Oracle® WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

Installation, Configuration, and User's Guide

10*g* Release 3 (10.1.3.4.0)

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Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server Installation, Configuration, and User's Guide, 10*g* Release 3 (10.1.3.4.0)

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Preface

This guide provides information for the following tasks:

- How to install and configure Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server.
- How to integrate wikis and blogs into applications and create and manage wiki and blog content.

> **Note:** In the HTML version of this manual, you can click any link to directly display its target in your browser. In the PDF version, URLs that break between two lines do not resolve correctly. To display the correct target for broken URLs, copy and paste the URL into the address field of your browser.

Audience

This guide is written for the following users of Oracle Application Server Portal (OracleAS Portal), Oracle WebLogic Portal, Oracle WebCenter, and Oracle WebCenter Interaction:

- Portal application developers who want to add wikis and blogs to their new as well as existing deployments.
- Portal site administrators who want to maintain their deployed applications.
- Component developers who want to build portlets.

This guide assumes that the audience has access to the *Oracle Application Development Framework Developer's Guide* and is familiar with the following concepts:

- Java
- Oracle JDeveloper
- Java Server Faces
- Oracle Application Development Framework (Oracle ADF) (purpose, basic architecture, basic development skills)
- Oracle ADF Faces components
- Oracle WebLogic Server

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Related Documents

Detailed documentation on Oracle WebCenter, Oracle WebCenter Interaction, Oracle Application Development Framework (ADF), Oracle Application Server, Oracle WebLogic Portal, and Oracle WebLogic Server is available at http://webcenter.oracle.com.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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

1

Introduction to Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

This chapter introduces concepts related to wikis and blogs and provides an overview of Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.4.0).

The chapter includes the following sections:

1.1 What You Should Know About Wikis and Blogs

1.1.1 About Wikis

A wiki is a type of web site where users can browse available content and update, remove, and otherwise edit the content, sometimes without the need for registration. This ease of interaction and the variety of operations makes wiki an effective tool for collaborative authoring, where multiple people create written content together using HTML or a simple wiki mark-up language.

Wikipedia is an excellent example of a wiki (`http://www.wikipedia.com`). Users from all over the world collaborate to create and edit Wikipedia pages, resulting in a rich, dynamic knowledge base for everyone's benefit. For more information about wiki, see the Wikipedia at `http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiki`.

Wikis epitomize the concepts of community and collaboration by allowing all authorized community members to contribute their information to the greater body of knowledge. Adding these new collaborative ways of authoring information does not require a full content management system. Here are a few scenarios where wikis can be used:

- In a globally dispersed team; team members can update a single proposal without having to track e-mail attachments and merge all comments into one document.
- In a large team; everyone knows where to go to get the "single point of truth" for current plans or status information using a wiki.
- In taking anonymous input; people can comment on the wiki but not edit it directly, thereby considering all viewpoints.

1.1.2 About Blogs

Blogs, on the other hand, are more personal records of an individual user's experience and opinions. The word blog is a contraction of the term *Web log*. It was coined to describe the online diaries spawned in the late 1990's.

Blogs provide a useful tool for projecting, discussing, and/or evangelizing any type of idea, strategy, or point of view. The audience can be a select group of people or a projection out to a wider audience. Typically, blogs invite readers to comment on the overall concepts. Blogs also allow the author to determine whether others should see these comments or whether they incorporate the comments into the base blog.

Some typical scenarios where blogs can be used include:

- CEOs of companies telling their investors and customers about ideas they have for the future direction of the company
- Architects of technology companies providing new directions or approaches to solving complex problems
- Sales leaders providing their teams with key selling strategies
- Business professionals educating colleagues on new opportunities
- Industry analysts providing viewpoints on point technologies within their area of ownership
- Service companies providing new and interesting ways to leverage their products and services

1.1.3 Considerations When Using Wikis and Blogs

You can integrate wikis and blogs into your applications. When integrating wikis and blogs into your applications, you must keep in mind certain considerations:

- Blogs do not really require users to provide their identity when they post comments. You may encounter the problem of unsolicited advertisements posted on your blogs. Many advertising services may automatically add a comment to a blog entry; the comment is nothing more than an advertisement for their product or service.
- To inform non-team members of project progress, blogs need to be tied into projects that others are working on. So, blogs require integration with the core portal security infrastructure.
- Both wikis and blogs need to be able to adapt their look and feel to match the application, portal, or web site in which they are integrated.

1.2 What You Should Know About Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

1.2.1 About Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server enables you to integrate wikis and blogs into Oracle WebCenter, Oracle WebLogic Portal, and Oracle WebCenter Interaction applications. Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server also includes features that enable application users to create their own wikis and blogs.

Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server categorizes its content into domains and pages. Figure 1–1 shows the start page of a domain named `owc_wiki`. Administrators can create domains, whereas authorized users can create wiki pages and blog entries within a domain. The wiki and blog server tracks every version of a page, including its authors and creation and revision dates. Administrators can configure the wiki and blog server for better administration and management. For example, administrator can create domain-specific menus, create users and assign them roles, and monitor server statistics.

Figure 1–1 Start Page of a Domain

1.2.2 About Integrating Wikis and Blogs

Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server includes its own web-based interface and Web Services. Application users can use the web-based interface to create and edit wiki pages. Application developers can expose the wiki and blog functionality into their existing portal, application, or web site by using various methods, including Web Services. The best one to pick depends on the type of integration desired or that is required.

The following are the methods for integrating wikis and blogs in your applications or portals:

- Through the Web Clipping portlet or any portlet capable of consuming a URL
- Through an iFrame, which you include in a page in your application
- Through the use of a custom-built user interface that you can create using the provided Web Services

For more information, see Chapter 6, "Integrating Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server".

2

Configuring Oracle WebLogic Server

Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server 10.1.3.4.0 is deployed on Oracle WebLogic Server 10.3. This chapter explains how to configure Oracle WebLogic Server for deploying Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Section 2.1, "Installing Oracle WebLogic Server"
- Section 2.2, "Creating a New Domain"

Note:

- This release has been certified on supported Linux and Windows platforms only.
- This release has been certified to work with Oracle Access Manager.

2.1 Installing Oracle WebLogic Server

Before you can deploy Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server, you must have Oracle WebLogic Server 10.3 installed. For information about system requirements and the steps for installing Oracle WebLogic Server, see the installation guide posted at:

`http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E12840_01/common/docs103/install/index.html`

2.2 Creating a New Domain

You deploy Oracle WebCenter Wiki in a domain. A domain is the basic administrative unit of WebLogic Server. The basic domain infrastructure consists of one Administration Server (Admin server) and optional managed servers and clusters.

To deploy Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server on Oracle WebLogic Server, you need to create a new domain by using the Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard.

To create a new domain, follow the instructions in Table 2–1. If you need additional help with any of the configuration screens, refer to "Appendix A, "Oracle WebLogic Configuration Screens"".

Note: If you want to deploy the wiki and blog server to an existing domain, you must select the **Extend an existing WebLogic domain** option on the Welcome screen in the Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard.

For more information about domains, see the details available on the following URL:

`http://download-llnw.oracle.com/docs/cd/E12840_01/common/docs103/confgwiz/index.html`

Table 2–1 Configuration Flow for Creating a New Domain

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
1	None.	Always	Start the Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard from the *$ORACLE_HOME*\wlserver_10.3\common\bin directory. *$ORACLE_HOME* refers to the directory where you installed Oracle WebLogic Server. On Linux: Run `./config.sh` On Windows: Double-click `config.cmd`
2	Welcome Screen	Always	Select **Create a new WebLogic domain**. Click **Next** to continue.
3	Select Domain Source Screen	Always	Specify the source from which you want to create the domain. Click **Next** to continue.
4	Configure Administrator Username and Password Screen	Always	Specify a user name and password for the Administrator user account. This is the user name and password that you will use to log on to your wiki and blog server. Click **Next** to continue.
5	Configure Server Start Mode and JDK Screen	Always	Select the domain startup mode and the JDK to be used for the domain. Click **Next** to continue.
6	Customize Environment and Service Settings Screen	Always	Specify whether you want to customize any environment or service settings listed on the screen. If you select **Yes**, then the wizard displays screens where you can configure the Admin server, managed servers, clusters, and other settings for your domain. If you select **No**, the Create WebLogic Domain Screen displays directly. Click **Next** to continue.
7	Configure RDBMS Security Store Database Screen	If you selected **Yes** on the Customize Environment and Services Settings screen.	If necessary, make changes to your RDBMS for security store. Click **Next** to continue.

Table 2–1 (Cont.) Configuration Flow for Creating a New Domain

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
8	Configure the Administration Server Screen	If you selected **Yes** on the Customize Environment and Services Settings screen.	If necessary, customize the Admin server of your domain. Click **Next** to continue.
9	Configure Managed Servers Screen	If you selected **Yes** on the Customize Environment and Services Settings screen.	Configure one or more managed servers for your enterprise applications. Click **Add** and then specify the name, listen address, listen port, and secure socket layer (SSL) details of the managed server. Click **Next** to continue.
10	Configure Clusters Screen	If you selected **Yes** on the Customize Environment and Services Settings screen.	If necessary, configure one or more clusters. Click **Next** to continue.
11	Assign Servers to Clusters Screen	If you selected **Yes** on the Customize Environment and Services Settings screen, and **Add** on the Configure Clusters screen.	Assign managed servers to a cluster in the domain. Click **Next** to continue.
12	Configure Machines Screen	If you selected **Yes** on the Customize Environment and Services Settings screen.	If necessary, configure machines to host the WebLogic Server instance. Click **Next** to continue.
13	Assign Servers to Machines Screen	If you selected **Yes** on the Customize Environment and Services Settings screen and **Add** on the Configure Machines screen.	Assign each WebLogic Server instance to the machine on which it runs. Click **Next** to continue.
14	Review WebLogic Domain Screen	Always	Review the contents of your domain. Click **Next** to continue.
15	Create WebLogic Domain Screen	Always	Specify the name, such as `owc_wiki`, and the location of the domain you want to create. Click **Create** to create the domain.
16	Creating Domain Screen	Always	Click **Done** when finished.

3

Deploying Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

This chapter explains how to configure database connectivity and deploy Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server on Oracle WebLogic Server.

The chapter includes the following sections:

3.1 About Deploying Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

Before you deploy Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server on Oracle WebLogic Server, you must perform certain tasks. These tasks include:

- Getting the `owc_wiki.war` file
- Setting up your database by creating a schema and required tables for the wiki and blog server
- Creating a JDBC data source to configure database connectivity
- Updating the Admin server to use the TopLink patch

After completing these tasks, you can deploy your wiki and blog server. If you plan to use Web Services, then after deploying your server you must generate the passphrase that will be used for calling Web Services methods.

3.2 Getting the WAR File

To deploy Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server, you require its WAR file, `owc_wiki.war`.

To obtain the `owc_wiki.war` file:

1. Create a wiki and blog server deployment directory named `owc_wiki`.

Note: The wiki and blog server deployment directory must be named `owc_wiki`.

2. Download `owc_wiki.zip` from the Oracle WebCenter Additional Services 10*g* Release 3 (10.1.3.4.0) page on the Oracle Technology Network (`http://webcenter.oracle.com`).
3. Unzip `owc_wiki.zip`, and copy `owc_wiki.war` to the `owc_wiki` deployment directory.
4. Extract `owc_wiki.war` in the `owc_wiki` deployment directory.

3.3 Setting Up the Database

You must set up a database for your Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server. This involves creating the wiki schema and then running the `oracle.sql` script to create the tables required for Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server.

To set up the database:

1. Connect to the database you wish to use for your wiki and blog server.
2. Create a schema, for example `owc_wiki`, for your wiki and blog server.
3. Navigate to the `owc_wiki` directory where you extracted the `owc_wiki.war` file. Then from the `owc_wiki/WEB-INF/classes` directory, run the `oracle.sql` script.

   The `oracle.sql` script creates the tables required for Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server.

3.4 Creating a JDBC Data Source

After you have set up the database for Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server, you must create a JDBC data source to configure database connectivity.

To create a JDBC data source:

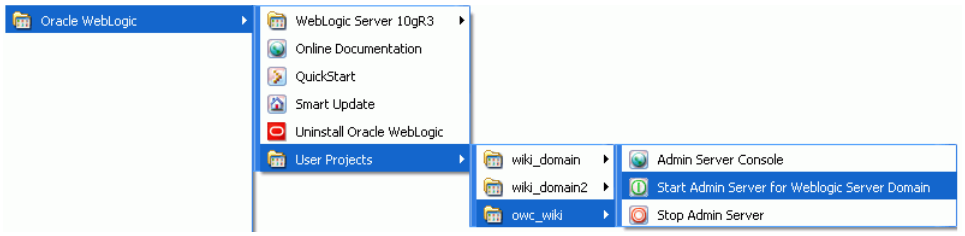
1. Start the Admin server for the Oracle WebLogic Server domain in which you want to deploy Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server.

   On Windows:

   - From **Start**, select **All Programs**. Navigate to your Oracle WebLogic home where you installed Oracle WebLogic Server and then select **User Projects**. Next, select your domain and then select **Start Admin Server for WebLogic Server Domain**. (Figure 3–1)

     Tip: On Windows, you can also start the Admin server by navigating to *`$ORACLE_HOME`*`/user_projects/domains/`*`owc_wiki`*`/bin` on the file system and double-clicking `startWebLogic.cmd`. Here, *`$ORACLE_HOME`* refers to the directory where Oracle WebLogic Server is installed and *`owc_wiki`* refers to the domain where you wish to deploy Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server.

Figure 3–1 Starting the Admin Server



On Linux:

- Navigate to *$ORACLE_HOME*`/user_projects/domains/`*owc_wiki*`/bin`. Here, *$ORACLE_HOME* refers to the directory where Oracle WebLogic Server is installed and *owc_wiki* refers to your wiki domain.
- Run `./startWebLogic.sh`.

2. Start the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console by using the following URL format in your browser:

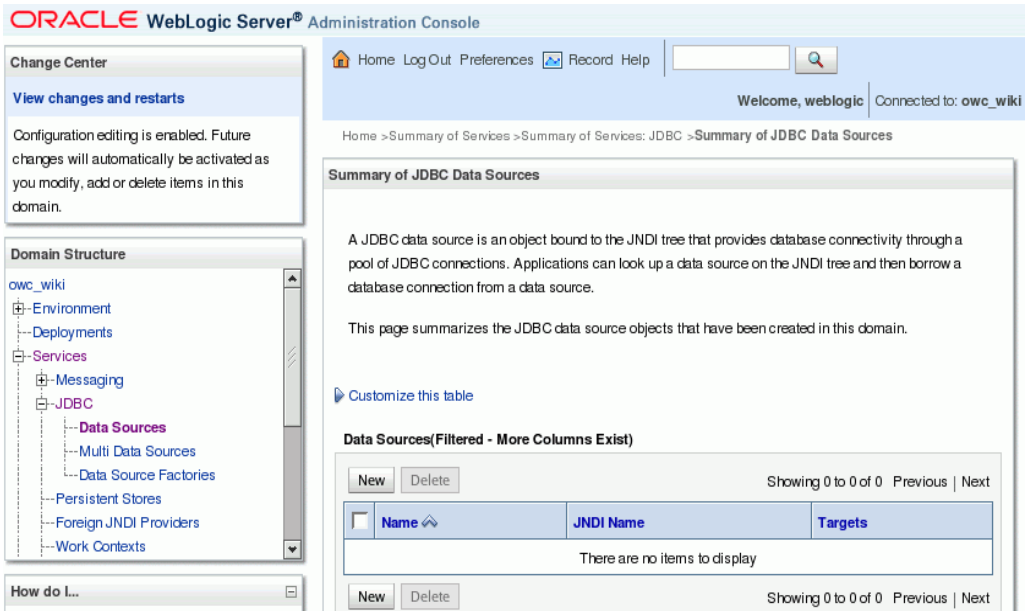
   `http://`*host:port*`/console`

   Where `host:port` refer to the host name and port on which Oracle WebLogic Server is installed. For example, the URL may be `http://localhost:7001/console`.

   Tip: On Windows, you can start the Oracle WebLogic Administration Server Console by using the **Start** menu. From **Start**, select **All Programs**. Then, navigate to your Oracle WebLogic home and select **User Projects**. Next, select your domain and then click **Admin Server Console**.

3. Specify the user name and password to log on as the domain administrator. The WebLogic Server Administration Console displays.
4. Under **Domain Structure**, expand **Services**, **JDBC**, and then select **Data Sources**, as shown in Figure 3–2.

Figure 3–2 Accessing the Data Source Settings



5. Click **New**.

> **Note:** If you are using Production Mode, then click the **Lock and Edit** button on the left side to activate the **New** button.

6. On the JDBC Data Source Properties page, in the **Name** field, enter a name for the JDBC data source, as shown in Figure 3–3.
7. In the **JNDI Name** field, enter the JNDI name for your new JDBC data source.

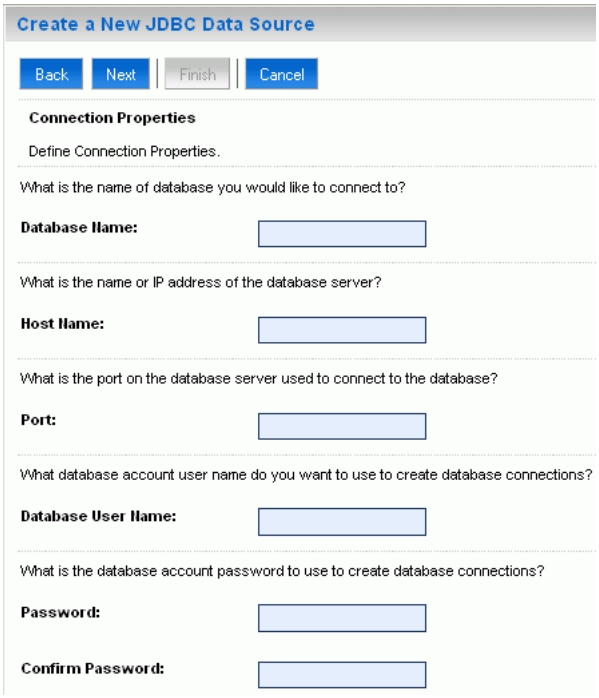
> **Note:** The value that you enter in the **Name** and **JNDI Name** fields must be the same.

8. From the **Database Type** dropdown list, select the database type.
9. From the **Database Driver** dropdown list, select the database driver that you wish to use for database connections.
10. Click **Next**.

Figure 3–3 Specifying JDBC Data Source Details

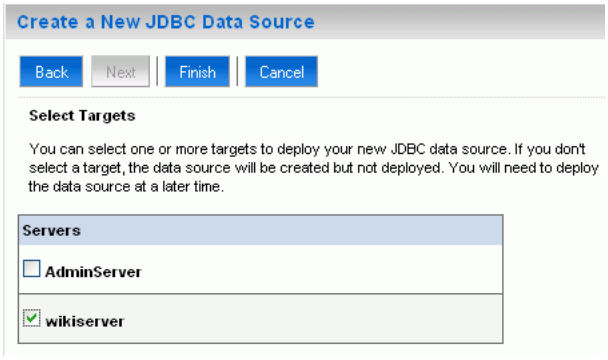
11. On the Transaction Options page, click **Next**.
12. On the Connection Properties page, specify the properties for connecting to the database in which you created the wiki schema by running the `oracle.sql` script. The properties include the database name, host name, port number, database user name, and password. (Figure 3–4)

Figure 3–4 Specifying Connection Properties



13. Click **Next**.
14. On the Test Database Connection page, click **Test Configuration**. If the connection is successful, a success message displays.
15. Click **Next**.
16. On the Select Targets page, select the server on which you wish to deploy your JDBC data source, as shown in Figure 3–5. This should be the same server on which you plan to deploy your wiki and blog server.

Figure 3–5 Selecting the Target Server

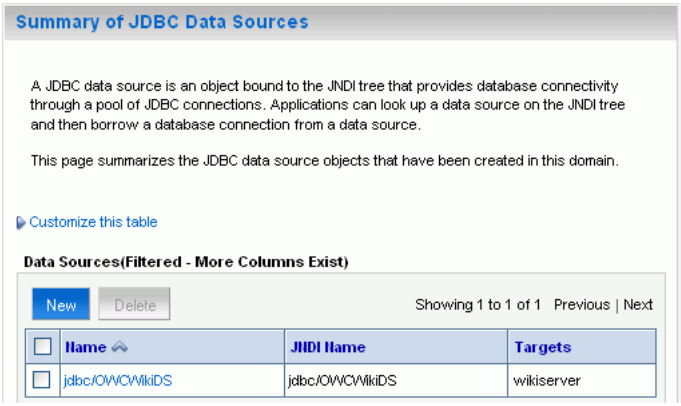


17. Click **Finish**.

    A summary of the newly created JDBC data source displays, as shown in Figure 3–6.

> **Note:** If you are using Production Mode, then you must select the newly created data source and click **Activate changes**.

Figure 3–6 Summary of JDBC Data Source



3.5 Updating the Admin Server

You must update the Admin Server to use the correct TopLink jars.

To update the Admin Server:

1. Navigate to the *$ORACLE_HOME*/user_projects/domains/*owc_wiki*/bin folder.
2. Open the `startWebLogic` file in a text editor.

   On Linux, open `startWebLogic.sh`.

   On Windows, open `startWeblogic.cmd`.
3. Add the following string in the file:

   `Dtoplink.xml.platform=oracle.toplink.platform.xml.jaxp.JAXPPlatform`

   Example 3–1 shows the sample code.

Example 3–1 Updating startWebLogic

```
if "%WLS_REDIRECT_LOG%"=="" (
  echo Starting WLS with line:
  echo %JAVA_HOME%\bin\java %JAVA_VM% %MEM_ARGS% %JAVA_OPTIONS%
     -Dweblogic.Name=%SERVER_NAME%
     -Djava.security.policy=%WL_HOME%\server\lib\weblogic.policy
     %PROXY_SETTINGS% %SERVER_CLASS% %JAVA_HOME%\bin\java %JAVA_VM%
     %MEM_ARGS% %JAVA_OPTIONS%
     -Dweblogic.Name=%SERVER_NAME%
     -Djava.security.policy=%WL_HOME%\server\lib\weblogic.policy
     -Dtoplink.xml.platform=oracle.toplink.platform.xml.jaxp.JAXPPlatform
     %PROXY_SETTINGS% %SERVER_CLASS%
) else (
  echo Redirecting output from WLS window to %WLS_REDIRECT_LOG%
    %JAVA_HOME%\bin\java %JAVA_VM% %MEM_ARGS% %JAVA_OPTIONS%
    -Dweblogic.Name=%SERVER_NAME%
    -Djava.security.policy=%WL_HOME%\server\lib\weblogic.policy
    %PROXY_SETTINGS% %SERVER_CLASS% >"%WLS_REDIRECT_LOG%" 2>&1
)
```

4. Save and close the `startWebLogic` file.
5. Restart the Admin Server.

a. Stop the Admin Server:

On Linux, navigate to *$ORACLE_HOME*/user_projects/domains/*owc_wiki*/bin and then run ./stopWebLogic.sh.

On Windows, from **Start**, select **All Programs**. Then navigate to the Oracle WebLogic home and then select **User Projects**. Next, select your domain and then select **Stop Admin Server**.

b. Start the Admin Server:

On Linux, navigate to *$ORACLE_HOME*/user_projects/domains/*owc_wiki*/bin and run ./startWebLogic.sh.

On Windows, from **Start**, select **All Programs**. Select the Oracle WebLogic home directory and then select **User Projects**. Next, select your domain and then click **Start Admin Server for WebLogic Server Domain**.

3.6 Deploying Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

To deploy Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog on Oracle WebLogic Server:

1. Ensure that the Admin server is running for the domain in which you wish to deploy Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server. (For information, see step 1 in Section 3.4, "Creating a JDBC Data Source")
2. Start the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console by using the following URL format and then log on as the domain administrator:

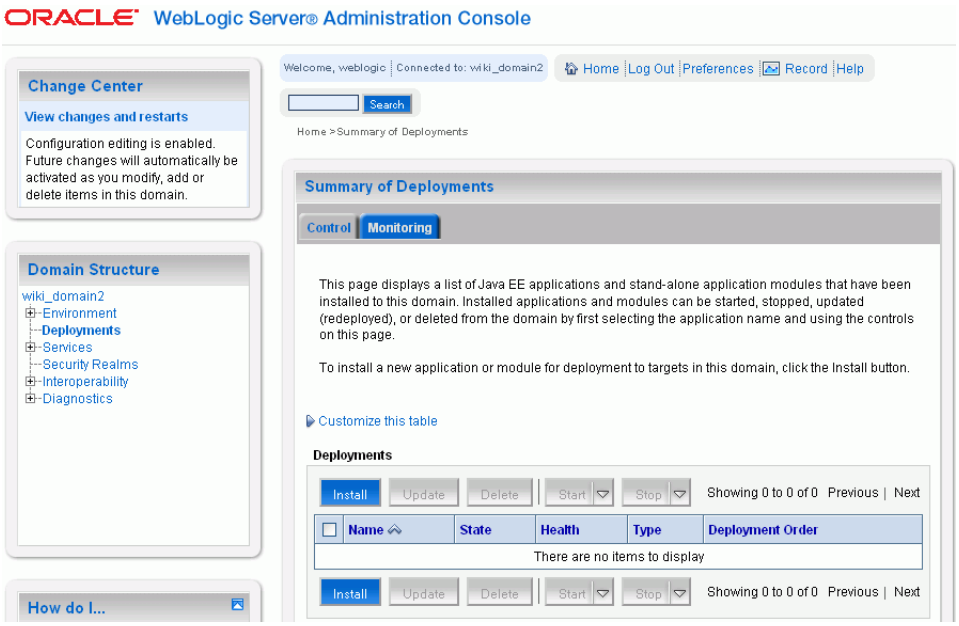
   http://*host:port*/console

   Tip: On Windows, from **Start**, you can also select **All Programs**, select the Oracle WebLogic home directory, and then **User Projects**. Next, select your domain and then click **Admin Server Console**.

3. In the left navigation panel, under **Domain Structure**, click the **Deployments** link, as shown in Figure 3–7.

   If there are any applications already deployed in the domain, a list of those applications displays on the right.

Figure 3–7 Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console



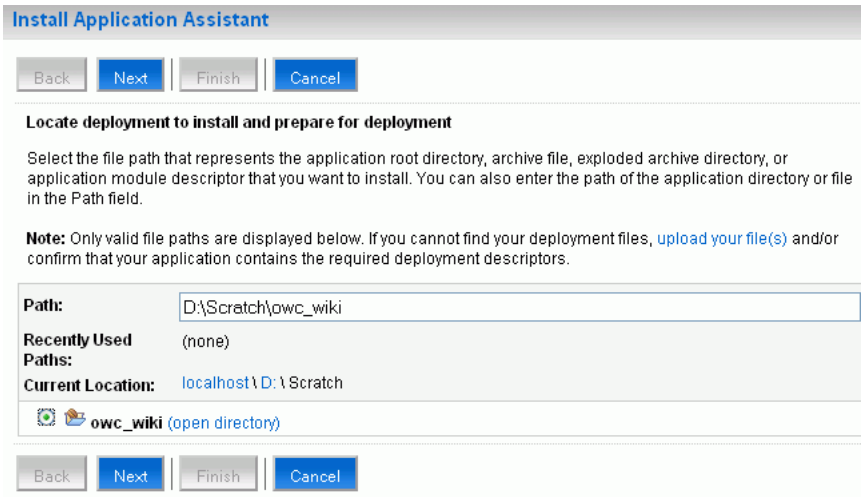
4. Click **Install**.

> **Note:** If you are using Production Mode, the **Install** button appears disabled. Click the **Lock and Edit** button on the left to enable it.

5. Navigate to the `owc_wiki` deployment directory where you extracted the `owc_wiki.war` file. Alternatively, you can specify the directory path in the **Path** field.

   Figure 3–8 shows **owc_wiki (open directory)** as selected.

Figure 3–8 Specifying the Location of the WAR File

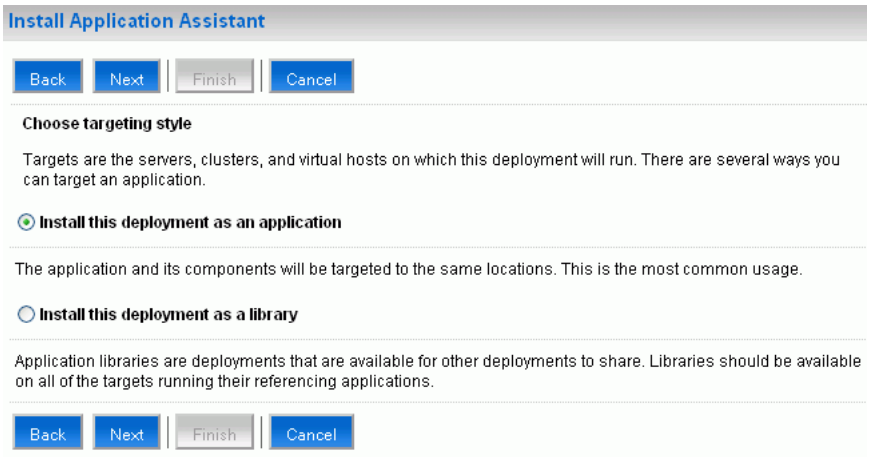


6. Click **Next**.

   Note that if the WAR file is local, then it may take several minutes to upload it to the server.

7. Select the targeting style for deploying the wiki and blog server. You can deploy it either as an application or as a library. (Figure 3–9)
8. Click **Next**.

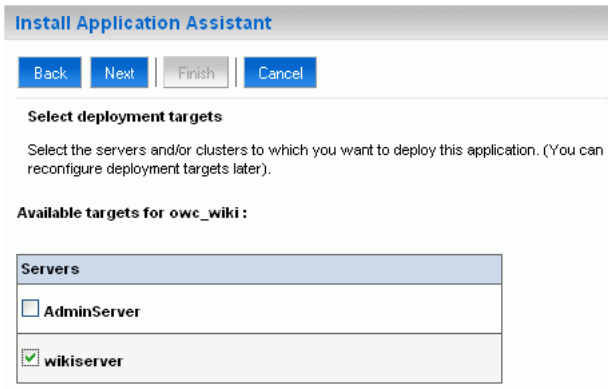
Figure 3–9 Choosing the Targeting Style



9. Select the server on which you wish to deploy the wiki and blog server. (Figure 3–10)

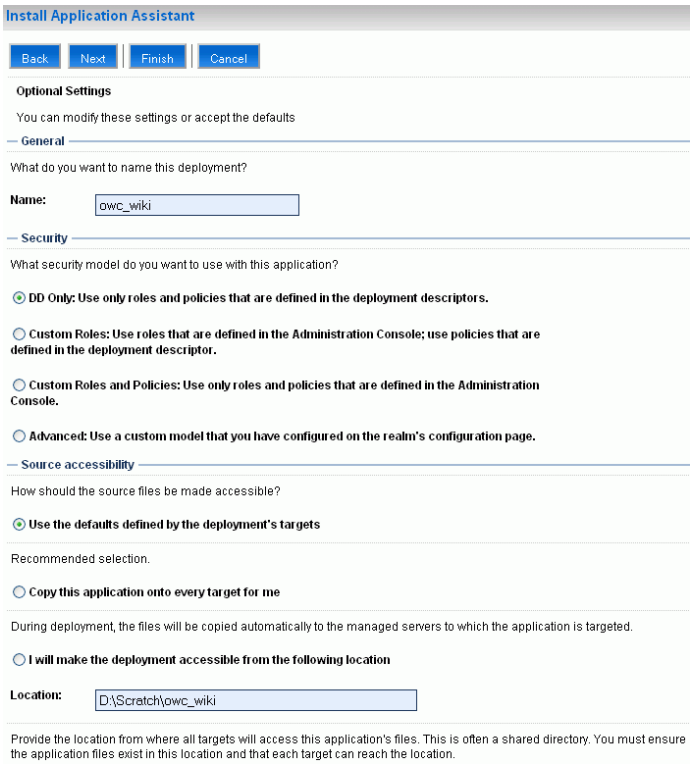
   If you are not running a managed server as deployment target, then your wiki and blog server is deployed on the Admin server.

Figure 3–10 Deployment Target for the Wiki and Blog Server



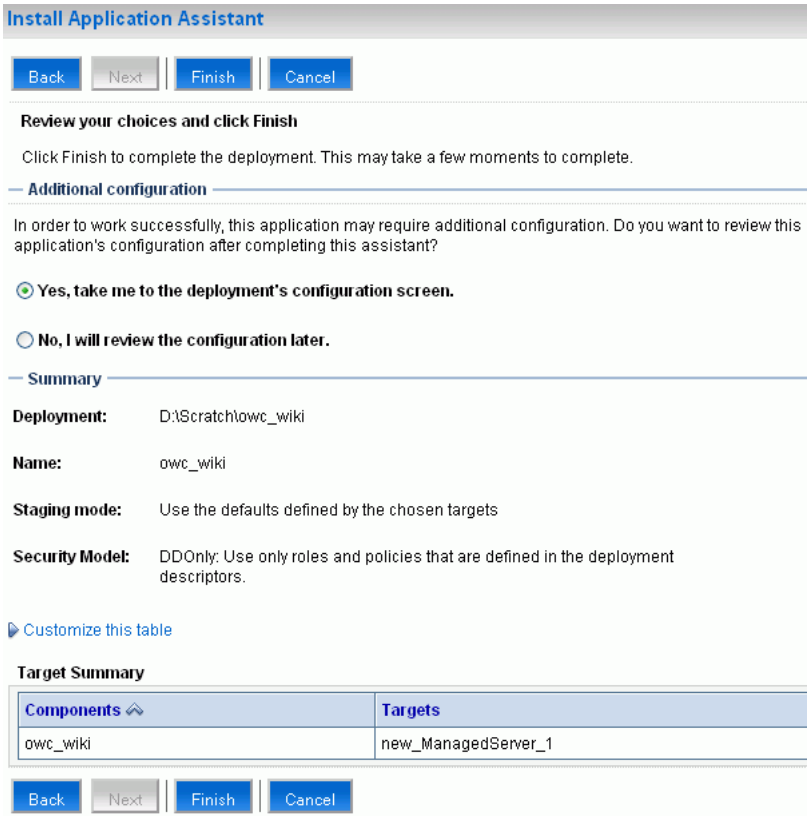
10. Click **Next**.
11. Specify the optional deployment settings. Enter the application name in the **Name** field. By default, the application name is same as the directory name where you extracted the `owc_wiki.war`.file, which is `owc_wiki`.
12. Select the security model for the application. The default is to use roles and policies defined in the deployment descriptor. (Figure 3–11)
13. Specify how you want the deployment source files to be accessible to the target server. The default setting is to use the defaults defined by deployment's targets. (Figure 3–11)

Figure 3–11 Optional Deployment Settings



14. Click **Next**.
15. Verify the deployment settings and specify whether you plan to review the application configuration immediately after deployment. (Figure 3–12)

Figure 3–12 Reviewing Deployment Information

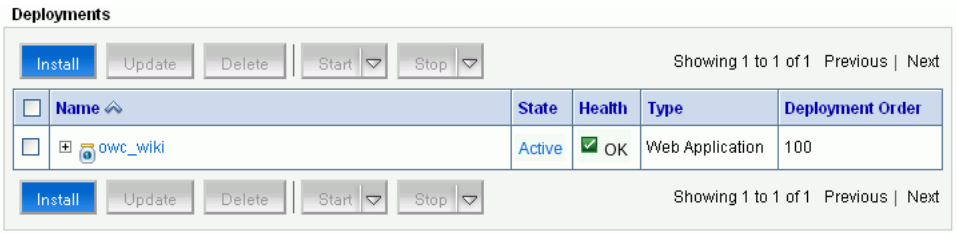


16. Click **Finish**.
17. Review the settings and click **Save**.
18. After Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server is deployed successfully, a confirmation message is displayed. If the deployment is not successful, review the log and ensure that the deployment settings are correct.

> **Note:** Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server includes an HSQL database that runs on a specific default port (1475). If that port is not available, then after deployment you can modify the port in both the `beans.xml` file and the `application_config.script` file. These files are located in `owc_wiki/WEB-INF/classes`, where `owc_wiki` is the directory where you extracted the `owc_wiki.war` file.

19. Click **Deployments**.
20. For your newly deployed Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server, verify that the **State** is shown as **Active** and **Health** is shown as **OK**. (Figure 3–13)

Figure 3–13 Deployed Wiki and Blog Server



> **Note:** If you are using Production Mode, then after deployment, you must select the deployed application and then click **Activate changes**. After changes are activated, start the server on which you deployed the wiki and blog server, select the deployed application, and then click **Start - Servicing all request**.

21. Start the server on which you deployed the wiki and blog server.

    If you deployed your wiki and blog server on the Admin server, see step 1 in Section 3.4, "Creating a JDBC Data Source".

    If you deployed your wiki and blog server on a managed server:

    - To start the managed server on Linux:

      a. Navigate to *$ORACLE_HOME*/user_projects/domains/*owc_wiki*/bin.

      b. Run ./startManagedWeblogic.sh *wiki_server* http://*host:port*.

         Where *wiki_server* refers to the managed server and *host:port* refers to the host name and port number of the Admin server.

         For example, if your managed server named wikiserver is deployed on the default port on your local machine, then you can run the following command to start the managed server:

         ```
         ./startManagedWeblogic.sh wikiserver http://local-host:7001
         ```

      c. Enter the user name and password of the domain administrator to start the managed server.

    - To start the managed server on Windows:

      a. Navigate to *$ORACLE_HOME*/user_projects/domains/*owc_wiki*/bin.

      b. Run startManagedWeblogic.cmd *wiki_server* http://*host:port*.

      c. Enter the user name and password of the domain administrator to start the managed server.

22. To access the newly deployed wiki and blog server, use the following URL format:

    http://*host:port*/owc_wiki

    Where *host* and *port* are the host and the port number of the server where you deployed Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server, and owc_wiki refers to your

deployed application. For example, if your managed server is running on port 8001, you may specify the path as `http://localhost:8001/owc_wiki`.

Note: The supported browsers for Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server are Internet Explorer 7.0 or later and Mozilla Firefox 2.0 or later.

---

23. Enter the domain administrator user name and password to log on to Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server as an administrator.

3.7 Generating the Passphrase

After deploying the wiki and blog server, you must update the passphrase to be used when calling methods in the Oracle WebCenter Wiki Web Services, as described in Section 6.3, "Oracle Wiki Server Web Services Interface". This passphrase must be shared with trusted application developers wishing to use Oracle WebCenter Wiki Web Services.

Note: You may skip this section if you do not plan to use the Oracle WebCenter Wiki Web Services.

To generate the passphrase or the parameter key:

1. Log in to Enterprise Manager.
2. Under the instance where you installed Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server, locate the deployed wiki application. The application root must be similar to `owc_wiki`.
3. Click the wiki application.
4. Click the **owc_wiki** module.
5. Click the **Administration** tab.
6. On the Administration page, click **Environment Entry Mappings**.
7. Locate the task named Environment Entry Mappings.
8. Update the value for `/oracle/webCenter/owcWiki/webServiceSecurityPassphrase`. Update this value with a new passphrase, which is an arbitrary value that you create.
9. Click **OK**.

   When you update the deployed value, deploying the application again will not overwrite the value you have set.

3.8 Upgrading from an Existing 10.1.3.2 Deployment

Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server 10.1.3.4 enables you to use either a file system-based repository or a database repository. However, Oracle WebCenter Wiki 10.1.3.2 supports storage of data only in a file system-based repository. In a file system-based repository, a domain is represented by a directory and wiki pages within the domain are represented by files within that directory.

To upgrade a wiki and blog server 10.1.3.2 deployment to wiki and blog server 10.1.3.4:

1. On the wiki and blog server 10.1.3.2 navigate to the *$SOURCE_WIKI_HOME*/pages directory, where $SOURCE_WIKI_HOME refers to the directory where you deployed the wiki and blog server 10.1.3.2.

2. Copy these files to the *$WIKI_HOME*/pages directory on the wiki and blog server 10.1.3.4, where $WIKI_HOME refers to the directory where you deployed the wiki and blog server 10.1.3.4.

   For example, the following is a sample path for copying domain files on the wiki and blog server 10.1.3.4:

   ```
   D:/Oracle/Middleware/user_projects/domains/owc_
   wiki/servers/wikiserver/stage/owc_wiki/owc_wiki/pages
   ```

   Where, owc_wiki is the wiki domain and wikiserver is the managed server on which the wiki and blog server is deployed.

   If you are using the file system-based storage on the wiki and blog server 10.1.3.4, then it recognizes the newly copied directories and files within as new domains.

   Note: Attachments associated with wiki pages are stored in a separate directory named attachments. You can import attachments only when upgrading to a database-based repository. You must copy the source attachments directory to the $WIKI_HOME/attachments directory on your wiki and blog server 10.1.3.4.

3. If you are using a database repository in wiki and blog server 10.1.3.4, then you must import the domains. Log on to the wiki and blog server 10.1.3.4 by using the administrator credentials you specified while installing Oracle WebLogic Server.

   Note: To perform initial configuration of your wiki and blog server, you must log on using the default administrator credentials.

4. Click the **Administration** link on the top-right corner to access the Administration mode. (Figure 3–14)

   For information about the Administration mode, see Section 5.1.2, "About the Administration Mode".

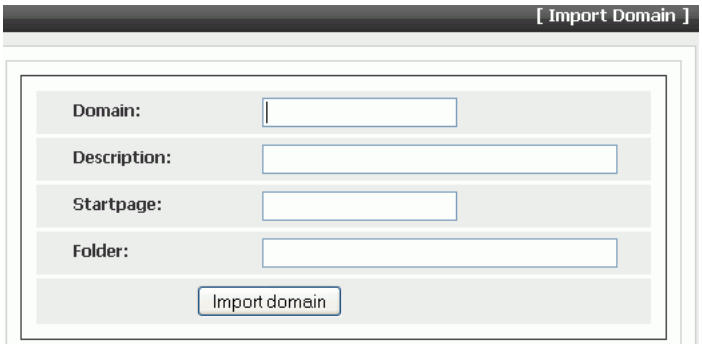
Figure 3–14 Administration Link on Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server 10.1.3.4

5. Under **Domain Related**, click **Import Domain** to import the domain directory into the database.

   Note: You can import only one domain at a time.

6. On the Import Domain page, specify the following details: domain name, description, start page name, and the location where your domain files of the wiki and blog server 10.1.3.2 are stored. (Figure 3–15)

Figure 3–15 Importing a Domain



7. Click **Import Domain**.

   Repeat step 5 and 6 to import other domains.

8. Restart the server on which you deployed your wiki and blog server 10.1.3.4.

4

Configuring Single Sign-On

You can configure Oracle Access Manager-based single sign-on security for Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server. This chapter explains how to configure Oracle Access Manager for single sign-on for Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server.

This chapter includes the following sections:

4.1 Overview of Oracle Access Manager Authentication

Oracle Access Manager authentication for Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server requires following components:

- Oracle HTTP Server 10.1.3.3
- Each Oracle HTTP Server configured for integration with Oracle Access Manager must have an Access Gate installed
- Oracle Access Manager Identity Server 10.1.4.0.1
- Oracle Access Manager WebPass 10.1.4.0.1
- Oracle Access Manager 10.1.4.2.0
- Oracle Internet Directory 10.1.4.0.1 (Oracle Virtual Internet Directory 10.1.4.0.1 is optional)

These components should be installed one time for the central server.

To configure Oracle Access Manager for single sign-on, you must perform the following steps:

1. Install Oracle Access Manager

2. Install Oracle HTTP Server
3. Install an Access Server
4. Install an Access Gate (WebGate)
5. Configure Oracle Access Manager
6. Configure authentication
7. Configure a custom login page for Oracle Access Manager
8. Install the security provider for WebLogic SSPI

4.2 Installing Oracle Access Manager

Oracle Access Manager Release 10g (10.1.4.2.0) is a patch set. After installing 10g (10.1.4.0.1), you can apply Release 10.1.4 patch set 1 (10.1.4.2.0) to installed components. You cannot install 10g (10.1.4.2.0) directly.

This document explains how to also add base patch 5957301 and the latest bundle patch 7408035.

For detailed information about Oracle Access Manager, see the Oracle Access Manager documentation posted at:

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10761_01/doc/index.htm

4.3 Installing Oracle HTTP Server for Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

Each Oracle HTTP Server configured for integration with Oracle Access Manager must have an Access Gate installed.

Install Oracle HTTP Server 10.1.3.3 for Apache 2.0. This can be downloaded from the Oracle10*g* Release 3 Companion CD (10.1.3.x) at:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/htdocs/101310.html

After installing Oracle HTTP Server, install the Apache HTTP Server plug-in (`mod_wl_20`). This can be downloaded from:

http://download.oracle.com/otn/bea/weblogic/server103/WLSWebServerPlugins1.0.1150354-Apache.zip

Detailed installation instructions are posted at:

http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs103/plugins/apache.html#wp131399

Follow these steps to configure `mod_weblogic` (`mod_wl.conf`):

1. Install `mod_wl` into Oracle HTTP Server 10.1.3.3.

   Without this step, you get the following error when you start Oracle HTTP Server:

```
--------
09/02/12 01:35:25 Start process
--------
/scratch/ohsoam/install/ohs/ohs/bin/apachectl startssl: execing httpd
Syntax error on line 247 of
/scratch/ohsoam/install/ohs/ohs/conf/httpd.conf:
Cannot load /scratch/ohsoam/install/ohs/ohs/modules/mod_wl_20.so into
server: /scratch/ohsoam/install/ohs/ohs/modules/mod_wl_20.so: cannot open
```

```
shared object file: No such file or directory
```

2. Confirm that you have the following entries at the end of `httpd.conf` (after the automatic updates to `httpd.conf` through Webgate Installer).

For Linux:

```
# Include the SSL definitions and Virtual Host container
include "/scratch/ohsoam/install/ohs/ohs/conf/ssl.conf"
LoadFile "/scratch/ohsoam/install/webgate/access/oblix/lib/libgcc_s.so.1"
LoadFile "/scratch/ohsoam/install/webgate/access/oblix/lib/libstdc++.so.5"

LoadModule obWebgateModule
"/scratch/ohsoam/install/webgate/access/oblix/apps/webgate/bin/webgate.so"
WebGateInstalldir "/scratch/ohsoam/install/webgate/access"

LoadModule weblogic_module modules/mod_wl_20.so

<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
MatchExpression /owc_wiki WebLogicHost=<host>|WebLogicPort=<port>

</IfModule>

WebGateMode PEER

<Location /access/oblix/apps/webgate/bin/webgate.cgi>
SetHandler obwebgateerr
</Location>

<Location "/oberr.cgi">
SetHandler obwebgateerr
</Location>

<LocationMatch "/*">
AuthType Oblix
require valid-user
</LocationMatch>
```

For Windows:

```
#*** BEGIN WebGate Specific ****

LoadModule obWebgateModule
"C:\OHSOAM\webgate\access/oblix/apps/webgate/bin/webgate.dll"
WebGateInstalldir "C:\OHSOAM\webgate\access"

LoadModule weblogic_module modules/mod_wl_20.so

<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
MatchExpression /owc_wiki WebLogicHost=<host>|WebLogicPort=<port>
</IfModule>
WebGateMode PEER

<Location /access/oblix/apps/webgate/bin/webgate.cgi>
SetHandler obwebgateerr
</Location>

<Location "/oberr.cgi">
SetHandler obwebgateerr
</Location>
```

```
<LocationMatch "/*">
AuthType Oblix
require valid-user
</LocationMatch>

#*** END WebGate Specific ****
```

3. Configure the module `mod_wl` in Oracle HTTP Server so that it forwards requests to Oracle HTTP Server. To configure Oracle HTTP Server to work with multiple non-clustered servers, use the following example in `httpd.conf`:

```
LoadModule weblogic_module modules/mod_wl_20.so

<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
     MatchExpression /owc_wiki WebLogicHost=wiki.example.com|WebLogicPort=8888
</IfModule>
```

> **Note:** The WebLogic port refers to the wiki server port where the Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server is deployed.

4.4 Installing an Access Server

An Access Server must be installed for Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server.

For detailed information about installing an Access Server, see the *Oracle® Access Manager Installation Guide 10g (10.1.4.2.0)* "Chapter 8, Installing the Access Server". This is posted at:

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10761_01/doc/oam.1014/b32412/toc.htm

You will be asked to create an Access Server instance in the Access System Console. Leave all defaults as they are, except the following specific entries:

- Set `Name` to `wls-wiki-access-server`
- Set `Hostname` to the host on which Oracle HTTP Server resides
- Set `Port` to `6021` or to any other available port
- Set `Access Management Service` to `On`

The saved values should look something like the following:

```
Name    wls-wiki-access-server
Hostname host.domain.com
Port      6021
Debug     Off
Debug File Name
Transport Security      Open
Maximum Client Session Time (hours)   24
Number of Threads      60
Access Management Service      On

Audit to Database (on/off)     Off

Audit to File (on/off)     Off
Audit File Name
Audit File Size (bytes)      0
Buffer Size (bytes)      512000
File Rotation Interval (seconds)      0
Engine Configuration Refresh Period   14400 (seconds)
```

```
URL Prefix Reload Period (seconds)    7200
Password Policy Reload Period (seconds)7200

Maximum Elements in User Cache      100000
User Cache Timeout (seconds)        1800

Maximum Elements in Policy Cache    10000
Policy Cache Timeout (seconds)      7200

SNMP State        Off
SNMP Agent Registration Port

Session Token Cache      Enabled
Maximum Elements in Session Token Cache     10000
```

After creating this instance in the Access System Console, install the actual Access Server, using the Oracle Access Manager command appropriate to your platform.

For more information, see the installation guide posted at:

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10761_01/doc/oam.1014/b32412/toc.htm

Again, you will be asked to create an Access Gate instance in the Access System Console. When creating the instance, provide the following properties:

- Set `Name` to `wls-wiki-access-gate` or to any other name
- Set `Hostname` to the host on which the Oracle HTTP Server is installed (This should be in the `host:port` format, with the port set to the Oracle HTTP Server port.)
- Set `Preferred` HTTP Host to the Oracle HTTP Server host name.
- Set `ASDK Client, Access Management Service` to `On`
- Set `Primary HTTP Cookie Domain` to an appropriate value depending on your installation. Typically, this would be a domain-based cookie; for example, ".yourcompany.com".
- Set `Port` to the Oracle HTTP Server port.

Click **Save** to retain this setup.

4.5 Installing an Access Gate

For Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server to be protected with Oracle Access Manager single sign-on, first install Oracle HTTP Server 10.1.3.3 for Apache 2.0. Next, install the Access Gate module on the same machine where Oracle HTTP Server is installed. This is the Oracle HTTP Server and Access Gate installation that will be used to protect the Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server URL.

Install WebGate 10.1.4.0.1 for OHS2 (`Oracle_Access_Manager10_1_4_0_1_linux_OHS2_WebGate`). This installer is included with the Oracle Access Manager CD. After successfully installing WebGate 10.1.4.0.1, you must apply the base patch 5957301 (`Oracle_Access_Manager10_1_4_2_0_Patch_linux_OHS2_WebGate.zip`), which can be downloaded from My Oracle Support (formerly *MetaLink*):

https://metalink.oracle.com/metalink/plsql/f?p=130:5:1642971897004974741::::P_SOURCE,P_SRCHTXT:8,5957301%20

On Linux only: After applying base patch 5957301, you must apply bundle patch 7408035 (`Oracle_Access_Manager10_1_4_2_0_BP06_Patch_linux_OHS2_WebGate.zip`), which can downloaded from My Oracle Support (formerly *MetaLink*):

`https://metalink2.oracle.com/metalink/plsql/f?p=130:5:6778718287832208728::::P_SOURCE,P_SRCHTXT:8,7408035`

Make sure that you install the WebGate for your platform and that it is for Oracle HTTP Server with Apache 2.0.

For more information about installing an Access Gate for this Oracle HTTP Server instance, see *Oracle Access Manager Installation Guide 10g (10.1.4.2.0)* "Chapter 9, Installing the WebGate." This is posted at:

`http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10761_01/doc/oam.1014/b32412/webgate.htm#CHDBHAAG`

Note: WebGate and Access Gate are synonymous.

On Oracle HTTP Server, confirm that `opmn.xml` is configured for Oracle Access Manager. The `opmn.xml` entries should include the following:

```
<ias-component id="HTTP_Server">
        <process-type id="HTTP_Server" module-id="OHS2">
          <environment>
               <variable id="TMP" value="/tmp"/>
               <variable id="LD_ASSUME_KERNEL" value="2.4.19"/>
          </environment>
          <module-data>
            <category id="start-parameters">
              <data id="start-mode" value="ssl-enabled"/>
            </category>
          </module-data>
          <process-set id="HTTP_Server" numprocs="1"/>
        </process-type>
      </ias-component>
  </ias-instance>…
```

4.6 Setting Up Oracle Access Manager

For detailed information about setting up Oracle Access Manager, see the 10.1.4.2.0 Oracle Access Manager documentation.

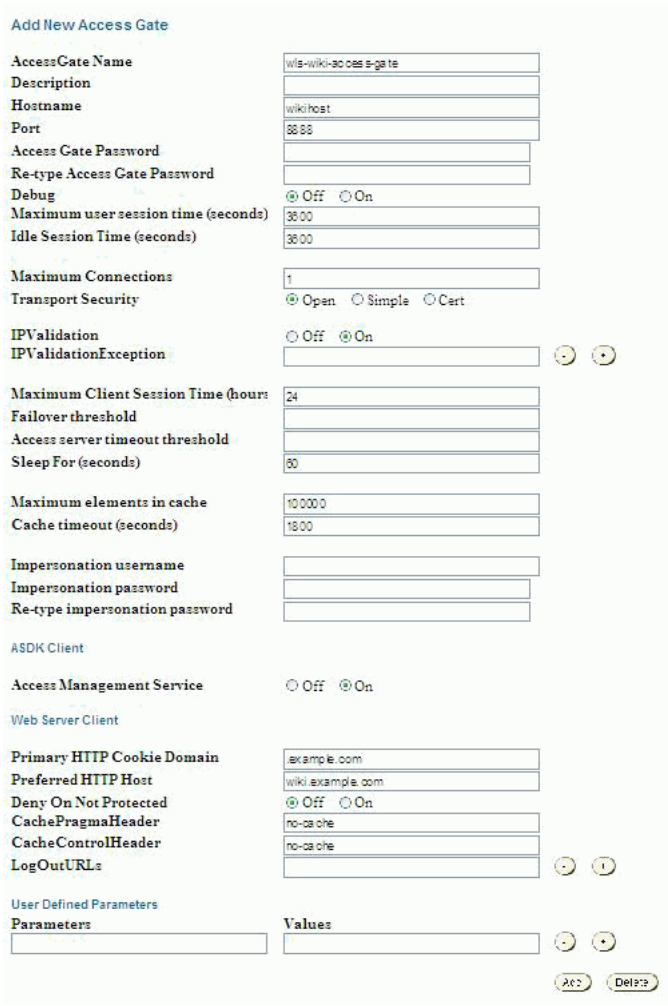
The remainder of the information in this section provides samples of the configuration specifically for wiki integration.

Ensure that the following configuration is done in Oracle Access Manager:

Configure the Access Gate

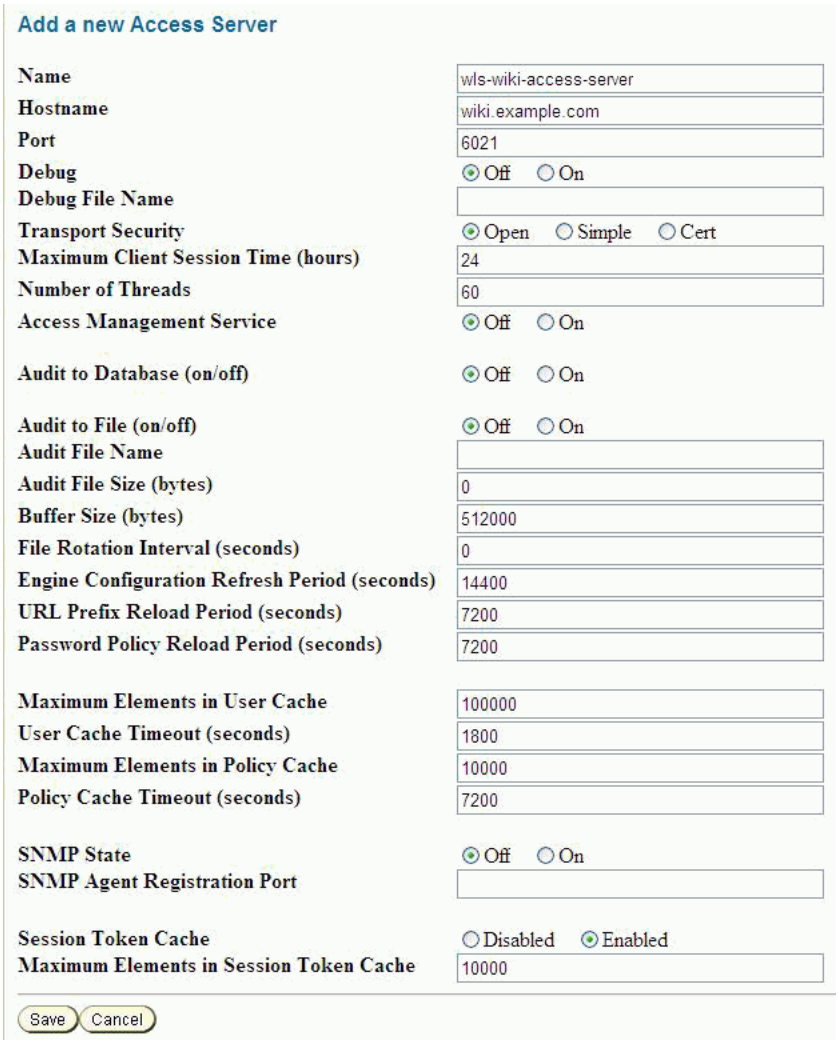
wls-wiki-access-gate (Figure 4–1)

Figure 4–1 Access Gate Configuration



Configure the Access Server (Figure 4–2)

Figure 4–2 Access Server Configuration



For more information, see *Oracle Access Manager Installation Guide 10g (10.1.4.2.0)* "Chapter 9, Installing the WebGate." This is posted at:

`http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10761_01/doc/oam.1014/b32412/webgate.htm#CHDBHAAG`

4.7 Configuring Authentication Management

The Oracle Access Manager Access System Console lets you configure the authentication mechanism. To enable the authentication scheme, you must go through each tab in the form-based authentication scheme. Form-based authentication requires that you give the challenge redirect to the Oracle HTTP Server where Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server is deployed.

Form-based Authentication Scheme (Figure 4–3)

Figure 4–3 Form-Based Authentication Scheme

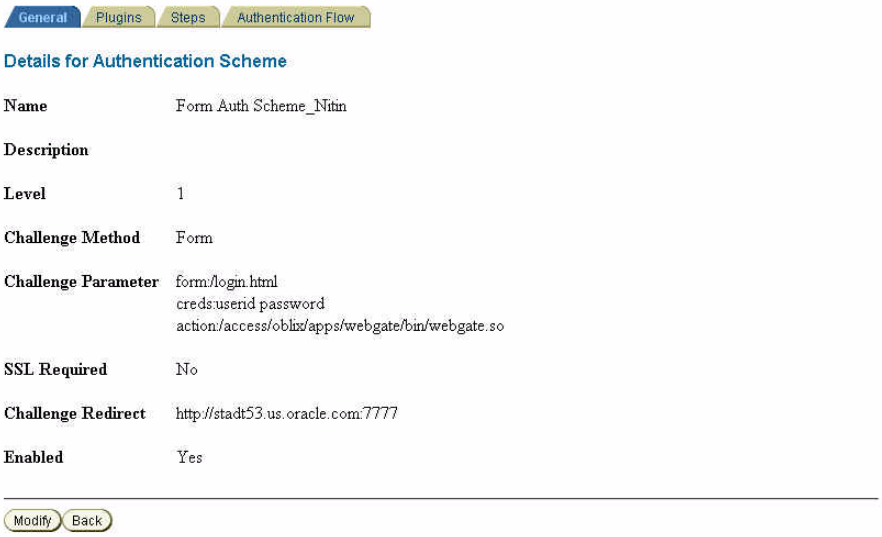


Table 4–1 Plugins

Plugin Name	Plugin Parameter
`credential_mapping`	`obMappingBase="cn=users,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com", obMappingFilter="(&(&(objectclass=inetorgperson)(uid=%userid%))(|(!(obuseraccountcontrol=*))(obuseraccountcontrol=ACTIVATED)))"`
`validate_password`	`password`

Make sure that the user name field in `login.html` (which is created in Section 4.8, "Configuring a Custom Login Page for Oracle Access Manager") matches what you enter for `uid` in the `credential_mapping` plugin. In this example, it is assumed that `login.html` would define the username field as `userid` and the password field as `password`.

Figure 4–4 Steps for Authentication Scheme

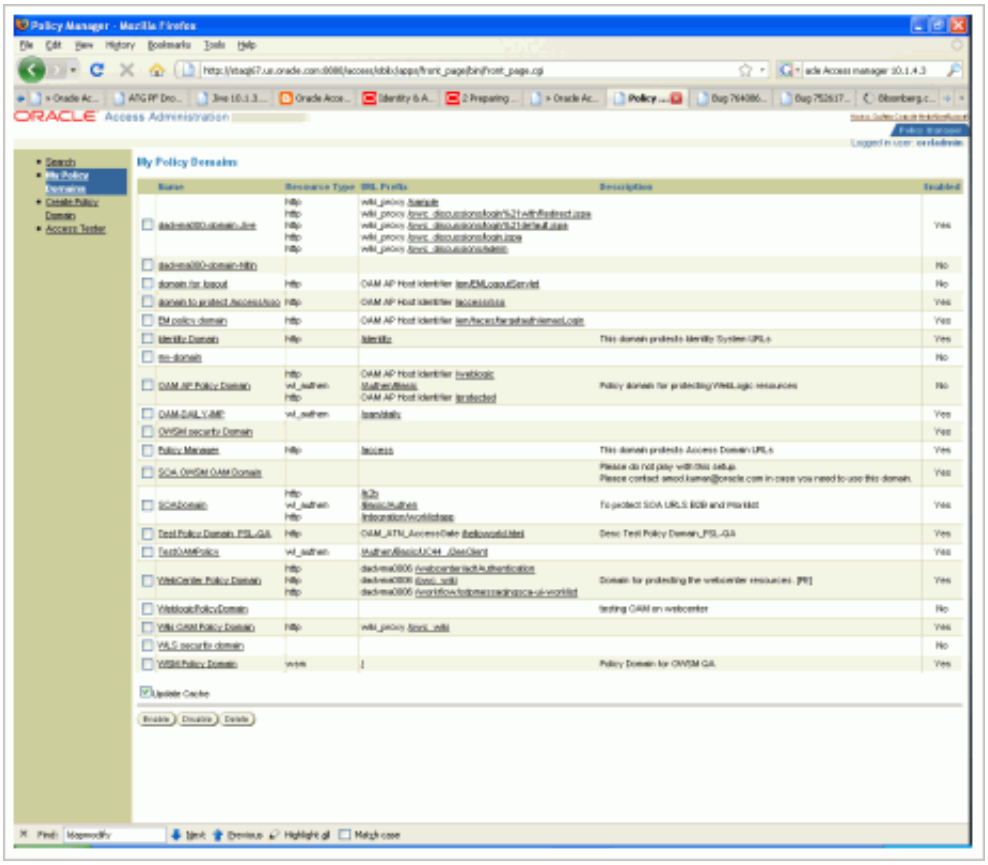
Policy Overview

For more information, see chapter 4 of *Oracle Access Manager Access Administration Guide* at

`http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10761_01/doc/oam.1014/b32420/v2policy.htm#CJAIGHAG`

(Figure 4–5)

Figure 4–5 Policy Overview



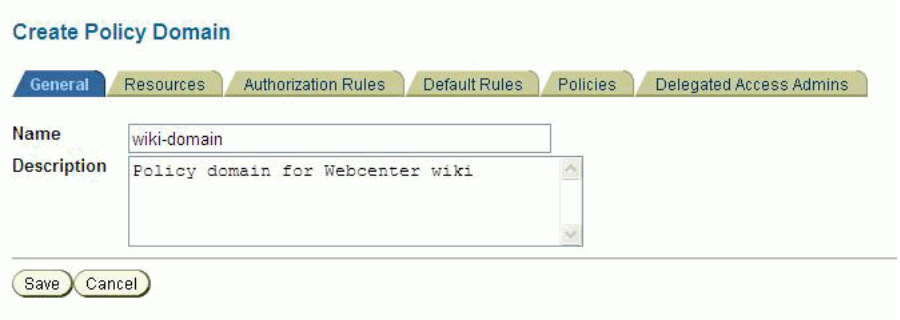
To enable single sign-on using Oracle Access Manager, create a new policy domain in Oracle Access Manager. An example domain is provided here.

1. To get to the Policy Manager go to `http://host:port/access/oblix/apps`, and click **Policy Manager**.

   `wiki-domain`: This defines the policy for the wiki application resources. Most wiki pages are public. However, access to the `/admin` path is secured, and the `/login!withRedirect.jspa` is used to trigger authentication and is used by the login link in the application.

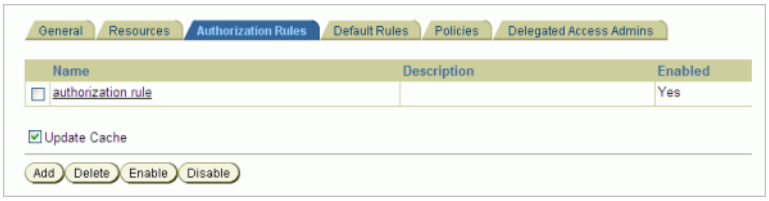
2. Create a new domain for wiki and blog server 10.1.3.4. Give a unique name for the domain. (Figure 4–6)

Figure 4–6 Create Policy Domain - General



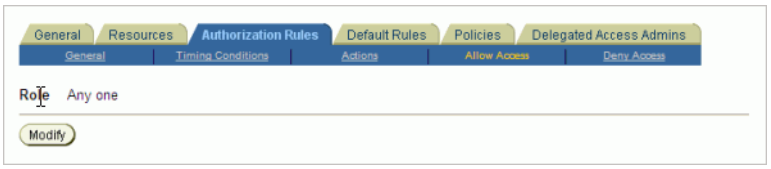
3. Configure the host identifiers. The host identifier should be the one you registered for your Oracle HTTP Server.
4. Protect the wiki login and admin URLs. The following URLs need to be protected:
   - `/owc_wiki/acl`
   - `/owc_wiki/admin`
   - `/owc_wiki/attachments`
   - `/owc_wiki/default`
   - `/owc_wiki/domain`
   - `/owc_wiki/export`
   - `/owc_wiki/index_dir`
   - `/owc_wiki/install`
   - `/owc_wiki/js`
   - `/owc_wiki/layouts`
   - `/owc_wiki/macro`
   - `/owc_wiki/page`
   - `/owc_wiki/pages`
   - `/owc_wiki/remote`
   - `/owc_wiki/tags`
   - `/owc_wiki/templates`
   - `/owc_wiki/user`
   - `/owc_wiki/vhost`
   - `/owc_wiki/wp`
5. Define a new authorization rule and enable it. (Figure 4–7)

Figure 4–7 Create Policy Domain - Authorization Rules



6. On the **Allow Access** tab of **Authorization Rules**, specify the role `Any one`. (Figure 4–8)

Figure 4–8 Create Policy Domain - Authorization Rules - Allow Access



7. On the **Authentication Rule** tab of **Default Rules**, select the Form Authorization scheme defined earlier. (Figure 4–9)

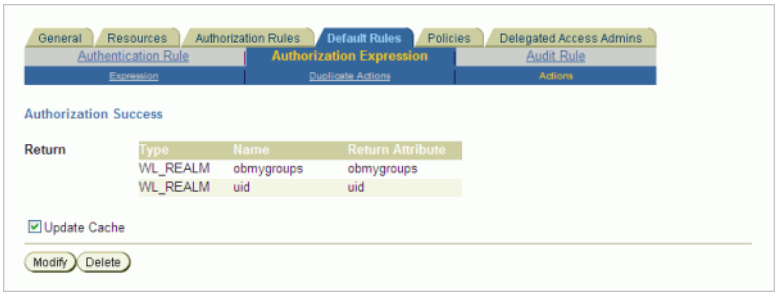
Figure 4–9 Create Policy Domain - Default Rules - Authentication Rules

8. On the **Authorization Expression** tab of **Default Rules**, select the `authorization rule` defined earlier on the **Authorization Rule** tab. (Figure 4–10)

Figure 4–10 Create Policy Domain - Default Rules - Authorization Expression

9. On the **Actions** tab of **Default Rules**, define return actions for authorization success for the `uid` and `obmygroups` attributes, as shown in Figure 4–11.

Figure 4–11 Create Policy Domain - Default Rules - Authorization Expression - Actions



10. After creating the policy domain, make sure to enable the policy domain by modifying the existing domain.

4.8 Configuring a Custom Login Page for Oracle Access Manager

Form-based authentication requires a custom login page to be created on the Oracle HTTP Server. This custom login page will be displayed when the user has to be challenged for credentials. The name of the page should match the name specified in the authentication scheme on the Oracle Access Server authentication scheme configuration. In this example, it is specified as `login.html`. This file must be in the document root (`$OHS_HOME/ohs/htdocs`) on the Oracle HTTP Server.

Here is the sample `login.html` file:

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>Test Login Form</title>
    <script language="JavaScript">
                function submitForm() {
                        document.forms[0].submit();
                }
    </script>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="#ffffff" onLoad="self.focus();document.loginform.login.focus()">
    <center>
      <h2>Test Login Form</h2>
      <form name="loginform"
action="/access/oblix/apps/webgate/bin/webgate.so"method="post">
        <table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" border="0">
          <tr><td valign="center" align="left"><b>Username</b></td>
            <td>    </td><td valign="center" align="left">
              <input type="username" name="userid" size="20" value=""></td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td valign="center" align="left"><b>Password</b></td>
            <td>    </td><td valign="center" align="left">
              <input type="password" name="password" size="20" value=""></td>
          </tr>
        </table>

        <input type=submit id=submit name=submit value=submit />
        </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

4.9 Installing the Security Provider for WebLogic SSPI

To assert the identity of logged in users, you must install the Security Provider for WebLogic SSPI (Security Service Provider Interface) on the WebLogic machine. The Security Provider ensures that only appropriate users and groups can access Oracle Access Manager-protected WebLogic resources to perform specific operations. The Security Provider also enables you to configure single sign-on between Oracle Access Manager and WebLogic resources.

The Security Provider for WebLogic SSPI is available at:

http://download.oracle.com/otn/linux/ias/101401/oam_int_linux_v7_cd3.zip

CD7 of the Oracle Access Manager 3rd party integration package contains WebLogic SSPI Provider installer, `Oracle_Access_Manager10_1_4_2_2_linux_BEA_WL_SSPI.zip`.

For detailed instructions, see *Oracle Access Manager Integration Guide* "Chapter 10, Integrating the Security Provider for WebLogic SSPI." This is posted at:

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10761_01/doc/oam.1014/e10356/weblogic.htm#WeblogicSSPI

In addition to following these instructions, you must remove `xerces.jar` from the `CLASSPATH`. Specifically, edit `startWebLogic.sh` on Linux or `startWebLogic.cmd` on Windows to change the following from:

```
CLASSPATH="${CLASSPATH}${CLASSPATHSEP}${MEDREC_WEBLOGIC
_CLASSPATH}:/scratch/ohsoam/install/SSPI
_wiki/NetPointSecuProvForWeblogic/oblix/lib/wlNetPoint.jar:/scratch/ohsoam/install
/SSPI_
wiki/NetPointSecuProvForWeblogic/oblix/lib/bcprov-jdk14-125.jar:/scratch/ohsoam/in
stall/SSPI
_wiki/NetPointSecuProvForWeblogic/oblix/lib/xerces.jar:/scratch/ohsoam/install/
SSPI_wiki/NetPointSecuProvForWeblogic/oblix/lib/jobaccess.jar"
```

to

```
CLASSPATH="${CLASSPATH}${CLASSPATHSEP}${MEDREC_WEBLOGIC
_CLASSPATH}:/scratch/ohsoam/install/SSPI
_wiki/NetPointSecuProvForWeblogic/oblix/lib/wlNetPoint.jar:/scratch/ohsoam/install
/SSPI_
wiki/NetPointSecuProvForWeblogic/oblix/lib/bcprov-jdk14-125.jar:/scratch/ohsoam/in
stall/SSPI_wiki/NetPointSecuProvForWeblogic/oblix/lib/jobaccess.jar"
```

Required Tasks

The following tasks need to be completed:

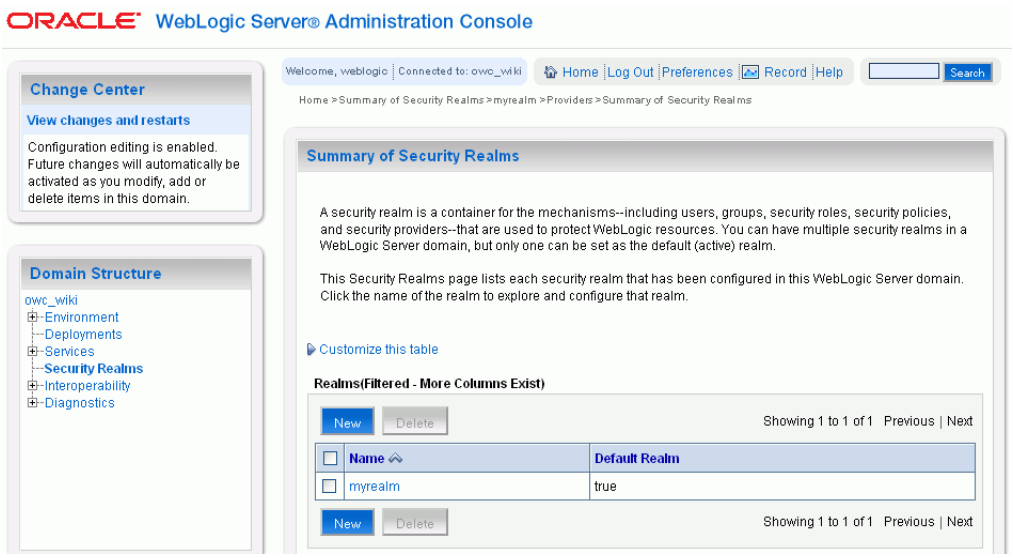
1. Install the Security Provider (typical installation)
2. Set up the WebLogic policy in Oracle Access Manager
3. Run the NetPoint Policy Deployer
4. Prepare the WebLogic environment

For more information, see http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10761_01/doc/oam.1014/e10356/weblogic.htm.

After completing these tasks, configure the Oracle Access Manager Identity Asserter in the WebLogic console.

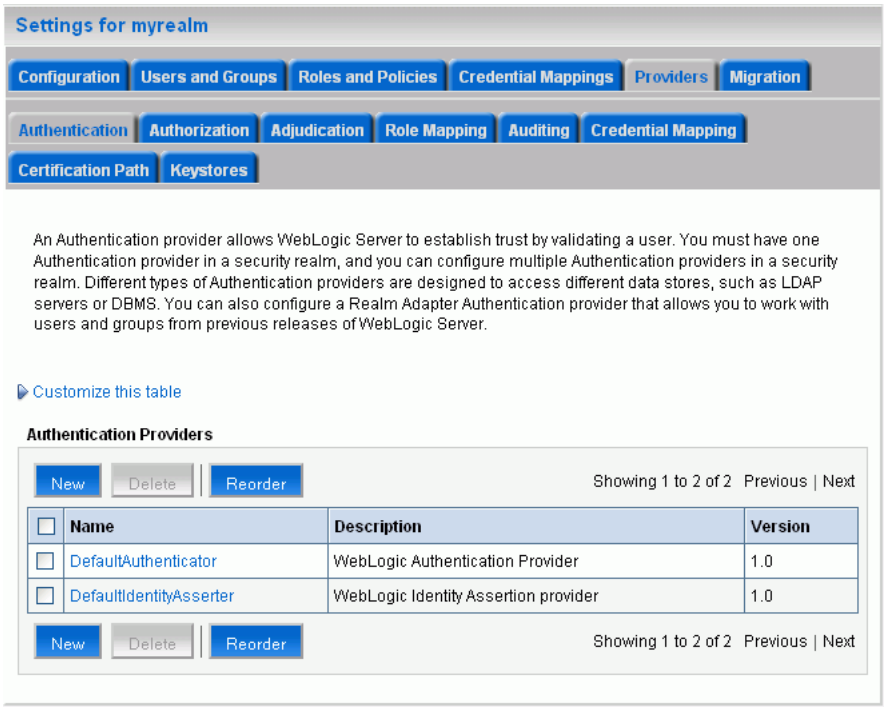
1. To begin, log in to WebLogic Server Administration Console.
2. Click **Security Realms** in the **Domain Structure** panel. (Figure 4–12)
3. Click the **myrealm** link in the list of realms on the right panel.

Figure 4–12 WebLogic Console - Domain Structure - Security Realms



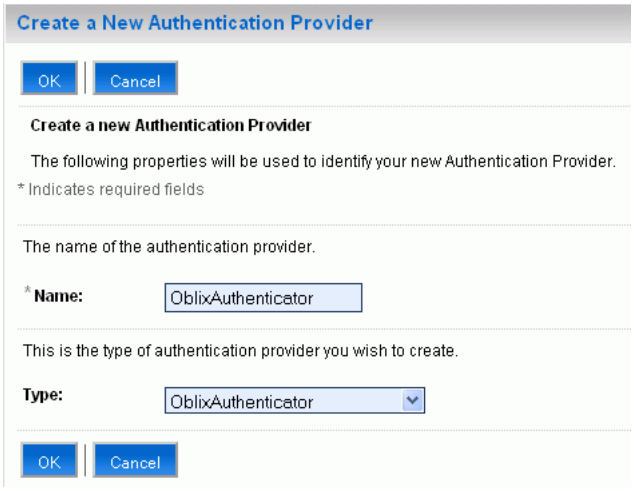
4. Under Settings for myrealm, click the **Providers** tab. (Figure 4–13)
5. Create a new Authentication Provider by clicking **New**.

Figure 4–13 Settings for myrealm - Providers



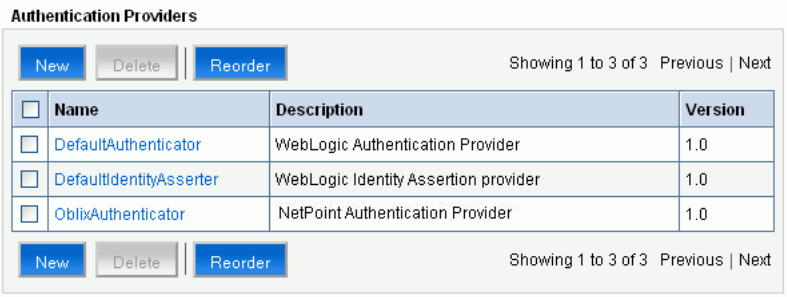
6. Enter a unique name for the authenticator, and select **OblixAuthenticator** as the **Type**. (Figure 4–14)
7. Click **OK**.

Figure 4–14 Create a New Authentication Provider



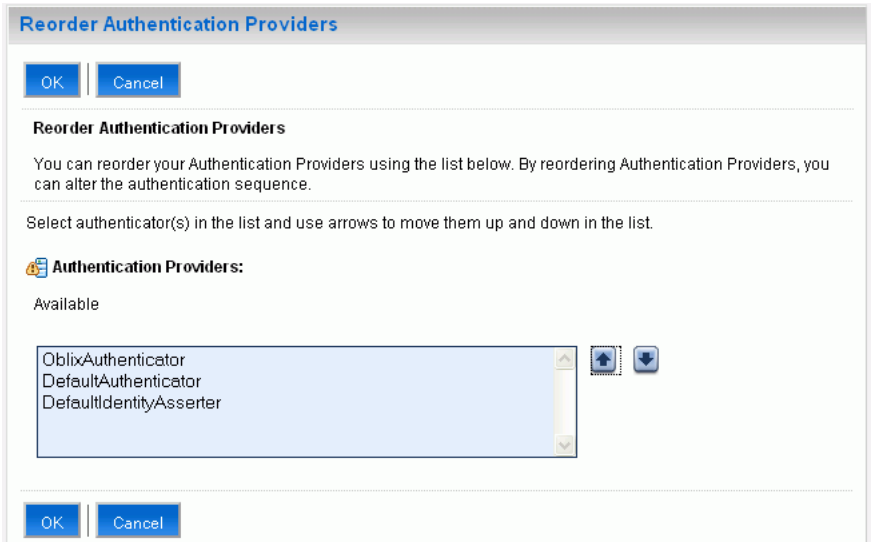
8. Click **Reorder** to alter the authentication sequence. (Figure 4–15)

Figure 4–15 Authentication Providers



9. Reorder the sequence of the newly created authenticator by moving oblixAuthenticator to the top of the list by using the arrow button on the right. (Figure 4–16)
10. Click **OK**.

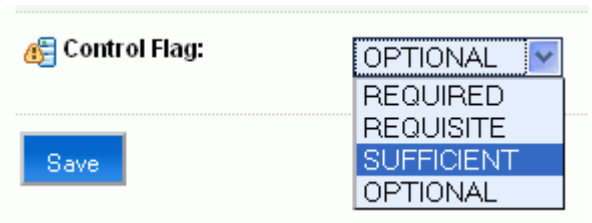
Figure 4–16 Reorder Authentication Providers



11. Under the **Name** column, click the hyperlink of the newly created oblixAuthenticator to display its properties.
12. From the **Control Flag** dropdown list, select **SUFFICIENT**.
13. Click **Save**.

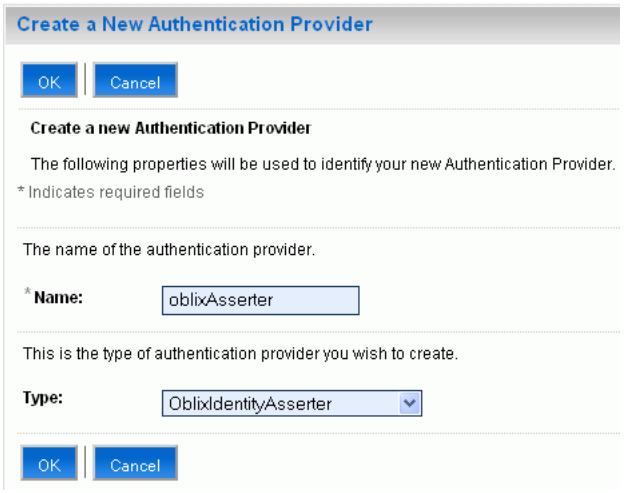
> **Note:** After creating the OblixAuthenticator authentication provider, ensure that the `OB_UserSearchAttr` property of the provider is set to `cn` in the `NetPointProvdersConfig.properties` file.

Figure 4–17 Control Flag Setting



14. Click **New** to create an identity asserter.
15. Enter a unique name for the identity asserter, and select **Type** as **OblixIdentityAsserter**. (Figure 4–18)
16. Click **OK** to create the identity asserter.

Figure 4–18 Create an Identity Asserter



17. Reorder the newly created identity asserter to the second position.
18. Set the **Control Flag** for the identity asserter to **SUFFICIENT**.
19. Restart the Admin Server and all managed servers to uptake the configuration changes.

After SSPI configuration, Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server can be accessed at the following URL: `http://`*`host:port`*`/owc_wiki/index.jspa`, where *`host`* and *`port`* are the host and port of the Oracle HTTP Server.

5

Setting Up and Administering Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

As an administrator, you can access the wiki administration area to configure Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server. This chapter describes the basic administration and configuration tasks that you can perform on your wiki and blog server.

This chapter includes the following sections:

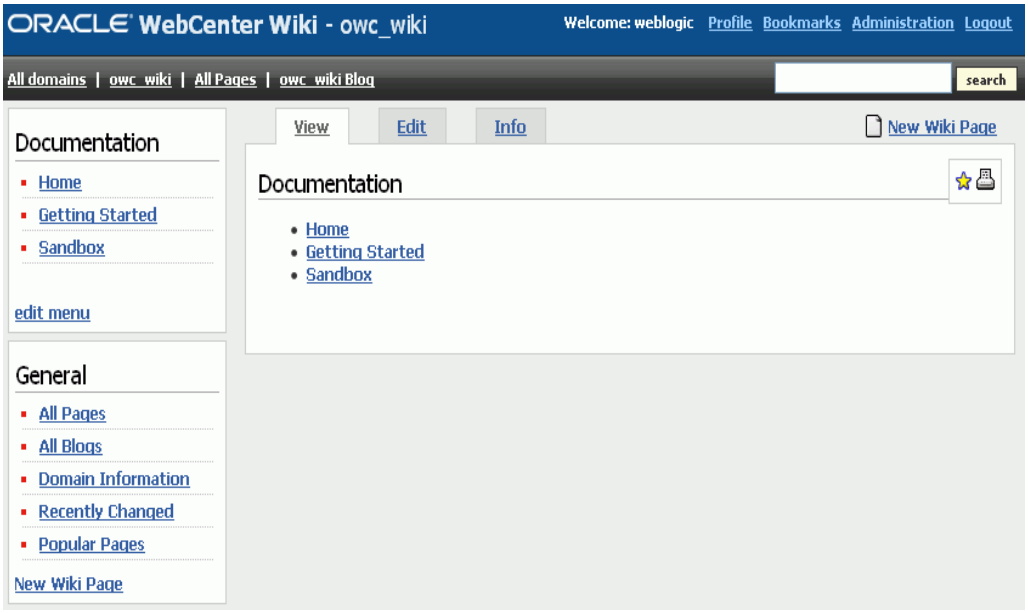
5.1 What You Should Know About the Wiki and Blog Server Interface

When you log on to your wiki and blog server, the default wiki domain is displayed. The wiki and blog server also displays a toolbar of useful links across the top of the page, a search feature, a domain-specific menu on the navigation panel on the left, and additional navigation under the **General** heading, as shown in Figure 5–1.

For administrators, the wiki and blog server displays an extra **Administration** link on the top header.

Note: The wiki and blog server provides the **logout** link. The link can be customized to any URL based on the single sign-on scheme used. To customize the link, you can modify the `logout_url` variable in the *`$WIKI_HOME`*`/WEB-INF/classes/application_config.script`. Leaving `logout_url` blank renders the user session invalid and redirects to the login screen.

Figure 5–1 Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server Interface



Note: The supported browsers for Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server are Internet Explorer 7.0 or later and Mozilla Firefox 2.0 or later.

5.1.1 About the General Menu

The General menu is a default menu and cannot be edited. You use the General menu to access common operations on your wiki and blog server.

Table 5–2 describes the various links in the General menu of a domain.

Table 5–1 Links in the General Menu

Link	Description
All Pages	Displays a list of all wiki pages in the current domain.
All Blogs	Enables you to view blogs of the various domains of the wiki and blog server. You can access different blogs to add blog entries and manage blog authors.
Domain Information	Summarizes useful information about the current domain, such as details about popular pages and recently updated pages. For more information, see Section 7.2, "Accessing Information About a Wiki Domain".
Recently Changed	Displays a list of recently updated wiki pages.

Table 5–1 (Cont.) Links in the General Menu

Link	Description
Popular Pages	Displays a list of wiki pages, in the current domain, with the most number of page views.
New Wiki Page	Enables you to create a new wiki page in the current domain. For information about how to create a new wiki page, see Section 7.3.1, "Creating a Wiki Page".

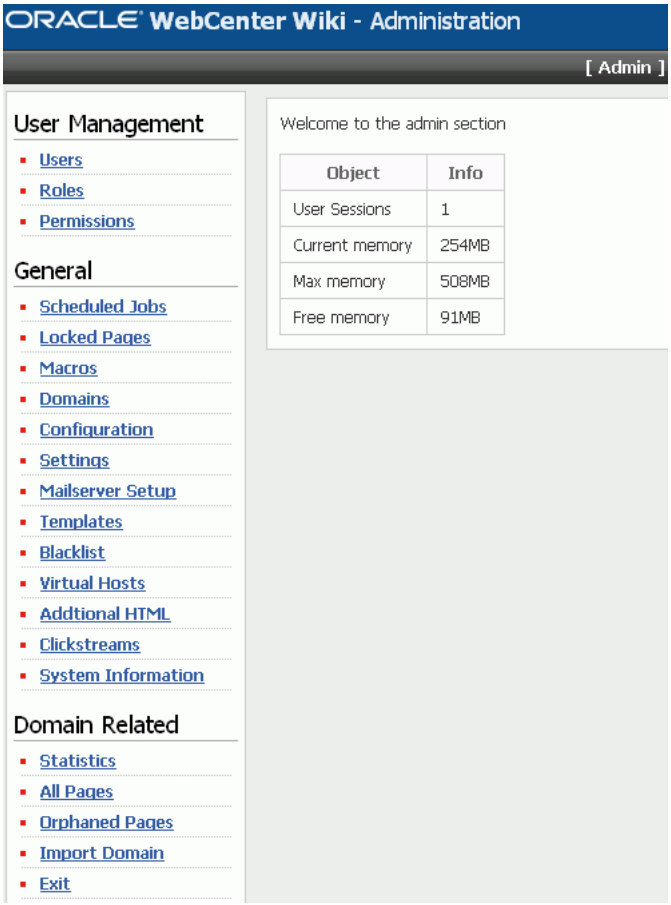
5.1.2 About the Administration Mode

To configure your wiki and blog server, you use the Administration mode of the server. You access the Administration mode by clicking the **Administration** link on your wiki and blog server. (Figure 5–2)

Figure 5–2 Administration Link

Figure 5–3 displays the Administration mode.

Figure 5–3 Administration Mode



The Administration mode contains various links that you can use to configure settings specific to the current domain or the entire wiki and blog server. Table 5–2 describes the various links in the Administration mode.

Table 5–2 Links in the Administration Mode of a Wiki and Blog Server

Link	Description
User Management	
Users	Displays details, such as the name, e-mail address, status, and role of all wiki users. You can use this link to add new users, block or unblock users, reset their password, and edit their profile to assign them different roles. **Note**: When you deploy the wiki and blog server by leveraging single sign-on security, users are not initially imported from the security store. A user entry is created only upon first login by that user. The features to block users and reset the password are useful only when the wiki and blog server is used as a standalone application. If the wiki and blog server is integrated with another Oracle application through single sign-on, then the user is authenticated through single sign-on and the password resides in the wiki security repository.
Roles	Enables you to add a new role and edit the role to manage permissions. For information about how to assign permissions to a role, see Section 5.7, "Managing Permissions for a Role".
Permissions	Displays a list of permissions that you can assign to various roles.
General	
Scheduled Jobs	Allows you to view administrative jobs that can be run, such as DailyIndexerJob for updating the search index. It also shows the next time each job is scheduled to run. If you wish a job to run sooner, you can click the **run now** link.
Locked Pages	Displays details of pages that have been locked. These details include name of the user who locked the page, the time when the page was locked, and the time when the page will get unlocked automatically. To unlock a page, you can either wait for the time of the automatic unlock, or the administrator can manually unlock a page by clicking the **remove lock** link. For information about how to unlock a page, see Section 5.5, "Unlocking a Page".
Macros	Allows you to execute complex or specialized functions on a wiki page. You can invoke a macro by using the `<macro:>` tag. The wiki and blog server includes several sample macros, such as TaskMacro and Link. The Macro page provides a list and description of all sample macros.

Table 5–2 (Cont.) Links in the Administration Mode of a Wiki and Blog Server

Link	Description
Domains	Displays a list of all domains and their details, such as the page counts and name of the start page. It also displays the total number of domains and pages in your wiki and blog server. You can use this link to add or delete a domain, edit the details of a domain, and specify the members who can manage a domain. For information about how to manage domains, see Section 5.2, "Setting Up Domains and Menus".
Configuration	Enables you to configure your wiki and blog server by specifying details such as your default domain and wiki page, wiki repository, and wiki theme. For more information, see Section 5.12, "Specifying Configuration Parameters".
Settings	Enables you to specify your wiki and blog server settings. You can specify details such as whether attachments, self-registration of users, page ratings, and trackbacks are supported. For more information, see Section 5.13, "Specifying Features Supported on Wiki and Blog Server".
Templates	Enables you to add, view, edit, and delete templates used for creating wiki pages. For more information, see Section 5.4, "Creating a User Interface Template".
Blacklist	Enables you to block certain IP addresses from adding or editing pages on your wiki and blog server. However, a blocked IP address can access the server to view pages. For more information, see Section 5.9, "Blocking an IP Address".
Virtual Hosts	Allows you to create multiple sites within the wiki and blog server differentiated by their host names.
Additional HTML	Enables you to define the additional HTML header and footer information that will appear on every wiki page.
Clickstreams	Allows you to monitor the pages or functions that different users have accessed or clicked. Users are identified by their IP addresses, and the wiki or blog URL that they accessed is shown.
System Information	Displays the version number for the wiki and blog server. The version is the open source version number. The Build is the Oracle version and the build number.
Domain Related	
Statistics	Displays statistics of the current domain for the specified time period. Domain statistics include names of wiki pages viewed, the page view count, and the dates on which pages were last viewed within the specified date range.
All Pages	Displays details of all the pages within the current domain. You can use this link to delete wiki pages. You can also choose to easily delete all wiki page that do not contain any content. For more information, see Section 5.11, "Deleting a Wiki Page".
Orphaned Pages	Displays the pages that are not linked by any other page.

Table 5–2 (Cont.) Links in the Administration Mode of a Wiki and Blog Server

Link	Description
Export Domain	Enables you to publish wiki pages in a domain as HTML files so that they can be placed on a web server and accessed directly. **Note**: By default, the Export Domain link is not available. To access this link, you must enable the **ExportDomain** permission for the ADMIN role.
Import Domain	Enables you to point to a directory containing wiki pages, for example in the 10.1.3.2 version of the wiki and blog server, and import the domain into the database-based repository.
Exit	Exits the Administration mode.

5.2 Setting Up Domains and Menus

Domains are an organizing model on the wiki and blog server similar to folders on a file system. A wiki domain encompasses an identified group of wiki pages. It helps you organize wiki pages and secure them by role or specific users. Each wiki domain contains an associated blog, where users can create blog entries and post comments.

As a wiki administrator, you can create, edit, or delete domains and manage domain members. You can also create and edit domain menus to enable easy access to pages within each domain. This section discusses basic domain and menu administration tasks.

- Adding a Domain
- Managing Domain Members
- Editing a Domain Menu

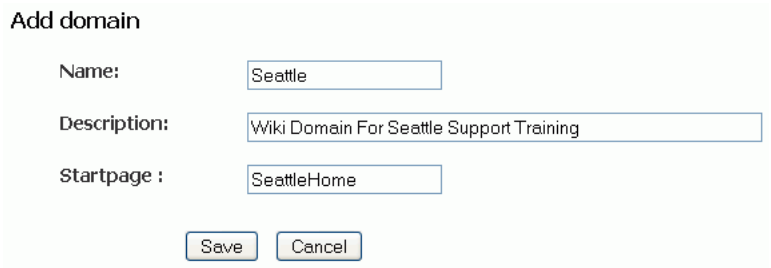
5.2.1 Adding a Domain

To create a new domain:

1. Log on to the Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server as an administrator and access the Administration mode.
2. Under **General** in the navigation panel on the left side, click **Domains**.

   The Domains page lists all the domains on the wiki and blog server.
3. Click **add** to create a new domain.
4. Enter a domain name, a description, and a name for the start page of your domain, as shown in Figure 5–4.

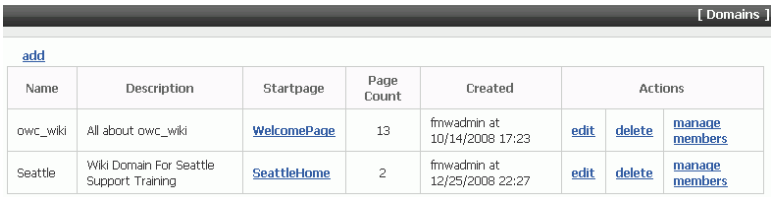
Figure 5–4 Adding a New Domain



5. Click **Save**.

The newly created domain is listed on the Domains page, as shown in Figure 5–5.

Figure 5–5 List of Domains



6. To navigate directly to the new domain, click its start page link in the **Startpage** column.

   To exit the Administration mode, under **General**, click **Exit**. This displays the wiki page of the last domain that you accessed before entering the Administration mode.

> **Note:** You can also create a domain by using the `scope` parameter in a wiki URL in any application. If the specified domain does not exist, it is automatically created with the name specified in the `scope` parameter. The parameter also creates a start page named WelcomePage. For more information, see Section 6.2, "Wiki and Blog Server URL Endpoints and Query String Parameters".

After creating a new domain, you can create wiki pages and blog entries in the domain. For information about how to create a wiki page, see Section 7.3.1, "Creating a Wiki Page". For information about how to create a blog entry, see Section 7.4.1, "Creating a Blog Entry".

5.2.2 Managing Domain Members

By default, all authorized wiki users can view and modify wiki pages in a domain. However, you can specify the wiki users who can manage a domain. Then while creating a wiki page in the domain, users can grant access to that wiki page only to domain members.

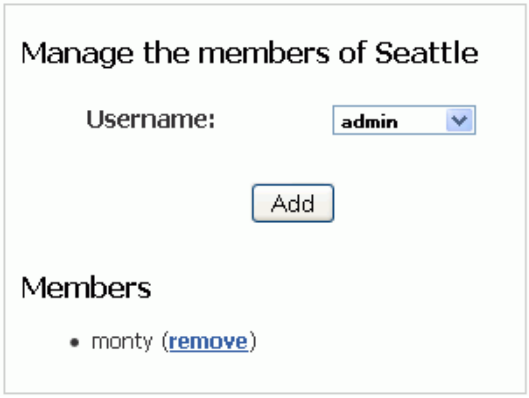
To manage domain members:

1. In the Administration mode, click **Domains**.
2. On the Domains page, click the **manage members** link for the domain for which you want to specify members.
3. From the **username** dropdown list, select the user whom you want to add as a domain member.
4. Click **Add**.

   The new user's name displays in the **Members** section, as shown in Figure 5–6.

   Repeat step 3 and 4 if you want to add any other user as the domain member.

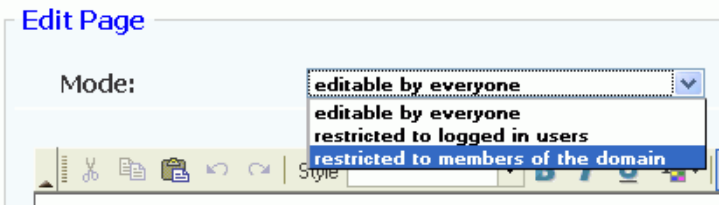
Figure 5–6 Adding a Domain Member



5. Click the **remove** link next to a member's name under **Members** if you do not want that member to be able to manage the domain.

While creating a wiki page in the domain, users can select the **restricted to members of the domain** option if they want only domain members to be able to edit the wiki page.

Figure 5–7 Restricting Access to Domain Members



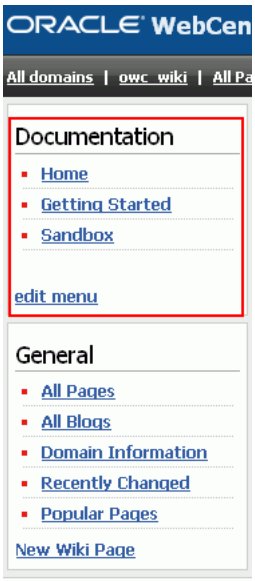
5.2.3 Editing a Domain Menu

As an administrator, you can create or edit a menu for a domain. Domain-specific menu appears at the top in the navigation panel. Figure 5.5 shows the menu of the default domain, `owc_wiki`.

A menu comprises menu topics, which display as headers. Menu topics contain menu items. For example, in the `owc_wiki` domain, **Documentation** is a menu topic and **Home** is a menu item. Menu topics display on the navigational panel in the order in which you create them.

A newly created domain contains an empty wiki page called Menu. You use this page to create or edit the domain-specific menu. You can edit the Menu wiki page by using the **edit menu** link on the navigation panel.

Figure 5–8 Domain Menu



Note: You can configure your wiki and blog server to display the required wiki management tools. You use the query string parameter `inline` to control how much wiki capability to render. On the wiki and blog server, the navigation panel on the left and the Menu wiki page appear when `inline=0`. The **edit menu** link appears only when `inline=0` and the user is an administrator.

When using `inline=1`, the Menu wiki page does not appear. Instead a menu is auto-generated showing all wiki pages in the domain. For information about inline modes, see Table 6–3, " Query String Parameters to Use in Application Wiki and Blog URLs" andSection 7.1, "What You Should Know About Wiki and Blog Modes".

To modify the menu of a domain:

1. Click the **All domains** link on toolbar of links on the top-left corner.

   Note that you do not need to access the Administration mode to edit a domain menu.

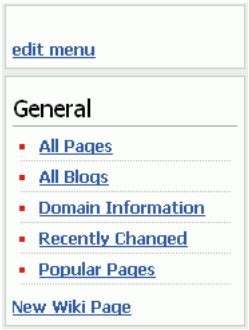
2. Click the start page link of the domain for which you wish to edit the menu.

3. Click the **edit menu** link. Figure 5–9 shows the blank menu of a newly created domain.

   The Edit Page displays.

   Tip: You can also access the Edit Page by clicking **All Pages** under **General** on the navigation panel on the left. This displays a list of all wiki pages of the current domain. You can click the **Menu** wiki page to view the menu, and then click the **Edit** tab to edit the menu.

Figure 5–9 Menu of a New Domain

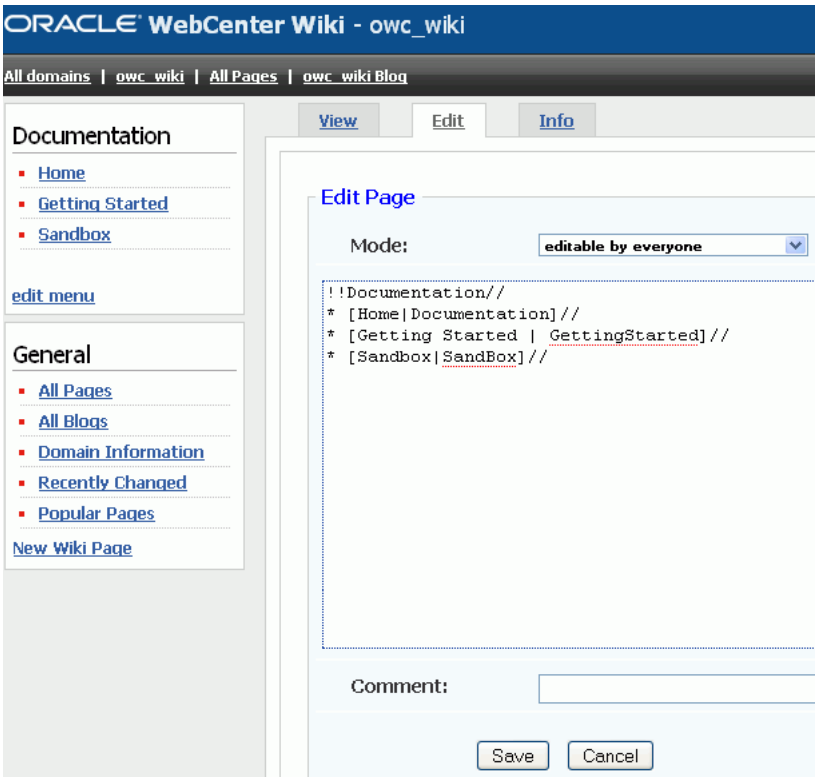


4. Specify the menu topic and menu items that you want to add or change. You can edit the menu the same way you edit a wiki page. For information about editing a wiki page, see Section 7.3.2, "Editing a Wiki Page".

   Within each menu topic, you can define menu items and link them to the required wiki pages or to the targets that are external to your wiki and blog server. When you create a menu item, you must provide a name and specify either the name of a wiki page or a URL. The name that you specify displays in the menu on the navigation panel.

   > **Tip:** When naming your page, ensure that you adhere to wiki markup standards, that is, you use the camel case notation for naming wiki pages. This notation uses an initial uppercase letter followed by lowercase letters, then another uppercase letter and another series of lowercase letters, for example, `MyWikiPage`. To use an alternate name for your page, use the following convention: `[alternate name | Wiki page name]`. For example: `[ My Page | MyPage ]`.
   >
   > For information about wiki markup language to format page content, see Section 7.6, "Using Wiki Mark-Up".

Figure 5–10 Editing a Menu



Tip: After you edit a menu, it is a good practice to change the mode to **only admins are allowed to edit** in the **Mode** dropdown list in the Edit tab. Although the wiki automatically removes the **Edit menu** link from the menu if the registered user is not an administrator, users may accidentally edit the menu page.

5. Click **Save**.

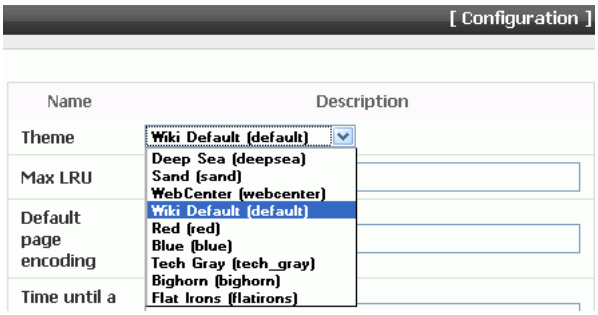
5.3 Changing the Theme

You can apply themes to change the look and feel of your wiki and blog server.

To change the theme:

1. In the Administration mode, under **General**, click **Configuration**.
2. Select a theme from the **Theme** dropdown list.
3. Click **Save**.

Figure 5–11 Selecting a Theme



4. Click **Exit** to exit the Administration mode and see your changes take effect.

> **Note:** User can change the theme for a login session if they use a wiki or blog URL that includes the `theme` parameter.

5.4 Creating a User Interface Template

Templates enable you to set up a framework for users when they create pages. You can create new user interface templates as well as edit or delete existing ones.

To create a template:

1. In the Administration mode, under **General**, click **Templates**. The list of existing templates displays.

   You can edit, view, or delete templates by clicking the appropriate link displayed in the **Actions** column, as shown in Figure 5–12.

2. Click **add** to create a new template.

Figure 5–12 Managing Templates

3. Enter the name of the template in the **Name** field in the **Add template** page.

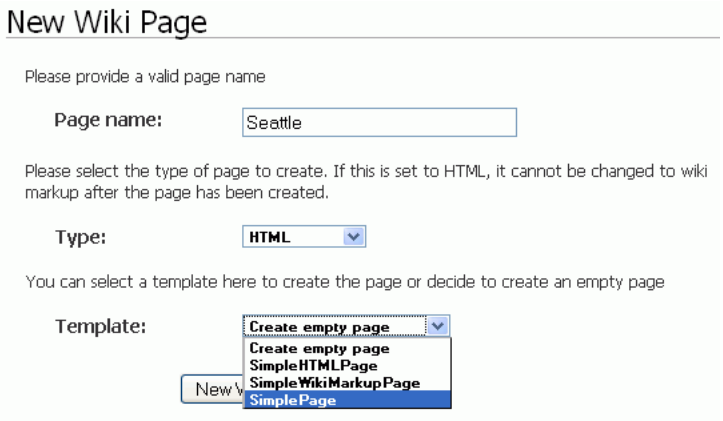
   While creating or editing a template, use the correct syntax. If the template is intended as a template for wiki markup, then use wiki markup. If it is intended to be a template for HTML pages, then use HTML. Template names should follow the same convention as page names.

4. Enter the content for the template in the **Template** box.

5. Click **Save**.

After you create a new template, users can choose to use this new template while creating a new page, as shown in Figure 5–13.

Figure 5–13 Creating a Page Based on a Template



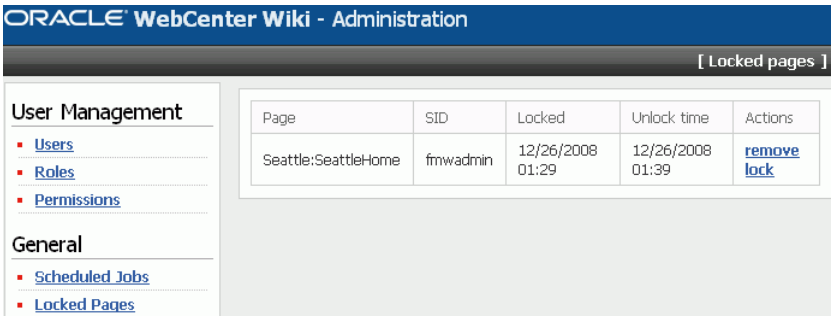
5.5 Unlocking a Page

Every time a user edits a wiki page, the page gets locked for a specified time period for that user before other users can modify that page. Sometimes an administrator may need to unlock a page.

To unlock a page:

1. In the Administration mode, under **General**, click the **Locked Pages** link. A list of all the locked pages displays.
2. In the Locked pages page, click the **remove lock** link for the page that you want to unlock. (Figure 5–14)

Figure 5–14 Unlocking a Page



Tip: Details of a locked page are no longer displayed in Locked pages as soon as the page is unlocked, whether manually or automatically.

5.6 Setting Up Server Security

You can configure your wiki and blog server to leverage single sign-on security. You can use Oracle Access Manager-based single sign-on security in Oracle WebLogic Server. For more information, see Chapter 4, "Configuring Single Sign-On".

When you integrate wikis and blogs into your applications, the users you set up for your applications must match the user credentials on the Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server. Once a user is authenticated, if the user does not exist within the Oracle

WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server, the user is created and a default role is assigned to the user.

5.7 Managing Permissions for a Role

For various wiki operations, you can create specific roles and assign the required permissions. You can also modify existing roles to add or remove permissions. You can then assign the required roles to different users to define the operations that users can perform.

To edit permissions for a role:

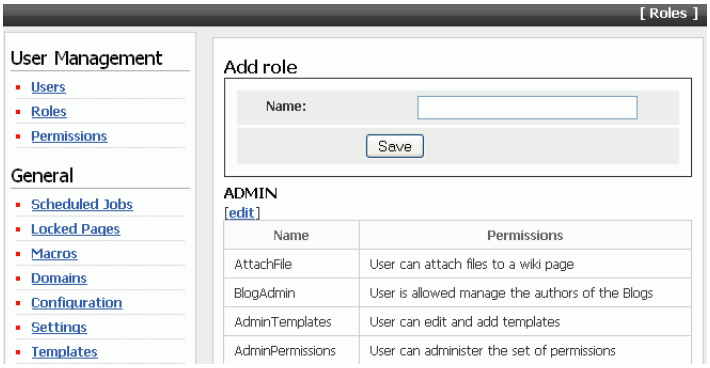
1. In the Administration mode, under **User Management**, click **Roles**.

   The Roles page displays various roles and the permissions assigned to each role.

2. Click the **edit** link under the role that you want to modify. For example, to modify the ADMIN role, you click **edit** under **ADMIN**, as shown in Figure 5–15.

   The Edit role page displays a list of all permissions that have been assigned or that can be assigned to the selected role. (Figure 5–16)

Figure 5–15 Editing a Role

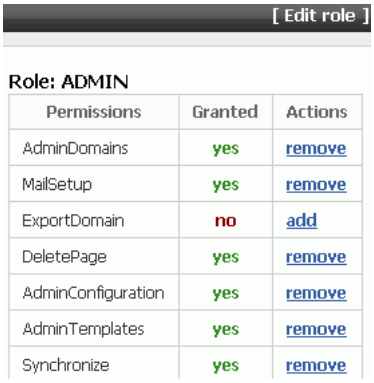


Tip: If you want to create a new role, then specify a role name in the **Name** box and then click **Save** on the Roles page (Figure 5–15). You can then click the **edit** link under the newly created role to add the required permissions.

3. In the Actions column, click the **add** link for a permission to add that permission to the selected role, or click the **remove** link corresponding to a permission to remove that permission from the selected role. (Figure 5–16).

   Tip: You can view the description of each permission by clicking **Permissions** under **User Management** on the navigation panel in the Administration mode.

Figure 5–16 Specifying Permissions for a Role



4. Click the **Roles** link at the bottom of the Edit role page to return to the Roles page.

5.8 Enabling Anonymous Access

By default, only authenticated users can access your wiki and blog server. However, you can also enable anonymous access so that public users can view pages without logging in.

To enable anonymous access to your wiki and blog server:

1. In the Administration mode, under **General**, click **Settings**.
2. For the **Only logged in users can see the content** option, select **false** to allow anonymous read access. (Figure 5–17)
3. For **Anonymous users can create pages**, select **true** if you want to allow anonymous write access.

Figure 5–17 Enabling Anonymous Access

4. Click **Save**.

5.9 Blocking an IP Address

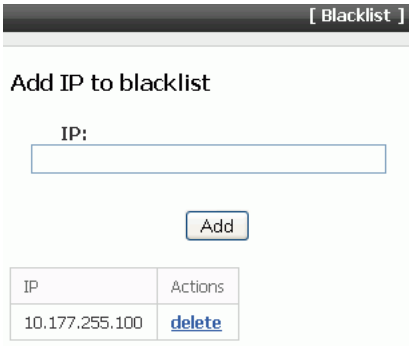
You can block selected IP addresses from creating or updating wiki pages on your wiki and blog server. However, a blocked IP address can access the server to view wiki pages.

To block an IP address:

1. In the Administration mode, under **General**, click **Blacklist**.
2. In the **IP** field, enter the IP address that you want to block.
3. Click **Add**.

   The IP address that you block displays in the list of blocked IP addresses. (Figure 5–18)

Figure 5–18 Blocking an IP Address



5.10 Deleting a Blog Entry

A wiki administrator or users who have the permission to manage blogs can edit and delete blog entries. For information about how to delete blog entries, see Section 7.4.4, "Deleting a Blog Entry".

5.11 Deleting a Wiki Page

As a wiki administrator, you can delete wiki pages that are no longer required.

To delete a wiki page:

1. Access the Administration mode.
2. Under **Domain Related**, click **All Pages**. This displays a list of all pages in the current domain.

   Note: To delete wiki pages of any domain, you must first navigate to that domain and then access the Administration mode.

3. For the wiki page that you want to delete, click the corresponding **delete** link in the **Actions** column, as shown in Figure 5–19. If you want to delete multiple pages, then select checkboxes for specified pages in the **Delete** column, and then click **Delete Selected**.

Figure 5–19 Deleting a Wiki Page

4. Click the **Delete all empty pages** link at the top on the All Pages page if you want to delete wiki pages that do not contain any text.

   Click the **reduce** link to reduce the versions for a wiki page. It makes the current or the latest version of a wiki page as the only version and deletes all previous versions.

> **Note:** Users can delete the wiki pages that they created only if you select **true** for the **Allow users to delete pages they created** option. You access this option by selecting **Settings** under **General** in the Administration mode. If this option is enabled, then a Delete icon is displayed on the wiki pages that users create.
>
> If the option is set to **false**, then only administrators can delete wiki pages.

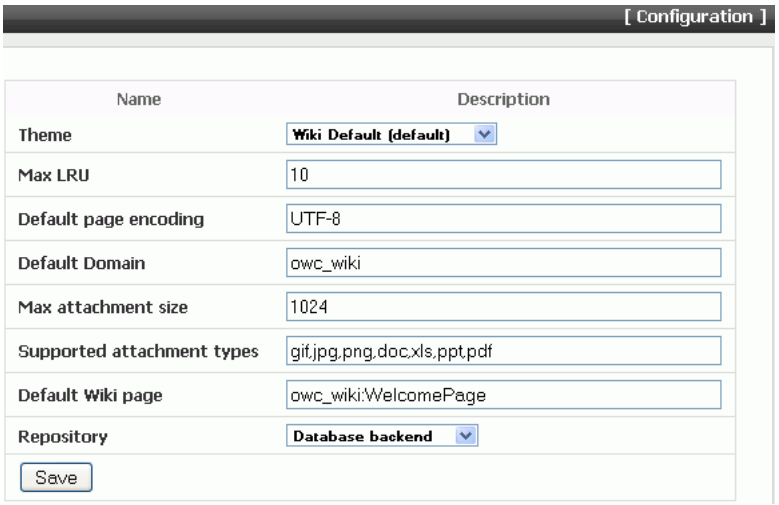
5.12 Specifying Configuration Parameters

There are several settings that you can configure in the Administration mode of your wiki and blog server. These include:

- Setting the default theme of your server
- Setting the maximum number of LRU pages stored
- Specifying the default page encoding format
- Specifying the default domain of the server
- Specifying the maximum attachment size in kilobytes (KB) supported on the server
- Specifying the attachment types supported on the server
- Specifying the default wiki page of the server
- Specifying the wiki repository as either a file-based or database storage

You specify these settings on the Configuration page, which you can access by selecting **Configuration** under **General** in the Administration mode. Figure 5–20 shows various settings that you can configure for your wiki and blog server.

Figure 5–20 Configuration Page



5.13 Specifying Features Supported on Wiki and Blog Server

As an administrator, you can choose to enable or disable certain features on your wiki and blog server. For example, you can specify whether attachments, page menu, and remote synchronization are supported. Figure 5–21 shows the list of features that you can configure.

To set your wiki and blog server features, you first need to access the administration mode, click the Settings link, and then select the value for the specified features as **true** or **false**, as shown in figure Figure 5–21.

Figure 5–21 Wiki and Blog Server Settings

5.14 Monitoring Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

You can monitor your wiki and blog server by viewing the log file, `owc_wiki.log`. This file is located in the *$ORACLEHOME*`/user_projects/domains/`*owc_wiki* directory, where $ORACLEHOME is the directory where you installed Oracle WebLogic Server and `owc_wiki` is your wiki domain.

To change the log level, modify the `jlo_logging.xml` file located at the following path:

$WIKI_HOME`/WEB-INF/classes`

Where, *$WIKI_HOME* is the wiki and blog server deployment directory.

For example, the following is a sample path to the `jlo_logging.xml` file:

```
D:/Oracle/Middleware/user_projects/domains/owc_
wiki/servers/wikiserver/stage/owc_wiki/owc_wiki/WEB-INF/classes
```

Where, `owc_wiki` is the wiki domain and `wikiserver` is the managed server on which the wiki and blog server is deployed.

You can change the targets of the loggers in this file. The following targets are supported currently: `trace`, `info`, `debug`, `warn`, `error`, and `fatal`. You can also use two special targets: `off` (to switch off all the targets) or `all` (to switch on all the targets). For more information on the jLo logger, see http://jlo.jzonic.org/GettingStarted.html.

Note: You can also change the location of the log file using the jLo handlers. For more information, see http://jlo.jzonic.org/AllHandlers.html.

5.15 Backing Up and Restoring Wiki Content

By default, the wiki and blog server is configured to use a database repository. You can back up all your wiki content in the database by using SQL scripts or any database backup tool. If your wiki and blog server uses a file-based repository, you can back up your wiki content to a file system.

To back up the wiki content stored in a file-based repository:

1. Make a copy of the *$WIKI_HOME*`/pages` directory, where *$WIKI_HOME* refers to the directory where you deployed your wiki and blog server.

   For example, the following is a sample path where domain files may be stored:

   ```
   D:/Oracle/Middleware/user_projects/domains/owc_
   wiki/servers/wikiserver/stage/owc_wiki/owc_wiki/pages
   ```

   Where, `owc_wiki` is the wiki domain and `wikiserver` is the managed server on which the wiki and blog server is deployed.

2. Make a copy of the file system database `yawikiDB.script` located at the *$WIKI_HOME*`/WEB-INF/classes`.

You can restore the content by overwriting the `pages` folder and the file system database `yawikiDB.script` with the backup copies.

6

Integrating Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server

Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server includes features that enable you to incorporate wikis and blogs into an application or portal. This chapter explains how to integrate wiki and blog functionality into your applications at design time.

This chapter includes the following sections:

6.1 Adding Wiki or Blogs to Your Application or Portal

You can add wikis or blogs to your application by using the following methods:

- Through the Web Clipping portlet or any portlet capable of consuming a URL
- Through an iFrame, which you include in a page in your application
- Through the use of a custom-built user interface that you can create using the provided Web Services

> **Note:** You can use Oracle Access Manager-based single sign-on to secure Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server. For information, see Chapter 4, "Configuring Single Sign-On".
>
> The users you set up for your applications must match the user credentials on the Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server. Once a user is authenticated, if the user does not exist within the Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server, the user is created and a default role is assigned to the user.

6.1.1 Adding Wiki or Blogs by Using a Portlet

You can bring a wiki into your application through the Web Clipping portlet or any portlet capable of consuming a URL. For examples of portlets capable of consuming a URL, see the Oracle WebCenter Additional Services 10*g* Release 3 (10.1.3.4.0) page on OTN (`http://webcenter.oracle.com`).

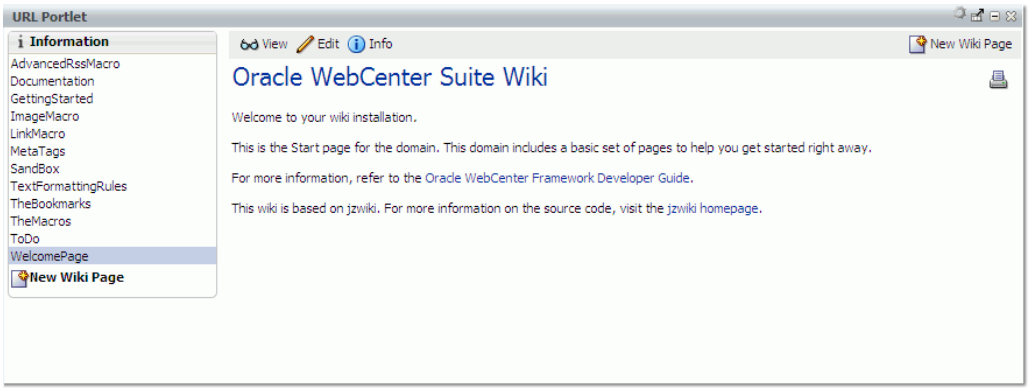
Oracle WebCenter Framework includes a preconfigured Web Clipping portlet that you can register with your WebCenter application. You should also ensure that your

application is secured, and that the login information of the users match that of the Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server.

Once you run your application to your browser, you can use the Web Clipping Studio to consume the desired URLs into your application. For information about the URL formats to use, see Section 6.2, "Wiki and Blog Server URL Endpoints and Query String Parameters".

You can also use a portlet to consume the URL. For more information about sample portlets that consume the URL, see the Oracle WebCenter Additional Services 10*g* Release 3 (10.1.3.4.0) page on OTN (`http://webcenter.oracle.com`).

Figure 6–1 Sample Wiki Portlet in an Application



6.1.2 Adding Wiki or Blogs by Using an iFrame

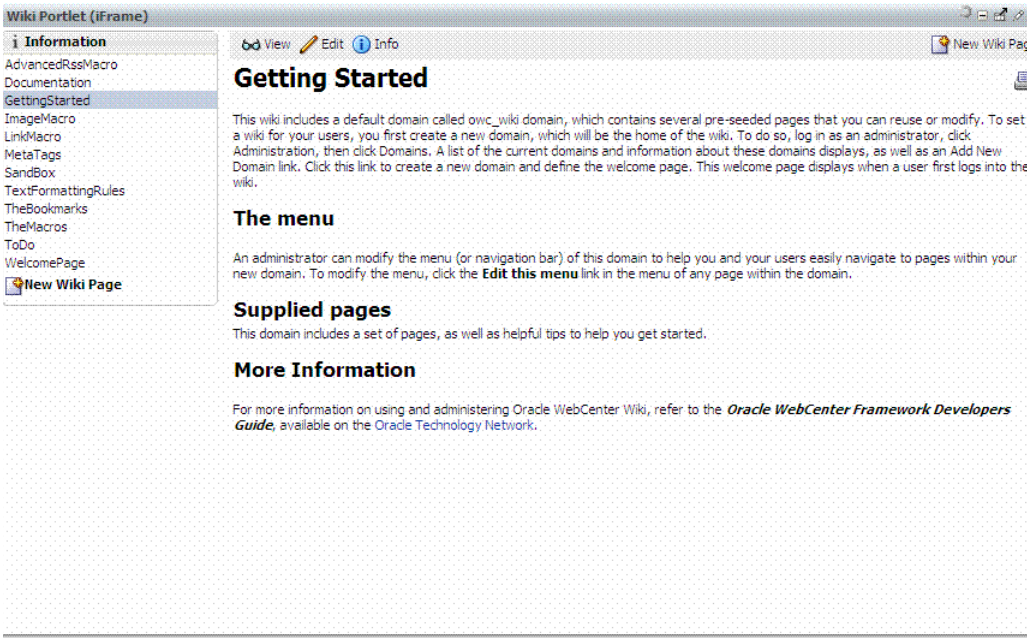
You can add wiki and blogs to a page in your application by using an iFrame. To do so, simply reference the desired URL from within an iFrame, as shown in Example 6–1 and Figure 6–2. For information about URL formats to use, see Section 6.2, "Wiki and Blog Server URL Endpoints and Query String Parameters".

Example 6–1 Referencing a Wiki URL from an iFrame

```
<iframe src="http://server:port/owc_wiki/page/show.jz?inline=1&scope=domain"
width="100%"></iframe>
```

In this code, replace the server and port number with those of the Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server.

Figure 6–2 Sample Wiki Portlet in an iFrame at Runtime



6.1.3 Adding Wiki or Blogs by Using Sample Portlets

In your applications, you can add the sample portlets available on the Oracle Technology Network at the following URL:

`http://webcenter.oracle.com`

On the Oracle WebCenter Additional Services 10*g* Release 3 (10.1.3.4.0) page, you can learn more about the sample portlets, as well as how to download and install them.

6.1.4 Adding Wiki or Blogs by Using Web Services

Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server provides Web Services that enable interaction between your application and the wiki. You can add wikis and blogs to your applications by calling Web Services along with a custom-built user interface. This requires you to call the Web Services directly and create the user interface for interactions with the wiki and blog server. Alternatively, you can just redirect to the prebuilt wiki and blog pages.

To view sample portlets that call the Web Services, see the Oracle WebCenter Additional Services 10*g* Release 3 (10.1.3.4.0) page on OTN (`http://webcenter.oracle.com`).

For information about how to use Web Services, see Section 6.3, "Oracle Wiki Server Web Services Interface".

6.2 Wiki and Blog Server URL Endpoints and Query String Parameters

When you reach the point where you enter the wiki or blog source in the URL-consuming portlet or in the iFrame, use the formats provided in Table 6–1.

If you want to add a hyperlink that references a specific wiki page or a blog, on one of your application pages, use the URL formats provided in Table 6–2.

You can use wiki and blog query string parameters to define context (within the application context or external to it), and look and feel (page background colors and fonts). Query string parameters are bits of information you add to a URL to refine the behavior of the URL target. Table 6–3 lists and describes query string parameters you can use in custom WebCenter application wiki and blog URLs.

For more information about using these URLs and query string parameters in your application, see Section 6.1, "Adding Wiki or Blogs to Your Application or Portal".

Table 6–1 URL Formats for Exposing Wikis and Blogs in Applications

Type	URL Format
Wiki	`http://server:port/owc_wiki/page/show.jz?inline=1&scope=domain`
General Blog	`http://server:port/owc_wiki/blog/list.jz?inline=1&name=domain`
Personal Blog	`http://server:port/owc_wiki/blog/list.jz?inline=1&name=user`

Table 6–2 Formats for Hyperlinks to Wikis and Blogs

Target	URL Format
Wiki	`http://server:port/owc_wiki/page/show.jz?inline=1&page=domain:wikiPageName`
General Blog	`http://server:port/owc_wiki/blog/list.jz?inline=1&name=domain`
Personal Blog	`http://server:port/owc_wiki/blog/list.jz?inline=1&name=user`

Table 6–3 Query String Parameters to Use in Application Wiki and Blog URLs

Parameter	Description
`inline`	■ Value of 0 sets the view to normal, displaying the default user interface and features of the wiki and blog server. This is the recommended mode for wiki administrators. ■ Value of `1` strips away nonessential wiki and blog chrome. It also renders left-side navigation that lists all wiki pages within the current domain. This is the recommended mode when integrating with an application or portal. ■ Value of `2` is similar to `inline=1`, except it turns off left-side navigation. For information on how a wiki page looks on Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server when rendered in different `inline` modes, see Section 7.1, "What You Should Know About Wiki and Blog Modes".
`name`	Facilitates navigation to a specific blog, attributed either to a particular domain or user.
`page`	Facilitates navigation to a specific page in a specified domain. This variable follows the syntax: `page=domain:wikiPageName`.

Table 6–3 (Cont.) Query String Parameters to Use in Application Wiki and Blog URLs

Parameter	Description
`scope`	Navigates to the start page within the specified domain. If the specified domain does not exist, it automatically creates a new domain with the name specified for the scope variable. If the scope variable creates the domain on the fly, it also creates the home page (WelcomePage) and redirects the user to that page.
`theme`	Dynamically applies the specified wiki theme to the requested page (the theme must already exist on both the wiki and blog server and the application server). ■ `default` applies the default theme specified on the server. ■ `theme_name` applies the specified wiki theme/CSS to the wiki page and all its children. Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server provides seeded wiki themes, which you can include in your wiki and blog URLs. Use any one of the following (use the value in parenthesis in the session variable): ■ Deep Sea (deepsea) ■ Sand (sand) ■ WebCenter (`webcenter`) ■ Wiki Default (`default`) ■ Red (`red`) ■ Blue (`blue`) ■ Tech Gray (`tech_gray`) ■ Bighorn (`bighorn`) ■ Onyx (`onyx`) ■ Flat Irons (`flatirons`) To ensure that your application chrome renders consistently, you may want to additionally place a copy of all seeded CSS files on your application server.
`wcURL`	Allows you to specify an encoded URL to which a domain and page are appended when the wiki and blog server renders links to wiki pages. This applies only when `inline=1`. This parameter is useful for integrating wiki pages into a portal when you want wiki links to navigate to a portal location with an embedded wiki page rather than directly to the page on the wiki and blog server.

All of these URL formats can take query string parameters to focus the result provided on the target page. Parameters, such as `inline` and `theme`, are session-level variables. Once the URL passes session-level variables to the target, the variable values continue to apply, even if you leave and return to the original target page. Also, session-level variables are applied even when the parameter is not included in subsequent URLs.

6.3 Oracle Wiki Server Web Services Interface

Once you have installed the wiki and blog server, you can access the Web Services end point by using the following URL:

`http://`*`host`*`:`*`port`*`/owc_wiki/services/WikiRemoteService`

Note: In this URL, the host and port information refers to the computer where you installed your wiki and blog server.

Oracle WebCenter Wiki Web Services provide access to obtain information and content from wiki pages and domains. It also enables the creation, modification, and removal of wiki pages and domains. You can use Oracle JDeveloper to create a proxy for the Web Services from the WSDL definition, located here:

`http://host:port/owc_wiki/services/WikiRemoteService?WSDL`

This section describes the Web Services interface. For information about the Web Services security, refer to Section 6.3.2, "Web Services Security".

6.3.1 Definition of the Interface

Some of the methods return information in JavaBeans. Table 6–4 shows the attributes of the `DomainInfo` and `PageInfo` beans. You can also use the getter methods of the described attributes, for example, `long getCreated()`.

Table 6–4 Web Services Data Structures

`DomainInfo` Bean	**`PageInfo` Bean**
`String domain;`	`String domain;`
`String description;`	`String name;`
`String author;`	`int revision;`
`long created;`	`int views;`
`String startPage;`	`String author;`
	`long created;`
	`String editor;`
	`long modified;`
	`String viewURL;`
	`String editURL;`

The Web Services methods include methods for accessing and performing actions on the domains and pages in the wiki, the blogs, and blog entries, as described in the following tables.

Table 6–5 Domain-Related Methods

Return Type	Method	Description
`DomainInfo[]`	`getAllDomainInfo(int maxResult, int offset, String key)`	Returns a list of all domains.
`DomainInfo`	`getDomainInfo(String domainName, String key)`	Returns information about the specified domain.
`void`	`createDomain (String domainName, String description, String startPage, String key)`	Creates a domain with the specified attributes.
`void`	`deleteDomain(String domainName, String key)`	Deletes the specified domain.
`PageInfo[]`	`getAllPageInfo (String domainName, int maxResult, int offset, String key)`	Returns a list of all pages within a domain.

Table 6–5 (Cont.) Domain-Related Methods

Return Type	Method	Description
`editDomainInfo`	`null editDomainInfo (String domainName, String description, String startPage, String key)`	Modifies the specified domain with the specified attributes.

Table 6–6 Page-Related Methods

Return Type	Method	Description
`PageInfo`	`getPageInfo (String domainName, String pageName, String key)`	Returns information about the specified wiki page.
`void`	`createPage (String domainName, String pageName, PageEditMode mode, PageType type, String key)`	Creates a wiki page with the specified attributes. This method supports different editing modes. These are `editable by everyone`,`restricted to logged in users`, `restricted to members of the domain`[1], and `only admins are allowed to edit`.[2] The method also supports two page types: `HTML` and `wiki markup`.
`void`	`deletePage (String domainName, String pageName, String key)`	Deletes the specified wiki page.
`String`	`getPlainPage (String domainName, String pageName, String key)`	Returns the page content in the wiki markup format.
`String`	`getRenderedPage (String domainName, String pageName, String key)`	Returns the content rendered to HTML.
`void`	`savePage (String domainName, String pageName, String content, String key)`	The String content parameter takes text in the format that you specified in the `type` parameter while creating the wiki page.

[1] If the Wiki administrator has specified a list of members in **Domains > Manage Members**, "restricted to members of the domain" displays. The domain membership is otherwise open to all Wiki users.

[2] This option only displays if the currently authenticated user is an administrator of the Wiki.

Table 6–7 Administrative Methods

Return Type	Method	Description
`String key`	`login (String username, String passcode)`	Logs in a user and obtains the key that will be used on all subsequent Web service methods.
`null`	`logout (String key)`	Logs out the current user as defined by the passed key.

Table 6–8 Blog-Related Methods

Return Type	Method	Description
`boolean`	`enablePersonalBlog (String description, boolean enable, String key)`	Creates a personal blog for the user associated with the passed key (if it does not exist already). If the personal blog already exists, then this method does nothing.
`String[]`	`getListofBlogs (BlogType type, String keyword, int maxResults, int offset, String key)`	Returns a list of all blogs on the server (if `BlogType` is set to `all`), all personal blogs (if `BlogType` is set to `user`), or all blogs associated with domains (if `BlogType` is set to `domain`).

Table 6–9 Blog Entry-Related Methods

Return Type	Method	Description
`String[]`	`getAllBlogEntries (String blogName, String key)`	Returns a list of blog entries within the specified blog.
`null`	`createBlogEntry (String blogName, String title, String content, String key)`	Creates a blog entry in the specified blog with the specified title and content.
`null`	`editBlogEntry (String blogEntryID, String title, String content, String key)`	Modifies a specified blog entry with the specified title and content.
`null`	`deleteBlogEntry (String blogEntryID, String key)`	Deletes the specified blog entry.
`String`	`getBlogEntry (String blogEntryID, String key)`	Returns the content for the specified blog entry.

Table 6–10 Blog Comment-Related Methods

Return Type	Method	Description
`String[]`	`getAllBlogEntryComments (String blogEntryID, String key)`	Returns all comments on a blog entry.
`void`	`createBlogEntryComment (String blogEntryID, String text, String key)`	Creates a comment on the blog entry.

Table 6–11 Search-Related Methods

Return Type	Method	Description
`SearchResult`	`SearchResult[] search (String searchText, SearchType type, int maxResults, String key)`	Returns URLs to wikis and blog objects that contain the specified keywords (in `searchText`). You can constrain the size of the results, if desired. Valid values for SearchType are `all`, `wiki`, or `blog`, which specifies the type of content to search.

The APIs: `getAllDomainInfo()`, `getAllPageInfo()`, `search()`, and `getListOfBlogs()` support pagination. These APIs support the notion of "block fetch," where the clients can specify the maximum number and block of results that should be returned.

The `getAllDomainInfo()`, `getAllPageInfo()`, and `getListOfBlogs()` APIs support two parameters, `maxResults` and `offset`, from which the desired (maximum) number of results will be returned. However, the calling client must maintain the state of `offset` or the cursor. Clients should choose and provide a fixed value for `maxResults` in repeated calls to the API to get the correct result.

For example, setting `maxResults = 10`, and `offset` set to `1`, the first call returns the first 10 rows (if present). Subsequent calls increment the `offset` parameter (being maintained at the client side) with `maxResults` fixed at 10. The subsequent calls return rows from 11-20, 21-30 and so on until it returns all rows.

A value of `<= 0` for `maxResults` returns the full result set in one call, without pagination. Also, `offset <= 0` will also return the full result set in one call (without pagination), starting from the first row.

The `search()` method supports the `maxResults` parameter, which you can use to restrict the number of rows returned.

6.3.2 Web Services Security

All Oracle Wiki Server Web Services methods are protected to prevent unauthorized access. Every method contains a String key parameter to ensure authorized access. This key is generated as a function of a user's name and a preconfigured passphrase. The passphrase is an arbitrary string that the administrator sets up in the Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server application after installation. As the wiki and blog server developer, you need to obtain this passphrase in order to use the Web Services interface to access the wiki. For information about passphrase, see Section 3.7, "Generating the Passphrase".

To create the key, use the following method:

```
String key = client.login(username, passphrase);
```

> **Note:** In this method, the `username` refers to the name of the user on whose behalf the Web Services is making the call (for example, the user logged into your WebCenter application who is accessing the wiki by means of a portlet) and `passphrase` refers to the parameter key that you configured, as described in Section 3.7, "Generating the Passphrase".

6.3.3 Example Java program

The following code is an example of a Java program that accesses the Web Services interface. This program will list all the page names in the Training domain.

```
package oracle.webcenter.wiki.ws.test;
import  oracle.webcenter.wiki.ws.*;
import  oracle.webcenter.wiki.security.*;

public class ListPages
{
```

In this example, because we have deployed the wiki to a server, using port `8888`. We will hard code the Web Services end point to this URL. You can, however, parameterize the end point.

```
private static final String endpoint =
  "http://localhost:6688/owc_wiki/services/WikiRemoteService";
```

Each Web Services method must authenticate the caller to the Web Services. Authentication consists of a user name and a preconfigured passphrase. In this example, we will hard code these values.

```
private static final String username = "jsmith";
private static final String passphrase = "passphrase";
```

We will also hard code the domain name in this example.

```
private static final String domain = "Training";

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception
  {
    try
    {
```

Next, we will create a client-side proxy to access the Web Services.

```
    WikiRemoteServiceClient client =
        new WikiRemoteServiceClient();
```

We then set the end point of the proxy to the actual location where we deployed the Web Services.

```
    client.setEndpoint(endpoint);
```

Each Web Services method must pass a security key to authenticate the user and call the method. We can generate this key by calling the login Web service using the user's name and the Web Services-configured passphrase.

```
     String key = client.login(username, passphrase);
```

Using the Web Services proxy, we fetch into an array the information about all the pages in the selected domain: If there is no such domain, the program will throw an exception. If the domain does not contain any pages, the program returns an empty array.

```
    PageInfo[] pages = client.getAllPageInfo(domain, key);
    System.out.println("Pages in " + domain + " domain:");
```

Throughout the pages array, print the name of each page using the getter method `getName()`.

```
    for (int i = 0; i < pages.length; i++)
    {
      System.out.println("  " + pages[i].getName());
    }
  }
}
```

If there is an exception, the program captures the error and prints it.

```
    catch (Exception e)
    {
      System.out.println("Exception: " + e);
    }
  }
}
```

7

Working with Wikis and Blogs

Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server provides useful tools for creating and managing wiki and blog content. This chapter describes how to use content creation and management tools for working with wiki pages and blog entries.

The chapter includes the following sections:

- Section 7.2, "Accessing Information About a Wiki Domain"
- Section 7.1, "What You Should Know About Wiki and Blog Modes"
- Section 7.3, "Working with Wiki Pages"
- Section 7.4, "Working with Blog Entries"
- Section 7.5, "Using Wiki HTML Editor Controls"
- Section 7.6, "Using Wiki Mark-Up"

7.1 What You Should Know About Wiki and Blog Modes

You can view your wiki pages and blogs in different modes. This section describes the various modes and explains how to quickly access wikis and blogs.

- About Wiki Modes
- About Blog Modes
- Accessing Wikis and Blogs

7.1.1 About Wiki Modes

On Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server, wiki pages provide three main modes: View, Edit, and Info. Use View mode to view page content. Use Edit mode to revise page content, and use Info mode to view information about the current page, including its creator and date created, its modifier and date modified, total number of times edited, and the like (see Section 7.3.4, "Accessing Information About a Wiki Page"). Additionally, the Info page provides a means of restoring an earlier version of the current page (see Section 7.3.6, "Restoring an Older Version of a Wiki Page").

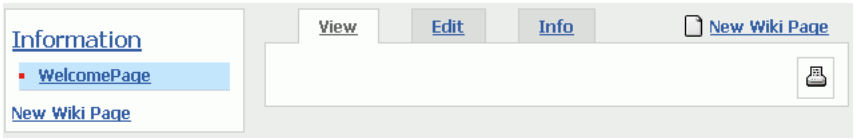
You can modify the look and feel of the wiki and blog server and the management tools displayed by using query string parameters. Use the query string parameter `inline` to control how much wiki capability to render. For example, Figure 7–1 depicts a wiki page rendered with `inline=0` in its target URL. For more information, see Table 6–3, " Query String Parameters to Use in Application Wiki and Blog URLs".

Figure 7–1 Wiki Page Rendered in Inline=0 Mode

This mode is recommended for wiki administrators. It includes a toolbar of useful links across the top of the page, a search feature, and additional navigation under the **General** heading.

Figure 7–2 depicts a wiki page rendered in `inline=1` mode.

Figure 7–2 Wiki Page Rendered in Inline=1 Mode



Note the absence of the banner and the rows of links. Also note that the topmost link in the navigation panel is automatically titled **Information**. This mode is recommended for general wiki users.

Figure 7–3 depicts a wiki page rendered in `inline=2` mode.

Figure 7–3 Wiki Page Rendered in Inline=2 Mode

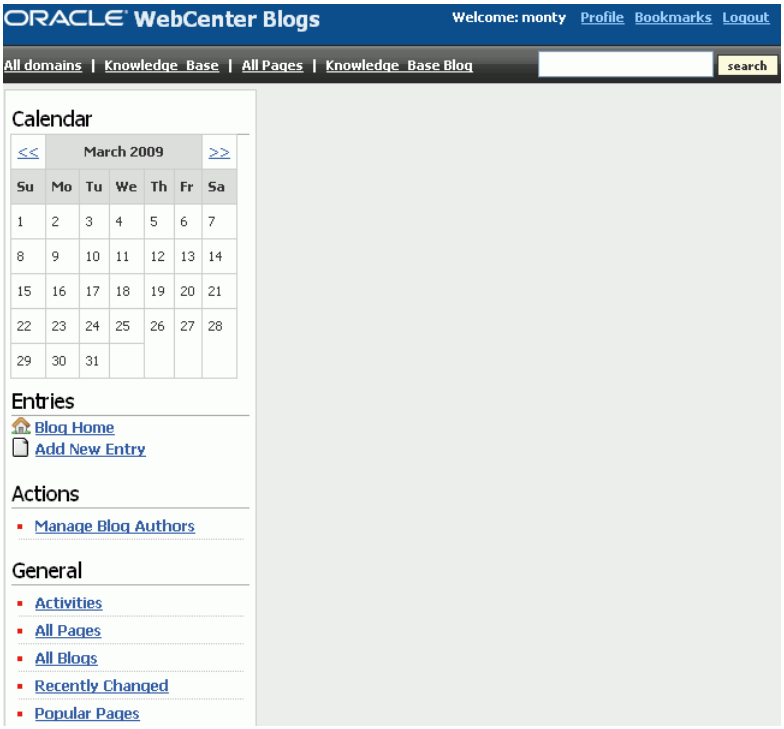
Note the absence of left-column navigation. Use this mode only for wiki pages where you plan to exclude any additional form of wiki navigation.

7.1.2 About Blog Modes

Blogs provide a useful tool for evangelizing technology, technique, or technical expertise from the perspective of one or more subject matter experts. Blogs, like wikis, can be private or published to a wider audience. Typically, blogs additionally invite the entry of reader comments.

Like wikis, blogs present additional information depending on the value you provide for the `inline` query string parameter. For example, Figure 7–4 depicts a blog rendered in `inline=0` mode. For more information, see Table 6–3, " Query String Parameters to Use in Application Wiki and Blog URLs".

Figure 7–4 Blog Rendered in Inline=0 Mode



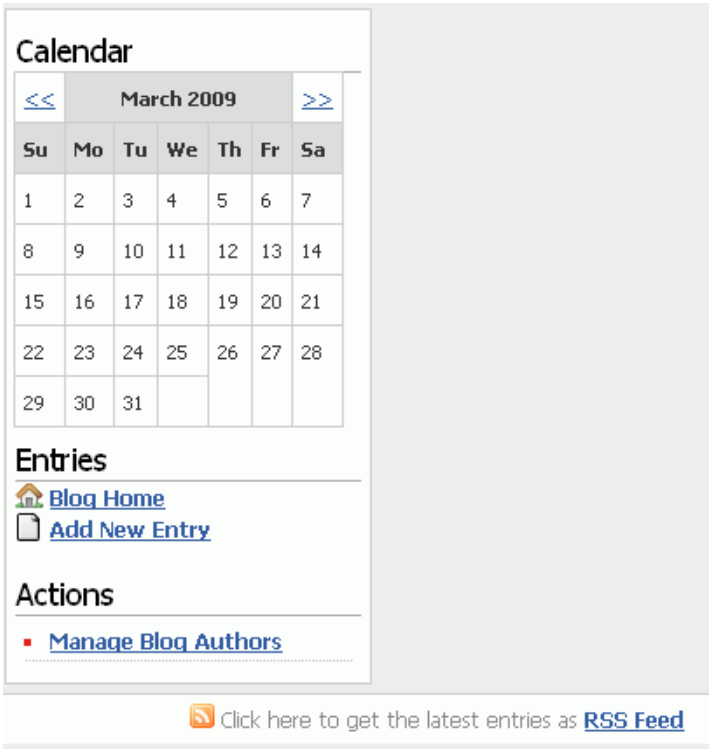
This mode is recommended for blog administrators. It includes a banner and toolbar with useful links and a search feature. Additionally, it provides the **General** heading with its associated list of blog management and monitoring links. For information, see Section 7.4.5, "Viewing Information About a Blog".

Note: The **Manage Blog Authors** and **Add New Entry** links are available only if a user has been assigned the BlogAdmin permission.

If there are no blog authors defined yet, then these links are available to all user with the BlogAdmin permission. If blog authors are defined, then these links are available only to the users included in the blog author list.

Figure 7–5 depicts a blog rendered in `inline=1` mode.

Figure 7–5 Blog Rendered in Inline=1 Mode



Notice the absence of the page banner, links, and search feature, as well as the **General** heading and all of its associated links. This mode is recommended for typical blog users.

Blogs rendered in `inline=2` mode render exactly like those rendered in `inline=1`.

7.1.3 Accessing Wikis and Blogs

Both wikis and blogs provide a swift method for returning to their home pages. For a wiki, this is the start page of the current domain. For a blog, this is the blog home page of a domain.

In the `inline=0` mode, to return to a domain wiki home page, you click the domain name link (Figure 7–6).

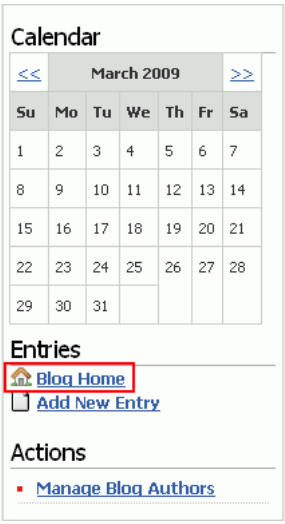
In inline=1 mode, you click start page link of the domain, such as **WelcomePage** or its equivalent, on the navigation panel on the left (Figure 7–7).

Figure 7–6 Accessing a Domain Wiki Home Page in inline=0 Mode

Figure 7–7 Accessing a Domain Home Page in inline=1 Mode

To return to a blog home page, you click the **Blog Home** link or its equivalent on the navigation panel (Figure 7–8).

Figure 7–8 Blog Home Link



When you introduce a wiki or a blog into your application, it is best to render it within the application context. For example, when a user navigates to an application page, the user can then view your wiki within the context of that application page.

> **Note:** The wiki and blog content that is exposed within the context of the application page is not affected by the controls associated with the page. For example, the Edit Page command on a Page Actions menu enables you to edit the application page that exposes a wiki or a blog, but does not enable you to edit the wiki or blog itself. For information about editing a wiki page, see Section 7.3.2, "Editing a Wiki Page." For information about editing a blog entry, see Section 7.4.2, "Editing a Blog Entry."

7.2 Accessing Information About a Wiki Domain

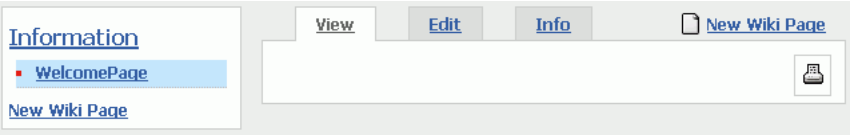
You can access information about a current domain on the Domain Information page. This section describes how to access this page and summarizes the types of information it provides.

To access information about a wiki domain:

1. Navigate to the domain you want to learn about.

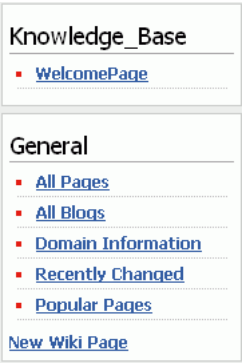
2. If you are using the `inline=1` mode, then click the **Information** link, the top entry in the navigation panel on the left (Figure 7–10).

Figure 7–9 Accessing Domain Information in inline=1 Mode



If you are using the `inline=0` mode, then under **General**, click the **Domain Information** link (Figure 7–11).

Figure 7–10 Accessing Domain Information in inline=0 Mode



The domain information page opens (Figure 7–11).

Figure 7–11 Domain Information Page in inline=0 Mode

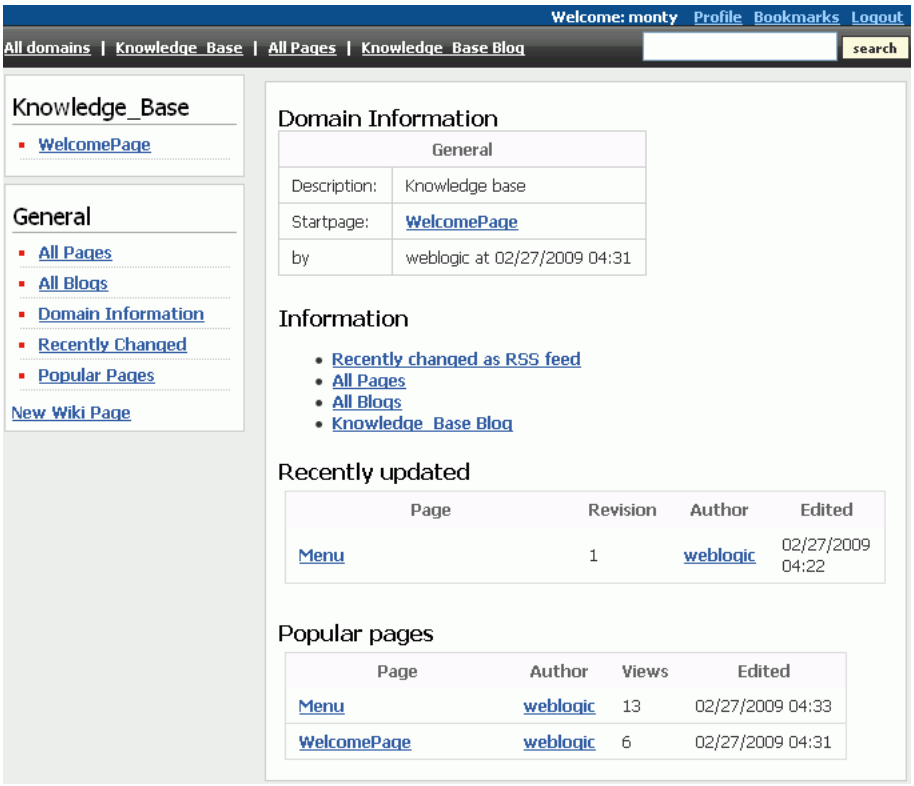


Table 7–1 lists and describes the type of information you can access on the Domain Information page.

Table 7–1 Categories of Content on the Domain Information Page

Content	Description
General	Provides summary information about the domain, including: ▪ The domain name ▪ A link to the start page of the domain, which is the default page that shows when you access the domain ▪ The user name of the domain creator and date and time of creation

Table 7–1 (Cont.) Categories of Content on the Domain Information Page

Content	Description
Information	Provides links to more detailed information about domain content, including: ■ Recently changed as RSS feed—A link you can use in an RSS reader to track recently-changed pages in the current domain. ■ All Pages—Summarizes general information about domain-specific wiki pages. Information includes page name, number of times revised, access mode (editable by all users or only by authenticated users), date last revised, and user who last revised. ■ All Blogs—Summarizes general information about all blogs on the wiki and blog server. Information includes RSS link, blog name, blog type, user name, and a link to user profile. This link is available when `inline=0`. ■ *`Domain_Name`* Blog—Provides quick access to the blog of the current domain, where *`Domain_Name`* refers to the name of the current domain. This link is available when `inline=0`.
Recently updated	Lists the most recently updated domain pages. Includes such information as a link to the updated page, the number of revisions, a link to the wiki profile page for the user who made the change, and the date and time the change was made.
Popular pages	Lists the most visited domain pages. Includes such information as a link to the page, the user name of the person who created the page, the number of times users have viewed the page, and the date and time a user last viewed the page.

Use a combination of the left-column navigation and the Back button of your browser to navigate into and out of these pages.

7.3 Working with Wiki Pages

Once you have exposed a wiki in your application, you can start right in creating wiki pages and providing content. Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server provides simple controls for creating, editing, and deleting wiki pages. This section describes how to use them. It contains the following subsections:

- Creating a Wiki Page
- Editing a Wiki Page
- Printing a Wiki Page
- Accessing Information About a Wiki Page
- Deleting a Wiki Page
- Restoring an Older Version of a Wiki Page

7.3.1 Creating a Wiki Page

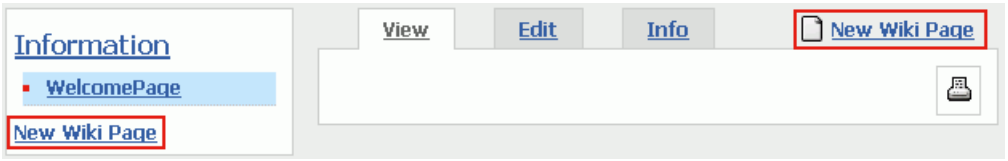
Once you expose a wiki in your application and run the application to your browser, you, the wiki administrator, or users can create new wiki pages.

To create a new wiki page within a domain:

1. Navigate to the domain where you want to add a page.

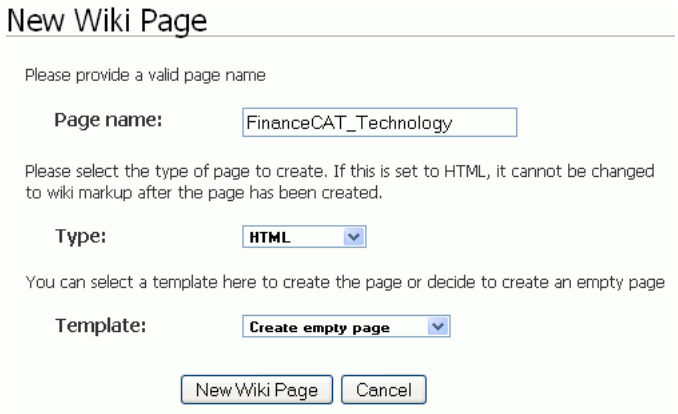
2. Click one of the **New Wiki Page** links in the domain (Figure 7–12).

Figure 7–12 New Wiki Links in a Domain



The New Wiki Page screen opens (Figure 7–13).

Figure 7–13 New Wiki Page Screen



3. In the **Page name** field, enter a page name.

   Follow the wiki naming convention for pages.

> **Note:** For more information on the wiki naming convention, see Section 7.6, "Using Wiki Mark-Up."

4. From the **Type** dropdown list, select the format to use in developing the page content.

   Choose from:

   - **HTML**—Select to add styles, tables, links, and images using a simple HTML editor. For information about HTML editor controls, see Section 7.5, "Using Wiki HTML Editor Controls,".
   - **Wiki markup**—Select to add styles, tables, links, and images using wiki mark-up. For information about wiki mark-up, see Section 7.6, "Using Wiki Mark-Up".

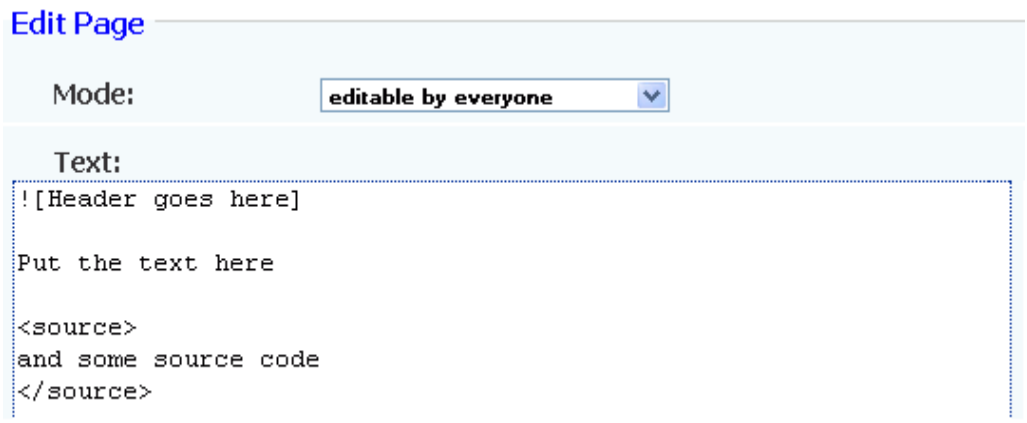
> **Note:** HTML and wiki mark-up are almost mutually exclusive. You cannot use wiki mark-up in the simple HTML editor; you can use only a limited set of HTML tags in wiki mark-up.

5. Optionally, select a template. The wiki and blog server provides three default templates. Depending on the templates that your administrator created, you may see more templates in the **Template** dropdown list.

The following are the default templates:

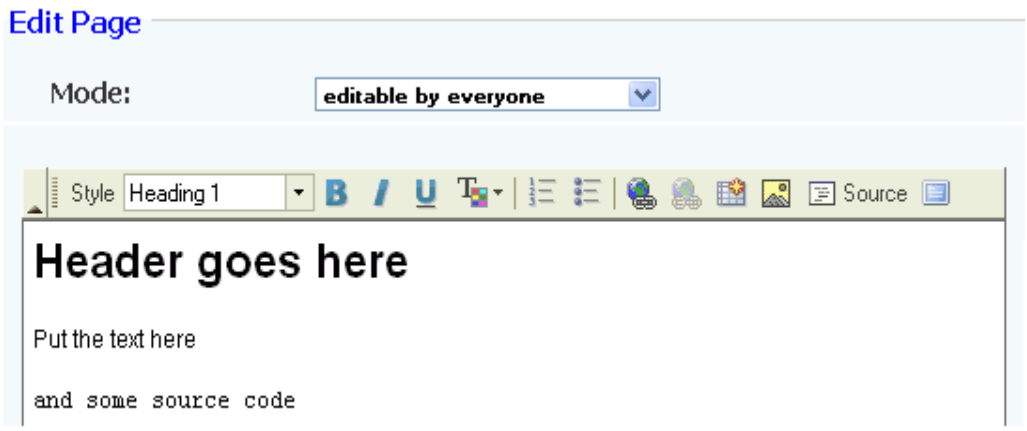
- **Create empty page**—Creates a blank page.
- **SimpleWikiMarkupPage**—Creates a page with a few starter wiki mark-up elements (Figure 7–14).

Figure 7–14 SimpleWikiMarkupPage Template



- **SimpleHTMLPage**—Creates a page with a few starter HTML tags (Figure 7–15).

Figure 7–15 SimpleHTMLPage Template

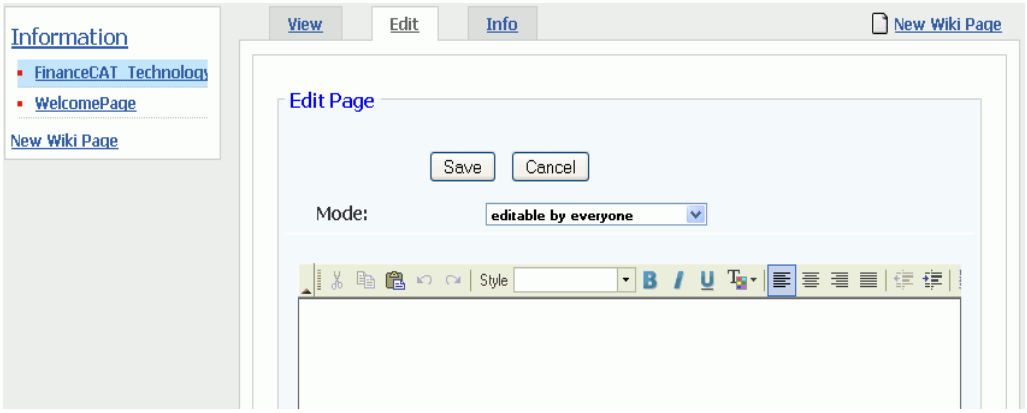


Always select the template for the format type you specified in step 4. That is, for the HTML type, select either **Create empty page** or **SimpleHTMLPage**; for the Wiki markup type, select either **Create empty page** or **SimpleWikiMarkupPage**.

6. Click the **New Wiki Page** button.

   The new wiki page name appears in the list of wiki pages on the navigation panel on the left, and the Edit Page screen opens (Figure 7–16).

Figure 7–16 Wiki Page Navigation and the Edit Page Screen (Plain Text Editor)



Note: For the navigation panel shown in Figure 7–16 to display, the `inline` parameter in the wiki URL must be set to `1`. For more information, see Table 6–3, " Query String Parameters to Use in Application Wiki and Blog URLs".

7. On the Edit page screen, select a page access mode from the **Mode** dropdown list.

   Choose from:

   - **editable by everyone**—Select to enable all users with access to the wiki to edit the page.
   - **restricted to logged in users**—Select to restrict editorial access to logged in users.
   - **only admins are allowed to edit**—Select to restrict editorial access to wiki administrators. This option appears when the current user is a wiki administrator.
   - **restricted to members of the domain**—Select to restrict editorial access to members of the current domain, when domain members are defined. (In WebCenter integrations, users do not typically specify domain members, so this option will not appear most of the time.)

8. Enter content using HTML or wiki mark-up, depending on the **Type** you selected in step 4.

   For information about HTML editor controls, see Section 7.5, "Using Wiki HTML Editor Controls." For information about wiki mark-up, see Section 7.6, "Using Wiki Mark-Up."

9. Click the **Save** button when you are done.

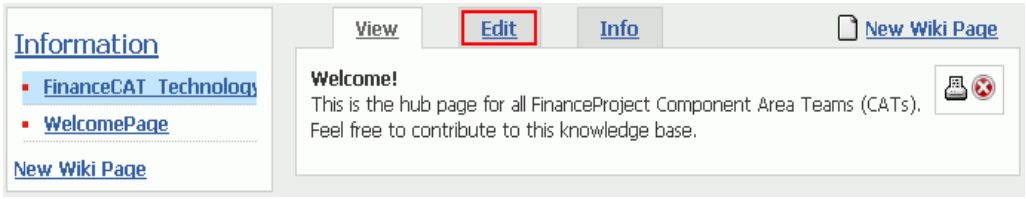
   This saves your changes and closes the editor.

7.3.2 Editing a Wiki Page

To enter edit mode on a wiki page:

1. Navigate to the wiki page you want to edit.
2. Click the **Edit** tab to bring it forward (Figure 7–17).

Figure 7–17 Edit Tab on a Wiki Page



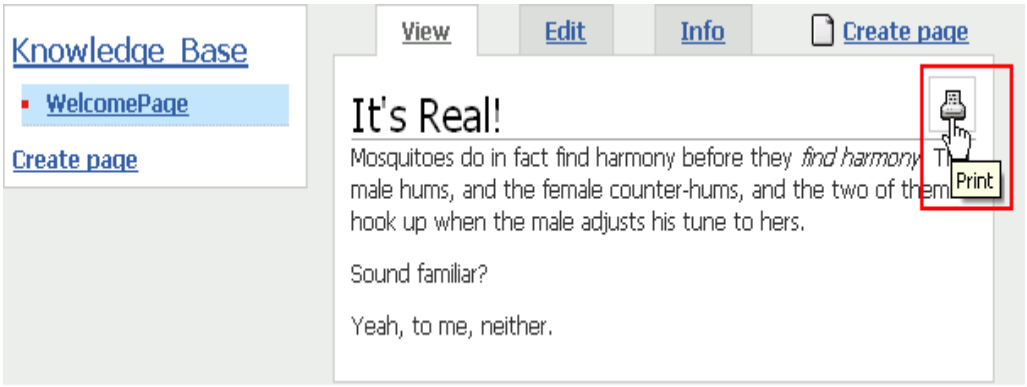
The page opens in a simple HTML editor or in a plain text editor, depending on the options selected when the page was created.

3. Edit the page, and then click the **Save** button when you are done.

7.3.3 Printing a Wiki Page

To print a wiki page, click the Print icon that displays towards the top of the page (Figure 7–18), and then follow the resulting screen directions from your printer driver.

Figure 7–18 Print Icon on a Wiki Page



7.3.4 Accessing Information About a Wiki Page

You can obtain information about a specific wiki page.

To access information about a specific wiki page:

1. Go to the wiki page of interest.
2. Click the **Info** tab of the wiki page.

   The wiki Info page opens (Figure 7–19).

Figure 7–19 A Wiki Info Page

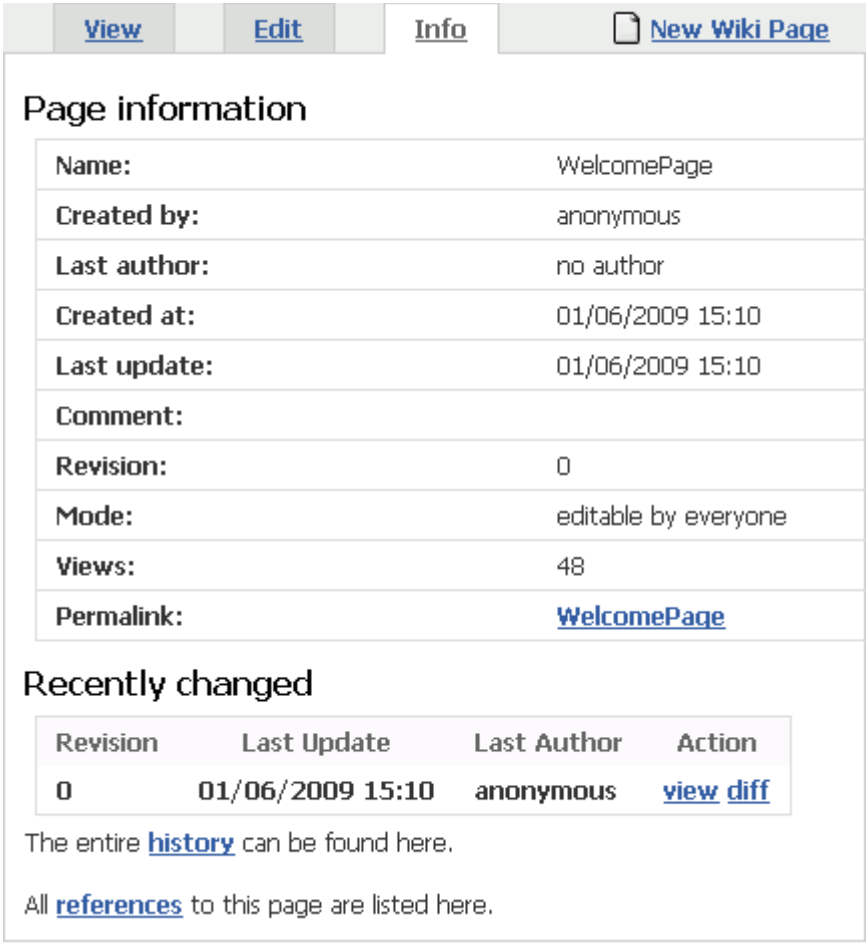
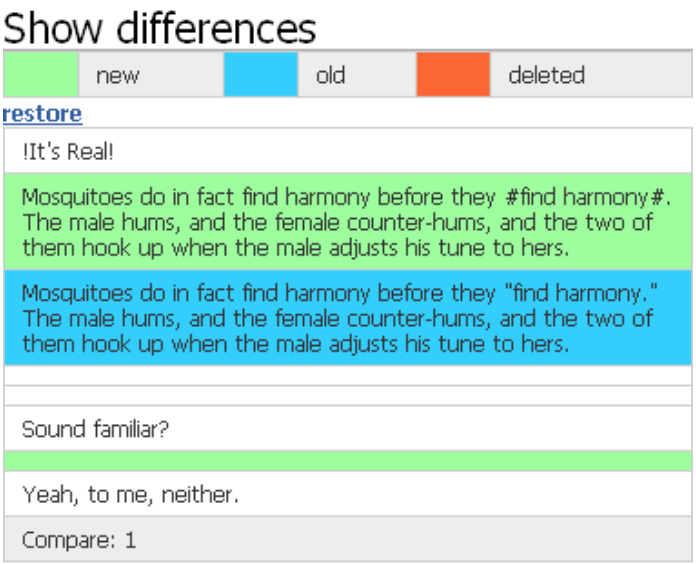


Table 7–2 lists and describes the types of information that appear on a wiki Info page.

Table 7–2 Information Types on a Wiki Info Page

Label	Description
Name	Specifies the display name of the current wiki page.
Created by	Displays the user name of the person who created the current wiki page.
Last author	Displays the user name of the last person to revise the current wiki page.
Created at	Displays the date and time the current wiki page was created.
Last update	Displays the date and time the current wiki page was last revised.
Comment	Displays the comment associated with the current wiki page.
Revision	Displays the number of times the current wiki page has been revised.
Mode	Displays the editorial access rule that applies to the current wiki page.

Table 7–2 (Cont.) Information Types on a Wiki Info Page

Label	Description
Views	Displays the number of times the current wiki page has been accessed.
Permalink	Displays a reusable link to the current wiki page. This can be useful when notifying others about a wiki page, such as in an e-mail.
Recently changed	Displays a summary table of the most recent changes to the wiki page. Use the **view** link to open an earlier version of the current wiki page. Use the **diff** link to compare an older version of the wiki page with the current version. Differences are highlighted in colors showing old content, new content, and deletions (see the following graphic).  On the diff page, you can use a **restore** link to make the earlier versions the current version. for more information, see Section 7.3.6, "Restoring an Older Version of a Wiki Page."
The entire history can be found here.	Provides a link to a full list of all revisions made to the current wiki page.
All references to this page are listed here.	Provides a link to a page listing all other wiki pages that link to this wiki page. The reference page additionally provides a search feature that enables you to search for the wiki pages on which the specified wiki page is referenced.

7.3.5 Deleting a Wiki Page

When you delete a wiki page from your application, you are actually deleting it from the wiki and blog server. That is, you are deleting wiki content rather than an application page.

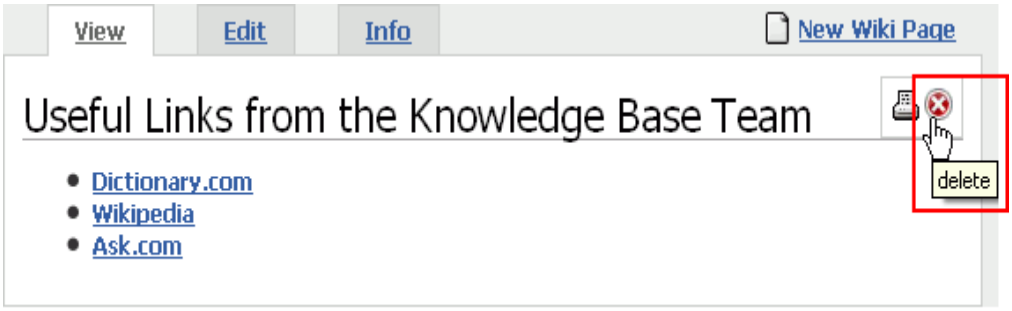
You cannot delete the Welcome page that marks the exposure of your wiki content within your application. However, you can easily delete every other wiki page you create or are permitted to delete.

Note: The Delete icon is available only to the wiki page author and the wiki administrator. Only they are able to delete wiki pages.

To delete a wiki page:

1. Navigate to the wiki page you want to delete.
2. Click the Delete icon at the top of the wiki page (Figure 7–20).

Figure 7–20 Delete Icon on a Wiki Page



3. In the confirmation dialog box, click **OK**.

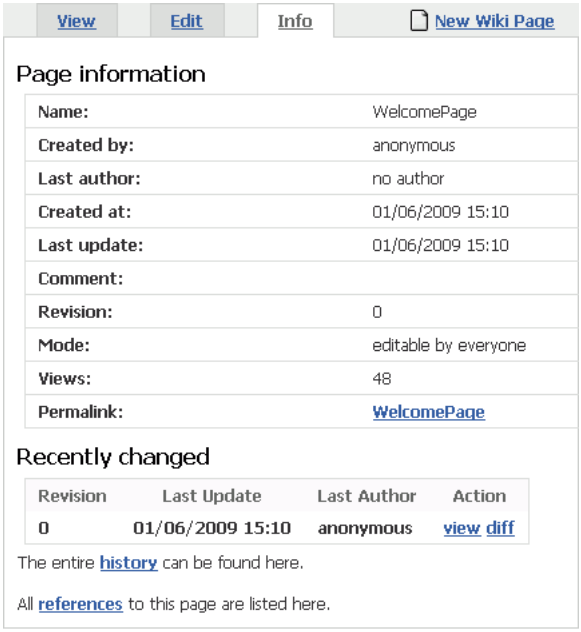
   The wiki page is deleted immediately. Its display name is removed from the left-column navigation.

7.3.6 Restoring an Older Version of a Wiki Page

To make an older version of a wiki page the current version:

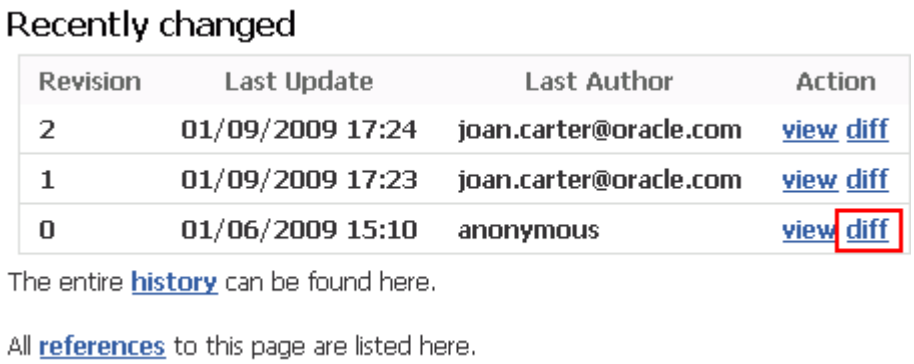
1. Go to the wiki page of interest.
2. Click the **Info** tab to bring the Info page forward (Figure 7–21).

Figure 7–21 A Wiki Info Page



3. Under **Recently changed**, click the **diff** link next to the version you want to make the current version (Figure 7–22).

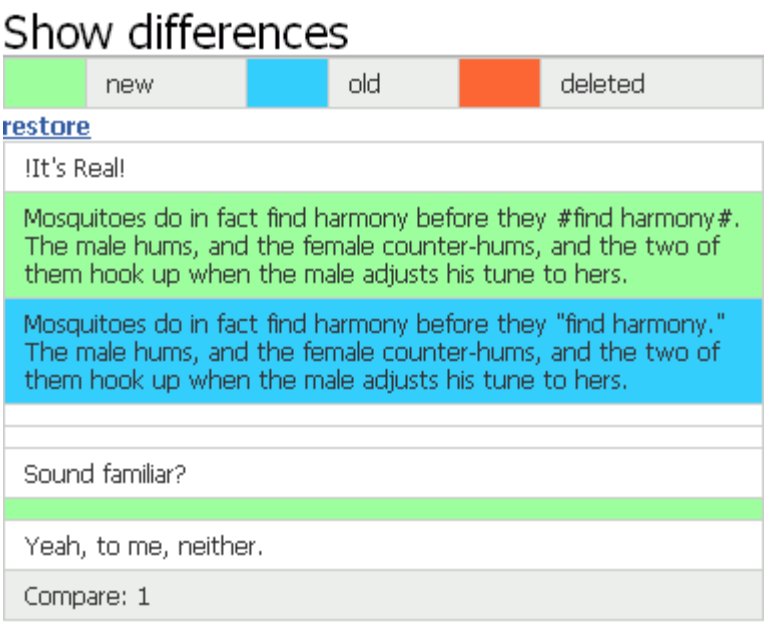
Figure 7–22 Diff Link Next to an Older Wiki Page Version



If the version of interest is not listed under **Recently changed**, click the **The entire history can be found here** link instead, and then, on the resulting page, click the **diff** link next to the version of interest.

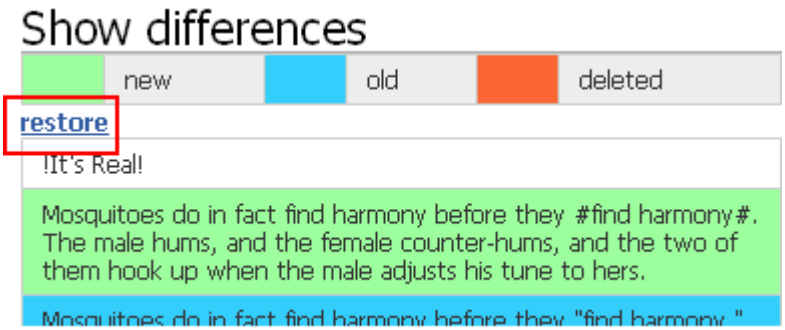
The Show Differences page opens (Figure 7–23).

Figure 7–23 Show Differences Page



4. Click the **restore** link towards the top of the page (Figure 7–24).

Figure 7–24 Restore Link on a Show Differences Page

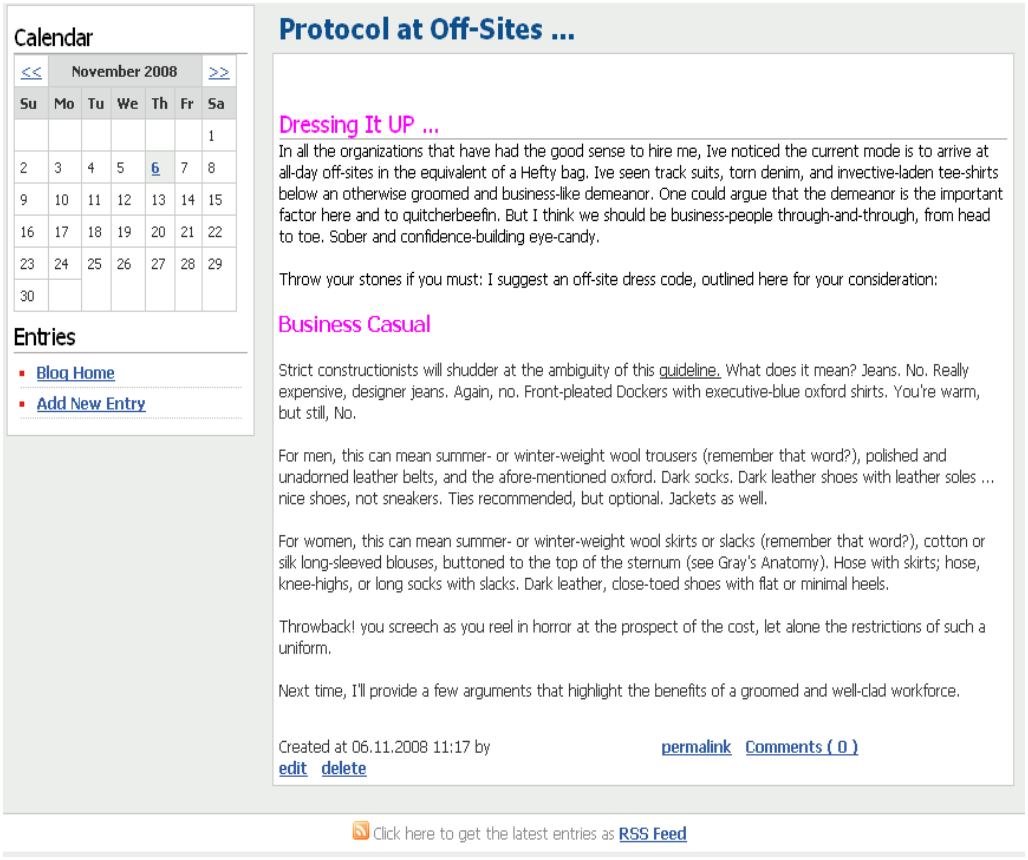


The older version is restored as the current version. The previously current version becomes an older version.

7.4 Working with Blog Entries

With the creation of each wiki domain, a blog is also automatically created, ready for new blog entries. Blog entries are grouped according to the day they were created (Figure 7–25).

Figure 7–25 A Blog Entry



Each entry occupies its own region within the column and each region comes equipped with controls for revising, commenting on, and deleting the entry. Newer entries are added to the top of the blog.

Links under the **Entries** heading in the navigation panel provide controls for navigating to the blog home page and blog entries, and for creating a new blog entry. Additionally, as entries are added, their headings automatically appear on this list of links.

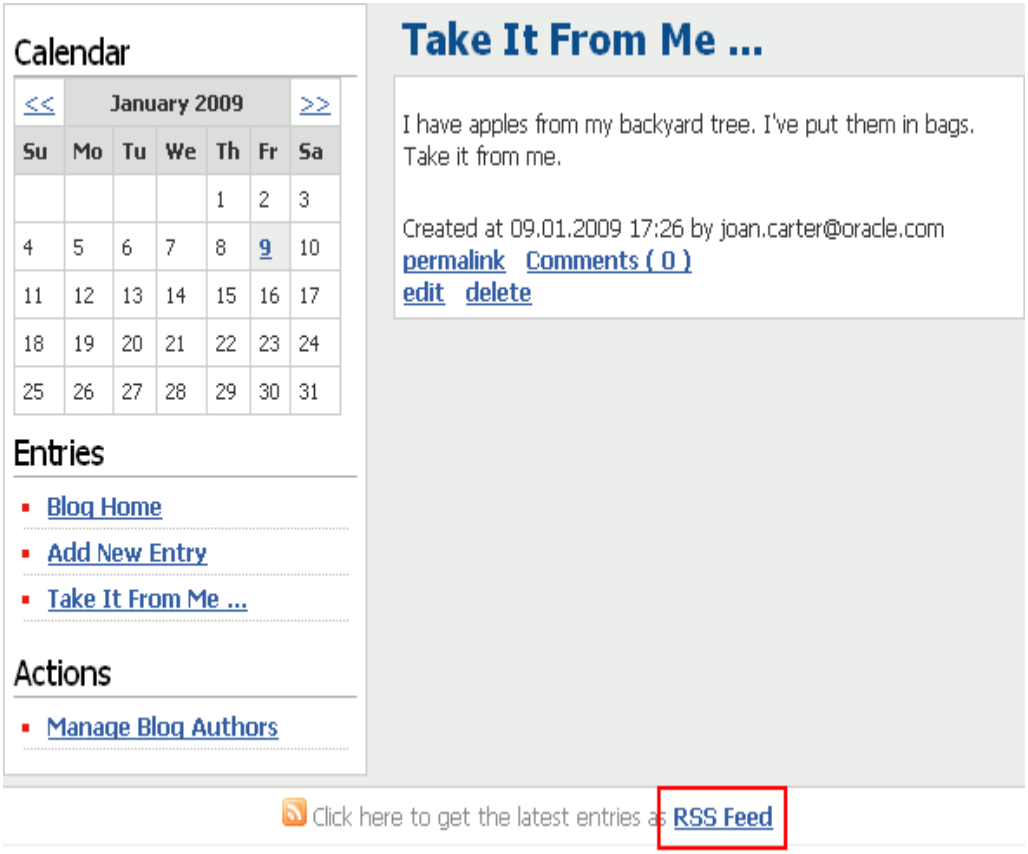
Where blog entries are grouped according to day, blog pages are grouped according to month. Users can access the various monthly entries using the calendar that appears to the left of the blog content. The dates with associated entries are linked to those entries. Click a date in the calendar to go to the entries for a particular day (Figure 7–26).

Figure 7–26 A Blog Calendar with an Entry on the Ninth

Use the arrows to the left and right of the month to navigate to previous and later months.

Below the entries for any given day, you will find a link for grabbing a blog news feed, **RSS Feed** (Figure 7–27).

Figure 7–27 The RSS Feed Link on a Blog Page



This section describes how to create, edit, delete, and offer comments on a blog entry. It contains the following subsections:

- Creating a Blog Entry
- Editing a Blog Entry
- Adding a Comment to a Blog Entry
- Deleting a Blog Entry
- Viewing Information About a Blog
- Managing Blog Authors

7.4.1 Creating a Blog Entry

To create a blog entry:

1. Click **All Blogs** in the navigation panel on the left, and select the blog to which you want to add a blog entry.

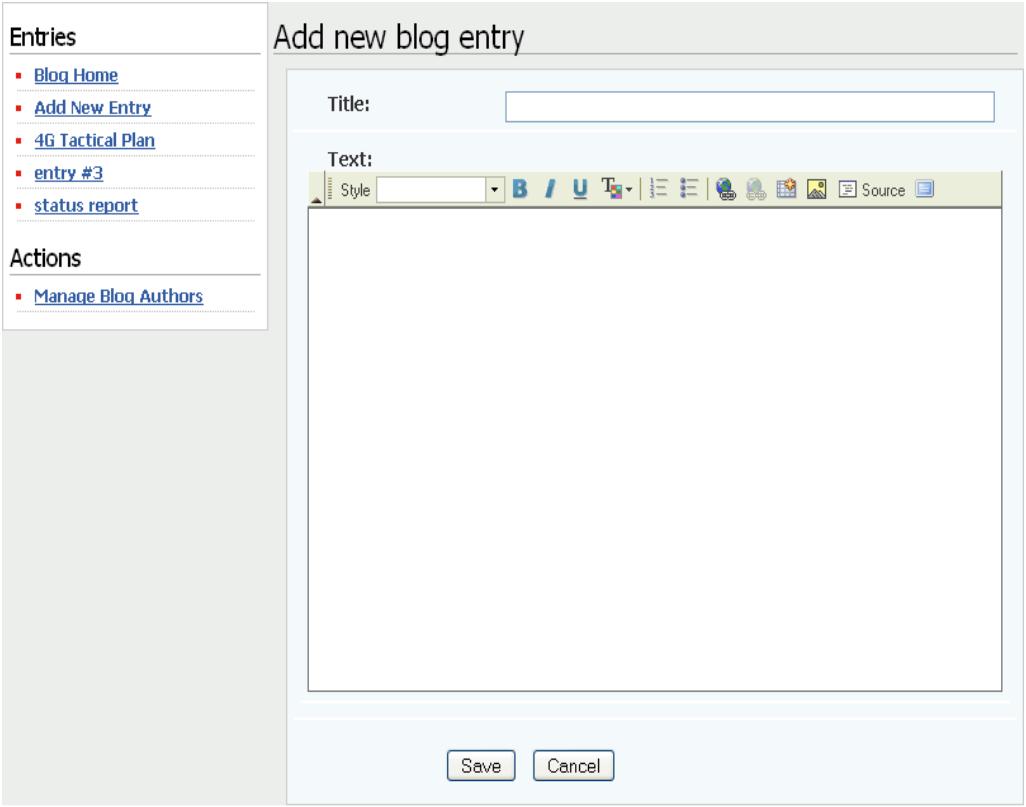
   You may choose to create a blog entry either in a personal blog or a domain blog.

2. Click the **Add New Entry** link under **Entries** on the navigation panel (Figure 7–28).

Figure 7–28 Creating a New Blog Entry

The Add new blog entry page opens (Figure 7–29).

Figure 7–29 Add New Blog Entry Page



3. In the **Title** field, enter a display name for this blog entry.

The title displays as a link in the left-side navigation and as the main heading over the text area (Figure 7–30).

Figure 7–30 A Blog Title

4. In the **Text** field, enter blog content.

   The **Text** field provides a simple HTML editor for adding style elements and HTML to your content. For illustrations and descriptions of HTML editor controls, see Section 7.5, "Using Wiki HTML Editor Controls".

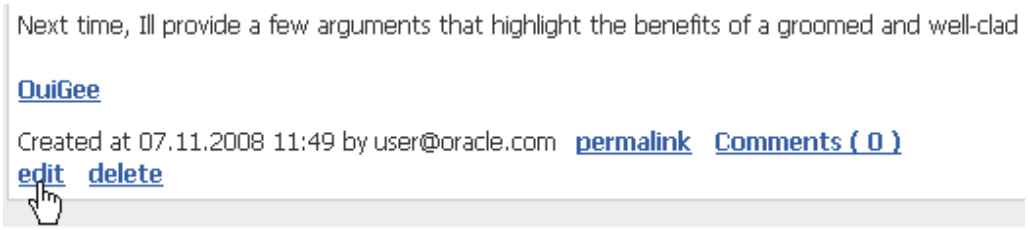
5. Click the **Save** button below the editor to save your changes and exit the editor.

7.4.2 Editing a Blog Entry

To edit a blog entry:

1. Navigate to the blog where you want to edit an entry.
2. Click the **Edit** link below the entry (Figure 7–31).

Figure 7–31 Edit Link on a Blog Entry



3. Use the HTML editor controls as described in Section 7.5, "Using Wiki HTML Editor Controls."
4. Click the **Save** button below the editor to save your changes and exit the editor.

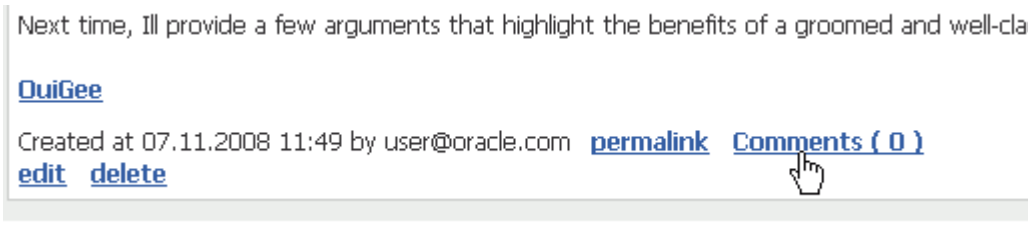
7.4.3 Adding a Comment to a Blog Entry

One of the great features of blogs is the opportunity to respond to blog entries. This section describes how.

To comment on a blog entry:

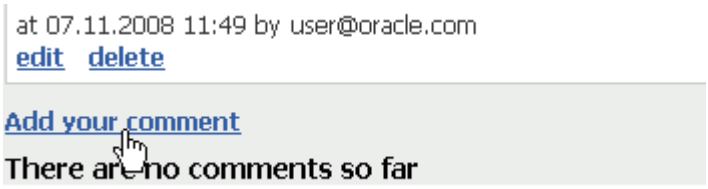
1. Navigate to the desired blog and then to the blog entry to which you want to add a comment.
2. Click the **Comments** link below the entry (Figure 7–32).

Figure 7–32 Comments Link on a Blog Entry



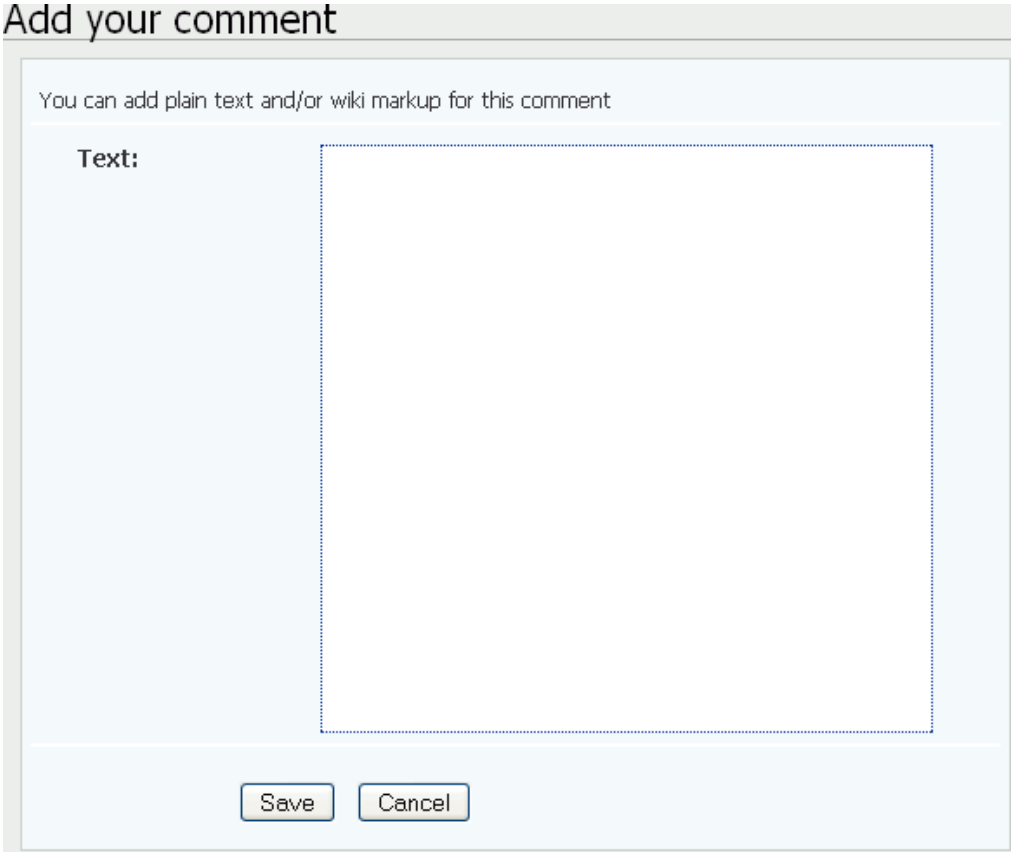
3. Click the resulting **Add your comment** link (Figure 7–33).

Figure 7–33 Link for Adding a Comment on a Blog Entry



4. Enter your comment in the **Text** field (Figure 7–34).

Figure 7–34 Text Field in the Add Your Comment Dialog Box



Enter comments in plain text, or, if you prefer, use wiki mark-up. For information about wiki mark-up, see Section 7.6, "Using Wiki Mark-Up."

5. Click the **Save** button to save your changes and exit the editor.

7.4.4 Deleting a Blog Entry

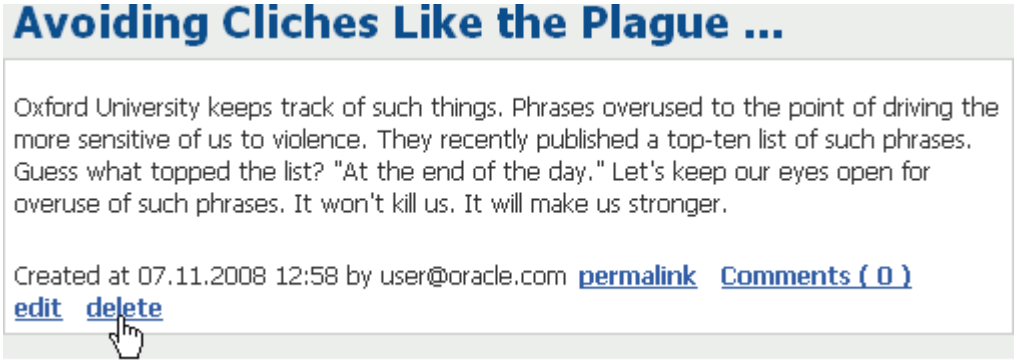
Once you click the **Delete** link under a blog entry, the entry is deleted. There is no confirmation dialog box second-guessing your decision. This increases the efficiency of deleting, but also the risk. Be sure you want to permanently remove a blog entry before you click the **Delete** link.

Only the author or a wiki administrator can delete a blog entry.

To delete a blog entry:

1. Navigate to the blog where you want to delete an entry.
2. Click the **Delete** link below the entry (Figure 7–31).

Figure 7–35 Delete Link on a Blog Entry



The selected entry is deleted from the blog.

7.4.5 Viewing Information About a Blog

Blog information is available in the blog administrator view, `inline=0`. For more information, see Section 7.1.2, "About Blog Modes". This view provides a **General** menu with a series of links that lead to useful and interesting information (Figure 7–36).

Figure 7–36 Blog Rendered in Inline=0 Mode

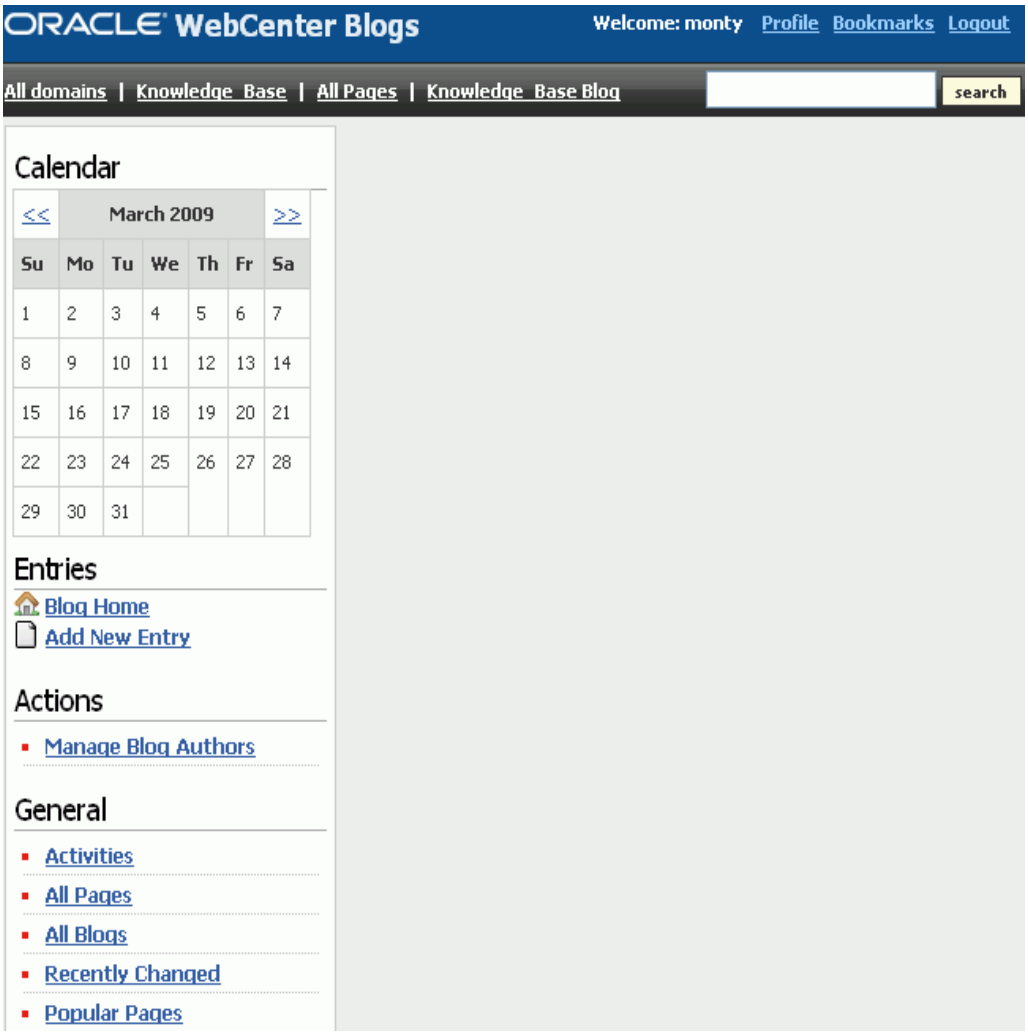


Table 7–3 lists and describes the types of information you can access using the links that appear under the **General** menu.

Table 7–3 Information Available Under a Blog General Menu

Link	Description
Activities	Links to a page that lists all recent blog activity The Latest activities page summarizes activities on domain pages, including the thing acted on (such as *Blogentry*), the action performed (such as *DELETED*), a link to the changed object, the user name of the person performing the action, and the date and time the action was performed.
All Pages	Links to a page that lists and links to all accessible wiki pages The All pages page links to all pages in the current domain, provides the number of times a page has been revised, specifies the editorial mode that applies to a page, and lists the date and time the page was last revised as well as the user name of the person who revised it.

Table 7–3 (Cont.) Information Available Under a Blog General Menu

Link	Description
All Blogs	Links to a page that lists and links to all accessible blogs The All blogs page provides an RSS icon for each blog, which you can use to obtain an RSS feed for use in your favorite news feed reader; a link to the blog; a description of the blog type, either DOMAIN (a group blog) or USER (a personal blog); a mailto link to the blog owner (personal blogs only); and a link to the author's profile (personal blogs only).
Recently Changed	Links to a page that lists and links to recently-changed wiki pages The Recently Changed page provides a link to the changed wiki page, specifies the number of times the page has been revised, lists the link to a profile page for the person who made the revision, and records the date and time the revision was made.
Popular Pages	Links to a page that lists and links to frequently-viewed wiki pages Additionally, the Popular Pages page lists the wiki page author, specifies the number of times users have viewed the page, and records the date and time a user last edited the page.

7.4.6 Managing Blog Authors

By default, any user can add or edit blog entries. A wiki administrator or a user with the BlogAdmin permission can grant permission to specific users to create or edit blog entries for a domain blog.

The **Manage Blog Authors** link enables you to restrict the users who can add new blog entries and edit and delete blog entries.

To add or remove blog authors:

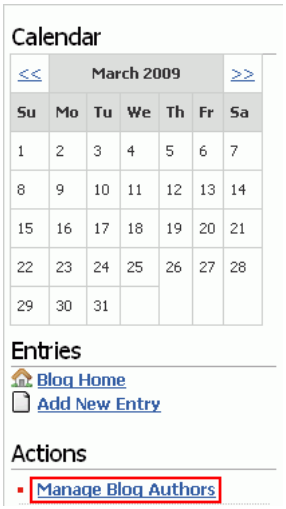
1. Under **General** on the navigation panel, click **All Blogs**.

   A list of all personal and domain blogs on the server appears on the right.

2. From the **All blogs** list on the right, select the blog for which you want to add or remove authors.

3. Under **Actions**, click **Manage Blog Authors** (Figure 7–37).

Figure 7–37 Managing Blog Authors



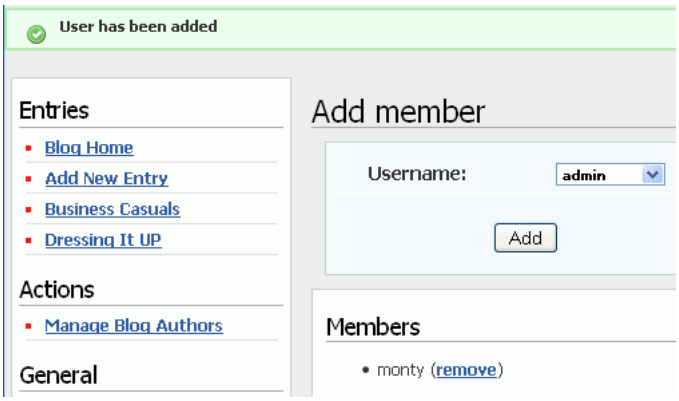
Note: If you navigate to a personal blog of another user, then the **Manage Blog Authors** link is not available because only the owner of that personal blog can manage the blog.

4. On the Add member page, from the **Username** dropdown list, select the user to whom you want to assign the permission to manage the blog.
5. Click **Add**.

   The newly added user name displays in the **Members** section, as shown in Figure 7–38.

   Repeat step 4 and 5 if you want to add any other user as the blog author for the selected blog.

Figure 7–38 Adding a Blog Author



6. Under **Members**, click the **remove** link next to a member's name if you do not want that member to be able to create or manage blog entries for the selected blog.

7.5 Using Wiki HTML Editor Controls

Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server supports the use of HTML or wiki mark-up language to format page content. When you create or edit a wiki page, you can use either wiki mark-up language or HTML, depending on which was specified when the page was created. Table 7–4 illustrates and describes controls available in the HTML editor provided with the wiki and blog server.

Note: For information about wiki mark-up, see Section 7.6, "Using Wiki Mark-Up".

Table 7–4 HTML Editor Controls

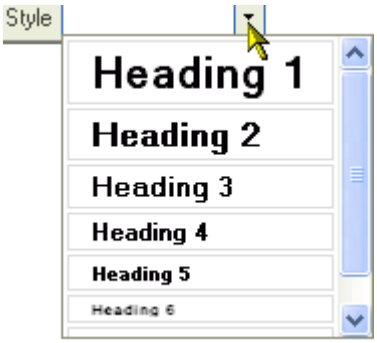
Icon	Description
	Toolbar toggle switch. Click to hide the HTML editor toolbar. Click again to restore the toolbar to view.
	Cut icon. Click to cut the selected text of the wiki page.
	Copy icon. Click to copy the selected text on the clipboard.
	Paste icon. Click to paste the selected text in the wiki page content.
	Undo icon. Click to undo your last action.
	Redo icon. Click to perform your last action again.
	Style selection list. Expand to select a style for currently-selected text. Or select a style and enter text in the selected style. **Note:** To remove a style and return the selected content to the default (<p>), select the text and click the style again.
	**Bold** icon. Select text, and click the Bold icon to make the text bold. Or click the Bold icon and enter text in bold. Then, to exit bold mode, click the icon again.
	*Italic* icon. Select text, and click the Italic icon to make the text italic. Or click the Italic icon and enter text. Then, to exit italic mode, click the icon again.
	Underline icon. Select text, and click the Underline icon to draw an underline below text. Or click the Underline icon and enter text. Then, to exit underline mode, click the icon again.

Table 7–4 (Cont.) HTML Editor Controls

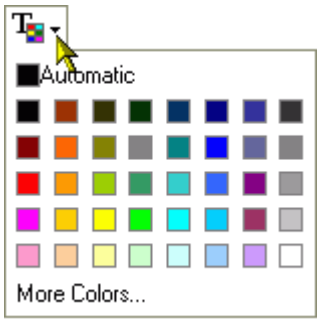
Icon	Description
	Text Color pick list. Select text, and then select a color from this list to make the text the selected color. Or select a color and enter text. To apply a new color, select a second color or Automatic, which equals black.
	Left Justify icon. Click to align text with the left margin of the wiki page.
	Center Justify icon. Click to align text with the center of the wiki page.
	Right Justify icon. Click to align text with the right margin of the wiki page.
	Block Justify icon. Click to fully justify the text to the left and right margins.
	Decrease Indent icon. Click to shift the entire line of text or paragraph to the left by one tab stop.
	Increase Indent icon. Click to shift the entire line of text or paragraph to the right by one tab stop.
	Insert/Remove Numbered List icon. On a new, blank line, click to start a numbered list. Or select a line of text and click to convert it to a numbered list. Click again to exit Numbered List mode. Selecting a numbered item and clicking the icon removes numbered list formatting.
	Insert/Remove Bulleted List icon. On a new, blank line, click to start a bulleted list. Or select a line of text and click to convert it to a bulleted item. Click again to exit Bulleted List mode. Selecting a bulleted item and clicking the icon removes bulleted list formatting.

Table 7–4 (Cont.) HTML Editor Controls

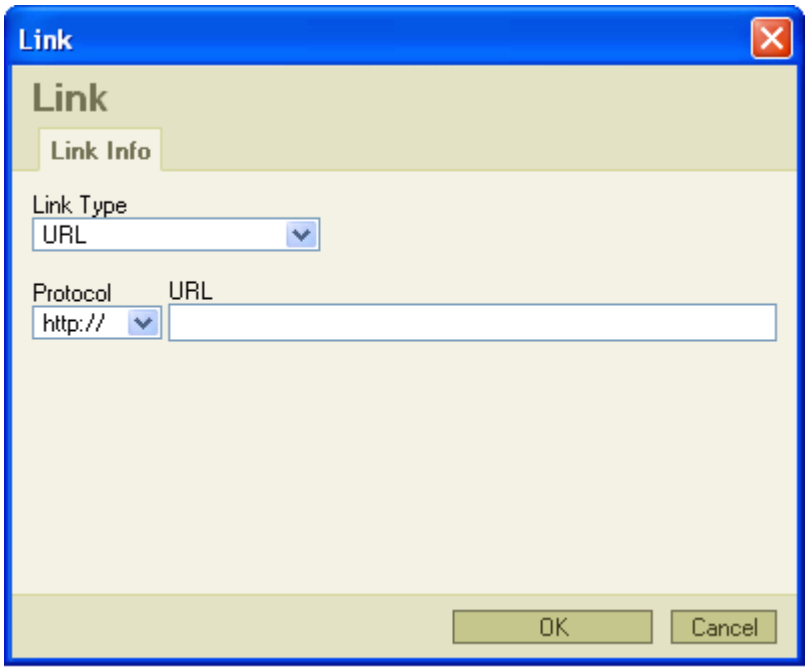
Icon	Description
	Insert/Edit Link icon. Click to open a dialog box for entering a new hyperlink. Or select a hyperlink and click to edit.  For Link Type, select from: ■ URL ■ Link to anchor in the text ■ E-Mail The values that follow depend on your selection: ■ For URL, select the link protocol: http, https, ftp, news, or <other>. For <other> you must enter the protocol manually in the **URL** field. Then enter the rest of the URL in the **URL** field. ■ For Link to anchor in the text, select the anchor from the list provided. ■ For E-Mail, enter an e-mail address, and then, optionally, a message subject and message text in the fields provided. The subject and text information prepopulates the message that is initiated when a user clicks the e-mail link.
	Remove Link icon. Select a link, and click this icon to remove the link.

Table 7–4 (Cont.) HTML Editor Controls

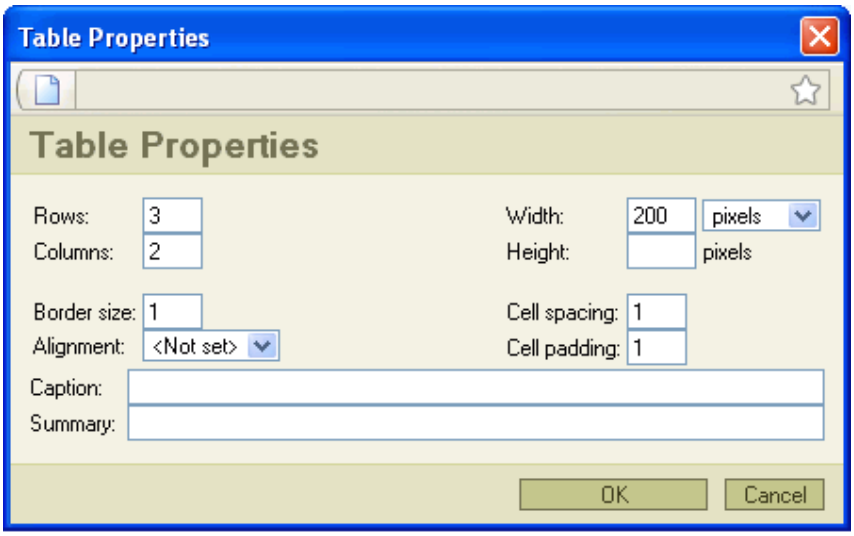
Icon	Description
	Insert/Edit Table icon. Click to open a Table Properties dialog box and create a new table. Or select a table and click the icon to edit the table properties. 

Table 7–4 (Cont.) HTML Editor Controls

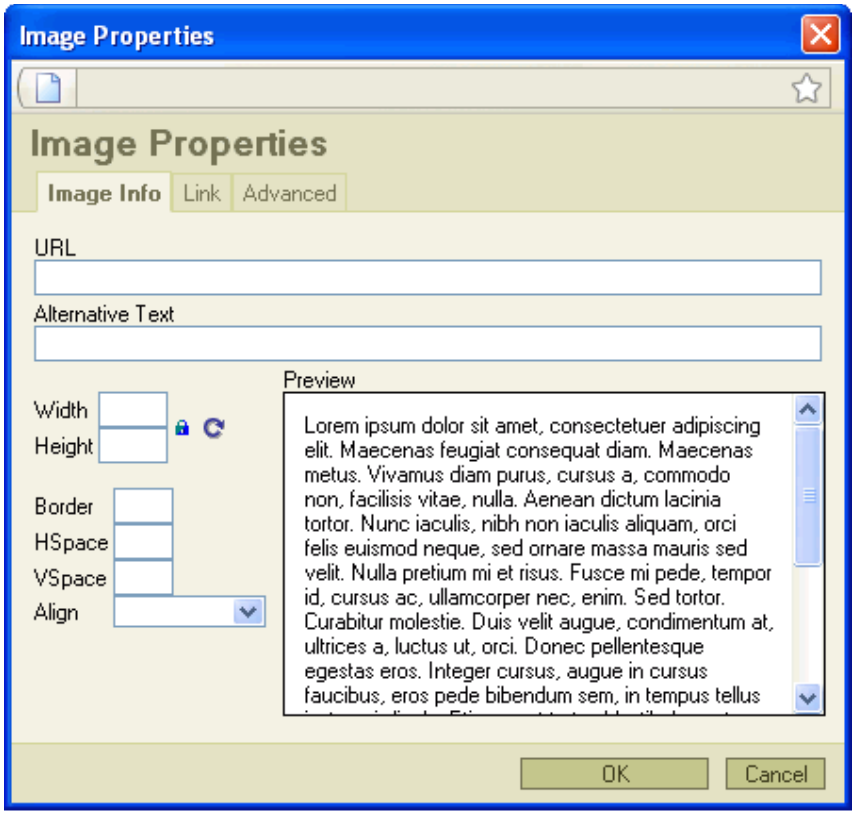
Icon	Description
	Insert/Edit Image icon. Click to open the Image Properties dialog box and provide image-display values. You must specify a URL for the image; therefore the image must already be URL-accessible. The server does not allow you to upload images. The dialog box provides three tabs: ▪ Image Info 

Table 7–4 (Cont.) HTML Editor Controls

Icon	Description
Insert/Edit Image (cont.)	▪ Link

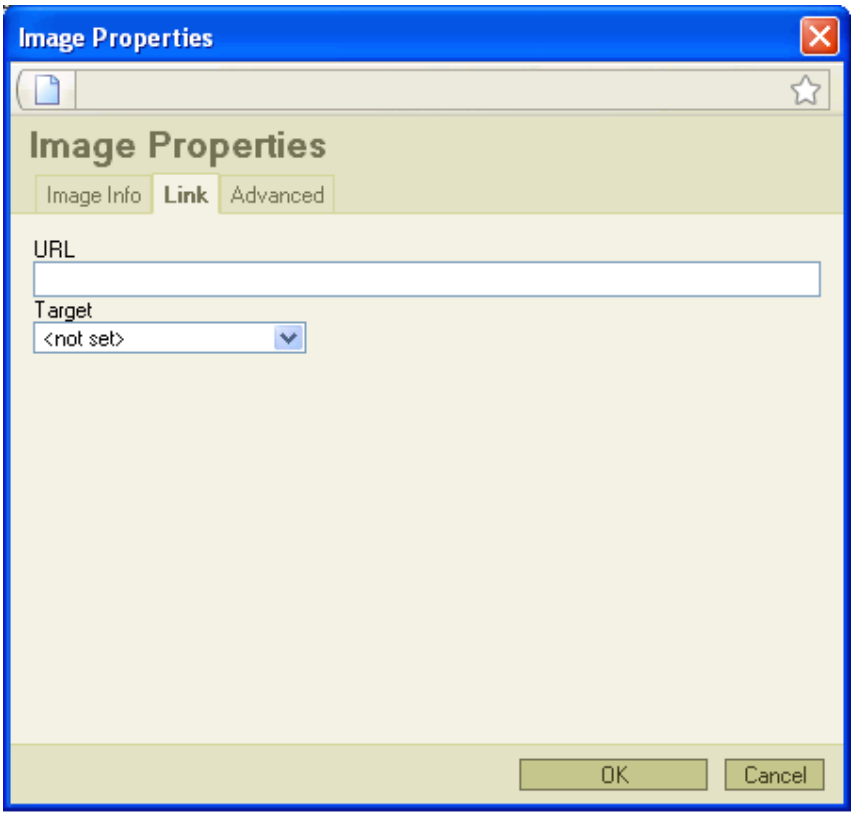
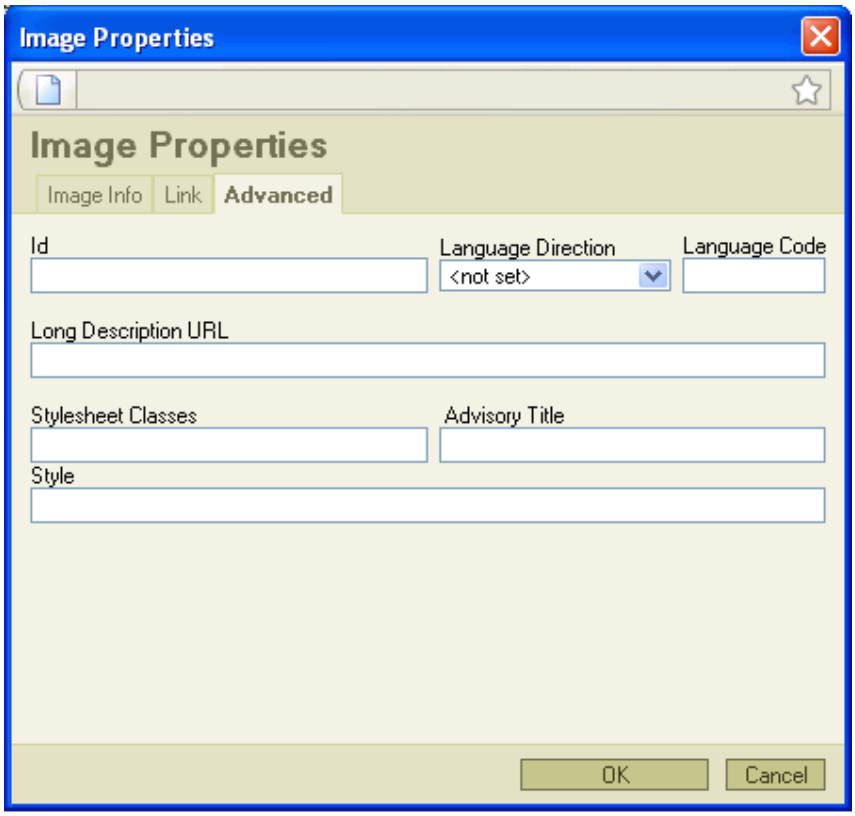
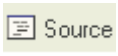


Table 7–4 (Cont.) HTML Editor Controls

Icon	Description
Insert/Edit Image (cont.)	▪ Advanced 
	Source button. Click to enter Source view, where you can enter your own HTML code. Click Source again to exit.
	Maximize editor size icon. Click to toggle between maximizing the size of the edit window and restoring the editor to its default size.

7.6 Using Wiki Mark-Up

Oracle WebCenter Wiki and Blog Server supports the use of HTML or wiki mark-up language to format page content. When you create or edit a wiki page, you can use either wiki mark-up language or HTML, depending on which was specified when the page was created. Table 7–5 describes some commonly used wiki mark-up rules and examples.

Note: For information about HTML editor controls, see Section 7.5, "Using Wiki HTML Editor Controls."

Table 7–5 Commonly Used Wiki Markup

Formatting Rule	Description	Syntax Examples

Headers	Define headers using exclamation points (!). The number of exclamation points defines the header depth.	`!Header1`
		`!!Header2`
		`!!!!Header4`

Emphasis	Wrap the text you wish to emphasize with the following characters:
	Bold: *
	Italics: #
	Underlined: "
		`The following is *bold text*.`
		`The following is #italicized text#.`
		`The following is "underlined text".`

Links	Display external links either by entering the link URL:
	`http://www.oracle.com`
	
	Or by using the following format to provide a link display name:
	`[ link display name | URL ]`
	
	Display links to other wiki pages using the following format:
	`[ link display name | wiki page name ]`
	
	Note that if the internal page does not exist, wiki will create a new one and display a question mark (?) next to the page name in the View mode. Click the question mark to edit the page.
		`[ oracle | http://www.oracle.com ]`
		
		`[ Seattle | SeattleSupportPage ]`

Wiki Page Names	Use the camel case notation to name your wiki pages. This notation uses an initial uppercase letter followed by lowercase letters, then another uppercase letter and another series of lowercase letters, for example, `MyWikiPage`. To use an alternate name for your page, use the following convention: `[ alternate name | Wiki page name ]`	`[ My Page | MyPage ]`

Lists	At the beginning of a new line, use an asterisk (*) to denote a bulleted list or the number sign (#) to denote a numbered list.	`* bulleted item 1`
		`* bulleted item 2`
		
		`# numbered item 1`
		`# numbered item 2`

Tables	Use HTML to create a table. Open and close the table with the `<table></table>` tag and define columns by using the "|" symbol.	`<table width="75%" border="0">`
		`*col1* | *col2*`
		`Hello | world`
		`Here | I am`
		`</table>`

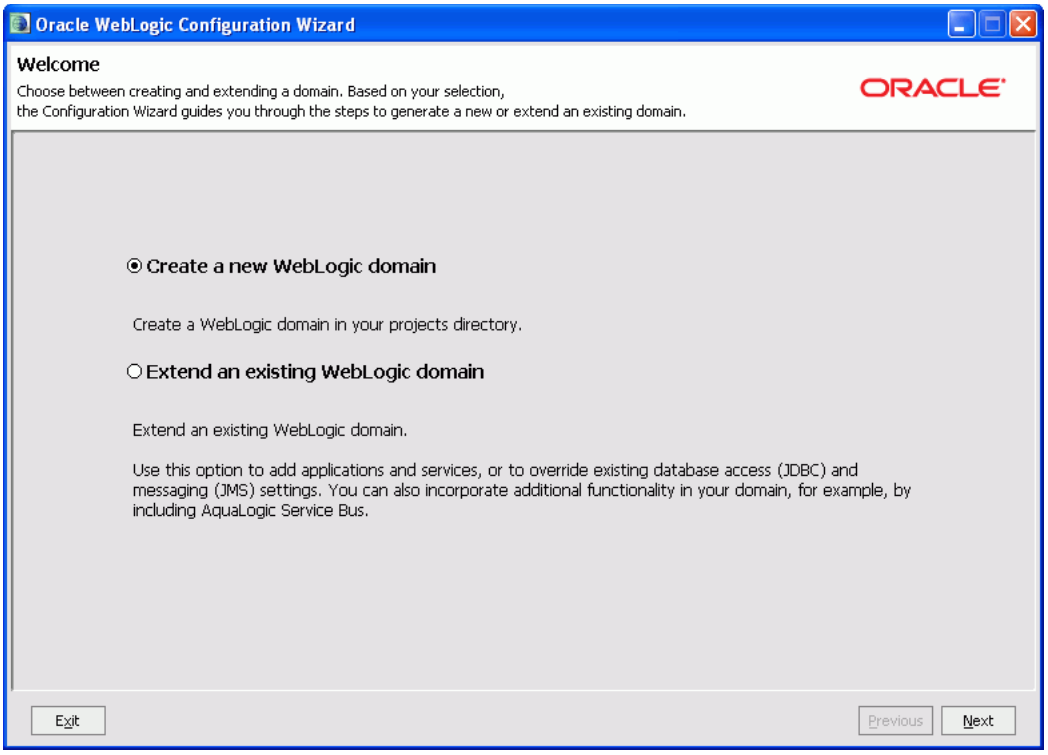
Images	Any forward slashes in the image URL must go outside the quotation marks.	`<img src="" TARGET=_blank` `http://www.anyserver.com/image.gif"/>`

A

Oracle WebLogic Configuration Screens

This appendix contains screen shots and descriptions for creating a domain in Oracle WebLogic Server.

A.1 Welcome Screen



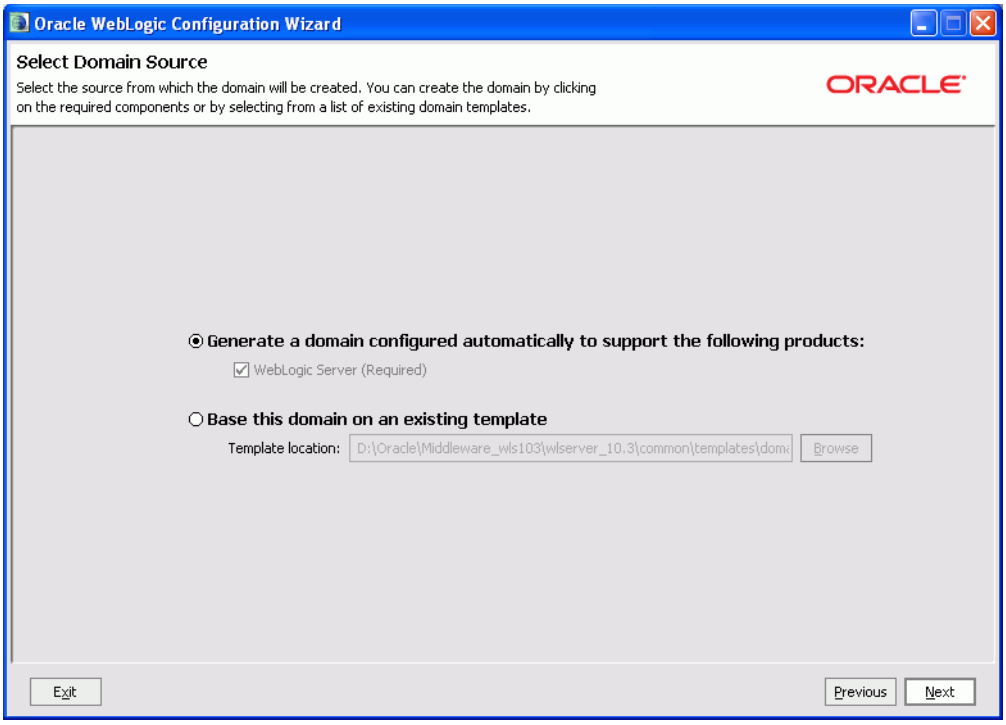
The Welcome screen is displayed each time you start the configuration tool.

Select **Create a new WebLogic domain** to create a new WebLogic domain in your `user_projects` directory.

Select **Extend an existing WebLogic domain** if you want to add applications and services, or to override existing database access (JDBC) and messaging (JMS) settings.

Click **Next** to continue.

A.2 Select Domain Source Screen



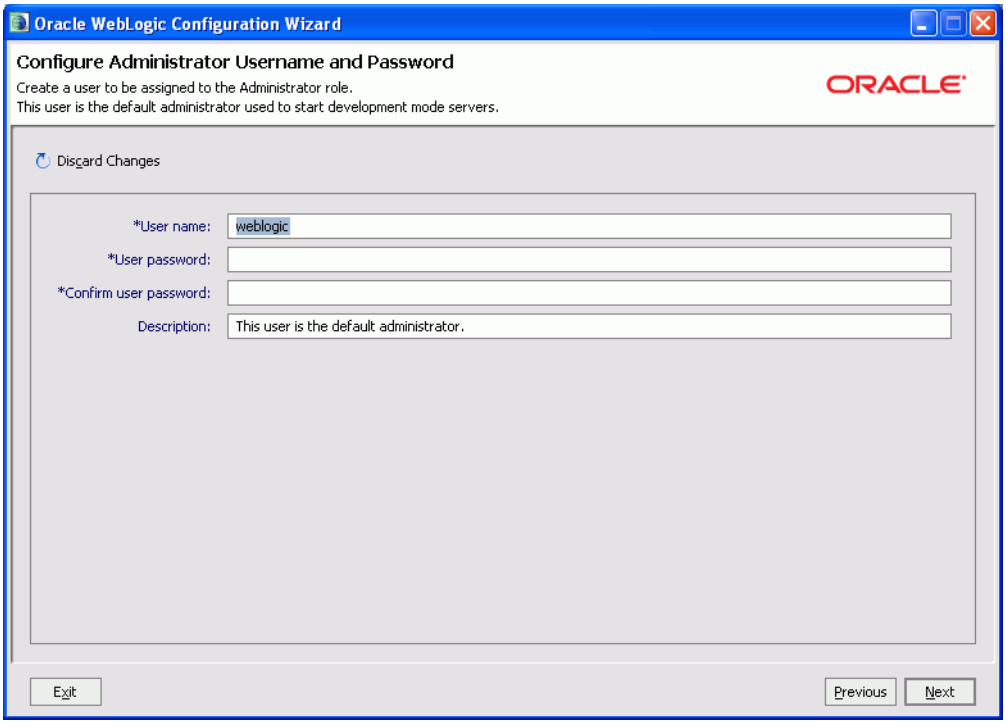
Select the source from which you want to create your new domain.

Select **Generate a domain configured automatically to support the following products** to create your domain to support selected products.

Select **Base this domain on an existing template** to create your domain based on an existing domain template. Click **Browse** to navigate your directories to find an existing template.

Click **Next** to continue.

A.3 Configure Administrator Username and Password Screen

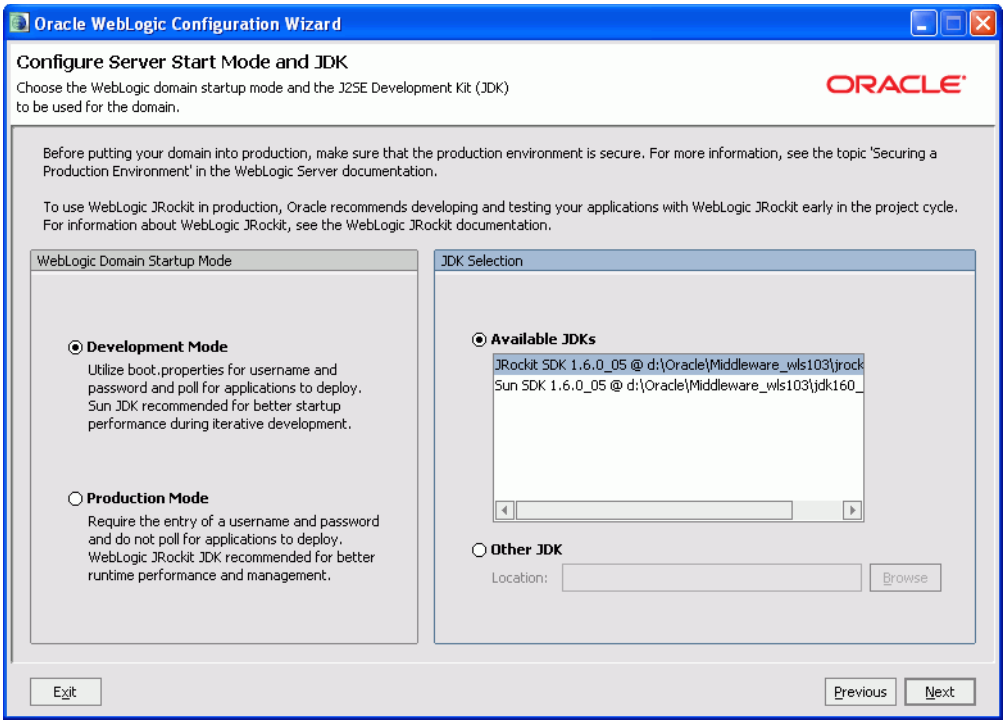


Create a user that will be assigned the Administrator role. This user is the default administrator used to start development mode servers. Specify details in the following fields:

- **User name**: Specify the user name
- **User password**: Specify the password for the user.
- **Confirm user password**: Re-enter the user password.
- **Description**: Enter a description for the user. This field is optional.

Click **Next** to continue.

A.4 Configure Server Start Mode and JDK Screen



In the WebLogic Domain Startup Mode section, select one of the following startup modes:

- **Development Mode**

  In this mode, `boot.properties` is used for user names and passwords and polling is used for application deployment. Sun JDK is recommended for this mode.

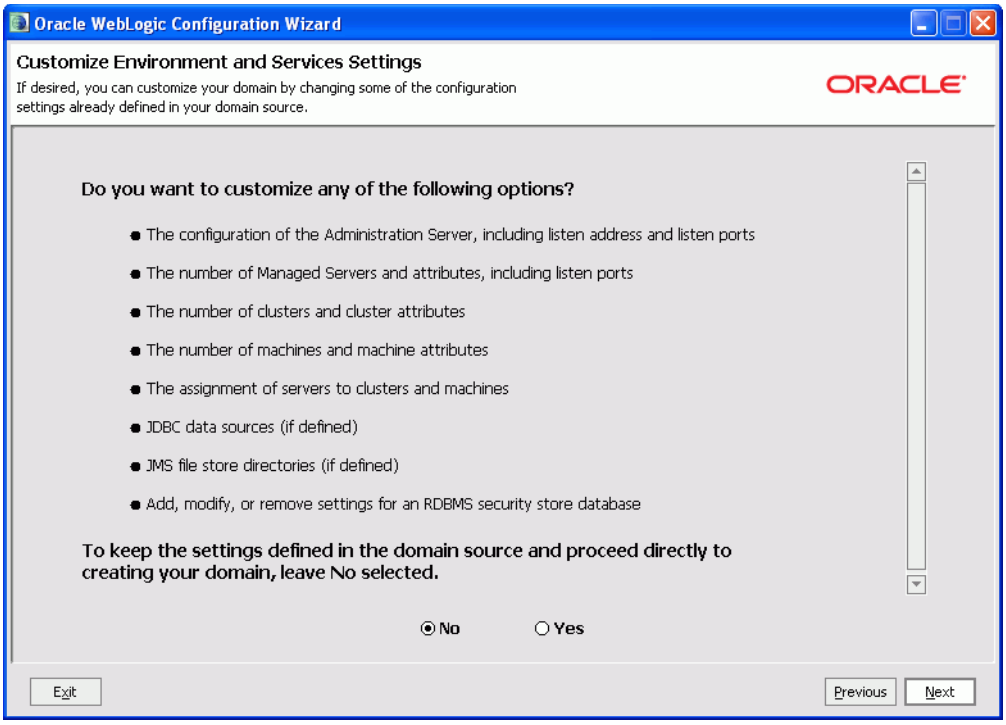
- **Production Mode**

  In this mode, user names and passwords are required and polling is not used for application deployment. WebLogic JRockit JDK is recommended for this mode.

In the JDK Selection section, select a JDK from the list of available JDKs, or select **Other JDK** and click **Browse** to find another JDK on your system.

Click **Next** to continue.

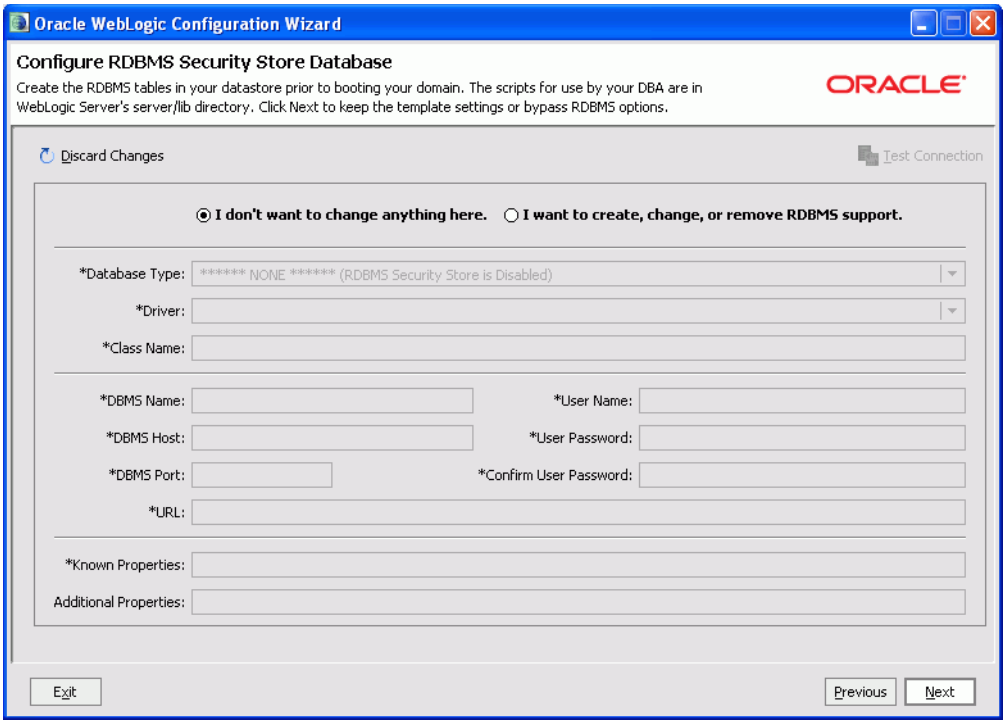
A.5 Customize Environment and Service Settings Screen



Select whether you want to customize any of the environment or service settings listed.

Click **Next** to continue.

A.6 Configure RDBMS Security Store Database Screen

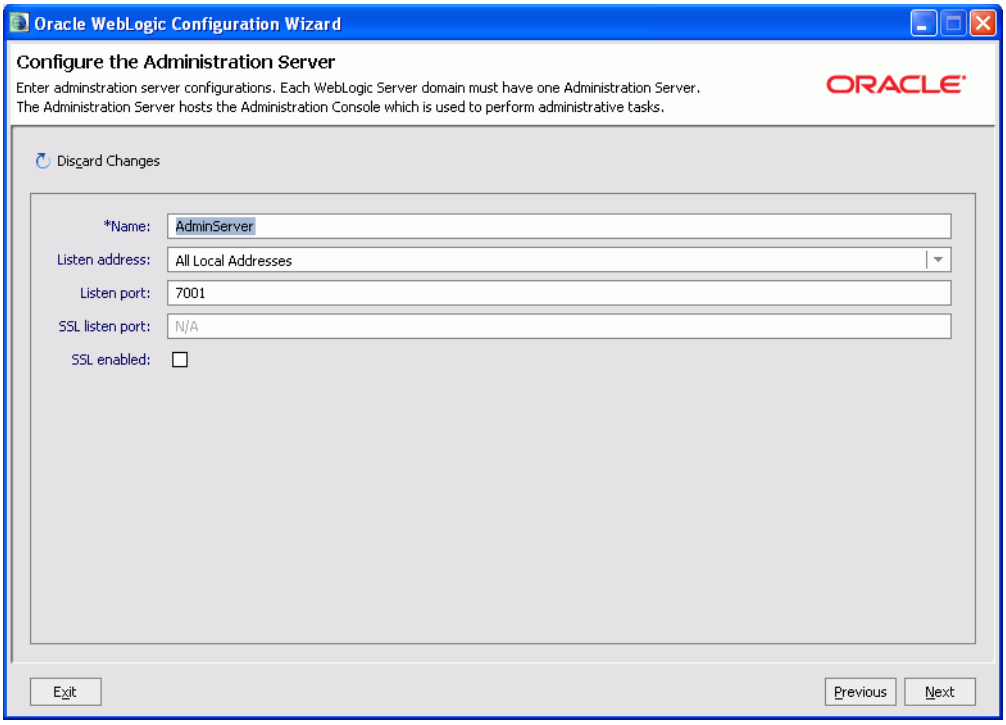


Click **I want to create, change, or remove RDBMS support** to make changes to your RDBMS. Make sure that your RDBMS tables are created prior to booting your domain. The scripts used by the DBA are located in the WebLogic Server `server/lib` directory.

Click **I don't want to change anything here** if you do not want to make any changes to your security store.

Click **Next** to continue.

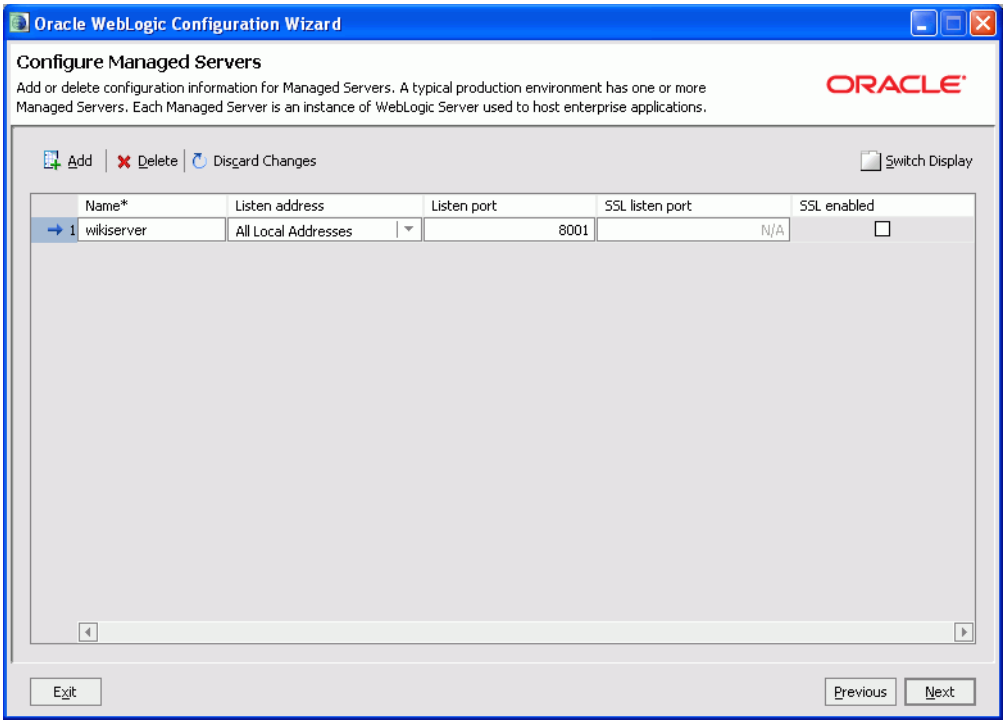
A.7 Configure the Administration Server Screen



Each Oracle WebLogic Server domain must have one Administration Server, which hosts the Administrative Console used to perform administration tasks. You can customize the name, listen address and port, and secure socket layer (SSL) settings of the Administration Server of your domain.

Click **Next** to continue.

A.8 Configure Managed Servers Screen



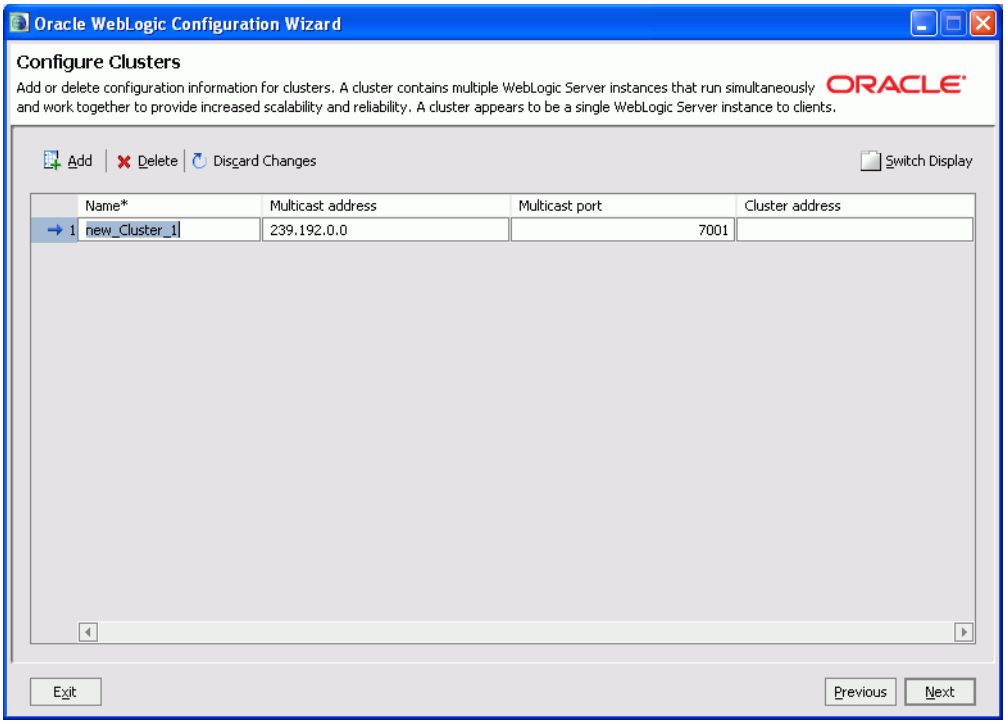
A managed server is an instance of Oracle WebLogic Server used to host enterprise applications. A typical production environment has at least one managed server.

Use this screen to add or delete managed servers. For each managed server, specify the following details:

- **Name**: Specify the name of the managed server.
- **Listen Address**: Select an address from the dropdown list; the server will listen on the specified addresses.
- **Listen Port**: Specify the listen port number.
- **SSL Listen Port**: Specify the port number for SSL connections - this column is only active if the corresponding **SSL enabled** checkbox in the same row is selected.

Click **Next** to continue.

A.9 Configure Clusters Screen

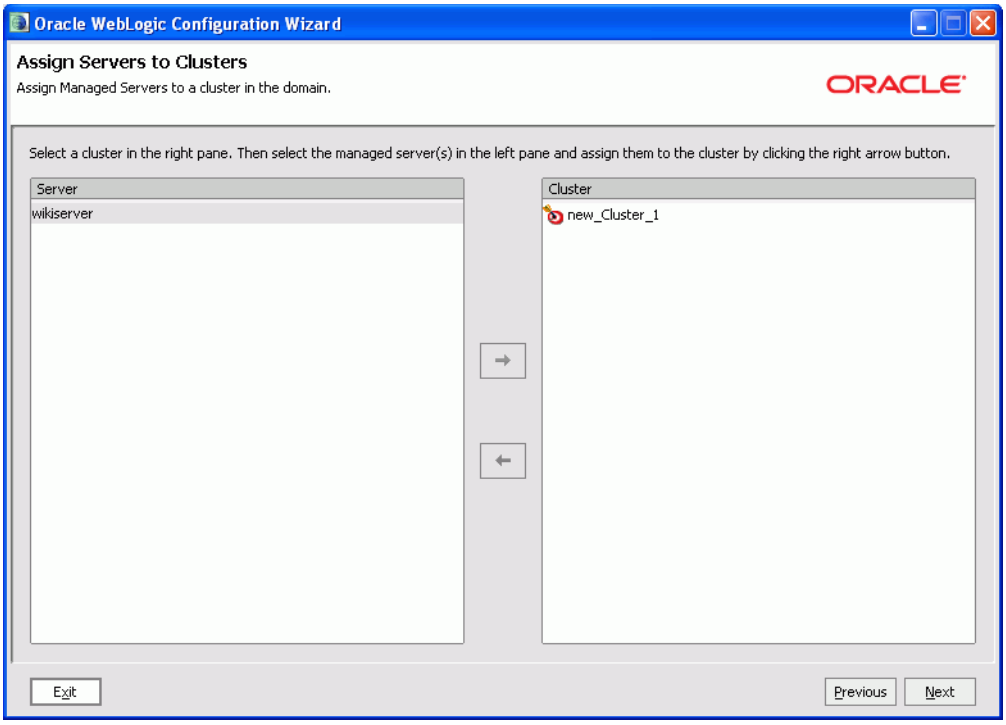


Use this screen to add or delete configuration information for clusters.

A cluster contains multiple Oracle WebLogic Server instances running simultaneously and working together for scalability and reliability. To clients, a cluster appears as a single Oracle WebLogic Server instance.

Click **Next** to continue.

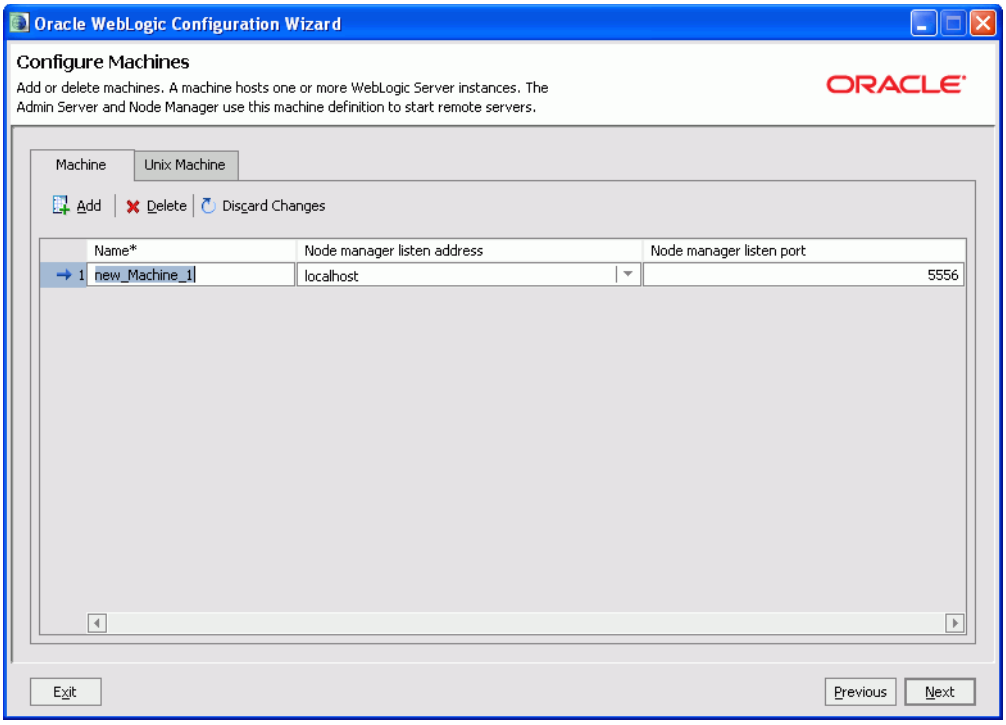
A.10 Assign Servers to Clusters Screen



Use this screen to assign a managed server to a cluster. This screen is displayed if you added a cluster on the Configure Clusters screen.

Click **Next** to continue.

A.11 Configure Machines Screen

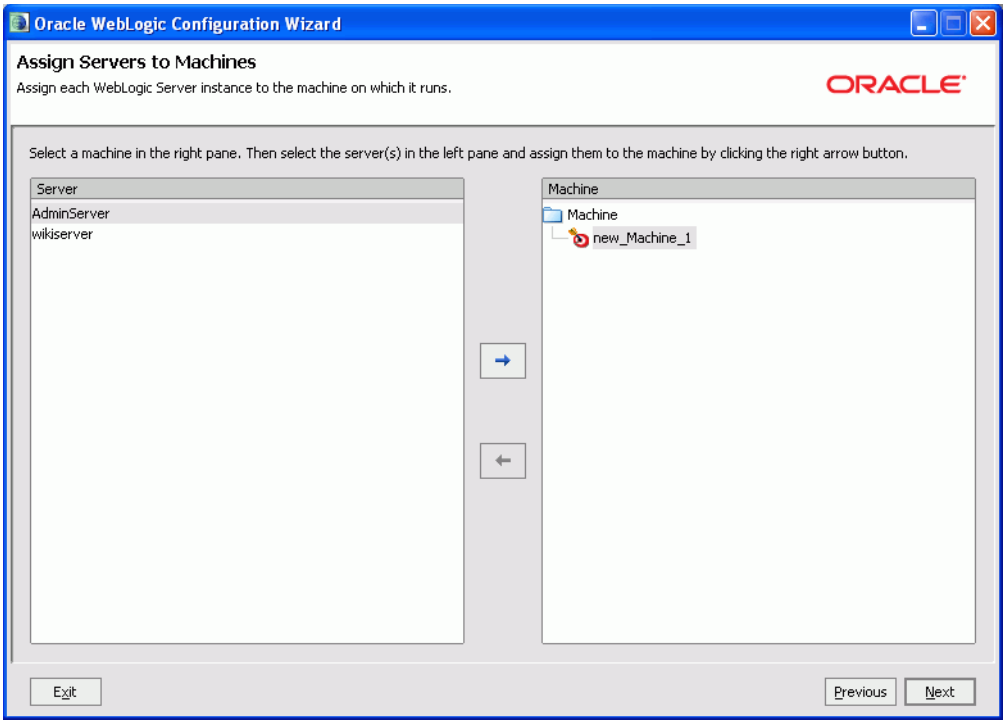


Use this screen to add or delete machines that host Oracle WebLogic Server instances.

The Administration Server and Node Manager use the machine definition on this screen to start remote servers.

Click **Next** to continue.

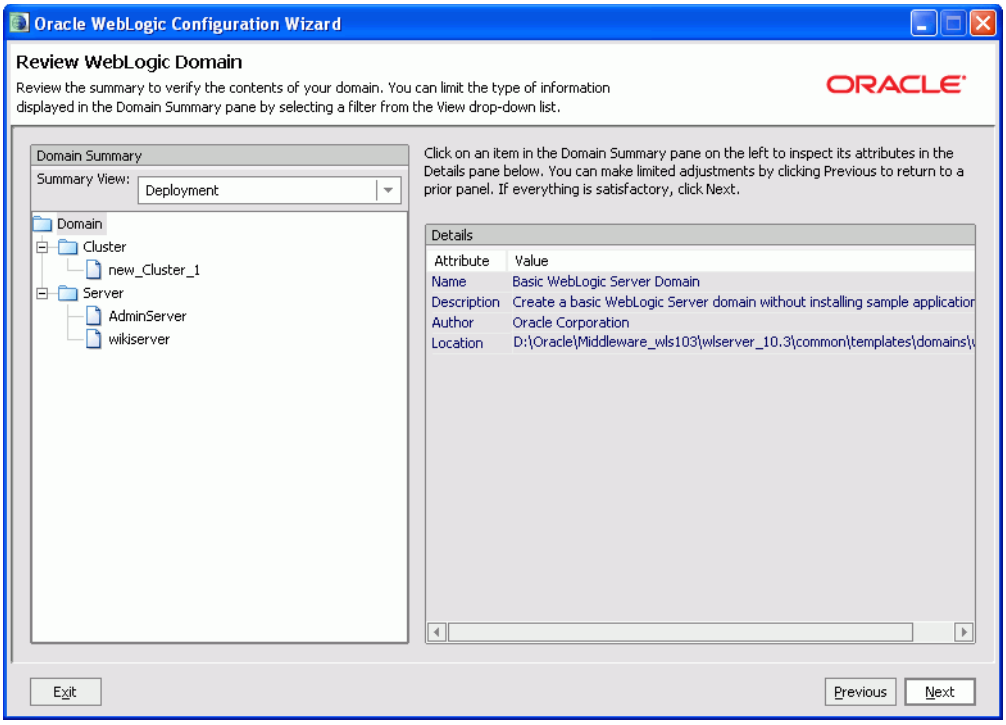
A.12 Assign Servers to Machines Screen



Use this screen to assign each WebLogic Server instance to the corresponding machine on which it runs. This screen is displayed if you added a machine on the Configure Machines screen.

Click **Next** to continue.

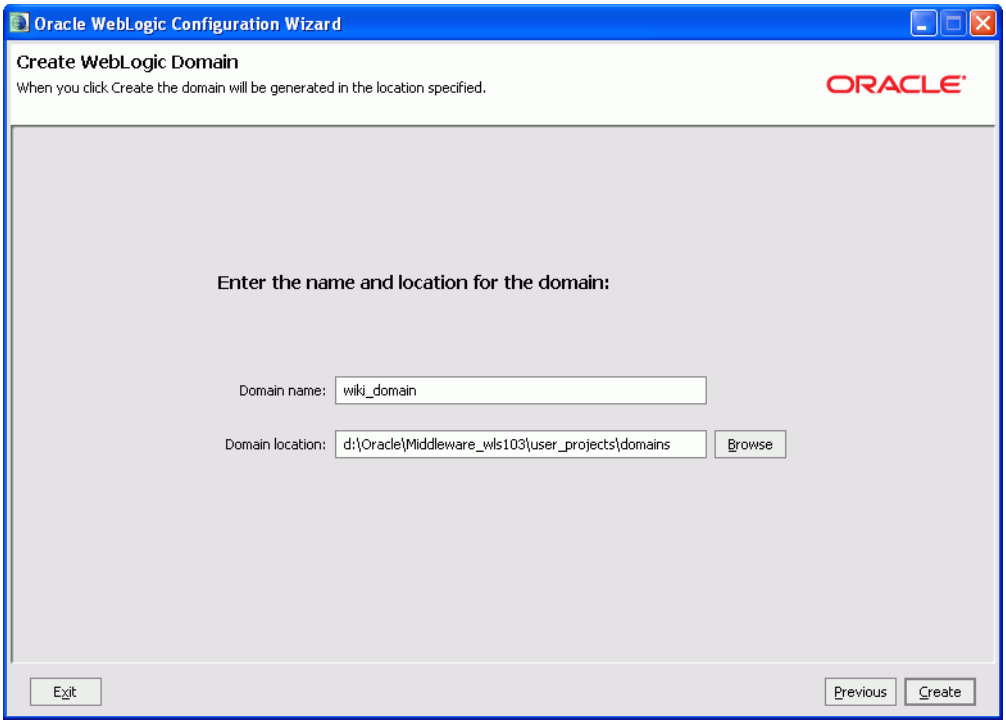
A.13 Review WebLogic Domain Screen



Review the contents of your domain.

Click **Next** to continue.

A.14 Create WebLogic Domain Screen

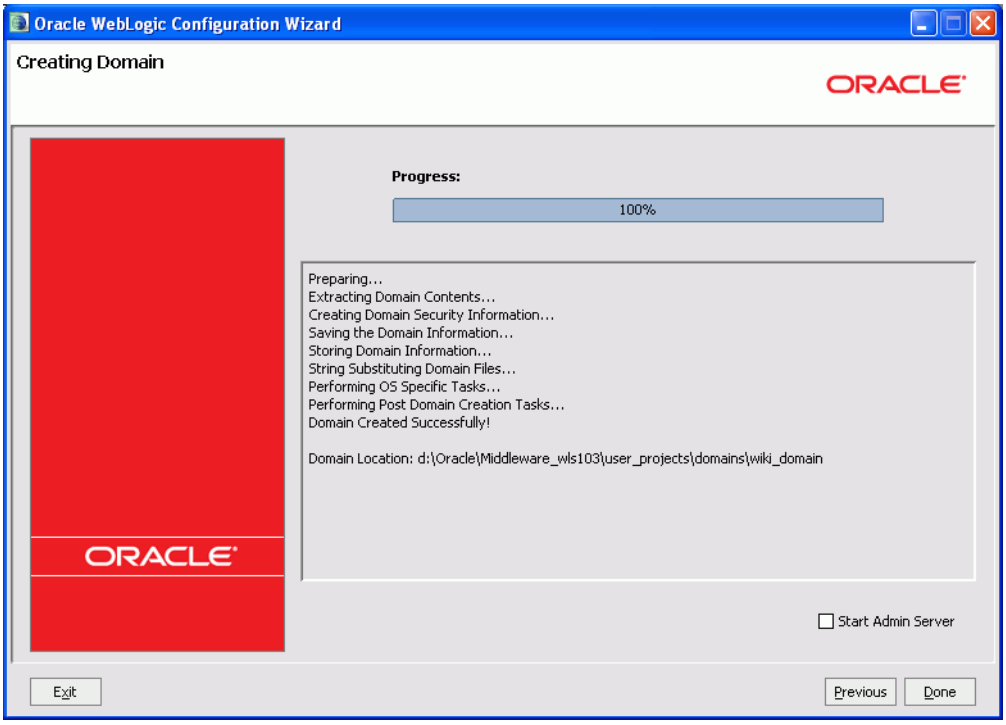


In the **Domain name** field, specify the name of the domain you want to create.

In the **Domain location** field, specify the location where the domain will be created. Click **Browse** to navigate your system to find a location.

Click **Create** to create the domain.

A.15 Creating Domain Screen



This screen shows the progress of the domain creation. In Windows, you can select the **Start Admin Server** checkbox to start the Admin Server.

When finished, click **Done** to close the wizard.

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