

Session data

Last Updated: 2023-03-15

When a client application requests a connection to the database server, the database server begins a *session* with the client and creates a data structure for the session in shared memory. The created data structure is called the *session-control block*.

The session-control block stores the session ID, the user ID, the process ID of the client, the name of the host computer, and various status flags.

The database server allocates memory for session data as necessary.

You can impose restrictions on the memory allocated for sessions by setting the `SESSION_LIMIT_MEMORY` configuration parameter to specify the maximum amount of memory that a session can allocate. The limits do not apply to a user who holds administrative privileges, such as user **informix** or a DBSA user.

Parent topic:

→ [Components of the virtual portion of shared memory](#)

Related information

→ [SESSION_LIMIT_MEMORY configuration parameter](#)

→ [onstat -g ses command: Print session-related information](#)