

Centrify Server Suite 2017

Find Sessions User's Guide

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Centrify Corporation



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Contents

Using Find Sessions

Starting Find Sessions	4
Specifying the sessions to find	4
Finding sessions from a command line	7
Finding sessions using AQL syntax	9
Using a web browser to access sessions	10
Exporting sessions and session data	11
Deleting sessions	17
Find Sessions return codes	19
Suppressing warning messages	20

Using Find Sessions

Find Sessions is a separate executable file, installed in the same directory as Audit Analyzer, that you can use to find and open audited sessions. The program provides a graphical user interface and a command line interface for specifying the search criteria. You can use either interface to find sessions of interest. From the Find Sessions graphical user interface, you can also replay, update the review status, view the desktops used for any sessions found, display the list of indexed commands or events, and copy the session URI.

Starting Find Sessions

You can start Find Sessions from the Windows command line, using a web browser, or by selecting the View DirectAudit Sessions menu option in other applications, such as Access Manager and Active Directory Users and Computers.

For example, in DirectManage Access Manager or Active Directory Users and Computers, you can select a computer or user, right-click, then select View DirectAudit Sessions to open Find Sessions. To start Find Sessions from the Windows command line, you can type the following in a Command prompt window:

```
findsessions /ia
```

Specifying the sessions to find

After you start Find Sessions by selecting View DirectAudit Sessions, from the Windows command line, or in a web browser, the program displays a graphical user interface for selecting search criteria. You can use the Common or Advanced search criteria to find sessions of interest. The Find Sessions dialog box then displays the results that match the criteria you specify. You can then replay, update the review status, display the list of indexed commands or events, copy session URI, or view the desktops used in any of the sessions returned.

In most cases, you can find the sessions you are interested in through some combination of user name, computer name, and session time displayed on the Common tab. If you right-click to View DirectAudit Sessions from a specific computer or user, that computer or user is automatically defined as the search criteria. If you want to specify additional criteria, such as review status or auditor name, you can click the Advanced tab.

To specify criteria by which to find sessions:

- 1 Start Find Sessions.
- 2 Select the desired installation from the Installation list.
- 3 On the Common tab, enter the basic search criteria as applicable for the sessions you want to find:
 - User: Type all or part of the user name to find sessions for a particular user account.
 - Machine: Type all or part of the computer name to find sessions run on a particular computer.
 - Session start time: Select this option to find sessions based on when the session started. If you select this option, you can refine the search to include sessions started or not started in a specific number of days, hours, or minutes, or to include sessions started or not started today, yesterday, this week, last week, this month, last month, this year, or last year.
- 4 Click **Find Now** to find the sessions that match the criteria you specified.
- 5 Click **Clear All** to start a new query.

Specifying advanced criteria

In some cases, you might want to specify additional criteria for a search or to search exclusively on an attribute not found on the Common tab. For example, you might want to find only those sessions that have yet to be reviewed or all of the sessions where a specific command or application was used. To add criteria or perform these types of specialized searches, you can click the Advanced tab.

To specify advanced criteria for finding sessions:

- 1 Start Find Sessions.
- 2 Select the desired installation from the Installation list.
- 3 Click the **Advanced** tab.
- 4 Click **Add** to add a new criterion.
- 5 Select an appropriate attribute from the Attribute list based on the sessions you want to find.

For example, you can search for sessions based on the period of time in which they were active or based on a specific state. You can also search for sessions based on the activity that took place during the session. For example, you can find sessions where specific UNIX commands or Windows applications were used.

- 6 Select the appropriate criteria for the attribute you selected, then click **OK**.

The specific selections you can make depend on the attribute selected. For example, if the attribute is Review Status, you can choose Equals and the review state you want to find. If you select the attribute Comment, you can specify Contains any of and type the string that you want to find any part of.

Tip When searching for user names or computers on the Advanced tab, use the Starts with option. If you use the default to match exactly, you must include the fully qualified domain name of the user or computer.

- 7 Click **Add** to add another criterion until you have defined all of the attributes for which you want to find sessions.
- 8 Click **Find Now** to find the sessions that match the criteria you specified.
- 9 Click **Clear All** to start a new query.

Adding advanced criteria

If you have more than one advanced criteria, different criteria attributes, such as `Session Time` and `State`, are separated by an

implicit AND operation. Only sessions that match both criteria are returned. If you have repeated criteria attributes, for example, `time is not in past 10 days; time is in last month`, the attributes are separated by an implicit OR operation. Sessions that match either criteria are returned.

Editing and removing advanced criteria

You can edit and remove any of the advanced criteria you specify. For example, if you are not finding the appropriate sessions, you might need to change or remove the criteria you have defined.

To edit or remove criteria:

- 1 Start Find Sessions.
- 2 Select the desired installation from the Installation list.
- 3 Click the **Advanced** tab.
- 4 Select the criterion in the list of Defined Criteria
- 5 Click **Edit** to modify the definition or **Remove** to remove the criterion.

Finding sessions from a command line

You can run Find Sessions as a command line utility on computers where Audit Analyzer is installed. The command line interface can be useful, for example, if you may want to find, export, or delete sessions as part of a script.

You can view usage information for the command line interface using the `/help` option.

To use the command line interface for Find Sessions:

- 1 Open a Command window and navigate to the Audit Analyzer directory.

```
cd "C:\Program Files\Centrify\DirectManage  
Audit\AuditAnalyzer"
```

- 2 Run the `findsessions` command with the `/help` option to view usage information.

```
findsessions /help
```

- 3 Specify search criteria for finding sessions using the following format:

```
findsessions /i="InstallationName" /u="username" /  
m="computerName" /t="yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss"
```

The installation name is required. You must also specify at least one of the other criteria (user name, computer name, or time). You can also combine the search criteria to refine your search.

For user name and computer name, you can specify a portion of a name to find all sessions matching that name portion. For time, if you specify a date without a time, the assumed time is 12 midnight. For example, if you do the following search and you have sessions on computers named "KH-Win7" and "KH-W8," the results include sessions for both computers.

```
FindSessions /i="DefaultInstallation" /m="KH-W"
```

The following example finds sessions for "Admin" and "Administrator" users:

```
FindSessions /i="DefaultInstallation" /u="Admin"
```

The following example finds sessions that were running at a specific time regardless of what time the sessions started or ended:

```
FindSessions /i="DefaultInstallation" /t="2015-01-21 5:25:00"
```

You can also find sessions for multiple users or computers by separating the user names or computer names using a semi-colon (;). For example, to search for audited sessions for the users `maya` and `fred`, you can specify both users in the command line like this:

```
FindSessions /i="DefaultInstallation" /u="maya;fred"
```

For more complex queries, you can also use AQL syntax on the command line. For details, see ["Exporting sessions and session data" on page 11](#).

Finding sessions using AQL syntax

If you are an experienced programmer and want to write complex queries, you can use AQL statements on the command line.

To use AQL to find sessions at the command line:

- 1 Open a Command window and navigate to the Audit Analyzer directory.

```
cd "C:\Program Files\Centrify\DirectManage  
Audit\AuditAnalyzer"
```

- 2 Run the `findsessions` command with the following syntax:

```
FindSessions /i="InstallationName" /aql="AQL query text"
```

For example, the following is a simple query that searches for sessions that were running in the current week:

```
findsessions -i="MyInstallation" /aql="1 time is in this week"
```

To find a specific session using the session identifier, you might write a query similar to the following:

```
FindSessions /i="MyInstallation" /a="1 type=shellui;  
sessionid = \"a4006f20-6465-4db1-a2e7-a4e1f646c835\""
```

To find a specific session using the user display name, you might write a query similar to the following:

```
findsessions /i="installationname" /a="1  
displayname=\"maya\""
```

Simplifying AQL queries

Writing valid AQL queries for the command line can be challenging. The basic format for AQL statements in Backus-Naur notation consists of the following parts:

```
<aql> ::= <version> {<quick_terms>} | {<type> | <groupby>  
| <filter>}
```

To simplify the process of generating the AQL queries you want to use on the command line, you can use Audit Analyzer to create a new private query and use the user interface to specify the query criteria. After you have created the query, you can right-click the query node, and click **Export Query Definition** to save the query definition as a

file. You can then extract the AQL statement from the query definition. You can then delete the private query node from Audit Analyzer if it is not needed.

For example, run the command with the definition from the private query:

```
findsessions -i="MyInstallation" /aql="1 type= shellui, wingui; time is in this week; review = Reviewed"
```

Using a web browser to access sessions

On computers that have Audit Analyzer installed, you can also find and play back sessions from a web browser. Because the `cda://` protocol is automatically registered on the computer with Audit Analyzer, you can use a web browser to open Find Sessions or to replay a specific session. For example, you can embed a `cda://` link in a web page to automatically generate a list of sessions, or you might want to embed a link to a session or set of sessions in a web-based report or event notification.

Opening Find Sessions from a web browser

You must be able to specify a query using AQL syntax to open Find Sessions from a web browser. If you want to start playing back a session from a web browser, you must know the session identifier. You can extract the session identifier from the session URI.

To start Find Sessions from a web browser:

- 1 Open a web browser.
- 2 Type the installation name and a search string using AQL syntax in the address bar of the web browser.

For example, if you want to search an installation named `MyInstallation5` for sessions that involved the `Administrator` user, you would type the following in the address bar:

```
cda://MyInstallation5/?search=\"1 user=\"Administrator*\"\\
```

- 3 Click **Allow** to open the Find Sessions with the Advanced tab displayed and `user=Administrator*` listed for the Define Criteria.

- 4 Click **Find Now** to find sessions matching the criteria you specified.

Playing back a session from a web browser

If you want to start playing back a session from a web browser, you must know the session identifier. You can extract the session identifier from the session URI.

To get the session identifier:

- 1 In the session player, select File > Copy Session URI.
- 2 Open a text editor and paste the session URI into the file.
- 3 Delete the portion of the URI that identifies the player and installation, so that only the object GUID remains.

For example, if the URI looks like this:

```
rep://myInstallation/b62bc280-678c-439a-aec3-09a9b7ee4395
```

Remove the part of the URI so that you only have the session identifier:

```
b62bc280-678c-439a-aec3-09a9b7ee4395
```

To play back a specific session from a web browser:

- 1 Open a web browser.
- 2 Type the installation name and session ID in the address bar of the web browser:

```
cda://<installationName>/<session_id>
```

For example:

```
cda://myInstallation/b62bc280-678c-439a-aec3-09a9b7ee4395
```

The session player opens and plays the specified session.

Exporting sessions and session data

In addition to specifying the criteria for finding sessions of interest, you can use Find Session to selectively export session data to a file. You can export the following information:

- A list of sessions matching the criteria you specify.
- An indexed list of events associated with the Windows sessions that match the criteria you specify.
- An indexed list of commands associated with the UNIX sessions that match the criteria you specify.
- The UNIX input associated with the UNIX sessions that match the criteria you specify.
- The UNIX input and output associated with the UNIX sessions that match the criteria you specify.

You specify the export operation, type of data to export, file format, and file location using the following command line options:

```
/
export= [SessionList | WashEvents | UnixCommand | UnixInput | Unix
InputOutput]
/format= [html | htm | csv | pdf | xml]
/path=<folder_path>
```

You can use these options in combination with other criteria, such as `/user` or `/machine`, to export information for a specific user, computer, or time. You can specify the `/format` option used for exporting the sessions of interest. If you don't specify the `/format` option, sessions matching the criteria you specify are exported as comma-separated values (`.csv`) in a text file. If you are exporting Windows events, UNIX commands, UNIX input, or UNIX input and output, each session is exported as a separate file in the format you specify.

If you are exporting UNIX commands, UNIX input, or UNIX input and output, you can also use the command line options `/role` and `/ticket` to export sessions based on specific role or trouble-ticket information. Before you can use these options, however, you must configure the information required. For example, if you want to find all of the UNIX commands executed by a user running the `db_backup` role, you must first define and assign the `db_backup` role using DirectManage Access Manager.

Exporting a session list

To export a list of sessions from the command line, use the following syntax:

```
FindSessions /i="InstallationName" /export="SessionList" /  
format="format" /path="folder"
```

For example, to export the session list for all users in HTML format and save the output in the C:\Temp\Exported Sessions folder, you would type a command like this:

```
FindSessions /i="MyInstallation" /export="SessionList" /  
format="html" /path="C:\Temp\Exported Sessions"
```

The command generates the list of sessions in the format specified. In this case, the command would generate an HTML file named `SessionList` in the C:\Temp\Exported Sessions folder with the following information for each session exported:

- User name, display name, account used, computer name, and audit store for the session.
- Start time, end time, and current state of the session.
- Client name associated with the session.
- Review status, user who last modified the review status, the time the status was last modified, and the comment added when the session was last modified.
- Size of the session in KB.
- Session URI that can be used to replay the session.

Exporting Windows events

To export an indexed event list for Window sessions from the command line, use the following syntax:

```
FindSessions /i="InstallationName" /export="WashEvents" /  
path="folder"
```

For example, to export the indexed event list for the sessions associated with a specific user and save the output in the

C:\Temp\Session Events folder, you would type a command like this:

```
FindSessions /i="MyInstallation" /user="chris.howard" /
export="WashEvents" /path="C:\Temp\Session Events"
```

The command generates the list of events as comma-separated values in a text file. For example:

```
"Time", "Application", "Title", "Type", "Desktop", "Audited", "
Role", "Ticket "
"1/29/2015 1:53:14 PM", "Windows Explorer", "Start",
"Application Activate", "Default", "Y", "<None>", "<None>"
"1/29/2015 1:53:56 PM", "DirectAuthorize System Tray",
"Options", "Application Activate", "Default",
"Y", "<None>", "<None>"
...
"1/29/2015 3:00:51 PM", "Windows Explorer", "Start",
"Window Activate", "LocalSQLAdmin", "Y", "<None>", "<None>"
"1/29/2015 3:01:16 PM", "Microsoft SQL Server Management
Studio Express", "Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio
Express", "Application Activate", "LocalSQLAdmin",
"Y", "<None>", "<None>"
```

Exporting UNIX command lists

To export an indexed command list for UNIX sessions from the command line, use the following syntax:

```
FindSessions /i="InstallationName" /export="UnixCommand" /
path="folder"
```

For example, to export the indexed command for the sessions associated with a specific computer and save the output in the C:\Temp\UNIX folder, you would type a command like this:

```
FindSessions /i="MyInstallation" /machine="rhes-63" /
export="UnixCommand" /path="C:\Temp\UNIX"
```

The command generates the list of commands as comma-separated values in a text file. For example:

```
"Time", "Command", "Role", "Ticket "
"10/9/2014 3:12:14 PM", "/bin/bash ", "<None>", "<None>"
```

```
"10/9/2014 3:12:19 PM", "adflush", "<None>", "<None>"  
"10/9/2014 3:12:23 PM", "su -", "<None>", "<None>"  
"10/9/2014 3:12:27 PM", "Password: ", "<None>", "<None>"  
"10/9/2014 3:12:30 PM", "adflush", "<None>", "<None>"  
"10/9/2014 4:26:14 PM", "exit", "<None>", "<None>"
```

Searching for sessions by role or trouble-ticket information

When you use the `/export=UnixCommand` option, you can also use the command line options `/role` and `/ticket` to export sessions based on specific role or trouble-ticket information.

Use `/role` to specify search criteria based on one or more DirectAuthorize roles. You can specify multiple roles separated by semicolons (;). For example, add `/role="db_backup;mail_admin"` to the command line to search for UNIX sessions that were run using the `db_backup` or `mail_admin` role.

```
FindSessions /i="MyInstallation" /export="UnixCommand" /  
role="db_backup;mail_admin" /path="C:\Temp\UNIX"
```

You can use the `/ticket` option to specify search criteria based on the trouble-ticket information if you have configured in the `dzcheck` script to collect this information. You can specify multiple tickets separated by semicolons (;). For example, add `/ticket="ticket 1;ticket 2"` to the command line to search for sessions `ticket1` or `ticket2` were specified.

You cannot use wildcards to search for role names or ticket information. If you specify both the `/role` and `/ticket` options, `FindSessions` returns the sessions that match both the specified roles and the specified trouble-ticket information. For information about configuring the `dzcheck` script and how to capture trouble-ticket information, see the *Administrator's Guide for Linux and UNIX*.

Exporting UNIX input

To export UNIX input from the command line, use the following syntax:

```
FindSessions /i="InstallationName" /export="UnixInput" /  
path="folder"
```

For example, to export the UNIX input for a specific user and save the output in the C:\Temp\Input folder, you would type a command like this:

```
FindSessions /i="MyInstallation" /user="tai-ul" /  
export="UnixInput" /path="C:\Temp\Input"
```

The command exports UNIX input to a text file. For example:

```
"UnixInputData", "Role", "Ticket"  
" [1/20/2015 4:13:38 PM] K:  
PS1=NetShell:<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/20/2015 4:13:38 PM] K: stty kill ^u erase  
^h<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/20/2015 4:13:38 PM] K:  
TERM=dumb<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/20/2015 4:13:38 PM] K: set  
TERM=dumb<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/20/2015 4:13:40 PM] K: cat /etc/  
passwd<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/20/2015 4:13:40 PM] K: echo $?<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/20/2015 4:13:40 PM] K: cat /etc/  
group<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/20/2015 4:13:40 PM] K: echo $?<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"
```

When you use the /export=UnixInput option, you can also use the command line options /role and /ticket to export sessions based on specific role or trouble-ticket information. For details about using these options, see [“Searching for sessions by role or trouble-ticket information” on page 15](#).

Exporting UNIX input and output

To export UNIX input and output from the command line, use the following syntax:

```
FindSessions /i="InstallationName" /export="UnixInputOutput" /  
path="folder"
```

For example, to export UNIX input and output for a specific computer and save the output in the C:\Temp\Output folder, you would type a command like this:


```
FindSessions /i="MyInstallation" /m="firefly-sf" /  
export="UnixInputOutput" /path="C:\Temp\Output"
```

The command exports UNIX input and output to a text file. For example:

```
"UnixInputOutputData", "Role", "Ticket "  
" [1/21/2015 10:53:20 AM] 0: /bin/bash ", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:53:23 AM] 1: [maya@firefly-sf Desktop]$  
pwd", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:53:23 AM] K: pwd<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:53:23 AM] 2: /home/maya/  
Desktop", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:53:34 AM] 3: [maya@firefly-sf Desktop]$ cd  
/tmp", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:53:34 AM] K: cd /  
tmp<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:53:54 AM] K: ls -al  
in*<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:53:54 AM] 4: [maya@firefly-sf tmp]$ ls -al  
in*", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:53:54 AM] 5: -r-xr-xr--. 1 root root 313027  
Dec 16 05:51 install.sh", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:54:04 AM] K: su -<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:54:04 AM] 6: [maya@firefly-sf tmp]$ su -  
", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:54:10 AM] 7: Password: ", "<None>", "<None>"  
" [1/21/2015 10:54:10 AM] K:  
xxxxxxx<CR>", "<None>", "<None>"
```

When you use the `/export=UnixInputOutput` option, you can also use the command line options `/role` and `/ticket` to export sessions based on specific role or trouble-ticket information. For details about using these options, see [“Searching for sessions by role or trouble-ticket information” on page 15](#).

Deleting sessions

You can also use Find Sessions to delete sessions matching the criteria you specify from the command line. You can use the `/delete` option in combination with other criteria, such as `/user` or `/machine`, to

delete information for a specific user, computer, or time. However, if you specify the `/delete` on the command line, all of the sessions returned by the query are deleted.

To delete sessions from the command line, use the following syntax:

```
FindSessions /i="InstallationName" /delete
```

For example, to delete the sessions for a specific user on a specific computer, you would type a command like this:

```
FindSessions /i="MyInstallation" /user="tai-u1" /  
machine="rhes63" /delete
```

Note that you cannot use the `/delete` option in combination with the `/export` option. If you want to export session information before deleting, you must do so in two separate operations.

Sample script for deleting multiple sessions

You can use Find Sessions to delete multiple sessions manually from the command line or using Windows Task Scheduler to automate the task. However, if you are deleting multiple sessions at once, you might want to execute the command from a batch file to ensure that Find Sessions will wait for the operation to complete and return the result of the operation.

The following is a sample script to delete sessions from `TestInstallation` recorded in the current month.

```
-----Start of FindSessions_Delete.bat-----  
@ECHO OFF  
cd "C:\Program Files\Centrify\DirectManage  
Audit\AuditAnalyzer"  
  
Start /WAIT FindSessions.exe /i="TestInstallation" /a="1  
time is in this month" /delete  
  
if ERRORLEVEL 1 (goto FindSessionError)  
  
goto Succeeded
```

```

:FindSessionError
echo
#####
#####
echo ## FindSession execution failed. ErrorLevel:
%ERRORLEVEL% ##
echo
#####
#####

goto exit

:Succeeded

echo FindSession execution succeeded.
:exit
-----End of FindSessions_Delete.bat-----

```

You can use a similar batch file if you want to export multiple sessions at the same time. To write a script for exporting information, you would specify the type of information to export and the path for saving the exported output. For example, if you want to export UNIX commands for MyInstallation to the C:\UNIX folder, the script could include a command like this:

```

Start /WAIT FindSessions.exe /i="MyInstallation" /
export="UnixCommand" /path="C:\UNIX"

```

Find Sessions return codes

For your reference, Find Sessions supports the following return codes to report the status of an operation performed:

This code	Indicates this result
0	The operation was successful.
1	The operation failed because Find Sessions could not parse the Session URI.

This code	Indicates this result
2	The operation failed because Find Sessions could not parse the user input.
3	The operation failed because Quick queries are not supported.
4	The operation failed because there were errors in the AQL format.
5	The operation failed because of an incompatible version of AQL was detected.
6	The operation failed because no installation was selected.
7	The operation failed because the installation specified was not found.
8	The operation failed because the AQL string contains the <group by> keyword.
9	The operation failed because no sessions were selected.
10	The operation failed because Find Sessions could not export the list of events.
11	The operation failed because Find Sessions could not export the session list.
12	The operation failed because Find Sessions could not export UNIX input or output.
13	Not all selected sessions were deleted.
14	An unknown error occurred.

Suppressing warning messages

By default, Find Sessions will generate warning messages if you attempt to export sessions without expected activity. For example, if you run a command to export UNIX input and output using `/export="UnixInputOutput"` and there is no user input activity, you might see warning messages similar to the following:

Finished exporting the sessions successfully.
Warning, URI:rep://BLD08/f435d61c-f191-4344-8adf-9d1432cb35ea, Message: There is no user inputs captured in this session.

You can safely suppress these warning messages using the /suppresswarning or /sw command line option. For example, you might run a command similar to this:

```
C:\AuditAnalyzer> findsessions /i="BLD08" /role="verify" /format=csv /path="C:\Temp" /export="UnixInputOutput" /a="1 time is in today" /suppresswarning
```

This command would export the UNIX output without displaying warning messages about there being no user input.