</p> <p>1815 = Client package patching failed</p> <p>1816 = New LiveUpdate content has been downloaded</p> <p>1817 = LiveUpdate wrong URL parameter</p> <p>1824 = Antivirus and antispysware definitions Win64 11.0 MicroDefsB.CurDefs failed to update</p> <p>1825 = Download is current</p> <p>1826 = LiveUpdate rerun is triggered by content catalog update</p> <p>1818 = Failed to download LiveUpdate content</p> <p>1819 = LiveUpdate content cleaned up</p> <p>1820 = Host Integrity template has been updated</p> <p>1821 = LiveUpdate timed out</p> <p>1822 = LiveUpdate schedule updated</p> <p>SERVER_NET_AUDIT_EVENT_TYPES = Find unmanaged computers events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>2049 = Search uncliented hosts started</p> <p>2050 = Search uncliented hosts finished normally</p> <p>2051 = Search uncliented hosts finished abnormally</p> <p>2052 = Client remote started</p> <p>2053 = Client remote finished normally</p> <p>2054 = Client remote finished abnormally</p> <p>SERVER_OTHER_EVENT_TYPES = Other events.</p>	

**Table 1-71** System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 261 = Site created</li> <li>■ 262 = Package published</li> <li>■ 263 = Site license exceeded</li> <li>■ 272 = Server upgrade success</li> <li>■ 1282 = Connect mail server failed</li> <li>■ 1286 = Server error</li> </ul> <p>For the Client Activity System log. For this log, this field stores the hard-coded English string key that is located to the left of the = sign. To the right are listed the events that are queried by the group. The event IDs are in hex.</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_INSTALL_EVENT_TYPES = Installation events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x12070001 = Internal error</p> <p>0x12070101 = Install complete</p> <p>0x12070102 = Restart recommended</p> <p>0x12070103 = Restart required</p> <p>0x12070104 = Installation failed</p> <p>0x12070105 = Uninstallation complete</p> <p>0x12070106 = Uninstallation failed</p> <p>0x12071037 = Symantec AntiVirus installed</p> <p>0x12071038 = Symantec Firewall installed</p> <p>0x12071039 = Uninstall</p> <p>0x1207103A = Uninstall rolled-back</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_SERVICE_EVENT_TYPES = Service events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x12070201 = Service starting</p> <p>0x12070202 = Service started</p> <p>0x12070203 = Service start failure</p>	



**Table 1-71**      System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>0x12070204 = Service stopped</p> <p>0x12070205 = Service stop failure</p> <p>0x1207021A = Attempt to stop service</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_CONFIG_EVENT_TYPES = Configuration events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x12070206 = Configuration import complete</p> <p>0x12070207 = Configuration import error</p> <p>0x12070208 = Configuration export complete</p> <p>0x12070209 = Configuration export error</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_HI_EVENT_TYPES = Host Integrity events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x12070210 = Host Integrity disabled</p> <p>0x12070211 = Host Integrity enabled</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_IMPORT_EVENT_TYPES = Import events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x12070214 = Successfully imported advanced rule</p> <p>0x12070215 = Failed to import advanced rule</p> <p>0x12070216 = Successfully exported advanced rule</p> <p>0x12070217 = Failed to export advanced rule</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_CLIENT_EVENT_TYPES = Client events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x12070218 = Client Engine enabled</p> <p>0x12070219 = Client Engine disabled</p> <p>0x12071046 = Proactive Threat Scanning is not supported on this platform</p>	

**Table 1-71** System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>0x12071047 = Proactive Threat Scanning Load Error</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_SERVER_EVENT_TYPES = Server events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x12070301 = Server connected</p> <p>0x12070302 = No server response</p> <p>0x12070303 = Server connection failed</p> <p>0x12070304 = Server disconnected</p> <p>0x120B0001 = Cannot reach server</p> <p>0x120B0002 = Reconnected server</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_PROFILE_EVENT_TYPES = Policy events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x12070306 = New policy received</p> <p>0x12070307 = New policy applied</p> <p>0x12070308 = New policy failed</p> <p>0x12070309 = Cannot download policy</p> <p>0x120B0005 = Cannot download policy</p> <p>0x1207030A = Have latest policy</p> <p>0x120B0004 = Have latest policy</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_AV_EVENT_TYPES = Antivirus engine events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x12071006 = Scan omission</p> <p>0x1207100B = Virus behavior detected</p> <p>0x1207100C = Configuration changed</p> <p>0x12071010 = Definition file download</p> <p>0x12071012 = Sent to Quarantine Server</p> <p>0x12071013 = Delivered to Symantec</p> <p>0x12071014 = Security Response backup</p>	

**Table 1-71**      System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>0x12071015 = Scan aborted</p> <p>0x12071016 = Symantec AntiVirus Auto-Protect load error</p> <p>0x12071017 = Symantec AntiVirus Auto-Protect enabled</p> <p>0x12071018 = Symantec AntiVirus Auto-Protect disabled</p> <p>0x1207101A = Scan delayed</p> <p>0x1207101B = Scan restarted</p> <p>0x12071027 = Symantec AntiVirus is using old virus definitions</p> <p>0x12071041 = Scan suspended</p> <p>0x12071042 = Scan resumed</p> <p>0x12071043 = Scan duration too short</p> <p>0x12071045 = Scan enhancements failed</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_LICENSE_EVENT_TYPES = License events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x1207101E = License warning</p> <p>0x1207101F = License error</p> <p>0x12071020 = License in grace period</p> <p>0x12071023 = License installed</p> <p>0x12071025 = License up-to-date</p> <p>AGENT_SYSTEM_SECURITY_EVENT_TYPES = Security events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x1207102B = Computer not compliant with security policy</p> <p>0x1207102C = Computer compliant with security policy</p> <p>0x1207102D = Tamper attempt</p>	

**Table 1-71** System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>AGENT_SYSTEM_OTHER_EVENT_TYPES = Other events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x1207020A = Email post OK</p> <p>0x1207020B = Email post failure</p> <p>0x1207020C = Update complete</p> <p>0x1207020D = Update failure</p> <p>0x1207020E = Manual location change</p> <p>0x1207020F = Location changed</p> <p>0x12070212 = Old Rasdll detected</p> <p>0x12070213 = Auto-update postponed</p> <p>0x12070305 = Mode changed</p> <p>0x1207030B = Cannot apply HI script</p> <p>0x12070500 = System message from device control</p> <p>0x12070600 = System message from anti-buffer overflow driver</p> <p>0x12071021 = Access denied warning</p> <p>0x12071022 = Log forwarding error</p> <p>0x12071044 = Client moved</p> <p>For the Enforcer Activity System log. For this log, this field stores the hard-coded English string key that is located to the left of the = sign. To the right are listed the events that are queried by the group. The event IDs are in hex.</p> <p>ENFORCER_POLICY_MANAGER_EVENT_TY = Management events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x101 = Connected to &gt;0x102 = Lost connection to Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager</p>	

**Table 1-71**      System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>0x103 = Applied policy downloaded from the management server</p> <p>0x104 = Failed to apply policy downloaded from the management server</p> <p>0x107 = Applied management server configuration</p> <p>0x108 = Failed to apply management server configuration</p> <p>ENFORCER_ENFORCER_EVENT_TYPES = Enforcer events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x201 = Enforcer started</p> <p>0x202 = Enforcer stopped</p> <p>0x203 = Enforcer paused</p> <p>0x204 = Enforcer resumed</p> <p>0x205 = Enforcer disconnected from server</p> <p>0x301 = Enforcer failover enabled</p> <p>0x302 = Enforcer failover disabled</p> <p>0x303 = Enforcer in standby mode</p> <p>0x304 = Enforcer in primary mode</p> <p>0x305 = Enforcer short</p> <p>0x306 = Enforcer loop</p> <p>ENFORCER_ENABLE_EVENT_TYPES = Enable events.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0x401 = Forward engine pause</p> <p>0x402 = Forward engine start</p> <p>0x403 = DNS enforcer enabled</p> <p>0x404 = DNS enforcer disabled</p> <p>0x405 = DHCP enforcer enabled</p> <p>0x406 = DHCP enforcer disabled</p> <p>0x407 = Allow all enabled</p>	

Table 1-71            System Report schema (continued)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	0x408 = Allow all disabled  ENFORCER_PROFILE_EVENT_TYPES = Policy events.  Possible values are as follows:  0x501 = Seat number change  0x601 = Failed to create policy parser  0x602 = Failed to import policy downloaded from Symantec Endpoint Protection Manager  0x603 = Failed to export policy downloaded from  0x701 = Incorrect customized attribute	
EVENT_DESC		nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null

Table 1-71

System Report schema (continued)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
MSG_ID		varchar(255), not null

Table 1-71                      System Report schema (continued)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	<p>This field stores the hard-coded English string key that is found to the left of the = sign. To the right is a description of the kinds of error messages that are queried. % or blank in this field means no filtering (all records).</p> <p>For the Administrative System log.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>ERR_SERVER = Server error messages</p> <p>ERR_INVALID_PARAMETER = Invalid parameter error messages</p> <p>ERR_GENERAL = General error messages</p> <p>ERR_ROOT = Root error messages</p> <p>ERR_AUTHENTICATION = Login-related error messages</p> <p>ERR_METADATA = Metadata error messages</p> <p>ERR_TRANSACTION = Transaction error messages</p> <p>ERR_DATASTORE = Datastore error messages</p> <p>ERR_LICENSE = License error messages</p> <p>ERR_CERTIFICATE = Certificate error messages</p> <p>ERR_GROUP = Group error messages</p> <p>ERR_FILE = File related error messages</p> <p>ERR_LIVEUPDATE = LiveUpdate error messages</p> <p>ERR_OTHER = Other error messages</p> <p>ERR_NONE = None</p> <p>For the Server Activity System log:</p> <p>ERR_SERVER = Server error messages</p> <p>ERR_INVALID_PARAMETER = Invalid parameter error messages</p> <p>ERR_GENERAL = General error messages</p> <p>ERR_ROOT = Root error messages</p>	



**Table 1-71** System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
	ERR_AUTHENTICATION = Login-related error messages ERR_METADATA = Metadata error messages ERR_TRANSACTION = Transaction error messages ERR_DATASTORE = Datastore error messages ERR_LICENSE = License error messages ERR_CERTIFICATE = Certificate error messages ERR_GROUP = Group error messages ERR_FILE = File related error messages ERR_LIVEUPDATE = LiveUpdate error messages ERR_OTHER = Other error messages ERR_NONE = None	
ENFORCERLIST	Comma-separated Enforcer names by which to filter.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
ENFORCER_TYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = Gateway Enforcer 1 = LAN Enforcer 2 = DHCP Enforcer 3 = Integrated Enforcer 4 = NAP Enforcer 5 = Peer-to-Peer Enforcer	int, null
SERVERGROUPLIST	Comma-separated domain names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CLIENTGROUPLIST	Comma-separated group names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null

**Table 1-71** System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
SITELIST	Comma-separated site names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
PARENTSERVERLIST	Comma-separated server names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
COMPUTERLIST	Comma-separated computer names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
IPADDRESSLIST	Comma-separated IP addresses by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
USERLIST	Comma-separated user names by which to filter	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
POLICYNAMELIST	Comma-separated policy names by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
EVENTSOURCELIST	Comma-separated event names by which to filter.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
SORTORDER	The column on which to sort for log views.	varchar(32), not null
SORTDIR	The sort direction. Possible values are as follows: Desc = Descending Asc = Ascending	varchar(5), not null
LIMITROWS	The number of rows to use for pagination.	int, not null
USERRELATIVE	Use relative dates ('on') or absolute dates.	char(2), not null
REPORT_IDX	Not used.	int, not null
REPORTINPUTS	Special parameters if a report needs them.	nvarchar(64), varchar(64), not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null

**Table 1-71** System Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field	Comment	Data Type
TIME_STAMP	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
DELETED	The deleted flag of the schema object.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = Deleted  1 = Not Deleted	tinyint, not null

## System State schema (SYSTEM\_STATE table)

[Table 1-72](#) describes the database schema for system state information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_SYSTEM\_STATE.

**Table 1-72** System State schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
CHECKSUM	The checksum of XML content.	char(32), not null
CONTENT	The XML content of the schema object.	image, not null
DELETED		tinyint, not null
ID*	The GUID of the schema object.	char(32), not null
OWNER	The GUID of the corresponding schema object.	char(32), null
TIME_STAMP	The time that the database record was modified; used to resolve the merge conflicts.	bigint, not null
TYPE	The type name of the schema object.	varchar(256), not null

Table 1-72            System State schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
USN	The update serial number; used by replication.	bigint, not null
DOMAIN_ID	The GUID of the domain that contains the state object.	char(32), null
RESERVED_INT1		int, null
RESERVED_INT2		int, null
RESERVED_BIGINT1		bigint, null
RESERVED_BIGINT2		bigint, null
RESERVED_CHAR1		char(32), null
RESERVED_CHAR2		char(32), null
RESERVED_varchar1		nvarchar(260), varchar(260), null
RESERVED_BINARY		varbinary(2000), null

## Threat Report schema (THREATREPORT table)

Table 1-73 describes the database schema for threat report information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_THREATREPORT.

Table 1-73            Threat Report schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
THREATFILTER_IDX*	Primary Key.	char(32), not null
USER_ID	The administrator GUID.	char(32), not null
FILTERNAME	The user-specified name for this saved 'report'.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
STARTDATEFROM	The starting date.	datetime, not null

**Table 1-73** Threat Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
STARTDATETO	The ending date.	datetime, not null
RELATIVEDATETYPE	Possible values are as follows: 0 = past week 1 = past month 2 = past three months 3 = past year 4 = past 24 hours 5 = current month	int, not null
FILTER_TYPE	Possible values are as follows: 1 = Risk 2 = Proactive Threat Protection	tinyint, null
PRODUCT	Not used.	varchar(32), not null
EVENTTYPE	The possibilities here are in the ALERTMSG table.	varchar(32), not null
ACTUALACTION	The possibilities here are in the ACTUALACTION table.	varchar(32), not null
SOURCE	A hard-coded English lookup key. Possible values are as follows: Scheduled Scan Manual Scan Real Time Scan Heuristic Scan Console Definition downloader System Startup Scan Idle Scan Manual Quarantine	varchar(255), not null
SORTORDER	The column to use for the log view sort.	varchar(32), not null

**Table 1-73** Threat Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
SORTDIR	Either 'asc' or 'desc'.	varchar(5), not null
TIMEBASE	Deprecated.	varchar(32), not null
TREATCOMPRESSED	Deprecated.	varchar(32), not null
SERVERGROUPLIST	A comma-separated list of domains by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
SERVERGROUPINCLUDE	Whether to include (1) or exclude (0) the domains in the list. Always set to 1.	int, not null
CLIENTGROUPLIST	A comma-separated list of client groups by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CLIENTGROUPINCLUDE	Whether to include (1) or exclude (0) the client groups in the list. Always set to 1.	int, not null
PARENTSERVERLIST	A comma-separated list of management servers by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
PARENTSERVERINCLUDE	Whether to include (1) or exclude (0) the servers in the list. (Always set to 1.)	int, not null
COMPUTERLIST	A comma-separated list of computers by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(512), varchar(512), not null
COMPUTERINCLUDE	Whether to include (1) or exclude (0) the computers in the list. (Always set to 1.)	int, not null
IPADDRESSLIST	A comma-separated list of IP addresses by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
IPADDRESSINCLUDE	Whether to include (1) or exclude (0) the IP addresses in the list. (Always set to 1.)	int, not null
CLIENTUSERLIST	A comma-separated list of users by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CLIENTUSERINCLUDE	Whether to include (1) or exclude (0) the users in the list. (Always set to 1.)	int, not null

**Table 1-73** Threat Report schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
HPP_APP_LIST	A comma-separated list of heuristic risks by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
THREATLIST	A comma-separated list of risks by which to filter. These names can contain wildcard characters.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
THREATINCLUDE	Whether to include (1) or exclude (0) the risks in the list. (Always set to 1.)	int, not null
THREATTYPELIST	The possibilities here are in the VIRUSCATEGORY table. It is no longer a list but a single item.	varchar(255), not null
THREATTYPEINCLUDE	Whether to include (1) or exclude (0) the risk types in the list Always set to 1.	int, not null
THREATCATEGORY	Possible values are as follows: = -1 = Unknown >= 1 = Very low risk >= 2 = Low risk >= 3 = Moderate risk >= 4 = Severe risk >= 5 = Very Severe	varchar(255), not null
LIMITROWS	The number of rows to use for pagination.	int, not null
USERRELATIVE	Use relative dates ('on') or absolute dates.	char(2), not null
REPORT_IDX	Not used.	int, not null
REPORTINPUTS	Special parameters if a report needs them.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
FROMUSERLIST	Deprecated.	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
FROMUSERINCLUDE	Deprecated.	int, not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null

Table 1-73 Threat Report schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
DELETED	Deleted row:  0 = Not deleted  1 = Deleted	tinyint, not null
FULL_CHARTS	An administrator-specified list of charts to include in the Comprehensive Risk Report.	varchar(255), not null
R_OS_TYPE	Possible values are as follows:  0000 = All non-Windows  0001=All Windows  0002=All Mac  0004= Mac OS X 10.4  0005= Mac OS X 10.5  0006= Mac OS X 10.6  0601 = Windows 7  0600 = Windows Vista  0502 = Windows 2003 and Windows XP 64-bit  0501 = Windows XP  0500 = Windows 2000  0400 = Windows NT  9999 = Windows Server 2008  -1 = No filter (all)	int, null

## Version schema (VERSION table)

Table 1-74 describes the database schema for version information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_VERSION.



**Table 1-74** Version schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
PRODUCT*	Primary Key.	char(20), not null
VERSION	The version of Reporting.	char(10), not null
DBSCHEMA	The schema version.	int, not null
SR_NONCE	For internal usage only.	char(64), null

## Virus schema (VIRUS table)

[Table 1-75](#) describes the database schema for virus information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_VIRUS.

**Table 1-75** Virus schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
VIRUSNAME_IDX*	Primary Key, Index of virus / threat.	char(32), not null
VIRUSNAME	The name of the virus / threat	nvarchar(255), varchar(255), not null
CATEGORY	The current category (as downloaded from Symantec's Web site ). Values are 1 through 5, where 1 is very low and 5 is very severe. A value of -1 means unknown or not applicable. This rating applies only to viral threats.	int, not null
MAXCATEGORY	The maximum category that the virus has reached. Values are 1 through 5. A value of -1 means unknown or not applicable. This rating applies only to viral threats.	int, not null

Table 1-75      Virus schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TYPE	<p>The threat type.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0 = Viral</p> <p>1 = Non-Viral malicious</p> <p>2 = Malicious</p> <p>3 = Antivirus - Heuristic</p> <p>4 = Security risk</p> <p>5 = Hack tool</p> <p>6 = Spyware</p> <p>7 = Trackware</p> <p>8 = Dialer</p> <p>9 = Remote access</p> <p>10 = Adware</p> <p>11 = Jokeware</p> <p>12 = Client compliancy</p> <p>13 = Generic load point</p> <p>14 = Proactive Threat Scan - Heuristic</p> <p>15 = Cookie</p>	int, null

**Table 1-75**      Virus schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TYPE2	<p>The threat location.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0 = Boot virus</p> <p>1 = File virus</p> <p>2 = Mutation virus</p> <p>3 = Macro virus</p> <p>4 = File virus</p> <p>5 = File virus</p> <p>6 = Memory virus</p> <p>7 = Memory OS virus</p> <p>8 = Memory mcb virus</p> <p>9 = Memory highest virus</p> <p>11 = Virus behavior</p> <p>12 = Virus behavior</p> <p>13 = Compressed file</p> <p>14 = Heuristic</p>	int, null
DISCOVERED	When Symantec first discovered the threat (as downloaded from Symantec's Web site ).	datetime, not null
VID	The unique identifier for a virus that Security Response sets.	bigint, not null
USN	A USN-based serial number; this ID is not unique.	bigint, not null
TIME_STAMP	The time when this database record was entered or modified in the database, in milliseconds since 1970.	bigint, not null
DELETED	<p>Deleted row:</p> <p>0 = Not deleted</p> <p>1 = deleted</p>	tinyint, not null
PATTERN_IDX	Pointer to the Pattern table that protects against this threat.	char(32), not null

Table 1-75      Virus schema (continued)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
TOP_THREAT	Possible values are as follows:  0 = Not a top threat  1 = top threat	tinyint, not null
LATEST_THREAT	0 = not a latest threat  1 = latest threat	tinyint, not null
STEALTH	Assesses how easy it is to determine if a security risk is present on a computer.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = No rating  1,2 = Low  3 = Medium  4> = High  -1 means not applicable. This rating applies only to non-viral threats.	int, not null
REMOVAL	Skill level that is required to remove the threat from a given computer.  Possible values are as follows:  0 = No rating  1, 2 = Low  3 = Medium  4 >= High  -1 means not applicable. This rating applies only to non-viral threats.	int, not null

**Table 1-75**      Virus schema (*continued*)

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
PERFORMANCE	<p>Measures the negative impact that the presence of a security risk has on the computer's performance.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0= No rating</p> <p>1,2= Low</p> <p>3= Medium</p> <p>4&gt;= High</p> <p>-1 means not applicable. This rating applies only to non-viral threats.</p>	int, not null
PRIVACY	<p>The level of privacy that is lost due to the presence of a security risk on a computer.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0= No rating</p> <p>1, 2 = Low</p> <p>3 = Medium</p> <p>4 &gt;= High</p> <p>-1 means not applicable. This rating applies only to non-viral threats.</p>	int, not null
DEPENDENCY	<p>The number of dependent components that the risk installs.</p> <p>Possible values are as follows:</p> <p>0 = No rating</p> <p>1, 2 = Low</p> <p>3 = Medium</p> <p>4 &gt;= High</p> <p>-1 means not applicable. This rating applies only to non-viral threats.</p>	int, not null
OVERALL	<p>An average of all the security risk ratings. This rating applies only to non-viral threats.</p>	int, not null

# Virus Category schema (VIRUSCATEGORY table)

Table 1-76 describes the database schema for virus category information.

If a Data Type cell contains one data type value, the value applies to both the MS SQL Server and the embedded database. If there are two data type values, the first value applies to MS SQL Server and the second value applies to the embedded database.

An asterisk (\*) by a database field name indicates that the field acts as a Primary Key, PK\_VIRUSCATEGORY.

Table 1-76 Virus Category schema

Database Field Name	Comment	Data Type
CATEGORY*	Primary key.	int, not null
CATEGORY_DESC	Category, Category_Desc. An English string key that is used for a lookup  Possible values are as follows: 0 = Viral 1 = Non-Viral malicious 2 = Malicious 3 = Heuristic 4 is no longer used 5 = Hack tool 6 = Spyware 7 = Trackware 8 = Dialer 9 = Remote access 10 = Adware 11 = Jokeware 12 = Client compliancy 13 = Generic load point 14 = ApplicationHeuristic 15 = Cookie	varchar(255), not null