

Oracle® Secure Enterprise Search

Administrator's Guide

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Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administrator's Guide, 11g Release 1 (11.1.2.2)

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D Error Messages

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Preface

The *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administrator's Guide* explains how to administer Oracle Secure Enterprise Search instances. You will learn how to set up a variety of information sources, crawl and index those sources, and customize the search results.

This Preface contains these topics:

- [Audience](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- [Related Documents](#)
- [Conventions](#)

Audience

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administrator's Guide is intended for administrators and application developers who perform the following tasks:

- Install and configure Oracle Secure Enterprise Search
- Administer Oracle Secure Enterprise Search
- Develop Oracle Secure Enterprise Search applications

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at

<http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/accessibility/index.html>.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit <http://www.oracle.com/support/contact.html> or visit <http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/support.html> if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

For more information about Oracle Secure Enterprise Search, refer to the following resources:

- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Release Notes*
Provides version information and identifies known issues.

- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Installation Guides*
Discuss installation requirements and tips, and provides information on how to get started using Oracle Secure Enterprise Search.
- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide*
Provides an introduction to the various interfaces to the Administration API.
- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration Java API Reference*
Describes the classes and methods in the Oracle SES Administration Java API for efficiently managing multiple instances of Oracle SES.
- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java API Reference*
Describes the classes and methods in the Oracle SES Java API.

Up-to-date Release Notes are posted on Oracle Technology Network (OTN). You must register online before using OTN. Registration is free and can be done at this location:

<http://www.oracle.com/technology>

If you have a user name and password for OTN, then you can go directly to the documentation section of OTN at this location:

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation>

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.
<i>italic</i>	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.
<i>ORACLE_BASE</i>	<i>ORACLE_BASE</i> is the root of the directory structure where Oracle SES software and its supporting infrastructure software are installed. This directory path is typically stored in an environment variable. On Linux and UNIX systems, you can reference the variable as \$ORACLE_BASE. On Windows, the equivalent is %ORACLE_BASE%.
<i>ORACLE_HOME</i>	<i>ORACLE_HOME</i> refers to the path <i>ORACLE_BASE</i> /seshome. The path is typically stored in an environment variable. On Linux and UNIX systems, you can reference the variable as \$ORACLE_HOME. On Windows, the equivalent is %ORACLE_HOME.
/	A slash separates levels of a directory path. On Windows, use a backslash (\) instead of a slash (/).

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as *ORACLE_HOME*. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as *ORACLE_BASE*. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

ORACLE_HOME now refers to the path *ORACLE_BASE*/seshome.

What's New

This chapter describes new features of Oracle Secure Enterprise Search (Oracle SES) 11g Release 1 (11.1.2). It also provides pointers to additional information.

New Features in Release 11.1.2

Many enhancements have been made to the product architecture. In addition, new features have been added, some controlled by the administrator, and others that can be configured by the end users.

Architectural Enhancements

- The Oracle SES midtier has moved from OC4J to **Oracle WebLogic Server**. This entails changes to the steps involved in configuring Single Sign-On and SSL. See [Chapter 11, "Security in Oracle Secure Enterprise Search"](#) for more information on Single Sign-On and SSL configuration.

- Oracle Text index structure is enhanced to provide faster query response time.

Changes to index structure improves the performance of Oracle Text significantly. This option is enabled by default in Oracle SES, and results in significant improvement in the response time of the query engine.

Oracle SES index fragmentation level remains low even with active crawler activities.

Note: If you are upgrading from a previous version of Oracle SES, then you must run a post-upgrade script for these changes to be reflected in your installation.

Deprecated Connectors

The following connectors are deprecated in this release, so that maintenance will be provided only when issues are raised by existing customers. No active development, testing, or certification will be provided for any of these connectors.

- FileNet Image Server
- FileNet P8 Content Engine
- Open Text LiveLink Enterprise Server
- Hummingbird DM
- IBM DB2 Content Management

New Features for Administrators

- You can now use the Administrator API to manage multiple instances of Oracle SES from a central location. See *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide* for more information.
- Oracle SES now supports parallel querying and index partitioning. See "[Parallel Query Indexing](#)" on page 4-28. Also see "[Parallel Querying and Index Partitioning](#)" on page 12-13.

See Also: *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide* for information on how to implement partitioning.

- Space management options have been implemented to enable administrators to set limits on disk space usage. See "[Managing Disk Space Usage](#)" on page 12-1 for more information.
- The new Oracle File Change Detector (FCD) significantly reduces the duration of incremental crawls of NTFS sources. See "[Setting Up NTFS Sources for UNIX](#)" on page 8-14 for more information.
- OAM based SSO authentication is now available. See "[Configuring Secure Search with OAM Single Sign-On](#)" on page 11-27 for more information.
- Crawler cache storage in Oracle Database provides a secure, compressed repository for sensitive information. Caching can be enabled and disabled at the source level, rather than at the system level. See "[Overview of the Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Crawler](#)" on page 4-1 for more information.

See Also: "[Understanding the Crawling Process](#)" on page 4-24

New Features for End Users:

- It is now possible to customize the UI using template files and skins. See [Chapter 10, "Customizing the Search User Interface"](#) for more information.
- Attribute filter search option is now available directly from the UI. See "[Configuring the Display Options on the Search Page](#)" on page 3-9 for more information.
- Any OracleAS Portal page can now contain a secure portlet for Oracle SES. The search box and search results can appear in the same portlet or in separate portlets. See "[Providing Oracle SES Search in a Secure Portlet](#)" on page 3-15 for more information.
- Enhanced Siebel 7.8 connector crawls activities.
- Support for Activity business component for Siebel 7.8. See "[Setting up Siebel 7.8 Sources](#)" on page 9-11 for more information.
- User authorization cache enhancements improve performance and reduce the run-time load on target systems. See "[User Authorization Cache](#)" on page 11-11 for more information.
- Federated authorization cache further improves performance and reduces redundancy by providing a single cache for all federated systems that have an identically configured identity or authorization plug-in. See "[Federated User Authorization Cache](#)" on page 11-12 for more information.
- Oracle SES now has a connector for SharePoint 2007 sources. See "[Setting Up Microsoft SharePoint Sources](#)" on page 7-27 for more information.

- Oracle SES now has a connector for image files. Oracle SES indexes the metadata from image files. See "[Configuring Support for Image Metadata](#)" on page 4-13 for more information.
- Oracle SES now supports Haansoft Hangul documents. See the *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Release Notes* for other changes in document support.
- Improved messages include displaying the last crawl time for data sources and a time-out message from federated sources.
- Japanese tokenization logic has changed to improve Japanese query performance.
- Connectors have been added to support Oracle Fusion and Oracle WebCenter. See [Chapter 9, "Configuring Access to Applications Sources"](#) for more information.
- You can now implement Windows native authentication for Oracle SES. See [Chapter 11, "Security in Oracle Secure Enterprise Search"](#) for more information.

Part I

Learning the Basics

This part provides the information you need to administer Oracle SES instances. It contains the following chapters:

- [Chapter 1, "Introduction to Oracle Secure Enterprise Search"](#)
- [Chapter 2, "Getting Started with the Oracle SES Administration GUI"](#)
- [Chapter 3, "Understanding the Oracle SES Search User Interface"](#)
- [Chapter 4, "Understanding Crawling"](#)
- [Chapter 5, "Customizing the Search Results"](#)

Introduction to Oracle Secure Enterprise Search

This chapter describes the basic components of Oracle Secure Enterprise Search: the sources, crawler, and user interfaces. It contains the following topics:

- [Special-Use Licensing](#)
- [Overview of Oracle Secure Enterprise Search](#)
- [Source Types](#)
- [Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Components](#)
- [Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Features](#)

Special-Use Licensing

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search (Oracle SES) is a complete stacked application. Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1.0.7) Enterprise Edition (EE) is installed with Oracle SES. Use of Oracle Database EE is restricted to storing and managing the search index, metadata, cache, and Oracle SES configuration information. Oracle WebLogic Server 10g (10.3.2) is included with Oracle SES. This embedded version is provided solely to run the Oracle SES user interfaces and APIs.

The Oracle SES home software use is restricted to support the Oracle SES database repository, and no other databases created using the Oracle SES executables are supported. Oracle SES connectors listed on the Oracle price list may be licensed separately to use with the Oracle SES installation.

Some connectors shipped with Oracle SES require additional licensing fees. Contact Oracle sales for details.

Overview of Oracle Secure Enterprise Search

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search enables a secure, high quality, easy-to-use search across all enterprise information assets. Key features include:

- The ability to search and locate public, private and shared content across Intranet web-servers, databases, files on local disks or file servers, IMAP e-mail, document management systems, applications, and portals
- Highly secure crawling, indexing, and searching
- A simple, intuitive search interface leading to an excellent user experience
- Excellent search quality, with the most relevant items for a query shown first, even when the query spans diverse public and private data sources

- Analytics on search results and usage patterns
- Sub-second query performance
- Ease of administration and maintenance, leveraging existing IT expertise

See Also:

- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Installation Guide* for requirements, tips, and information on getting started using Oracle SES
- Oracle Technology Network for updated information on known issues, code samples, and best practices:
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/oses/index.html>
- The *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Release Notes* has version information and known issues

Source Types

A collection of information is called a source. Each source has a type that identifies where the information is stored, such as on a Web site or in a database table. Oracle SES provides several built-in source types and an architecture for adding new, custom types.

Additionally, Oracle SES provides access to more third-party data repositories than any other enterprise search engine, without requiring you to generate any additional coding. While these data sources are classified as user-defined source types, they are available the same as the built-in source types.

This guide organizes these user-defined source types into content management sources, collaboration sources, and applications sources. For information that is not stored in a predefined sources, you can use the Oracle SES extendable architecture to define a new data type.

Oracle SES also provides authorization cache sources for facilitating access to secure data.

Built-in Sources

- **Web:** Represents the content on a specific Web site. Web sources facilitate maintenance crawling of specific Web sites.
- **Table:** Represents content in a table or view in Oracle Database.
- **File:** The set of documents that can be accessed through the file system protocol.
- **E-mail:** Derives content from e-mails sent to a specific e-mail address. When Oracle SES crawls an e-mail source, it collects e-mail from all folders set up in the e-mail account, including Drafts, Sent Items, and Trash e-mails.
- **Mailing list:** Derives its content from e-mails sent to a specific mailing list.
- **OracleAS Portal:** Lets you search across multiple OracleAS Portal repositories, such as Web pages, files on disk, and pages on other OracleAS Portal instances.
- **Federated Sources:** Enable you to share content across multiple Oracle SES instances.

Content Management Sources

- EMC Documentum Content Server

- FileNet Content Engine¹
- FileNet Image Services¹
- Hummingbird Document Management¹
- IBM DB2 Content Manager¹
- Microsoft SharePoint
- Open Text Livelink¹
- Oracle Content Database
- Oracle Content Server (formerly Stellent Content Server)

You may need to install client libraries and obtain a license from the vendor for some content sources to work. For example, EMC Documentum requires installation of a compatible version of Documentum Foundation Classes (DFC), which is a Java library, on the computer running Oracle SES. Oracle SES does not ship with DFC.

Collaboration Sources

- EMC Documentum eRoom
- IBM Lotus Notes
- Microsoft Exchange
- Files in Microsoft NT file systems (NTFS)
- Oracle Calendar
- IMAP for OCS E-Mail Server

Oracle Applications Sources

- Database
- Oracle E-Business Suite
- Siebel 7.8
- Siebel 8

Authorization Sources

- User Authorization Cache (UAC)
- Federated UAC

See Also: *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Release Notes* for a list of supported platforms

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Components

Oracle SES includes the following components:

- [Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration GUI](#)
- [Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Crawler](#)
- [Oracle Secure Enterprise Search APIs](#)

¹ These connectors are deprecated in this release, so that maintenance will be provided only when issues are raised by existing customers. No active development, testing, or certification will be provided for any of these connectors.

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration GUI

The Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration GUI enables you to manage and monitor Oracle SES components using a browser-based interface. These are among the tasks that you perform:

- Define sources and crawling scope
- Configure the search application
- Monitor crawl progress and search quality
- Customize search results

See Also:

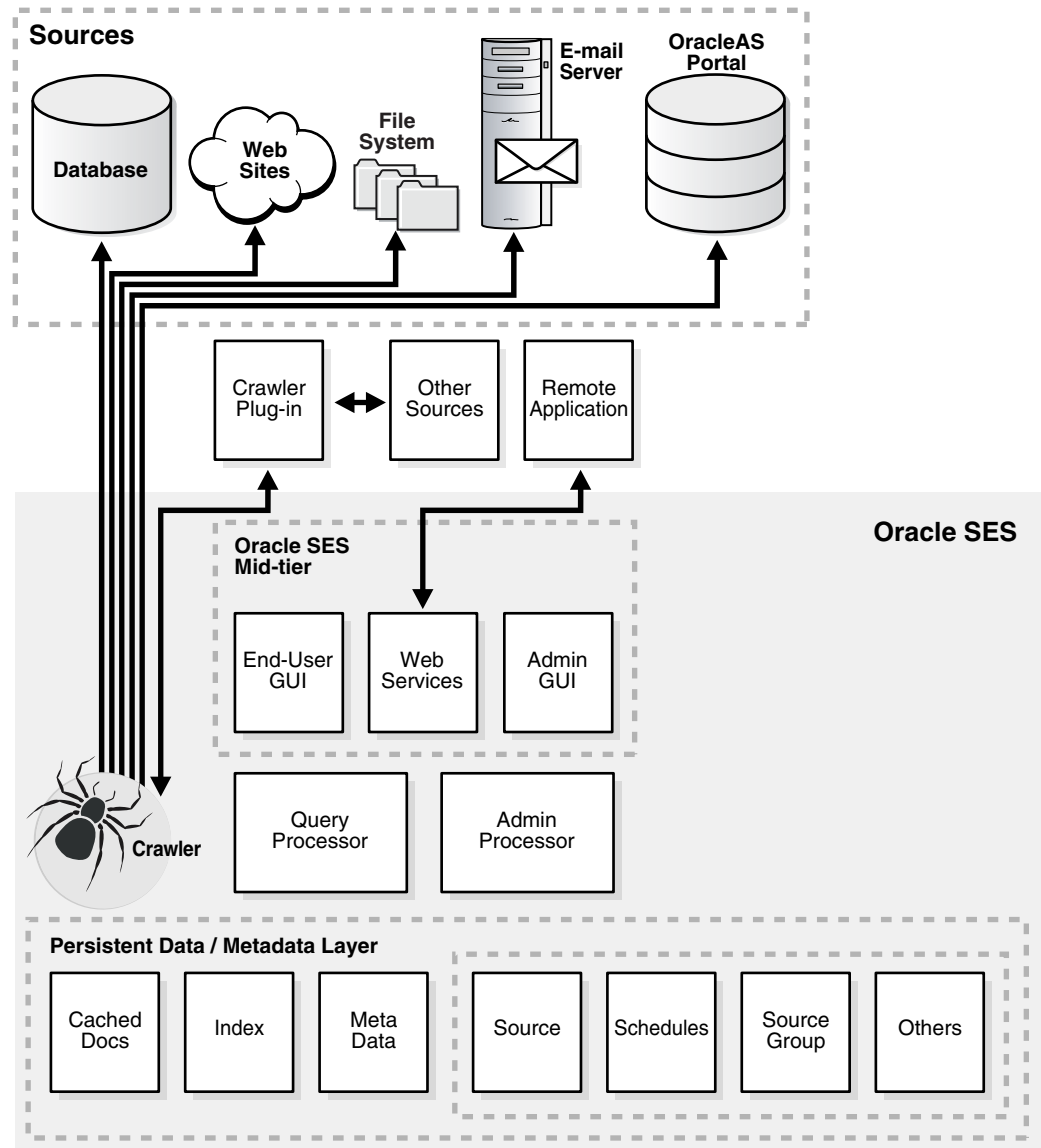
- ["Understanding the Oracle SES Administration GUI"](#) on page 2-2
- Oracle SES administration tutorial for help understanding common administrator tasks:
<http://st-curriculum.oracle.com/tutorial/SESAdminTutorial/index.htm>
- Oracle SES Administration GUI Help

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Crawler

Oracle SES uses a crawler to collect data from the sources. The Oracle SES crawler is a Java process activated by a schedule. When activated, the crawler spawns a configurable number of processor threads that fetch information from various sources and index the **documents**. This **index** is used for searching **sources**.

The crawler maps links and analyzes relationships. Whenever the crawler encounters embedded non-HTML, or non-textual documents during the crawling, it automatically detects the document type, and filters and indexes the document.

[Figure 1-1](#) shows the crawler in relation to other Oracle SES components and a variety of data sources.

Figure 1-1 *Crawler Collecting Information for Oracle SES*

See Also: [Chapter 4, "Understanding Crawling"](#)

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search APIs

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search provides several APIs. For example, with the Web Services API, you can integrate Oracle SES search capabilities into your search application. You can also customize the default Oracle SES ranking to create a more relevant search result list for your enterprise or configure clustering for customized applications.

The Crawler Plug-in API enables you to create a custom secure crawler plug-in (or **connector**) to meet your requirements. The Document Service API accepts input from documents and performs some operation on it. For example, you could create a document service for auditing or to show custom metatags.

See Also:

- [Chapter 13, "Oracle Secure Enterprise Search APIs"](#)
- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java API Reference*

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Features

Information in an enterprise can be spread across Web pages, databases, mail servers or other collaboration software, document repositories, file servers, and desktops. Oracle SES searches all your data through the same interface. Oracle SES is fully globalized and works with many languages including Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, and Hebrew.

This section introduces a few of the features in Oracle SES. It includes the following topics:

- [Secure Search](#)
- [Federated Search](#)
- [Extensible Crawler Plug-in Framework](#)

See Also: [Chapter 4, "Understanding Crawling"](#) for more features relating to the crawler

Secure Search

Much of the information within an organization is publicly accessible. Anyone is allowed to view it. Therefore, it is relatively easy for a **crawler** to find and index that information.

However, there are other sources that are protected. These protected sources might be viewable only by certain users or groups of users. For example, while users can search in their own e-mail folders, they should not be able to search anyone else's e-mail.

For protected sources, the Oracle SES crawler indexes **documents** with the proper access control list. When end users perform a search, only documents that they have privileges to view are returned.

See Also: ["Enabling Secure Search"](#) on page 11-10

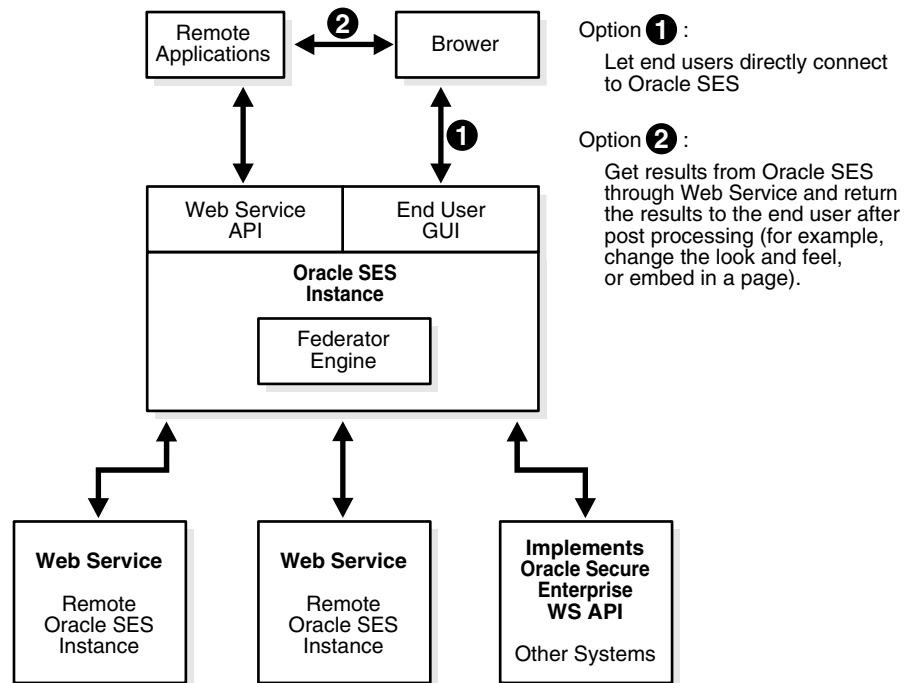
Federated Search

Oracle SES can search multiple Oracle SES instances with their own document repositories and indexes. It provides a unified framework to search the different repositories that are crawled, indexed, and maintained separately.

Federated search allows a single query to run across all Oracle SES instances. It aggregates the search results to show one unified result list to the user. User credentials are passed along with the query so that each federation endpoint can authenticate the user against its own document repository.

[Figure 1–2](#) illustrates the federation architecture and two options for an end user to connect through a browser to Oracle SES. Option 1 allows users to connect their browsers directly to Oracle SES using the end-user graphical interface. Option 2 retrieves results from Oracle SES through Web Services after arbitrary post-processing, such as changing the look-and-feel or embedding the results in a page. For this option, the browser connects to remote applications, which connect to the Web Services API.

Figure 1–2 Federation Architecture



Extensible Crawler Plug-in Framework

Oracle SES provides an extensible crawler plug-in framework that lets you crawl and index proprietary document repositories. The Crawler Plug-in API enables you to create a custom secure crawler plug-in to meet your requirements. You can also create an identity plug-in and an authorization plug-in for crawling that data source.

See Also:

- "Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java SDK" on page 13-29
- The Oracle Secure Enterprise Search home page at <http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/oses/index.html> for updated information on known issues, code samples, and best practices

Getting Started with the Oracle SES Administration GUI

This chapter provides a brief introduction to using Oracle Secure Enterprise Search (Oracle SES). More information about the Oracle SES Administration GUI is provided later in this book and in the online Help.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Getting Started Basics for the Oracle SES Administration GUI](#)
- [Understanding the Oracle SES Administration GUI](#)

Getting Started Basics for the Oracle SES Administration GUI

After you have successfully installed Oracle SES, you can define your data sources and start crawling them. The following are general procedures.

To open the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

1. Open a browser and enter the URL for the Oracle SES Administration GUI. This URL is provided after the installation and has the form `http://host:port/search/admin/index.jsp`
2. Log on with the user name `eqsys` and the password specified during installation.

To administer Oracle SES:

1. Define one or more sources for the data you want to search.
For example, if your data is stored in Web pages, then select Web source.
2. Check the crawler progress and status on the Home - Schedules page. Click **Refresh Status**. From the status page, you can view the statistics of the crawl.
3. Monitor the search statistics on the Home - General page and the Home - Statistics page.

The following procedures expand these steps.

Note: For specific information about a source, see [Part II, "Creating Data Sources"](#).

To create a source:

1. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. Select a source type.

3. Click **Create** to display the Create Source page.
4. Complete the page. Click **Help** for a description of each item.
5. Click **Create** or **Create & Customize**.
 A crawl schedule is automatically created along with the source. If you select **Start Crawling Immediately**, then the crawler starts crawling when you click **Create**.

To customize a source:

1. When creating a source, click **Create & Customize** on the Create Source page to display the Customize Source page.
or
 After creating a source, click the **Edit** icon for the source on the Home - Sources page.
2. Click the subtabs and make the desired changes.
3. Click **Apply**.

To crawl and index an existing source:

1. On the Home page, select the **Schedules** secondary tab to display the Crawler Schedules page.
2. Select the schedule.
3. To set up the frequency and other crawling options for one or more sources, click **Edit**. (Optional)
4. Click **Start** to start crawling.
5. To test whether users can search a source, click the **Search** link in the upper right of any page.

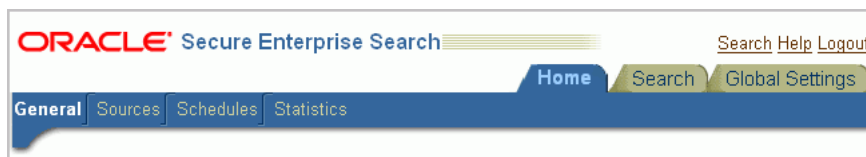
This link displays the search page in a new window. The URL for **Search** has the form `http://host:port/search/query/search`.

Understanding the Oracle SES Administration GUI

The Oracle SES Administration GUI provides many options for managing and customizing Oracle SES to suit your enterprise. This section describes some tasks you can accomplish using the Oracle SES Administration GUI.

Home Tab

The **Home** tab consists of the **General**, **Sources**, **Schedules**, and **Statistics** secondary tabs.



- **Home - General**

This is the home page for Oracle SES. The Summary section shows an overview of the system's search performance, both quality and speed, over the past seven days. The Failed Schedules section lists all schedules that have failed. A failed schedule is one in which the crawler encountered an irrecoverable error, such as an

indexing error or a source-specific login error, and cannot proceed. A failed schedule could be because of a partial collection and indexing of documents.

- **Home - Sources**

A collection of information is called a source. Each source has a type, such as a Web site or a database table. User-defined source types are created on the Global Settings - Source Types page. The list includes any available user-defined source types. You can create as many sources as you want.

- **Home - Schedules**

This page lets you view, edit, create, delete, stop, or start a schedule. Schedules define the frequency at which the index is updated with information about each source.

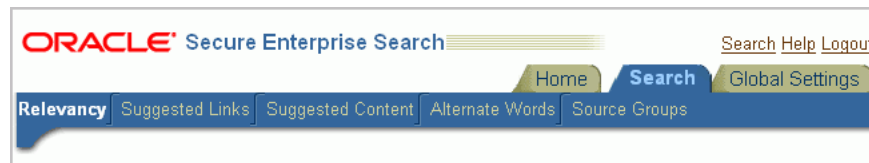
- **Home - Statistics**

This page provides numerous search and crawler statistics, such as most popular queries and crawler progress.

Some statistics constantly show up-to-date information, while others are cached hourly to improve performance. The Last Refreshed time shows the actual time of the statistics displayed. Check the online help for each statistics page to confirm if the statistics are up-to-date or cached hourly.

Search Tab

The **Search** tab consists of the **Relevancy**, **Suggested Links**, **Suggested Content**, **Alternate Words**, and **Source Groups** secondary tabs. These pages help you improve search quality.



- **Search - Relevancy**

Make important documents easier to find with relevancy boosting. Oracle SES lets you influence the order of documents in the result list for a particular search. For example, your company Web site could have a home page for documentation that should appear high in the results of any search for documentation.

- **Search - Suggested Links**

Direct users to a particular Web site for a search string. For example, when users search for "Oracle SES documentation" or "Enterprise Search documentation" or "Search documentation", you could suggest <http://www.oracle.com/technology>. In the default search page, suggested links are displayed at the top of the search result list. This is especially useful to provide links to important Web pages that are not crawled by Oracle SES.

- **Search - Suggested Content**

Suggest actual content (as opposed to links) to be displayed along with the result list. For example, when an end user searches for contact information on a coworker, Oracle SES fetches the content from the suggested content provider and returns the contact information (e-mail address, phone number, and so on) for that

person with the result list. Suggested content results appear in tabbed panes above the query results.

- **Search - Alternate Words**

Use alternate words to suggest alternative search queries to users. This is useful for fixing common errors that users make in searching (for example, entering Oracel instead of Oracle). Also, synonyms can provide more relevant results; for example, cellular phones for cell phones or wireless phones. Additional uses for alternate keywords are for product code names and abbreviations.

- **Search - Source Groups**

Source groups are groups of sources that can be searched together. A source group consists of one or more sources, and a source can be assigned to multiple source groups. On the basic Search page, users can browse source groups that the administrator created. If no source group is selected, then all documents are searched.

Global Settings Tab

The **Global Settings** tab includes links to configure settings for your Oracle SES environment.



This section describes some global configuration pages.

- **Crawler Configuration**

This page configures global crawler settings, such as crawling depth, language, and maximum document size.

After a source has been created, you can define crawling parameters, such as URL boundary rules and crawling depth, for that source by editing that source on the Home - Sources page.

See Also: ["Overview of Crawler Settings"](#) on page 4-3

- **Query Configuration**

This page includes several options, including the following: maximum number of results returned, display URL, spell checking, statistics collection, URL submission, federated search, and secure search.

- **Identity Management Setup**

This page lets you set up connections between Oracle Secure Enterprise Search and any identity management system to validate and authenticate users. This is necessary for secure searches. Oracle SES uses an **identity plug-in** as an interface to an identity management system.

- **Configure Search Results List**

This page lets you customize the look and feel of the search result list using XSLT and CSS style sheets.

- **Configure Clustering in Search Results**

Real-time clustering organizes search results into various groups to provide end users with different views on the top results. Clustered documents within one group (called a cluster node) share the same common topics or property values. A cluster node with a large document set can be categorized into child cluster nodes, and a hierarchy cluster result tree is built. Users can navigate directly to a specific cluster node or refine their query by combining the original query and cluster results.

See Also:

- Oracle SES Administration Tutorial for help with common administrator tasks:

<http://st-curriculum.oracle.com/tutorial/SESAdminTutorial/index.htm>

- Oracle SES Administration GUI context sensitive online Help

- Oracle SES home page for updated information on known issues, code samples, and best practices:

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/oses/index.html>

Understanding the Oracle SES Search User Interface

This chapter describes the syntax that both you and your user community use to search for documents using Oracle SES. It introduces the search interface and explains how you can alter the search results.

This chapter also describes the tasks to add an Oracle SES secure portlet to an OracleAS Portal page. A secure portlet requires Oracle Application Server Portal 10.1.4 or higher.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview of Searching in Oracle Secure Enterprise Search](#)
- [Providing Oracle SES Search in a Secure Portlet](#)

See Also: ["Tuning Search Performance"](#) on page 12-11

Overview of Searching in Oracle Secure Enterprise Search

You can submit a search to Oracle SES in the following places:

- The search box of the Oracle SES Search Application
- The Search page of the Oracle SES Administration GUI
- An Oracle SES secure portlet in an Oracle Application Server Portal page
- A query string of the Oracle SES Web services API

See Also: [Oracle SES Search Application Help](#)

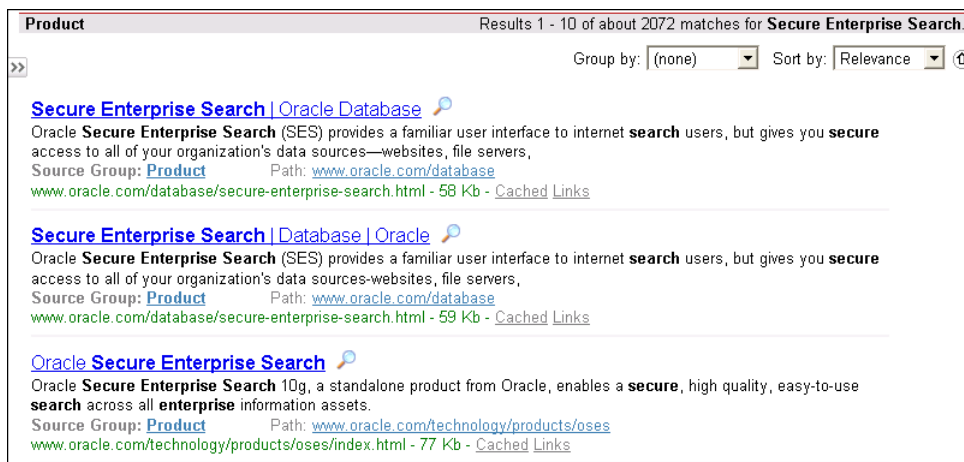
Basic Search

[Figure 3-1](#) shows the default Oracle SES Search Application. You enter your search string and click the **Search** button, the same as for any other search engine.

Figure 3–1 Oracle SES Search Application

A search string can consist of one or more words. It is case-insensitive. Clicking the **Search** button returns all matches for that search string. The match can be in the body of the document or in an attribute value, such as the author.

Figure 3–2 shows sample results for the search string `Secure Enterprise Search`. You can reorder the way results are presented using the **Group by** and **Sort by** lists.

Figure 3–2 Sample Search Results

Keywords in Context

Oracle incorporates KWIC (keyword in context) as part of the search result. This has a size restriction of 4K. That is, if the searched keyword appears in the first 4K of a document, then the KWIC is shown for the search result. If the keyword appears after the first 4k, then no KWIC is shown.

Stemming Expansion

Oracle SES applies stemming to the query term. Stemming expands the term to other terms that share the same root. For example, [banks] returns documents containing the word banks, banking, or bank. Oracle SES uses stemming based on the language of query, which is determined by the language of browser in the default query application, or it is input by the caller in the query API. Implicit stemming expansion applies on individual terms in term search, in proximity search, and in attribute shortcut search for STRING attributes. Implicit stemming expansion does not apply to phrase search, and it can be turned off by enclosing the term in double quotes.

Alternate Words Expansion

Oracle SES can provide a suggestion for a query in the form of a "do you mean..." message for alternate word pairs. When you select the Auto-Expand option in the Oracle SES Administration GUI, Oracle SES automatically includes the alternate keyword as part of the search. An alternate keyword definition composed of multiple words is handled like a phrase in the search. For example, if the alternate word pair is "RAC" and "Real Application Clusters," then a query for "RAC" returns documents containing the word "RAC" or the phrase "Real Application Clusters."

If the search administrator has turned on spell checker, then Oracle SES only gives suggestions for term search, phrase search, and proximity search. Spell checker does not give suggestions for terms or phrases in attribute shortcut search.

Alternate words expansion is turned off for searches that use advanced constructs like thesaurus-based search, proximity search, fuzzy search, phrase search, and compulsory exclusion search. See [Table 3–1, "Search String Rules"](#).

See Also: ["Alternate Words"](#) on page 3-14

Linked Results

The results can include the following links:

Cached: The cached HTML version of the document.

Links: Pages that link to and from this document.

Source Group: Browse the source group.

Any links on top of the search text box are source groups. Clicking a source group restricts the search to that group.

Syntax Rules

[Table 3–1](#) describes rules that apply to the search string. Text in square brackets represents characters entered into the search.

Table 3–1 Search String Rules

Rule	Description
Single term search	<p>Entering one term finds documents that contain that term.</p> <p>For example, [Oracle] matches all documents that contain the word Oracle anywhere in that document.</p> <p>You can enter any two searchable items (including term, phrase, attribute shortcut, and proximity search) in a query with a white space separating them and the AND operator applies. The operator [&] also explicitly denotes an AND relationship.</p> <p>For example, [oracle text] and [oracle & text] both return documents containing oracle and text.</p>

Table 3–1 (Cont.) Search String Rules

Rule	Description
Phrase search ["..."]	<p>Put quotes around a set of words to find documents that contain that exact phrase.</p> <p>Oracle SES does not apply implicit stemming expansion to a query phrase, but it can apply explicit term expansion to terms in a phrase. All operators <i>except</i> term expansion operators in a phrase are not treated as valid operators but as normal special characters.</p> <p>For example, [oracle "RAC performance"] returns documents containing oracle and the phrase "RAC performance". Documents containing the stemming form "RAC performances" are not returned. (There is no implicit stemming expansion on either term.) The query ["sec*re search"] returns documents with the phrase "secure search". The query ["sec^re search"] returns documents with the phrase "sec re search".</p>
Attribute shortcut search [attribute_name:attribute_value]	<p>Search on attributes with an attribute name, a colon (:), and then the value to be searched. Implicit stemming is applied to the attribute value term. You can specify operators as options. When no operator is specified, Oracle SES uses Contains for STRING attributes and Equals for NUMBER and DATE attributes.</p> <p>For example, [DocVersion:>1] returns documents that have number attribute Docversion where attribute value is larger than 1. The query [title:"oracle text"] returns documents with the phrase "oracle text" in the title attribute. The query [oracle title:S*S] returns documents with the term oracle or SES in the title attribute. The query [title:^oracle] has the same effect as [title:oracle]. The contains [^] operator applies only to the STRING attribute.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equals [=] returns documents with an attribute equaling the query with case-insensitivity. For example, [title="oracle text"] returns documents whose title equals "oracle text". It applies to all three attributes. ■ Lessthan and narrower terms [<] return documents with an attribute value less than or earlier than the query value. For example, [DocVersion:<2] returns documents that have number attribute Docversion and where the attribute value is less than 2. They apply to all three attributes. ■ Lessthanequals [<=] applies to NUMBER and DATE attributes. ■ Greaterthan and broader terms [>] return documents with an attribute value greater than or later than the query value. They apply to all three attributes. ■ Greaterthanequals [>=] applies to NUMBER and DATE attributes. For example, [price:>=10] returns documents whose price attribute value is larger than or equal to 10. The query [lastmodifieddate:>=12/23/2006] returns documents whose lastmodifieddate attribute value is on or after December 23, 2006. <p>See Also: "Searching on Date Attributes" on page 3-8 and "Advanced Search" on page 3-10</p>

Table 3–1 (Cont.) Search String Rules

Rule	Description
Proximity search ["..."~]	<p>A proximity search specifies the maximum distance within which multiple terms occur. A proximity search must have the search terms in double quotes. When the maximum spanning distance is not specified, Oracle SES applies a default window of 100 terms. The maximum number is 100. When a value larger than 100 is specified, Oracle SES treats it as 100.</p> <p>For example, ["ses performance"~10] returns documents with the terms <i>SES</i> and <i>performance</i> within any 10 terms spanning windows. The query ["ses performance"~] returns documents containing the terms <i>SES</i> and <i>performance</i> within any 100 terms spanning windows.</p> <p>Implicit stemming expansion is applied to each term in proximity search. Term expansion operators can be applied to terms in proximity search.</p>
Fuzzy [...~] search	<p>Put the operator (~) after a single term to return documents that contain terms similar to the query term.</p> <p>For example, [hallo~] returns documents containing term <i>hello</i>. The query [specifi*tion~] returns documents containing the term <i>specification</i>.</p> <p>Note: If a single term enclosed in double quotes is followed by ~, then the query is not a proximity search but a fuzzy search. The query ["performance"~] returns documents containing the term <i>performance</i>.</p>
Thesaurus-based search	Thesaurus-based operators require that a thesaurus be loaded into Oracle SES.
Synonym [~...] search	Put the operator [~] at the beginning of a term to return documents that contain the original query term or a synonym for it. For example, [title:~"RAC"] returns documents with <i>RAC</i> or the synonym <i>real application clusters</i> in the title. A synonym relationship is symmetric: <i>real application clusters</i> is a synonym of <i>RAC</i> , and <i>RAC</i> is a synonym of <i>real application clusters</i> . In attribute search, it applies only to the <i>STRING</i> attribute.
Narrower term [<] search	The query [<"Northern California"] returns documents with the thesaurus-defined narrower term <i>San Francisco</i> or the original phrase <i>Northern California</i> . The query [product:>chair] returns documents whose product attributes contain the broader term <i>furniture</i> or the original term <i>chair</i> . Broader and narrower terms are symmetric. Specifying that <i>furniture</i> is a broader term of <i>chair</i> also implicitly specifies that <i>chair</i> is a narrower term of <i>furniture</i> .
Broader term [>] search	See Also: " Thesaurus-Based Search " on page 3-14
OR [] search	<p>Use the OR [] operator to connect any two searchable items.</p> <p>For example, [oracle "RAC performance"~] returns documents with the term <i>oracle</i> or with the terms <i>RAC</i> and <i>performance</i> in any 100 terms spanning windows. The query [oracle title:SES] returns documents with the term <i>oracle</i> or <i>SES</i> in the title attribute.</p>
Grouping () search	<p>Use parentheses () to group query components to change precedence of the binary logical operators AND and OR. The grouped query components must form a valid query. If the query string inside parentheses is not a valid query, then Oracle SES implicitly rewrites it to the closest valid query.</p> <p>For example, [(oracle database) sales] returns documents containing <i>sales</i> and containing either <i>oracle</i> or <i>database</i>. The query [(oracle) sales] returns documents containing <i>oracle</i> and <i>sales</i>. This is because [oracle] is not a valid query.</p>

Table 3–1 (Cont.) Search String Rules

Rule	Description
Wildcard matching [*] for multiple characters	<p>Put the operator [*] in the middle or end of a term for wildcard matching. It can be applied multiple times in one term.</p> <p>For example, [ora*] finds documents that contain words beginning with ora, such as Oracle and orator. The query [title:a*e] returns documents with the title containing words such as apple or ape.</p> <p>Multiple character wildcard expansion could result in too many results. For example, [a*] could find too many results. Oracle SES throws an error to refine the queries.</p> <p>The wildcard operator [*] is ineffective with the escape character [\] just before it. For example [Pro*c].</p> <p>Wildcard matching cannot be used with Chinese or Japanese native characters.</p>
Wildcard matching [?] for single characters	<p>Put the operator (?) in middle or end of a term for wildcard matching for a single character. It can be applied multiple times in one term.</p> <p>For example, [orac?e] and [or?cl?] both return documents containing terms that replace ? with a single character, such as Oracle.</p> <p>The wildcard operator [?] is ineffective with the escape character [\] just before it.</p> <p>Wildcard matching cannot be used with Chinese or Japanese native characters.</p>
Compulsory inclusion [+] search	<p>Put the operator (+) at the beginning of any searchable item (including term, phrase, attribute, and proximity search) to require that the word be found in all matching documents. There should be no space between the [+] and the search term.</p> <p>For example, searching for [Oracle +Applications] only finds documents that contain the words Oracle and Applications.</p> <p>When compulsory inclusion search is used with the OR () operator, the compulsory inclusion operator does not have any effect. For example, searching for [text +database] returns documents containing the term text or database.</p>
Compulsory exclusion [-] search	<p>Put the operator (-) at the beginning of any searchable item (including term, phrase, attribute, and proximity search) to require that the word not be found in all matching documents. It can be a single word or a phrase, but there should be no space between the [-] and the token.</p> <p>For example, [oracle -applications] returns documents containing oracle but <i>not</i> containing applications. The query [oracle -"application server"] returns documents containing oracle but not containing the phrase "application server". The query [oracle -title:oracle] returns documents containing oracle but with the title not containing oracle. The query [oracle -"application server"-] returns documents containing oracle but not containing application and server in any 100 terms spanning window.</p> <p>The compulsory exclusion query cannot be the only query. For example, the query [-oracle] raises an error. Also, the compulsory exclusion query cannot be connected with the OR [] operator. For example, [oracle -database] raises an error.</p>

Table 3–1 (Cont.) Search String Rules

Rule	Description
Filetype search [<i>filetype:filetype</i>]	<p>Use [<i>filetype:filetype</i>] after the search term to limit results to that particular file type. A search can have only one file type. No operator is allowed in file type shortcut search.</p> <p>For example, [<i>documentation filetype:pdf</i>] returns PDF format documents for the term <i>documentation</i>. The "filetype" shortcut must be lowercase, but the file type name is case-insensitive; that is, [<i>documentation filetype:PDF</i>] returns the same documents.</p> <p>The following file types are supported, with their corresponding mimetype:</p> <p>filetype string: mimetype</p> <p>ps: application/postscript</p> <p>ppt: application/vnd.ms-powerpoint, application/x-mspowerpoint</p> <p>doc: application/msword</p> <p>xls: application/vnd.ms-excel, application/x-msexcel, application/ms-excel</p> <p>txt: text/plain</p> <p>html: text/html</p> <p>htm: text/html</p> <p>pdf: application/pdf</p> <p>xml: text/xml</p> <p>rtf: application/rtf</p>
Site search [<i>site:host</i>]	<p>Use [<i>site:host</i>] after the search term to limit results to that particular site.</p> <p>For example, [<i>site:www.oracle.com filetype:pdf</i>] returns documents from <i>www.oracle.com</i> in PDF format. The "site" shortcut must be lowercase, but the host name is case-insensitive; that is, [<i>site:www.Oracle.com filetype:pdf</i>] returns the same documents.</p> <p>Oracle SES only supports exact host matching. The query [<i>site:*.oracle.com</i>] does not work.</p>
Group search [<i>sg:source group</i>]	<p>Use [<i>sg:source group</i>] to limit results to that particular source group. All other search restrictions are valid in a group search.</p> <p>For example, [<i>sg:intranet</i>] returns documents in the intranet source group. The "sg" shortcut must be lowercase, but the source group name is case-insensitive; that is, [<i>sg:IntraNet</i>] returns the same documents.</p> <p>In federated searches, the source group names are the source groups in the local (broker) node. If the local source groups contain federated sources, then Oracle SES translates the local source group name to the federated source group name by changing the query, which is then sent to federated source for results.</p>

Browse Source Groups

Source groups are groups of sources that can be searched together. A source group consists of one or more sources, and a source can be assigned to multiple source groups. Source groups are defined on the Search - Source Groups page. Infosource nodes, or folders, are only generated for Web, e-mail, and [OracleAS Portal](#) source types.

On the basic Search page, users can browse source groups that the administrator created. Click a source group name to see the subgroups under it, or drill down further into the hierarchy by clicking a subgroup name.

To view all the documents under a particular group, click either **View All** or the number next to the source group name. You can also perform a restricted search in the source group from this page.

The source hierarchy lets end users limit search results based on document source type. The hierarchy is generated automatically during crawl time.

Searching on Date Attributes

Date attribute values on the result list are shown in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). For example, when you crawl a document on your local computer with a last modified date value of "Sep 13 2007 20:30:00 PDT", the Oracle SES crawler converts this date value to the corresponding GMT date value, which is "Sep 14 2007 3:30:00 GMT". These two values represent the same moment in time, but Oracle SES only displays the date (not the time or time zone). Therefore, the last modified date displayed in the result list is Sep 14 2007 and not Sep 13 2007.

To search on the `lastModifiedDate` attribute, use the GMT date value. In the previous example, you would search on `lastModifiedDate=09/14/2004`. The query `lastModifiedDate=09/13/2004` does not return the document. Note that you must enter the date using the format *mm/dd/yyyy*.

To display the `lastModifiedDate` in your local time zone:

1. Open the `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/config/search.properties` file in a text editor.
2. Set `ses.qapp.convert_timezone=true`.
3. Restart the Oracle SES middle tier:

```
searchctl restart
```

The browser picks up your local time zone and `lastModifiedDate` is converted to your local time zone before displaying the search results.

Submit URL

The URL submission feature lets users submit URLs to be crawled and indexed. These URLs are added to the seed URL list for a particular source and are included in the crawler search space.

This feature is disabled on the Search page if it is disabled on the Global Settings - Query Configuration page or if you have not created a Web source.

To allow users to submit URLs:

1. Log on to the Oracle SES Administration GUI.
2. On the Global Settings page, select **Query Configuration**.
3. Select **Allow URL Submission**.
4. Select the Web source to which the submitted URLs are added.
5. Click **Apply**.

To examine the submitted URLs before they are indexed by the crawler:

1. On the Home page, select the Schedules secondary tab.

2. Click the **Edit** icon of a schedule.
3. Under Update Crawling Mode on the Edit Schedule page, select **Examine URLs Before Indexing**.
4. Click **Update Crawling Mode**.

Configuring the Display Options on the Search Page

You can configure how search options are displayed on the Search page. You can choose to display the [Attribute Filters](#) link or the [Advanced Search](#) link next to the basic search option.

This is done by specifying the following setting at the beginning of each of the four Freemarker template files: `query.ftl`, `results.ftl`, `noresults.ftl`, and `error.ftl`.

```
<#assign advSearchOpt = "configuration_setting">
```

For example,

```
<#assign advSearchOpt = "filters">
```

The configuration options are:

- `filters` — Displays the [Attribute Filters](#) link next to the Search button. Using this link, you can access the attributes filter table. This is the default display setting.
- `link` — Displays the [Advanced Search](#) link next to the Search button. Using this link, you can access the advanced search page.
- `both` — Displays the [Attribute Filters](#) link next to the Search button. The [More Advanced](#) link at the bottom of the attribute filters table takes you to the [Advanced Search](#) page.

See Also: [Chapter 10, "Customizing the Search User Interface"](#) for more information about configuring Freemarker template files

Attribute Filters

Attribute filters enable you to refine your search query by specifying attribute values of documents. Oracle SES includes default attributes for every instance, such as title, description, and keywords. For example, the Author attribute is mapped to the From header in e-mail documents and the Author metatag in HTML documents. Search administrators can also create custom attributes.

Using the Attributes Filter Table

The attributes filter table provides several user friendly features that makes it easier for you to create a search query based on attributes. The features include auto-complete for attribute names that match the user's input, and a calendar picker that is displayed when the user selects a date attribute. In the Attribute Filters table, you can specify any number of attribute filters by specifying a boolean condition followed by "any" or "all". Attribute filter rows may be added or removed by clicking on the icons to the right of each row.

Auto Complete for Attribute Names To assist the user in selecting search attributes, auto complete is enabled for the attribute name. As you begin entering the attribute name,

the attributes with the matching characters are displayed in a list and you can select from this list. Additionally, the list displays the data type next to the attribute name.

If a source group or multiple source groups are selected, then this list of search attributes is restricted to those attributes that are included in any of the selected source groups.

Attribute Type-Specific Operators The choice of operator is specific to the data type of the selected attribute. For example, *STRING* attributes allow the *Equals* and *Contains* operators. *NUMBER* and *DATE* attributes allow *Equals*, *Less than*, *Less than or equals*, *Greater than*, and *Greater than or equals* operators. Also note that the choice of available operators depends on the attribute itself. For example, with the *Tag* attribute, you can use only the *Equals* operator.

Calendar Date Picker for Date Attributes When a date attribute is selected and a user clicks or tabs into the attribute value input box for the date attribute, a calendar control automatically appears to allow the user to easily select a date. In addition to providing a visual interface, this also aids the user in entering the correct date format for Oracle SES, which is currently *MM/DD/YYYY*.

Link Label in Collapsed State When the attribute filters table is collapsed/hidden, the *Attribute Filters* link indicates the number of valid attribute filters.

Although there may be many more rows in the attribute filter table, this number only counts rows that have both a valid attribute name and a non-empty value. Incomplete rows are ignored if the query is submitted, so this number is an accurate count of the filters in the search query.

Display Query for Advanced Search When a search is performed with the attributes specified in the attributes filters table, the equivalent "advanced search" query with attribute shortcuts is constructed to display to the user various statistics like the title, hit statistics, and bottom query box. This shows the user what the equivalent query would be if entered solely in the query box.

See "[Search by Attribute](#)" on page 3-11 for more information.

Advanced Search

Oracle SES 11g provides a feature-rich set of advanced search options for the end user. You can target your search results more accurately using the Advanced Search page, which is shown in [Figure 3-3](#). Advanced Search lets you refine searches in the following ways:

- [Search Documents in a Specific Language](#)
- [Search in Specific Source Groups](#)
- [Search by Attribute](#)
- [Search Using Oracle Text Query Syntax](#)

Figure 3–3 Advanced Search Page

Search Documents in a Specific Language

Oracle SES can search documents in different languages. Specifying a language restricts searches to documents that are written in that language. Select a language in the Language box.

The following are possible internationalization issues with supported operators:

- Proximity Search ["secure search"~10]: The term distance definition could be different for non-whitespace delimited languages, such as Japanese. The behavior of proximity search for those languages could be different.
- Implicit stemming: This is available in English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch.
- Wildcard search [feat*e] or [featu?e]: The term definition is different for non-whitespace-delimited languages, such as Japanese. The behavior of wildcard expansion for those languages is different.
- Fuzzy expansion [hallo~]: This is available in English, German, French, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Italian, and Dutch.

Search in Specific Source Groups

If one or more source groups are defined, then corresponding check boxes appear when you select specific categories. You can limit your search to source groups by selecting those check boxes. If no source group is selected, then all documents are searched.

A source group represents a collection of documents. They are created by the Oracle SES administrator.

Search by Attribute

Similar to the attributes filter table, the Attribute Selection panel enables you to specify attribute values for a search. Date format must be entered in the MM/DD/YYYY format. Click **Add more attributes** to enter more than four search attribute values.

[Table 3–2](#) provides the list of operators supported for each data type.

Table 3–2 Oracle SES Attribute Search Operators and Types of Attributes

Attribute	Contains (^)	Equals (=)	Synonym (~)	Lessthan, Narrower terms (<)	Lessthan equals (<=)	Greaterthan, Broader terms (>)	Greaterthanequals (>=)
String	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Number	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The `Equals` operator returns a hit only if the attribute value that you enter *exactly* matches the attribute value in the document. The `Contains` operator returns a hit if the attribute value you enter matches *any* of the tokens in the attribute values in the document. The token must be an exact match; partial matches are not returned.

For example, suppose that the following four documents are indexed:

Document	Author	Number of Tokens
doc1	"scott"	
doc2	"scott tiger"	2 (scott, tiger)
doc3	"scottm tiger"	2 (scottm, tiger)
doc4	"scott.tiger@oracle.com"	4 (scott, tiger, oracle, com)

An attribute restricted search for "author equals scott" returns only doc1. But an attribute restricted search for "author contains scott" returns doc1, doc2, and doc4. There is no hit for doc3 because `scott` is only a partial match for `scottm`.

Search Using Oracle Text Query Syntax

When a query is prefixed with `'otext: '`, Oracle SES identifies it as an Oracle Text syntax query. Both the Oracle SES Search Application and in the Web Services API support this query syntax.

Oracle Text query syntax and Oracle SES query syntax cannot be used in the same query.

To use the Oracle Text query syntax, note the following:

- A highlight query highlights terms in returned documents. Use a highlight query only after an Oracle Text-compatible query and prefixed by the string `highlight:.` When no highlight query is specified, Oracle SES chooses highlight terms from the original queries.
- To support thesaurus-based (that is, synonym, broader or narrower term) searching, load a thesaurus.
- For 'about' to work, change the index to index themes.
- Relevancy boosting is disabled when the `otext` syntax is used.

[Table 3–3](#) compares the syntax of Oracle Text and Oracle SES.

Table 3–3 Syntax Comparison Between Oracle Text and Oracle SES

Query	Oracle Text	Oracle SES
Term	<code>otext::secure</code>	<code>secure</code>

Table 3–3 (Cont.) Syntax Comparison Between Oracle Text and Oracle SES

Query	Oracle Text	Oracle SES
Phrase	otext::secure search otext::{secure search}	"secure search"
Proximity search	otext::secure ; search otext::near((secure, search),10)	"secure search"~ "secure search"~10
Attribute search	otext::oracle within "title" otext::(oracle & text) within "title" N/A for numeric and date attribute	title:oracle title:oracle & title:text lastmodifieddate:10/20/2006
AND operator	otext::secure & search	secure search
OR operator	otext::secure search	secure search
ACCUM and Weight	otext::secure*10, search *5	N/A
Compulsory exclusion	otext::oracle ~apps	oracle -apps
Compulsory inclusion	N/A	oracle +apps
Grouping operator	otext::(rac {real application clusters}) & whitepaper	(rac "real application clusters") whitepaper
Stemming operator	otext::\$feature	N/A (implicit stemming, turned off by using double quotes)
Multiple character wildcard	otext::feat%e otext::featu_e	feat*e featu?e
Single character wildcard	otext::?hallo	hallo~
Fuzzy expansion		
Soundex	otext::!smythe	N/A
Theme search	otext::about(dogs)	N/A
Synonym search	otext::syn(dog)	~dog
Narrower term search	otext::NT(dog)	<dog
Broader term search	otext::BT(dog)	>dog
Query template	otext::<query> <textquery>123</textquery> </query>	N/A
Query relaxation	otext::<query> <textquery> <progression> <seq>secure search</seq> <seq>secure;search </seq> <seq>secure & search</seq> </progression> </textquery> </query>	N/A (implicitly done)
Highlight	otext::oracle highlight:search	N/A (implicitly done)

See Also: *Oracle Text Reference*, available on Oracle Technology Network

Thesaurus-Based Search

A thesaurus is a list of terms or phrases with relationships specified among them, such as a synonym, a broader term, and a narrower term. When a user issues a search query, Oracle SES can expand the search results to include matches for the related terms. Users can include the thesaurus operators in their queries:

- ~ Synonyms
- > Broader terms
- < Narrower terms

If no thesaurus is loaded or if the specified term or phrase cannot be found in the loaded thesaurus, then query expansion is not possible. Oracle SES only returns documents containing the original term.

You can apply thesaurus-based expansion operators to attributes in an attribute search. Because an attribute value is either a term or a phrase, the expansion has the same effect on both, except that the expansion in attribute shortcut search is restricted to attribute value search.

Including Related Terms from a Thesaurus

You can expand the search results by providing a thesaurus. A thesaurus is a list of terms or phrases with relationships specified among them, such as a synonym, a broader term, and a narrower term. When a user issues a search query, Oracle SES can expand the search results to include matches for the related terms.

A thesaurus contains domain-specific knowledge. You can build a thesaurus, buy an industrial-specific thesaurus, or use utilities to extract a thesaurus from a specific corpus of documents. The thesaurus must be compliant with both the ISO-2788 and ANSI Z39.19(1993) standards.

Only one thesaurus can be loaded at a time, and it must be named DEFAULT. If no thesaurus is loaded or if the specified term or phrase cannot be found in the loaded thesaurus, then thesaurus-based query expansion is not possible. Oracle SES only returns documents containing the original term or phrase. The default expansion level is 1.

See Also:

- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide*
- *Oracle Text Application Developer's Guide*

Alternate Words

Oracle SES maintains an alternate word list containing word pairs. The two words in the word pair can be used alternatively. The semantic similarity between the two words is higher than that between two synonyms.

Oracle SES uses alternate words in the following places:

- To provide a suggestion for a query. For example, the query [RAC] can result in the suggestion: "did you mean 'real application clusters'?"
- To provide an implicit expansion based on alternate words. For example, the query [RAC] returns documents containing RAC or real application clusters.

Oracle SES provides an option for each alternate word pair to do implicit expansion for this pair.

Suggesting Alternate Words

Oracle SES can maintain an alternate word list containing word pairs. The two words in the word pair can be used alternatively. The semantic similarity between the two words is higher than that between two synonyms. Oracle SES uses the list to provide suggestions or to expand the search results.

See Also: *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide* for more information about configuring alternate words

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide for more information about the Administration APIs related to `altWord`.

Restricted Search and the Browse Popup

On the Basic search page, users can browse source groups that the administrator created by clicking the **Browse** link next to the **Search** box. This action displays a Browse popup window containing a tree view of the browse information hierarchy. Users can click an expand icon (>) to see the **infosource** nodes under it, or drill down further by clicking additional expand icons.

Clicking the **View All** link or the document count number of a browse node refreshes the entire page to show the set of all documents within that infosource node. Clicking the node label causes the list of source groups above the **Search** box to be replaced with the message "Search within: *infosource node name*".

The infosource node in the browse tree, along with its subtree, are highlighted to indicate which node is selected to search within.

The search result set is not immediately replaced. Instead, users must click **Search** to perform a restricted search within the selected infosource node. Only one infosource node may be selected at a time for "search-within."

To restrict search to a set of top-level source groups (rather than an infosource node), select multiple source groups within the Browse Tree popup. The source group has a check mark next to it, and the list of selected source group names are displayed above the **Search** box. Again, users must click **Search** to perform a restricted search within the selected source groups.

Providing Oracle SES Search in a Secure Portlet

You can provide a secure portlet for Oracle SES on any OracleAS Portal page. You can place separate portlets for the search box and search results, and you can display customized results. Oracle SES portlets conform to the Web Services for Remote Portlets (WRSP) specification.

To implement a secure portlet, you must configure both Oracle SES and the OracleAS Portal page. The supported OracleAS Portal Server version is 10.1.4.2.0 with a mandatory one-off patch 7560661.

Choosing a Portlet Type

Oracle SES supports three different portlet types:

- **Full Portlet:** Displays both the search box and the search results in a single portlet. The default name is `SESPortlet`. [Figure 3-4](#) shows a full Oracle SES portlet.
- **Search Box Portlet:** Displays the search box, source groups, and alternate keywords. The search results are displayed in a separate search results portlet, which must be on the same Portal page. The default name is `SearchBox Portlet`.

- **Search Results Portlet:** Displays the result list, suggested links, and pagination links for a query entered in a search box portlet. The search results portlet must be on the same Portal page as the search box portlet. The default name is SearchResults Portlet.

Figure 3–4 Oracle SES Portlet

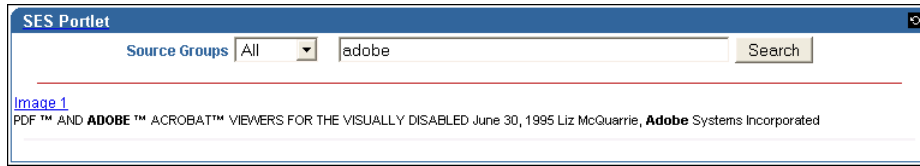
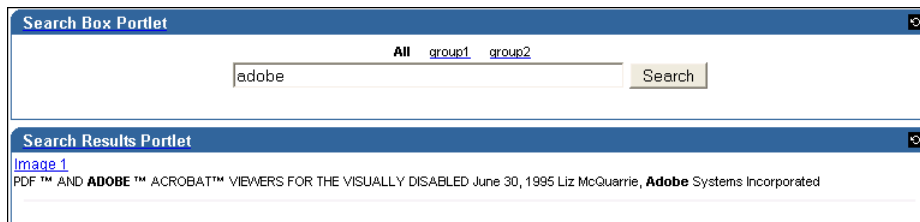


Figure 3–5 shows a search box portlet and a search results portlet. They automatically coordinate their interactions, so they are always synchronized.

Figure 3–5 SearchBox Portlet and SearchResults Portlet



Configuring Oracle SES for a Secure Portlet

On the Oracle SES (provider) side, you must edit the XML configuration file and restart the Oracle SES middle tier so that the changes take effect.

If you are supporting a secure portlet for the first time, follow this procedure:

[Customizing the Portlet Configuration File](#)

You can optionally make these changes at any time:

- [Supporting Multiple Instances of a Portlet Type](#)
- [Supporting Result List Customizations](#)

To implement your changes, follow this procedure:

[Restarting the Oracle SES Middle Tier](#)

About the Portlet Configuration File

The Oracle SES portlet configuration file is `portlet.xml`. It is located in the following directory:

```
ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/search_portlet/search_portlet_war/WEB-INF
```

Note: Only the Oracle SES administrator should edit the `portlet.xml` file. Changes to `portlet.xml` are global to the Oracle SES instance. Changes take effect when you restart the Oracle SES.

Customizing the Portlet Configuration File

The current version of `portlet.xml` supports all the functionality provided in Oracle SES 11g for secure portlets.

To configure a new default `portlet.xml` file

1. Create a copy of the file `search_portlet.ear`, which is located in `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/`. To create the copy, first create a folder called `tempPortlet` within the `webapp` directory, and then save a copy of the `search_portlet.ear` file in the `tempPortlet` folder.
2. Navigate to the `tempPortlet` folder.
3. Edit the `portlet.xml` file. To edit it, from the `tempPortlet` folder, first expand the `search_portlet.ear` file, and then expand the `search_portlet_war.war` file within this.

The `portlet.xml` file is located inside `WEB-INF/` in the directory where you expanded `search_portlet_war.war`. For example, its path is `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/tempPortlet/search_portlet/search_portlet_war/WEB-INF/portlet.xml`.

4. Open `portlet.xml` in an XML or text editor.
5. Set the initialization parameters described in [Table 3–4](#) as desired.
6. Repackage the `search_portlet_war.war`. Use the command


```
jar cvf search_portlet_war.war images/jsp/WEB-INF
```
7. Repackage `search_portlet.ear`. Use the command


```
jar cvfM search_portlet.ear search_portlet_war.war META-INF/
```
8. Create a backup of the original `search_portlet.ear` file in `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/`.
9. Copy `search_portlet.ear` from `tempPortlet` to `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/`.
10. Redeploy the `search_portlet.ear` to the Oracle WebLogic Server using the Web console located at `http://hostname:portNumber/console`.
11. Restart the Oracle SES midtier, as described in ["Restarting the Oracle SES Middle Tier"](#) on page 3-20.

You can customize some portlet preferences from the Edit Defaults page and the Edit page in the Portal user interface. See ["Using the Portal User Interface to Change Preferences"](#) on page 3-21.

Table 3–4 Oracle SES Portlet Initialization Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>absUrlPrefix</code>	Set to <code>http://HostName:PortNumber/</code> where <code>HostName</code> and <code>PortNumber</code> are the host name and port number of the Oracle SES instance.
<code>appID</code>	Set this value to a key that is configured as a federated trusted entity to enable secure search.

Table 3–4 (Cont.) Oracle SES Portlet Initialization Parameters

Parameter	Description
appPWD	<p>Set this value to be the same as the password of the configured federated trusted entity to enable secure search.</p> <p>Note: Set up federated trusted entities on the Global Settings - Federation Trusted Entities page in Oracle SES. Enter an entity name and password, then click Add. The entry is added to the Trusted Entities table.</p>
displayMode	<p>When configuring a second instance of a portlet type, set to one of these values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>full</code>: Displays the search box and search results in the same portlet. (Default) ▪ <code>search_box</code>: Displays the search box in separate portlet. The search box portlet also displays source groups either in a list or as links, and optionally shows an image for the search button. See the <code>searchButtonImage</code> parameter. ▪ <code>search_results</code>: Displays the results in a separate portlet for the search term entered in the search box portlet. <p>See "Supporting Multiple Instances of a Portlet Type" on page 3-19.</p>
enableSourceGroups	<p>Controls the use of source groups:</p> <p><code>true</code>: Displays source groups.</p> <p><code>false</code>: Disables and hides source groups. Queries are performed on the All group.</p>
endPointURL	<p>Set to <code>http://HostName:PortNumber/search/query/OracleSearch</code> where <code>HostName</code> and <code>PortNumber</code> are the host name and port number of the Oracle SES instance.</p>
navSize	<p>Specifies the number of additional page number links to display on either side of the current page in the pagination links. (Default 3)</p>
portletHeight	<p>Controls the height of the portlet:</p> <p><code>auto</code>: Enables the portlet height to grow with the size of the content.</p> <p><code>Integer</code>: Sets the fixed height of the portlet in pixels.</p>
searchButtonImage	<p>Specifies an image to use for the Search button. (Optional)</p> <p>Set to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A relative path for an image hosted by the Oracle SES portlet such as <code>/images/custom/search_btn.gif</code>. You must configure resource proxy on the midtier of the Oracle Portal instance that is consuming the Oracle SES portlet. See "Configuring Resource Proxying" in the Oracle Application Server Portal Configuration Guide. ▪ An absolute URL that points to an image located on another system, which must be accessible to portal end users. <p>Add any image files to the <code>/images/custom</code> portlet deployment directory. No other locations are supported.</p>
searchInputBoxSize	<p>Specifies the width of the search input text box.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enter an integer, such as 50, to indicate characters. ▪ Append a <code>px</code> suffix to the integer, such as <code>350px</code>, to indicate pixels.

Table 3–4 (Cont.) Oracle SES Portlet Initialization Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>secureContentSearch</code>	Controls access to secure data sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>true</code>: Enables secure search. ■ <code>false</code>: Enables public search only. (Default)
<code>secureMode</code>	Controls authentication of end users. You can set the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>2</code>: End users are not prompted for their credentials.(Default) ■ <code>3</code>: End users must provide credentials. Use this setting when the end-user authentication for secure search has been set to <code>Require login for public and secure content on the Global Settings - Query Configuration</code> page.
<code>useDefaultAppHtml</code>	Controls use of advanced result configuration settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>true</code>: Enables advanced result configuration for the Oracle SES portlet. If you are using separate but connected search box and search results portlets, then set this parameter to <code>true</code> for both of them. When advanced result configuration is enabled, users of the secure portlet can configure fewer display options. ■ <code>false</code>: Disables advanced result configuration. (Default) Advanced result configuration is enabled in the Oracle SES Administration GUI on the <code>Configure Search Result List</code> page.
<code>wiringKey</code>	Connects portlets using a shared key. (Optional) Enter a unique key string value, such as <code>tL2mZX8sjQ4k</code> or <code>NYSalesDepA12</code> . A key is recommended when multiple pairs of connected portlets share the same Portal page.

Supporting Result List Customizations

Oracle SES supports result list customizations for portals and for other search interfaces. You can choose the attributes returned by a query and format the results using a custom XSLT style sheet.

To support result list customizations in a secure portlet:

1. If you have not done so, customize the results list as described in "[Customizing the Appearance of Search Results](#)" on page 5-3.
2. Open `portlet.xml` in an XML or text editor.
3. Set the `useDefaultAppHtml` parameter to `true` for the portlets that support result list customizations. This is either `SESPortlet` or both the `SearchBox` and `SearchResults` portlets.
4. Restart the middle tier as described in "[Restarting the Oracle SES Middle Tier](#)".

See Also: *The Extensible Stylesheet Language Family (XSL)* at <http://www.w3.org/Style/XSL/>

Supporting Multiple Instances of a Portlet Type

Under some circumstances, you might want to have different initialization parameter settings for different instances of the same portlet type. For example, you might want to have two `SearchBox` portlets on different Portal pages, but with different heights. Or you might want to have multiple instances of `SESPortlet`, with some instances

displaying default results and other instances showing Advanced Result List Customization results.

To change the configuration of a second instance of a portlet type:

1. Open `portlet.xml` in an XML or text editor.
2. Copy the `<portlet>` element for the existing instance of the portlet type.
3. Enter new values for `<portlet-name>` and `<display-name>`.
4. Make whatever other changes you want to the initialization parameter settings, then save the file.
5. Restart the Oracle SES midtier, as described in "[Restarting the Oracle SES Middle Tier](#)" on page 3-20.

The two portlet definitions appear as distinct choices when adding portlets to the Portal page region.

Restarting the Oracle SES Middle Tier

Restart the Oracle SES middle tier to enable the changes made to `portlet.xml`.

On Linux and UNIX, from the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory, enter the following command:

```
./searchctl restart
```

On Windows, enter the following command:

```
searchctl restart
```

You can now register the portal with OracleAS Portal.

Configuring an OracleAS Portal for a Secure Portlet

The OracleAS Portal administrator must register a secure portlet. The administrator and end users can optionally set preferences.

- [Registering a Secure Portlet in OracleAS Portal Tasks](#)
- [Using the Portal User Interface to Change Preferences](#)

Registering a Secure Portlet in OracleAS Portal Tasks

As an OracleAS administrator, you must register Oracle SES as a Portlet provider and create a Portlet page that contains a secure portlet.

To register Oracle SES as a portlet provider:

1. Log on to OracleAS Portal.
2. Click the **Navigator** link.
3. Click the **Providers** tab.
4. Click the **Registered Providers** link.
5. Click the **Register New... Provider** link.
6. Enter a name for the provider and select **WSRP** from the **Implementation Style** box. Click **Next**.
7. Enter the Oracle SES portlet WSDL URL in the text box, then click **Next**.

```
http://HostName:PortNumber/sesPortlet/portlets/WSRPBaseService?WSDL
```

Where *HostName* and *PortNumber* are the host name and port number of the Oracle SES instance.

8. Click **Finish**.
9. Click **OK** to complete registration of portlet provider.

The following error can occur when registering the portlet:

```
HTTP transport error : java.lang.NullPointerException
```

If you encounter this error:

- Confirm that the portlet WSDL URL that you entered during registration is correct.
- If Oracle Portal 10.1.4 uses Oracle Database 10g Release 2, then install Portal patch 5009567.

To add a secure portlet to a Portlet page:

1. Click the **Page groups** tab in OracleAS Portal.
2. Click the **Create New... Page Group** link.
3. Enter a display name. Click **Create**.
4. Click **Add Portlet**.
5. Click **Portlet Staging Area**.
6. Click the link that shows the provider name, as defined in the preceding procedure.
7. Click one of these links:

SES Portlet: Displays the full portlet which contains both the search box and search results.

SearchBox Portlet: Displays the search box, source groups, and alternate keywords.

SearchResults Portlet: Displays the result list, suggested links, and pagination links.

8. Click **OK**.

The portlet is now added to the portal page.

Using the Portal User Interface to Change Preferences

You can set default values for certain user preferences by using the Edit Defaults page. These settings affect end users who have not yet personalized their portlet; they do not overwrite the user settings for portlets that have already been personalized.

These are among the configurable preferences for a secure portlet:

- Number of search matches displayed in a portlet view
- Displaying or hiding the date and author
- Listing source groups in a drop-down list or in tabbed links
- Opening links in a new window
- Displaying a gray line between search results

To change the default preferences for a secure portlet:

1. Log on to OracleAS Portal as the administrator.
2. Edit the Portal page containing the Oracle SES portlet as desired.
3. Click the pencil icon in the upper left corner to display the Edit Defaults page.
4. Make the desired changes.
5. Click **OK** to save the changes.

End users can also set default values for certain user preferences from the Edit page. These preferences depend on the display mode of the portlet and certain initialization parameter settings in the `portlet.xml` file.

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as *ORACLE_HOME*. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as *ORACLE_BASE*. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

ORACLE_HOME now refers to the path *ORACLE_BASE/seshome*.

For more information, see "[Conventions](#)" on page -xviii.

Understanding Crawling

This chapter discusses the Oracle SES crawler. It contains the following topics:

- [Overview of the Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Crawler](#)
- [Overview of Crawler Settings](#)
- [Overview of XML Connector Framework](#)
- [Configuring Support for Image Metadata](#)
- [Overview of Attributes](#)
- [Understanding the Crawling Process](#)
- [Monitoring the Crawling Process](#)
- [Parallel Query Indexing](#)

See Also:

- ["Tuning the Crawl Performance"](#) on page 12-4 and ["Tuning Search Performance"](#) on page 12-11
- The Oracle Secure Enterprise Search tutorials at <http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/oses/index.html>

Overview of the Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Crawler

The Oracle Secure Enterprise Search (Oracle SES) crawler is a Java process activated by a set schedule. When activated, the crawler spawns processor threads that fetch documents from [sources](#). The crawler caches the documents, and when the cache reaches the maximum batch size of 250 MB, the crawler indexes the cached files. This index is used for searching.

The document cache, called Secure Cache, is stored in Oracle Database in a compressed SecureFile LOB. Oracle Database provides excellent security and compact storage.

In the Oracle SES Administration GUI, you can create schedules with one or more sources attached to them. Schedules define the frequency at which the Oracle SES index is kept up to date with existing information in the associated sources.

Crawler URL Queue

In the process of crawling, the crawler maintains a list of URLs of the discovered documents that are fetched and indexed in an internal URL queue. The queue is

persistently stored, so that crawls can be resumed after the Oracle SES instance is restarted.

Understanding Access URLs and Display URLs

A display URL is a URL string used for search result display. This is the URL used when users click the search result link. An access URL is an optional URL string used by the crawler for crawling and indexing. If it does not exist, then the crawler uses the display URL for crawling and indexing. If it does exist, then it is used by the crawler instead of the display URL for crawling. For regular Web crawling, only display URLs are available. But in some situations, the crawler needs an access URL for crawling the internal site while keeping a display URL for the external use. For every internal URL, there is an external mirrored URL.

For example, for file sources with display URLs, end users can access the original document with the HTTP or HTTPS protocols. These provide the appropriate authentication and personalization and result in better user experience.

Display URLs can be provided using the URL Rewriter API. Or, they can be generated by specifying the mapping between the prefix of the original file URL and the prefix of the display URL. Oracle SES replaces the prefix of the file URL with the prefix of the display URL.

For example, if the file URL is

```
file://localhost/home/operation/doc/file.doc
```

and the display URL is

```
https://webhost/client/doc/file.doc
```

then specify the file URL prefix as

```
file://localhost/home/operation
```

and the display URL prefix as

```
https://webhost/client
```

Modifying the Crawler Parameters

You can alter the crawler's operating parameters at two levels:

- At the global level for all sources
- At the source level for a particular defined source

Global parameters include the default values for language, crawling depth, and other crawling parameters, and the settings that control the crawler log and cache.

To configure the crawler:

1. Click the **Global Settings** tab.
2. Under Sources, click **Crawler Configuration**.
3. Make the desired changes on the Crawler Configuration page. Click **Help** for more information about the configuration settings.
4. Click **Apply**.

To configure the crawling parameters for a specific source:

1. From the Home page, click the **Sources** secondary tab to see a list of sources you have created.

2. Click the edit icon for the source whose crawler you want to configure, to display the Edit Source page.
3. Click the **Crawling Parameters** subtab.
4. Make the desired changes. Click **Help** for more information about the crawling parameters.
5. Click **Apply**.

Note that the parameter values for a particular source can override the default values set at the global level. For example, for Web sources, Oracle SES sets a default crawling depth of 2, irrespective of the crawling depth you set at the global level.

Also note that some parameters are specific to a particular source type. For example, Web sources include parameters for HTTP cookies.

Overview of Crawler Settings

This section describes crawler settings and other mechanisms to control the scope of Web crawling:

- [Crawling Mode](#)
- [URL Boundary Rules](#)
- [Document Types](#)
- [Crawling Depth](#)
- [Robots Exclusion](#)
- [Index Dynamic Pages](#)
- [URL Rewriter API](#)
- [Title Fallback](#)
- [Character Set Detection](#)
- [Cache Directory](#)

See Also: ["Tuning the Crawl Performance"](#) on page 12-4 for more detailed information on these settings and other issues affecting crawl performance

Crawling Mode

For initial planning purposes, you might want the crawler to collect URLs without indexing. After crawling is finished, examine the document URLs and status, remove unwanted documents, and start indexing. The crawling mode is set on the Home - Schedules - Edit Schedules page.

See Also: [Appendix B, "URL Crawler Status Codes"](#)

Note: If you are using a custom crawler created with the Crawler Plug-in API, then the crawling mode set here does not apply. The implemented plug-in controls the crawling mode.

These are the crawling mode options:

- **Automatically Accept All URLs for Indexing:** This crawls and indexes all URLs in the source. For Web sources, it also extracts and indexes any links found in those URLs. If the URL has been crawled before, then it is reindexed only if it has changed.
- **Examine URLs Before Indexing:** This crawls but does not index any URLs in the source. It also crawls any links found in those URLs.
- **Index Only:** This crawls and indexes all URLs in the source. It does not extract any links from those URLs. In general, select this option for a source that has been crawled previously under "Examine URLs Before Indexing".

URL Boundary Rules

URL boundary rules limit the crawling space. When boundary rules are added, the crawler is restricted to URLs that match the indicated rules. The order in which rules are specified has no impact, but exclusion rules always override inclusion rules.

This is set on the Home - Sources - Boundary Rules page.

Inclusion Rules

Specify an inclusion rule that a URL contain, start with, or end with a term. Use an asterisk (*) to represents a wildcard. For example, `www.*.example.com`. Simple inclusion rules are case-insensitive. For case-sensitivity, use regular expression rules.

An inclusion rule ending with `example.com` limits the search to URLs ending with the string `example.com`. Anything ending with `example.com` is crawled, but `http://www.example.com.tw` is not crawled.

If the URL Submission functionality is enabled on the Global Settings - Query Configuration page, then URLs that are submitted by end users are added to the inclusion rules list. You can delete URLs that you do not want to index.

Oracle SES supports the regular expression syntax used in Java JDK 1.4.2 Pattern class (`java.util.regex.Pattern`). Regular expression rules use special characters. The following is a summary of some basic regular expression constructs.

- A caret (^) denotes the beginning of a URL and a dollar sign (\$) denotes the end of a URL.
- A period (.) matches any one character.
- A question mark (?) matches zero or one occurrence of the character that it follows.
- An asterisk (*) matches zero or more occurrences of the pattern that it follows. You can use an asterisk in the starts with, ends with, and contains rules.
- A backslash (\) escapes any special characters, such as periods (\.), question marks (\?), or asterisks (*).

See Also: <http://java.sun.com> for a complete description in the Sun Microsystems Java documentation

Exclusion Rules

You can specify an exclusion rule that a URL contains, starts with, or ends with a term.

An exclusion of `uk.example.com` prevents the crawling of Example hosts in the United Kingdom.

2. Choose a source from the list and select Edit to display the Customize Source page.
3. Select the **Document Types** subtab.
The listed document types are supported for the source type.
4. Move the types to process to the Processed list and the others to the Not Processed list.
5. Click **Apply**.

Keep the following in mind about graphics file formats:

- For graphics format files (JPEG, JPEG 2000, GIF, TIFF, **DICOM**), only the file name is searchable. The crawler does not extract any metadata from graphics files or make any attempt to convert graphical text into indexable text, unless you enable a document service plug-in. See "[Configuring Support for Image Metadata](#)" on page 4-13.

Oracle SES allows up to 1000 files in zip files and LHA files. If there are more than 1000 files, then an error is raised and the file is ignored. See "[Crawling Zip Files Containing Non-UTF8 File Names](#)" on page 4-28.

See Also: *Oracle Text Reference* Appendix B for supported document types

Crawling Depth

Crawling depth is the number of levels to crawl Web and file sources. A Web document can contain links to other Web documents, which can contain more links. Specify the maximum number of nested links for the crawler to follow. Crawling depth starts at 0; that is, if you specify 1, then the crawler gathers the starting (seed) URL plus any document that is linked directly from the starting URL. For file crawling, this is the number of directory levels from the starting URL.

Set the crawling depth on the Home - Sources - Crawling Parameters page.

Robots Exclusion

You can control which parts of your sites can be visited by robots. If robots exclusion is enabled (default), then the Web crawler traverses the pages based on the access policy specified in the Web server robots.txt file. The crawler also respects the page-level robot exclusion specified in HTML metatags.

For example, when a robot visits `http://www.example.com/`, it checks for `http://www.example.com/robots.txt`. If it finds it, then the crawler checks to see if it is allowed to retrieve the document. If you own the Web sites, then you can disable robots exclusions. However, when crawling other Web sites, always comply with robots.txt by enabling robots exclusion.

Set the robots parameter on the Home - Sources - Crawling Parameters page.

Index Dynamic Pages

By default, Oracle SES processes dynamic pages. Dynamic pages are generally served from a database application and have a URL that contains a question mark (?). Oracle SES identifies URLs with question marks as dynamic pages.

Some dynamic pages appear as multiple search results for the same page, and you might not want them all indexed. Other dynamic pages are each different and must be

indexed. You must distinguish between these two kinds of dynamic pages. In general, dynamic pages that only change in menu expansion without affecting its contents should not be indexed.

Consider the following three URLs:

```
http://example.com/aboutit/network/npe/standards/naming_convention.html
```

```
http://example.com/aboutit/network/npe/standards/naming_convention.html?nsdnv=14z1
```

```
http://example.com/aboutit/network/npe/standards/naming_convention.html?nsdnv=14
```

The question marks (?) in two URLs indicate that the rest of the strings are input parameters. The three results are essentially the same page with different side menu expansion. Ideally, the search yields only one result:

```
http://example.com/aboutit/network/npe/standards/naming_convention.html
```

Note: The crawler cannot crawl and index dynamic Web pages written in Javascript.

Set the dynamic pages parameter on the Home - Sources - Crawling Parameters page.

URL Rewriter API

The URL Rewriter is a user-supplied Java module for implementing the Oracle SES `UrlRewriter` interface. The crawler uses it to filter or rewrite extracted URL links before they are put into the URL queue. The API enables ultimate control over which links extracted from a Web page are allowed and which ones should be discarded.

URL filtering removes unwanted links, and URL rewriting transforms the URL link. This transformation is necessary when access URLs are used and alternate display URLs must be presented to the user in the search results.

Set the URL rewriter on the Home - Sources - Crawling Parameters page.

See Also:

- ["URL Rewriter API"](#) on page 13-35
- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java API Reference*

Title Fallback

You can override a default document title with a meaningful title if the default title is irrelevant. For example, suppose that the result list shows numerous documents with the title "Daily Memo". The documents had been created with the same template file, but the document properties had not been changed. Overriding this title in Oracle SES can help users better understand their search results.

Any source type can use title fallback. Oracle SES uses different logic for each document type to determine which fallback title to use. For example, for HTML documents, Oracle SES looks for the first heading, such as `<h1>`. For Microsoft Word documents, Oracle SES looks for text with the largest font.

If the default title was collected in the initial crawl, then the fallback title is only used after the document is reindexed during a re-crawl. This means if there is no change to the document, then you must force the change by setting the re-crawl policy to **Process All Documents** on the Home - Schedules - Edit Schedule page.

This feature is not currently supported in the Oracle SES Administration GUI. Override a default document title with a meaningful title by adding the keyword `BAD_TITLE` to the `ORACLE_HOME/search/data/config/crawler.dat` file. For example:

```
BAD_TITLE Daily Memo
```

Where `Daily Memo` is the title string to be overridden. The title string is case-insensitive and can use multibyte characters in UTF8 character set.

You can specify multiple bad titles, each one on a separate line.

Special considerations with title fallback

- With Microsoft Office documents:
 - Font sizes 14 and 16 in Microsoft Word correspond to normalized font sizes 4 and 5 (respectively) in converted HTML. The Oracle SES crawler only picks up strings with normalized font size greater than 4 as the fallback title.
 - Titles should contain more than five characters.
- When a title is null, Oracle SES automatically indexes the fallback title for all binary documents (for example, `.doc`, `.ppt`, `.pdf`). For HTML and text documents, Oracle SES does *not* automatically index the fallback title. The replaced title on HTML or text documents cannot be searched with the title attribute on the Advanced Search page. You can turn on indexing for HTML and text documents in the `crawler.dat` file. For example, set `NULL_TITLE_FALLBACK_INDEX ALL`.
- The `crawler.dat` file is not included in the backup available on the Global Settings - Configuration Data Backup and Recovery page. Ensure you manually back up the `crawler.dat` file.

See Also: ["Crawler Configuration File"](#) on page 4-27

Character Set Detection

This feature enables the crawler to automatically detect character set information for HTML, plain text, and XML files. Character set detection allows the crawler to properly cache files during crawls, index text, and display files for queries. This is important when crawling multibyte files (such as files in Japanese or Chinese).

This feature is not currently supported in the Oracle SES Administration GUI, and by default, it is turned off. Enable automatic character set detection by adding a line in the crawler configuration file: `ORACLE_HOME/search/data/config/crawler.dat`. For example, add the following as a new line:

```
AUTO_CHARSET_DETECTION
```

You can check whether this is turned on or off in the crawler log under the "Crawling Settings" section.

Special Considerations with Automatic Character Set Detection

- To crawl XML files for a source, be sure to add XML to the list of processed document types on the Home - Source - Document Types page. XML files are currently treated as HTML format, and detection for XML files may not be as accurate as for other file formats.
- The `crawler.dat` file is not included in the backup available on the Global Settings - Configuration Data Backup and Recovery page. Ensure that you manually back up the `crawler.dat` file.

See Also: "[Crawler Configuration File](#)" on page 4-27

Language Detection

With multibyte files, besides turning on character set detection, be sure to set the **Default Language** parameter. For example, if the files are all in Japanese, select Japanese as the default language for that source. If automatic language detection is disabled, or if the crawler cannot determine the document language, then the crawler assumes that the document is written in the default language. This default language is used only if the crawler cannot determine the document language during crawling.

If your files are in multiple languages, then turn on the **Enable Language Detection** parameter. Not all documents retrieved by the crawler specify the language. For documents with no language specification, the crawler attempts to automatically detect language. The language recognizer is trained statistically using trigram data from documents in various languages (for instance, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish). It starts with the hypothesis that the given document does not belong to any language and ultimately refutes this hypothesis for a particular language where possible. It operates on Latin-1 alphabet and any language with a deterministic Unicode range of characters (like Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and so on).

The crawler determines the language code by checking the HTTP header content-language or the LANGUAGE column, if it is a table source. If it cannot determine the language, then it takes the following steps:

- If the language recognizer is not available or if it cannot determine a language code, then the default language code is used.
- If the language recognizer is available, then the output from the recognizer is used.
- Oracle Text MULTI_LEXER is the only **lexer** used for Oracle Secure Enterprise Search.

The **Default Language** and the **Enable Language Detection** parameters are on the Global Settings - Crawler Configuration page (globally) and also the Home - Sources - Crawling Parameters page (for each source).

Note: For file sources, the individual source setting for **Enable Language Detection** remains false regardless of the global setting. In most cases, the language for a file source should be the same, and set from, the **Default Language** setting.

Cache Directory

For sources created before Oracle SES 11g, the document cache remains in the cache directory. Sources are not stored in Secure Cache in the database until they are migrated to use Secure Cache. You can manage the cache directory for these older sources the same as in earlier releases.

Deleting the Secure Cache

You can manage the Secure Cache either on the global level or at the data source level. The data source configuration supersedes the global configuration.

The cache is preserved by default and supports the Cached link feature in the search result page. If you do not use the **Cache** link, then you can delete the cache, either for

specific sources or globally for all of them. Without a cache, the **Cached** link in a search result page returns a `File not found` error.

To delete the cache for all sources:

1. Select the **Global Settings** tab in the Oracle SES Administration GUI.
2. Choose **Crawler Configuration**.
3. Set **Preserve Document Cache** to **No**.
4. Click **Delete Cache Now** to remove the cache from all sources, except any that are currently active under an executing schedule. The cache is deleted in the background, and you do not have to wait for it to complete.
5. Click **Apply**.

To delete the cache for an individual source:

1. Select the **Sources** secondary tab on the Home page.
2. Click **Edit** for the source.
3. Click the **Crawling Parameters** subtab.
4. Set **Preserve Document Cache** to **No**.
5. Click **Apply**.

Overview of XML Connector Framework

Oracle SES provides an XML connector framework to crawl any repository that provides an XML interface to its contents. The connectors for Oracle Content Server, Oracle E-Business Suite 12, and Siebel 8 use this framework.

Every document in a repository is known as an **item**. An item contains information about the document, such as author, access URL, last modified date, security information, status, and contents.

A set of items is known as a **feed** or **channel**. To crawl a repository, an XML document must be generated for each feed. Each feed is associated with information such as feed name, type of the feed, and number of items.

To crawl a repository with the XML connector, place data feeds in a location accessible to Oracle SES over one of these protocols: HTTP, FTP, or File. Then generate an [XML Configuration File](#) that contains information such as feed location and feed type. Create a source with a source type that is based on this XML connector and trigger the crawl from Oracle SES to crawl the feeds.

There are two types of feeds:

- **Control feed:** Individual feeds can be located anywhere, and a single control file is generated with links to the feeds. This control file is input to the connector through the configuration file. A link in control feed can point to another control feed. Control feed is useful when data feeds are distributed over many locations or when the data feeds are accessed over diverse protocols such as FTP and file.
- **Directory feed:** All feeds are placed in a directory, and this directory is input to the connector through the configuration file. Directory feed is useful when the data feeds are available in a single directory.

Guidelines for the target repository generating the XML feeds:

- XML feeds are generated by the target repository, and each file system has a limit on how many files it can hold. For directory feeds, the number of documents in each directory should be less than 10,000. There are two considerations:
 - **Feed files:** The number of items in each feed file should be set such that the total number of feed files in the feed directory is kept under 10,000.
 - **Content files:** If the feed files specify content through attachment links and the targets of these links are stored in the file system, then ensure that the targets are distributed in multiple directories so that the total number of files in each directory is kept under 10,000.
- When feeds are generated real-time over HTTP, ensure that the component generating the feeds is sensitive to time out issues of feed requests. The feed served as the response for every request should be made available within this time out interval; otherwise, the request from Oracle SES times out. The request is retried as many times as specified while setting up the source in Oracle SES. If all these attempts fail, then the crawler ignores this feed and proceeds with the next feed.

See Also:

- [Appendix A, "XML Connector Examples and Schemas"](#)
- ["Setting Up Oracle Content Server Sources"](#) on page 7-45
- ["Setting Up Oracle E-Business Suite Sources"](#) on page 9-10
- ["Setting Up Siebel 8 Sources"](#) on page 9-26

Example Using the XML Connector

The courses in the Oracle E-Business Suite Learning Management application can be crawled and indexed to readily search the courses offered, location and other details pertaining to the courses.

To crawl and index courses in Oracle E-Business Suite Learning Management:

1. Generate XML feed containing the courses. Each course can be an item in the feed. The properties of the course such as location and instructor can be set as attributes of the item.
2. Move the feed to a location accessible to Oracle SES through HTTP, FTP, or file protocol.
3. Generate a control file that points to that feed.
4. Generate a configuration file to point to this feed. Specify the feed type as control, the URL of the control feed, and the source name in the configuration file.
5. Create an **Oracle E-Business Suite 12** source in Oracle SES, specifying in the parameters the location of the configuration file, the user ID and the password to access the feed.

XML Configuration File

The configuration file is an XML file conforming to a set schema.

The following is an example of a configuration file to set up an XML-based source:

```
<rsscrawler xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/search/rsscrawlerconfig">
  <feedLocation>ftp://my.host.com/rss_feeds</feedLocation>
  <feedType>directoryFeed</feedType>
```

```

    <errorFileLocation>/tmp/errors</errorFileLocation>
    <securityType>attributeBased</securityType>
    <sourceName>Contacts</sourceName>
    <securityAttribute name="EMPLOYEE_ID" grant="true"/>
</rsscrawler>

```

Where

- `feedLocation` is one of the following:

- URL of the directory, if the data feed is a directory feed

This URL should be the FTP URL or the file URL of the directory where the data feeds are located. For example:

```

ftp://example.domain.com/relativePathOfDirectory
file://example.domain.com/c:\dir1\dir2\dir3
file://example.domain.com//private/home/dir1/dir2/dir3

```

File URL if the data feeds are available on the same computer as Oracle SES. The path specified in the URL should be the absolute path of the directory.

FTP URL to access data feeds on any other computer. The path of the directory in the URL can be absolute or relative. The absolute path should be specified following the slash (/) after the host name in the URL. The relative path should be specified relative to the home directory of the user used to access FTP feeds.

The user ID used to crawl the source should have write permissions on the directory, so that the data feeds can be deleted after crawl.

- URL of the control file, if the data feed is a control feed

This URL can be HTTP, HTTPS, file, or FTP URL. For example:

```
http://example.com:7777/context/control.xml
```

The path in FTP and file protocols can be absolute or relative.

- `feedType` indicates the type of feed. Valid values are `directoryFeed`, `controlFeed`, and `dataFeed`.
- `errorFileLocation` (optional) specifies the directory where status feeds should be uploaded.

A status feed is generated to indicate the status of the processing feed. This status feed is named `data_feed_file_name.suc` or `data_feed_file_name.err` depending on whether the processing was successful. Any errors encountered are listed in the error status feed. If a value is specified for this parameter, then the status feed is uploaded to this location. Otherwise, the status feed is uploaded to the same location as the data feed.

The user ID used to access the data feed should have write permission on the directory.

If `feedLocation` is an HTTP URL, then `errorFileLocation` also should be an HTTP URL, to which the status feeds are posted. If no value is specified for `errorFileLocation`, then the status feeds are posted to the URL given in `feedLocation`.

If an error occurs while processing a feed available over file or FTP protocol, then the erroneous feed is renamed `filename.prcsdErr` in the same directory.

- `sourceName` (optional) specifies the name of the source.

- `securityType` (optional) specifies the security type. Valid values are the following:
 - `noSecurity`: There is no security information associated with this source at the document level. This is the default value.
 - `identityBased`: Identity-based security is used for documents in the feed.
 - `attributeBased`: Attribute-based security is used for documents in the feed. With this security model, security attributes should be specified in the `securityAttribute` tag, and the values for these attributes should be specified for each document.
- `securityAttribute` specifies attribute-based security. One or more tags of this type should be specified, and each tag should contain the following attributes:
 - `name`: Name of the security attribute.
 - `grant`: Boolean parameter indicating whether this is a grant/deny attribute. The security attribute is considered a grant attribute if the value is true and a deny attribute if the value is false.

See Also: ["Configuration File XML Schema Definition"](#) on page A-1

Configuring Support for Image Metadata

The Oracle SES crawler initially is set to search only text files. You can change this behavior by configuring an image document service connector to search the metadata associated with image files. Image files can contain rich metadata that provide additional information about the image itself.

The Image Document Service connector integrates Oracle Multimedia (formerly Oracle *interMedia*) images with Oracle SES. This connector is separate from any specific data source.

The following table identifies the metadata formats (EXIF, IPTC, XMP, DICOM) that can be extracted from each supported image format (JPEG, TIFF, GIF, JPEG 2000, DICOM).

	JPEG	TIFF	GIF	JPEG2000	DICOM
EXIF	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
IPTC	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
XMP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
DICOM	No	No	No	No	Yes

See Also: *Oracle Multimedia User's Guide* and *Oracle Multimedia Reference* for more information about image metadata

Identifying the Search Attributes for Image Metadata

Image files can contain metadata in multiple formats, but not all of it is useful when performing searches. A configuration file in Oracle SES enables you to control the metadata that is searched and published to an Oracle SES Web application.

The default configuration file is named `attr-config.xml`. Note that if you upgraded from a previous release, then the default configuration file remains `ordesima-sample.xml`.

You can either modify the default configuration file or create your own file. The configuration file must be located at `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc/ordim/config/`. Oracle recommends that you create a copy of the default configuration file before editing it. Note that the configuration file must conform to the XML schema `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc/ordim/xsd/ordesima.xsd`.

Oracle SES indexes and searches only those image metadata tags that are defined within the `metadata` element (between `<metadata> . . . </metadata>`) in the configuration file. By default, the configuration file contains a set of the most commonly searched metadata tags for each of the file formats. You can add other metatags to the file based on your specific requirements.

Image files can contain metadata in multiple formats. For example, an image can contain metadata in the EXIF, XMP, and IPTC formats. An exception to this are DICOM images, which contain only DICOM metadata. Note that for IPTC and EXIF formats, Oracle Multimedia defines its own image metadata schemas. The metadata defined in the configuration file must conform to the Oracle Multimedia defined schemas.

Because different metadata formats use different tags to refer to the same attribute, it is necessary to map metatags and the search attributes they define. [Table 4-1](#) lists some commonly used metatags and how they are mapped in Oracle SES.

Table 4-1 Metatag Mapping

Oracle SES Attribute Name	Oracle SES Predefined Name	EXIF Metatag	IPTC Metatag	XMP Metatag
Author	Author	Artist	Author	photoshop:Creator
AuthorTitle	X	X	AuthorTitle	photoshop:AuthorsPosition
Description	Description	ImageDescription	Caption	dc:Description
Title	Title	X	ObjectName	dc:Title
Description Writer	X	X	captionWriter	photoshop:CaptionWriter
Headline1	Headline1	X	Headline	photoshop:Headline
Category	X	X	Category	photoshop:Category
Scene	X	X	X	Iptc4xmpCore:Scene
Publisher	X	X	X	dc:Publisher
Source	X	X	Source	photoshop:Source
Copyright	X	Copyright	Copyright	dc:rights
Keywords	Keywords	X	Keyword	dc:subject
Provider	X	X	Credit	photoshop:Credit
City	X	X	City	photoshop:City
State	X	X	provinceState	photoshop:State
Country	X	X	Country	photoshop:Country
Location	X	X	location	Iptc4xmpCore:Location
EquipmentMake	X	Make	X	tiff:Make

Table 4–1 (Cont.) Metatag Mapping

Oracle SES Attribute Name	Oracle SES Predefined Name	EXIF Metatag	IPTC Metatag	XMP Metatag
EquipmentModel	X	Model	X	tiff:Model

Oracle SES provides this mapping in the configuration file `attr-config.xml`. You can edit the file to add other metatags. Oracle recommends that you make a copy of the original configuration file before editing the settings. The configuration file defines the display name of a metatag and how it is mapped to the corresponding metadata in each of the supported formats.

This is done using the `searchAttribute` tag, as shown in the example below:

```
<searchAttribute>
  <displayName>Author</displayName>
  <metadata>
    <value format="iptc">byline/author</value>
    <value format="exif">TiffIfd/Artist</value>
    <value format="xmp">dc:creator</value>
    <value format="xmp">tiff:Artist</value>
  </metadata>
</searchAttribute>
```

For each search attribute, the value of `displayName` is an Oracle SES attribute name that is displayed in the Oracle SES web application when an Advanced Search - Attribute Selection is performed. If any of the listed attributes are detected during a crawl, then Oracle SES automatically publishes the attributes to the SES web application.

For the element value, `format` must take the value of a supported format such as `iptc`, `exif`, `xmp`, or `dicom`.

The value defined within the element, for example, `byline/author`, is the XML path when the image format is IPTC, EXIF, or XMP. For DICOM, this value must be the standard tag number or value locator.

For IPTC and EXIF formats, the XML path must conform to the metadata schemas defined by Oracle Multimedia. These schemas are defined in the files `ordexif.xsd` and `ordiptc.xsd` located at

`ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc/ordim/xsd/`.

You do not need to specify the root elements defined in these schemas (`iptcMetadata`, `exifMetadata`) in the configuration file. For example, you can specify `byline/author` as the `xmlPath` value of the `author` attribute in IPTC format. Oracle Multimedia does not define XML schemas for XMP metadata, so refer to the Adobe XMP specification for the `xmlPath` value.

Within the `<searchAttribute>` tag, you can also specify an optional `<dataType>` tag if the attribute carries a date or numeric value. For example,

```
<searchAttribute>
  <displayName>AnDateAttribute</displayName>
  <dataType>date</dataType>
  <metadata>
    ...
  </metadata>
</searchAttribute>
```

The default data type is string, so you do not have to explicitly specify a string.

Supporting XMP Metadata

Oracle SES supports both standard and custom XMP metadata searches. Because all XMP properties share the same parent elements `<rdf:rdf><rdf:description>`, you must specify only the real property schema and property name in the configuration file. For example, specify `photoshop:category` instead of `rdf:rdf/rdf:description/photoshop:category`. The same rule applies to XMP custom metadata also. However, for XMP structure data, you must specify the structure element in the format `parent/child 1/child 2/...child N`, where child N is a leaf node. For example, `Iptc4xmpCore:CreatorContactInfo/Iptc4xmpCore:CiPerson`. Note that the image plug-in does not validate the metadata value for XMP metadata.

XMP metatags consist of 2 components separated by a colon(:). For example, `photoshop:Creator` corresponds to the Author attribute (see [Table 4-1](#)). In this example, `photoshop` refers to the XMP schema namespace. The other common namespaces include `dc`, `tiff`, and `Iptc4xmpCore`.

Before defining any XMP metadata in the configuration file, you must ensure that the namespace is defined. For example, before defining the metadata `photoshop:Creator`, you must include the namespace `photoshop` in the configuration file. This rule applies to both the standard and custom XMP metadata namespaces. As a best practice, Oracle recommends that you define all the namespaces at the beginning of the configuration file. If the namespace defined in the configuration file is different from the one in the image, then Oracle SES cannot find the attributes associated with this namespace. You can define namespaces as shown:

```
<xmpNamespaces>
<namespace
prefix="Iptc4xmpCore">http://iptc.org/std/Iptc4xmpCore/1.0/xmlns/</namespace>
<namespace prefix="dc">http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/</namespace>
<namespace prefix="photoshop">http://ns.adobe.com/photoshop/1.0/</namespace>
<namespace prefix="xmpRights">http://ns.adobe.com/xap/1.0/rights/</namespace>
<namespace prefix="tiff">http://ns.adobe.com/tiff/1.0/</namespace>
</xmpNamespaces>
```

Note that the Adobe XMP Specification requires that XMP namespaces end with a slash (/) or hash (#) character.

See Also: *Adobe Extensible Metadata Platform (XMP) Specification* for the XMP metadata schema and a list of standard XMP namespace values:

<http://www.adobe.com/devnet/xmp.html>

Custom XMP metadata must be explicitly added to `attr-config.xml`. An example of a custom metadata is:

```
<xmpNamespaces>
<namespace prefix="hm">http://www.oracle.com/ordim/hm/</namespace>
</xmpNamespaces>
<searchattribute>
<displayname>CardTitle</displayname>
<metadata>
<value format="xmp">hm:cardtitle</value>
</metadata>
</searchattribute>
```

Supporting DICOM Metatags

Oracle SES 11g supports DICOM metatags, and these metatags are available in the default configuration file `attr-config.xml`. Note that the configuration file `ordesima-sample.xml`, which is the default configuration file if you upgraded from a previous release, does not contain DICOM metatags. Therefore, you must manually add DICOM metatags to the `ordesima-sample.xml` file. You can copy the DICOM metatags from `attr-config.xml`, which is available in the same directory. You can also reference the DICOM standard and add additional DICOM tags.

DICOM metatags are either DICOM standard tags or DICOM value locators.

DICOM Standard Tags DICOM standard tags are 8-digit hexadecimal numbers, represented in the format `ggggEEEE` where `gggg` specifies the group number and `EEEE` specifies the element number. For example, the DICOM standard tag for the attribute `performingPhysician'sName` is represented using the hexadecimal value `00081050`.

Note that the group number `gggg` must take an Even value, excepting `0000`, `0002`, `0004`, and `0006`, which are reserved group numbers.

The DICOM standard defines over 2000 standard tags.

The file `attr-config.xml` contains a list of predefined DICOM standard metatags. You can add new metatags to the file as shown in the following example:

```
<searchAttribute>
  <displayName>PerformingPhysicianName</displayName>
  <metadata>
    <value format="dicom">00081050</value>
  </metadata>
</searchAttribute>
```

Note: The image connector does not support SQ, UN, OW, OB, and OF data type tags. Therefore, do not define such tags in the configuration file.

See Also: <http://medical.nema.org> for more information about the standard tags defined in DICOM images, and the rules for defining metatags

DICOM Value Locators Value locators identify an attribute in the DICOM content, either at the root level or from the root level down.

A value locator contains one or more sublocators and a tag field (optional). A typical value locator is of the format:

```
sublocator#tag_field
```

Or of the format:

```
sublocator
```

Each sublocator represents a level in the tree hierarchy. DICOM value locators can include multiple sublocators, depending on the level of the attribute in the DICOM hierarchy. Multiple sublocators are separated by the dot character (.). For example, value locators can be of the format:

```
sublocator1.sublocator2.sublocator3#tag_field
```

Or of the format:

```
sublocator1.sublocator2.sublocator3
```

A `tag_field` is an optional string that identifies a derived value within an attribute. A tag that contains this string must be the last tag of a DICOM value locator. The default is `NONE`.

A sublocator consists of a `tag` element and can contain other optional elements. These optional elements include `definer` and `item_num`. Thus, a sublocator can be of the format:

```
tag
```

Or it can be of the format

```
tag(definer) [item_num]
```

Table 4–2 Sub Components of a Sublocator

Component	Description
tag	A DICOM standard tag represented as an 8-digit hexadecimal number.
definer	A string that identifies the organization creating the tag. For tags that are defined by the DICOM standard, the default value (which can be omitted) is <code>DICOM</code> . Note that Oracle SES supports DICOM standard tags alone. It does not support private tags.
item_num	An integer that identifies a data element within an attribute, or a wildcard character ("*") that identifies all data elements within an attribute. It takes a default value of 1, the first data element of an attribute. This parameter is optional.

The following example shows how to add a value locator to the `attr-config.xml` file:

```
<searchAttribute>
  <displayName>PatientFamilyName</displayName>
  <metadata>
    <value format="dicom">00100010#UnibyteFamily</value>
  </metadata>
</searchAttribute>
```

where `UnibyteFamily` is a `tag_field` of person name.

The following example shows how to define a value locator from the root level.

```
<searchAttribute>
  <displayName>AdmittingDiagnosisCode</displayName>
  <metadata>
    <value format="dicom">00081084.00080100</value>
  </metadata>
</searchAttribute>
<searchAttribute>
  <displayName>AdmittingDiagnosis</displayName>
  <metadata>
    <value format="dicom">00081084.00080104</value>
  </metadata>
</searchAttribute>
```

In the above example, the tag 00081084 represents the root tag `Admitting Diagnoses Code Sequence`. This tag includes four child tags: `code value` (0008, 0100), `coding scheme designator` (0008, 0102), `coding scheme version` (0008, 0103) and `code meaning` (0008, 0104). This example defines the value locators for `code value`: 00081084.00080100 and `code meaning`: 00081084.00080104.

Note: The image connector does not support SQ, UN, OW, OB, and OF data type value locators. Therefore, ensure that the last sublocator of a value locator does not specify such data types.

See Also: *Oracle Multimedia DICOM Developer's Guide* for more information about DICOM value locators

Example: Adding an Attribute to the Default `attr-config.xml` File

To search for information about image caption writer:

1. Open Oracle SES Administration GUI and create the `DescriptionWriter` attribute:
 - Specify **DescriptionWriter** as an Oracle SES attribute name (shown on the Advanced Search - Attribute Selection page).
2. Examine the following sources for information relevant to modifying the default `attr-config.xml` file:
 - Oracle Multimedia IPTC schema at `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc/ordim/xsd/ordiptc.xsd`. The IPTC metadata for image caption writer is shown as `captionWriter`.
 - Adobe XMP Specification for XMP Metadata. The XMP path for this property is defined as `photoshop:CaptionWriter`.
 - Oracle Multimedia EXIF schema. There is no caption writer metadata in EXIF.
3. Add the following section to `attr-config.xml`:

```
<searchAttribute>
  <displayName>DescriptionWriter</displayName>
  <metadata>
    <xmlPath format="iptc">captionWriter</xmlPath>
    <xmlPath format="xmp">photoshop:CaptionWriter</xmlPath>
  </metadata>
</searchAttribute>
```

4. If the `photoshop` XMP namespace is not registered in the configuration file, then add the namespace element to `xmpNamespaces` as shown here:

```
<xmpNamespaces>
  <namespace prefix="photoshop">http://ns.adobe.com/photoshop/1.0/</namespace>
  .
  .   existing namespaces
  .
</xmpNamespaces>
```

Creating an Image Document Service Connector

A default Image Document Service connector instance is created during the installation of Oracle SES. You can configure the default connector or create a new one.

To create an Image Document Service instance:

1. In the Oracle SES Administration GUI, click **Global Settings**.
2. Under Sources, click **Document Services** to display the Global Settings - Document Services page.
3. To configure the default image service instance:
 - a. Click **Expand All**
 - b. Click **Edit** for the default image service instance.

or

To create a new image service instance:

- a. Click **Create** to display the Create Document Service page.
 - b. For **Select From Available Managers**, choose **ImageDocumentService**. Provide a name for the instance.
4. Provide a value for the **attributes configuration file** parameter.

The default value of **attributes configuration file** is `attr-config.xml`. The file is located at `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc/ordim/config/`, where `ORACLE_HOME` refers to `ORACLE_BASE/seshome`, the directory which stores the Oracle SES specific components. If you create a new configuration file, then you must place the file at the same default location.
 5. Click **Apply**.
 6. Click **Document Services** in the locator links to return to the Document Services page.
 7. Add the Image Document Service plug-in to either the default pipeline or a new pipeline.

To add the default Image Document Service plug-in to the default pipeline:

1. Under Document Service Pipelines, click **Edit** for the default pipeline.
2. Move the Image Document Service instance from **Available Services** to **Used in Pipeline**.
3. Click **Apply**.

To create a new pipeline for the default Image Document Service plug-in:

1. Under Document Service Pipelines, click **Create** to display the Create Document Service Pipeline page.
2. Enter a name and description for the pipeline.
3. Move the Image Document Service instance from **Available Services** to **Used in Pipeline**.
4. Click **Create**.

Using the Image Document Service Connector

You must either create a source to use the connector or enable the connector for an existing source.

To enable the connector for an existing source:

1. Click **Sources** on the Home page.
2. Click the **Edit** icon for the desired source.
3. Click **Crawling Parameters**.
4. Select the pipeline that uses the Image Document Service and enable the pipeline for this source.
5. Click **Document Types**. From the **Not Processed** column, select the image types to search and move them to the **Processed** column. The following sources are supported: JPEG, JPEG2000, GIF, TIFF, DICOM.

Searching Image Metadata

You can search image metadata from either the Oracle SES Basic Search page or the Advanced Search - Attribute Selection page.

For Basic Search, Oracle SES searches all the metadata defined in the configuration file for each supported image document (JPEG, TIFF, GIF, JPEG 2000, and DICOM). It returns the image document if any matching metadata is found.

Advanced Search enables you to search one or more specified attributes. It also supports basic operations for date and number attributes. Oracle SES returns only those image documents that contain the specified metadata.

Note that Oracle SES does not display the Cache link for image search results.

Troubleshooting the Image Document Service Connector

If the Image Document Service Connector fails, then check the following:

- Is the pipeline with an Image Document Service connector instance enabled for the source?
- Are the image types added to the source?
- For a web source, are the correct MIME types included in the HTTP server configuration file?

For example, if you use Oracle Application Server, then check the file `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/mime.types`. If the following media types are missing, then add them:

MIME Type	Extensions
image/jp2	jp2
application/dicom	dcm

- If a connection is established, and not all the image files are crawled, then check whether the recrawl policy is set to `Process Documents That Have Changed`. If so, change the policy to `Process All Documents`:
 1. Go to Home - Schedules.
 2. Under Crawler Schedules, click **Edit** for the specific source to open the Edit Schedule page.
 3. Under Update Crawler Recrawl Policy, select **Process All Documents**.

You can change the recrawl policy back to **Process Documents That Have Changed**, after the crawler has finished crawling all the documents in the new source.

Overview of Attributes

Each source has its own set of document attributes. Document attributes, like metadata, describe the properties of a document. The crawler retrieves values and maps them to a search attributes. This mapping lets users search documents based on their attributes. Document attributes in different sources can be mapped to the same search attribute. Therefore, users can search documents from multiple sources based on the same search attribute.

After you crawl a source, you can see the attributes for that source. Document attribute information is obtained differently depending on the source type.

See Also:

- ["Customizing the Appearance of Search Results"](#) on page 5-3 for a list of Oracle internal attributes
- ["Searching on Date Attributes"](#) on page 3-8

Document attributes can be used in tasks such as document management, access control, or version control. Different sources can have different attribute names that are used for the same idea; for example, `version` and `revision`. It can also have the same attribute name for different ideas; for example, "language" as in natural language in one source but as programming language in another. Document attribute information is obtained differently depending on the source type.

Oracle SES has several default search attributes. They can be incorporated in search applications for a more detailed search and richer presentation.

Search attributes are defined in the following ways:

- System-defined search attributes, such as title, author, description, subject, and mimetype.
- Search attributes created by the Oracle SES administrator.
- Search attributes created by the crawler. During crawling, the crawler plug-in maps the document attribute to a search attribute with the same name and data type. If not found, then the crawler creates a new search attribute with the same name and type as the document attribute defined in the crawler plug-in.

Attributes For Different Source Types

Table and database sources have no predefined attributes. The crawler collects attributes from columns defined during source creation. You must map the columns to the search attributes.

For Siebel 7.8 sources, specify the attributes in the query while creating the source. For Oracle E-Business Suite and Siebel 8 sources, specify the attributes in the XML data feed.

For many source types, such as OracleAS Portal, e-mail, NTFS, and Microsoft Exchange sources, the crawler picks up key attributes offered by the target systems. For other sources, such as Documentum eRoom or Lotus Notes, an **Attribute list** parameter is in the Home - Sources - Customize User-Defined Source page. Any attributes that you define are collected by the crawler and available for search.

Using Lists of Values for Search Attributes

The list of values (LOV) for a search attribute can help you specify a search. Global search attributes can be specified on the Global Settings - Search Attributes page. For user-defined sources where LOV information is supplied through a crawler plug-in, the crawler registers the LOV definition. Use the Oracle SES Administration GUI or the crawler plug-in to specify attribute LOVs, attribute value, attribute value display name, and its translation.

When multiple sources define the LOV for a common attribute, such as title, the user sees all the possible values for the attribute. When the user restricts search within a particular source group, only LOVs provided by the corresponding sources in the source group are shown.

LOVs can be collected automatically. The following example shows Oracle SES collecting LOV values to crawl a fictitious URL.

1. Create a Web source with `http://www.example.com` as the starting URL. Do not start crawling yet.
2. From the Global Settings - Search Attributes page, select the Attribute for Oracle SES to collect LOVs and click **Manage Lov**. (For example, click **Manage Lov** for **Author**.)
3. Select **Source-Specific** for the created source, and click **Apply**.
4. Click **Update Policy**.
5. Choose **Document Inspection** and click **Update**, then click **Finish**.
6. From the Home - Schedules page, start crawling the Web source. After crawling, the **LOV** button in the Advanced Search page shows the collected LOVs.

System-Defined Search Attributes

There are also two system-defined search attributes, `Urldepth` and `Infosource Path`.

`Urldepth` measures the number of levels down from the root directory. It is derived from the URL string. In general, the depth is the number of slashes, not counting the slash immediately following the host name or a trailing slash. An adjustment of -2 is made to home pages. An adjustment of +1 is made to dynamic pages, such as the example in [Table 4-3](#) with the question mark in the URL.

`Urldepth` is used internally for calculating relevance ranking, because a URL with a smaller URL depth is typically more important.

[Table 4-3](#) lists the `Urldepth` of some example URLs.

Table 4-3 Depth of Example URLs

URL	Urldepth
<code>http://example.com/portal/page/myo/Employee_Portal/MyCompany</code>	4
<code>http://example.com/portal/page/myo/Employee_Portal/MyCompany/</code>	4
<code>http://example.com/portal/page/myo/Employee_Portal/MyCompany.htm</code>	4
<code>http://example.com/finance/finhome/topstories/wall_street.html?.v=46</code>	4
<code>http://example.com/portal/page/myo/Employee_Portal/home.htm</code>	2

`Infosource Path` is a path representing the source of the document. This internal attribute is used in situations where documents can be browsed by their source. The `Infosource Path` is derived from the URL string.

For example, for this URL:

```
http://example.com/portal/page/myo/Employee_Portal/home.htm
```

The `Infosource Path` is:

```
portal/page/myo/Employee_Portal
```

If the document is submitted through a connector, this value can be set explicitly by using the `DocumentMetadata.setSourceHierarchy` API.

Understanding the Crawling Process

The first time the crawler runs, it must fetch data (Web pages, table rows, files, and so on) based on the source. It then adds the document to the Oracle SES index.

The Initial Crawl

This section describes a Web source crawling process for a schedule. It is divided into these phases:

- [Queuing and Caching Documents](#)
- [Indexing Documents](#)

Queuing and Caching Documents

The crawling cycle involves the following steps:

1. Oracle spawns the crawler according to the schedule you specify with the Oracle SES Administration GUI. When crawling is initiated for the first time, the URL queue is populated with the seed URLs.
2. The crawler initiates multiple crawling threads.
3. The crawler thread removes the next URL in the queue.
4. The crawler thread fetches the document from the Web. The document is usually an HTML file containing text and hypertext links. When the document is not in HTML format, the crawler converts the document into HTML before caching.
5. The crawler thread scans the HTML file for hypertext links and inserts new links into the URL queue. Duplicate links in the document table are discarded.
6. The crawler caches the HTML file.
7. The crawler registers the URL in the URL table.
8. The crawler thread starts over by repeating Step 3.

Fetching a document, as described in Step 4, can be time-consuming because of network traffic or slow Web sites. For maximum throughput, multiple threads fetch pages at any given time.

Indexing Documents

When the cache is full (default maximum size is 250 MB), the indexing process begins. At this point, the document content and any searchable attributes are pushed into the index.

When the **Preserve Document Cache** parameter is set to false, the crawler automatically deletes the cache after indexing the documents.

Oracle SES Stoplist

Oracle SES maintains a stoplist. A stoplist is a list of words that are ignored during the indexing process. These words are known as stopwords. Stopwords are not indexed because they are deemed not useful, or even disruptive, to the performance and accuracy of indexing. The Oracle SES stoplist contains only English words, and cannot be modified.

When you run a phrase search with a stopword in the middle, the stopword is not used as a match word, but it is used as a placeholder. For example, the word "on" is a stopword. If you search for the phrase "oracle on demand", then Oracle SES matches a document titled "oracle on demand" but not a document titled "oracle demand". If you search for the phrase "oracle on on demand", then Oracle SES matches a document titled "oracle technology on demand" but not a document titled "oracle demand" or "oracle on demand".

Maintenance Crawls

After the initial crawl, a URL page is only crawled and indexed if it changed since the last crawl. The crawler determines whether it has changed with the HTTP If-Modified-Since header field or with the checksum of the page. URLs that no longer exist are marked and removed from the index.

To update changed documents, the crawler uses an internal checksum to compare new Web pages with cached Web pages. Changed Web pages are cached and marked for re-indexing.

Data synchronization involves the following steps:

1. Oracle spawns the crawler according to the schedule specified in the Oracle SES Administration GUI. The URL queue is populated with the seed URLs of the source assigned to the schedule.
2. The crawler initiates multiple crawling threads.
3. Each crawler thread removes the next URL in the queue.
4. Each crawler thread fetches a document from the Web. The page is usually an HTML file containing text and hypertext links. When the document is not in HTML format, the crawler converts the document into HTML before caching.
5. Each crawler thread calculates a checksum for the newly retrieved page and compares it with the checksum of the cached page. If the checksum is the same, then the page is discarded and the crawler goes to Step 3. Otherwise, the crawler continues to the next step.
6. The crawler thread scans the document for hypertext links and inserts new links into the URL queue. Links that are in the document table are discarded. Oracle SES does not follow links from filtered binary documents.
7. The crawler marks the URL as accepted. The URL is crawled in future maintenance crawls.
8. The crawler registers the URL in the document table.
9. If the cache is full or if the URL queue is empty, then caching stops. Otherwise, the crawler thread starts over at Step 3.

A maintenance or a forced recrawl does not move a cache from the file system to the database, or the reverse. The cache location for a source remains the same until it is migrated to a different location.

Automatic Forced Recrawls

Changing the crawler configuration "Index Dynamic Page" from `No` to `Yes` for a Web source triggers an automatic forced recrawl of the data source.

The operation sets the Force Recall flag, but no notice is given of this change in mode.

Monitoring the Crawling Process

Monitor the crawling process in the Oracle SES Administration GUI by using a combination of the following:

- Check the crawl progress and crawl status on the Home - Schedules page. (Click **Refresh Status**.)
- Monitor your crawler statistics on the Home - Schedules - Crawler Progress Summary page and the Home - Statistics page.
- Monitor the log file for the current schedule.

See Also: ["Tuning the Crawl Performance"](#) on page 12-4

Crawler Statistics

The following crawler statistics are shown on the Home - Schedules - Crawler Progress Summary page. Some of them are also shown in the log file, under "Crawling results".

- **Documents to Fetch:** Number of URLs in the queue waiting to be crawled. The log file uses the phrase "Documents to Process".
- **Documents Fetched:** Number of documents retrieved by the crawler.
- **Document Fetch Failures:** Number of documents whose contents cannot be retrieved by the crawler. This could be due to an inability to connect to the Web site, slow server response time causing time-outs, or authorization requirements. Problems encountered after successfully fetching the document are not considered here; for example, documents that are too big or duplicate documents that were ignored.
- **Documents Rejected:** Number of URL links encountered but not considered for crawling. The rejection could be due to boundary rules, the robots exclusion rule, the mime type inclusion rule, the crawling depth limit, or the URL rewriter discard directive.
- **Documents Discovered:** Total number of documents discovered so far. This is roughly equal to (documents to fetch) + (documents fetched) + (document fetch failures) + (documents rejected).
- **Documents Indexed:** Number of documents that have been indexed or are pending indexing.
- **Documents Non-Indexable:** Number of documents that cannot be indexed; for example, a file source directory or a document with robots NOINDEX metatag.
- **Document Conversion Failures:** Number of document filtering errors. This is counted whenever a document cannot be converted to HTML format.

Crawler Log File

The log file records all crawler activity, warnings, and error messages for a particular schedule. It includes messages logged at startup, run time, and shutdown. Logging everything can create very large log files when crawling a large number of documents. However, in certain situations, it can be beneficial to configure the crawler to print detailed activity to each schedule log file.

On the Global Settings - Crawler Configuration page, you can select either to log everything or to log only summary information. You can also select the crawler log file directory and the language the crawler uses to generate the log file.

Note: On UNIX-based systems, ensure that the directory permission is set to 700 if you change the log file directory. Only the user who installed the Oracle software should have access to this directory.

A new log file is created when you restart the crawler. The location of the crawler log file can be found on the Home - Schedules - Crawler Progress Summary page. The crawler maintains the past seven versions of its log file, but only the most recent log file is shown in the Oracle SES Administration GUI. You can view the other log files in the file system.

The naming convention of the log file name is *ids.MMDDhhmm.log*, where *ids* is a system-generated ID that uniquely identifies the source, *MM* is the month, *DD* is the date, *hh* is the launching hour in 24-hour format, and *mm* is the minutes.

For example, if a schedule for a source identified as *i3ds23* starts at 10:00 PM on July 8, then the log file name is *i3ds23.07082200.log*. Each successive schedule has a unique log file name. After a source has seven log files, the oldest log file is overwritten.

Each logging message in the log file is one line, containing the following six tab delimited columns, in order:

1. Timestamp
2. Message level
3. Crawler thread name
4. Component name. It is typically the name of the executing Java class.
5. Module name. It can be internal Java class method name
6. Message

Crawler Configuration File

The crawler configuration file is

`ORACLE_HOME/search/data/config/crawler.dat`. Most crawler configuration tasks are controlled in the Oracle SES Administration GUI, but certain features (like title fallback, character set detection, and indexing the title of multimedia files) are controlled only by the `crawler.dat` file.

Note: The `crawler.dat` file is not backed up with Oracle SES backup and recovery. If you edit this file, be sure to back it up manually.

Crawling Zip Files Containing Non-UTF8 File Names

The Java library used to process zip files (`java.util.zip`) supports only UTF8 file names for zip entries. The content of non-UTF8 file names is not indexed.

To crawl zip files containing non-UTF8 file names, change the `ZIPFILE_PACKAGE` parameter in `crawler.dat` from `JDK` to `APACHE`. The Apache library `org.apache.tools.zip` does not read the zip content in the same order as the JDK library, so the content displayed in the user interface could look different. Zip file titles also may be different, because it uses the first file as the fallback title. Also, with the Apache library, the source default character set value is used to read the zip entry file name.

Setting the Logging Level

Specify the crawler logging level with the parameter `Doracle.search.logLevel`. The defined levels are `DEBUG(2)`, `INFO(4)`, `WARN(6)`, `ERROR(8)`, and `FATAL(10)`. The default value is 4, which means that messages of level 4 and higher are logged. `DEBUG (level=2)` messages are not logged by default.

For example, the following "info" message is logged at 23:10:39330. It is from thread name `crawler_2`, and the message is `Processing file://localhost/net/stawg02/`. The component and module names are not specified.

```
23:10:39:330 INFO crawler_2 Processing file://localhost/net/stawg02/
```

The crawler uses a set of codes to indicate the crawling result of the crawled URL. Besides the standard HTTP status codes, it uses its own codes for non-HTTP related situations.

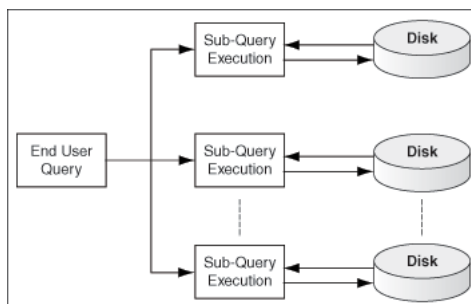
See Also: [Appendix B, "URL Crawler Status Codes"](#)

Parallel Query Indexing

To scale up the indexed data size while maintaining satisfactory query response time, the indexed data can be stored in independent disks to perform disk I/O operations in parallel. The major features of this architecture are:

- Oracle SES index is partitioned, so that the sub-queries are executed in parallel.
- Disks perform I/O operations independent of one another. As a result, the I/O bus contention does not create a significant bottleneck on the collective I/O throughput.
- Partition rules are used to control the document distribution among the partitions.

Figure 4–1 End User Query Partitioning



Document Partition Model and Storage Areas

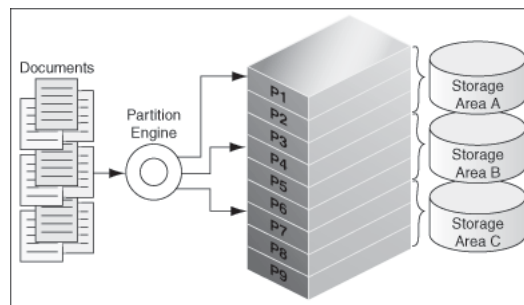
Storage areas are used to store the partitions when the partitioning option is enabled. See "[Storage Areas](#)" on page 12-13 for more information.

There are two kinds of partition mechanisms for improving query performance, attribute-based partitioning and hash-based partitioning. Currently, Oracle SES supports only hash-based partitioning.

Hash-based partitioning uses a hash function to distribute a large set of documents into multiple partitions. A partition engine controls the partition logic at both crawl time and query time. When a large data set must be searched without pruning the conditions, the end user request is broken into multiple parallel sub-queries so that the I/O and CPU resources can be utilized in parallel. After the result sets of the sub-queries are returned by the independent query processors, a merged result set is returned to the end user.

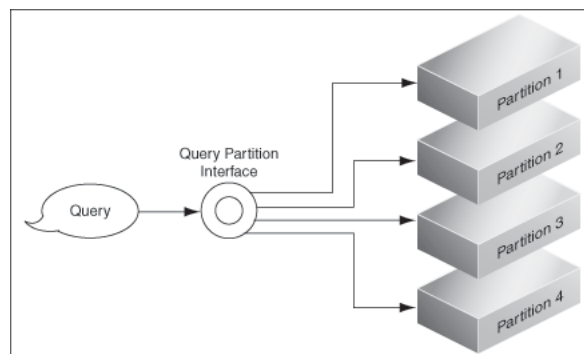
[Figure 4-2](#) shows how the mechanism works during crawl time. The documents are partitioned and stored in different storage areas. Note that the storage areas are created on separate physical disks, so that I/O operations can be performed in parallel to improve the search turn around time.

Figure 4-2 Document Partitioning at Crawl Time



At query time, the query partition engine generates sub-queries and submits them to the storage areas, as shown in [Figure 4-3](#).

Figure 4-3 Generation of Sub Queries at Query Time



See "[Parallel Querying and Index Partitioning](#)" on page 12-13 for more information.

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as *ORACLE_HOME*. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as *ORACLE_BASE*. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

ORACLE_HOME now refers to the path *ORACLE_BASE/seshome*.

For more information about *ORACLE_BASE*, see "[Conventions](#)" on page -xviii.

Customizing the Search Results

This chapter explains the various ways available for customizing the search results. It contains the following topics:

- [Adding Suggested Content in Search Results](#)
- [Customizing the Appearance of Search Results](#)
- [Configuring Clustering in Search Results](#)
- [Configuring Top-N Documents and Group/Sort Attributes](#)
- [Customizing the Relevancy of Search Results](#)

Adding Suggested Content in Search Results

Suggested content lets you display real-time data content along with the result list in the default query application. Oracle SES retrieves data from content providers and applies a style sheet to the data to generate an HTML fragment. The HTML fragment is displayed in the result list and is available through the Web Services API. For example, when an end user searches for contact information on a coworker, Oracle SES can fetch the content from the suggested content provider and return the contact information (e-mail address, phone number, and so on) for that person with the result list. Suggested content results appear in tabbed panes above the query results. When the query returns no results, suggested content is not displayed.

Configure suggested content on the Search - Suggested Content page in the Oracle SES Administration GUI. Enter the maximum number of suggested content results (up to 20) to be included with the Oracle SES result list. The results are rendered on a first-come, first-served basis.

Suggested Content Providers

Regular expressions (as supported in the Java regular expression API `java.util.regex`) are used to define query patterns for suggested content providers. The regular expression-based pattern matching is case-sensitive. For example, a provider with the pattern `dir\s(\S+)` is triggered on the query `dir james` but not on the query `Dir James`. To trigger on the query `Dir James`, the pattern could be defined either as `[Dd] [Ii] [Rr] \s+(\S+)` or as `(?i)dir\s+(\S+)`. A provider with a blank query pattern is triggered on all queries.

The URL you enter for the suggested content provider can contain the following variables: `$ora:q`, `$ora:lang`, `$ora:q1 ... $ora:qn` and `$ora:username`.

- `$ora:q` is the end user full query.
- `$ora:lang` is the two-letter code for the browser language.

- `$ora:qn` is the n th regular expression match group from the end user query. n starts from 1. If no n th group is matched, then the empty string replaces the variable.
- `$ora:username` is the end user name.

Enter an XSLT style sheet to define rules (for example, the size and style) for transforming XML content from a provider into an HTML fragment. This HTML fragment is displayed in the result list or returned over the Web Services API. If you do not enter an XSLT style sheet, then Oracle SES assumes that the suggested content provider returns HTML. If you do not enter an XSLT style sheet and the provider returns XML, then the result list displays the plain XML.

Note: As an administrator, you are responsible for verifying that the suggested content providers return valid and safe content. Corrupted or incomplete content returned by a suggested content provider can affect the formatting of the default query application results page.

Security Options

There are three security options for how Oracle SES passes the end user's authentication information to the suggested content provider:

- **None:** No security policy is used. (Default)
- **Cookie:** The end user first must be authenticated by the suggested content provider. A cookie is set for the user to maintain a session. Oracle SES must know the cookie used by the provider for authentication, and it is made available during registration of the suggested content provider. When the user enters a query, Oracle SES grabs the cookies from the user's request header and passes them to the provider. The cookie scope must be set to the common domain of the provider site and the Oracle SES site by the provider.

For example, suppose the provider site is `http://provider.example.com` and the Oracle SES site is `http://ses.example.com`. After the end user logs in to the provider site, the site could set the value of the security cookie `loginCookie` with domain scope `.example.com`. When the end user searches in Oracle SES, Oracle SES gets the `loginCookie` value from the end user browser and forwards it to the provider site to get the suggested content (without login to the provider site again). However, if the provider site is accessed as `http://provider` or if the Oracle SES site is accessed as `http://SES`, then no domain cookie is available for sharing between the two sites and this security mechanism does not work.

You can decide what happens when suggested content is available but the user is not logged in to the suggested content provider or the cookie for the provider is not available. For **Unauthenticated User Action**, if you select **Ignore content**, then content from that provider is not displayed in the result list. If you select **Display login message**, then Oracle SES returns a message that there is content available from this provider but the user is not logged in. The message also provides a link to log in to that provider. Enter the link for the suggested content provider login in the **Login URL** field.

- **Service-to-Service:** A one-way trusted relationship is established between Oracle SES and the suggested content provider. Any user logged in to Oracle SES does not need to be authenticated by the provider again. The provider only authenticates the Oracle SES application and trusts the Oracle SES application to act as the end user.

The end user identity is sent from Oracle SES to the provider site in the HTTP header `ORA_S2S_PROXY_USER`. The trusted entity could be a proxy user configured in the identity management system used by the provider, or it could be a name-value pair.

If the secured content provider must authenticate the end user and it sets the domain level security cookie to maintain login information after the end user login, then use the cookie method for form authentication. The Oracle SES end user must login manually to the provider site, and the security cookie is stored in the browser. Oracle SES searches on the provider for the end user without additional login.

However, if the domain security cookie is not allowed for the provider, then the provider must support service-to-service security. The provider must allow an Oracle SES application account to search after passing HTTP basic or digest authentication. Also, if the provider has different secured content for different Oracle SES end users, then it must respect the end user security (in the HTTP header `ORA_S2S_PROXY_USER`) for the Oracle SES search request.

To register a provider that requires either HTTP basic or HTTP digest authentication, specify the authentication user name in the **Entity Name** field and specify the authentication password in the **Entity Password** field.

Example Configuring Google OneBox for Suggested Content

Existing OneBox providers can be configured as Oracle SES suggested content providers. For example, for a Google OneBox provider, the provider URL might be `http://host.company.com/apps/directory.jsp` and the trigger might be `dir\s(\S+)`. When the user query is "dir james", the provider receives the request with a query string similar to the following:

```
apiMaj=10&apiMin=1&oneboxName=app&query=james.
```

With a suggested content provider, set the URL template as

```
http://host.company.com/apps/directory.jsp?apiMaj=10&apiMin=1&oneboxName=app&query=$ora:q1.
```

The provider pattern is the same: `dir\s(\S+)`. The XSLT used for Google OneBox can be re-used with a minor change. Look for the line:

```
<xsl:template name="apps">
```

and change that line in your template to

```
<xsl:template match="/OneBoxResults">
```

Customizing the Appearance of Search Results

You can customize the default look and feel of the search result list for the default query application.

To customize the appearance of search results:

1. On the **Global Settings** tab, select **Configure Search Results List** under Out-of-Box Query Application.

The Configure Search Results List page is displayed.

2. Select **Use Advanced Configuration**, then make the desired customizations.
3. Select attributes to appear in the XML description of result documents.

The available attributes are local attributes, federated attributes, and internal attributes. Each attribute name appears only one time. That is, the name of a

federated attribute with the same name as another attribute or with an explicit mapping to a local search attribute appears only once. [Table 5-1](#) describes Oracle SES internal attributes.

4. Provide extensible style sheet language transformations (XSLT) to operate on the selected attributes. The default XSLT is installed at

`ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/defaults/advanced_config.xml`

This XSLT transforms XML content into an HTML fragment to be displayed in the result list. If the XSLT is blank, then the untransformed result XML is displayed in the result list. You can use this output for debugging purposes while configuring the XSLT. Invalid XSLTs cannot be saved.

The output of this transformation should be HTML. Enter the following in the XSLT:

```
<xsl:output method="html" />
```

5. Provide a cascading style sheet (CSS) to style the HTML generated in the XSLT. The default CSS is installed at

`ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/defaults/advanced_config.css`

This CSS is used along with the included CSS files for the default query application. When there are conflicts between the advanced configuration CSS and the default CSS files, the advanced configuration definitions are used. Default XSLT and CSS style sheets are provided for Advanced Configuration.

Table 5-1 Oracle SES Internal Attributes

Name	Type	Description
<code>eqcacheurl</code>	String	The URL of the cached version of the document; that is, the value of the "Cached" link in the default result list.
<code>eqcontentlength</code>	Number	The size of the document in bytes.
<code>eqdatasourcename</code>	String	The (untranslated) name of the source where the document originated. This name is local to the instance that the document came from and not the instance that is receiving the document. If a document comes from a federated source, then the value of this attribute is the name of the source on the federated instance, and not the name of the federated source on the local instance.
<code>eqdatasourcetype</code>	String	The (untranslated) type of source where the document originated. This type is local to the instance from which the document came. For example, <code>Federated</code> is not a valid value for this attribute.
<code>eqdocid</code>	Number	Document ID.
<code>eqfedchain</code>	String	The chain of instance names representing the path of a federated document. The instance names are delimited by a semicolon (;).
<code>eqfedid</code>	String	The federated source ID chain delimited by an underscore (_).
<code>eggroupbrowseurl</code>	String	The URL to browse the infosource group; that is, the value of the "Source Group" link in the default result list.
<code>eqlinksurl</code>	String	The URL of the page containing a list of links to the document; that is the value of the "Links" link in the default result list.

Table 5–1 (Cont.) Oracle SES Internal Attributes

Name	Type	Description
eqpathbrowseurl	String	The URL to browse the infosource path; that is, the value of the "Path" link in the default result list.
eqredirecturl	String	The redirect URL to the original document; that is, the value of the title link in the default result list.
eqsimilardoc	Boolean	A value of true indicates a similar document; otherwise, false.
eqsnippet	String	The excerpt or keyword in context of the document.
equserquery	String	The query string.

XML Result Schema

To apply the XSLT, each document is converted into an XML description at query-time with the following schema:

```
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xsd:element name="result">
    <xsd:complexType>
      <xsd:all>
        <!-- Internal attributes -->
        <xsd:element name="eqdatasourcename" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eqdatasourcetype" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eqsnippet" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eqredirecturl" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eqcacheurl" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eqlinksurl" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eqsimilardoc" type="xsd:boolean" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eqcontentlength" type="xsd:integer" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="equserquery" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eggroupbrowseurl" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eqpathbrowseurl" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eqdocid" type="xsd:integer" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="eqfedid" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <!-- Built-in search attributes -->
        <xsd:element name="author" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="description" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="headline1" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="headline2" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="headline3" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="host" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="infosource" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="infosourcepath" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="keywords" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="language" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="lastmodifieddate" type="xsd:date" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="mimetype" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="referencetext" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="subject" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="title" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="url" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs=1 />
        <xsd:element name="urldepth" type="xsd:integer" maxOccurs=1 />
        <!-- Custom search attributes -->
        .
        .
        .
      </xsd:all>
    </xsd:complexType>
  </xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>
```

```

    </xsd:complexType>
  </xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>

```

XML has the following rules for element names:

- Alphanumeric and non-English characters, numbers, and ideograms, are allowed
- Limited punctuation is allowed: underscore, hyphen, and period
- Names can only begin with letters, ideograms, and underscores

Custom attribute names must conform to these rules for advanced result rendering. To enforce these rules, the empty string replaces all characters that are not permitted by these rules. In addition, Oracle SES search attributes are case-insensitive, and therefore all attributes are converted to lowercase when used in XML format.

For example, suppose the raw XML result data is as follows.

```

<result>
  <eqdatasourcetype>WEB</eqdatasourcetype>
  <title>Oracle Secure Enterprise Search</title>
  <url>
    http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/oses/index.html
  </url>
  <author>Anonymous</author>
  <description>
    Oracle Secure Enterprise Search 10g, a standalone product from Oracle,
    enables a secure, high quality, easy-to-use search across all enterprise
    information assets.
  </description>
</result>

```

The following XSLT extracts and formats the title, URL, and author for documents coming from Web sources:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
  <xsl:template match="result[eqdatasourcetype='WEB']">
    <span class="title">
      <xsl:text> &quot;</xsl:text><xsl:value-of select="title" />
      <xsl:text>&quot;</xsl:text>
    </span>
    <span class="author">
      <xsl:text> By </xsl:text><xsl:value-of select="author" />
    </span>
    <br/>
    <span class="url">
      <a href="http://{url}"><xsl:value-of select="url" /></a>
    </span>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>

```

A CSS style sheet for this output may be:

```

.title { font-weight: bold; }
.url { font-style: italic; }

```

These style sheets produce a final result of:

"Oracle Secure Enterprise Search" By Anonymous
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/oses/index.html>

Configuring Clustering in Search Results

Real-time clustering dynamically organizes search results into groups to provide end users with different views on the top results. Clustered documents within one group, called a cluster node, share the same common topics or property values. A cluster node with a large document set can be categorized into child cluster nodes, and a hierarchy is built. Users can navigate directly to a specific cluster node. Effective real-time clustering balances clustering quality and clustering time.

Note: The 10.1.8.2 query application is certified with Internet Explorer versions 6 and 7 and Firefox versions 1.5 and 2.x. Existing 10.1.8.1 functionality is certified on all Oracle SES-supported browsers through the classic user interface:
`http://host:port/search/query/search-classic.jsp`

Search attributes (String, Number or Date) are used to generate a cluster tree. The attributes can be local search attributes, federated attributes that are not explicitly mapped, and Oracle SES internal attributes.

Oracle SES supports two types of cluster trees: topic and metadata. Each tree can be enabled or disabled individually. Parameters that apply to all cluster trees for the default query application can be configured on the Global Settings - Clustering Configuration page. These include the following:

- **Enable clustering:** Select this option to enable clustering.
- **Maximum cluster tree depth:** The maximum level of the cluster node hierarchy.
- **Maximum number of children per node:** The maximum number of cluster nodes on each level. This does not apply to the miscellaneous node.
- **Minimum number of documents per node:** The minimum number of the documents within one node. This does not apply to the miscellaneous node.

Within each level of a cluster tree, documents that are not categorized into a node are placed in a special node named `miscellaneous`. The **Minimum number of documents per node** and **Maximum number of children per node** parameters do not apply to the miscellaneous node.

For customized Oracle SES applications, configure clustering with the Query Web Services API.

See Also: ["Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Web Services APIs"](#) on page 13-2

Topic Clustering

Topic clustering uses the most significant phrases (and optionally sentences) from documents to create relevant cluster nodes and hierarchies. The significant phrases are extracted both at query-time and by the Secure Enterprise Search Document Summarizer, which is a document service included by default for search result clustering.

Configure crawl-time extraction of top phrases with document services parameters on the Global Settings - Document Services page. Create a topic clustering tree on the Global Settings - Clustering Configuration - Create Topic Clustering Tree page.

Topic clustering can be configured with one or more search attributes of String type and with the following Oracle SES internal attributes:

- `eqsnippet`: The excerpt of the document with keywords in context.
- `eqtopphrases`: The most frequent phrases within one document among the phrases with the same number of words.
- `eqtopsentsences`: The significant sentences within one document based on the significant phrases.

By default, the attributes `keywords`, `title`, `eqsnippet` and `eqtopphrases` are configured for topic clustering. `Keywords`, `eqtopphrases`, and `eqtopsentsences` contain pre-extracted words and phrases: no additional phrase extraction is performed on these attributes.

Parameters that control query-time word and phrase extraction for the default query application can be configured on the Global Settings - Clustering Configure page. These include the following:

Single Word Extraction

- **Minimum occurrence**: The minimum frequency for the word to be extracted.
- **Maximum number of words to extract**: The maximum number of words to be extracted.

Phrase Extraction

- **Minimum occurrence**: Minimum frequency for a phrase to be extracted.
- **Maximum number of phrases to extract**: Maximum number of phrases to be extracted.
- **Maximum phrase length**: Maximum number of words for each phrase to be extracted.

Topic clustering uses a phrase stopword list and a blacklist to prevent words or phrases from becoming topic cluster result nodes.

The phrase stopword list is also used by the Document Summarizer document service. The stopword file is a language-specific file containing words that should not be considered during phrase extraction. The blacklist file is a language-specific file containing words and phrases that should not appear as cluster node names.

For example, if all indexed documents include the phrase "Oracle Corporation" and it does not make sense to have a cluster node for "oracle corporation", then this phrase could be added to the blacklist.

Note: A separate stopword list contains index stop words. This is an Oracle SES internal file for words that should not be indexed. This list is not related to phrase extraction.

Both the stopword and blacklist files are in plain text format, with each line containing one word or phrase. The phrase stopwords file name should be "phrasestopwords" followed a period and the two-letter language code (for example, `phrasestopwords.en` for English). Similarly, the blacklist file name should be "blacklist" followed by a period and the two-letter language code.

By default, these files are located in the directory

`ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc/extractor/phrasestopwords`

Sample phrase stopwords files for other languages are in

```
ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc/extractor/samples/phrasestopwords
```

If there are documents for these languages, then copy these files to

```
ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc/extractor/phrasestopwords
```

The order of word or phrase in the file does not affect the phrase extraction. For example, phrasestopwords.en may contain the following:

```
a  
an  
me  
:  
z
```

The blacklist.en file may contain the following:

```
site maps  
oracle corporation  
:  
term of use
```

Notes:

- The stopwords and blacklist files are applicable to both the default query application and the Web services API. The other parameters are applicable to the default query application only.
 - During backup and recovery operations, if you recover an instance in a new location, then the stopwords directory must be updated to reflect the new location, because it is an absolute path.
-
-

Topic clustering currently works best in English. Both the document summarizer in the crawler and the clustering module in the query application use a **stemmer** to stem the word and merge the words and phrases with the same stems. The open source stemmer library Snowball is used for this purpose. The version included with Oracle SES supports the following languages:

- Dutch
- English
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Norwegian
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish
- Swedish

The Egothor stemmer is included for Polish language support. The stemmer configuration is shared between the default query application and the Web Services API.

Note: Topic clustering is not supported for Chinese and Japanese.

See Also: [Appendix C, "Third Party Licenses"](#)

Metadata Clustering

Metadata clustering is performed on a single attribute of String, Date, or Number type. If there are multiple values for the same attribute in one document, then only the first value is used for clustering. By default, the entire value is passed in as is for clustering.

However, for String attributes only, a delimiter can be specified for tokenizing the attribute value. If no tokenization delimiter is entered (or if only white space is entered), then the delimiter defaults to white space. When tokenized, the single attribute value is divided into multiple segments and each segment can correspond to a hierarchy based on another delimiter called the hierarchy delimiter. White space is the default hierarchy delimiter; however, if both tokenization and hierarchy are selected, then the delimiters must be different. Parsing is done first by tokenization, and then by interpreting the hierarchy from the resulting tokens.

Create a metadata clustering tree on the Global Settings - Clustering Configuration - Create Metadata Clustering Tree page.

As an example where both tokenization and hierarchy are meaningful, a category attribute might consist of a comma-delimited list of fields, each representing a slash-separated hierarchical categorization (as in "java/j2ee/jdbc, oracle/search/connector").

The tokenization and hierarchy configuration is not applicable to Date or Number attributes. Metadata trees of Date type attributes use a fixed display format with year on the first level, month on the second, and day on the third. The year is sorted in descending order, and the month and day are sorted in ascending order.

Metadata trees for Number type attributes are range-based with a fixed number of ranges (5) and a fixed tree depth (3), that is, the maximum number of ranges for number clustering trees is five (5). The tree depth starts at the root node. For a range to be shown, it must satisfy the Minimum Documents Per Node parameter, which is set on the Query-time Clustering Configuration page. Empty ranges are not shown.

See Also:

- ["Configuring Clustering in the Web Services API"](#) on page 5-11
- ["Document Service API"](#) on page 13-34
- ["Customizing the Appearance of Search Results"](#) on page 5-3 for descriptions of Oracle SES internal attributes
- ["Oracle SES Stoplist"](#) on page 4-25

Using Clustering

Cluster nodes filter the top results but do not change the order of the documents. When users select a cluster node, the result view is limited to the documents in that cluster node. All operations, such as sorting or paging through results, are limited to the cluster node.

The real-time clustering sidebar is hidden by default. Users can display the sidebar by clicking an arrow icon on the left-hand side of the search results page. Within the

sidebar, result clusters are shown. The cluster nodes are sorted by the number of documents in each node.

Users can expand or collapse the nodes within a cluster tree without affecting the rest of the interface. If users click a cluster node, then the search results are filtered. If a cluster tree contains no children nodes, it is disabled.

Configuring Clustering in the Web Services API

Methods in the Query Web Service API provide clustering for customized Oracle SES applications. The main interface is the method `doOracleOrganizedSearch`, which accepts query information, grouping and sorting options, and clustering requests. Based on the request variation, it returns the requested result. A second method `doOracleFetchSearch` is used when the set of documents is known.

The input for `doOracleOrganizedSearch` includes the following information

- Query
- TopN (the result set size used for grouping, sorting, and clustering)
- Duplicate controls (removed, marked)
- Data group list
- Query and document language
- Grouping and sorting options
- Cluster tree configuration info (tree depth, children for each node, threshold, tree format type: JSON, XML; topic extraction configuration, metadata clustering configuration.)
- Other query parameters (including Number `startIndex`, Boolean `returnCount`, String `filterConnect`, `Filter[]` filters)

The output is an object that contains the search result, grouping information, and the cluster tree string list. The search result list is in the order specified by the grouping and sorting option. If this is not specified, then it is sorted by the relevance score. The returned cluster tree string represents the clustering tree information: tree structure, node names, and document IDs.

See Also: ["Search Operations"](#) on page 13-12

Java Classes for Clustering

There are three classes to support the grouping and sorting options: `GroupAttribute`, `SortAttribute`, and `GroupResult`.

There are two classes to support the clustering request: `ClusterConfig`, which controls the clustering request, and `ClusterTree`, which contains the tree output.

The class `OracleResultContainer` is defined to wrap the search hit result, grouping result, and clustering result.

`doOracleFetchSearch` is used for fetching a selected list of documents identified by their document ID, federated source ID, or both.

If `GroupAttribute` is specified, then it is automatically added to the top of the sorting attribute. For example, if the query is grouped by host name and sorted by title, then the search hit is sorted by (hostname, title).

The sorting, grouping, or clustering option can be applied to this result. Sorting is based on the top N result, while grouping and clustering is based on the result window determined by (`startIndex`, `docsRequested`).

Cluster Result XML Schema

The main XML element, `node`, contains the following attributes:

- `id`: ID for the node. The value represents the full path with the parent node paths.
- `name`: The name of the node. This is actually the topic for the node.
- `level`: The cluster node level started from 1 for the top node.
- `size`: Number of documents under (directly and indirectly) this cluster node.
- `leaf`: This is "1" if the cluster node only contains documents and no child cluster nodes. Otherwise, this is "0".
- `keywords`: All keywords and phrases within the cluster node.

The node element contains the document IDs in the XML text element if the node is a simple node. The document ID in the XML file has the format `docID.SES_InstanceID`. If the document is from the local instance, then the `SES_instance_ID` is omitted.

```
<cluster>
  <nodeset>
    <node id="1" name="all" level="1" size="100" leaf="0" keywords="all"/>
    <node id="1.4" name="java" level="2" size="99" leaf="0" keywords="java"/>
    <node id="1.4.1" name="data warehousing" level="3" size="38" leaf="0"
      keywords="technologies bi,data warehousing,linux .net office
      php security service"/>
    <node id="1.4.1.1" name="tutorials blogs" level="4" size="12" leaf="1"
      keywords="tutorials blogs">
      2773,8031,109,8033,806,26940,817,8024,8030,2862,8032,8028
    </node>
    <node id="1.4.1.2" name="stored procedure" level="4" size="4" leaf="1"
      keywords="stored procedure">
      4239,4243,2784,4335
    </node>
    <node id="1.4.1.3" name="miscellaneous" level="4" size="22" leaf="1">
      4017,2836,8029,2767,1502,113814,11731,1138,392,2819,2763,1421,
      221,705,7739,2838,2749,2351,2802,1158,15751,15747
    </node>
  </nodeset>
</cluster>
```

Cluster Result JSON Format

To integrate with AJAX applications, the cluster results can be returned in JSON format. The JSON format directly reflects the tree structure of the cluster results. Each node has a child array, which is a list of nodes representing the direct children of that node, or a `docs` array representing the document in that node if the node is a leaf node. Nodes in the child array may have children, and so on.

Here is sample JSON output.

```
{"nodeset":
  {
    "id": "1",
    "name": "all",
```

```

"level":1,
"size":100,
"leaf":false,
"keywords":"all",
"children":
  [{"id":"1.4",
   "name":"java",
   "level":2,
   "size":99,
   "leaf":false,
   "keywords":"java",
   "children":
     [{"id":"1.4.1",
      "name":"data warehousing",
      "level":3,
      "size":38,
      "leaf":false,
      "keywords":"technologies bi,data warehousing,linux .net office php
security service",
      "children":
        [{"id":"1.4.1.1",
         "name":"tutorials blogs",
         "level":4,
         "size":12,
         "leaf":true,
         "keywords":"tutorials blogs",
         "docs":["2773","8031","10","803","806","26940","817","8024","8030","2862","803","8
028"] },
        {"id":"1.4.1.2",
         "name":"stored procedure",
         "level":4,
         "size":4,
         "leaf":true,
         "keywords":"stored procedure",
         "docs":["4239","4243","2784","4335"]}]}
     ]
  ],
{"id":"1.5",
 "name":"miscellaneous",
 "level":2,
 "size":1,
 "leaf":true,
 "docs":["265915"]}
]}
}

```

Configuring Top-N Documents and Group/Sort Attributes

Modify the `search.properties` file to configure the number of documents to retrieve for top-N processing and clustering and also to control the attributes available for grouping and sorting. These settings affect the default query application. The `search.properties` file is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/config` directory.

When modifying `search.properties`, use only ASCII characters or Unicode escape characters. Non-ASCII characters are ignored.

For example, the Unicode escape characters for the Hiragana for "aiueo" are: `\u3042\u3044\u3046\u3048\u304A`. In `search.properties`, you would enter

these characters for the `group_tab_order` property to specify the order of groups aiueo, ghi, def, and abc:

```
ses.qapp.group_tab_order=\u3042\u3044\u3046\u3048\u304A,ghi,def,abc
```

Unicode conversion tools are available on the World Wide Web.

Top-N Documents

The default top-N documents setting specifies the number of documents retrieved by default as part of the AJAX call for result clustering, grouping, and sorting:

```
ses.qapp.default_topn_docs=100
```

To page through a very large result set, say 500 documents, the user may view a page of results beyond the default top-N value. Suppose top-N is set to the default 100, and the user wants to view the results numbered 150-160. To provide result clustering and sorting/grouping, the browser must request 160 results. If the user views page 490-500, then the browser would be requesting 500 results through the AJAX call. This may result in reduced performance.

The maximum top-N documents setting represents a threshold above which the query application displays only a single page of results.

This mode does not provide any sorting, grouping, or result clustering. However, it lets a user to view the entire result set without the costly subsequent retrievals of top-N results.

Suppose `max_topn_docs` is to 200. If an end user is viewing results 30-40, then the browser would retrieve the default of 100 results. If the user views results 170-180, then the browser would request 180 documents. If the user views results above 200, then the query application would display only the current page of results. For example:

```
ses.qapp.max_topn_docs=300
```

Group By and Sort By Lists

The set of attributes available in the **Group By** and **Sort By** drop-down lists in the query page also can be configured in the `search.properties` file. The attributes available for grouping are configured by setting the `ses.qapp.groupable_attrs` property value, and the attributes available for sorting are configured by setting the `ses.qapp.sortable_attrs` property value.

The property value for either grouping or sorting is an ordered, alternating comma-delimited list of the search attribute name followed by the display name.

[Table 5–2](#) lists the default grouping attributes:

Table 5–2 Grouping Attributes

Description	Attribute Name	Display
No grouping	<code>ses_none</code>	(none)
Source group	<code>ses_sourceGroup</code>	Source
Last modified date	<code>lastModifiedDate</code>	Date
Author	<code>author</code>	Author
File format	<code>mimetype</code>	File Format

The property value for this default set for grouping is the following:

```
ses.qapp.groupable_attrs=ses_none,-,ses_sourceGroup,-,lastModifiedDate,-,
author,-,mimetype,-
```

Table 5–3 lists the default sorting attributes:

Table 5–3 *Sorting Attributes*

Description	Attribute Name	Display
Relevance	ses_score	Relevance
Last modified date	lastModifiedDate	Date
Author	author	Author
File format	mimetype	File Format
Document title	title	Title
URL	infosource path	Path
Language	language	Language

The property value for this default set for sorting is the following:

```
ses.qapp.sortable_attrs=ses_score,-,lastModifiedDate,-,author,-,
mimetype,-,title,-,infosource path,-,language,-
```

To use the translated name of a search attribute for display instead of providing a fixed display name, insert a dash (-) for the display name. For example, if the search attribute "Test1" has translated names configured on the Global Settings page in the Oracle SES Administration GUI, then the following uses the translated names for display:

```
ses.qapp.sortable_attrs=ses_score,-,Test1,-,lastModifiedDate,-, ...
```

See Also: ["Searching on Date Attributes"](#) on page 3-8

Customizing the Relevancy of Search Results

You can customize the default Oracle SES ranking to create a more relevant search result list for your enterprise. Ranking is determined by default and custom attributes. Default attributes include title, keywords, description, and others. Different weights indicate the importance of each attribute for document relevancy. For example, Oracle SES gives more weight to titles than to keywords.

To customize the relevancy of search results, you can use the Query Web Services API or `ranking.xml` to tune the weights of default attributes, or you can add custom attributes and set weights for those attributes. This topic discusses customizing relevancy in the Query Web Services API.

See Also: ["Search Operations"](#) on page 13-12

Customizing Relevancy in the Query Web Services API

The following is the signature of the method for advanced search:

```
public OracleSearchResult doOracleAdvancedSearch (
    String query,
    Integer startIndex,
    Integer docsRequested,
```

```
Boolean dupRemoved,  
Boolean dupMarked,  
DataGroup groups[],  
String queryLang,  
String docLang,  
Boolean returnCount,  
String filterConnector,  
Filter filters[],  
Integer[] fetchAttributes,  
String searchControls) throws Exception
```

The `searchControls` parameter accepts a XML string, which include the `filter` and `ranking` elements.

```
<searchControls>  
  <filter> ... </filter>  
  <ranking> ... </ranking>  
</searchControls>
```

Filter Element

Filters for attribute search are passed in the `filter` element. All the various AND and OR conditions on the attributes are specified in the XML. For example:

```
<filter>  
  <operator type="and">  
    <operator type="or">  
      <attributefilter name="xxx" type="string" operation="equals" value="ttt"/>  
      <attributefilter name="yyy" type="number"  
        operation="greaterthan" value="22"/>  
    ...  
  </operator>  
  ...  
  <attributefiler name="aaa" type="number" operation="equals" value="22"/>  
  ...  
  </operator>  
</filter>
```

If the parameter `searchControls` is null, then `filters` and `filterConnector` are used to create advanced search; otherwise, they are ignored.

Ranking Element

The ranking XML string is expressed as `ranking` element in `searchControls`. The following is an example of `ranking` element:

```
<ranking>  
  <global-settings>  
    <enable-all-default-factor>TRUE</enable-all-default-factor>  
  </global-settings>  
  <default-factor>  
    <!--default ranking factor -- >  
    ...  
  </default-factor>  
  <default-factor>  
    <!--default ranking factor -- >  
    ...  
  </default-factor>  
  <custom-factor>  
    <!--default ranking factor -- >
```

```

...
</custom-factor>
<custom-factor>
  <!--default ranking factor -- >
  ...
</custom-factor>
</ranking>

```

The following rules apply to the construction of ranking XML string:

- The whole ranking XML can be null, in which case default ranking is used.
- The ranking XML contains the elements `default-factor` and `custom-factor`. Both can be null or absent at the same time.
- When `default-factor` is null or absent and when `custom-factor` is not null, default ranking is used with the effect of `custom-factor`.
- When `custom-factor` is null or absent, it does not have any impact on the ranking.
- The ranking scheme applies only for the function `doOracleAdvancedSearch` call with none-empty query parameter passed.

Global-Settings Element

The `global-settings` element contains parameter settings across ranking factors. It has the following two sub-elements:

- `enable-all-default-factor`

The `ranking` element has an attribute called `enable-all-default-factor`, which accepts two values: `true` or `false`. (When this attribute is absent, `true` is taken as the default value.)

When `enable-all-default-factor` is `true`, all default attributes are included in ranking queries, unless some default attributes are explicitly excluded in `default-factor` elements.

When `enable-all-default-factor` is `false`, all default attributes are excluded in ranking queries, unless some default attributes are explicitly included in `default-factor` elements.

Default-Factor Element

The `default-factor` element assigns a weight to an attribute.

```

<default-factor>
  <name>title</name>
  <weight>VERY HIGH</weight>
</default-factor>

```

Default factor attribute names are case-insensitive.

When a `default-factor` does not appear in the ranking XML string, Oracle SES takes the default weight for this ranking factor, unless default factors are disabled by `enable-all-default-factor`.

Oracle SES supports the following values for weight element: `empty` (Oracle SES uses the default weight), `none` (this attributes is not used in the ranking query), `very high`, `high`, `medium`, `low`, and `very low`.

[Table 5-4](#) lists the `default-factor` names and weights:

Table 5–4 Oracle SES Default Attributes and Weights

Attribute	Weight
Title	High
Description	Medium
Reftext	High
Keywords	Medium
Subject	Low
Author	Medium
H1headline	Low
H2headline	Very low
Url	Low
Urldepth	High
Language Match	High
Linkscore	High

Custom-Factor Element

The `custom-factor` element lets you add more attributes for ranking. Any indexed search attribute can be a custom ranking attribute.

Note: Adding custom attributes for relevancy ranking can downgrade search performance.

The `custom-factor` element has four elements: `attribute-name`, `attribute-type`, `factor-type`, and `weight` (or `match` depending on the `factor-type`).

```
<custom-factor>
  <attribute-name>author manager</attribute-name>
  <attribute-type>STRING</attribute-type>
  <factor-type>QUERY_FACTOR</factor-type>
  <weight>LOW</weight>
</custom-factor>
```

or

```
<custom-factor>
  <attribute-name>document quality</attribute-name>
  <attribute-type>STRING</attribute-type>
  <factor-type>STATIC_FACTOR</factor-type>
  <match>
    <value>good</value>
    <weight>HIGH</weight>
  </match>
  <match>
    <value>fair</value>
    <weight>MEDIUM</weight>
  </match>
  <match>
    <value>bad</value>
    <weight>VERY LOW</weight>
  </match>
</custom-factor>
```

```

        </match>
    </custom-factor>

```

- The `attribute-name` values are literally matched against attribute name in Oracle SES. Any indexed search attribute name can be `attribute-name` value. The value of the `attribute-name` element is case-insensitive.
- The `attribute-type` element defines the type of the attribute. Only String attribute type is supported. Attribute-name and attribute-type in combination define a valid Oracle SES attribute.
- For `factor-type`, Oracle SES supports two types of ranking for custom ranking attributes.
 - `QUERY_FACTOR`: The attribute value is matched against query terms. A positive match boosts the document based on specified weight. `QUERY_FACTOR` is a query-based ranking factor; for example, title and reftext. The `weight` element should appear for this custom ranking factor. For example, with the query "Roger Federer", if a document has a custom attribute publisher with the value "Roger Federer", then it could be relevant.
 - `STATIC_FACTOR`: Attribute value is matched against fixed values specified in the custom ranking factor. (The `match` element should appear for this custom ranking factor.) `STATIC_FACTOR` is not a query-based ranking factor. The fixed values specify qualities of the documents, such as the link score and the sources of documents. For example, assume that documents have been classified based on quality. Well-written documents are classified as good, and poorly-written documents are classified as bad. A good document should be ranked higher than a bad document, even though they are both matched against a query. You can specify in the API that a document having a good quality should be boosted in relevancy by a specified weight.
- The `match` element specifies the match values and corresponding match weights when the `factor-type` is `STATIC_FACTOR`. The following XML string is a example of `match` element:

```

<match>
<value>bad</value>
<weight>VERY LOW</weight>
</match>

```

- The `value` element is used to match the corresponding attribute value of this ranking factor. Only alphanumeric letters are allowed in the attribute value. The match is case-insensitive.
- The `weight` element has the identical syntax with `weight` element for default ranking element.

Applying Ranking Factors

The XML ranking text can be applied in two places:

- As a part of the `searchControls` element, the ranking factors can be used as an advanced control for each query execution through the Web services method. This is called **per-query ranking control**.
- As a separate file in the `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/config` directory, the `ranking.xml` configuration file is read and applied each time OC4J is started. The ranking factors specified in the configuration file are applied to all queries. This is called **instance-wide ranking control**.

In federated search, instance-wide ranking controls only applies to one instance. You must configure each instance for ranking customization separately.

If a conflict arises, the per-query ranking control specified in Web services method overrides the settings specified in instance-wide ranking control. That can include the following cases:

- Per-query and instance-wide ranking specify the same factor, the factor set by per-query is taken by Oracle SES.
- Instance-wide ranking control sets a ranking factor, but per-query ranking control does not mention. Oracle SES takes the factor set by instance-wide ranking control.
- Per-query ranking control sets a ranking factor, which instance-wide ranking controls does not mention. Oracle SES takes the factor set by per-query ranking control.
- If instance-wide ranking control sets `enable-all-default-factor` as false and per-query ranking control sets `enable-all-default-factor` as true, then Oracle SES takes the default attributes set explicitly by instance-wide ranking control plus the attributes set by per-query ranking controls, with the latter overriding the former.

Part II

Creating Data Sources

This part describes the data sources that you can set up for Oracle SES to crawl and index. It contains the following chapters:

- [Chapter 6, "Configuring Access to Built-in Sources"](#)
- [Chapter 7, "Configuring Access to Content Management Sources"](#)
- [Chapter 8, "Configuring Access to Collaboration Sources"](#)
- [Chapter 9, "Configuring Access to Applications Sources"](#)

Configuring Access to Built-in Sources

Among the built-in sources are the data repositories familiar to everyone, such as files, Web sites, and e-mail. Most of them can be set up very quickly. This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Setting Up Web Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Table Sources](#)
- [Setting Up File Sources](#)
- [Setting Up E-Mail Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Mailing List Sources](#)
- [Setting Up OracleAS Portal Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Federated Sources](#)

Setting Up Web Sources

A Web source enables users to search a Web site. The following procedures identify the basic steps for setting up a Web source using the Oracle SES Administration GUI. For more information on each page, click **Help**.

Oracle SES is configured to crawl Web sites on the intranet within the corporate fire wall. To crawl Web sites on the Internet (external Web sites), Oracle SES requires the HTTP proxy server information. See the Global Settings - Proxy Settings page.

You should review the default crawling parameters before you start crawling Internet sources.

To create a Web source:

1. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. For Source Type, select **Web**.
3. Click **Create** to display the Create Web Source page.
4. Complete the following fields:
 - **Source Name:** Name that you assign to this Web source.
 - **Starting URLs:** The HTTP or HTTPS address of the Web site, starting at the top page to be searched.
 - **Self Service:** **Disabled** to use an identity management system or **Enabled** to prompt users for their credentials.

- **Start Crawling Immediately:** Select this option to accept the default parameters and begin crawling, or deselect it to defer crawling.
5. Click **Create** or **Create & Customize**.
 6. Follow the steps for crawling and indexing a source in "[Getting Started Basics for the Oracle SES Administration GUI](#)" on page 2-1.

Figure 6–1 shows the Create Web Source page.

Figure 6–1 Creating a Web Source

The screenshot displays the Oracle Secure Enterprise Search interface for creating a web source. The page title is 'ORACLE Secure Enterprise Search'. The navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Search', and 'Global Settings'. The main content area is titled 'Create Web Source' and contains the following form fields:

- Source Name:** Doc Library
- Starting URLs:** http://my-docs.example.com/index.htm
- Self Service:**
 - enabled
 - disabled
 - Start Crawling Immediately

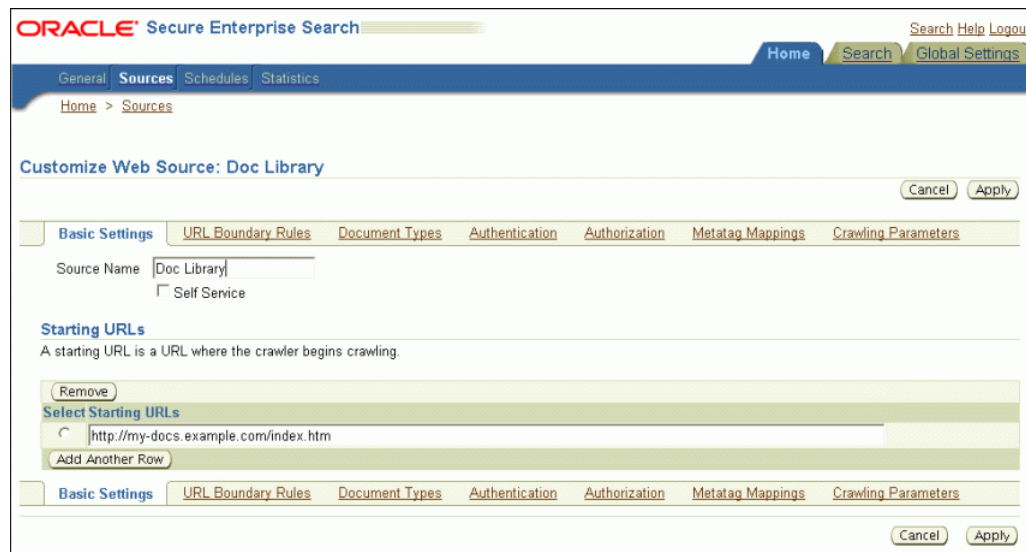
Buttons for 'Create & Customize', 'Cancel', and 'Create' are located at the top right of the form. Below the form is a 'Web Source List' table with columns for 'Name' and 'Description'. The table currently contains the text '(No sources defined.)'. Additional 'Create & Customize', 'Cancel', and 'Create' buttons are located at the bottom right of the table.

To customize a Web source:

1. When creating a Web source, click **Create & Customize** on the Create Web Source page to display the Customize Web Source page.
or
After creating a source, click the **Edit** icon on the Home - Sources page.
2. Click the following subtabs and make the desired changes.
 - **Basic Settings:** The choices entered on the Create Web Source page.
 - **Boundary Rules:** Contents of a URL that include or exclude a page from crawling.
 - **Document Types:** Common document and image types that you can include or exclude from crawling. By default, Oracle SES crawls HTML, Excel, PowerPoint, Word, PDF and plain text.
 - **Authentication:** Configuration of HTTP, HTML forms, or Oracle Single-Sign-On methods of authentication. By default, no authentication is required.
 - **Authorization:** Configuration of an Access Control List or an authorization manager plug-in.
 - **Metatag Mappings:** Maps document attributes to Oracle SES search attributes. See "[Web Document Attributes](#)" on page 6-3.
 - **Crawling Parameters:** Sets a variety of crawling conditions, such as depth, language, HTTP cookies.
3. Click **Apply**.

Figure 6–2 shows the Customize Web Source page.

Figure 6–2 Customizing a Web Source



Boundary Rules for Web Sources

When creating a Web source, the host name of the seed (top level URL) is automatically added to the boundary rule. However, subsequent changes to the seed URL are not reflected automatically to the rule. Remember to synchronize the boundary rule if there is any change to the seed URL. Currently, Oracle SES does not remove crawled URLs even if the original seed is removed: everything is controlled by the boundary rules.

Web Document Attributes

Oracle SES crawls and indexes these Web document attributes:

- Title
- Author
- Description
- Host
- Keywords
- Language
- LastModifiedDate
- Mimetype
- Subject: Mapped to "Description". If there is no description metatag in the HTML file, then it is ignored.
- Headline1: The highest H tag text; for example, "Annual Report" from `<H2>Annual Report</H2>` when there is no H1 tag in the page.
- Headline2: The second highest H tag text
- Reference Text: The anchor text from another Web page that points to this page.

You can define additional HTML metatags to map to a String attribute on the Home - Sources - Metatag Mapping page.

Setting Up Table Sources

A table source enables users to search a table or view in a relational database.

See Also: ["Choosing Between Table and Database Sources"](#) on page 6-5 for a comparison of the benefits and limitations of database sources and table sources.

Database object names may be represented with a quoted identifier. A quoted identifier is case-sensitive and begins and ends with double quotation marks (""). If the database object is represented with a quoted identifier, then you must use the double quotation marks and the same case whenever you refer to that object.

When creating a table source in Oracle SES, if the table name is a quoted identifier, such as "1 (Table)", then in the **Table Name** field enter "1 (Table)", with the same case and double quotation marks. Similarly, if a primary key column or content column is named using a quoted identifier, then enter that name exactly as it appears in the database with double quotation marks.

See Also: *Oracle Database SQL Reference* for more information about schema object names and qualifiers

The following procedures identify the basic steps for setting up a table source using the Oracle SES Administration GUI. For more information on each page, click **Help**.

To create a table source:

1. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. For Source Type, select **Table**.
3. Click **Create** to display the Create Table Source page.
4. Complete the following fields. Click **Help** for additional information.

Database Information

- **Source Name:** Name that you assign to this table source.
- **Database Host Name:** Name or IP address of the host computer for the database.
- **TCP Port Number:** Port number of Oracle Net Listener. The default port number for Oracle Database is 1521.
- **SID:** System identifier or instance name of the database.
- **User Name:** Database user name with SELECT access rights to the table or view.
- **Password:** Password for **User Name**.
- **Delete Passwords After Crawl:** Select to ensure that Oracle SES does not store the database schema password for this source longer than is needed to crawl the source.

Table Information

- **Schema:** Name of the database schema that owns the table or view.

- **Table Name:** Name of the table or view.
 - **Primary Key Column:** Column or set of columns that uniquely identify each row in the table or view. For performance, the primary key must be indexed. Click **Locate Table** for a list of columns in the table.
 - **Content Column:** Column with searchable content for Oracle SES to crawl and index.
 - **Content Type:** Binary, plain text, or HTML.
5. Click **Create** or **Create & Customize**.
 6. Follow the steps for crawling and indexing a source in "[Getting Started Basics for the Oracle SES Administration GUI](#)" on page 2-1.

To customize a table source:

1. When creating a table source, click **Create & Customize** on the Create Table Source page to display the Customize Table Source page.

or

After creating a source, click the **Edit** icon on the Home - Sources page.

2. Click the following subtabs and make the desired changes.
 - **Basic Settings:** Identifies the source name and schema password. Any other changes to the original settings require a new source definition.
 - **Table Column Mappings:** Maps columns to Oracle SES search attributes. See "[Table Search Attributes](#)" on page 6-6.
 - **Language:** Identifies the default language and different column languages.
 - **Display URL:** Specifies the URL that users see for security reasons instead of the actual URL.
 - **Authorization:** Configuration of an Access Control List or an authorization manager plug-in.
3. Click **Apply**.

Choosing Between Table and Database Sources

Table source types and database source types are similar, in that they both crawl database tables. Each type has its own benefits and limitations, so you should choose the one that works best for your requirements.

Note: For performance reasons, both source types require that the **KEY** column be backed by an index.

Table Source Benefits

- Table sources do not require a specific set of columns.
- Table sources automatically create a display URL target. You do not need to use another mechanism to display the contents.
- Table sources do not require JDBC connection syntax.

Table Source Limitations

- To crawl third-party databases as a table source, you must create a view in an Oracle database on the third-party table, then create the table source on the Oracle view. Oracle SES accesses the database using database links.
- You can specify only one table or view for each table source. To use the same table source to crawl the data from multiple tables or views, you must first create a single view that encompasses all the required data.
- Oracle SES cannot crawl tables inside the Oracle SES database.
- Table column mappings cannot be applied to LOB columns.
- The following data types are supported for table sources: BLOB, CLOB, CHAR, VARCHAR, VARCHAR2.
- If the content column has a data type of CLOB or BLOB, and selecting from a view raises an ORA-01445 error, then creating a table source based on that view raises the same error.

Database Source Benefits

- Database sources provide additional flexibility. The database source type uses JDBC, so you can crawl any JDBC-enabled database.
 - Database sources support any SQL query with join conditions without creating a view. In some databases, creating objects may not be feasible.
 - Database sources support crawling content pointed to by a URL stored in the ATTACHMENT_LINK column.
 - Database sources support Info source path hierarchy and Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) types.
- Database sources provide additional security. A database source provides security on the row level. It provides a third security option, **ACLs Provided by Source**, which is not available for table sources.

Database Source Limitations

- The base table or view cannot have text columns of type BFILE or RAW.
- The value of the required URL column cannot be null.

Table Search Attributes

Table sources have no predefined attributes. The crawler collects attributes from columns defined during source creation. You must map the columns to the search attributes.

Setting Up File Sources

A file source enables users to search files on the local computer. The following procedures identify the basic steps for setting up a file source using the Oracle SES Administration GUI. For more information on each page, click **Help**.

To create a file source:

1. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. For Source Type, select **File**.
3. Click **Create** to display the Create File Source page.
4. Complete the following fields. Click **Help** for additional information.

- **Source Name:** Name that you assign to this table source.
 - **Starting URL:** The URL of the top directory where the crawler begins. See ["Tips for Using File Sources"](#) on page 6-8.
5. Click **Create** or **Create & Customize**.
 6. Follow the steps for crawling and indexing a source in ["Getting Started Basics for the Oracle SES Administration GUI"](#) on page 2-1.

To customize a file source:

1. When creating a file source, click **Create & Customize** on the Create File Source page to display the Customize File Source page.
or
After creating a source, click the **Edit** icon on the Home - Sources page.
2. Click the following subtabs and make the desired changes.
 - **Basic Settings:** Source name, language, and starting URL.
 - **URL Boundary Rules:** Contents of a URL that include or exclude a page from crawling.
 - **Document Types:** Common document and image types that you can include or exclude from crawling. By default, Oracle SES crawls HTML, Excel, PowerPoint, Word, PDF, and plain text.
 - **Display URL:** URL that users see for security reasons instead of the actual URL.
 - **Authorization:** Configuration of an Access Control List or an authorization manager plug-in.
 - **Attribute Mapping:** Maps document attributes to Oracle SES search attributes. See ["File Document Attributes"](#) on page 6-7.
 - **Crawling Parameters:** Crawling conditions, such as depth, language, HTTP cookies.
3. Click **Apply**.

File Document Attributes

Oracle SES crawls and searches various attributes. By default, Oracle SES maps these search attributes to common document attributes, such as AUTHOR, CREATOR, KEYWORD, and SUBJECT. You can enter and map additional document attributes.

Oracle SES crawls and indexes these document attributes:

- Title
- Author
- Description
- Host
- Keywords
- Language
- LastModifiedDate
- Mimetype

- Subject

Tips for Using File Sources

This section contains the following topics:

- [Crawling File Sources with Non-ASCII Character Sets](#)
- [Crawling File Sources with Symbolic Links](#)
- [Crawling File URLs](#)
- [Crawling File Sources from a Network Drive](#)

Crawling File Sources with Non-ASCII Character Sets

For file sources to successfully crawl and display multibyte environments, the locale of the computer that starts the Oracle SES server must be the same as the target file system. This way, the Oracle SES crawler can "see" the multibyte files and paths.

If the locale is different in the installation environment, then Oracle SES must be reinstalled from the environment with the correct locale. For example, for a Korean environment, either set `LC_ALL` to `ko_KR` or set both `LC_LANG` and `LANG` to `ko_KR.KSC5601`. Then restart Oracle SES with `searchctl restartall` from either a command prompt on Windows or an `xterm` on UNIX.

Crawling File Sources with Symbolic Links

When crawling file sources on UNIX, the crawler resolves any symbolic link to its true directory path and enforces the boundary rule on it. For example, suppose directory `/tmp/A` has two children, `B` and `C`, where `C` is a link to `/tmp2/beta`. The crawl has the following URLs:

- `/tmp/A`
- `/tmp/A/B`
- `/tmp2/beta`
- `/tmp/A/C`

If the inclusion rule is `/tmp/A`, then `/tmp2/beta` is excluded. The seed URL is treated as is.

Crawling File URLs

For a plug-in to return file URLs to the crawler, the file URLs must be fully qualified. For example, `file://localhost/`.

If a file URL is to be used "as is", without going through Oracle SES to retrieve the file, then "file" in the Display URL Prefix should be upper case "FILE". For example, `FILE://localhost/...`. The starting URL is not case sensitive.

"As is" means that when a user clicks the search link of the [document](#), the browser tries to use the specified file URL on the client computer to retrieve the file. Without that, Oracle SES uses this file URL on the server computer and sends the document through HTTP to the client computer.

Crawling File Sources from a Network Drive

If the files are crawled from a network drive, then the Oracle process should be started as a user who has access to the drive.

See Also: ["Required Tasks"](#) on page 8-13 for instructions on how to change the user running the Oracle process.

Setting Up E-Mail Sources

An e-mail source enables users to search e-mail messages on an IMAP server. The following procedures identify the basic steps for setting up an e-mail source using the Oracle SES Administration GUI. For more information on each page, click **Help**.

To create an e-mail source:

1. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. For Source Type, select **E-mail**.
3. Click **Create** to display the Create E-Mail Source page.
4. Complete the following fields. Click **Help** for additional information.
 - **Source Name:** Name that you assign to this table source.
 - **IMAP Server:** Address of the IMAP server, such as `mail.example.com`.
 - **Archive:** Directory where crawled messages are stored.
 - **Self Service: Enabled** to prompt users for their credentials, or **Disabled** to provide credentials for a single user on this page.
5. Click **Create**.
6. Follow the steps for crawling and indexing a source in ["Getting Started Basics for the Oracle SES Administration GUI"](#) on page 2-1.

E-Mail Attributes

Oracle SES crawls and searches these search attributes.

- Author
- Title
- Subject
- Language
- LastModifiedDate

Setting Up Mailing List Sources

A mailing list source enables users to search messages that were sent to a mailing list on an IMAP server.

The Oracle SES crawler is IMAP4 compliant. To crawl mailing list sources, you need an IMAP e-mail account. Oracle recommends that you create an e-mail account that is used solely for Oracle SES to crawl mailing list messages. The crawler is configured to crawl one IMAP account for all mailing list sources. Therefore, all mailing list messages to be crawled must be found in the Inbox of the e-mail account specified on this page. This e-mail account should be subscribed to all the mailing lists. New postings for all the mailing lists are sent to this single account and subsequently crawled.

Messages deleted from the global mailing list e-mail account are not removed from the Oracle SES index. The mailing list crawler deletes messages from the IMAP e-mail account as it crawls. The next time the IMAP account for mailing lists is crawled, the

previous messages no longer exist. Any new messages in the account are added to the index and consequently deleted from the account. This keeps the global mailing list IMAP account clean. The Oracle SES index serves as a complete archive of all the mailing list messages.

The following procedures identify the basic steps for setting up a mailing list source using the Oracle SES Administration GUI. For more information on each page, click **Help**.

To create a mailing list source:

1. Enter the global mailing list settings:
 - a. On the Global Settings page, choose **Mailing List Settings** under Sources to display the Global Mailing List Settings page.
 - b. Complete the following fields. Click **Help** for additional information.

User Name: IMAP e-mail account that is used to crawl the messages. This user must be on all of the mailing lists identified as a mailing list source.

Password: Password for User Name.

IMAP Server: Address of the IMAP server, such as `mail.example.com`.
 - c. Click **Apply**.
2. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
3. For Source Type, select **Mailing List**.
4. Click **Create** to display the Create Mailing List Source page.
5. Complete the following fields. Click **Help** for additional information.
 - **Source Name:** Name that you assign to this table source.
 - **Mailing List:** Name of the mailing list to be searched, such as `news@example.com`.
6. Click **Create**.
7. Follow the steps for crawling and indexing in "[Getting Started Basics for the Oracle SES Administration GUI](#)" on page 2-1 for the mailing list schedule.

Mailing List Attributes

Oracle SES crawls and searches these search attributes.

- Author
- Title
- Subject
- Language
- LastModifiedDate

Setting Up OracleAS Portal Sources

An OracleAS Portal source enables users to search across multiple portal installations and repositories, such as Web pages, disk files, and pages on other OracleAS Portal instances. Oracle Secure Enterprise Search can securely crawl both public and private OracleAS Portal content.

To create an OracleAS Portal source:

1. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. For Source Type, select **OracleAS Portal**.
3. Click **Create** to display the Create OracleAS Portal Source page.
4. Complete the following fields. Click **Help** for additional information.
 - **Source Name:** Name that you assign to this OracleAS Portal source.
 - **URL Base:** Base URL for OracleAS Portal.
 - **Page Groups:** List of page groups in OracleAS Portal retrieved when you click **Retrieve Page Groups**. Select the ones to crawl.
5. Click **Create & Customize**.
6. Select the **Authentication** tab.
7. Select **Enable OracleAS Single Sign-On Authentication** and enter your credentials.
8. Click **Apply**.
9. Follow the steps for crawling and indexing in "[Getting Started Basics for the Oracle SES Administration GUI](#)" on page 2-1 for the mailing list schedule.

Crawling a Folder or Page

The portal crawler can crawl a subtree under a specific folder or page instead of under an entire portal tree.

To set the boundary rule to crawl a specific folder or page:

1. On the Home page, click the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. Select a source and click **Edit** to display the Edit User-Defined Source page.
3. Click the **URL Boundary Rules** subtab.
4. Under **Inclusion Rules** for the URL, select the **starts with** rule and enter the value of the `PORTAL_PATH` for the folder or page.

For example, to crawl only the P2 subtree of a portal tree, enter the path from the root to P2, such as `/Proot/P1/P2`.

Omitting the Portal Pages for OracleAS Portal Sources

You can omit the portal pages of OracleAS Portal sources from a crawl, so that only the documents and files are indexed. This can increase the quality of the search result list. Because page groups can be just place holders for content, you can eliminate these useless results.

To omit portal pages from being crawled:

1. Open the crawler configuration file in a text editor
`ORACLE_HOME/search/data/config/crawler.dat`.
2. Remove the comment symbol (#) preceding `NO_INDEX_CONTAINER_PAGE`.

Smart Incremental Crawl for OracleAS Portal Sources

Oracle SES provides a smart incremental crawl for OracleAS Portal sources, designed to make re-crawls more efficient by not traversing the entire portal tree. Instead of

trying to detect all content and permission changes, Oracle SES obtains change information from OracleAS Portal. During re-crawl, the Oracle SES crawler asks OracleAS Portal for list of changes since a certain date (that is, the last re-crawl date) and OracleAS Portal generates a list of added, updated, and deleted resources.

To enable smart incremental crawl:

1. Open the crawler configuration file in a text editor
`ORACLE_HOME/search/data/config/crawler.dat.`
2. Remove the comment symbol (#) preceding `PORTAL_SMART_INCR_CRAWL`.

OracleAS Portal Search Attributes

The crawler picks up key attributes offered by OracleAS Portal, as described in [Table 6-1](#).

Table 6-1 OracleAS Portal Source Attributes

Attribute	Description
createdate	Date the document was created
creator	User name of the person who created the document
author	User-editable field so that they can specify a full name or whatever they want
page_path	Hierarchy path of the portal page/item in the portal tree (contains page titles)
portal_path	Hierarchy path of the portal page/item in the portal tree, used for browsing and boundary rules (contains page names) When searching OracleAS Portal 10.1.2, portal_path appears as upper case in the browse. When searching OracleAS Portal 10.1.4, portal_path appears in lowercase.
title	Title of the document
description	Brief description of the document
keywords	Keywords of the document
expiredate	Expiration date of the document
host	Portal host
infosource	Path of the Portal page in the browse hierarchy
language	Language of the portal page or item
lastmodifieddate	Last modified date of the document
mimetype	Usually 'text/html' for portal
perspectives	User-created markers that can be applied to pages or items, such as 'INTERNAL ONLY', 'REVIEWED', or 'DESIGN SPEC'. For example, a Portal containing recipes could have items representing recipes with perspectives such as 'Breakfast', 'Tea', 'Contains Nuts', 'Healthy' and one particular item could have several perspectives assigned to it.
wwsbr_name_	Internal name of the portal page or item
wwsbr_charset_	Character set of the portal page or item
wwsbr_category_	Category of the portal page or item
wwsbr_updatedate_	Date the last time the portal page or item was updated

Table 6–1 (Cont.) OracleAS Portal Source Attributes

Attribute	Description
wwsbr_updater_	Person who last updated the page or item
wwsbr_subtype_	Subtype of the portal page/item (for example, container)
wwsbr_itemtype_	Portal item type
wwsbr_mime_type_	Mimetype of the portal page or item
wwsbr_publishdate_	Date the portal page or item was published
wwsbr_version_number_	Version number of the portal item

Tips for Using OracleAS Portal Sources

- An OracleAS Portal source name cannot exceed 35 characters.
- URL boundary rules are not enforced for URL items. A URL item is the metadata that resides on the OracleAS Portal server. Oracle SES does not touch the display URL or the boundary rules for URL items.
- The `portal_path` attribute is used to compare boundary rules. Portal pages and items are organized in a tree structure. When a page is included or excluded, its entire subtree starting with that node is included or excluded.
- If OracleAS Portal user privileges change, the content the crawler collects might not be properly authorized. For example, in a Portal crawl, the user specified in the Home - Sources - Authentication page does not have privileges to see certain Portal pages. However, after privileges are granted to the user, on subsequent incremental crawls, the content still is not picked up by the crawler. Similarly, if privileges are revoked from the user, the content might still be picked up by the crawler.

To be certain that Oracle SES has the correct set of documents, whenever a user's privileges change, update the crawler re-crawl policy to **Process All Documents** on the Home - Schedules - Edit Schedules page, and restart the crawl.

Setting Up Federated Sources

Secure federated search enables searching secure content across distributed Oracle SES instances. An end user is authenticated to the Oracle SES federation broker. Along with querying the secure content in its own index, the federation broker federates the query to each federation endpoint on behalf of the authenticated end user. This mechanism necessitates propagation of user identity between the Oracle SES instances. In building a secure federated search environment, an important consideration is the secure propagation of user identities between the Oracle SES instances. This section explains how Oracle SES performs secure federation.

To create a federated source:

1. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. For Source Type, select **Federated**.
3. Click **Create** to display the Create Federated Source page.
4. Complete the following fields. See "[Federation Trusted Entities](#)" on page 6-14 and click **Help** for additional information.
 - **Source Name:** Name that you assign to this federated source.
 - **Web Service URL:** The URL for the Web service.

- **Remote Entity Name:** Name of the federation trusted entity on the federation endpoint.
 - **Remote Entity Password:** Password for Remote Entity Name.
 - **Search User Attribute:** Attribute used to authenticate users on the federation endpoint instance.
 - **Filter Rule:** Conditions for routing queries to this federated source. Filter rules can improve scalability. If no rule is defined, then the federation agent sends all queries to the federated source to perform the search.
5. Click **Create** or **Create & Customize**.
 6. Follow the steps for crawling and indexing a source in ["Getting Started Basics for the Oracle SES Administration GUI"](#) on page 2-1.

To customize a federated source:

1. When creating a federated source, click **Create & Customize** on the Create File Source page to display the Customize File Source page.

or

After creating a source, click the **Edit** icon on the Home - Sources page.

2. Click the following subtabs and make the desired changes. See ["Customizing Federated Sources"](#) on page 6-17.
 - **Basic Settings:** Source name, Web Service URL, and so forth.
 - **Search Restrictions:** Controls whether the search is restricted, and if so, which source groups are searched.
 - **Attribute Retrieval:** Lists search attributes to retrieve at query time.
 - **Attribute Mapping:** Maps local and remote search attributes.
3. Click **Apply**.

See Also: ["Configuring Secure Search with OracleAS Single Sign-On"](#) on page 11-19

Federation Trusted Entities

When performing a secure search on a federation endpoint, the federation broker must pass the identity of the logged-in user to the federation endpoint. If the endpoint instance trusts the broker instance, then the broker instance can proxy as the end user. To establish this trust relationship, Oracle SES instances should exchange some secret. This secret is exchanged in the form of a *trusted entity*.

A trusted entity consists of two values: entity name and entity password. Each Oracle SES instance can have one or more trusted entities that it can use to participate in secure federated search. (A trusted entity is also referred to as a proxy user.)

An Oracle SES instance can connect to an identity management (IDM) system for managing users and groups. An IDM system can be an [LDAP](#)-compliant directory, such as Oracle Internet Directory or Active Directory.

Each trusted entity can be authenticated by either an IDM system or by the Oracle SES instance directly, independent of an IDM system. For authentication by an IDM system, check the box **Use Identity Plug-in for authentication** when creating a trusted entity. In this case, the entity password is not required. This is useful when there is a user configured in the IDM system that can be used for proxy authentication. Ensure

that the entity name is the name of the user that exists in the IDM system and is going to be used as the proxy user.

For authentication of the proxy user by Oracle SES, deselect **Use Identity Plug-in for authentication** when creating a trusted entity. Then use any name and password pair to create a trusted entity.

Use **Authentication Attribute** to specify the format of the user credential that the Oracle SES federation endpoint expects for this particular trusted entity in proxy authentication. The identity plug-in registered on the federation endpoint should be able to map this user identity to the default authentication format used on the federation endpoint. This is useful when a federation broker cannot send user identity in the default authentication format used on the federation endpoint for proxy authentication, but the identity plug-in registered on the federation endpoint can map the value from the attribute in which it receives the user identity during proxy authentication to the default authentication format used on the federation endpoint.

To use a proxy entity, use the Web services API `proxyLogin` user name and password for the entity name and entity password. The identity plug-in can validate the password instead of storing it. When a request is sent for `proxyLogin`, Oracle SES calls the identity plug-in (which returns the call) to authenticate the entity. The `proxyLogin` must supply a valid trusted entity registered in the federation trusted entities.

User names are not case sensitive.

To perform secure federated search, both the broker and the endpoint instances involved in the federation must have identity plug-ins registered. The identity plug-ins may or may not talk to the same IDM system.

Note: All user names should be unique across all Oracle SES instances. If not, then there should be a clear mapping for the users to make them unique across all IDMs involved in the secure federation.

Carefully specify the following parameters under the section **Secure Federated Search** when creating a federated source on the broker instance:

- **Remote Entity Name:** This is the name of the federation trusted entity on the federation endpoint. It is provided by the administrator of the endpoint instance.
- **Remote Entity Password:** This is the password of the federation trusted entity on the federation endpoint. It is provided by the administrator of the endpoint instance.
- **Search User Attribute:** This attribute identifies, and is used to authenticate, a user on the federation endpoint instance. This parameter is optional parameter, unless the broker and endpoint use different authentication attributes to identify end users. For example, on the broker instance, an end user can be identified by user name; on the endpoint instance, the end user can be identified by e-mail address.

The identity plug-in registered on the broker instance should be able to map the user identity to this attribute based on the authentication attribute used during the registration of the identity plug-in. If this attribute is not specified during creation of the federation source, then the user identity on the broker instance is used to search on the endpoint instance.

Note: If these parameters are not specified during the creation of the federated source, then the federated source is treated as a public source (that is, only public content is available to the search users).

- **Secure Oracle HTTP Server-Oracle SES channel:** Because any [Oracle HTTP Server](#) can potentially connect to the AJP13 port on the Oracle SES instances and masquerade as a specific person, either the channel between the Oracle HTTP Server and the Oracle SES instance must be SSL-enabled or the entire Oracle HTTP Server and Oracle SES instance computers must be protected by a fire wall.

Notes:

- In a secure federated search environment, the broker or the endpoint instance might or might not be using OracleAS Single Sign-on (SSO). However, the Web service URL of the endpoint should not be behind OracleAS Single Sign-on.
 - Oracle strongly recommends that you SSL-protect the channel between Oracle HTTP Server and Oracle SES for secure content. The endpoint instance should be SSL-enabled, or you should be able to access the Web service using HTTPS.
-
-

See Also: ["Tips for Using Federated Sources"](#) on page 6-19

Example Creating a Federated Source

This section describes the steps for setting up a federated source that connects to Active Directory.

1. Activate the Active Directory identity plug-in on both the endpoint and broker instances. For example, on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page, enter the following:
 - **Parameter Name:** value
 - **Directory URL:** ldap://ad.oracle.com:389
 - **Directory account name:** administrator@ad.oracle.com
 - **Directory account password:** Password for **Directory account name**.
 - **Directory subscriber:** dc=ad,dc=oracle,dc=com
 - **Directory security protocol:** none
2. Create federation trusted entities on the endpoint instance. For example, login to Oracle SES on the endpoint instance, navigate to the Global Settings - Federation Trusted Entities page, and enter the following:
 - **Entity Name:** Entity name
 - **Entity Password:** Password for **Entity Name**
3. Create a federated source on the broker side. For example, login to Oracle SES on the broker instance, navigate to the Home - Sources page, select the source type as Federated, and enter the following:
 - **Source Name:** Sourcename1

- **Web Service URL:**
http://endpoint.cn.oracle.com:7777/search/query/OracleSearch
 - **Remote Entity Name:** Entity name
 - **Remote Entity Password:** Password
4. To browse the federated source on broker side, create a source group and then add the federated source to the group.

Customizing Federated Sources

On the Home - Sources - Customize Federated Source page, you can change the source name, Web Service URL, remote entity name and password, and search user attribute.

This section describes the other ways you can customize a federated source:

- [Route Queries to the Federated Source](#)
- [Set Search Restrictions](#)
- [Retrieve Attributes](#)
- [Map Attributes](#)

Route Queries to the Federated Source

Enter a filter rule, which sets conditions for routing queries to the federated source, on the Home - Sources - Customize Federated Source page. Filter rules can improve scalability. If no rule is defined, then the federation agent sends all queries to the federated source to perform the search. The rules are applied only against the search query filter. They are not applied when an end user enters the attribute shortcut query.

Each rule has an attribute, a colon (:), and an expression. Rules can be based on end user properties, such as name or e-mail address, and on query information, such as document language, author, or document modified date. For example, an identity attribute could be `mail` or `dn`. A query attribute could be `author` or `lastmodifieddate`.

Multiple rules for the source are joined with the AND and OR operators. The attribute name and the operators are not case-sensitive. For example, the following rule defines that the federated source is for English documents and for users having an e-mail address starting with A in the identity management system:

```
(language:en ) AND (idm::mail:a.*)
```

The attribute can be Date, String, or Number type. For String attributes, the rule expression is regular expression. Oracle SES supports the regular expression syntax used in Java JDK 1.4.2 Pattern class (`java.util.regex.Pattern`). For Date and Number attributes, the expression contains the operator and value. The operators are `=`, `>`, `>=`, `<`, `<=`.

Filter Rule Examples The following rule defines that the federated source is for documents larger than 1 M:

```
content-length:>1000000
```

The following rule defines that the federated source is for documents published after 12/31/2006:

```
lastmodifieddate:> 12/31/2006
```

The following example defines that the federated source has only documents for the last week:

```
lastmodifieddate:> sysdate - 7
```

The following rule defines that the federated source is for the login name, which could be an attribute of the identity management repository:

```
username:test00.*
```

Set Search Restrictions

Restrict search to a specific list of source groups on the Home - Sources - Customize Federated Source - Search Restrictions page.

Available source groups from the federated source are retrieved when the page is loaded. When Source Group Restricted Search is selected, you can move the source groups between the **Not Searched** and **Searched** lists. When **Unrestricted Search** is selected, all source groups on the remote instance are searched.

The **Refresh Source Groups** button refreshes the available source groups from the remote instance. If a source group is no longer available, then it is marked **Not Available**. All newly available source groups after a refresh appear in the **Not Searched** list by default, and all existing source groups remain in the list they are presently in. If a remote source group is renamed, the old name is marked **Not Available** and the new name appears in the **Not Searched** list. Unavailable source groups persist while they remain in the Searched list.

If the federated source is unavailable, then the available source groups are loaded from local storage. A warning message then states that Oracle SES cannot retrieve the available source groups from the remote instance, indicating that the available source groups may be out of date.

Note: A federated source can be restricted to only explicitly-created source groups on the remote Oracle SES instance. For example, a federated source cannot be restricted to the Miscellaneous group on the remote Oracle SES instance.

Retrieve Attributes

Identify which attributes to retrieve from the federated source on the Home - Sources - Customize Federated Source - Attribute Retrieval page.

Available attributes from the federated source are retrieved when the page is loaded. Move search attributes to retrieve between the **Not Retrieved** column and the **Retrieved** column. Attributes that are always retrieved by Oracle SES by default are in the **Retrieved** list and marked **Mandatory**. These attributes cannot be saved in the **Not Retrieved** list.

The **Refresh Attributes** button refreshes the available attributes from the remote instance. If an attribute is no longer available, then it is marked (**Not Available**). All newly available attributes after a refresh appear in the **Not Retrieved** list by default, and all existing attributes remain in the list they are presently in. If a remote attribute is renamed, then the old attribute name is marked **Not Available**, and the new name appears in the **Not Retrieved** list. Unavailable attributes persist while they remain on the Retrieved list or are used in an explicit attribute mapping.

If the federated source is unavailable, then the available attributes are loaded from local storage. A warning message then states that Oracle SES cannot retrieve the

available attributes from the remote instance, so the available attributes may be out of date.

Map Attributes

Map local search attributes with federated search attributes on the Home - Sources - Customize Federated Source - Attribute Mapping page. For example, a local search attribute named Creator can be mapped to a remote attribute named Author. This is an explicit attribute mapping. Only one-to-one mappings between attributes of the same data type are supported.

Note: For default Oracle SES search attributes, Oracle SES implicitly maps local attributes to remote attributes. For example, a remote attribute named Author is always mapped to local search attribute name Author. For all other attributes, explicit mappings must be created.

Local search attributes are the available attributes on the local instance, as defined on the Global Settings - Search Attributes page. Local search attributes that are used in a mapping cannot be deleted on the Global Settings - Search Attributes page. Initially, there are no mappings.

Remote search attributes are the available attributes on the federated source. This list is retrieved when the page is loaded. If a remote attribute is mapped to a local attribute but the remote attribute is no longer available, then the remote attribute is marked **(Not available)**. Only attribute mappings involving available remote attributes are used during queries.

Tips for Using Federated Sources

- The Oracle SES federator caches the federator configuration (that is, all federation-related parameters including federated sources). As a result, any change in the configuration takes effect within five minutes.
- If you entered proxy settings on the Global Settings - Proxy Settings page, then add the Web Services URL for the federated source as a proxy exception.
- If the federation endpoint instance is set to secure mode 3 (require login to search secure and public content), then all documents (ACL stamped or not) are secure. For secure federated search, create a trusted entity in the federation endpoint instance, then edit the federated source with the trusted entity user name and password.
- There can be consistency issues if you have configured a BIG-IP system as follows:
 - You have two Oracle SES instances configured identically (same crawls, same sources, and so on) behind a BIG-IP load balancer to act as a single logical Oracle SES instance.
 - You have two other Oracle SES instances configured identically along with [Oracle HTTP Server](#) and OracleAS Web Cache fronting each one and both servers behind BIG-IP. Each of these two instances federate to the logical Oracle SES instance. Web Cache is clustered between these two nodes to act as a single logical Oracle SES instance called broker instance.

When a user performs a search on the broker Oracle SES instance and tries to access the documents in the result, document access may not be consistent each

time. As a work-around, ensure that the load balancer sends all the requests in one user session to the exact same node each time.

Federated Search Characteristics

- Federated search can improve performance by distributing query processing on multiple computers. It can be an efficient way to scale up search service by adding a cluster of Oracle SES instances.
- The federated search quality depends on the network topology and the throughput of the entire federated Oracle SES environment.

Federated Search Limitations

- There is a size limit of 200KB for the cached documents existing on the federation endpoint to be displayed on the Oracle SES federation broker instance.
- For **infosource** browse, if the source hierarchies for both local and federated sources under one source group start with the same top level folder, then a sequence number is added to the folder name belonging to the federated source to distinguish the two hierarchies on the Browse page.
- For federated infosource browse, a federated source should be put under an explicitly created source group.
- On the Oracle SES federation broker, there is no direct access to documents on the federation endpoint through the display URL in the search result list for the following source types:
 - File (local files, not UNC)
 - Table
 - E-mail
 - Mailing list

For these source types, only the cached version of documents is accessible.

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as *ORACLE_HOME*. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as *ORACLE_BASE*. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

ORACLE_HOME now refers to the path *ORACLE_BASE/seshome*.

For more information about *ORACLE_BASE*, see "[Conventions](#)" on page -xviii.

Configuring Access to Content Management Sources

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Setting Up EMC Documentum Content Server Sources](#)
- [Setting Up FileNet Content Engine Sources](#)
- [Setting Up FileNet Image Services Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Hummingbird Document Management Server Sources](#)
- [Setting Up IBM DB2 Content Manager Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Microsoft SharePoint Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Open Text Livelink Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Oracle Content Database Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Oracle Content Server Sources](#)

Setting Up EMC Documentum Content Server Sources

Documentum data is stored in DocBases, which can contain cabinets and folders. A Documentum Content Server instance can have one or more DocBases crawled with an EMC Documentum Content Server source. The Documentum Content Server source navigates through the DocBases and the inline cabinets to crawl all the documents in Documentum Content Server. Oracle SES creates an index, stores the metadata, and accesses information in Oracle SES to provide search capabilities according to the end user permissions.

Oracle SES supports incremental crawling; that is, it crawls and indexes only those documents that have changed after the most recent crawling was scheduled. A document is re-crawled if either the content or metadata or the direct security access information of the document has changed. A document is also re-crawled if it is moved within Documentum Content Server and the end user has to access the same document with a different URL. Documents deleted from a DocBase are removed from the index during incremental crawling.

Important Notes for EMC Documentum Content Server Sources

The Documentum source in Oracle SES must use the administrator account of a DocBase for crawling and indexing documents of that DocBase.

Required Software

- Documentum Content Server DA (Documentum Administrator) *or* Documentum Content Server WebTop application must be installed and configured.
- Documentum Foundation Classes (DFC) must be installed on the server running Oracle SES.
- Currently supported Documentum version is 6.5.

Required Tasks

- Because EMC Documentum Content Server software is not included with Oracle SES, certain files must be copied manually into Oracle SES.

The DFC installation asks for destination directory and user directory. For Windows, the default destination directory is `C:\Program Files\Documentum` and default user directory is `C:\Documentum`.

For UNIX, you must create a DFC program root and a DFC user root. For example, DFC program root might be `user_home/documentum_shared` and DFC user root might be `user_home/documentum`.

Copy the `dfc.properties` and DFC jar files from the following locations into `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/dcs`.

- `dctm.jar`
 - * Windows: `DFC_destination_directory\`
 - * Linux: `DFC_destination_directory/`
- `dfc.jar`
 - * Windows: `DFC_destination_directory\shared\`
 - * UNIX: `DFC_destination_directory/dfc`
- `dfcbase.jar`
 - * Windows: `DFC_destination_directory\shared\`
 - * UNIX: `DFC_destination_directory/dfc`
- `dfc.properties`
 - * Windows: `DFC_destination_directory\config\`
 - * UNIX: `DFC_destination_directory/config/`
- Create a new directory under `ORACLE_HOME/product/version/SES Instance Name/search/lib/plugin/dcs/`. For example `dcsothers`.
- Copy `dfc.properties` to the folder created in the previous step (`dcsothers`), and to the main folder (`dcs`).
- Copy `dfc.jar`, `dfcbase.jar`, `dctm.jar` to the `dcs` folder in `ORACLE_HOME/product/version/SES Instance Name/search/lib/plugin/dcs`.
- Add the following to `DMCL.ini`:


```
max_session_count = 20
max_connection_per_session = 20
```

In Windows, `DMCL.ini` is located in the `WINNT` folder. In Linux, `DMCL.ini` is available in the Documentum folder (DFC user root).

- In Windows 2003 server, copy `dmcl40.dll` from `DFC_destination_directory/shared/` to `ORACLE_HOME/product/version/SES Instance Name/BIN`. For UNIX platforms, copy the file according to [Table 7-1](#).
- The environment variables `$DOCUMENTUM_SHARED` (DFC Program root) and `$DOCUMENTUM` (DFC user directory) must be created before installing DFC on Linux. Also note that these variables must to be exported again, and Oracle SES must be restarted when the computer restarts. These variables can also be exported permanently in Linux.

Use the following commands to export environmental variables in Linux:

For DOCUMENTUM:

```
export DOCUMENTUM=/home/sesuser/DOCUMENTUM
```

For DOCUMENTUM_SHARED:

```
export DOCUMENTUM_SHARED=/home/sesuser/DOCUMENTUM_SHARED
```

- Restart the middle tier:

```
searchctl restart.
```

On Windows, restart the computer after installing DFC.

Table 7-1 DFC Files to Copy for UNIX Platforms

Platform	Copy File	From	To
Linux x86	libdmcl40.so	<i>DFC_destination_directory/dfc</i>	<code>\$ORACLE_HOME/lib</code>
Linux x86-64	libdmcl40.so	<i>DFC_destination_directory/dfc</i>	<code>\$ORACLE_HOME/lib32</code>
Solaris SPARC (64-bit)	libdmcl40.so	<i>DFC_destination_directory/dfc</i>	<code>\$ORACLE_HOME/lib32</code>
HP-UX PA-RISC (64-bit)	libdmcl40.sl	<i>DFC_destination_directory/dfc</i>	<code>\$ORACLE_HOME/lib32</code>
AIX 5L Based Systems (64-bit)	libdmcl40.so	<i>DFC_destination_directory/dfc</i>	<code>\$ORACLE_HOME/lib32</code>
HP-UX Itanium	libdmcl40.so	<i>DFC_destination_directory/dfc</i>	<code>\$ORACLE_HOME/lib32</code>

Known Issues

- In this release, search results cannot be viewed in Documentum desktop. The documents and folders can be viewed only using Documentum Administrator (DA) or Webtop applications.
- For the **Container name** parameter, a value of repository name alone might not work. Enter the value of *RepositoryName/CabinetName*. For example, *DocBaseName/CabinetName/FolderName/SubFolderName*.
- Incremental crawls do not recognize an ACL modification of access permissions from None to Browse and Browse to None. The `DCSCHECKSUM` attribute value is same for both settings.

Configuration for Documentum Content Server 6.5

For Windows, the JAR files can be taken from the application server directory where DA is deployed. For DFC installation on Linux, it is a prerequisite to create DFC program root and DFC user root. For example, the DFC program root can be `USER_HOME/DOCUMENTUM_SHARED` and the DFC user root can be `USER_HOME/DOCUMENTUM`. [Table 7-2](#) lists the location of the JAR files in Windows and Linux.

Table 7-2 Location of the JAR Files

JAR File Name	Windows Location	Linux Location
dfc.jar	Application server home directory/da deployment directory/WEB-INF/lib	DFC_destination_directory
aspectjrt.jar	Application server home directory/da deployment directory/WEB-INF/lib	DFC_destination_directory/dfc
certjFIPS.jar	Application server home directory/da deployment directory/WEB-INF/lib	DFC_destination_directory/dfc
jsafeFIPS	Application server home directory/da deployment directory/WEB-INF/lib	DFC_destination_directory/dfc
dfc.properties	Application server home directory/da deployment directory/WEB-INF/classes	DFC_user_directory/config/
configservice-api.jar	Application server home directory/da deployment directory/WEB-INF/lib	DFC_destination_directory/dfc

To configure the crawler plug-in:

1. Create a new directory under `ORACLE_HOME/product/version/SES Instance Name/search/lib/plugin/dcs/`. For example, `dcsothers`.
2. Copy `dfc.properties` to the folder created in the previous step (`dcsothers`) and to the main folder (`dcs`).
3. Copy `dfc.jar`, `aspectjrt.jar`, `certjFIPS.jar`, `jsafeFIPS.jar`, `configservice-api.jar` to the `dcs` folder in the following path `ORACLE_HOME/product/version/SES Instance Name/search/lib/plugin/dcs`.
4. The environment variables `$DOCUMENTUM_SHARED` (DFC Program root) and `$DOCUMENTUM` (DFC user directory) must be created before installing DFC on Linux. Also note that the environment variables `$DOCUMENTUM_SHARED`, `$DOCUMENTUM`, and `$CLASSPATH` must be exported again, and Oracle SES must be restarted when the computer restarts. These variables can also be exported permanently in Linux.

Use the following commands to export environmental variables in Linux:

For DOCUMENTUM:

```
export DOCUMENTUM=/home/sesuser/DOCUMENTUM
```

For DOCUMENTUM_SHARED:

```
export DOCUMENTUM_SHARED=/home/sesuser/DOCUMENTUM_SHARED
```

For CLASSPATH:

```
export CLASSPATH=$DOCUMENTUM_SHARED/dctm.jar:$DOCUMENTUM_SHARED/config
```

Setting Up Identity Management for EMC Documentum Content Server

Setting up identity management requires administration steps in both Oracle SES and EMC Documentum. It includes the following steps:

- [Activating the Documentum Identity Plug-in](#)
- [Activating the OID Identity Plug-In](#)
- [Activating the AD Identity Plug-In](#)
- [Activating SunOne Identity Plug-In](#)

Activating the Documentum Identity Plug-in

To activate the Documentum identity plug-in, perform the following steps:

1. Select **Documentum Identity Plug-in**.
2. Click **Activate**.
3. Enter a valid DocBase name.
4. Enter a valid user name and password.
5. Ensure that the environment variable DOCUMENTUM and DOCUMENTUM_SHARED are set correctly.
6. Click **Finish**.

Activating the OID Identity Plug-In

Before activating the OID Identity plug-in for validating the users in OID, Documentum Content Server should be synchronized with OID as an LDAP server. To synchronize them, you must import the users and groups from OID to Documentum:

1. Create an LDAP Configuration Object in Documentum Administrator (DA). To do this:
 - a. Login to DA.
 - b. Navigate to **Administration, User Management, LDAP**.
 - c. In the File Menu, select **File, New, LDAP Configuration Object**.
 - d. In the Name field, enter a name for LDAP Configuration Object.
 - e. Select **dm_user** as the user subtype.
 - f. Under Communication Mode, select **Regular**.
 - g. Under Import, select **Users and Groups**.
 - h. Select **Default Configuration Object** to use this configuration object in the server field.
 - i. Click **Next**.
 - j. In the Directory Type field, select **Oracle Internet Directory Server**.
 - k. In the Bind Type field, select **Bind by Searching for Distinguished Name**.
 - l. In the Binding Name field, provide the admin user name of OID. This is usually `cn=orcladmin`.
 - m. In the Binding Password field, provide the admin user password.
 - n. In the Host Name field, provide the OID host name.
 - o. Retain the default port number of OID (389).
 - p. In the Person Object Class field, provide the information of Base Person Object, typically the value is `inetOrgPerson`.

- q. In the Person Search Base field, provide the person search base defined in OID. For example, `cn=Users, dc=us, dc=oracle, dc=com`.
 - r. In the Person Search Filter field, specify `cn=*`.
 - s. In the Group Object Class field, provide the Group Object. Typically the value is `groupOfUniqueNames`.
 - t. In the Group Search Filter field, specify `cn=*`.
 - u. Click **Next**.
 - v. The Attribute Map information is displayed. Click **Finish**.
2. Run the LDAP_Synchronization job. To do this:
- a. Login to DA.
 - b. Navigate to **Administration, Job Management, Jobs**.
 - c. Open the job **dm_LDAPsynchronization**.
 - d. In the state field, select **Active**.
 - e. Select **Deactivate On Failure**.
 - f. In Designated Server, select the host name of Documentum Server.
 - g. Select **Run After Update**.
 - h. Click the **Schedule** tab.
 - i. In the **Start Date And Time** field, set the current date and time.
 - j. Select **Repeat time** from the Repeat list.
 - k. Set the Frequency field to any numeric value.
 - l. Select **End Date And Time** and specify how long the Synchronization job should run.
 - m. Click the **Method** tab.
 - n. Select **Pass Standard Argument**.
 - o. Click the **SysObject info** tab.
 - p. Click **OK**.

After synchronizing the Documentum Content Server with OID, you must activate the OID activity plug-in in Oracle SES. Perform the following steps:

1. Log in to Oracle SES as the admin user.
2. Click **Global Settings**.
3. Select **System, Identity Management Setup**.
4. Select **Oracle Internet Directory identity plug-in manager** and click **Activate**.
5. Select `nickname` from the **Authentication Attribute** list.
6. Provide the following values:
 - **Host name:** The host name of the computer where OID is running.
 - **Port:** The default LDAP port number, 389.
 - **Use SSL:** `true` or `false` based on your preference.
 - **Realm:** The OID realm, for example, `dc=us.dc=oracle.dc=com`

- **User name:** The OID admin username, for example, **cn=orcladmin**.
- **Password:** User password

Activating the AD Identity Plug-In

Before activating AD Identity plug-in for validating the users in AD, Documentum Content Server must be synchronized with AD as an LDAP server. To synchronize them, you must import users and groups from AD to Documentum:

1. Create an LDAP Configuration Object in DA. To do this:
 - a. Log in to DA.
 - b. Navigate to **Administration, User Management, LDAP**.
 - c. Select **File, New, LDAP Configuration Object**.
 - d. Enter a name for ldap configuration object.
 - e. Select **dm_user** as User Subtype.
 - f. In the Communication Mode field, select **Regular**.
 - g. In the Import field, select **Users and Groups**.
 - h. Select **Default Configuration Object** in the server field, and click **Next**.
 - i. Provide the following values:

Directory Type: Select **Active Directory Server**.

Bind Type: Select **Bind by Searching for Distinguished Name**

Binding Name: Provide the admin user name of AD. It is normally **domainName/Administrator**.

Binding Password: The password of the AD admin user.

Host Name: AD host name.

Port: Default port number of AD, 389.

Person Object Class: The Base Person Object, typically the value is **user**.

Person Search Base: The person search base defined in AD, for example **cn=Users, dc=us, dc=oracle, dc=com**.

Person Search Filter: Enter **cn=***.

Group Object Class: The group object. Typically the value is **group**.

Group Search Base: The group search base defined in AD. For example, **dc=us, dc=oracle, dc=com**.

Group Search Filter: Enter **cn=***.
 - j. Click **Next**.
 - k. The Attribute Map information is displayed. Click **Finish**.
2. Run the LDAP_Synchronization job. To do this:
 - a. Login to DA.
 - b. Navigate to **Administration, Job Management, Jobs**.
 - c. Open the job **dm_LDAPsynchronization**.
 - d. In the state field, select **Active**.

- e. Select **Deactivate On Failure**.
- f. In Designated Server, select the host name of Documentum Server.
- g. Select **Run After Update**.
- h. Click the **Schedule** tab.
- i. In the **Start Date And Time** field, set the current date and time.
- j. Select **Repeat time** from the Repeat list.
- k. Set the Frequency field to any numeric value.
- l. Select **End Date And Time** and specify how long the Synchronization job should run.
- m. Click the **Method** tab.
- n. Select **Pass Standard Argument**.
- o. Click the **SysObject info** tab.
- p. Click **OK**.

After the Documentum Content Server is synchronized with the AD, you must activate the identity for AD Identity plug-in. To perform this:

1. Log in to Oracle SES as admin user.
2. Click **Global Settings**, and then select **System, Identity Management Setup**.
3. Select **Activity Directory Identity Plug-in Manager**, and click **Activate**.
4. Provide the following values:
 - **Authentication Attribute:** Select `USER_NAME`.
 - **Directory URL:** Provide the host name and the port number. For example, `ldap://ldapserverserverhost:port`.
 - **Directory account name:** Provide the AD user name, for example `Administrator`.
 - **Directory account password:** AD user password.
 - **Directory subscriber:** Provide the directory subscriber (ldap base). For example, `dc=us.dc=oracle.dc=com`.
 - **Directory security protocol:** Specify either `none` or `portnumber`.
5. Click **Finish**.

Activating SunOne Identity Plug-In

Before activating SunOne Identity plug-in for validating the users in SunOne, you must synchronize Documentum Content Server with SunOne as an LDAP server. To synchronize them, you must import the users and groups from OID to Documentum:

1. Create an LDAP Configuration Object in DA. To do this:
 - a. Log in to DA.
 - b. Navigate to **Administration, User Management, LDAP**.
 - c. Select **File, New, LDAP Configuration Object**.
 - d. Enter a name for ldap configuration object.
 - e. Select **dm_user** as User Subtype.

- f. In the Communication Mode field, select **Regular**.
 - g. In the Import field, select **Users** and **Groups**.
 - h. Select **Default Configuration Object** in the server field, and click **Next**.
 - i. Provide the following values:
 - Directory Type:** Select **Netscape/iPlanet Directory Server**
 - Bind Type:** Select **Bind by Searching for Distinguished Name**
 - Binding Name:** Provide the admin user name of SunOne. It is normally **cn=Administrator**.
 - Binding Password:** The password of the SunOne admin user.
 - Host Name:** SunOne host name.
 - Port:** Enter the port number used for SunOne. The default port number of SunOne is 389.
 - Person Object Class:** The Base Person Object, typically the value is **person**.
 - Person Search Base:** The person search base defined in SunOne, for example **cn=Users, dc=us, dc=oracle, dc=com**.
 - Person Search Filter:** Enter **cn=***.
 - Group Object Class:** The group object. Typically the value is **groupOfUniqueNames**.
 - Group Search Base:** The group search base defined in AD. For example, **dc=us, dc=oracle, dc=com**.
 - Group Search Filter:** Enter **cn=***.
 - j. Click **Next**.
 - k. The Attribute Map information is displayed. Click **Finish**.
2. Run the LDAP_Synchronization job. To do this:
- a. Login to DA.
 - b. Navigate to **Administration, Job Management, Jobs**.
 - c. Open the job **dm_LDAPsynchronization**.
 - d. In the state field, select **Active**.
 - e. Select **Deactivate On Failure**.
 - f. In Designated Server, select the host name of Documentum Server.
 - g. Select **Run After Update**.
 - h. Click the **Schedule** tab.
 - i. In the **Start Date And Time** field, set the current date and time.
 - j. Select **Repeat time** from the Repeat list.
 - k. Set the Frequency field to any numeric value.
 - l. Select **End Date And Time** and specify how long the Synchronization job should run.
 - m. Click the **Method** tab.
 - n. Select **Pass Standard Argument**.

- o. Click the **SysObject info** tab.
- p. Click **OK**.

After the Documentum Content Server is synchronized with SunOne, the identity is activated for SunOne Identity plug-in. To perform this:

1. Log in to Oracle SES as admin user.
2. Click **Global Settings**, and then select **System, Identity Management Setup**.
3. Select **Sun Java System Directory Server Manager**, and click **Activate**.
4. Provide the following values:
 - **Authentication Attribute:** Select `USER_NAME`.
 - **Directory URL:** Provide the host name and the port number. For example, `ldap://ldapservershost:port`.
 - **Directory account name:** Provide the Directory Server user name, for example `Administrator`.
 - **Directory account password:** Directory Server user password.
 - **Directory subscriber:** Provide the directory subscriber (ldap base). For example, `dc=us.dc=oracle.dc=com`.
 - **Directory security protocol:** Specify either `none` or `portnumber`.
5. Click **Finish**.

Creating an EMC Documentum Content Server Source

Create an EMC Documentum Content Server source on the Home - Sources page. Select EMC Documentum Content Server from the Source Type list, and click **Create**. Enter values for the following parameters:

- **Container name:** The names of the containers to be crawled by Oracle SES. You can crawl an entire Documentum DocBase or a specific *repository/cabinet/folder*. The format is *DocBaseName/CabinetName/FolderName/SubFolderName*. Multiple comma-delimited container names can be entered. This parameter is case-sensitive; hence, enter the exact same cabinet name as in the Documentum repository. Required
These are examples of container names:
 - DocBase1: The entire DocBase1 is crawled.
 - DocBase2/Cabinet21: Cabinet21 and its sub-folders within DocBase2 are crawled.
 - DocBase2/Cabinet21/Folder11: Folder11 and its sub-folders are crawled.
 - DocBase1, DocBase2/Cabinet21/Folder11: The entire DocBase1 and Folder 11 in DocBase2/Cabinet21 are crawled.
- **Attribute list:** The comma-delimited list of Documentum attributes along with their data types to be searchable. The format is *AttributeName:AttributeType, AttributeName:AttributeType*. Valid values are String, Number, and Date. See [Table 7-3, "Documentum Data Type Mapping"](#).

While crawling a DocBase, an attribute is indexed only if both name and type match the configured name and type; otherwise, it is ignored. This is an optional parameter.

For example, assume that you have the following Documentum attributes with the indicated data types

- account name: String
- account ID: Integer
- creation date: Date

To make these attributes searchable, enter this value for **Attribute list**:

Account Name:String, Account ID:Number, Creation Date:Date

The default searchable attributes for Documentum Content Server are Modified Date, Title, and Author.

Multiple attributes with same name are not allowed, such as Emp_ID:String and Emp_ID:Number.

- **User name:** Enter the user name of a valid Documentum Content Server user. The user should be an administrator user or a user who has access to all cabinets, folders, and documents of the DocBases configured in the **Container name** parameter. The user should be able to retrieve content, metadata, and ACL from cabinets, folders, documents and other custom sub classes of all DocBases configured in **Container name** parameter. Required.
- **Password:** Password of the Documentum user. Required.
- **Crawl versions:** Indicate whether multiple versions of documents should be crawled, either `true` or `false`. The default value is `false`. Any other value is `false` and only the latest versions of a document are crawled. Optional.
- **Crawl folder attributes:** Indicate whether folder attributes must be crawled, either `true` or `false`. This is an optional parameter. The default value is `false`. Any other value is interpreted as `false`.
- **URL for viewing the documents:** A valid URL for Documentum WebTop or DA application used for viewing the Oracle SES search results. For example:

```
http://IP_address:port/da
```

or

```
http://IP_address:port/webtop
```
- **Authentication Attribute:** This parameter is used to set ACLs. This parameter lets you set multiple **LDAP** servers. If Oracle SES and Documentum Content Server are synchronized with Active Directory, then enter the value `USER_NAME`. If Oracle Internet Directory is used, then enter `nickname`.

Table 7-3 Documentum Data Type Mapping

Sr. No	Documentum Data Type	Oracle SES Data Type
1	Boolean	Number
2	Integer	Number
3	String	String
4	ID	String
5	Time or Date	Date

Table 7-3 (Cont.) Documentum Data Type Mapping

Sr. No	Documentum Data Type	Oracle SES Data Type
6	Double	Number

Setting Up FileNet Content Engine Sources

Note: The FileNet P8 Content Engine connector is deprecated in this release, so that maintenance will be provided only when issues are raised by existing customers. No active development, testing, or certification will be provided for this connector.

FileNet Content Engine data is stored in object stores, which can be further contained inside folders on a server. A FileNet Content Engine instance can have one or more object stores that can be crawled by specifying the Object Store details in the **Container name** parameter in Oracle SES. The Content Engine source navigates the object store to crawl all the documents in the configured Content Engine Object Store. It stores the metadata and accesses information in Oracle SES to provide search according to the end user permissions.

Important Notes for FileNet Content Engine Sources

Any user having administrative privileges can be used to access FileNet Content Engine Crawler plug-in for crawling and indexing documents.

Required Software

- FileNet Content Engine version 3.5
- FileNet Application Engine version 3.5

Required Tasks

Because FileNet Content Engine software is not included with Oracle SES, you must copy these files manually into Oracle SES:

- `javaapi.jar`, `soap.jar`, `xercesImpl.jar`, and `xml-apis.jar`
from `FileNetInstalledFolder/Workplace/WEB-INF/lib`
to `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/fnetce`
- `WCMConfig.properties`
from `FileNetInstalledFolder/Workplace/WEB-INF`
to `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/fnetce`

Known Issues

- If any of the parameters are updated after initial crawl, then you must update the crawler re-crawl policy to **Process All Documents** on the Home - Schedules - Edit Schedules page, and re-crawl the source.
- If additional document types are configured after first time crawl, then these document types are not indexed on subsequent re-crawls. This is also the case if the **Document Size** parameter is changed after the first crawl. For example, if the **Document Size** was 10 MB at the time of the first crawl and it is changed to 20 MB

before re-crawl, then documents greater than 10 MB are rejected. As a workaround, create the source again and then make the changes.

Setting Up Identity Management with FileNet Content Engine

If a FileNet Content Engine source is used, Oracle recommends that Active Directory be used as identity management system for the Oracle SES instance. The Active Directory instance must be the same one that FileNet Content Engine is using to authenticate users on the file system.

See Also: ["Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in"](#) on page 11-5

Creating a FileNet Content Engine Source

Create a FileNet Content Engine source on the Home - Sources page. Select FileNet Content Engine from the Source Type list, and click **Create**. Enter values for the following parameters:

- **Container name:** The names of the containers to be crawled by Oracle SES. You can crawl a complete objectstore or a specific Folder. The format for specifying container is *ObjectStore/FolderName/SubFolderName*. Multiple comma-delimited containers can be specified. Required.

The following are examples of container names:

 - ObjectStore1: The entire ObjectStore1 is crawled.
 - ObjectStore1/Folder1/Folder12: The documents inside Folder12 and its sub-folders are crawled.
 - ObjectStore1, ObjectStore2/Folder1/Folder12: The entire ObjectStore1 and contents of Folder12 in ObjectStore2 are crawled.
- **User name:** A valid FileNet Content Engine user. The user should be an Administrator user or a user who has access to all Folders and Documents present in the configured container. The user should be able to retrieve content, metadata, and ACL from folders, documents of all containers configured in **Container name**. Required.
- **Password:** Password of the Content Engine user. Required.
- **Attribute list:** Attribute list corresponds to the comma-delimited list of Content Engine attributes along with their data types that the administrator wants to be searchable. The format is *attributeName:attributeType, attributeName:attributeType*. The valid values are String, Number, and Date. [Table 7-4](#) identifies equivalent FileNet and Oracle SES data types.

In an object store, the crawler indexes an attribute only if a valid attribute name and data type matches the configured name and type. Otherwise, the attribute is ignored. It is optional.

For example, to make the following Content Engine attributes searchable:

- Attribute name: DocumentTitle Attribute type: String
- Attribute name: ID Attribute type: Number
- Attribute name: DateCreated Attribute type: Date

The value of **Attribute List** should be: Document Title: String, Id: Number, DateCreated: Date

The default searchable attributes for FileNet Content Engine are Title, Author, and LastModifiedDate. Multiple attributes with same name are not allowed. For example: Emp_ID: String, Emp_ID: Number is not allowed.

- **Crawl versions:** Controls whether multiple versions of documents are crawled. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`, and only the latest version is crawled. Any other values are interpreted as `false`.
- **Crawl folder attributes:** Controls whether folder metadata is indexed. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`. Any other values are interpreted as `false`.
- **URL for viewing the documents:** The URL for FileNet Workplace application used for viewing the search results. Workplace is a part of FileNet P8 AE. For example: `http://IP_address:port/Workplace`
- **Remove deleted documents from index:** Controls whether documents deleted from CE object stores are removed from the index. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`, because `true` has a performance impact. Any other values are interpreted as `false`.
- **Authentication attribute:** The authentication attribute used to set ACL. For Active Directory, the value is `USER_NAME`.

Table 7-4 FileNet Content Engine Data Type Mapping

Sr. No	FileNet Content Engine Data Type	Oracle SES Data Type
1	Boolean	String
2	float, int, byte, and other numeric values	Number (Big Decimal)
3	String	String
4	DateTime, Date	Date
5	Others	String

Setting Up FileNet Image Services Sources

Note: The FileNet Image Server connector is deprecated in this release, so that maintenance will be provided only when issues are raised by existing customers. No active development, testing, or certification will be provided for this connector.

Documents in FileNet Images Services are organized into Folders. A FileNet Image Services source navigates through the folder hierarchy to crawl all documents in FileNet Image Services (IS). Oracle SES creates the index and stores the metadata of the documents retrieved from FileNet Images Services in Oracle SES to provide search according to the end users' permissions.

A FileNet Image Server instance can have one or more Libraries. A Library is the document repository and contains documents within Folders and sub-Folders. A FileNet Image Services source can crawl multiple Libraries.

Images stored in Image Services can have annotations. Some annotations contain text, and these annotations are crawled. The annotations crawled are:

- Stamp

- Transparent Text
- Stick note

You can search on the content of these annotations after the IS library has been crawled.

Important Notes for FileNet Image Services Sources

A user belonging to IS SysAdmin group must be used to crawl documents and metadata in IS.

Required Software

- FileNet Image Services Server version 4.0 or 3.6 SP2
- Image Services Resources Adapter version 3.2.1

Required Tasks

Because FileNet Image Services software is not included with Oracle SES, you must perform these tasks manually to integrate with Oracle SES:

- Deploy the `ISCrawlerWeb.war` file in the same application server on which ISRA has been deployed.
- For application servers that require context root to be specified while deploying a WAR file, specify Context Root as `ISCrawlerWeb`.
- If the application server is WebSphere Application Server, then activate URL rewriting: Click **Servers - Application Servers - *server_name* - Web Container - Session Management - Enable URL Rewriting**.

Known Issues

- If additional document types are configured after the first crawl, then these document types are not indexed on subsequent re-crawls. The same applies if the **Document Size** parameter is changed after first crawl. For example, **Document Size** was 10 MB at the time of first crawl and it is changed to 20 MB before re-crawl, then documents with greater than 10 MB are rejected. As a workaround: update the crawler re-crawl policy to **Process All Documents** on the Home - Schedules - Edit Schedules page, and re-crawl the source.
- XML documents are crawled by default without configuring the source for XML documents: Oracle SES provides an option of configuring the documents types, including XML, to be crawled. Currently, even if XML document type is not configured, XML documents still are crawled.

Setting Up Identity Management for FileNet Image Services

Activate an identity plug-in on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page.

See Also: ["Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in"](#) on page 11-6

To configure the identity plug-in for Image Services:

1. On the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page, select **FileNet Image Services** identity plug-in, and click **Activate**.
2. Set the following parameters:

- **Authentication Attribute:** Select **NATIVE**.
- **Web Component URL:** Enter the host name and port number of the Web component URL; for example, `http://webserverhost:port/ISCrawlerWeb`.
- **Administrator user name:** Enter the Image Services user name.
- **Administrator password:** Enter the password of the Image Services user.
- **Library name of IS Server:** Enter the name of the Image Services library, such as `ISCF`. The library name is the ISRA connection factory name that is created when ISRA is deployed.

3. Click **Finish**.

See the ISRA documentation for information about these tasks:

- The FileNet Image Services Resource Adapter (ISRA) must be deployed on a supported application server. See the ISRA documentation for supported application servers.
- A connection Factory must be created for ISRA. The connection factory should be configured for the target IS libraries. See the ISRA documentation for deployment instructions.
- ISRA comes with a viewer application for viewing images and annotations, the `FNImageViewer.ear` application should be deployed on the same application server as ISRA. This viewer would be invoked to display images for example `jpeg`, `tiff`, `bmp`, `gif`, and annotations. See the ISRA documentation for deployment instructions.
- To support secure search, the Image Services server must be synchronized with the Active Directory server. See the section titled *LDAP configuration* in ISRA deployment guides for importing Microsoft Active Directory users and groups to Image Services.
- After Active Directory users and groups have been imported into Image Services, ISRA must be configured to authenticate with Active Directory. See the section titled *LDAP Configuration* in the ISRA deployment guide for details.

Creating a FileNet Image Services Source

Create a FileNet Image Services source on the Home - Sources page. Select **FileNet Image Services** from the Source Type list, and click **Create**. Enter values for the following parameters:

- **Container names:** The names of the containers to be crawled by Oracle SES. You can crawl an entire FileNet Image Services Library or a specific Folder. The format is `LibraryName/FolderName/SubFolderName(cache_name)`. Library name is the ISRA connection factory name created when ISRA is deployed. Cache name is where the document content can be found. Multiple comma-delimited container names can be entered. Required.

For example:

- Container name: `LibraryName1(cache name)`: The entire `LibraryName1` is crawled
- Container name: `LibraryName2/Folder1/(cache name)`: `Folder1` and its sub-folders are crawled.

- Container name: `LibraryName1, LibraryName2/Folder1` (cache name): The entire `LibraryName1` and Folder 1 in `LibraryName2` are crawled
- Cache name: The format is cache name: `DomainName:Organization`. This is an optional parameter. If the cache name is not provided, then the plug-in tries to retrieve document content from the default page cache. However, the plug-in throws an error if an invalid page cache or empty brackets () are specified. Ask the Image Services administrator for cache details.
- **User name:** Enter the user name of a valid FileNet Image Services user. The user should be a SysAdmin user or a user who has access to all Folders and Documents of the Libraries configured in the **Container name** parameter. The user should be able to retrieve content, metadata and ACL from folders, documents and other custom sub classes. The user should be defined in the configured LDAP server and should be imported into IS. Required.
- **Password:** The FileNet Image Services user password. Required.
- **Web component URL:** The URL of J2EE application server where the crawler plug-in Web component module is deployed. The format of the URL is `http://host:port`. Required.

The Web component is also used to view the search results. On clicking an Oracle SES search result, the user is prompted to log in. After the user successfully logs in, the document is displayed.

To display images and annotations, you must deploy the FileNet Image viewer `FNImageViewer.ear`. `FNImageViewer.ear` is a part of ISRA CD. If the viewer is not deployed, the images are displayed in the native viewer or the user is prompted to download the document.

- **Attribute Names:** The comma-delimited list of Image Services attributes along with their data types to search. The format is `attributeName:attributeType, attributeName:attributeType`. Valid values are String, Number, and Date. Table 7-5 identifies equivalent FileNet and Oracle SES data types.

In a Library, the crawler indexes an attribute only if both name and type of the attribute in the library match the configured name and type; otherwise, it is ignored. Optional.

For example, to make the following FileNet Image Services attributes searchable:

- Attribute name: account name attribute type: String
- Attribute name: account ID attribute type: Integer
- Attribute name: creation date attribute type: Date

The value of **Attribute List** is:

Account Name: String, Account Id: Number, Creation Date: Date

- **Set source hierarchy:** Indicates whether the source should set the source hierarchy of the document, either `true` or `false`. The default value is `false`. Any other value is interpreted as `false`.

A document in Image Services can be filed in multiple folders. A user may have READ permissions on a document but not on all the folders in which the document is filed. If **Set Source Hierarchy** is `true`, then a user could view a source hierarchy on which he or she does not have permissions in Image Services. However, the user cannot view the documents on which he or she does not have READ permissions.

- **Set Public Access:** Indicates whether the source sets the public access of the documents whose ACL is Anyone. Set this parameter to `true` or `false`. The default value is `false`. Any other value is interpreted as `false`.
- **Authentication Attribute:** This parameter is used to get the [LDAP](#) authentication attribute. The appropriate value varies based on the identity plug-in used for authentication. For Microsoft Active Directory, set it to `USER_NAME`. For FileNet Image Services identity plug-in, set it to `NATIVE`.

Table 7–5 FileNet Image Services Data Type Mapping

Sr. No	FileNet Image Services Data Type	Oracle SES Data Type
1	BOOLEAN	String
2	BYTE	Number
3	UNSBYTE	Number
4	SHORT	Number
5	UNSSHORT	Number
6	LONG	Number
7	UNSLONG	Number
8	ASCII	String
9	TIME	Date
10	DATE	Date
11	MENU	Number
12	FP_NUM	Number

Setting Up Hummingbird Document Management Server Sources

Note: The Hummingbird DM connector is deprecated in this release, so that maintenance will be provided only when issues are raised by existing customers. No active development, testing, or certification will be provided for this connector.

The Hummingbird DM Server plug-in extends the searching capabilities of Oracle SES and enables it to search Hummingbird DM Server repositories. Oracle SES can crawl documents and metadata in the Hummingbird repositories and provide secure, full-text search. It also provides metadata search and browse functionality, which allows search to be done against a specific subfolder in the hierarchy.

Hummingbird data is stored in libraries, which can contain folders, files, and workspaces. A Hummingbird DM Server instance can have one or more libraries that can be crawled with the Hummingbird DM Server plug-in by configuring parameters in Oracle SES. The Hummingbird DM Server plug-in navigates through the libraries to crawl all documents in Hummingbird DM Server. It creates an index, stores the metadata, and accesses information in Oracle SES to provide search according to the end user permissions.

Oracle SES supports incremental crawling; that is, it crawls and indexes only those documents that have changed since the most recent crawl. A document is re-crawled if the content, metadata, or the direct security access information of the document has

changed. Documents deleted from a library are removed from the index during incremental crawling.

The Hummingbird plug-in includes two components: a plug-in jar file and a Web services component. The jar file is deployed in Oracle SES. The Web services component must be deployed on the computer on which Hummingbird Web Server (Webtop) is deployed.

The Hummingbird DM Server identity plug-in is used to authenticate the native users of Hummingbird DM Server.

Important Notes for Hummingbird DM Server Sources

- The Hummingbird crawler plug-in should use the administrator account for the Container for crawling and indexing documents.
- The Hummingbird DM Server version must be 2004 or 2005.

Required Software

- Hummingbird DM Server must be installed and configured. The following versions of Hummingbird DN are supported: 2004, 2005.
- Hummingbird Web Server (WebTop): Hummingbird Web Server is required to see the files and folder stored in Hummingbird DM Server.
- Windows .NET Framework 1.1 must be on the same computer where Hummingbird Web Server (WebTop) is running.

Required Tasks

Import User/Groups from Active Directory Server to Hummingbird.

1. Login to Hummingbird WebTop with a user having administrator privileges.
2. Select **DM ADMIN** from the list at the top of page.
3. Go to **Users and Groups - User Synchronization**.
4. Select the Network Resource and click **Load Network**.
5. Select the name of the domain with the users to import and click **Load Network**.
6. The **Network resource** list shows the names of users. Select the users to import and click **Import User**.
7. Click **Save**.
8. In **Library User**, you can see the list of users that are imported in Hummingbird Web server.

Known Issues

If you update the **Attribute list** parameter, then a force re-crawl should be performed to delete the indexes of the old attribute list and create indexes for the new attribute list. Change the re-crawl policy to **Process All Documents** on the Home - Schedules - Edit Schedule page.

Setting Up Identity Management for Hummingbird

Choose an identity plug-in on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page.

Activate the Hummingbird identity plug-in with the following parameters.

- **Library name:** The name of library to be crawled.
- **URL:** This parameter is used to send the request to the Web service to retrieve the data. For example:

```
[http |  
https]://computername:port/VirtualDirectoryName/HBDMIIdentityW  
ebservice.asmx
```

The virtual directory name is given during installation of Web services for Hummingbird.
- **User name:** User name of Hummingbird DM Server. The user must be an administrator user and a native user of Hummingbird. Required.
- **Password:** Password for **User name**.
- **Authentication Attribute:** NATIVE.

See Also: ["Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in"](#) on page 11-6

Creating a Hummingbird Source

Create a source for the newly created user-defined source type on the Home - Sources page. Enter a source name. Provide values for the configuration parameters in the following table.

- **Container name:** The names of the containers to be crawled by Oracle SES. You can crawl an entire Hummingbird library or a specific folder. The format is *LibraryName/LibraryName/FolderName/SubFolderName*. This parameter is case-sensitive.

To crawl all documents in the library the format for library is *LibraryName/LibraryName*. You can enter multiple comma-delimited container names. Required.

For example:

- Container name: *LibraryName/LibraryName*
The entire *LibraryName* is crawled
- Container name: *LibraryName/LibraryName/Folder21*
Folder21 and its sub-folders within *LibraryName* are crawled.
- Container name: *LibraryName/LibraryName/PublicFolders/Folder1*
Folder1 and its sub-folders within *PublicFolders* are crawled.

- **Attribute list:** The comma-delimited list of attributes to be searchable. The format is *AttributeName,AttributeName*. Optional.

Hummingbird stores all attributes as String data type so the data type of attributes in Hummingbird are the String data type in Oracle SES. Only *LastModifiedDate* is the Date data type in Oracle SES. The default attributes are *Title*, *LastModifiedDate*, and *Author*.

While crawling a library or folder, an attribute is indexed only with a match; otherwise, it is ignored. For example, to make the following Hummingbird attributes searchable:

Attribute name: account name

Attribute name: account ID

Attribute name: creation date

The value of **Attribute List** is: account name, account ID, creation date.

Multiple attributes with same name are not allowed. For example: Emp_ID, Emp_ID.

If custom fields have been created, then include the name of table and column separated by a dot (.). For example:

tablename.columnname, tablename.columnname

- **User name:** User name of a valid Hummingbird DM Server user. The user must be an administrator user or a user who has access to all folders and documents configured in **Container name**. The user should be able to retrieve content, attributes, and documents. Required.
- **Password:** Password of the Hummingbird user in **User name**. Required.
- **Crawl versions:** Controls whether multiple versions of documents are crawled. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`. Any other value is interpreted as `false`, and only the latest version of a document is crawled. Optional.
- **Crawl folder attributes:** Controls whether folder attributes are crawled. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`. Any other value is interpreted as `false`. Optional.
- **View Documents:** The IP address or computer name where the Hummingbird Webtop (Hummingbird Web Server) application is installed. It is the URL for viewing search results. For example: `http://computername`.

If SSL is enabled on Hummingbird DM Web Server, the URL is `https://computername`. If Hummingbird is running on a port other than the default port (80), then append the port number using this format:

`http://computername:port`.

- **Crawl Attachments:** Controls whether attachments to the documents are crawled. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`. Any other value is interpreted as `false`. Optional.
- **Search form:** The profile name used in Hummingbird. The default value is `DEF_QBE`. If custom attributes have been added in profile and you want to search for these attributes, then enter the name of the custom profile.
- **URL for Webservice:** The URL of Web services that are consumed by the plug-in. For example:

```
[http | https]://computername/virtual_folder
/HBDMWebService.asmx
```

where *virtual_folder* is the name of the virtual folder created by the Web service installer.

If the Web service is running on a port other than the default port (80), then include the port number. For example:

```
[http | https]://computername:port/virtual_folder
/HBDMWebService.asmx
```

- **Authentication Attribute:** The name of the authentication attribute that is used to set ACL. The Oracle Internet Directory value is `nick_name`. The Active Directory value is `USER_NAME`. The Hummingbird identity plug-in value is `NATIVE`.

- **Hummingbird DM version:** The version of Hummingbird DM to be crawled. Valid values are 5 and 6.
- **Date Format:** This is to specify the date format being used in the DM Server. For example, specify the format in crawler source configuration page for date 10/23/2009 10:10:10 as `MM/dd/yyyy HH:mm:ss`. If no date format is specified, or an invalid date format is specified, then the default locale settings are used to parse the date. This is an optional parameter.
- **Activity Log Based Crawl:** Indicates whether incremental crawl should be based on Activity Log Records, which is an optimal incremental crawl. Set as `True` for optimized incremental crawl, that is Activity Log based crawl, and `False` for processing all documents to find modified documents.

Deploying the Web Service on the Hummingbird DM Server

The Web service is located in `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/hbdc`. The Web service must be installed on the same server as Hummingbird DM.

The Web service component is provided as an installable setup file. This component must be installed on the same server on which Hummingbird Web Server and Windows .NET Framework 1.1 are installed.

Separate Web service installers are provided for Hummingbird DM 5 (Hummingbird_DM5_Web_Service_Installer.zip) and Hummingbird DM 6 (Hummingbird_DM6_Web_Service_Installer.zip). Ensure that the correct Web service component is installed based on the Hummingbird DM version.

To install the Web service:

1. Double-click `setup.exe` to install the Web service.
2. The installer prompts for the name of the virtual directory. (The virtual directory name can be changed.) The installer creates a virtual directory on Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) with same name. If you have multiple Web sites in IIS running on different ports, and you want to install this Web service in a Web site other than the default Web site, then include the port number.
3. Provide the user name and password of Hummingbird DM Server. Enter the user name in the form: `domainname\username`.

Setting Up IBM DB2 Content Manager Sources

Note: The IBM DB2 Content Management connector is deprecated in this release, so that maintenance will be provided only when issues are raised by existing customers. No active development, testing, or certification will be provided for this connector.

The IBM DB2 Content Manager (ICM) plug-in extends the searching capabilities of Oracle SES to search ICM repositories, which consists of item types and their instances in the form of folders and documents. Oracle SES can crawl documents and metadata in the ICM Library Server and provide secure, full-text search. Starting from the specified folders, the plug-in extends the crawling and thus the search, into their complete child tree of any specified folder. If an item type is specified for crawling, then the plug-in crawls all instances of the item types and their complete child trees.

In ICM, the library server manages the content metadata and access control to all content in a database (such as DB2), interfacing to one or more resource managers. The primary job of the Library Server is to service client requests for content. The ICM plug-in navigates through the library server to crawl documents and folders in the specified item types. It stores the metadata and accesses information in Oracle SES to provide search according to the credentials of the end users.

While the crawler connects to the library server through the APIs, the library server internally connects with the resource manager through CM-managed secure tokens. Whenever a reference is made to the document object, they are fetched from the resource manager using these tokens. With the crawler plug-in, metadata corresponding to a document is retrieved from the library server while the display URL points to the document-object on the resource manager using the token.

Oracle SES supports incremental crawling; that is, it crawls and indexes only those documents that have changed after the recent most crawl. A document is re-crawled if either the content, metadata, display URL, or the direct security access information of the document has changed. Documents deleted from a database are removed from the index during incremental crawling.

Important Notes for IBM DB2 Content Manager Sources

- The user account used to crawl the specified item types must be an Administrator account that has access on all instances (documents and folders) to the specified item types and can retrieve and crawl all folders and documents. The administration user specified for crawling must belong to the ICMPUBLIC group and the AllPrivs privilege set.
- The version of DB2 Content Manager used to set up the repositories for crawling must be 8.3.

Required Software

This section lists required software (in order of installation) for the installation of DB2 Content Manager 8.3:

Server Software Requirements (Computer with ICM Server):

- Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition
- IBM WebSphere Application Server 5.1 plus FixPak 1
- IBM DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server Edition (32-bit): 8.1 plus FixPak 7A special or version 8.2 plus FixPak 7A special
- DB2 Content Manager Enterprise Edition 8.3 plus FixPak1
- DB2 Information Integrator for Content 8.3 with Fix Pack 3
- DB2 Content Manager eClient 8.3

Client Software Requirements (Computer with Oracle SES):

- IBM DB2 Run-Time Client: 8.1 plus FixPak 7A special or version 8.2 plus FixPak 7A special
- DB2 Information Integrator for Content 8.3 with Fix Pack 3
- DB2 Content Manager Client for Windows 8.3 (optional for Windows)

Required Tasks on the Server

The following tasks must be performed on the computer with ICM server.

To install and configure the system with ICM server:

1. Install DB2 Content Manager 8.3 with the required fix-packs.
2. Enable LDAP on DB2:
 - a. Open the System Administration Client.
 - b. Select **Tools - LDAP Configuration** to display the LDAP Configuration window.
 - c. Select **Enable LDAP User import and authentication**
 - d. On the **Server** tab, select server type **Active Directory**.
 - e. Provide the LDAP server information on the Server page.
 - f. Click **OK**.
3. Import users and groups from the Active Directory to ICM:
 - a. In the system administration client, click **Authentication** and then right-click either **Users** or **User-Groups**.
 - b. Click the **LDAP** button and then enter the user to be imported into ICM. To view a list of all valid user names, click **Show All**.
 - c. Select one or more users and click **OK**.
 - d. From the **Assign to Groups** tab, assign the users to the required groups.
 - e. From the **Set Defaults** tab, specify the default resource manager, collection and item access control list for the users, user-groups, or both.
 - f. Click **OK** or **Apply**.
The selected users and user-groups are imported into the DB2 CM environment.
 - g. To verify the import, select **Users** or **User-Groups**. The imported users or user-groups appear in the list on the right.

Required Tasks on the Client Side

Catalog the DB2 run-time client with DB2 Content Manager Library database.

To install and configure the system with Oracle SES:

1. Locate the services file in `\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc` or similar directory on Windows and the `/etc` directory on Linux.
2. Open the services file in a text editor and add these lines:


```
[Service Name]    [Port #]/tcp #DB2 connection service port
Example: db2c_DB2 50000/tcp    #DB2 connection service port
```
3. Enter the following commands from the command line processor, where *node_name* is any name of your choosing:

```
catalog tcpip node node_name remote [IP_address | host] server service_name
```

In this example, *node_name* is `CMDB`, *host* is `my_computer`, and *service_name* is `db2c_DB2`:

```
catalog tcpip node CMDB remote my_computer server db2c_DB2
```

4. Enter the following command, where *database_alias* is a name of your choosing and *node_name* was specified in the previous step:

```
catalog db database_name as database_alias at node node_name
```

In this example, the alias is the same as the database name (ICMNLSDDB) and the node name is CMDB.

```
catalog db ICMNLSDDB as ICMNLSDDB at node CMDB
```

5. To check the connection, issue the following command:

```
connect to database_alias user database_user using password
```

In this example, the ICMADMIN user connects to ICMNLSDDB.

```
connect to ICMNLSDDB user ICMADMIN using password
```

6. Select `tablename` from `syscat.tables`. All table names in the database are listed.

Known Issues

- Oracle SES does not crawl folders that have all blank attributes.
- The ICM plug-in does not support CLOB attributes because of a limitation when using these attributes with XPath queries.
- To use the ICM eClient application to view search results, Oracle recommends that users log in to eClient first and then open the Oracle SES search screen in the same window. If a user opens the Oracle SES search results directly, then ICM eClient may prompt the user to log in. Then the user must manually refresh the Oracle SES page to view the selected document.
- Change of the item type ACL does not update the items or documents (and their last modified date) of that item type. Whenever an ACL of an item type is changed from the System Administration client, the effective change on the items/documents of that item type can be reflected only through a force re-crawl. Change the re-crawl policy to **Process All Documents** on the Home - Schedules - Edit Schedule page.
- When crawling an item type hierarchy of multiple levels, the crawler might signal this error:

```
com.ibm.mm.sdk.common.DKUsageError: DGL7146A: The query string is too long or too complex
```

The CM query has a length restriction of 64k. DB2 UDB does not have such a restriction, and the problem can be fixed by removing the 64K limitation check from the API and allowing the Library Server database determine the limit.

Setting Up Identity Management for DB2 Content Manager

Activate the ICM identity plug-in on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page with the following parameters:

- **Library Server name:** The name of the alias of the Library Server of DB2 Content Manager that must be connected to retrieve all the item types required for crawling.
- **User name:** User name of a valid ICM Server user. Required.
- **Password:** Password of the ICM user. Required.
- **ICM Servers File:** Specifies the absolute path of the `cmbicmsrvs.ini` file. This INI file stores the source information for the data store.

- **ICM Environment File:** Specifies the absolute path of the cmbicmenv.ini file. This INI file stores the database connect information.

The required ICM Server (cmbicmsrvs.ini) and ICM Environment (cmbicmenv.ini) files can be found on the client side (computer with Oracle SES) at

ICM_InstallationFolder/cmgmt/connectors/cmbicmsrvs.ini and
ICM_InstallationFolder/cmgmt/connectors/cmbicmenv.ini

Creating an IBM DB2 Content Manager Source

Create a source for the newly-created user-defined source type on the Home - Sources page. Enter a source name. Provide values for these configuration parameters:

- **Container name:** The item types to be crawled. This can be a specific item type whose instances need be crawled, or a folder/sub-folder if all item types inside that folder or sub-folder must be crawled. Container name can be a combination of multiple item types delimited by a slash (/). Note that a backslash (\) is an unacceptable delimiter.

Container names must be in the format:

```
parent_item_type_name[@parent_attribute_name=attribute_value]
/child_item
_type_name[@child_attribute_name=child_attribute_value]
```

or

```
child_item
_type_name[@parent_attribute_name=attribute_value,@child_attr
ibute_name=child_attribute_value]
```

For example, you might have a root-component item type named Level-1 with attribute Attribute1 whose value is Value-1. You have another item type Level-2 that is child of Level-1, with attributes Attribute-1 (linked with Level-1) Attribute-2 with value Value-2. You have another item type Level-3 that is a child of Level-2 and has attributes Attribute-1, Attribute-2 (linked attributes) and Attribute-3 with value Value-3.

If the user wants to crawl all items formed with item type Level-3 then the container name is:

```
Level-1[@Attribute-1="Value-1"]/Level-2[@Attribute-2="Value-2"]/Level-3
```

or

```
Level-3[@Attribute-1="Value-1" AND @Attribute-2="Value-2"]
```

The values for String and Date attributes are enclosed in double quotes while the values for Number attributes are not.

- **Attribute list:** The comma-delimited list of ICM attributes along with their data types to be searchable. The format is:

```
AttributeName:AttributeType, AttributeName:AttributeType
```

Valid values are String, Number, and Date.

A database crawl indexes an attribute only if both name and type match the configured name and type; otherwise, the attribute is ignored. Optional.

The default searchable attributes for ICM are Modified Date, Title, and Author. This attribute is case-sensitive, and multiple attributes with same name are not allowed.

- **User name:** The ICM user name used for crawling. It must be a user with at least read privileges on the configured item types. This setting is used to make a session with ICM to get ACL, Document List, metadata, and content.
- **Password:** The password of the ICM user in **User Name**.
- **Crawl versions:** Controls whether all versions of a document are crawled or only the latest version. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`. Any other value is interpreted as `false`.
- **Crawl folder attributes:** Controls whether folder metadata is indexed. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`.
- **Library server name:** The name of the alias of the Library Server of DB2 Content Manager that must be connected to retrieve all item types required for crawling.
- **Remove URL not in queue:** Controls whether documents deleted from ICM are also removed from the index. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`.
- **Authentication attribute:** The authentication attribute used to validate the ACL. The value for the Active Directory identity plug-in is `USER_NAME`, and for ICM identity plug-in is `NATIVE`. Required
- **WebClient path:** The path of an optional Web application used to render the search results. ICM allows the rendering of search results in ICM eClient and a custom Web application, which must be deployed separately on the ICM application server.
- **Title field:** A case-sensitive, comma-delimited list of attributes that can be used as the titles in the ICMD containers specified for crawling. Required.
- **Time Zone:** The time zone of the ICM library server. Because the library-server of ICM could be in a different time zone than the Oracle SES server, this attribute enables the Oracle SES time zone to be converted to the ICM time zone for time-based queries. If an invalid time zone is entered, then GMT is used by default.
- **ICM Servers File:** The absolute path of the `cmbicmsrvs.ini` file. This INI file stores the source information for the data store.
- **ICM Environment File:** The absolute path of the `cmbicmenv.ini` file. This INI file stores the database connect information.
- **Use ICM eClient to view search results:** Controls whether ICM eClient is used to view search results or some other Web application. Enter `true` for ICM eClient; `false` otherwise.

Setting Up Microsoft SharePoint Sources

The SharePoint Crawler connector enables Oracle SES to provide secure search over SharePoint Portal Server and Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 (MOSS). The connector extends the searching capabilities of Oracle SES and enables it to search into an external repository. Oracle SES can crawl through the documents, items, and related metadata in SharePoint repositories and provide secure, full-text search. The connector also provides metadata search and browse functionality, which allows a search to be done against a specific subfolder in the hierarchy.

In SharePoint, data is stored in different libraries such as the Document Library, Picture Library, Lists, Discussion Boards, and so on. A SharePoint instance can have one or more sites and sub-sites that the SharePoint Crawler connector can crawl after you set up the appropriate configuration parameters in the Oracle SES Administration GUI. The SharePoint Crawler connector navigates through the Libraries and Lists to crawl all the documents and items from a SharePoint repository. It creates an index, stores the metadata, and accesses information in Oracle SES to provide search capabilities according to the end user permissions.

The SharePoint Crawler connector supports incremental crawling, which means that it crawls and indexes only those documents that have changed after the most recent crawl. A document is re-crawled if the content, metadata, or direct security access information of the document has changed since the previous crawl. Documents deleted from a Library are removed from the index during incremental crawling.

Important Notes About SharePoint 2007 Sources

- The supported versions of SharePoint Server are:
 - 2003 or 2.0 for SharePoint Portal Server
 - 2007 or 3.0 for MOSS 2007
- When the **Crawl Security Settings** parameter is set to either `NORMAL` or `STRICT`, the SharePoint Crawler for the Container must use the SharePoint administrator account for crawling and indexing documents.
- To crawl CAD files, insert this line at the beginning of `ORACLE_HOME/search/data/config/crawler.dat`:

```
MIMEINCLUDE application/octet-stream
```
- When the **Crawl Security Settings** parameter is set to `RELAX`, any user that has at least Visitor (Read) permissions can be identified in the SharePoint source for crawling and indexing documents.
- SharePoint Container names in Oracle SES should not contain any special characters. Enter a backslash (\) before a slash or a comma. Otherwise, the crawler does not recognize the Container.

Known Limitations of the SharePoint 2007 Connector

- Passwords entered through the Oracle SES Administration GUI are case insensitive.
- Storing more than 200 files in a single folder may result in degraded performance and increased crawling time.
- An administrator must own the SharePoint Server site with the documents to be crawled. The crawler does not have sufficient access rights to crawl the documents if it uses the identity of a non-administrative user.

To grant administrative rights to a SharePoint user:

1. Open the SharePoint Site UI and select **Site Settings**.
2. Select **Users and Permissions**, then **Site Collection Administrators** to display the Site Collection Administrators page.
3. Enter the user name of the SharePoint Server site in the Site Collection Administrators field.

4. Click **OK**.

- If the Crawler Security Settings parameter is set to `RELAX`, then the user ID specified in the User Name parameter does not require administrative privileges. Visitor (Read) permissions on the site are sufficient. However, Read must have Browse Directories permissions to access any sub-sites. Otherwise, the sub-sites are not crawled.

To add Browse Directories permissions for SharePoint 2007:

1. Open People and Groups - Site Permissions.
2. Under Settings - Permission Levels, select **READ**.
3. Under Site Permissions, select **Browse Directories**.
4. Click **Submit**.

To add Browse Directories permissions for SharePoint 2003:

1. Open the Created subarea and select **Manage Security**.
2. Select the user and edit permissions.
3. Select **READ**.
4. Click **Advanced Permissions**.
5. Under Advanced Permissions, select **Browse Directories**.
6. Click **OK**.

- SharePoint does not allow users without administrative privileges to browse user profiles.

If the user ID specified in the User Name parameter does not have administrative privileges, then this user needs permission to manage profiles.

To grant permission to manage profiles:

1. Open SharePoint Central Administration 3.02.
2. Click **Shared Services Administration - SharedServices1**.
3. Under **User Profile and My Sites**, select **Personalization Service Permissions**.
4. Add user *user1* and select permissions **Manage user profiles**.
5. Save and submit the user.

User profiles are crawled if the user has specified the root site in the Site/Sub-Site URL parameter of the source configuration.

Known Issues for SharePoint 2007 Connector

- Versions of list items whose object type is Folder are not crawled and indexed.
- Site Collection Administrator users are not able to see documents if they are not listed among the document permission users.
- Unable to type cast null message is not error. This information is provided when the crawler tries to crawl attachments that are not supported for a particular entity.
- Principal *user_name* cannot be validated error is returned when the crawler obtains a user name from the SharePoint repository that is not present in the Active Directory.

- Performance of the SharePoint connector can be impacted when the Crawl Versions attribute is set to true.

Supported Platforms

The following platforms are supported by the SharePoint Crawler connector:

- Red Hat Linux 4
- Windows 2003 Server Standard Edition and above with the latest Service Pack

Creating a SharePoint 2007 Source

Create a source for the newly-created user-defined source type on the Home - Sources page. Enter a source name. Provide values for the configuration parameters described in the following list. Also see [Table 7-6, "Supported Values for SharePoint Source Parameters"](#).

- **SharePoint Version:** Version of the SharePoint server (SharePoint Portal Server/MOSS 2007) to crawl. (Required)
- **Container name:** Contains the names of the containers to be crawled by Oracle SES. You can specify multiple container names as a comma-delimited list. (Required)

You can crawl an entire area or site or a specific folder. The format for specifying a container folder is *AreaName/LibraryName/FolderName/SubFolderName*.

To crawl all documents in the Area or Library, the format is *AreaName* or *AreaName/LibraryName*.

To index the entire SharePoint portal, enter a slash (/).

To crawl all sites, enter *sites*.

Examples for SharePoint Portal Server:

- Container name: *AreaName*
The entire Area is crawled.
- Container name: *AreaName/LibraryName/Folder21*
Folder21 and its subfolders within *LibraryName* are crawled.
- Container name: *LibraryName*
All documents inside the Library and its subfolders are crawled.

Examples for MOSS 2007:

- Container name: *LibraryName/Folder21*
Folder21 and its sub-folders within *LibraryName* are crawled.
- Container name: *LibraryName*
All documents inside the Library and its subfolders are crawled.
The path for the container cannot contain any special characters. Enter a backslash (\) before a slash or a comma.

- **Attribute list:** A comma-delimited list of attributes, as described in [Table 7-7](#). The format for an attribute list is *AttributeName, AttributeName*. Multiple attributes with same name are not allowed, such as *Emp_ID, Emp_ID*.

In MOSS 2007, all attributes viewable from the UI are indexed by default. List all custom attributes to index, using the names displayed in the user interface.

In SPPS (SP 2003), the Title, LastModifiedDate, and Author attributes are indexed by default. List any other attributes to index, using the names displayed in the UI.

If you update the attribute list from the administrator parameters, then perform a forced recrawl to delete the indexes of the old attribute list and to create indexes for the new attribute list.

- **Domain name:** The domain name of the user that is used to crawl the SharePoint site. For example, if you intend to use the `OracleDomain\Administrator` user for crawling, then enter `OracleDomain` for this parameter. Do not include `.com` or `.in` or any other suffix in the name. (Required)
- **User name:** Specifies the user name of a valid SharePoint Portal Server/MOSS 2007 user. Do not include the domain name for this user. For example, for `OracleDomain\Administrator`, enter `Administrator`. (Required)
- **Password:** Specifies the password of the SharePoint user specified in User name. (Required)
- **Authentication attribute:** Format of the user and group identity stored in the ACL of SharePoint objects. This format must be an authentication attribute of the Oracle SES active identity plug-in, such as `USER_NAME` for an Active Directory identity plug-in. Otherwise, the ACL validation fails during indexing. (Required and case sensitive)

For example, this value is `USER_NAME` for the Microsoft Active Directory identity plug-in.

- **SPS Site/Sub-Site URL:** The URL of the Site or Sub-site of the SharePoint Portal, which is used for viewing the search results. (Required)

This URL has the form `http://HostName:PortNumber` or `http://HostName:PortNumber/SubSiteName`.

- **Crawl Security Settings:** Sets security on documents for indexing. (Required)

This setting can be one of the following:

- **NORMAL:** The regular crawl uses site-level access control lists (ACLs) but not document-level ACLs.
- **RELAX:** When the SharePoint Site Administrator user information is not available and the SharePoint user has visitor (or read) permissions on the site, this user is not able to crawl subsites under the main site. This mode is intended for exposing public documents temporarily and quickly to search. The SES administrator must be careful not to expose documents to other users inadvertently. See the work-around for this in "[Known Limitations of the SharePoint 2007 Connector](#)" on page 7-28.
- **STRICT:** Captures even document-level security. This mode requires that an additional Web Service agent, Oracle MOSS Web Service, be installed on the SharePoint 2007 server. See "[Deploying the Web Service on MOSS 2007](#)" on page 7-34.
- **Simple Include:** Only include URLs having at least one word mentioned in this parameter. Separate the words with commas.
- **Simple Exclude:** Exclude all URLs having one or more word(s) mentioned in this parameter. Separate the words with commas.

- **Regular Expression Include:** Include all URLs that match the expression provided in this parameter.
- **Regular Expression Exclude:** Exclude all URLs that match the expression provided in this parameter.
- **Crawl versions:** Controls whether multiple versions of documents are crawled. Valid values are `true` and `false`. Any other value is interpreted as `false`. The default value is `false`, so only the latest version is crawled. (Optional)
- **Crawl folder attributes:** Controls whether folder attributes are crawled. The default value is `false`. Valid values are `true` or `false`, and any other value is interpreted as `false`. (Optional)
- **Crawl attachments:** This parameter indicates whether attachments should be crawled. The default value is `false`. Valid values are `true` or `false`, and any other value is interpreted as `false`. (Optional)
- **LDAP URL:** URL of the LDAP server, such as `ldap://IP:port`, where the default port number is 389.
- **LDAP Search Base:** LDAP Search Base, such as, `DC=abc,DC=com`. When the value of **Authentication Attribute** is DN, specify the LDAP URL and the LDAP search base of the LDAP server configured in the identity plug-in. Otherwise, leave these parameters blank.

Table 7-6 summarizes the supported values for the configuration parameters of the SharePoint Crawler connector.

Table 7-6 Supported Values for SharePoint Source Parameters

Parameter Name	SharePoint Portal Server	MOSS 2007
SharePoint Version	2003, 2.0	2007, 3.0
Container name	(/) for full site, Library Name, List Name, Area Name	(/) for full site, Library Name, List Name
Attribute list	<i>AttributeName1</i> , <i>AttributeName2</i>	<i>AttributeName1</i> , <i>AttributeName2</i>
Domain Name	Domain name of the user	Domain name of the user
User name	Valid administrator user for SharePoint Portal server	Valid administrator user for MOSS 2007
Password	Password for the user	Password for the user
Authentication attributes	USER_NAME	USER_NAME
SPC Site/Sub-Site URL	IP address or host name with port on which SharePoint Portal Server is installed	IP address or host name with port on which MOSS 2007 is installed
Crawl Security Settings	NORMAL, RELAX	NORMAL, RELAX, STRICT
Simple Include	Part of URL	Part of URL
Simple Exclude	Part of URL	Part of URL
Regular Expression Include	All URLs that match the expression	All URLs that match the expression
Regular Expression Exclude	All URLs that match the expression	All URLs that match the expression
Crawl versions	<code>true</code> or <code>false</code>	<code>true</code> or <code>false</code>

Table 7-6 (Cont.) Supported Values for SharePoint Source Parameters

Parameter Name	SharePoint Portal Server	MOSS 2007
Crawl folder attachments	true or false	true or false
Crawl attachments	true or false	true or false
LDAP URL	URL of the LDAP server	URL of the LDAP server
LDAP Search Base	LDAP Search Base	LDAP Search Base

Table 7-7 Attributes for List Items and Versions Crawled for SharePoint 2007

List Item Type	Attributes
Document Library	Title, Author, Created, Modified
Picture Library	Title, ImageSize, ImageCreateDate, Description, Keywords
Form Library	Title, Author, Created, Modified
Translation Library	Title, Name, Language, Base Document Version, Translation Status, Created
Data Connection Library	Connection Type, Description, Keywords, Title, UDC Purpose, Created
Slide Library	Name, Presentation, Description, Created
Report Library	Name, Title, Author, Created, Report Category, Report Status
Dash Board	Name, Title, Author, Created
Wiki Page Library	Title, Author, Created, Modified
Announcements	Title, Body, Editor, Modified, Author, Created
Contacts	Company, WorkCity, Created, Email, Comments, Title, Editor, HomePhone, JobTitle, Modified, WorkZip, WorkPhone, WorkState, FirstName, Author, FullName, WorkCountry, CellPhone, WorkFax, WorkAddress
Links	Comments, Editor, Modified, Author, URL, Created
Discussion Reply	Body, Created, DiscussionTitle, Editor, Modified, Author
Calendar	EventType, Title, EventDate, Duration, Editor, WorkspaceLink, Modified, EndDate, Description, fRecurrence, Author, fAllDayEvent, Created
Task	Title, StartDate, Body, Status, Editor, Priority, AssignedTo, DueDate, Modified, Author, PercentComplete, Created
Project Task	Title, StartDate, Body, Status, Editor, Priority, AssignedTo, DueDate, Modified, Author, PercentComplete, Created
Issue Tracking	Category, LinkIssueIDNoMenu, RelatedIssues, IssueID, Priority, DueData, Comment, V3Comments, IsCurrent, Created, Title, Status, Editor, AssignedTo, Modified, Author
Custom List	Title, Editor, Modified, Author, Created
Languages and Translators	Language_x0020_From, Language_x0020_To, Modified, Author, Translator, Created, Editor
KPI List	Title, PercentExpression, Editor, ViewGuid, Modified, Value, AutoUpdate, KpiComments, Author, Goal, ValueExpression, Warning, KpiDescription, DataSource, LowerValuesAreBetter, Created

Deploying the Web Service on MOSS 2007

For MOSS 2007, if the **Crawl Security Settings** parameter is set to *STRICT*, then you must install an extra web service, Oracle MOSS Web Service. The following installation and deinstallation files are provided by the OracleMOSSService installer at *ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/sps/WebService.zip*:

- OracleMossService.wsp
- install.cmd
- de-install.cmd

To install or deinstall the Oracle MOSS Web Service:

1. Click *install.cmd* to install, or click *de-install.cmd* to deinstall.
2. Verify that the *STSADM.exe* file is in the following location: *Drive:\Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\web server extensions\12\BIN*.

If *STSADM.exe* is not in that folder, specify the correct path when the installer prompts for it.

3. Press any key to continue.

Setting Up Open Text Livelink Sources

Note: The Open Text LiveLink Enterprise Server connector is deprecated in this release, so that maintenance will be provided only when issues are raised by existing customers. No active development, testing, or certification will be provided for this connector.

Livelink data is stored in Workspaces, which in turn can contain folders, files, projects, and task lists. A Livelink Enterprise Server instance can have one or more Workspaces that can be crawled. Oracle SES navigates through the Workspaces to crawl all the objects in Livelink Enterprise Server. It creates an index, stores the metadata, and accesses information in Oracle SES to provide search according to the end user permissions.

Important Notes for Open Text Livelink Sources

- The administrator account must be used by the Livelink crawler plug-in for the container for crawling and indexing documents.
- The Livelink Enterprise Server version must be 9.2, 9.5.0, 9.5.5

Required Tasks

Because Open Text Livelink software is not included with Oracle SES, certain files must be copied manually into Oracle SES. Copy the *lapi.jar* file from LAPI installation folder into *ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/llcs*.

The Directory Services module of Livelink should be installed with Livelink, if users and groups are importing from [LDAP](#) server and you want to use the Active Directory identity plug-in.

To import users and groups of Active Directory into Livelink Server:

1. Create an LDAP user that has permission in Active Directory to administer users and groups. This user synchronizes the Active Directory with Livelink.

2. To extend the schema of Active Directory, install the Active Directory Schema snap-in:
 - a. Select **Run** from Windows **Start** menu.
 - b. Type `mmc /a` in the **Open** field and click **OK**.
 - c. On the Console menu, choose **Add/Remove Snap-in** and click **Add**.
 - d. Under **Snap-in**, double-click **Active Directory Schema**. Click **Close**, then **OK**. Save the console (for example, as "Active Directory Schema.msc"). If the new snap-in does not appear under **Snap-in**, then you may have to re-install the Windows 2003 Administrative Tools and start again at step 2.
3. Open the following file in a text editor.:
livelink_home/module/directory_2_3_0/ot-livelink-schema.conf
4. Open the **Active Directory Schema** console from the Windows All Programs menu. The console has a name such as **Active Directory Schema.msc**.
5. Right-click **Active Directory Schema** and select **Operations Master**.
6. Right click the **Attributes** folder and select **Create Attribute**.
7. Create the attribute `llserverinfo` using the information from `ot-livelink-schema.conf`, as shown in [Table 7-8](#).

Table 7-8 llserverinfo Values

Name	Value
Common Name	llserverinfo
LDAP Display Name	llserverinfo
Object ID	Oracle_Internet_Directory from <code>ot-livelink-schema.conf</code>
Syntax	Case-insensitive string
Multivalued	Selected

8. Create the attribute `llquery` using the information from `ot-livelink-schema.conf` as follows:

Table 7-9 llquery Values

Name	Value
Common Name	llquery
LDAP Display Name	llquery
Object ID	<code>OID</code> from <code>ot-livelink-schema.conf</code>
Syntax	Case-insensitive string
Multivalued	Deselected

9. Browse through the Directory Services Administration section of the Livelink Administration page to enable the following configuration.
 - a. To enable the Synchronization Features:
Click the **Choose Directory Services** link.
Select **LDAP Synchronization (Read-Only LDAP)** from the **Synchronization** list.

For **Livelink CGI Hosts**, specify `127.0.0.1`, `Livelink_Server_IP`

Click **Save Changes**.

- b. To configure LDAP Read-Only Parameters, set the parameters described in [Table 7-10](#).

Click **Save Changes**.

- c. Click **Synchronize LDAP Read-only**.

Click **Synchronize**.

Table 7-10 LDAP Read-Only Parameters

Parameter	Value
New User Password Policy	Hidden
User name Case Sensitivity	Preserve case
Livelink Server Name	Computer name on which Livelink Server is running
LDAP Server	Computer name or IP Address on which LDAP server is running
LDAP Server Port	389
Search Root	cn=Users,dc=otdomain,dc=com
LDAP User name	cn=<LDAP_User_Name>,cn=Users, dc=otdomain,dc=com
LDAP Password	<LDAP_User_Password>
Log-in Name	sAMAccountName or cn
First Name	givenname
Last Name	sn
Title	title
E-mail	mail
Contact	telephonenumber
Department Mapping	disable
Group Name	cn
Group Leader	managedBy
Group Member	Member
Group Member Query	llquery
Privileges	Select Log-in enabled, Public Access
Group Search Filter	objectclass=group
Synchronize Group	checked

Known Issues

If you update the attribute list, then you must update the crawler re-crawl policy to **Process All Documents** on the Home - Schedules - Edit Schedules page, and re-crawl the source.

Setting Up Identity Management for Open Text

The Livelink Enterprise Server identity plug-in authenticates native users of Livelink Enterprise Server. The identity plug-in communicates with the directory to

authenticate a user's credentials, validate a user or group and return the associated canonical form, and return the groups associated with a given user.

Activate the identity plug-in on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page, as described in "[Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in](#)" on page 11-6.

Creating an Open Text Livelink Source

Create an Open Text source on the Home - Sources page. Select **Open Text** from the Source Type list, and click **Create**. Enter values for the following parameters:

- **User name:** Name of a valid Livelink Enterprise Server user. The user must be an Administrator user or a user who has access to all folders and documents of the workspaces configured in the **Container name** parameter. The user should be able to retrieve content, metadata, and ACL from folders, documents and other custom sub classes of all workspaces configured in **Container name** parameter. Required
- **Password:** Password of the Livelink user. Required.
- **Server Name and Port Number for Livelink:** The computer name/IP address and the port number on which Livelink server is running. The format is *ServerName:port*.
- **Container name:** The names of the containers to be crawled by Oracle SES. You can crawl an entire Livelink Workspace or a specific folder. The format for is: *WorkspaceName/FolderName/SubFolderName*. You can enter multiple comma-delimited container names. Required.

For example:

- Container name: Workspace1: The entire Workspace1 is crawled.
- Container name: Workspace2/Folder21: Folder21 and its sub-folders within Workspace2 are crawled.
- **Attribute list:** The comma-delimited list of Livelink attributes along with their data types to be searchable. The format of an attribute list is *AttributeName:AttributeType, AttributeName:AttributeType*. Valid values are String, Number, and Date. Optional.

[Table 7-11](#) shows equivalent Open Text and Oracle SES data types. The crawler indexes an attribute only if both name and type match with configured name and type; otherwise, it is ignored. Multiple attributes with same name are not allowed. For example Emp_ID:String, Emp_ID:Number

The default searchable attributes for Livelink Enterprise Server are Modified Date, Title, and Author.

For example: Consider the following Livelink attributes:

- Attribute name: account name attribute type: String
- Attribute name: account ID attribute type: Integer
- Attribute name: creation date attribute type: Date

For these attributes to be searchable, the value of **Attribute List** must be:

Account Name: String, Account ID: Number, Creation Date:Date

- **Crawl versions:** Controls whether multiple versions of documents are crawled. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`. Any other value is provided interpreted as `false`, and only the latest versions of the documents are crawled. Optional.

- **Crawl folder attributes:** Controls whether folder attributes are crawled. Valid values are `true` and `false`. The default value is `false`. Any other value is provided interpreted as `false`, and only the latest versions of the documents are crawled. Optional.
- **Authentication attribute:** The attribute used to set ACL. With Active Directory, the value is `USER_NAME`. With the Livelink identity plug-in, the value is `NATIVE`. Required and case sensitive.
- **Crawl objects with public access:** Controls whether objects with public access are crawled without an ACL. Valid values are `true` and `false`. When `false`, all objects with this ACL are ignored.
- **Livelink URL:** The Livelink URL for viewing objects from the Livelink Server. For example, for Windows, the URL must be

```
http | https://host/livelink_service/livelink.exe.
```

For other application servers like WebLogic, Tomcat, and WebSphere, the URL must be

```
http | https://host:port/livelink_service/livelink.
```

Table 7–11 Open Text Data Types

Sr. No	Open Text Data Type	Oracle SES Data Type
1	Boolean	String
2	Integer	Number (Big Decimal)
3	String	String
4	Date	Date

Setting Up Oracle Content Database Sources

Documents in [Oracle Content Database](#) are organized into **folders**. Oracle SES navigates the folder hierarchy to crawl all documents in Oracle Content Database. It creates an index, stores the metadata, and accesses information in Oracle SES to provide search according to the end users' permissions.

The metadata crawled includes *folder_url* (URL of the folder containing the document) and *folder_path* (path of the folder containing the document). These let you show the direct folder path and direct folder URL for each document hit.

Oracle SES supports incremental crawling; that is, it only crawls and indexes documents that have changed since the last crawling. A document is re-crawled if either the content or the direct security access information of the document changes. A document is also re-crawled if it is moved within Oracle Content Database and the end user has to access the same document with a different URL. Deleted documents are removed from the index during incremental crawling.

Important Notes for Oracle Content Database Sources

This book uses the product name Oracle Content Database to mean *both* Oracle Content Database *and* Oracle Content Services. Oracle Content Database sources are certified with Oracle Content Database release 10.2 and release 10.1.3 and Oracle Content Services release 10.1.2.3.

Known Issues:

- The administrator account used by the Oracle Content Database source must have the **ContentAdministrator** role on the site that is being crawled and indexed. Also, end users searching documents in Oracle Content Database must have the **GetContent** and **GetMetadata** permissions.
- By default, Oracle Content Database has a limit of three concurrent requests (simultaneous operations) for each user. However, Oracle SES has a default of five concurrent crawler threads. When crawling Oracle Content Database, only three of the five threads can successfully crawl, which causes the crawl to fail.

Workaround: For an Oracle Content Database source, change the **Number of Crawler Threads** on the Home - Sources - Crawling Parameters page to a value of 3 or fewer.

Or, modify the Oracle Collaboration Suite configuration in Oracle Enterprise Manager to allow more than three concurrent requests. For example:

1. Access the Enterprise Manager page for the Collaboration Suite Midtier. For example: `http://example.domain:1156/`.
2. Click the Oracle Collaboration Suite midtier standalone instance name. For example: `ocsapps.example.domain`.
3. In the **System Components** table, click **Content**.
4. From **Administration**, click **Node Configurations**.
5. In the **Node Configurations** table, click **HTTP_Node**. For example: `ocsapps.computer.domain_HTTP_Node`.
6. On **Properties**, change the value for **Maximum Concurrent Requests Per User**. Enter a value larger than or equal to the number of crawling threads used by Oracle SES. This value is listed on the Global Settings - Crawler Configuration page.

Setting Up Identity Management for Oracle Content Database Sources

The Oracle SES instance and the Oracle Content Database instance must be connected to the same or mirrored [Oracle Internet Directory](#) system or other LDAP server.

To set up a secure Oracle Content Database source:

1. Read "[Known Issues:](#)" on page 7-39 and confirm that the number of crawler threads does not exceed the available concurrent connection settings for each user in Oracle Content Database.
2. Activate the Oracle Internet Directory identity plug-in for the Oracle Content Database instance on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page in Oracle SES.
3. For Oracle Content Database 10.1.2.3 and 10.2.0.4, use the following LDIF file to create an *application entity* for the plug-in. (An application entity is a data structure within [LDAP](#) used to represent and keep track of software applications accessing the directory with an LDAP client.)

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/ldapmodify -h oidHost -p OIDPortNumber -D "cn=orcladmin" -w password -f ORACLE_HOME/search/config/ldif/csPlugin.ldif
```

This defines the entity that is used for the connector:

```
orclApplicationCommonName=ocsCsPlugin, cn=ifs, cn=products, cn=oraclecontext. The entity has the password welcome1.
```

Creating an Oracle Content Database JDBC Source

The Content Database JDBC connector is an alternative to the Content Database connector provided in Oracle SES Release 10.1. The JDBC connector greatly improves the performance of incremental crawls. If the elapsed time of an incremental crawl is an important consideration in your deployment of Oracle SES, then use the JDBC connector.

Oracle SES crawler supports crawling from Oracle Content Database 10.1.2.0.4 or later. See the readme file for Oracle Content Database 10.2.1.0.4 patchset for details on configuring high volume full and incremental crawls in Oracle Content Database.

You may need to grant the SES user access to a Oracle Content Database object. Use this command:

```
GRANT SELECT ON ODMC_ALERT_SEQ TO sesuser
```

where *sesuser* is the SES user.

For example,

```
GRANT SELECT ON ODMC_ALERT_SEQ TO eqsys
```

Note: The JDBC connector requires installation of a patch to Oracle Content Database. If the patch is not available for your version of Content Database, then use the older connector as described in ["Creating an Oracle Content Database Source"](#) on page 7-41.

To create an Oracle Content Database JDBC source:

1. Open the Oracle SES Administration GUI to the Home page.
2. Select the Sources secondary tab.
3. For Source Type, select **Oracle Content Database (JDBC)**, then click **Create** to display Step 1 Parameters.
4. Enter a source name and the values for the parameters described in [Table 7-12](#).
5. Click **Next** to display Step 2 Authorization.
6. Enter the settings described in [Table 7-13](#).
7. Click **Create** or **Create and Customize** to create the source.

Table 7-12 Oracle Content Database JDBC Source Parameters (Step 1)

Parameter	Value
Database Connection String	JDBC connection string to Oracle Content Database in the form <code>jdbc:oracle:thin@server:port:sid</code> . For example, <code>jdbc:oracle:thin@example.com:1521:rel11g</code>
Content DB System User	SYSTEM user for Content Database.
Alert Table Name	Name of the Alert table for Content Database, which typically has the form <code>ODMC_ALERT_name</code> .
Database User ID for Crawl	Valid user ID for the Content DB database.
Database Password for Crawl	Password associated with the user ID for crawling.
Document Count	Maximum number of documents to be crawled.

Table 7–12 (Cont.) Oracle Content Database JDBC Source Parameters (Step 1)

Parameter	Value
URL Prefix	URL to Oracle Content Database in the form <code>HTTP://hostname:port/CONTENT</code> . For example, <code>HTTP://example.com:7778/CONTENT</code> .
Document Access (DAV) User ID	Valid Content Database user ID for using WebDAV to access documents.
Document Access (DAV) Password	Password associated with the DAV user ID.
Starting Path for Crawl	Full path where the crawl starts. Enter / to crawl the entire Content Database hierarchy.

Table 7–13 Oracle Content Database JDBC Authorization Parameters (Step 2)

Parameter	Value
Authorization Database JDBC Connection String	JDBC connection string to Oracle Content Database in the form <code>jdbc:oracle:thin@server:port:sid</code> . For example, <code>jdbc:oracle:thin@example.com:1521:rel11g</code>
Content DB System User	System user for Content Database, such as <code>CONTENT</code> or <code>IFS_SYS</code> .
Database User ID	User ID to connect to the database.
Database Password	Password associated with the database user ID.
Use the Run-Time Result Filter	Controls use of a final security check: TRUE: Performs a final security check on each row in the result set. FALSE: Does not do a final check. (Default)
Authorization User ID Format	Format of user ID in the authorization query. Enter a supported authentication attributes of the active ID plugin, such as <code>nickname</code> .

Creating an Oracle Content Database Source

If Oracle Content Database release 10.2 or Oracle Content Services release 10.1.2 is used, then the **Entity name** and **Entity password** parameters are required, the last six parameters related with keystore are not required, and the crawler plug-in uses service to service (S2S) authentication to connect to Oracle Content Database.

If Oracle Content Database release 10.1.3 is used, then the last six parameters in the following table are required, the **Entity name** and **Entity password** are not required, and Oracle SES uses Web services authentication to connect to Oracle Content Database. See "[Required Tasks for Oracle Content Database Release 10.1.3](#)" on page 7-43.

Create an Oracle Content Database source on the Home - Sources page. Select **Oracle Content Database** from the Source Type list, and click **Create**.

Enter values for the parameters listed in [Table 7–14](#).

Table 7–14 Oracle Content Database Source Parameters

Parameter	Value
Oracle Content Database URL	<code>http://host name:port/content</code>

Table 7–14 (Cont.) Oracle Content Database Source Parameters

Parameter	Value
Starting paths	/
Depth	-1
Oracle Content Database admin user	orcladmin
Entity name	orclApplicationCommonName=ocsCsPlugin,cn=ifs,cn=products,cn=oraclecontext
Entity password	welcome1
Crawl only	false
Use e-mail for authorization	false
Oracle Content Database Version	For example, 10.1.3.2.0
SES keystore location	For example, /scratch/ocs/cdb/cdb-ses/keystore/sesClientKeystore.jks
SES keystore type	jks
SES keystore password	*****
SES private key alias	client
SES private key password	*****
CDB Server public key alias	server

Table 7–15 Oracle Content Database Authorization Manager Plug-in Parameters

Parameter	Value
Oracle Content Database URL	http://host name:port/content
Oracle Content Database admin user	orcladmin
Entity name	orclApplicationCommonName=ocsCsPlugin,cn=ifs,cn=products,cn=oraclecontext
Entity password	welcome1
Use e-mail for authorization	false
Use result filter for authorization	false You can use a real-time result filter (query-time authorization) to ensure that the user has access to each result document. Set this parameter to <code>true</code> to remove documents that the user has lost access to since the last crawl.
Oracle Content Database Version	For example, 10.1.3.2.0
SES keystore location	For example, /scratch/ocs/cdb/cdb-ses/keystore/sesClientKeystore.jks
SES keystore type	jks
SES keystore password	*****
SES private key alias	client
SES private key password	*****

Table 7–15 (Cont.) Oracle Content Database Authorization Manager Plug-in Parameters

Parameter	Value
CDB Server public key alias	server

Required Tasks for Oracle Content Database Release 10.1.3

This section describes the required steps for Web services authentication when using Oracle Content Database release 10.1.3. This procedure uses the JDK keytool to create the keys.

See Also: "Setting Up a Server Keystore for WS-Security" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Universal Online Archive* at http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B32110_01/content.1013/b32191/security.htm#CHDGCJEH

1. Configure a server keystore at the Oracle Content Database middle tier if the keystore is not set up yet.

The file `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/OC4J_Content/config/oc4j.properties` defines the keystore type and the keystore properties file location. If you use a different file name for the keystore, then edit the file on the following entry:

```
oracle.ifs.security.KeyStoreLocation=/home/oracle/product/10.1.3.2.0/OracleAS_1/content/settings/server-keystore.jks
```

- a. Change to the settings directory:

```
cd Oracle_home/content/settings
```

- b. Create the Oracle Content Database server keystore with the following keytool command, substituting a secure password for `password`.

```
Oracle_home/jdk/bin/keytool -genkey -keyalg RSA -validity 5000
-alias server -keystore server-keystore.jks -dname "cn=server" -keypass
password -storepass password
```

To list the keys in the store:

```
Oracle_home/jdk/bin/keytool -list -keystore server-keystore.jks
-keypass password -storepass password
```

- c. Sign the key before using it:

```
Oracle_home/jdk/bin/keytool -selfcert -validity 5000 -alias server
-keystore server-keystore.jks -keypass password -storepass password
```

- d. Export the server public key from the server keystore to a file:

```
Oracle_home/jdk/bin/keytool -export -alias server -keystore
server-keystore.jks -file cdbServer.pubkey -keypass password -storepass
password
```

- e. Store both the keystore password and the private server key password in a secure location so Oracle Content Database can access the keystore and the private key.

```
Oracle_home/content/bin/changepassword -k
```

When prompted for the old password, press [Enter] if it is the first time to set the password; otherwise, enter the previous password. Then, enter and

confirm the keystore password (`-storepass password`) that you provided in step 1.b.

See `ORACLE_HOME/content/log/changepassword.log`.

2. Configure a client keystore at the Oracle SES installation.

- a. Create the SES client keystore with the following keytool command, substituting a secure password for `password`:

```
Oracle_home/jdk/bin/keytool -genkey -keyalg RSA -validity 5000
-alias client -keystore sesClientKeystore.jks -dname "cn=client"
-keypass password -storepass password
```

To list the keys in store:

```
Oracle_home/jdk/bin/keytool -list -keystore sesClientKeystore.jks
-keypass password -storepass password
```

- b. Sign the key before using the key:

```
Oracle_home/jdk/bin/keytool -selfcert -validity 5000 -alias client
-keystore sesClientKeystore.jks -keypass password -storepass password
```

Restart the WebCenter middle tier from the Oracle Enterprise Manager console.

- c. Export the server public key from the server keystore to a file:

```
Oracle_home/jdk/bin/keytool -export -alias client -keystore
sesClientKeystore.jks -file sesClient.pubkey -keypass password
-storepass password
```

3. Import Oracle SES client public keys into the Oracle Content Database server keystore (`sesClient.pubkey` must be copied to Oracle Content Database):

```
cd Oracle_home/content/settings
```

```
Oracle_home/jdk/bin/keytool -import -alias client -file
sesClient.pubkey -keystore server-keystore.jks -keypass password
-storepass password
```

4. Import Oracle Content Database server public keys into the Oracle SES keystore. (`cdbServer.pubkey` must be copied to Oracle SES):

```
Oracle_home/jdk/bin/keytool -import -alias server -file
cdbServer.pubkey -keystore sesClientKeystore.jks -keypass password
-storepass password
```

Note: Check the server logs at `ORACLE_HOME/content/logs` for keystore issues with the crawler plug-in.

Oracle Content Database Source Attributes

Oracle SES crawls the following attributes for Oracle Content Database Sources:

- AUTHOR
- CREATE_DATE
- DESCRIPTION
- FILE_NAME

- LASTMODIFIEDDATE
- LAST_MODIFIED_BY
- TITLE
- MIMETYPE
- ACL_CHECKSUM: The check sum calculated over the ACL submitted for the document.
- DOCUMENT_LANGUAGE: Oracle SES language code taken from Oracle Content Database language string. For example, if Oracle Content Database uses "American", then Oracle SES submits it as "en-us".
- DOCUMENT_CHARACTER_SET: The character set for the Oracle Content Database document.

Oracle SES also can search categories or customized attributes created by the user in Oracle Content Database.

You can apply categories to files and links, and divide categories into subcategories having one or more attributes. When a document in Oracle Content Database is attached to a category, you can search on the attribute of category. (The attributes appear in the list of search attributes.)

For example, suppose you create a category named `testCategory` with `testAttr1` and `testAttr2`. Document `X` is created and assigned to `testCategory`. You must assign the value to the `testCategory` attributes. After crawling, `testAttr1` and `testAttr2` appears in the search attribute list.

Customized attribute values can be the following types: String, Integer, Long, Double, Boolean, Date, User, Enumerated String, Enumerated Integer, and Enumerated Long:

- Index Long, Double, Integer, Enumerated Integer, and Enumerated Long type customized attributes are type Number attributes in Oracle SES. The display name has an `_N` suffix.
- Index Date customized attributes are type Date attributes in Oracle SES. The display name has a `_D` suffix).
- Index String, Enumerated String, and User customized attributes are type String attributes in Oracle SES.

Limitations on Custom Attributes for Oracle Content Database

- The Oracle Content Database SDK has more features than the Oracle Content Database Web GUI. The Web GUI does not support String arrays, but the SDK does. If you use the SDK to build customized administration and user GUIs that support the String array type, then a customized attribute can have multiple values.
- If a document in Oracle Content Database is attached to a category and the attributes in that category are left blank, then the attribute is not available in the attribute list for an Advanced Search. The crawler skips attributes with null values. However, if another document has the same attribute with a real value, then the attribute is indexed.

Setting Up Oracle Content Server Sources

The Oracle Content Server connector enables Oracle SES to search Oracle Content Server (formerly Stellent Server), which is the foundation of the Oracle Universal Content Management solution. Users throughout the organization can contribute

content from native desktop applications, manage content through rich library services, publish content to Web sites or business applications, and access the content with a browser.

The Content Server connector supports Oracle Content Server 7.5.2 or 10gR3 with XMLCrawlerExport (the Oracle Content Server RSS component).

Oracle Content Server includes an RSS feed generator component (XMLCrawlerExport) on top of the content server. This component generates RSS feeds as XML files from its internal indexer, based on indexer activity. It has access to the original content (for example, a Microsoft Word document), the Web viewable rendition, and all the metadata associated with each document. The component also has a template that contains a Idoc script that applies the metadata values from the indexer to generate the XML document. (Idoc is an Oracle Content Server proprietary scripting language.) Oracle Content Server generates feeds for all documents for the initial crawl, and feeds for updated and deleted documents for the incremental crawl. Each document can be an item in the feed, with the operation on the item (such as insert, delete, update), its metadata (such as author, summary), URL links, and so on.

The Oracle Content Server connector reads the feeds provided by Oracle Content Server according to a crawling schedule. Oracle SES parses and extracts the metadata information, and fetches the document content, using its generic RSS crawler framework.

Oracle SES supports the control feed method, in which individual feeds can be located anywhere and a control feed file is generated containing the links to other feeds. This control file is input to the connector through the configuration file. Control feed must be used when two computers are on different domains or on different platforms, or if they use remote access protocol, such as HTTP or FTP, for communication between the two servers.

See Also:

- "Overview of XML Connector Framework" on page 4-10
- Oracle Content Database page at <http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/content/db/index.html>

Oracle Content Server Security Model

The Oracle Content Server security model is based on the concept of permissions, which defines the privileges a user has on a document. The following table shows the set of permissions supported by Oracle Content Server. Each permission is a superset of the previous ones. For example, Write permission includes Read permission. Admin permission is a superset of all the permissions.

Table 7–16 Oracle Content Server Permissions

Permission	Description
Read	View documents
Write	View, Check In, Check Out, and Get Copy of documents
Delete	View, Check In, Check Out, Get Copy, and Delete documents
Admin	View, Check In, Check Out, Get Copy, and Delete documents An Administration user with Workflow rights can start or edit a workflow for the document. An Administration user can also check in documents with another user specified as the Author.

Oracle Content Server provides multiple security models, including an out-of-the-box security system and integration with centralized security models such as LDAP and Active Directory.

Oracle Universal Content Management security can work in these modes:

- Universal Content Management native identity plugin where Universal Content Management is not connected to a directory
- Oracle Internet Directory
- Active Directory only where Universal Content Management is connected to Active Directory using LDAP. A connection to Active Directory using Microsoft Security is not supported.

The Oracle SES Oracle Content Server connector supports the two most popular security models among current Oracle Content Server customers: Roles and Groups, and Accounts.

Roles and Groups

A security group is a set of files grouped under a unique name. Every file in the library belongs to a security group. Access to security groups is controlled by the permissions, which are assigned to roles, which are assigned to users. For example, the EngAdmin role has Read, Write, Delete, and Admin permission to all content in the EngDocs security group. User Joe is assigned to role EngAdmin; therefore, Joe has all permissions to the documents in EngDocs group.

Accounts

Accounts provide greater flexibility and granularity than groups. An account is a group of content. It introduces another metadata field that is filled out upon content check-in. When accounts are enabled, content items also can be assigned to an account in addition to the security group. A user must have access to the account to read, write, delete or administer content in that account. When accounts are used, the account becomes the primary permission to satisfy before security group permissions are applied.

A user's access to a document is like the intersection between their account permissions and security group permissions. For example, a user is assigned the EngAdmin role, which has all permissions to the documents in EngDocs security group. At the same time, the user is also assigned Read and Write permission to the EngProjA account. Therefore, the user has only Read and Write permission to a content item that is in the EngDocs security group and the EngProjA account.

Accounts can also be set up in a hierarchical structure. A user has permission to the entire subtree starting from the account node. For instance, a user assigned to the Eng account has access to Eng/AbcProj and Eng/XyzProj, or any accounts beginning with Eng. In other words, users that have permission to a particular account prefix also have access to all accounts with that prefix.

Note: Oracle Content Server uses a prefix test for account filtering, so a slash (/) has no special meaning. A user granted permission to account A has access to any documents in account A*, such as A, AB, or A/B. The hierarchical structure takes advantage of the prefix semantics, but it is enforced with the account model. Hence, there is no special character as the level divider when testing for account permissions.

See Also: Oracle Universal Content Management documentation at <http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/content-management/ucm/index.html>

Setting Up Identity Management for Oracle Content Server

To activate the Oracle Content Server identity plug-in:

1. On the Global Settings page, select **Identity Management Setup** under the System heading.

The Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page is displayed.

2. Select **Oracle Content Server** and click **Activate**.
3. Enter values for the parameters described in [Table 7-17](#), then click **Finish**.

Table 7-17 Oracle Content Server Connector Setup Parameters

Parameter	Value
HTTP endpoint for authentication	HTTP endpoint for Oracle Content Server authentication. For example, <code>http://my.host.com:port/idc/idcplg</code>
Admin User	Administrative user who accesses the Oracle Content Server Identity Service API
Password	Administrative user password

Creating an Oracle Content Server Source

To create an Oracle Content Server source using the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

1. On the Home page, click the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. Select **Oracle Content Server** from the **Source Type** list, then click **Create** to display Step 1 Parameters.
3. Enter values for the parameters described in [Table 7-18](#).
4. Click **Next** to display Step 2 Authorization, then set values for the parameters described in [Table 7-18](#).
5. Scroll down to Security Attributes to verify that `ACCOUNT` and `DOCSECURITYGROUP` are listed. If they are not, then the source was not created correctly. Verify that the Configuration URL in Step 1 is correct.
6. Click **Create** to create the Oracle Content Server source.

After processing each data feed, a status feed is uploaded to the location specified in the configuration file. This status feed is named one of the following:

- `data_feed_file_name.suc` indicates the data feed was processed successfully.
- `data_feed_file_name.err` indicates that an error was encountered while processing the feed. The errors are listed in this status feed.

Tip: To index multibyte character sets, set the default character set of the crawler to UTF-8 regardless of the character set of Oracle Content Server. See "[Modifying the Crawler Parameters](#)" on page 4-2.

Table 7–18 Oracle Content Server Source Parameters (Step 1)

Parameter	Value
Configuration URL	<p>URL of the XML configuration file providing details of the source, such as the data feed type, location, security attributes, and so on. Obtain the location of the file from the Oracle Content Server administrator.</p> <p>Use the following format to enter the configuration URL:</p> <pre>http://host_name/instance_name/idcplg?IdcService=SES_CRAWLER_DOWNLOAD_CONFIG&source=source_name</pre>
Authentication Type	<p>Java authentication type. Set this parameter when the data feeds are accessed over HTTP.</p> <p>Enter one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NATIVE: Proprietary XML over HTTP authentication ■ ORASSO: Oracle Single Sign-on.
User ID	User ID to access the data feeds. The access details of the data feed are specified in the configuration file. Obtain a user ID from the Oracle Content Server administrator.
Password	Password for User ID . Obtain the password from the Oracle Content Server administrator.
Realm	Realm of the Oracle Content Server instance.
Oracle SSO Login URL	URL that protects all OracleAS Single Sign-on applications. Set this parameter when the Authentication Type is ORASSO.
Oracle SSO Action URL	URL that authenticates OracleAS Single Sign-on user credentials. The login form is submitted to this URL. Set this parameter when Authentication Type is ORASSO.
Scratch Directory	Directory where Oracle SES can write temporary status logs. The directory must be on the same system where Oracle SES is installed. Optional.
Maximum number of connection attempts	Maximum number of attempts to connect to the target server for access to the data feed.

Table 7–19 Oracle Content Server Connector Authorization Parameters (Step 2)

Parameter	Value
HTTP Endpoint for Authorization	HTTP endpoint for Oracle Content Server authorization, such as <code>http://example.com:7777/idc/idcplg</code> .
Display URL Prefix	<p>HTTP host information to prefix the partial URL specified in the access URL of the documents in RSS feeds to form the complete URL. This complete URL is displayed as the URL when a user clicks the document link in the Oracle SES search results page. For example, you might display</p> <pre>http://example.com:7777/idc (not http://example.com/, as shown on the user interface page).</pre>
Administrator User	Administrative user to access the Authorization Service API of Oracle Content Server.
Administrator Password	Administrative user password.
Display Crawled Version	<p>Controls access to the crawled documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>true</code>: Search results point to the crawled version of the document. ■ <code>false</code>: Search results point to the content information page.

Table 7–19 (Cont.) Oracle Content Server Connector Authorization Parameters (Step 2)

Parameter	Value
Authorization User ID Format	Format of the user ID used by the Oracle Content Server authorization API, such as <code>username</code> , <code>email</code> , <code>nickname</code> , <code>user_name</code> .
Use Cached User and Role Information to Authorize Results	Controls user authorization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>true</code>: Uses the cached user query filter. This setting removes the query time dependency on Oracle Content Server. ■ <code>false</code>: Queries Oracle Content Server for authorization.
User Role Data Source to Cache the Filter	The name of the Oracle Content Server Users source that has crawled the user's SecurityGroup and Account information.
Authentication Type	Java authentication type. Enter <code>NATIVE</code> for proprietary XML over HTTP authentication, or <code>ORASSO</code> for Oracle Single Sign-on. Set this parameter when the data feeds are accessed over HTTP.
Realm	Realm of the Oracle Content Server instance.
Oracle SSO Login URL	URL that protects all OracleAS Single Sign-on applications. Set this parameter when the Authentication Type is <code>ORASSO</code> .
Oracle SSO Action URL	URL that authenticates OracleAS Single Sign-on user credentials. The login form is submitted to this URL. Set this parameter when Authentication Type is <code>ORASSO</code> .

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as `ORACLE_HOME`. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as `ORACLE_BASE`. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

`ORACLE_HOME` now refers to the path `ORACLE_BASE/ses/home`.

For more information about `ORACLE_BASE`, see "[Conventions](#)" on page -xviii.

Configuring Access to Collaboration Sources

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Setting Up EMC Documentum eRoom Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Lotus Notes Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Microsoft Exchange Sources](#)
- [Setting Up NTFS Sources for Windows](#)
- [Setting Up NTFS Sources for UNIX](#)
- [Setting Up Oracle Calendar Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Oracle Collaboration Suite E-Mail Sources](#)

Setting Up EMC Documentum eRoom Sources

The EMC Documentum eRoom Server plug-in extends the searching capabilities of Oracle SES and enables it to search Documentum eRoom Server repositories. Oracle SES can crawl through the documents and related metadata in the Documentum eRoom and provide secure, full-text search. It also provides metadata search and browse functionality.

Documentum eRoom data is stored in an eRoom, which in turn can contain other containers and content. A Documentum eRoom Server instance can have one or more items that can be crawled using the Documentum eRoom Server plug-in by configuring parameters in Oracle SES. The Documentum eRoom Server plug-in navigates through all the containers and the inline contents to crawl all the documents/items in Documentum eRoom Server. It creates an index, stores the metadata, and accesses information in Oracle SES to provide search according to the end user permissions.

The Documentum eRoom Server plug-in supports incremental crawling; that is, it crawls and indexes only those documents which have changed after the most recent crawling was performed. A document is re-crawled if either the content or metadata or the direct security access information of the document has changed. A document is also re-crawled if it is moved within Documentum eRoom Server and the end user has to access the same document with a different URL. Documents deleted from items are removed from the index during incremental crawling.

Documentum eRoom Web Services

The Documentum eRoom application is a COM-based application. To interact with the crawler plug-in, a Web service has been created to fetch the data from eRoom (through eRoom APIs) and provide it to the crawler plug-in.

Important Notes for Documentum eRoom Sources

- The eRoom crawler plug-in should use the admin account for crawling and indexing eRoom items.
- The Documentum eRoom Server version must be 7.3.

Supported Platforms

The following platforms are supported by this release of Documentum eRoom Web Services:

- Windows 2000/2003 Server
- Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) 5.0 or higher

Required Software

- Documentum eRoom Server version 7.3 must be installed and configured
- Oracle SES must be installed
- Documentum eRoom Server Administrator
- The server hosting eRoom must contain Windows .NET Framework 1.1

Required Tasks

The following tasks must be performed before installing the Documentum eRoom Server plug-in:

- **Microsoft Active Directory Identity Plug-in:** Configure Oracle SES to Active Directory Identity Plug-in:

This task must be performed if the identity plug-in for Active Directory is being used for authentication.

In the Oracle SES Administration GUI, navigate to the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page. Select **The Active Directory Identity Plug-in Manager implemented based on Oracle User & Role API**, and click **Activate**.

- For **Authentication Attribute**, select 'USER_NAME'.
- For **Directory URL**, enter the host name and port number, for example 'ldap://ldapsrvrhost:port'.
- For **Directory account name**, enter Active Directory User, for example 'Administrator'.
- For **Directory account password**, enter the password for **Directory account name**.
- For **Directory subscriber**, enter the Active Directory information (ldap base); for example, 'dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com'.
- For **Directory security protocol**, enter the appropriate value: 'none' or 'port number'.

Click **Finish**.

- **Microsoft Active Directory Identity Plug-in:** Synchronize users and groups from Active Directory to eRoom:
 1. Login to eRoom Server and navigate to Community Setting.
 2. On the right side, click **Directories - Select add a Directory connection**. For **Name**, enter a name for the LDAP Directory Connection. Select **LDAP Directory** radio button. Click **Next**.
 3. Enter the URLs for the LDAP directory you want to connect to. Provide the user name and password of the LDAP server. Click **Next**. For **Search Root**, specify `dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com`.
 4. For **Search Filter**, specify `cn=*`. Click **Next**.
 5. Display the test query of connection information. Click **Next**.
 6. Attribute Map information is displayed. Click **Next**.
 7. Display the test Mapping. If these are correct, click **OK**.
 8. Run the `LDAP_Synchronization` job: To synchronize a connection, click `synchronize` all connection. Click **OK**.
- Set up the eRoom Web Service:
 1. Check the pre-installation requisites before proceeding.
 2. Navigate to the `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/eroom` folder. Unzip `EroomServices.zip` to any temporary folder on the computer where the IIS instance for eRoom is installed.
 3. Run `Setup.Exe` to install the Web service on the server that is hosting eRoom. Provide a name for the virtual directory to be created. This name is required when entering the **URL for Web Service** parameter in Oracle SES.
 4. Verify that the Web service is installed by checking the following URL:


```
http://iisServerIP/host/VirtualDirectoryName
```

Known Issues

- The number of votes cast does not get crawled.
- To validate and authenticate users, an eRoom source can use either the Oracle Internet Directory or the Microsoft Active Directory identity plug-in. This connector does *not* support the native eRoom identity management system.

Creating a Documentum eRoom Source

Create a source for the user-defined eRoom source type on the Home - Sources page. Enter a source name. Provide values for the following parameters.

- **Container name:** The names of the containers to be crawled by Oracle SES. You can crawl the entire Site, Community, Facility, or eRoom item. Required.

The format for specifying container is as follows:

```
<siteName> OR
<siteName>/<communityName> OR
<siteName>/<communityName>/<FacilityName> OR
<siteName>/<communityName>/<FacilityName>/<eRoomName>
```

For example:

```
Container name:OracleSite/OracleCommunity/OracleFacility/OracleRoom
```

OracleRoom is crawled.

- **Attribute list:** The comma-delimited list of eRoom custom attributes along with their data types to be searchable. The format is *attributeName:attributeType, attributeName:attributeType*. Valid values are String, Number, and Date.

While crawling eRoom, an attribute is indexed only if both name and type match the configured name and type; otherwise, it is ignored. This is an optional field. For example, to make the following eRoom attributes searchable:

- Attribute Name: Account Name Attribute Type: String
- Attribute Name: Account ID Attribute Type: Integer
- Attribute Name: Creation Date Attribute Type: Date

The value should be:

Account Name: String, Account ID: Number, Creation Date: Date

The default searchable attributes for Documentum eRoom Server are Modified Date, Title, Author, CreateDate, and MimeType.

- **User name:** User name of a valid Documentum eRoom Server user. The user should be an administrator or a user who has access to all content, metadata, and ACL from all folders and documents of items configured in **Container name**. Required.
- **Password:** Password of the Documentum user configured previously. Required.
- **Crawl versions:** Controls whether multiple versions of documents are crawled. Valid values are *true* or *false*. The default value is *false*. Any other value is interpreted as *false* and only the latest version of a file is crawled. Optional
- **URL for Web Services:** A valid URL where eRoom Web service has been installed. (*http://server/virtualName*) For example, *http://10.113.10.82/EroomServices*.
- **URL for viewing the documents:** A valid IP address or host name with port number (*IP_ address:port*) of the server hosting Documentum eRoom. It is used for viewing the Oracle SES search results; for example, *http://10.113.10.82/eRoom* or *http://10.113.10.82:7512/eRoom*.
- **Authentication Attribute:** Attribute used by the LDAP to validate the user. This varies based on the identity plug-in used for authentication. For Active Directory, set it to *USER_NAME*.

Setting Up Lotus Notes Sources

Lotus Notes data is stored in notes-databases, which can be further contained inside directories on a server. A Lotus Domino Server instance can have one or more databases that can be crawled using the Lotus Notes source. The Lotus Notes source navigates through the databases to crawl the documents (for example, e-mail, calendar, address book, and "to do") in the specified databases. It stores the metadata, and accesses information in Oracle SES to provide search according to the end users' credentials.

The Lotus Notes connector now lets you enable or disable multiple attachment support with the `Attachment as Search Item` attribute. When this is disabled,

the additional attributes `Parent URL` and `Parent Title` are added for all attachment documents, to link it with the parent document.

The Lotus Notes source supports incremental crawling; that is, it crawls and indexes only those documents that have changed after recent most crawling was scheduled. A [document](#) is re-crawled if either the content, metadata, display URL or the direct security access information of the document has changed. Documents deleted from a database are removed from the index during incremental crawling.

To enable Oracle SES to launch Notes thick client, set the **Notes Thick Client** parameter to `true`.

Important Notes for Lotus Notes Sources

The user-account used to crawl Lotus Notes databases should preferably be an Administrator account, such that it has access on all databases and can retrieve and crawl all documents in the specified databases.

Required Software

- Lotus Domino Server R5.0.9/R6.5.4/R7.0
- Notes Clients R5.0.9/R6.5.4/R7.0

Required Tasks

The following tasks must be performed before installing the Lotus Notes source:

1. HTTP and DIIOP tasks must be running on Domino Server.
2. If the Active Directory identity plug-in is used, then the users and user-groups in the Domino Directory must be synchronized with Active Directory. While using the Active Directory identity plug-in, the short-name in the Lotus Notes person document is used for validating the user in Active Directory, so it should be a resolvable logon name in Active Directory.
3. Configure the server document:
 - a. Open the server document on the Lotus Notes server that must be crawled.
 - b. On the Configuration page, expand the **Server** section.
 - c. On the Security page, in the **Programmability Restrictions** area, specify the appropriate security restrictions for your environment in the following fields:
 - Run restricted Lotus Script/Java agents
 - Run restricted Java/Javascript/COM
 - Run unrestricted Java/Javascript/COM
 For example, you might specify an asterisk (*) to allow unrestricted access by Lotus Script/Java agents, and specify user names that are registered in the Domino Directory for the Java/Javascript/COM restrictions.

Note: The crawler that you configure to crawl this server with the DIIOP protocol must be able to use the user names that you specify in these fields.

- d. Open the Internet Protocol page, then open the HTTP page, and set the **Allow HTTP Clients to Browse Database** option to **Yes**.

- e. Configure the user document:
Open the user document on the Lotus Notes server. This document is stored in the Domino directory.
On the Basics page, for **Internet password**, specify a password.
 - f. Restart the DIIOP task on the server.
4. Copy the Lotus Notes/Domino jar files to the following directories. This must be done before activating the Lotus Notes identity plug-in.

For Lotus Notes release 5.0:

```
ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/ln/  
Notes.jar NCSO.jar
```

```
ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/identity/ln/  
Notes.jar NCSOW.jar
```

For Lotus Notes release 6.5 and 7.0:

```
ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/ln/  
NCSO.jar Notes.jar
```

```
ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/identity/ln/  
NCSO.jar Notes.jar
```

Known Issues

- A Lotus Notes source does not index encrypted fields, and the content of attachments with encrypted documents, for searching. With encrypted documents, the URL of the search result launches the Notes document instead of the attachment file, which is the case when non-encrypted documents are crawled.
- Deleted Notes documents and attachments in Notes documents are still searchable after an incremental crawl that was set by specifying 'Recrawl using last modified date' as true. To remove URLs from deleted documents or attachments from the Oracle SES index, either perform a force re-crawl (that is, change the re-crawl policy to **Process All Documents** on the Home - Schedules - Edit Schedule page) or mark the 'Recrawl using last modified date' source parameter as false.

Setting Up Identity Management for Lotus Notes

Activate an identity plug-in on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page.

The users/groups on Active Directory can be synchronized with Lotus Domino Directory such that all users/groups in Active Directory get registered in Domino as well. Thus, any ACL entry in a notes database or notes document can be validated in Active Directory also, and vice versa.

See Also: ["Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in"](#) on page 11-6

Oracle SES also provides a Lotus Notes identity plug-in so the Lotus Domino Directory can be used to authenticate and validate the notes native users and groups in Oracle SES.

Activate the Lotus Notes identity plug-in with the following parameters:

- **Server name:** The Domino server fully qualified host name/IP address. If the HTTP port on the Domino server is not 80, then the host name should be *server_name:HTTP_port_number*.
- **User name:** User name of a valid Lotus Domino Server user. Required.
- **Password:** Internet password of the Lotus Notes user. Required.

Creating a Lotus Notes Source

Create a Lotus Notes source on the Home - Sources page. Select **Lotus Notes** from the Source Type list, and click **Create**. Enter values for the following parameters:

- **Server Name:** The Domino server fully qualified host name/IP address. For example, if the Lotus Notes database name is *ses.nsf*, then enter *ses.nsf* for this parameter. If the HTTP port on the Domino server is not 80, then the host name should be *server_name:HTTP_port_number*. Required.
- **Attribute list:** The comma-delimited list of Lotus Notes attributes along with their data types to search. The format is *AttributeName:AttributeType, AttributeName:AttributeType*. The valid values are String, Number, and Date. For example: *Subject:String*

Table 8–1 Lotus Notes Data Type Mapping

Sr. No	Lotus Notes Data Type	Oracle SES Data Type
1	Boolean	String
2	Integer	Number (Big Decimal)
3	String	String
4	Date	Date

While crawling a database, an attribute is indexed only if both name and type match the configured name and type; otherwise, it is ignored. This is an optional parameter.

The default searchable attributes for Lotus Domino Server are LASTMODIFIEDDATE, Title, and Author. Multiple attributes with same name are not allowed.

- **User name:** The user name of a valid Lotus Domino Server user. The user should be an Administrator user or a user who has access to all folders and documents of the databases configured in the **Container name** parameter. The user should be able to retrieve content, metadata, and ACL from documents of all databases configured in **Container name** parameter. Required.
- **Password:** Internet password of the Lotus Notes user. Required.
- **Container Name:** Names of the containers to be crawled. Multiple container names must be comma-delimited. The container name can include folders, databases, views and folders within databases. For example, *database-abc.nsf, folders-folder1, views-abc.nsf:By Author, and db-abc.nsf:folder\subfolder*. Note that Lotus Notes database file name must be specified with the extension.
- **Crawl Public Documents:** Indicate whether the public documents on notes databases must be crawled such that they are available to anonymous users in Oracle SES, either true or false. Required.

- **Authentication Attribute:** The attribute used to validate the ACL. With the Active Directory identity plug-in, set the value to `USER_NAME`. With the Lotus Notes identity plug-in, set the value to `NATIVE`. Required.
- **Mail Template Name:** This parameter is specific to the mail-databases and the mail template's name should be specified here if any/all of the databases being crawled are mail databases. This is a mandatory parameter if either the **Past Days** or **Future Days** parameter is specified.
- **Past Days:** If the user is crawling calendar entries, then this parameter specifies the number of days in the past for which the calendar entries are picked. The date of reference here is the start date of the event. This accounts for the number of days in the past, and it does not filter the search by time.
- **Future Days:** If the user is crawling calendar entries, then this parameter specifies the number of days in the future for which the calendar entries are picked. The date of reference here is the end date of the event. This accounts for the number of days in the future, and it does not filter the search by time.
- **Notes Title Field:** Because in Lotus Notes custom applications it is not mandatory to maintain a Title field, this parameter has been provided to specify those text fields that should be parsed to retrieve the title field. For example, you could enter `Subject`. With multiple field names, the first field available on the document is selected for the title. Required.
- **Notes Thick Client:** Enter `true` to use Lotus Notes (thick client). Enter `false` to use Lotus Notes Web access.
- **Recrawl using last modified date:** Enter `true` to enqueue only modified documents. Required.
- **Attachment As Search Item:** Enter `true` to have each document in the attachment be submitted individually as an independent document with the same set of attributes and ACLS as that of the parent document. Enter `false` to have attachments be added to the parent document and submitted as a single unit.

Displaying the Parent URL in the Search Results

Take the following steps to display the Parent URL attribute in the search results for Lotus Notes connector:

1. On the Global Settings page, select **Use Advanced Configuration**. The Global Settings - Configure Search Result List is displayed.
2. Under Attribute Selection, move **ParentURL** to the **Included** list.
3. Under Style Sheets in the Enter an XSLT box, scroll to `<!-- Links link --> . . . </td>` and enter the following XSL code:

```
<tr>
  <td>
    <xsl:if test="parenturl [!= '']">
      <xsl:text>ParentURL: </xsl:text>
      <a class="browseLink" href="{parenturl}">
        <xsl:value-of select="parenturl" />
      </a>
    </xsl:if>
  </td>
</tr>
```

4. Click **Apply**.

Setting Up Microsoft Exchange Sources

Oracle SES can crawl through and provide secure search for e-mail and calendar items, related metadata, attributes, ACLs, and attachments in Microsoft Exchange. It also provides attribute search and browse functionality, which allows search to be done against a specific subfolder in the hierarchy.

Oracle SES supports incremental crawling; that is, it crawls and indexes only those documents that have changed since the last crawl was scheduled. A document is re-crawled if either the content or metadata or the direct security access (permissions) information of the document has changed. A document is also re-crawled if it is moved within Microsoft Exchange. Documents deleted from Exchange are removed from the index during incremental crawls.

A Microsoft Exchange source covers the following objects in Exchange:

- E-mail
- E-mail attachments
- Calendar events

Important Notes for Microsoft Exchange Sources

On the Exchange server, the super user must grant himself the `Send as` and `Receive as` privileges. You can enable privileges globally for all users in the system. No user-specific privilege grants are required.

See Also:

- *Microsoft Exchange 2003 Technical Reference Guide* and information about permissions in Microsoft Exchange:
<http://www.microsoft.com/technet/prodtechnol/exchange/default.aspx>
- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Release Notes* on OTN for supported platforms

Required Software

- Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS)

Note: The file `ADODB.dll` is usually included in the Windows .NET Framework SDK. However, if this file is not on your computer, then you must download the `ADODB.dll` appropriate for your system from Microsoft and install it using the following command:

```
gacutil /i adodb.dll
```

You can download the Windows .NET Framework from this site:

<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=FE6F2099-B7B4-4F47-A244-C96D69C35DEC&displaylang=en>

Required Tasks

- Proper permissions on the Exchange server must be granted to the Exchange administrator. The Exchange server is crawled with the permission of a super user with the `Send as` and `Receive as` privileges. The easiest way to configure this is to use an administrator as super user or create a super user with the

administrator privilege and the `Send As` and `Receive As` privileges targeting Exchange inbox store and public folders.

- To enable the Outlook Web Access logon page, you must enable forms-based authentication on the server. To enable forms-based authentication:
 1. On the Exchange server, log on with the Exchange administrator account, and then start Exchange System Manager.
 2. In the console tree, expand **Servers**.
 3. Expand the server for which you want to enable forms-based authentication, and then expand **Protocols**.
 4. Expand HTTP, right-click **Exchange Virtual Server**, and then click **Properties**.
 5. In the **Exchange Virtual Server Properties** dialog box, on the **Settings** tab, in the **Outlook Web Access** pane, select the **Enable Forms Based Authentication** option.
 6. Click **Apply**, and then click **OK**.
 7. Restart the IIS server.

If you are using forms-based authentication with SSL off-loading, you must configure your Exchange Server front-end servers to handle this scenario.

See Also: *How to Enable Forms-Based Authentication at*

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123832.aspx>

Known Issues

E-mails with multibyte characters sent from a browser with a different language set than the characters in the mail are not indexed correctly in Oracle SES. The multibyte characters are converted to question marks (?).

This is a known e-mail content issue with Microsoft Exchange. To send future e-mails so that the Microsoft Exchange connector can crawl them properly, either of these workarounds can be applied:

- Change the browser language to the characters in the e-mail. For example, set it to "Japanese" to input Japanese characters.
- Change the value of the following registry key:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\MSEExchangeWEB\OWA\UseRegionalCharset
    (Original) '1'
    (New)      Any number (except 1). For example, '0'
```

See Also:

- *How to Modify the Default Browser Language Settings for Outlook Web Access at*

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa996640.aspx>

- *Outlook Mobile Access and Exchange 2003 at*

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dafc9621-7b71-42fa-b1cb-3ea63e15ad04.aspx>

Setting Up Identity Management for Microsoft Exchange

The Microsoft Exchange connector uses WebDAV for best performance. Oracle recommends that Active Directory be used as identity management system for the Oracle SES instance. The Active Directory instance must be the same one that Microsoft Exchange is using to authenticate users on the file system.

For the Oracle SES instance to read the files during crawling, add permission to each folder and file to make them accessible by the operating system user that runs the Oracle SES instance. Adding permissions to a folder automatically adds the same permissions to all the files and subfolders in the folder.

See Also: ["Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in"](#) on page 11-6

Creating a Microsoft Exchange Source

Create a Microsoft Exchange source on the Home - Sources page. Select **Microsoft Exchange** from the Source Type list, and click **Create**.

Enter values for the following parameters:

- **User Name:** User name to authenticate between Oracle SES and Exchange
- **Password:** password to authenticate between Oracle SES and Exchange
- **Server:** Microsoft Exchange server IP
- **Domain:** Microsoft Exchange server domain
- **LDAP Port:** Microsoft Exchange LDAP port
- **Simple Include:** To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-delimited path inclusion boundary rules using simplified regular expressions. Specify an inclusion rule that a URL contain, start with, or end with a term. Only *, ^, and \$ operators are permitted. An asterisk (*) is a wildcard. A caret (^) denotes the beginning of a URL, and a dollar sign (\$) denotes the end. For example:
`^https://*.oracle.com/.jpg$`
- **Simple Exclude:** To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-delimited path exclusion boundary rules using simplified regular expressions. Only *, ^, and \$ operators are permitted.
- **Regular Expression Include:** To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-delimited path inclusion boundary rules using restricted (full java.util.regex) regular expression rules. For example:
`^https://.*\.oracle(?:corp){0,1}\.com`
- **Regular Expression Exclude:** To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-delimited path exclusion boundary rules using restricted (full java.util.regex) regular expression rules.

Microsoft Exchange Source Attributes

- ReceivedTime
- From
- To
- CC
- Subject

- Lastmodifieddate

Setting Up NTFS Sources for Windows

This section contains information for NTFS sources on Windows. For NTFS on UNIX, see ["Setting Up NTFS Sources for UNIX"](#) on page 8-14.

The NTFS connector enables Oracle SES to search file repositories in Microsoft NTFS. An Oracle SES NTFS source collects the content, metadata attributes and ACLs of files in NTFS. An NTFS source supports incremental crawl. After the initial crawl is performed, subsequent crawls only collect those documents that have changed since the last crawl. A document is re-crawled if the content, metadata, or the ACL information of the document has changed. A file is also re-crawled if it is moved between folders. Files deleted from NTFS are removed from the index during incremental crawls.

Important Notes for NTFS Sources

- The operating system user running the Oracle SES instance must have read permission on the NTFS file share being crawled. For example, if the remote file share `\\computer1\share1\directory1\` is crawled by the NTFS source, then the Oracle SES instance must be run as a domain user who has access to the file share.
- If you get the ACL in the form `<encrypted acl>@domain` for a folder on a remote computer, it probably means that the computer running the Oracle SES instance and the remote computer are on different domains and your computer cannot interpret the ACLs appropriately.
- Currently, the Oracle SES crawler considers the shared folder an empty document, but it is not indexed; therefore, the total number of unique documents indexed is less than the total number of documents fetched.
- An ACL error may appear when crawling an NTFS source as a built-in user or group, such as an Administrator user. As a workaround, set explicit access to the administrator user: Security - Administrator (user), All Permissions.
- "Everyone" is a special group that represents all current network users, including guests and users from other domains. When a user logs on to the network, the user is automatically added to the "Everyone" group. The NTFS connector supports the "Everyone" group. All documents for which the "Everyone" group has permission is crawled and accessed like public documents. There is no need to log in to the search application to access these public documents. However, if there is a "deny" to a user along with permissions to "Everyone" group to access the document, then all users except for the one for who "deny" has been granted can see the document, and these users must log in to the search application to see the document.
- When using Internet Explorer with files on a different domain, you must explicitly log on to Internet Explorer to open result links to those files.
- When you use the NTFS connector and search file types of .txt, .zip, or.rtf, only the Title and Author attributes are fetched and indexed. For these attributes, the crawler fetches the properties stored in the authoring program (typically accessed by selecting **Properties** from the File menu) and not the NTFS properties (accessed in Windows Explorer by right-clicking the file name and choosing **Properties**).

Required Software

Windows .NET Framework 2.0

Required Tasks

If not previously installed, then download and install the Windows .NET 2.0 Framework from this site:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/netframework/downloads/updates/default.aspx>

Setting Up Identity Management for NTFS Sources

When an NTFS source is used, Oracle recommends that Active Directory be used as identity management system for the Oracle SES instance. The Active Directory instance must be the same one that NTFS is using to authenticate users on the file system.

For the Oracle SES instance to read the files during crawling, add the permission to each folder and file to make it accessible by the operating system user that runs the Oracle SES instance. Adding permissions to a folder automatically adds the same permissions to all the files and sub-folders in the folder.

NTFS sources rely on Active Directory for security permissions. Because permissions at the server local group level are not defined in Active Directory, these permissions are not supported when crawling NTFS sources. Permissions for server local groups (not domain local groups) are ignored during crawling. Permissions for domain groups and users inherited from server local groups also are ignored.

See Also: ["Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in"](#) on page 11-6

Creating an NTFS Source

Create an NTFS source on the Home - Sources page. Select NTFS from the Source Type list, and click **Create**. Enter values for the following parameters:

- **UNC Path:** UNC Paths, for example, \\MyServer\Mysharedfolder
- **Domain Name:** Domain name of the URL (**UNC Path**)
- **Simple Include:** To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-separated path boundary rules using simplified regular expressions. Only *, ^, and \$ operators are permitted. For example: ^https://*.oracle.com/.jpg\$
- **Simple Exclude:** To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-separated path boundary rules using simplified regular expressions. Only *, ^, and \$ operators are permitted.
- **Regular Expression Include:** To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-separated path boundary rules using restricted (full java.util.regex) regular expression rules. For example: ^https://.*\.oracle(?:corp){0,1}\.com
- **Regular Expression Exclude:** To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-separated path boundary rules using restricted (full java.util.regex) regular expression rules.
- **Use Local Display URL:** Enter `true` to use the local display URL or `false` to use display the content in a web browser.
- **Authentication Attribute:** Authentication attribute used by the LDAP to validate the user. Use `USER_NAME` for Active Directory and `nickname` for Oracle Internet Directory.

After crawling an NTFS source, you may get a "No User Found Matching the Criteria" error message on the Home - Schedules - Data Synchronization page. This error is signalled by the identity plug-in. The NTFS connector tries to validate the principal as user first. If that fails, then it tries to validate the principal as group. This error occurs if there are groups as ACL for a document, because the connector does not know if the given principal is a user or a group.

NTFS Source Attributes

- ACLS_
- FILEDATE
- Host
- Language
- LastModifiedDate
- Mime-type
- Title

Setting Up NTFS Sources for UNIX

This section contains information for NTFS sources on UNIX, which have additional setup steps not required on Windows. For NTFS sources on Windows, see "[Setting Up NTFS Sources for Windows](#)" on page 8-12.

An NTFS source collects the content, metadata attributes, and ACLs of files in NTFS. An NTFS source supports incremental crawl. After the initial crawl is performed, subsequent crawls only collect those documents that have changed since the last crawl. A document is re-crawled if the content, metadata or the ACL information of the document has changed. A file is also re-crawled if it is moved between folders. Files deleted from NTFS are removed from the index during incremental crawls.

Important Notes for NTFS Sources

- On the Windows server, the super user must have permission to read the NTFS file share.
- The super user must be the impersonate user in the IIS Server.
- The default behavior for NTFS for UNIX is to use local file display URL, so the client computer must have access to the file share.
- An ACL error may appear when crawling an NTFS source as a built-in user or group, such as an Administrator user. As a workaround, set explicit access to the administrator user: Security - Administrator (user), All Permissions.
- **Everyone** is a special group that represents all current network users, including guests and users from other domains. When a user logs on to the network, the user is automatically added to the Everyone group. The NTFS connector supports the Everyone group. All documents for which the Everyone group has permission is crawled and accessed like public documents. There is no need to log in to the search application to access these public documents. However, if a user is denied access to a document while the Everyone group has access, then all users except for the denied user can see the document, and these users must log in to the search application to see the document.

- When using Internet Explorer with files on a different domain, you must explicitly log on to Internet Explorer to open result links to those files.

Required Software

- Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS)
- NET 2.0 Framework

Setting Up Identity Management with NTFS Sources

When an NTFS source is used, Oracle recommends that Active Directory be used as identity management system for the Oracle SES instance. The Active Directory instance must be the same one that NTFS is using to authenticate users on the file system.

For the Oracle SES instance to read the files during crawling, add permission to each folder and file to make them accessible by the operating system user that runs the Oracle SES instance. Adding permissions to a folder automatically adds the same permissions to all the files and sub-folders in the folder.

NTFS sources rely on Active Directory for security permissions. Because permissions at the server local group level are not defined in Active Directory, these permissions are not supported when crawling NTFS sources. Permissions for server local groups (not domain local groups) are ignored during crawling. Permissions for domain groups and users inherited from server local groups also are ignored.

See Also: ["Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in"](#) on page 11-6

Creating an NTFS Source

To create an NTFS source on UNIX:

1. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab.
2. On the Sources page, select the **NTFS** source type and click **Create**.
3. Complete the Create User-Defined Source page. [Table 8-2](#) describes the parameters.
4. Click **Create** or **Create & Customize**.

Table 8-2 NTFS Source Parameters for UNIX

Parameter	Description
UNC Path	UNC path for the NTFS system to crawl; for example, \\MYSERVER\mysharedfolder
WebService Endpoint	Target end point (HTTP or HTTPS); for example https://mail.example.com/NTFSWebService/NTFSWebService.asmx
WebService User Name	User name to authenticate the NTFS WebService for the Endpoint.
WebServicePassword	Password for User Name .

Table 8–2 (Cont.) NTFS Source Parameters for UNIX

Parameter	Description
Simple Include	To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-delimited (:) path inclusion boundary rules using simplified regular expressions. Specify an inclusion rule that a URL contain, start with, or end with a term. Only *, ^, and \$ operators are permitted. An asterisk (*) is a wildcard. A caret (^) denotes the beginning of a URL, and a dollar sign (\$) denotes the end of a URL. For example: <code>^https://*.oracle.com/.jpg\$</code>
Simple Exclude	To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-delimited (:) path exclusion boundary rules using simplified regular expressions. Only *, ^, and \$ operators are permitted.
Regular Expression Include	To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-delimited (:) path inclusion boundary rules using restricted (full java.util.regex) regular expression rules. For example: <code>^https://.*\oracle(?:corp){0,1}\.com</code>
Regular Expression Exclude	To limit crawling, specify up to 50 colon-delimited (:) path exclusion boundary rules using restricted (full java.util.regex) regular expression rules.
ACL Validation Attribute	ACL attribute used to validate the user. Enter <code>USER_NAME</code> for Active Directory or <code>nickname</code> for Oracle Internet Directory.
Domain Name	Domain name of the URL (UNC Path).
Incremental Crawl With File Change Detector	Enter <code>true</code> to use the File Change Detector, or <code>false</code> to use scan-based incremental crawl. See " Installing Oracle Search File Change Detector " on page 8-17

After crawling an NTFS source, you may get a "No User Found Matching the Criteria" error message on the Home - Schedules - Data Synchronization page. If this error accompanies a crawl failure, then check that the principal is a valid user or group

Installing and Configuring Windows Services

NTFS sources on UNIX requires an NTFS agent to be installed and configured on the Windows domain where the NTFS files are to be crawled. The NTFS agent collects and sends content and metadata to the crawler plug-in on the Oracle SES computer in a crawl session. The communication protocol between Oracle SES and the NTFS agent is HTTP or HTTPS.

The NTFS agent must be installed on a Windows computer where IIS is present, and the computer must be in the same Windows domain where the NTFS file share to be crawled resides.

Typically, a remote file share is crawled with the permission of a domain administrator or a domain user with read privileges on the file share. The easiest way to configure this is to add the domain admin group to the 'administrators' group of the target computer.

The Oracle SES instance must connect to the same Active Directory instance that the Microsoft NTFS domain connects to.

Required Software

Windows .NET Framework 2.0

Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager

Required Tasks

Verify that Windows .NET 2.0 Framework is installed. If it is not, then download and install it from this site:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/netframework/downloads/updates/default.aspx>

Installing Oracle Search File Change Detector

By installing and configuring the Oracle Search File Change Detector service, you can realize significantly improved performance in incremental crawls. This service provides the crawler with a list of documents that are modified or deleted. This method is more efficient than scanning all files for changes.

The older, scan-based incremental crawl is still available and can be used when File Change Detector cannot be deployed on your NTFS system or under the conditions listed in "[Configuring the NTFS Connector](#)" on page 8-21.

The following procedure installs File Change Detector in the Microsoft .NET Framework.

To install Oracle Search File Change Detector:

1. Copy `OracleSearchFileChangeDetector.zip` from `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/ntfsLinWin` to the Windows server where Internet Information Services (IIS) is running.
2. Unzip the contents of `OracleSearchFileChangeDetector.zip` to a folder. It contains two files:
 - `OracleSearchFileChangeDetector.exe`
 - `OracleSearchFileChangeDetector.exe.config`
3. Open `OracleSearchFileChangeDetector.exe.config` in a text editor and modify the configuration settings as necessary. The settings are described in "[Modifying the File Change Detector Configuration File](#)" on page 8-18.
4. Open a command prompt window and navigate to the folder for .NET Framework Version 2.0. It has a name such as


```
C:\WINDOWS\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v2.0.50727
```
5. Install the `OracleSearchFileChangeDetector` service by issuing a command like the following, where *path* is the folder containing the configuration file:

```
InstallUtil path\OracleSearchFileChangeDetector.exe
```

For example:

```
installutil d:\OracleSearchFileChangeDetector\
OracleSearchFileChangeDetector.exe
```

The Set Service Login dialog box is displayed.

6. Enter the user credentials for the domain user identified in the ASP.NET Configuration Settings dialog box. For **Username**, use the format `domain\username`.
7. Open the Windows Services utility and start the `OracleSearchFileChangeDetector` service.
8. Install the NTFS Web service as described in "[Installing the NTFS Web Service](#)" on page 8-19.

Modifying the File Change Detector Configuration File

The `OracleSearchFileChangeDetector.exe.config` file is the XML configuration file for the File Change Detector. When you add new sources, this file is automatically updated with the UNC path of the sources. However, if you make changes to the path of an already existing source, then you must restart File Change Detector for the new path to be watched.

[Example 8-1](#) shows a sample configuration file.

Example 8-1 Oracle Search File Change Detector Configuration File

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
  <configSections>
    <section name="StartupFolders"
      type="FileChangeDetector.StartupFoldersConfigSection,
      OracleSearchFileChangeDetector"/>
  </configSections>
  <StartupFolders>
    <DefaultInternalBufferSizeValue>
      <add internalBufferSize="32768" />
    </DefaultInternalBufferSizeValue>
    <Folders>
      <add sourceName="NTFS1" path="10.255.255.255\writeHere"/>
      <add sourceName="NTFS2" path="10.255.255.255\Work"
        internalBufferSize="40960"/>
    </Folders>
    <Results>
      <add directory="C:\NTFS\Data" />
    </Results>
    <SESBufferSizeValue>
      <add sesBufferSize="1" />
    </SESBufferSizeValue>
  </StartupFolders>
</configuration>
```

The XML elements are described in the following topics.

DefaultInternalBufferSizeValue

Oracle Search File Change Detector uses a Windows API to capture file update events. The API uses an internal buffer to cache events. The buffer size is specified in the `internalBufferSize` parameter of the nested `add` element:

```
<DefaultInternalBufferSizeValue>
  <add internalBufferSize="n" />
</DefaultInternalBufferSizeValue>
```

The `internalBufferSize` parameter specifies the default buffer size for all folders that the File Change Detector monitors, as specified in the [Folders](#) element.

The internal buffer is allocated from non-paged memory, which cannot be swapped to disk. Therefore, keep the value of `internalBufferSize` as small as possible. Increase the value for frequent, highly concurrent updates: More than 100 changes per second.

Folders

This element specifies the list of directories to be watched. Create one nested `add` element for each NTFS source:


```
<Folders>
  <add sourceName="name" path="path" />
  <add sourceName="name" path="path" internalBufferSize="n" />
</Folders>
```

The nested add element has these attributes:

- **SourceName:** A unique name within the configuration file to identify the NTFS source. (Required)
- **Path:** The UNC path specified in the NTFS source configuration. (Required)
To specify multiple UNC paths, use colon as the delimiter. For example:

```
<add sourceName="ntfstest" path="\\server1\share1\Folder:\\server2\share1" />
```
- **InternalBufferSize:** A value that overrides DefaultInternalBufferSizeValue for a source where extensive changes are expected. (Optional)

Results

Specifies the folder where the Oracle Search File Change Detector logs the changes. The value must be the same as the IncrementalCrawlData property in the Web service configuration.

```
<Results>
  <add directory="path" />
</Results>
```

SESBufferSizeValue

This element specifies the number of events cached in an internal buffer by the OracleSearchFileChangeDetector service before writing them to the log file. For example, a value of 1 indicates that every event is written immediately to the log file, while a value of 10 means that 10 events are cached before writing them to the log file.

Increase the value of the sesBufferSize parameter when capturing changes in folders where you expect extensive changes. However, the larger the buffer size is, the less up-to-date the changes in the log file are, because updates are less frequent. A reasonable value is the average number of concurrent updates to the crawled folders.

```
<SESBufferSizeValue>
  <add sesBufferSize="n" />
</SESBufferSizeValue>
```

Installing the NTFS Web Service

Install this service after you install Oracle Search File Change Detector, as described in "[Installing Oracle Search File Change Detector](#)" on page 8-17.

To install the NTFS Web service:

1. Copy NTFSWebService.zip from `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/ntfsLinWin` to the Windows server where Internet Information Services (IIS) is running.
2. Unzip the files in NTFSWebService.zip into a permanent folder.
3. Create a virtual directory on the Internet Information Server with the path pointing to the folder created in the previous step.

- a. Select **Administrative Tools** from the Windows Start menu, then select **Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager**.
 - b. Expand the navigator in IIS Manager and right-click a Web site.
 - c. Select **New**, then **Virtual Directory**.
 - d. Follow the steps of the Virtual Directory Creation wizard.
4. On the Virtual Directory Access Permissions page of the wizard, select **Read and Run Scripts (such as ASP)**.
 5. Open NTFSWebService Properties.
 6. On the ASP.NET tab, verify that ASP.NET is version 2.0.
 7. On the General tab, enter the settings described in [Table 8–3](#).
 8. On the Application tab, select Local Impersonation and enter the user credentials in the form *domain\username*.

The application user must have these permissions:

- Read on the NTFS Web Service physical directory
- Read on the file share to be crawled.
- Write on the C:\WINDOWS\Microsoft.NET\Framework*version*\Temporary ASP.NET Files folder.

If the application user does not have access to this directory, then the Web service cannot load the required DLLs and signals the following error when it tries to access the Web service:

```
Server Error in '/NTFSWS683343' Application
Could not load file or assembly 'WEBSESNTFS' or one of its dependencies.
Access is denied.
```

Table 8–3 ASP.NET Configuration Settings

Parameter	Description
ServiceUsername	User name that authenticates Oracle SES to the NTFS Web service. You also enter this user name when creating the NTFS source. Oracle SES cannot access the Web service without the service username and password.
ServicePassword	Password for ServiceUsername. Ensure that this password is kept secure.
Batchsize	Determines the number of file URLs fetched for a Web service response. The NTFS connector processes a folder by fetching all the files in the folder.
FileChunkSize	Positive integer that specifies the chunk size. Large documents are sent in chunks to the NTFS connector. Enter a positive integer. For example, 1024000 divides the file into 1 MB chunks for sending over the Web. File chunk size should be the optimal data size that can transfer over the network.
IncrementalCrawlData	Path of the Results directory as specified in the Oracle Search File Change Detector configuration file. See " Modifying the File Change Detector Configuration File " on page 8-18. Choose the Application tab and impersonate as user that has read permission on the shared folder. In the example below, "OSES" is the domain and "NTFSCrawler" is a domain user that has read permissions on the shared folder.

To verify that the NTFS Web service is installed correctly:

1. Open Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager.
2. In the navigation tree, select **NTFSWebService** to display its contents in the right pane.
3. Right-click **NTFSWebService.asmx** and choose **Browse**.
4. Ensure that the Web service methods described in [Table 8–4](#) are listed.

Table 8–4 NTFS Web Service Methods

Method	Description
ClearFCDLog	Clears the current Oracle Search File Change Detector log.
ClearPreviousFCDLog	Clears the previous Oracle Search File Change Detector log.
GetDFList	Gets all the files and subfolders in a specified folder.
GetDocContainer	Gets the file and the access URL, display URL, and actual content after encoding. It also gets the ACL for the files and attributes of the file.
GetFileInParts	Gets the file after breaking it into chunk. The FileChunkSize parameter controls the chunk size.
GetMinimalMetadata	Fetches the ACL for the document and the last modified date of the file to determine whether the file has changed.
GetModifiedURLs	Gets a list of modified files and folders from the Oracle Search File Change Detector.

Configuring the NTFS Connector

The NTFS connector must be configured to perform incremental crawls with the Oracle Search File Change Detector. The connector has an additional parameter.

To configure the NTFS connector:

1. Open the Oracle SES Administration GUI, and select the **Sources** secondary tab.
2. Create or edit the NTFS connector.
3. Set the **Incremental crawl with the File Change Detector** parameter to `true`.

When the **Incremental crawl with File Change Detector** parameter is set to `true`, the NTFS connector performs the incremental crawl using the detector change logs. It reverts automatically to a scan-based incremental crawl under these conditions:

- The Oracle Search File Change Detector service is stopped.
- The Oracle Search File Change Detector service is started after the previous crawl start time. Scan-based incremental crawl is performed because some changes in the NTFS system might not be captured by the File Change Detector.
- The internal buffer of the File Change Detector overflowed. When the buffer overflows, the file change detector might not capture some changes.

To revert manually to a scan-based incremental crawl, set the **Incremental crawl with the File Change Detector** parameter to `false`.

Known Issues

- The Oracle Search File Change Detector does not capture changes to top-level directories used in the crawler configuration (UNC Path). Note that other directories within the folder are detected correctly.

- Changes to the source configuration, such as boundary rules and maximum file size, do not affect incremental crawls. For these changes to take effect, run a scan-based incremental crawl by setting the **Incremental crawl with the File Change Detector** parameter to false.
- File Change Detector hangs after the Windows Server Active Directory is restarted. You must manually restart the File Change Detector service whenever Active Directory is restarted.

Setting Up Oracle Calendar Sources

Oracle recommends creating one source group for *archived* calendar data and another source group for *active* calendar data. One instance for the archived source can run less frequently, such as every week or month. This source should cover all history. A separate instance for the active source can run daily for only the most recent period.

Setting Up Identity Management for Oracle Calendar

The Oracle SES instance and the Oracle Calendar instance must be connected to the same [Oracle Internet Directory](#) system.

To set up a secure Oracle Calendar source:

1. On the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page in the Oracle SES Administration GUI, select the **Oracle Internet Directory identity plug-in manager**, and click **Activate**.
2. Use the following LDIF file to create an **application entity** for the plug-in. An application entity is a data structure within [LDAP](#) used to represent and keep track of software applications accessing the directory with an LDAP client.

```
Oracle_home/bin/ldapmodify -h oidHost -p OIDPortNumber -D "cn=orcladmin" -w password -f Oracle_home/search/config/ldif/calPlugin.ldif
```

This string defines the entity that is used for the plug-in:

```
orclapplicationcommonname=ocscalplugin,cn=oses,cn=products,cn=oraclecontext. The entity has the password welcome1.
```

Creating an Oracle Calendar Source

Create an Oracle Calendar source on the Home - Sources page. Select Oracle Calendar from the Source Type list, and click **Create**. Enter values for the parameters described in [Table 8-5](#).

Table 8-5 *Calendar Source Parameters*

Parameter	Value
Calendar server	<code>http://host name:port</code>
Application entity name	<code>orclapplicationcommonname=ocscalplugin,cn=oses,cn=products,cn=oraclecontext</code>
Application entity password	<code>welcome1</code>
OID server hostname	Oracle Internet Directory <i>hostname</i>
OID server port	389
OID server SSL port	636
OID server ldapbase	<code>dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com</code>

Table 8–5 (Cont.) Calendar Source Parameters

Parameter	Value
OID login attribute	uid
User query	(objectclass=ctCalUser)
Past days	30
Future days	60
Rollover	true
Calendar server for Display URL	Calendar endpoint URL to be used to formulate the display URL; for example, <code>http://calendarserver:7777</code> . If this parameter is blank, then the value provided for the Calendar server parameter is used to formulate the display URL.

Oracle Calendar Attributes

- Description
- Priority
- Status
- start date
- end date
- event Type
- Author
- Created Date
- Title
- Location
- Dial_info
- ConferenceID
- ConferenceKey
- Duration

Setting Up Oracle Collaboration Suite E-Mail Sources

Oracle Collaboration Suite 10g Mail (Oracle Mail) implements the IMAP protocol, which is used by Oracle SES to retrieve data. You must login to the mail server using the user name and password to retrieve information. Note that Oracle Collaboration Suite mail server has a flag that allows the administrator to crawl mails of all users. The IMAP connector uses this feature to crawl all the mails of all the users using the mail server's admin login.

Important Notes for Oracle Collaboration Suite E-Mail Sources

Apart from the private folders, the Oracle Collaboration Suite E-Mail has shared folders. You can share any folder with another person by making it shared. Hence, while doing ACL stamping, the crawler must look if the mail is a part of a private folder or a shared folder and act accordingly.

The Oracle Collaboration Suite E-Mail has a Web interface to open mail. This same Web interface opens the searched mails from Oracle SES.

Required Tasks

For the e-mail admin to crawl data, set this parameter:

Go to Farm - Midtier - Mail Application - IMAP Server - Default Settings, and set **Allow Admin to Access Any Account** to `true`.

Setting Up Identity Management for Oracle Collaboration Suite E-Mail Sources

Activate the identity plug-in on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page. Select **Oracle Internet Directory** identity plug-in and click **Activate**.

Enter values for the following parameters:

- **Authentication Attribute:** Select **nickname**.
- **Host name:** Enter the host name of the computer where Oracle Internet Directory is running.
- **Port:** Enter the value 389, which is the default **LDAP** port number.
- **Use SSL:** Enter `true` or `false`.
- **Realm:** Enter the Oracle Internet Directory realm; for example, `dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com`.
- **User name:** Enter the Oracle Internet Directory administrator user name; for example, `cn=orcladmin`.
- **Password:** Enter the password for the user name.

Creating an Oracle Collaboration Suite E-Mail Sources

Create an Oracle Collaboration Suite E-Mail source on the Home - Sources page. Select **Oracle Collaboration Suite E-Mail** from the Source Type list, and click **Create**.

Enter values for the following parameters:

- **Email Server Address:** The IP address or DNS name of the IMAP e-mail server to be crawled, with the port number. This also specifies if the e-mail server follows IMAP or IMAPS protocol. Required.
Use the format:
`[imap | imaps]://IPaddress:portNumber`
An exception is thrown if this parameter is null. If the server address is incorrect, then an exception is logged at the time of accessing the server.
- **Email Server Admin User:** The administration user name to access the e-mail server. Required.
- **Email Server Admin Password:** The password of the e-mail admin user. Required.
- **Remove Deleted messages from Index:** Indicates whether to keep the index for deleted mails in incremental recrawls. Valid values are `yes` and `no`. Any other value is considered to be `yes`.
- **Authentication Attribute:** Attribute used to validate the user. This varies based on the identity plug-in used for authentication. Oracle Collaboration Suite E-Mail uses Oracle Internet Directory for authentication, so set this parameter to `mail`.

- **LDAP Server:** The LDAP server information (IP address or DNS name, and so on).
- **LDAP Server Port:** The LDAP server port number.
- **LDAP Admin User Name:** The administrator user name of the LDAP server. Required.
- **LDAP Admin Password:** The password of the admin user of the LDAP server.
- **LDAP Base:** The domain to be searched; for example, `dc=oracle, dc=com`.
- **LDAP Query:** The query string defining the users whose e-mails must be crawled. This parameter is used for user-level partitioning.

For example, to crawl only users with names beginning with A and having an e-mail in the domain `us.example.com`, the query is

```
( | (cn=A*) (mail=*@us.example.com) ) .
```

- **Days from which crawling needs to be done:** The number of days in the past from which the crawling is done. The current date (time of crawl) is the base. For example, a value of 200 specifies crawling messages with dates that are 200 or fewer days old. All mail is the default value.
- **Days to which the crawling needs to be done:** Specifies the number of days in the past to which the crawling must be done. The current date (time of crawl) is the base. For example, a value of 7 specifies crawling messages that are seven or more days old. Today is the default value.
- **Display URL template:** The display URL to be used for viewing the documents. This should have the placeholder for e-mail or user ID. For example, to see the full e-mail address in the display URL, enter the following:


```
http://<>/um/templates/message_list.uix?state=message_list&action=openmessage&message_wmuid=$EMAIL
```

To see the user ID, enter the following:


```
http://<>/um/templates/message_list.uix?state=message_list&action=openmessage&message_wmuid=$UID
```
- **Email Server Version:** The email server to be crawled. Valid values are `ocs10g` or `beehive`.
- **Folders to crawl:** The comma-delimited list of folders to be crawled. '*' means crawl all folders. Other valid values are `INBOX`, `sent`, and `trash`. This does not support regular expressions.
- **Folders not to crawl:** The comma-delimited list of folders not to be crawled. This list is considered only if the **Folders to crawl** parameter has the * wildcard as its value. Valid values are `INBOX`, `sent`, and `trash`. This parameter does not support regular expressions.

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as `ORACLE_HOME`. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as `ORACLE_BASE`. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

`ORACLE_HOME` now refers to the path `ORACLE_BASE/seshome`.

For more information about `ORACLE_BASE`, see "[Conventions](#)" on page -xviii.

Configuring Access to Applications Sources

This chapter explains how to set up sources for Oracle and third-party databases and for Oracle business applications. It contains the following topics:

- [Setting Up Database Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Oracle E-Business Suite Sources](#)
- [Setting up Siebel 7.8 Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Siebel 8 Sources](#)
- [Setting Up Oracle Fusion Sources](#)
- [Setting up Oracle WebCenter Sources](#)

Setting Up Database Sources

With a database source, you can crawl any JDBC-enabled database. A database source can crawl database content projected as a view or query. Each record in the view or query result set is interpreted as a document. You can create public database sources or secure database sources.

See Also: ["Choosing Between Table and Database Sources"](#) on page 6-5 for a comparison of the benefits and limitations of database sources and table sources.

Required Columns in Database Sources

The view or query to be crawled must contain the columns described in [Table 9-1](#). All column names must be in upper case.

Table 9-1 Database Source Required Columns

Column	Type	Description
CONTENT	VARCHAR2 or CLOB	Document content.
KEY	VARCHAR2	Key to identify the record in the record set. You can use a custom name for this column by modifying <code>drivers.properties</code> . See "Configuring the JDBC Driver" on page 9-3.
LANG	VARCHAR2	Document language in ISO 639-1 language code; for example, <code>en</code> for English or <code>ja</code> for Japanese.

Table 9–1 (Cont.) Database Source Required Columns

Column	Type	Description
LASTMODIFIEDDATE	DATE	Last modified date of the document. If you do not have a column for the mandatory LastModifiedDate attribute, use a constant date value in the SQL query for the source. Use a format that the getTimestamp method of the corresponding JDBC driver accepts without errors. Incremental changes to records are not picked up by re-crawls, so always schedule a full crawl.
URL	VARCHAR2	Display URL for the document. The value for this column cannot be null. This connector requires that there is URL-based access to the records in the result set of the view or query.

Optional Columns in Database Sources

The view or query can contain the optional columns describe in [Table 9–2](#). Any other column is considered an attribute of the document.

If the query or view contains both content and either an attachment or attachment link, then one column (in the following order) is considered document content:

1. ATTACHMENT_LINK
2. ATTACHMENT
3. CONTENT

Even if the ATTACHMENT_LINK or ATTACHMENT column is specified in the query, you should include the mandatory CONTENT column. However, the content of ATTACHMENT_LINK or ATTACHMENT is indexed as document content.

Table 9–2 Database Source Optional Columns

Column	Type	Description
ATTACHMENT	BLOB	Binary attachments for the document.
ATTACHMENT_LINK	VARCHAR2	A link to the attachment for the document. HTTP, HTTPS, FILE, and FTP are valid.)
CONTENTTYPE	VARCHAR2	Content type of the document; for example, "text/html" for HTML documents, "application/pdf" for PDF documents, or "application/msword" for Microsoft Word documents. Leave blank when the content type is unknown or varied so that is it not feasible to specify the content type for each document individually.
PATH	VARCHAR2	Path to the document. This is used in the browse feature. This can be used to represent the organizational hierarchy of the document. For example, level1#level2#level3.
TITLE	VARCHAR2	Title of the document to be displayed in the Oracle SES search result page.

Table 9–2 (Cont.) Database Source Optional Columns

Column	Type	Description
LMD_TIMEZONE	VARCHAR2	Specifies the time zone for the date specified in LASTMODIFIEDDATE. For example CST. Oracle SES converts the last modified date from the specified time zone to Oracle SES time zone. If the time zone is not specified, then the date is considered to be in the Oracle SES time zone. See "Searching on Date Attributes" on page 3-8 for more details about the default Oracle SES time zone.

Configuring the JDBC Driver

Depending on your database source, you may need to configure the JDBC driver.

To crawl any third-party database:

1. Download the appropriate JDBC driver jar into the `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/oracleapplications` directory in Oracle SES. If the JDBC drivers for JRE 1.5 and JRE 1.6 are different, then perform the following:
 - a. Download both the driver jars into `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/oracleapplications` directory in Oracle SES.
 - b. Add an entry for the JRE 1.6 version of the driver jar to the CLASSPATH element of `ORACLE_HOME/search/config/searchctl.conf`.
 - c. Restart the middle tier.
2. Update the `drivers.properties` file with the following information:

```
DatabaseName:DriverClassName.
```
3. Add the JRE 1.5 JDBC driver jar file name to the classpath in `MANIFEST.MF` of `appsjdbc.jar` and `DBCrawler.jar`.

For a key attribute that is not named KEY:

- Change the JDBC driver information in the `drivers.properties` file to specify the key attribute name:

```
database_name: driver_class_name, key_attribute_name
```

For example, for a key attribute named ID:

```
oracle : oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver, ID
```

In the crawling query, use `key_attribute_name` as the alias for the key value column name. In this example, ID is the alias for KEYVAL:

```
SELECT keyval id, content, url, lastmodifieddate, lang FROM sales_only
```

For Oracle and SQL Server databases, the following default drivers are used if none is specified in `drivers.properties`:

- Oracle: `oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver`
- SQL Server: `com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver`

Query File XML Schema Definition

The following is the XSD that defines the format of the XML query file.

```

<!--[if !supportEmptyParas]-->XSD for the XML sub-queries file:<!--[endif]-->
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="windows-1252" ?>
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/ses/sqlconnector/detail-attribute-queries"
targetNamespace="http://xmlns.oracle.com/ses/sqlconnector/detail-attribute-queries"
" elementFormDefault="qualified">
  <xsd:complexType name="sqlQueriesType">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation>
        Specify detail and attribute queries as a source parameter for
        each document fetched by the parent query.
      </xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="attachmentQueries" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0">
        <xsd:annotation>
          <xsd:documentation>
            Specify detail queries to fetch detail records for each document
            represented by the parent record. The parent records, fetched by
            the parent query, are specified as a source parameter. Each record
            in the document (parent) query can be associated with several detail
            (child) records. Each of these child records has a single column
            specifying the content that will be indexed as attachment to the
            parent document. The child query should select a single column, and
            the WHERE clause should have bind variables of the form
            ##PARENT ATTR##, where the value of PARENT ATTR from the parent
            record is substituted while executing the detail query.
          </xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:complexType>
          <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element name="query" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1">
              <xsd:complexType>
                <!--Attribute to specify whether the contents retrieved by the
                query is inline attachment or link to an attachment. The value
                "true" specifies that the content is a link to an attachment
                and "false" indicates inline attachment. Default value is
                false.-->
                <xsd:attribute name="link" default="false"/>
                <!--Content type of the attachment. If no value is specified,
                SES will auto-detect the content type.-->
                <xsd:attribute name="contenttype" default="null"/>
              </xsd:complexType>
            </xsd:element>
          </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
      </xsd:element>
      <xsd:element name="attributeQueries" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0">
        <xsd:annotation>
          <xsd:documentation>
            Specify queries to retrieve values of attributes of the parent
            document. Use this feature if the attribute can contain multiple
            values for a document. If the attribute is a single-valued
            attribute, then it can be specified in the parent query. The WHERE
            clause should have bind variables of the form ##PARENT ATTR##,
            where the value of PARENT ATTR from the parent record is substituted
            while executing the query.
          </xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
      </xsd:element>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>

```

```

<xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:element name="query" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
</xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
<xsd:element name="sqlQueries" type="sqlQueriesType"/>
</xsd:schema>

```

Creating Public Database Sources

Public database sources have no security implemented in Oracle SES.

To create a public database source:

1. Create a database source on the Home - Sources page. Select **Database** from the Source Type list, and click **Create**.
2. Enter the database source parameters as described in [Table 9–3](#).
3. Click **Next**.
4. Set authorization to **No Access Control List**, and clear the authorization manager class name and jar name.
5. Click **Create** to create the database source.

Table 9–3 Database Source Parameters

Parameter	Value
Database Connection String	JDBC connection string for the database with content to be crawled. The JDBC string is driver-specific. For example, <code>jdbc:oracle:thin:@server:port:SID</code>
User ID	User ID to log in to the database specified in Database Connection String . This user ID must have access to the schema owning the view specified in View or the query specified in Query .
Password	Password to log in to the database specified in Database Connection String .
View	Table or view to be crawled. Specify either View or Query , not both.
Document Count	Maximum number of documents to be crawled before indexing. Enter -1 to crawl all documents before indexing.
Query	Query projecting the content to be crawled. Specify either View or Query , not both.
Query File	Path to the XML file specifying the subqueries to crawl attachments and attributes of documents corresponding to every record in the main query. See " Query File XML Schema Definition " on page 9-3.
URL Prefix	String that precedes the content of the URL column and forms a display URL for the document.
Cache File	Prefix of a local file name in which the contents can be temporarily cached while crawling.
Path Separator	The character separating the tokens in the PATH of the document as returned by the query or view. It must be a single character, and it cannot be a space, a single or double quote, or a control character.

Table 9–3 (Cont.) Database Source Parameters

Parameter	Value
Parse Attributes	<p>Enter <code>true</code> to extract the values of the attributes from the document content specified in the <code>SOLUTION</code> or <code>CONTENT</code> column. Enter <code>false</code> otherwise, or when the content is type <code>text/html</code>.</p> <p>In this example, <code>attr1</code> and <code>attr2</code> are extracted as attributes of the document with values 22 and 333 respectively:</p> <pre><attr1>22</attr1> <attr2>333</attr2></pre> <p>Content up to the first attribute is interpreted as the document content. The remaining portion is used to extract attributes only. In this example, only "page" is considered document content:</p> <pre>page<attr1>22</attr1> is <attr2>333</attr2> dispersed</pre>
Remove Deleted Documents	Enter <code>true</code> to remove deleted documents from the index; otherwise, enter <code>false</code> .
Attachment Link Authentication Type	<p>Standard Java authentication type used by the application serving the link in the <code>ATTACHMENT_LINK</code> column. Enter one of these values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>PUBLIC</code>: No authentication ■ <code>DIGEST</code>: Digest authentication ■ <code>BASIC</code>: Basic authentication ■ <code>NATIVE</code>: Native authentication in the source ■ <code>ORASSO</code>: Oracle Single Sign-On Authentication
Attachment Link User ID	User ID for accessing the links specified in the <code>ATTACHMENT_LINK</code> column. Required when the link targets are secure.
Attachment Link Password	Password for Attachment Link User ID .
Attachment Link Realm	Realm of the application serving the link in the <code>ATTACHMENT_LINK</code> column. Required when the link targets are secure.
Oracle SSO Login URL	<p>URL that protects all OracleAS Single Sign-on applications. Set this parameter when the Attachment Link Authentication Type is <code>ORASSO</code>.</p> <p>For example, for Oracle Access Manager:</p> <pre>https://login-stage.example.com/pls/orasso/orasso.wssso_app_admin.ls_login</pre> <p>Or, for OracleAS Single Sign-on Server:</p> <pre>http://login.example.com/sso/jsp/login.jsp</pre>
Oracle SSO Action URL	<p>URL that authenticates OracleAS Single Sign-on user credentials. The login form is submitted to this URL. Set this parameter when Attachment Link Authentication Type is <code>ORASSO</code>.</p> <p>For example, leave blank for Oracle Access Manager.</p> <p>Or, for OracleAS Single Sign-on Server:</p> <pre>http://login.example.com/sso/auth</pre>
Grant Security Attributes	Leave blank for public sources.
Deny Security Attributes	Leave blank for public sources.

Defining User-Defined Security for Database Sources

Some attributes in the view or query being crawled must be identified as security attributes. The values of these attributes determine if a user is authorized to view a document. These attributes can be either GRANT attributes or DENY attributes.

See Also: "[Authorization Plug-in API](#)" on page 13-38 for more information about these attribute types and the user-defined security model

To create a database source with user-defined security:

1. On the Home - Sources page, select **Database** from the Source Type list and click **Create**.
2. Enter values for the parameters as described [Table 9-3](#). Specify the GRANT and DENY attributes as values for parameters **Grant Security Attributes** and **Deny Security Attributes** respectively. If there are multiple GRANT or DENY security attributes, then separate attribute names with a space.
3. Click **Next**.
4. Enter values for the authorization plug-in parameters:
 - **Authorization Database Connection String:** JDBC connection string for the authorization database. The values of the security attributes to which a given user is authorized are retrieved from this database. The JDBC string is driver-specific.
 - **User ID:** User ID to login to the authorization database.
 - **Password:** Password to login to the authorization database.
 - **Authorization Query:** SQL query to retrieve the values of security attributes to which a given user is authorized. The `SELECT` clause of this query should have all the security attributes specified in Step 2 with identical names. This query can be of two types:
 - The query can return a single record for a given user. The value in each security attribute column should be a space-delimited list of values to which the user is authorized.
 - The query can return multiple records for a given user. The value in each security attribute column of every row of the result set of this query is interpreted as a single value.

Specify a question mark (?) as the placeholder for the username in the query.
 - **Single Record Query:** Enter `true` if the authorization query returns a single record for a given user.
 - **Authorization User ID Format:** Format of the user ID to be used in the SQL query specified in **Authorization Query**. This format should be an authentication attribute of the active identity plug-in.

For example, if Oracle SES is configured with the Oracle Internet Directory identity plug-in (which supports DN, nickname and e-mail address as authentication attributes), then this parameter can be specified as `nickname`. The nickname of the current user is then used in the SQL authorization query to build the security filter.

If no value is specified for this parameter, then the user ID in the canonical form of the active identity plug-in is used in the authorization query to build the security filter.

5. Click **Create** to create the database source.

Database Search Attributes

Database sources have no predefined attributes. The crawler collects attributes from columns defined during source creation. You must map the columns to the search attributes.

Example of Creating a Database Source With User-Defined Security

The document set to be crawled is in tables T1 and T2 as specified by the following query:

```
SELECT
    T1.ID,
    T1.DESCRPTION,
    T2.NAME,
    T1.LAST_UPDATE_DATE,
    T2.AUTH_ID, T1.HIERARCHY
FROM
    T1, T2
WHERE
    T1.ID = T2.DOC_ID
```

The document content is provided by the T1.DESCRPTION column.

Each document has an HTTP access URL of the form

`http://my.company.com/docserver?doc_id=document_identifier`.

Access to a document is controlled by the value of T2.AUTH_ID. A document is accessible to a user SCOTT only if the value of T2.AUTH_ID for the document is in the list of AUTH_IDs for the user as retrieved by the following query:

```
SELECT AUTH_ID FROM USER_AUTH A
WHERE A.USER='SCOTT'
```

This source can be crawled as a database source type with the following source parameter values:

- **Database Connection String:** jdbc:oracle:thin:@example:7777:ses
- **User ID:** apps_user
- **Password:** *****
- **View:**
- **Document Count:** -1
- **Query:**

```
SELECT
    'docserver?doc_id=' || T1.ID URL,
    T1.ID "KEY",
    'en' LANG,
    T1.LAST_UPDATE_DATE LASTMODIFIEDDATE,
    T1.DESCRPTION CONTENT,
    'text/plain' CONTENTTYPE,
    T2.NAME CUSTOMER_NAME,
```



```

        T2.AUTH_ID,
        T1.HIERARCHY_PATH
FROM
    T1, T2
WHERE
    T1.ID=T2.DOC_ID

```

- **Query File:**

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<sqlQueries xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/ses/sqlconnector/detail-attribute-queries detail-attribute-queries.xsd"
xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/ses/sqlconnector/detail-attribute-queries">
  <attachmentQueries>
    <query>
      <![CDATA[SELECT COMMENTS FROM COMMENTS_TBL WHERE DOCID=##KEY##]]>
    </query>
    <query link="true" contenttype='text/html'>
      <![CDATA[SELECT NOTES FROM NOTES_LINK_TBL WHERE DOCID=##KEY##]]>
    </query>
  </attachmentQueries>
  <attributeQueries>
    <query>
      <![CDATA[SELECT AUTHOR FROM AUTHORS_TBL WHERE DOCID=##KEY##]]>
    </query>
    <query>
      <![CDATA[SELECT KEYWORD FROM KEYWORD_TBL WHERE DOCID=##KEY##]]>
    </query>
  </attributeQueries>
</sqlQueries>

```

AUTHID and KEY are columns in the select list of the parent query.

Note: This must be the path to a local file containing the subqueries for attributes and attachments that are currently listed directly for query file.

- **URL Prefix:** http://my.example.com/
- **Cache File:** /tmp/cacheFile
- **Path Separator:** #
- **Parse Attributes:** false
- **Grant Security Attributes:** AUTH_ID
- **Deny Security Attributes:**

The following are sample parameter values for authorization.

- **Database Connection String:** jdbc:oracle:thin:@example:7777:ses
- **User ID:** apps_user
- **Password:** *****
- **Authorization Query:**

```

SELECT AUTH_ID
FROM USER_AUTH A
WHERE A.USER=UPPER(?)

```

- **Single Record Query:** false
- **Authorization User ID Format:** username

Setting Up Oracle E-Business Suite Sources

The Oracle E-Business Suite connector uses the Oracle SES XML connector framework, where searching is based on Oracle E-Business Suite data available as XML feeds.

See Also: ["Overview of XML Connector Framework"](#) on page 4-10

To activate an identity plug-in for Oracle E-Business Suite sources:

1. On the Global Settings page, select **Identity Management Setup**.
2. Select **Oracle E-Business Suite** and click **Activate** to display the Activate Identity Plug-in page.
3. Enter values for the parameters as described in [Table 9-4](#). Obtain the values for these parameters from the E-Business Suite administrator.
4. Click **Finish**.

Table 9-4 Oracle E-Business Suite Identity Management Parameters

Parameter	Value
HTTP endpoint for authentication	HTTP endpoint of Oracle E-Business Suite that provides the user authentication and validation service.
User ID	Administrator user ID for posting data to the endpoint specified in HTTP endpoint for authentication .
Password	Password for User ID .

To create an Oracle E-Business Suite source:

1. Activate an identity plug-in as described in the previous procedure.
2. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab.
3. Select **Oracle E-Business Suite** from the Source Type list, and click **Create**.
4. Enter the source parameters as described in [Table 9-5](#)
5. Click **Next**.
6. Click **Get Parameters** to obtain a list of parameters for the authorization manager plug-in.
7. Enter the values for the authorization manager plug-in parameters as described in [Table 9-6](#).
8. Click **Create**.

After processing each data feed, the crawler uploads a status feed to the location specified in the XML configuration file specified in the Configuration URL parameter. This status feed has a name in the following format:

- `datafeedFilename.suc` when the data feed was processed successfully.
- `datafeedFilename.err` when an error occurred during processing. The errors are listed in this file.

Table 9–5 Oracle E-Business Suite Source Parameters

Parameter	Value
Configuration URL	URL of the XML configuration file providing details of the source, such as the data feed type, location, security attributes, and so on. The URL is a HTTP URL accessible over HTTP. Obtain this file from the Oracle E-Business Suite administrator.
Authentication Type	Enter the value <code>Native</code> .
User ID	User ID to access the data feeds. The access details of the data feed are specified in the configuration file. The user id can be obtained from Oracle E-Business Suite administrator.
Password	Password for User ID .
Realm	The realm of the application serving the feeds. The parameter is usually left blank.
Oracle SSO Login URL	URL that protects all OracleAS Single Sign-on applications. Leave the parameter blank.
Oracle SSO Action URL	URL that authenticates OracleAS Single Sign-on user credentials. Leave the parameter blank.
Scratch Directory	A directory on the same computer as Oracle SES, where the status logs are created temporarily.
Maximum number of connection attempts	Maximum number of attempts to connect to the target server to access the data feed.

Table 9–6 Oracle E-Business Suite Authorization Parameters

Parameter	Value
HTTP endpoint for authorization	HTTP endpoint of E-Business Suite that provides the user authorization service.
User ID	User ID.
Password	Password for User ID .
Business Component	Name of the Oracle E-Business Suite business component being crawled. The values of the security attributes for which the current user is authorized in the realm of this business component is retrieved to build the security filter for the user when the user logs into Oracle SES. For example, <code>oracle.apps.fnd.fwk.search.NavigationSVO</code> .
Security attribute values for anonymous user	Comma-delimited list of authorized values of security attributes for anonymous user. If the parameter is left blank, then the authorization service is contacted to retrieve the values of security attributes accessible for anonymous user.
Display URL Prefix	HTTP host information to prefix the partial URL specified in the access URL of the documents in XML feeds to form the complete URL. This complete URL is the display URL of the document when the document link in the Oracle SES search results page is clicked.

Setting up Siebel 7.8 Sources

The Siebel 7.8 source crawler is based on crawling a view or query in a database. Each record in the view or query is considered a document.

The Siebel 7.8 connector supports Siebel installations on the following databases:

- Oracle

- SQL Server

Requirements for Siebel 7.8 Sources

Views and queries to be crawled must contain the columns described in [Table 9–7](#).

Table 9–7 Siebel 7.8 Source Required Columns

Column Name	Datatype	Description
URL	VARCHAR2	Display URL for the document. The value for this column cannot be null. This connector requires that there is URL-based access to the records in the result set of the view or query.
SOLUTION or CONTENT	VARCHAR2 or CLOB	Document content.
LASTMODIFIEDDATE	DATE	Last modified date for crawl.
KEY	VARCHAR2	Primary key of the records.
LANG	VARCHAR2	Document language, such as en for English or ja for Japanese.

Any other columns in the views or queries is considered an attribute of the document.

Installing the JDBC Driver for Microsoft SQL Server

If Siebel 7.8 is installed over a Microsoft SQL Server database, then Oracle SES must have access to the JDBC driver for SQL Server.

To install the SQL Server JDBC driver for Oracle SES:

1. Download the SQL Server 2005 JDBC driver 1.1 from <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyId=6D483869-816A-44CB-9787-A866235EFC7C>.
2. Follow the instructions at the same location to install the driver.
3. Copy `sqljdbc.jar` from the installed directory to the location `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/oracleapplications/`.

If different JDBC drivers are required for JRE 1.5 and JRE 1.6, then perform the following:

1. Download both the driver jars into `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/oracleapplications` in Oracle SES.
2. To the `CLASSPATH` element of `ORACLE_HOME/search/config/searchctl.conf`, add an entry with the complete path of the JDBC driver jar `sqljdbc4.jar` (JRE 1.6).
3. Restart the middle tier.

Setting Up Identity Management for Siebel 7.8

This procedure enables Oracle SES to validate users by querying the Siebel 7.8 identity management system.

To activate the Siebel 7.8 identity plug-in:

1. On the Global Settings page, select Identity Management Setup under the System heading.

The **Global Settings - Identity Management Setup** page is displayed.

2. Select **Siebel 7.8** and click **Activate**.
3. Enter values for the parameters described in [Table 9–8](#), then click **Finish**.

Table 9–8 Siebel 7.8 Identity Management Parameters

Parameter	Value
Authentication and Validation Database Connection String	JDBC connection string for the Siebel 7.8 database for authenticating and validating users.
User ID	Administrator ID for the Siebel 7.8 database (specified in Authentication and Validation Database Connection String) for validating users.
Password	Password for User ID .
User Validation Query	SQL query for validating users. The query must return 1 if the user is valid, and null otherwise. Use a question mark (?) as a placeholder for the user name. This query replaces this default query: <code>SELECT 1 FROM dbo.S_USER WHERE LOGIN=upper(?)</code>

Creating a Secured Siebel 7.8 Source

Oracle SES supports these Siebel 7.8 secured business components: Activity, Accounts, Contacts, Literature, Products, and Service Request.

To create a source for Siebel 7.8 secured business components:

1. On the Home page, click the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. Select **Siebel 7.8** from the **Source Type** list, then click **Create** to display Step 1 Parameters.
3. Complete the form, entering values for the parameters described in [Table 9–9](#).
4. Click **Next** to display Step 2 Authorization.
5. Provide values for the authorization parameters described in [Table 9–10](#).
6. Click **Create**.

Table 9–9 Siebel 7.8 Source Parameters (Step 1)

Parameter	Description
Database Connection String	JDBC connection string for the Siebel 7.8 database from which the content has to be crawled.
User ID	User ID to login to the Siebel 7.8 database specified in Database Connection String . This user ID should have access to the schema owning the view specified in View or the query specified in Query .
Password	Password to login to the Siebel 7.8 database specified in Database Connection String .
View	Table or view with the columns needed for crawling. Leave this parameter blank.
Document Count	Maximum number of documents to be crawled before indexing. Enter –1 for this parameter.

Table 9–9 (Cont.) Siebel 7.8 Source Parameters (Step 1)

Parameter	Description
Query	Query projecting the columns for crawling. Specify the query for the required business component given in " Queries to Crawl Siebel 7.8 Business Components " on page 9-15.
Query File	Path to the XML file specifying the subqueries to crawl attachments and attributes of documents corresponding to every record in the main query. Leave this parameter blank.
URL Prefix	String to prefix the content of URL column to form a complete display URL for the document
Cache File	Local file to which the contents can be temporarily cached while crawling.
Path Separator	Path separator character in the document path string. Leave this parameter blank.
Parse Attributes	Extracts attribute values from the document content specified in the SOLUTION or CONTENT column. Enter <code>false</code> for this parameter.
Grant Security Attributes	Space-separated list of grant security attributes. Enter <code>VISIBILITYID</code> for this parameter.
Deny Security Attributes	Space-separated list of deny security attributes. Leave this parameter blank.
Remove Deleted Documents	Set this parameter to <code>false</code> to optimize incremental crawl. Only records that have changed since the previous crawl are crawled. The documents deleted in the database are not deleted from the Oracle SES index. Set this parameter to <code>true</code> if records that have been deleted from the database since the previous full crawl, or since a previous incremental crawl with this parameter set to <code>true</code> , should be deleted from the Oracle SES index as well. Crawling may take longer when this parameter is set to <code>true</code> than when it is set to <code>false</code> .
Attachment Link Authentication Type	Leave this parameter blank.
Attachment Link User ID	User ID for accessing the link in the attachment link column. Leave this parameter blank.
Attachment Link Password	Leave this parameter blank
Attachment Link Realm	Realm of the application serving the link in the attachment link column. Leave this parameter blank.

Table 9–10 Siebel 7.8 Authorization Parameters (Step 2)

Parameter	Value
Authorization Database Connection String	JDBC connection string for the authorization database. The values of the visibility IDs for users are retrieved from this database. Typically, this connection string is the same as the Authentication and Validation Database Connection String on Page 1.
User ID	Administrator user ID for the authorization database specified in Authorization Database Connection String

Table 9–10 (Cont.) Siebel 7.8 Authorization Parameters (Step 2)

Parameter	Value
Password	Password for User ID.
Authorization Query	SQL query to retrieve the values of visibility IDs. Use a question mark (?) as a placeholder for the user name. See Example 9–1 for more information about authorization queries.

Example 9–1 Siebel 7.8 Authorization Queries

The following query is the default authorization query that can be used for the Service Request, Accounts, Products, Literature, Solution, and Contacts business components:

```
SELECT p.BU_ID visibilityid
FROM dbo.S_POSTN p
      INNER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT c2 ON c2.PR_HELD_POSTN_ID = p.ROW_ID
      INNER JOIN dbo.S_USER    u  ON u.PAR_ROW_ID       = c2.PAR_ROW_ID
WHERE u.LOGIN = upper(?)
```

Use the following authorization query for Activity business components:

```
SELECT DISTINCT usr.LOGIN visibilityid
FROM
  S_PARTY_RPT_REL rpt,
  S_POSTN postn,
  S_USER usr,
  S_PARTY pty
WHERE
  rpt.PARTY_ID IN (
    SELECT T3.PR_HELD_POSTN_ID
    FROM dbo.S_PARTY T1
          INNER JOIN dbo.S_EMP_PER T2 ON T1.ROW_ID = T2.PAR_ROW_ID
          INNER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT T3 ON T1.ROW_ID = T3.PAR_ROW_ID
          INNER JOIN dbo.S_USER    T4 ON T1.ROW_ID = T4.PAR_ROW_ID
    WHERE (T3.EMP_FLG = 'Y') AND T4.LOGIN=upper(?))
AND rpt.SUB_PARTY_ID = postn.PAR_ROW_ID
AND postn.PR_EMP_ID = usr.ROW_ID
AND usr.PAR_ROW_ID = pty.ROW_ID
```

See "[Queries to Crawl Siebel 7.8 Business Components](#)" on page 9-15.

Creating a Public Siebel 7.8 Source

Oracle SES supports Solution as a public business component.

To create a source for Siebel 7.8 public business components:

1. On the Home page, click the **Sources** secondary tab to display the Sources page.
2. Select **Siebel 7.8 (Public)** from the **Source Type** list, then click **Create**.
3. Complete the form, entering values for the parameters described in [Table 9–9](#). The two parameters to grant and deny security attributes are omitted from the configuration of a public source.
4. Click **Create**.

Queries to Crawl Siebel 7.8 Business Components

This section includes the queries to crawl the Siebel 7.8 business components supported by Oracle SES:

- [Service Request Attachments](#)
- [Accounts](#)
- [Products](#)
- [Literature](#)
- [Solution](#)
- [Service Request](#)
- [Contacts](#)
- [Activity](#)

Note: The Siebel 7.8 crawling queries provided in this section are supported only when used with default Siebel 7.8 database schema. Neither these queries nor any modifications to these queries are supported in any modified Siebel 7.8 database schema.

The queries appear in two forms: A multi-line query for readability and a single-line version to cut-and-paste into the Query parameter. Queries use SQL Server syntax unless otherwise noted and must be modified slightly for use with Oracle Database.

To use a sample query as the value of the Query parameter:

- Replace *HostName* with the name of the host where Siebel is installed.
- The values of the parameters *SWEView* and *SWEApplet0* in the queries are the names of views and applets in a default Siebel installation. Change them as required if different names were used while installing Siebel 7.8.
- Add appropriate *WHERE* clauses to these queries depending on the search specification of views, applets and business components in the Siebel system. For example, if the Siebel system is configured to locate only internal service requests, then append the *WHERE* clause to the query for Service Request business component as follows: *WHERE c.SR_TYPE_CD = 'Internal'*.

To modify a query for use in Oracle Database instead of SQL Server:

- Replace the string concatenation operator '+' with '||'.
- Replace the table owner name *dbo* with the appropriate table owner name in Oracle Database.

Service Request Attachments

```
SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView
  &SWEView=All+Service+Request+across+Organizations
  &SWERF=1
  &SWEHo=HostName
  &SWEBU=1
  &SWEApplet0=Service+Request+Detail+Applet
  &SWERowId0='+c.PAR_ROW_ID+'
  &SRAttId='+c.ROW_ID URL,
'US' LANG,
c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE,
'text/html' CONTENTTYPE,
c.ROW_ID "KEY",
coalesce('<b>Attachment Name:</b> '+c.FILE_NAME,'<null>')
  +coalesce(',<br><b>SR Number:</b> '+srv.SR_NUM,'<null>')
```



```

        +coalesce(',<br><b>SR Summary: </b>'+srv.SR_TITLE,'<null>') SOLUTION,
c.ROW_ID sblrowid,
c.CREATED created_on,
c.CREATED_BY createdby,
c.LAST_UPD_BY lastupdatedby,
c.PAR_ROW_ID title,
c.FILE_SRC_TYPE "type",
c.FILE_EXT code01,
c.COMMENTS "comment",
c.FILE_SRC_PATH location,
'Service Request Attachment' sblbctype,
usr.LOGIN owner,
srv.BU_ID visibilityid
FROM
  dbo.S_SR_ATT c
  INNER JOIN dbo.S_SRV_REQ srv      ON c.PAR_ROW_ID = srv.ROW_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_USER usr    ON usr.PAR_ROW_ID = srv.OWNER_EMP_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT con ON con.PAR_ROW_ID = c.LAST_UPD_BY

```

The following is the same query formatted as a single line that you can cut and paste into the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView&SWEView=All+Service+Request+across+Organ
izations&SWERF=1&SWEHo=HostName&SWEBU=1&SWEApplet0=Service+Request+Detail+Applet&S
WERowId0='+c.PAR_ROW_ID+'&SRAttId='+c.ROW_ID URL, 'US' LANG, c.LAST_UPD
LASTMODIFIEDDATE, 'text/html' CONTENTTYPE, c.ROW_ID "KEY", coalesce('<b>Attachment
Name:</b>' +c.FILE_NAME,'<null>')+coalesce(',<br><b>SR Number:</b>
'+srv.SR_NUM,'<null>')+coalesce(',<br><b>SR Summary: </b>'+srv.SR_TITLE,'<null>')
SOLUTION, c.ROW_ID sblrowid, c.CREATED created_on, c.CREATED_BY createdby,
c.LAST_UPD_BY lastupdatedby, c.PAR_ROW_ID title, c.FILE_SRC_TYPE "type",c.FILE_EXT
code01, c.COMMENTS "comment", c.FILE_SRC_PATH location, 'Service Request
Attachment' sblbctype, usr.LOGIN owner, srv.BU_ID visibilityid FROM dbo.S_SR_ATT c
INNER JOIN dbo.S_SRV_REQ srv ON c.PAR_ROW_ID=srv.ROW_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_USER
usr ON usr.PAR_ROW_ID = srv.OWNER_EMP_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT con ON
con.PAR_ROW_ID = c.LAST_UPD_BY

```

Accounts

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView
&SWEView=All+Accounts+across+Organizations
&SWERF=1
&SWEHo=HostName
&SWEBU=1
&SWEApplet0=Account+List+Applet
&SWERowId0='+T1.ROW_ID URL,
'US' LANG,
T2.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE,
'text/html' CONTENTTYPE,
T1.ROW_ID "KEY",
coalesce('<b>Name:</b>' +T2.NAME,'<null>')
+coalesce(',<br><b>Type:</b>' +T2.OU_TYPE_CD,'<null>')+','<br>
<b>Address:</b>'
+coalesce(T5.ADDR,'<null>')
+coalesce(',' +T5.CITY,'<null>')
+coalesce(',' +T5.STATE+'&nbsp;' +T5.ZIPCODE,'<null>')
+coalesce(',' +T5.COUNTRY,'<null>') SOLUTION,
T1.ROW_ID sblrowid,
T2.CREATED created_on,
T2.CREATED_BY createdby,

```

```

T2.LAST_UPD_BY lastupdatedby,
T2.NAME title,
T2.OU_NUM csn,
T2.OU_TYPE_CD type,
T2.LOC location,
T10.LOGIN alias,
T5.ADDR street,
T5.CITY city,
T5.STATE state,
T5.COUNTRY country,
T5.ZIPCODE zipcode,
'Account' sblbctype,
T2.BU_ID visibilityid
FROM
  dbo.S_PARTY T1
  INNER JOIN dbo.S_ORG_EXT T2      ON T1.ROW_ID      = T2.PAR_ROW_ID
  INNER JOIN dbo.S_ACCNT_POSTN T3  ON T2.PR_POSTN_ID = T3.POSITION_ID
    AND T2.ROW_ID = T3.OU_EXT_ID
  INNER JOIN dbo.S_PARTY T4      ON T3.POSITION_ID = T4.ROW_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_POSTN T9  ON T3.POSITION_ID = T9.PAR_ROW_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_ADDR_ORG T5 ON T2.PR_ADDR_ID  = T5.ROW_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_USER T10  ON T9.PR_EMP_ID   = T10.PAR_ROW_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT T11 ON T11.PAR_ROW_ID = T2.LAST_UPD_BY
WHERE
  (T2.INT_ORG_FLG != 'Y' OR T2.PRTNR_FLG = 'Y')

```

The following is the same query formatted as a single line that you can cut and paste into the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView&SWEView=All+Accounts+across+Organization
s&SWERF=1&SWEHo=HostName&SWEBU=1&SWEApplet0=Account+List+Applet&SWERowId0='+T1.ROW
_ID URL, 'US' LANG, T2.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE, 'text/html' CONTENTTYPE,
T1.ROW_ID "KEY", coalesce('<b>Name:</b>
'+T2.NAME, '<null>')+coalesce(',<br><b>Type:</b>
'+T2.OU_TYPE_CD, '<null>')+',<br><b>Address:</b>
'+coalesce(T5.ADDR, '<null>')+coalesce(','+T5.CITY, '<null>')+coalesce(','+T5.STATE+
'&nbsp;'+T5.ZIPCODE, '<null>')+coalesce(','+T5.COUNTRY, '<null>') SOLUTION,
T1.ROW_ID sblrowid, T2.CREATED created_on, T2.CREATED_BY createdby, T2.LAST_UPD_BY
lastupdatedby, T2.NAME title, T2.OU_NUM csn, T2.OU_TYPE_CD type, T2.LOC location,
T10.LOGIN alias, T5.ADDR street, T5.CITY city, T5.STATE state, T5.COUNTRY country,
T5.ZIPCODE zipcode, 'Account' sblbctype, T2.BU_ID visibilityid FROM dbo.S_PARTY T1
INNER JOIN dbo.S_ORG_EXT T2 ON T1.ROW_ID = T2.PAR_ROW_ID INNER JOIN
dbo.S_ACCNT_POSTN T3 ON T2.PR_POSTN_ID = T3.POSITION_ID AND T2.ROW_ID =
T3.OU_EXT_ID INNER JOIN dbo.S_PARTY T4 ON T3.POSITION_ID = T4.ROW_ID LEFT OUTER
JOIN dbo.S_POSTN T9 ON T3.POSITION_ID = T9.PAR_ROW_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN
dbo.S_ADDR_ORG T5 ON T2.PR_ADDR_ID=T5.ROW_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_USER T10 ON
T9.PR_EMP_ID = T10.PAR_ROW_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT T11 ON
T11.PAR_ROW_ID=T2.LAST_UPD_BY WHERE (T2.INT_ORG_FLG != 'Y' OR T2.PRTNR_FLG = 'Y')

```

Products

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView
&SWEView=All+Products+across+Organizations
&SWERF=1
&SWEHo=HostName
&SWEBU=1
&SWEApplet0=Product+List+Applet
&SWERowId0='+c.ROW_ID URL,
'US' LANG,

```

```

c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE,
'text/html' CONTENTTYPE,
c.ROW_ID "KEY",
coalesce('<b>Name:</b> ' + c.NAME, '<null>')
+coalesce(' ,<br><b>Part Number:</b> ' +c.VENDR_PART_NUM, '<null>')
+coalesce(' ,<br><b>Catalog/Category:</b> ' + c2.NAME, '<null>') SOLUTION,
c.DESC_TEXT description,
c.ROW_ID sblrowid,
c.CREATED created_on,
c.CREATED_BY createdby,
c.NAME title,
'Product Catalog' sblbctype,
c.VENDR_PART_NUM name,
c.VENDR_PART_NUM + ' ' + c3.PROD_ID + ' ' + c3.CTLG_CAT_ID summary,
c.BU_ID visibilityid,
c2.NAME sblvisibilityinfo,
c.VERSION type
FROM
dbo.S_PROD_INT c
INNER JOIN      dbo.S_CTLG_CAT_PROD c3 ON c3.PROD_ID      = c.ROW_ID
INNER JOIN      dbo.S_CTLG_CAT      c2 ON c2.ROW_ID      = c3.CTLG_CAT_ID
LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT      c4 ON c4.PAR_ROW_ID = c.LAST_UPD_BY

```

The following is the same query formatted as a single line that you can cut and paste into the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView&SWEView=All+Products+across+Organization
s&SWERF=1&SWEHo=HostName&SWEBU=1&SWEApplet0=Product+List+Applet&SWERowId0='+c.ROW_
ID URL, 'US' LANG, c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE, 'text/html' CONTENTTYPE, c.ROW_ID
"KEY", coalesce('<b>Name:</b> ' + c.NAME, '<null>')+coalesce(' ,<br><b>Part
Number:</b> ' +c.VENDR_PART_NUM, '<null>')+coalesce(' ,<br><b>Catalog/Category:</b>
' + c2.NAME, '<null>') SOLUTION, c.DESC_TEXT description, c.ROW_ID sblrowid,
c.CREATED created_on, c.CREATED_BY createdby, c.NAME title, 'Product Catalog'
sblbctype, c.VENDR_PART_NUM name, c.VENDR_PART_NUM + ' ' + c3.PROD_ID + ' ' +
c3.CTLG_CAT_ID summary, c.BU_ID visibilityid, c2.NAME sblvisibilityinfo, c.VERSION
type FROM dbo.S_PROD_INT c INNER JOIN dbo.S_CTLG_CAT_PROD c3 ON
c3.PROD_ID=c.ROW_ID INNER JOIN dbo.S_CTLG_CAT c2 ON c2.ROW_ID=c3.CTLG_CAT_ID LEFT
OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT c4 ON c4.PAR_ROW_ID=c.LAST_UPD_BY

```

Literature

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView
&SWEView=All+Sales+Tools+across+Organizations
&SWERF=1
&SWEHo=HostName
&SWEBU=1
&SWEApplet0=Sales+Tool+List+Applet
&SWERowId0='+c.ROW_ID URL,
'US' LANG,
c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE,
'text/html' CONTENTTYPE,
c.LAST_UPD created_on,
c.LAST_UPD_BY lastupdatedby,
c.ROW_ID "KEY",
coalesce('<b>Name:</b> ' +c.NAME, '<null>')
+coalesce(' ,<br><b>Catalog/Category:</b> ' +c4.NAME, '<null>') SOLUTION,
c.DESC_TEXT description,
c.NAME title,
c.NAME name,

```

```

c.FILE_REV_NUM + ' ' + c3.LIT_ID + ' ' + c3.CTLG_CAT_ID + ' ' + c4.ROW_ID + ' '
+ c4.NAME summary,
c.LIT_CD "type",
c.BU_ID visibilityid,
c4.NAME sblvisibilityinfo,
'Sales Tool' sblbctype
FROM
dbo.S_LIT c
INNER JOIN      dbo.S_CTLG_CAT_LIT c3 ON c3.LIT_ID      = c.ROW_ID
INNER JOIN      dbo.S_CTLG_CAT      c4 ON c4.ROW_ID      = c3.CTLG_CAT_ID
LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT      c5 ON c5.PAR_ROW_ID = c.LAST_UPD_BY

```

The following is the same query formatted as a single line that you can cut and paste into the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView&SWEView=All+Sales+Tools+across+Organizat
ions&SWERF=1&SWEHo=HostName&SWEBU=1&SWEApplet0=Sales+Tool+List+Applet&SWERowId0='+
c.ROW_ID URL, 'US' LANG, c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE, 'text/html' CONTENTTYPE,
c.LAST_UPD created_on, c.LAST_UPD_BY lastupdatedby, c.ROW_ID "KEY",
coalesce('<b>Name:</b> ' + c.NAME, '<null>') + coalesce(' ,<br><b>Catalog/Category:</b>
'+ c4.NAME, '<null>') SOLUTION, c.DESC_TEXT description, c.NAME title, c.NAME name,
c.FILE_REV_NUM + ' ' + c3.LIT_ID + ' ' + c3.CTLG_CAT_ID + ' ' + c4.ROW_ID + ' ' + c4.NAME
summary, c.LIT_CD "type", c.BU_ID visibilityid, c4.NAME sblvisibilityinfo, 'Sales
Tool' sblbctype FROM dbo.S_LIT c INNER JOIN dbo.S_CTLG_CAT_LIT c3 ON
c3.LIT_ID=c.ROW_ID INNER JOIN dbo.S_CTLG_CAT c4 ON c4.ROW_ID=c3.CTLG_CAT_ID LEFT
OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT c5 ON c5.PAR_ROW_ID=c.LAST_UPD_BY

```

Solution

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView
&SWEView=All+Solution+List+View
&SWERF=1
&SWEHo=HostName
&SWEBU=1
&SWEApplet0=Solution+List+Applet
&SWERowId0='+c.ROW_ID URL,
'US' LANG,
c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE,
'text/html' CONTENTTYPE,
c.ROW_ID "KEY",
coalesce('<b>Name:</b> ' + c.NAME, '<null>')
+coalesce(' ,<br><b>Catalog/Category: </b>' + t.NAME, '<null>')
+coalesce(' ,<br><b>Question: </b>' + cast(c.FAQ_QUES_TEXT
as nvarchar(4000)), '<null>')
+coalesce(' ,<br><b>Resolution: </b>' + cast(c.RESOLUTION_TEXT
as nvarchar(4000)), '<null>') SOLUTION,
c.ROW_ID sblrowid,
c.CREATED created_on,
c.CREATED_BY createdby,
c.NAME title,
c.FAQ_QUES_TEXT description,
c.RESOLUTION_TEXT summary,
c.TYPE_CD "type",
c.STATUS_CD status,
usr.LOGIN owner,
usr.LOGIN alias,
t.NAME location,
'Solution' sblbctype
FROM

```

```

dbo.S_RESITEM c
INNER JOIN dbo.S_USER      usr ON c.CREATED_BY = usr.PAR_ROW_ID
INNER JOIN dbo.S_CTLGCT_RESITM cct ON c.ROW_ID = cct.RES_ITEM_ID
INNER JOIN dbo.S_CTLG_CAT   t   ON t.ROW_ID = cct.CTLG_CAT_ID
INNER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT   c2  ON c2.PAR_ROW_ID = c.LAST_UPD_BY

```

The following is the same query formatted as a single line that you can cut and paste into the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView&SWEView=All+Solution+List+View&SWERF=1&S
WEHo=HostName&SWEBU=1&SWEApplet0=Solution+List+Applet&SWERowId0='+c.ROW_ID URL,
'US' LANG, c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE, 'text/html' CONTENTTYPE, c.ROW_ID "KEY",
coalesce('<b>Name:</b>' +c.NAME, '<null>')+coalesce(',<br><b>Catalog/Category:
</b>'+t.NAME, '<null>') + coalesce(',<br><b>Question: </b>'+ cast(c.FAQ_QUES_TEXT
as nvarchar(4000)), '<null>')+ coalesce(',<br><b>Resolution: </b>'+
cast(c.RESOLUTION_TEXT as nvarchar(4000)), '<null>') SOLUTION, c.ROW_ID sblrowid,
c.CREATED created_on, c.CREATED_BY createdby, c.NAME title, c.FAQ_QUES_TEXT
description, c.RESOLUTION_TEXT summary, c.TYPE_CD "type", c.STATUS_CD status,
usr.LOGIN owner, usr.LOGIN alias, t.NAME location, 'Solution' sblbctype FROM
dbo.S_RESITEM c INNER JOIN dbo.S_USER usr ON c.CREATED_BY = usr.PAR_ROW_ID INNER
JOIN dbo.S_CTLGCT_RESITM cct ON c.ROW_ID = cct.RES_ITEM_ID INNER JOIN
dbo.S_CTLG_CAT t ON t.ROW_ID = cct.CTLG_CAT_ID INNER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT c2 ON
c2.PAR_ROW_ID=c.LAST_UPD_BY

```

Service Request

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView
&SWEView=All+Service+Request+across+Organizations
&SWERF=1
&SWEHo=HostName
&SWEBU=1
&SWEApplet0=Service+Request+List+Applet
&SWERowId0='+c.ROW_ID URL,
'US' LANG,
c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE,
'text/html' CONTENTTYPE,
c.ROW_ID "KEY",
coalesce('<b>SR Number:</b>' +c.SR_NUM, '<null>')
+coalesce(',<br><b>Summary:</b>' +c.SR_TITLE, '<null>')
+coalesce(',<br><b>Status:</b>' +c.SR_STAT_ID, '<null>')
+coalesce(',<br><b>Area:</b>' +c.SR_AREA, '<null>')
+coalesce(',<br><b>Subarea:</b>' +c.SR_SUB_AREA, '<null>')
+coalesce(',<br><b>Resolution:</b>' +c.RESOLUTION_CD, '<null>') SOLUTION,
c.DESC_TEXT description,
c.BU_ID visibilityid,
c.ROW_ID sblrowid,
c.CREATED created_on,
c.CREATED_BY createdby,
c.SR_TITLE summary,
a.NAME orgName,
c.SR_AREA code01,
a.OU_NUM csn,
contact.FST_NAME firstName,
contact.LAST_NAME lastName,
c.SR_NUM title,
c.SR_STAT_ID status,
c.SR_SUB_AREA code02,
usr.LOGIN owner,
'Service Request' sblbctype

```

```

FROM
  dbo.S_ORG_EXT a
  INNER JOIN      dbo.S_SRV_REQ c          ON a.PAR_ROW_ID      = c.CST_OU_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT contact ON contact.PAR_ROW_ID = c.CST_CON_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_USER   usr       ON usr.PAR_ROW_ID   = c.OWNER_EMP_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT c2      ON c2.PAR_ROW_ID    = c.LAST_UPD_BY

```

The following is the same query formatted as a single line that you can cut and paste into the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView&SWEView=All+Service+Request+across+Organ
izations&SWERF=1&SWEHo=HostName&SWEBU=1&SWEApplet0=Service+Request+List+Applet&SWE
RowId0='+c.ROW_ID URL, 'US' LANG, c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE, 'text/html'
CONTENTTYPE, c.ROW_ID "KEY", coalesce('<b>SR Number:</b>
'+c.SR_NUM, '<null>')+coalesce(', <br><b>Summary:</b>
'+c.SR_TITLE, '<null>')+coalesce(', <br><b>Status:</b>
'+c.SR_STAT_ID, '<null>')+coalesce(', <br><b>Area:</b>
'+c.SR_AREA, '<null>')+coalesce(', <br><b>Subarea:</b>
'+c.SR_SUB_AREA, '<null>')+coalesce(', <br><b>Resolution:</b>
'+c.RESOLUTION_CD, '<null>') SOLUTION, c.DESC_TEXT description, c.BU_ID
visibilityid, c.ROW_ID sblrowid, c.CREATED created_on, c.CREATED_BY createdby,
c.SR_TITLE summary, a.NAME orgName, c.SR_AREA code01, a.OU_NUM csn,
contact.FST_NAME firstName, contact.LAST_NAME lastName, c.SR_NUM title,
c.SR_STAT_ID status, c.SR_SUB_AREA code02, usr.LOGIN owner, 'Service Request'
sblbctype FROM dbo.S_ORG_EXT a INNER JOIN dbo.S_SRV_REQ c ON a.PAR_ROW_ID=
c.CST_OU_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT contact ON contact.PAR_ROW_ID
=c.CST_CON_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_USER usr ON usr.PAR_ROW_ID = c.OWNER_EMP_ID
LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT c2 ON c2.PAR_ROW_ID=c.LAST_UPD_BY

```

Contacts

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView
&SWEView=All+Contacts+across+Organizations
&SWERF=1
&SWEHo=HostName
&SWEBU=1
&SWEApplet0=Contact+List+Applet
&SWERowId0='+c.PAR_ROW_ID URL,
'US' LANG,
c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE,
'text/html' CONTENTTYPE,
c.PAR_ROW_ID "KEY",
'<b>Name: </b>'
+coalesce(c.LAST_NAME, '<null>')+ ' '
+coalesce(c.FST_NAME, '<null>')
+coalesce(', <br><b>Phone No.:</b> '+c.WORK_PH_NUM, '<null>')
+coalesce(', <br><b>E-Mail ID:</b> '+ c.EMAIL_ADDR, '<null>') SOLUTION,
t.PERS_AGENDA agenda,
c.PAR_ROW_ID sblrowid,
c.CREATED created_on,
c.CREATED_BY createdby,
a.NAME+'#'+c.JOB_TITLE PATH,
c.LAST_NAME+' '+c.FST_NAME title,
c.LAST_NAME lastName,
c.FST_NAME firstName,
c.EMP_ID owner,
c.EMAIL_ADDR emailID,
c.WORK_PH_NUM phoneNumber02,
'Contacts' sblbctype,

```

```

t.ACCOMPLISH summary,
addr.ZIPCODE zipcode,
addr.COUNTRY country,
party.NAME name,
addr.ADDR street,
c.BU_ID visibilityid
FROM
  dbo.S_PARTY party
  INNER JOIN      dbo.S_CONTACT c      ON party.ROW_ID = c.PAR_ROW_ID
  INNER JOIN      dbo.S_POSTN_CON T3   ON c.PR_POSTN_ID = T3.POSTN_ID
  AND c.ROW_ID = T3.CON_ID
  INNER JOIN      dbo.S_PARTY T4       ON T3.POSTN_ID = T4.ROW_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_ORG_EXT a      ON a.PAR_ROW_ID = c.PR_DEPT_OU_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_ADDR_ORG addr  ON addr.ROW_ID = c.PR_PER_ADDR_ID
  LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT_T t   ON c.ROW_ID = t.PAR_ROW_ID
  LEFT OUTER join dbo.S_CONTACT c2    ON c2.ROW_ID = c.LAST_UPD_BY
WHERE
  (c.PRIV_FLG = 'N')

```

The following is the same query formatted as a single line that you can cut and paste into the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView&SWEView=All+Contacts+across+Organization
s&SWERF=1&SWEHo=HostName&SWEBU=1&SWEApplet0=Contact+List+Applet&SWERowId0='+c.PAR_
ROW_ID URL, 'US' LANG, c.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE, 'text/html' CONTENTTYPE,
c.PAR_ROW_ID "KEY", '<b>Name: </b>'+coalesce(c.LAST_NAME,'<null>')+
'+coalesce(c.FST_NAME,'<null>')+coalesce(',<br><b>Phone No.:</b>
'+c.WORK_PH_NUM,'<null>')+coalesce(',<br><b>E-Mail ID:</b> '+
c.EMAIL_ADDR,'<null>') SOLUTION, t.PERS_AGENDA agenda, c.PAR_ROW_ID sblrowid,
c.CREATED created_on, c.CREATED_BY createdby, a.NAME+'#'+c.JOB_TITLE PATH,
c.LAST_NAME+' '+c.FST_NAME title, c.LAST_NAME lastName, c.FST_NAME firstName,
c.EMP_ID owner, c.EMAIL_ADDR emailID, c.WORK_PH_NUM phoneNumber02, 'Contacts'
sblbctype, t.ACCOMPLISH summary, addr.ZIPCODE zipcode, addr.COUNTRY country,
party.NAME name, addr.ADDR street, c.BU_ID visibilityid FROM dbo.S_PARTY party
INNER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT c ON party.ROW_ID = c.PAR_ROW_ID INNER JOIN
dbo.S_POSTN_CON T3 ON c.PR_POSTN_ID = T3.POSTN_ID AND c.ROW_ID = T3.CON_ID INNER
JOIN dbo.S_PARTY T4 ON T3.POSTN_ID = T4.ROW_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_ORG_EXT a ON
a.PAR_ROW_ID = c.PR_DEPT_OU_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_ADDR_ORG addr ON addr.ROW_ID
= c.PR_PER_ADDR_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_CONTACT_T t ON c.ROW_ID=t.PAR_ROW_ID LEFT
OUTER join dbo.S_CONTACT c2 ON c2.ROW_ID=c.LAST_UPD_BY WHERE (c.PRIV_FLG = 'N')

```

Activity

For the queries shown in this section, before starting the crawl, you must replace *HostName* with the name or IP address of the Siebel host computer.

The following query can be used with Oracle Database:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView
&SWEView=All+Activity+List+View
&SWERF=1
&SWEHo=HostName
&SWEBU=1
&SWEApplet0=Activity+Form+Applet
&SWERowId0='+T1.ROW_ID URL,
'US' LANG,
T1.ROW_ID "KEY",
T1.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE,
T1.NAME title,

```

```

coalesce('Activity Name:'+T1.NAME,'<null>')
+coalesce(' , Activity Type:'+T1.TODO_CD,'<null>')
+coalesce(' , Creation Date:'+convert(varchar,T1.CREATED,103),'<null>')
+coalesce(' , Activity Status:'+T1.EVT_STAT_CD,'<null>')
+coalesce(' , ActivityPriority:'+T1.EVT_PRIORITY_CD,'<null>')
+coalesce(' , Activity Owner: '+T1.OWNER_LOGIN,'<null>') CONTENT,
T1.NAME ActivityName,
T1.CREATED CreatedOn,
T1.CREATED_BY CreatedBy,
T1.LAST_UPD_BY LastUpdatedBy,
T1.TODO_CD ActivityType,
T1.EVT_STAT_CD ActivityStatus,
T1.EVT_PRIORITY_CD ActivityPriority,
T1.TARGET_OU_ID Organization,
T1.OWNER_LOGIN visibilityid,
T1.OWNER_LOGIN ActivityOwner,
T1.ROW_ID SBLROWID,
T1.TODO_PLAN_START_DT StartDate,
T1.TODO_PLAN_END_DT EndDate,
T1.TODO_DUE_DT DueDate
FROM
dbo.S_EVT_ACT T1
INNER JOIN      dbo.S_ORG_EXT T2  ON T2.PAR_ROW_ID = T1.TARGET_OU_ID
LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_USER      usr ON usr.LOGIN    = T1.OWNER_LOGIN
WHERE
((T1.APPT_REPT_REPL_CD IS NULL)
AND ((T1.TEMPLATE_FLG != 'Y')
OR (T1.TEMPLATE_FLG = NULL)))

```

The following is the same query for use with Oracle Database, but formatted as a single line that you can cut and paste into the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView&SWEView=All+Activity+List+View&SWERF=1&S
WEHo=HostName&SWEBU=1&SWEApplet0=Activity+Form+Applet&SWErowId0='+T1.ROW_ID
URL,'US' LANG,T1.ROW_ID "KEY", T1.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE, T1.NAME title ,
coalesce('Activity Name:'+T1.NAME,'<null>')
+coalesce(' , Activity Type:'+T1.TODO_CD,'<null>')
+coalesce(' , Creation Date:'+convert(varchar,T1.CREATED,103),'<null>')
+coalesce(' , Activity Status:'+T1.EVT_STAT_CD,'<null>')
+coalesce(' , ActivityPriority:'+T1.EVT_PRIORITY_CD,'<null>')
+coalesce(' , Activity Owner: '+T1.OWNER_LOGIN,'<null>') CONTENT,T1.NAME
ActivityName,T1.CREATED CreatedOn, T1.CREATED_BY CreatedBy,T1.LAST_UPD_BY
LastUpdatedBy, T1.TODO_CD ActivityType, T1.EVT_STAT_CD
ActivityStatus,T1.EVT_PRIORITY_CD ActivityPriority, T1.TARGET_OU_ID
Organization,T1.OWNER_LOGIN visibilityid, T1.OWNER_LOGIN ActivityOwner,T1.ROW_ID
SBLROWID,T1.TODO_PLAN_START_DT StartDate, T1.TODO_PLAN_END_DT EndDate,
T1.TODO_DUE_DT DueDate FROM dbo.S_EVT_ACT T1 INNER JOIN dbo.S_ORG_EXT T2 ON
T2.PAR_ROW_ID = T1.TARGET_OU_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_USER usr ON usr.LOGIN =
T1.OWNER_LOGIN WHERE ((T1.APPT_REPT_REPL_CD IS NULL) AND ((T1.TEMPLATE_FLG != 'Y')
OR (T1.TEMPLATE_FLG = NULL)))

```

The following query can be used with SQL Server:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView
&SWEView=All+Activity+List+View
&SWERF=1
&SWEHo=HostName
&SWEBU=1
&SWEApplet0=Activity+Form+Applet

```



```

        &SWERowId0='+T1.ROW_ID URL,
        'US' LANG,
        T1.ROW_ID "KEY",
        T1.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE,
        T1.NAME title,
        coalesce('Activity Name:'+T1.NAME,'<null>')
        +coalesce(', Activity Type:'+T1.TODO_CD,'<null>')
        +coalesce(', Creation Date:'+convert(vchar,T1.CREATED,103),'<null>')
        +coalesce(', Activity Status:'+T1.EVT_STAT_CD,'<null>')
        +coalesce(', ActivityPriority:'+T1.EVT_PRIORITY_CD,'<null>')
        +coalesce(', Activity Owner: '+T1.OWNER_LOGIN,'<null>') CONTENT,
        T1.NAME ActivityName,
        T1.CREATED CreatedOn,
        T1.CREATED_BY CreatedBy,
        T1.LAST_UPD_BY LastUpdatedBy,
        T1.TODO_CD ActivityType,
        T1.EVT_STAT_CD ActivityStatus,
        T1.EVT_PRIORITY_CD ActivityPriority,
        T1.TARGET_OU_ID Organization,
        T1.OWNER_LOGIN visibilityid,
        T1.OWNER_LOGIN ActivityOwner,
        T1.ROW_ID SBLROWID,
        T1.TODO_PLAN_START_DT StartDate,
        T1.TODO_PLAN_END_DT EndDate,
        T1.TODO_DUE_DT DueDate
FROM
        dbo.S_EVT_ACT T1
        INNER JOIN dbo.S_ORG_EXT T2 ON T2.PAR_ROW_ID = T1.TARGET_OU_ID
        LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_USER usr ON usr.LOGIN = T1.OWNER_LOGIN
WHERE
        ((T1.APPT_REPT_REPL_CD IS NULL)
        AND ((T1.TEMPLATE_FLG != 'Y')
        OR (T1.TEMPLATE_FLG = NULL)))

```

The following is the same query for use with SQL Server, but formatted as a single line that you can cut and paste into the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

```

SELECT
'callcenter_enu/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoView&SWEView=All+Activity+List+View&SWERF=1&
WEHo=HostName&SWEBU=1&SWEApplet0=Activity+Form+Applet&SWERowId0='+T1.ROW_ID
URL,'US' LANG,T1.ROW_ID "KEY", T1.LAST_UPD LASTMODIFIEDDATE, T1.NAME title,
coalesce('Activity Name:'+T1.NAME,'<null>')
+coalesce(', Activity Type:'+T1.TODO_CD,'<null>')
+coalesce(', Creation Date:'+convert(vchar,T1.CREATED,103),'<null>')
+coalesce(', Activity Status:'+T1.EVT_STAT_CD,'<null>')
+coalesce(', ActivityPriority:'+T1.EVT_PRIORITY_CD,'<null>')
+coalesce(', Activity Owner: '+T1.OWNER_LOGIN,'<null>') CONTENT, T1.NAME
ActivityName,T1.CREATED CreatedOn, T1.CREATED_BY CreatedBy,T1.LAST_UPD_BY
LastUpdatedBy, T1.TODO_CD ActivityType, T1.EVT_STAT_CD
ActivityStatus,T1.EVT_PRIORITY_CD ActivityPriority, T1.TARGET_OU_ID
Organization,T1.OWNER_LOGIN visibilityid, T1.OWNER_LOGIN ActivityOwner,T1.ROW_ID
SBLROWID, T1.TODO_PLAN_START_DT StartDate, T1.TODO_PLAN_END_DT EndDate,
T1.TODO_DUE_DT DueDate FROM dbo.S_EVT_ACT T1 INNER JOIN dbo.S_ORG_EXT T2 ON
T2.PAR_ROW_ID = T1.TARGET_OU_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN dbo.S_USER usr ON usr.LOGIN =
T1.OWNER_LOGIN WHERE ((T1.APPT_REPT_REPL_CD IS NULL) AND ((T1.TEMPLATE_FLG != 'Y')
OR (T1.TEMPLATE_FLG = NULL)))

```

Setting Up Siebel 8 Sources

The Siebel 8 connector uses the Oracle SES XML connector framework, where searching is based on Siebel data available as XML feeds.

See Also:

- ["Overview of XML Connector Framework"](#) on page 4-10
- Appendix A in the *Siebel Search Administration Guide* for searchable business components:
http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B40099_01/80Siebel_HTML/books/Search/SearchTOC.html
- Siebel documentation on Oracle Technology Network (OTN) for information about supported Siebel modules:
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation>

To activate an identity plug-in for Siebel 8 sources:

1. On the Global Settings page, select **Identity Management Setup**.
2. Select **Siebel 8** and click **Activate** to display the Activate Identity Plug-in page.
3. Enter values for the parameters as described in [Table 9-11](#). Obtain these values from the Siebel administrator.
4. Click **Finish**.

Table 9-11 Siebel 8 Identity Management Parameters

Parameter	Value
Siebel 8 Authentication Web Service Endpoint	HTTP endpoint of the Siebel Web service that provides the authentication service
Siebel 8 Validation Web Service Endpoint	HTTP endpoint of the Siebel Web service that provides the user validation service
User ID	Administrator ID for accessing the user validation service
Password	User Password.

To create a Siebel 8 source:

1. Activate an identity plug-in as described in the previous procedure.
2. On the Home page, select the **Sources** secondary tab.
3. Select **Siebel 8** from the Source Types list, and click **Create**.
4. Enter the source parameters as described in [Table 9-12](#).
5. Click **Next**.
6. Click **Get Parameters** to obtain a list of parameters for the authorization manager plug-in.
7. Enter the values for the authorization manager plug-in parameters as described in [Table 9-13](#).
8. Click **Create**.

Table 9–12 Siebel 8 Source Parameters

Parameter	Value
Configuration URL	FILE protocol address of the XML configuration file providing details about the source, such as the data feed type, location, security attributes, and so on. Obtain this file from Siebel administrator and save it on the same computer as Oracle SES. Enter the configuration URL in the form: <code>file://localhost/config_path</code> where <code>config_path</code> is the absolute path to the configuration file. For example: <code>file://localhost/private/oracle/config.xml/</code>
Authentication Type	Standard Java authentication type used by the application serving the control and data feed. Leave this parameter blank as the feeds are accessed over file or FTP protocols.
User ID	User ID to login to the FTP server and access the data feeds. The access details of the data feed are specified in the configuration file. The user id can be obtained from Siebel administrator.
Password	Password for User ID .
Realm	The realm of the application serving the feeds. Leave this parameter blank since the feeds are accessed over file or FTP.
Oracle SSO Login URL	URL that protects all OracleAS Single Sign-on applications. Leave this parameter blank.
Oracle SSO Action URL	URL that authenticates OracleAS Single Sign-on user credentials. Leave the parameter blank.
Scratch Directory	A directory on the same computer as Oracle SES, where the status logs are created temporarily.
Maximum number of connection attempts	Maximum number of attempts to connect to the target server to access the data feed.

Table 9–13 Siebel 8 Authorization Parameters

Parameter	Value
Siebel 8 authorization Web service endpoint	Webs service endpoint of the Siebel Web service that provides the authorization service.
User ID	Administrator ID for accessing the authorization service.
Password	Password for User ID .

Setting Up Oracle Fusion Sources

Using Oracle SES, you can search for documents within Oracle Fusion applications. This is done by establishing a connection between Oracle SES and Oracle Fusion using a Fusion Connector. To connect to and retrieve documents from Oracle Fusion, you must set up an Oracle SES-Fusion identity management system using an identity plug-in, and an authorization management system using an authorization plug-in.

The identity plug-in enables Oracle SES to identify the set of users that can access the Fusion application. The authorization plug-in enables Oracle SES to determine the access rights that each user has for accessing different documents and data within WebCenter. Usually, all users may not have access to the entire data and document set within the application. Instead, each user may have access to a limited set of documents and data.

Setting up Identity Management System

The identity management system enables Oracle SES to identify the set of users that can access the Fusion application. This is implemented using an identity plug-in.

To activate an identity plug-in for Fusion sources:

1. On the Global Settings page, click **Identity Management Setup** to open the Identity Management Setup page.
2. From the list of available sources, select **Oracle Fusion**, and click **Activate**.
This opens the Activate Identity Plug-in page.
3. Enter values as described in [Table 9–14](#). Obtain the values from the Fusion application administrator.
4. Click **Finish**.

Table 9–14 Identity Management Parameters for Oracle Fusion

Parameter	Description
HTTP end point for authentication	The HTTP endpoint to which user authentication/validation requests are sent.
User ID	Admin user ID to be used in the HTTP request for user authentication. This user ID is used to validate the authentication request in the Fusion repository. Obtain this ID from the Fusion application administrator.
Password	Admin password.

Defining a Fusion Source

A Fusion application source can be defined from the Source page. After you define the source, you can search for documents within the application.

To create a Fusion source:

1. On the Home page, click the **Sources** subtab.
This opens the Sources page.
2. From Source Type list, select **Oracle Fusion** and click **Create**.
This opens the Create Source page, which guides you through a multi-step procedure to enter source and authorization parameters.
3. On the Create Source page, enter the source parameter values listed in [Table 9–15](#).
4. Click **Next** and specify values for the authorization parameters listed in [Table 9–16](#).
5. Click **Create & Customize** to create the source.

Table 9–15 Fusion Connector Source Parameters

Parameter	Description
Configuration URL	URL of the XML configuration file providing details of the source, such as the data feed type, location, security attributes, and so on. The URL is a HTTP URL accessible over HTTP. Obtain this file from the Fusion application administrator.
Authentication Type	Enter the value <code>NATIVE</code> .

Table 9–15 (Cont.) Fusion Connector Source Parameters

Parameter	Description
User ID	User ID to access the data feeds. The access details of the data feed are specified in the configuration file. The user id can be obtained from Fusion administrator.
Password	User password.
Realm	The realm of the application serving the feeds. The parameter is usually left blank.
Oracle SSO Login URL	Oracle Single Sign-On login URL that protects all Single Sign-On applications. Leave the parameter blank.
Oracle SSO Action URL	Oracle Single Sign-On action URL that authenticates Single Sign-On user credentials. Leave the parameter blank.
Scratch Directory	Local directory where status files can be temporarily written.
Maximum number of connection attempts	Maximum number of connection attempts to access data feed or upload status feed.

Table 9–16 Fusion Connector Authorization Parameters

Parameter	Description
HTTP endpoint for authorization	HTTP endpoint for Oracle Fusion authorization. For example, <code>http://my.host.com:<port>/AppSearch/SecurityService</code>
User ID	Admin user ID for Oracle Fusion authorization.
Password	Admin password.
Business component	Name of Oracle Fusion Business Component. For example, <code>oracle.apps.fnd.fwk.search.NavigationSVO</code>
Display URL Prefix	HTTP host to prefix the access URL to form the display URL. For example, <code>http://my.host.com:<port>/</code>
Security attribute values for anonymous user	Comma-delimited list of authorized values of security attributes for anonymous user. When this parameter is left blank, the authorization service is contacted to retrieve the values of security attributes accessible for anonymous users.
User Identity Format	Format of user identity string posted to Oracle Fusion Authorization service. Default value is <code>FND</code> .

Setting up Oracle WebCenter Sources

Use the WebCenter connector to connect to and search for documents within Oracle WebCenter 11g.

To set up the connector, you must define the source parameters for the connector and set up an authorization management system using an authorization plug-in.

The authorization plug-in enables Oracle SES to determine the access rights that each user has for different documents and data within WebCenter 11g. Usually, all users may not have access to the entire data and document set within the application. Instead, each user may have access to a limited set of documents and data.

Note: A WebCenter source uses an Oracle Internet Directory (OID) identity plug-in by default. Hence, you need not explicitly set up an identity plug-in for a WebCenter source.

Defining a WebCenter Source

A WebCenter source can be defined from the Source page. After you define the source, you can search for documents within the application.

To create a WebCenter source:

1. On the Home page, click the **Sources** subtab.
This opens the Sources page.
2. From Source Type list, select **Oracle WebCenter** and click **Create**.
This opens the Create Source page, which guides you through a multi-step procedure to enter source and authorization parameters.
3. On the Create Source page, enter the source parameter values listed in [Table 9–17](#).
4. Click **Next** and specify values for the authorization parameters listed in [Table 9–18](#).
5. Click **Create & Customize** to create the source.

Table 9–17 WebCenter Connector Source Parameters

Parameter	Description
Configuration URL	URL of the XML configuration file providing details of the source, such as the data feed type, location, security attributes, and so on. The URL is a HTTP URL accessible over HTTP. Obtain this file from the WebCenter application administrator.
Authentication Type	Enter the value <code>NATIVE</code> .
User ID	User ID to access the data feeds. The access details of the data feed are specified in the configuration file. The user id can be obtained from Fusion administrator.
Password	User password.
Realm	The realm of the application serving the feeds. The parameter is usually left blank.
Oracle SSO Login URL	Oracle Single Sign-On login URL that protects all Single Sign-On applications. Leave the parameter blank.
Oracle SSO Action URL	Oracle Single Sign-On action URL that authenticates Single Sign-On user credentials. Leave the parameter blank.
Scratch Directory	Local directory where status files can be temporarily written.
Maximum number of connection attempts	Maximum number of connection attempts to access data feed or upload status feed.

Table 9–18 WebCenter Connector Authorization Parameters

Parameter	Description
Authorization Endpoint	URL servicing the lookup of authorization information.
Realm	Realm of the application serving the authorization information.
User ID	User ID to authenticate to the authorization URL.
Password	Password to authenticate to the authorization URL.
Authorization User ID Format	Format of the active identity plug-in user ID that is used by the WebCenter authorization endpoint. For example, this can be the username, email ID, or nickname.

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as *ORACLE_HOME*. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as *ORACLE_BASE*. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

ORACLE_HOME now refers to the path *ORACLE_BASE/seshome*.

For more information about *ORACLE_BASE*, see "[Conventions](#)" on page -xviii.

Part III

Advanced Topics

This part provides information for experienced administrators. It contains the following chapters:

- [Chapter 10, "Customizing the Search User Interface"](#)
- [Chapter 11, "Security in Oracle Secure Enterprise Search"](#)
- [Chapter 12, "Administering Oracle SES Instances"](#)
- [Chapter 13, "Oracle Secure Enterprise Search APIs"](#)

Customizing the Search User Interface

You can customize the Oracle SES UI by including new template skins. This chapter consists of the following topic:

- [Overview of the Search GUI](#)
- [Using Skin Bundles to Customize the Search GUI](#)

Overview of the Search GUI

You can customize the Oracle SES query UI by modifying certain template files that define the display content in the UI. These template files can then be used by the application logic to render the Oracle SES query UI. You can also create style sheets (CSS files) that define how the pages are visually styled and then provide a link to the CSS files from the template files.

To customize the UI using the template files and style sheets, you must know how to use the FreeMarker Template language and CSS style sheets. See the FreeMarker Web site for information about FreeMarker template files.

The changes that can be made to the UI include:

- Changing the logo
- Changing the look and feel including the colors and fonts
- Modifying the page header and footer including static text and links to other pages
- Supporting multiple skins for the UI. These skins can be selected using a URL parameter.
- Supporting RSS, Atom, and CSV formats on the result list.
- Using common header and footer templates that can be included by all pages.
- Modifying certain behavior of Oracle SES JavaScript components, such as result clustering.

The following aspects of the Query UI cannot be customized using template files and style sheets:

- The search results list, which is handled by the Search Results List Advanced Configuration Style Sheets.
- The Oracle SES query engine full-text search pipeline. The search query on the text index is performed first. Then, the results data is used to render the search results using customized template files.

- The internal rendering logic for the various visual components on the search results pages. These components are provided as FreeMarker macros in the template library.

User Interface Components

Oracle SES provides a set of user interface components in a template library called `seslib.ftl`. You can import this library into the template files. To use the library in a template file, insert the following line at the beginning of the template file:

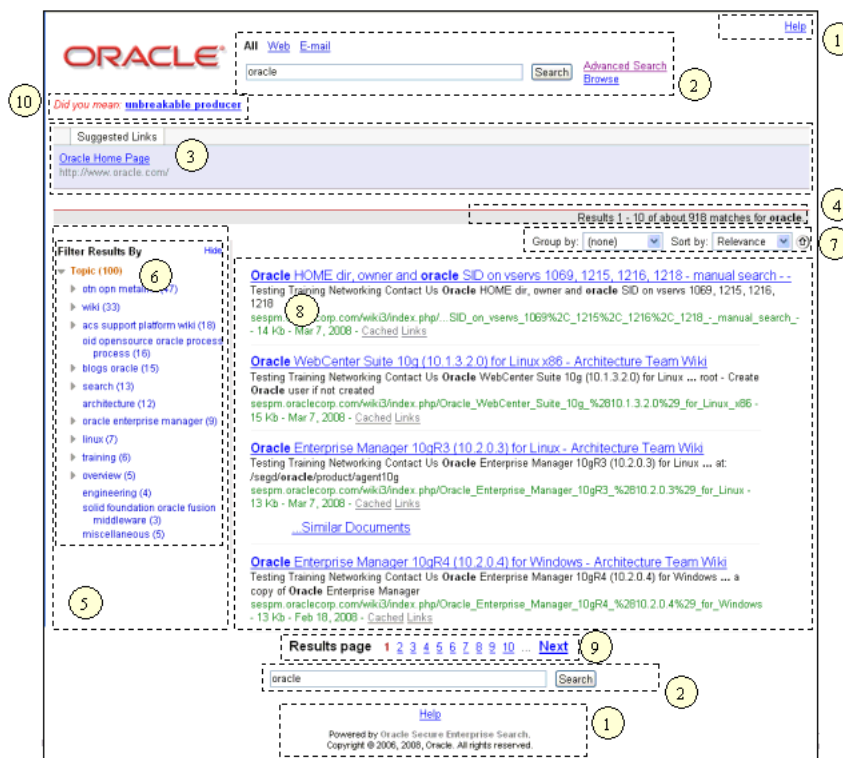
```
<#import "/lib/oracle.com/seslib.ftl" as ses>
```

The user interface components are implemented using macros in FreeMarker.

These components help in separating the code that defines the internal operations of the Oracle SES query engine from the code that defines the display layout of the UI. You can thus alter the text and modify the display layout without editing any of the code files that control the query engine (.jsp files).

The UI components are listed in [Figure 10–1](#).

Figure 10–1 The UI Components of the Search Results Page



The user interface components include:

1. Header and footer (`inc_header.ftl`, `inc_footer.ftl`)
2. Search query box
3. Suggested links and suggested content display panel
4. Context bar subcomponents including bread crumbs and hit statistics
5. Expandable sidebar

6. Result cluster trees
7. Sorting and grouping controls
8. Result list
9. Pagination links
10. Alternate keywords display

Editable Template Files

Oracle SES contains template files that are written in the FreeMarker template language (.ftl). To customize the UI, you can modify these template files. [Table 10–1](#) lists the template files and the corresponding query application pages where they are included. For more information on editing the template files, see *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide*.

Table 10–1 List of Template Files

UI Pages	Description	Template Files to Customize the UI Pages
Main search pages	These pages display the query box, search results, and any search errors and offer the most customization possibilities.	<p>The following template files are used to customize the main search pages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>query.ftl</code>: The initial page displayed before a user enters a search query. Can be customized to display a splash screen. ▪ <code>results.ftl</code>: Displays the search results page. ▪ <code>noresults.ftl</code>: This page is displayed when a search query returns no results. You can customize it to provide useful query suggestions to the user. ▪ <code>error.ftl</code>: Displays an error message for invalid search queries, such as invalid syntax. ▪ <code>inc_header.ftl</code>, <code>inc_footer.ftl</code>: These template files are used to customize the header and footer information of the main search pages
Cache page	This page acts as the header for pages displayed from the cache.	The cache page logo can be customized using the file <code>web.xml</code> .

Table 10–1 (Cont.) List of Template Files

UI Pages	Description	Template Files to Customize the UI Pages
Supplemental pages	<p>These pages include the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Links page: <code>display_links.jsp</code> ■ E-mail result browser: <code>mail.jsp</code> and <code>pmail.jsp</code> ■ Customize pages: <code>customize.jsp</code> ■ Submit URL page: <code>submit_url.jsp</code> ■ Login page: <code>login.jsp</code> 	<p>The header, footer, and CSS files for the supplemental pages can be customized by modifying the following template files: <code>inc_supplemental_header.ftl</code>, <code>inc_supplemental_footer.ftl</code>, and <code>inc_supplemental_includes.ftl</code></p>
Feeds and CSV	<p>These output pages display the search results as RSS feeds or in a comma-delimited format.</p>	<p>These pages can be customized using the following template files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>atom.ftl</code>: Provides an ATOM feed of the search results, which are returned as text or XML from the feed page. This is done by specifying the option <code>feed?output=atom</code>. The default template renders the data in the ATOM Feed 0.3 format. ■ <code>rss.ftl</code>: Provides an RSS feed of the search results. The results are returned in the text or XML format from the feed page. The default template renders the data in the RSS 2.0 format. ■ <code>csv.ftl</code>: This provides the search results in a comma-delimited format. The results are returned in the text format from the <code>csv</code> page.

Template File for Additional Error Handling

In addition to the template files listed in [Table 10–1](#), there is a template file called `unchecked_error.ftl`, which is used for error handling. This template file is used when there is a severe error and the application throws an unexpected exception. In such cases, the normal UI consisting of the source group tabs, query box, browse popup, and cluster sidebar is not displayed. Instead, the display page consists of the error message, and the header and footer. This template file also includes the supplemental template files `inc_supplemental_includes.ftl`, `inc_supplemental_header.ftl`, and `inc_supplemental_footer.ftl`, to render the header and footer.

Data Model for the Template Files

The data model of a template file defines the dynamic data that is used to render the view.

Data Model for the Main Search Pages

The data model for the files `query.ftl`, `results.ftl`, `noresults.ftl`, and `error.ftl` contains the variables listed in [Table 10-2](#):

Table 10-2 *Data Models for the Main Search Pages*

Variable	Description
<code>authn</code>	This hash contains information related to secure login and authentication.
<code>authn.isLoggedIn</code>	Boolean value that indicates whether the current user is logged in.
<code>authn.loggedInUser.displayName</code>	If <code>isLoggedIn</code> is set to <code>true</code> , then this parameter holds the user name. If <code>isLoggedIn</code> is set to <code>false</code> , then this parameter does not hold any value.
<code>authn.isAuthenticationActive</code>	Boolean value that indicates whether secure search is enabled.
<code>params</code>	This hash contains the URL query parameters for the request. It is an <code>HttpRequestParameterHashModel</code> , as provided by the FreeMarker API.
<code>htmlLang</code>	The language for the <code><html></code> tag.
<code>skin</code>	The current skin name.
<code>sourceGroups[]</code>	This sequence is a list of hashes, each representing one source group active on the instance.
<code>sourceGroups[n].id</code>	The source group ID.
<code>sourceGroups[n].name</code>	The source group untranslated name.
<code>sourceGroups[n].displayName</code>	The translated source group name.
<code>pageUrls</code>	This hash contains variables that contain the URL of pages in the query application.
<code>pageUrls.search</code>	the URL for <code>/search</code> .
<code>pageUrls.help</code>	The URL for online help.
<code>pageUrls.login</code>	The login URL, if the user is not logged in.
<code>pageUrls.logout</code>	The logout URL, if the user is logged in.
<code>pageUrls.customize</code>	The Personalize URL.
<code>pageUrls.submitUrl</code>	The URL for the Submit URL page.
<code>showSidebar</code>	Boolean value that indicates whether the result clustering sidebar should be shown.
<code>errorMessage</code>	If an error occurred, this variable holds the error message.
<code>req</code>	This hash represents the search query request.
<code>req.displayQuery</code>	The search query to be displayed, usually for the page title and the hit statistics.
<code>req.queryboxQuery</code>	The portion of the search query entered in the input box, excluding attribute filters.
<code>res</code>	This hash represents the search query response.
<code>res.queryId</code>	The query ID, used for click statistics.
<code>res.startNum</code>	The index of the first result document returned.
<code>res.endNum</code>	The index of the last result document returned.

Table 10–2 (Cont.) Data Models for the Main Search Pages

Variable	Description
res.docsReturned	The number of documents returned with this request.
res.estimatedHitCount	The estimated total of all documents that match the query.
res.suggestedLinks[]	This sequence is a list of hashes, each representing a suggested link.
res.suggestedLinks[n].title	The title to display for the suggested link.
res.suggestedLinks[n].url	The URL of the suggested link.
res.resultElements[]	This sequence is a list of hashes, each representing a result document. The format of each result document is not exposed.
perf	This includes basic performance metrics.
perf.reqTime	The total request time from the start of the JSP processing to immediately before template rendering.
perf.searchTime	The time spent in the Java midtier query and backend layers for the text query.
perf.templateLoadTime	The time spent loading the FreeMarker template from the ftl file.

Data Model for the Supplemental Pages

The data model for the supplemental pages is as listed in [Table 10–3](#):

Table 10–3 Data Models for Supplemental Pages

Variables	Description
authn	This hash contains information related to secure login and authentication.
authn.isLoggedIn	Boolean value that indicates whether the current user is logged in.
authn.loggedInUser.displayName	If <code>isLoggedIn</code> is set to <code>true</code> , then this parameter holds the user name. If <code>isLoggedIn</code> is set to <code>false</code> , then this parameter does not hold any value.
authn.isAuthenticationActive	Boolean value that indicates whether secure search is enabled.
htmlLang	The language for the <code><html></code> tag
skin	The current skin name.
pageUrls	This hash contains variables that contain the URL of pages in the query app.
pageUrls.search	The URL for <code>/search</code> .
pageUrls.help	The URL for online help.
pageUrls.login	The login URL, if the user is not logged in.
pageUrls.logout	The logout URL, if the user is logged in.
pageUrls.customize	The Personalize URL.
pageUrls.submitUrl	The URL for the Submit URL page.

Data Model for Output Format Pages

The data model for the files `atom.ftl`, `rss.ftl`, and `csv.ftl` contains the following variables, as listed in [Table 10–4](#):

Table 10–4 Data Model for Output Format Pages

Variables	Description
<code>authn</code>	This hash contains information related to secure login and authentication.
<code>authn.isLoggedIn</code>	Boolean value that indicates whether the current user is logged in.
<code>authn.loggedInUser.displayName</code>	If <code>isLoggedIn</code> is set to <code>true</code> , then this parameter holds the user name. If <code>isLoggedIn</code> is set to <code>false</code> , then this parameter does not hold any value.
<code>authn.isAuthenticationActive</code>	Boolean value that indicates whether secure search is enabled.
<code>isError</code>	Boolean value that indicates whether an error occurred. This would be equivalent to a situation in which the <code>error.ftl</code> template was invoked.
<code>params</code>	This hash contains the URL query parameters for the request. It is an <code>HttpRequestParameterHashModel</code> , as provided by the FreeMarker API.
<code>currentDate</code>	The current date.
<code>requestURL</code>	The request URL, as returned by <code>HttpServletRequest.getRequestURL()</code> .
<code>requestURLParams</code>	The request query string, as returned by <code>HttpServletRequest.getQueryString()</code> .
<code>req</code>	This hash represents the search query request.
<code>req.displayQuery</code>	The search query to be displayed, usually for the page title and the hit statistics.
<code>req.queryboxQuery</code>	The portion of the search query entered in the input box, excluding attribute filters.
<code>res</code>	This hash represents the search query response.
<code>res.startNum</code>	The index of the first result document returned.
<code>res.endNum</code>	The index of the last result document returned.
<code>res.docsReturned</code>	The number of documents returned with this request.
<code>res.estimatedHitCount</code>	The estimated total of all documents that match the query.
<code>res.resultElements[]</code>	This sequence is a list of hashes, each representing a result document. The format of each result document is not exposed.

Handling Errors and Exceptions

Errors can creep in while creating the template files. Errors can also occur due to incorrect query syntax from the user end.

Errors in Template Files

Simple syntax errors in the template files are logged in a file called `AdminServer_yyyy_MM_dd_hh_mm.log` located at `ORACLE_HOME/search/base_domain/servers/AdminServer/logs`.

Severe exceptions are handled by the file `searcherr.jsp` which contains the template file `unchecked_error.ftl`. This page displays only the error message. It does not display the source group tabs, the query box, the clustering sidebar, or the login information.

End User Query Syntax Errors

Query syntax exceptions and other handled exceptions are rendered by the `error.ftl` file in `search.jsp`. For example, if a user enters a query that contains invalid syntax or is too broad, then the rendered page contains an error message and other information such as the source groups and the login information.

Configuration Files

Starting in Oracle SES 11g, the Web application configuration parameters are stored in the file `QueryPlan.xml`. This file is located at

```
ORACLE_HOME/search/tools/weblogic/deploy/plans/.
```

For changes made to this file to take effect, run the `deployer.sh` file on Linux as shown:

```
sh $ORACLE_HOME/search/tools/weblogic/deploy/deployer.sh -serverURL  
t3://host:port/ -user weblogic -password password -name search_query -plan  
$ORACLE_HOME/search/tools/weblogic/deploy/plans/QueryPlan.xml -process redeploy
```

If SES is deployed on a Windows system, then run the batch file `deployer.bat`, as shown:

```
%ORACLE_HOME%\search\tools\weblogic\deploy\deployer.bat -serverURL t3://host:port/  
-user weblogic -password password -name search_query -plan  
%ORACLE_HOME%\search\tools\weblogic\deploy\plans\QueryPlan.xml -process redeploy
```

Where:

host is the host name, and *port* is the WebLogic service port. This is the same port that you use to open the Administration GUI. *password* is the password for `eqsys`.

Note: In previous releases, the configuration parameters were stored in the files `web.xml` and `orion-web.xml`.

Using the QueryPlan.xml File

The `QueryPlan.xml` file contains the following parameters related to the query UI:

- **default_src_group:** If no source group is specified, default to querying under the specified group, identified by name. If this parameter value is empty, default to the 'All' group.
- **template_update_delay:** The time in seconds since last checking for a newer version of a template file before checking again. The default is 3600 seconds, or one hour.
- **suppress_src_groups:** Comma-delimited list of source groups to be hidden from the query UI. This is useful for testing and staging.
- **error_on_invalid_src_group:** Flag indicating whether to display an error page if an invalid source group is specified in the query parameters. It takes the values `true` or `false`. If set to `false`, then Oracle SES performs query on the default source group.

- **num_visible_group_tabs**: Number of source group tabs displayed above the search box.
- **cluster_more_limit**: The number of cluster nodes in the first level of the tree before the remaining nodes are hidden behind the "more..." link. Default value is 5.
- **show_empty_clusters**: Flag indicating whether clusters with zero nodes are hidden or displayed in gray. It takes the value `true` or `false`.
- **fresh_user_show_sidebar**: Flag indicating whether a user visiting Oracle SES through a fresh browser (no cookies) can view the sidebar on the results page. Default value is `false`.
- **auto_load_topn_results**: Flag indicating whether to automatically load the top-N results for the results page. If `false`, a button icon allows users to manually load the top-N results. Default value is `true`.

The following example shows how you can configure parameters in the `QueryPlan.xml` file:

```
<variable>
  <name>template_update_delay</name>
  <value>0</value>
  <description>Time in seconds since last checking for a newer version of a
  template before checking again. Default is 3600 seconds.</description>
</variable>
```

It can be very useful to set the `template_update_delay` parameter to a value of 0, so that there is no delay in picking up changes made to the template files.

Configuring the JavaScript Components

The following JavaScript components can be configured to render different UI pages.

SearchView

This component manages the query form, page variables, source group selection, and the `search within` display options.

Constructor

```
ORACLE.ses.SearchView(obj config)
```

Key configuration properties

- **searchFormName**: Name of the query form.

Key events

- **clearBrowse**: When the link `clear` for the `Search within` option is clicked.
- **groupTabClick**: When a source group tab is clicked.

Result Cluster Tree

Configure the display options for the result cluster tree that is displayed in the search results page using the JavaScript component called `ClusterView`.

The constructor is

```
ORACLE.ses.ClusterView(str|HTMLElement el, obj config);
```

The key configuration properties are:

- **displayEmptyTrees:** Boolean that determines the display option of trees. Set as `true` to display grayed-out empty trees, or `false` to hide them.
- **autoExpandFirstLevel:** Boolean indicating whether the first level of each cluster tree should be expanded or not.
- **moreLimit:** Number of nodes in the first-level of each cluster tree before the `more` option is used.
- **highlightMode:** Whether to highlight the currently selected cluster node. It can take the values `OFF`, `NODE`, or `SUBTREE`. For example, the value can be `ORACLE.ses.ClusterView.HIGHLIGHT_MODE.SUBTREE`. Default value is `OFF`.
- **allowSelectionToggle:** A boolean that indicates whether clicking on a selected node toggles it off, or whether it remains selected. Default is `off/false`.
- **removeFilterId:** The ID of the link to `remove filter`.

The key events are:

- **beforeRenderClusterTree:** Fired before cluster tree is rendered.
- **renderClusterTree:** Fired after cluster tree is rendered.
- **beforeRenderClusterNode:** Fired before cluster node is rendered.
- **renderClusterNode:** Fired after cluster node is rendered.
- **beforeSelectNode:** Fired before cluster node is selected. Allows canceling selection.
- **selectNode:** Fired after cluster node is selected.
- **beforeDeselectNode:** Fired before cluster node is selected. Allows canceling selection.
- **deselectNode:** Fired after cluster node is deselected.

These events can be used for various functions such as changing the order of cluster nodes within a tree or relabeling cluster nodes. For example, changing the month label from 1 to January.

Note: The `beforeDeselectNode` and `deselectNode` events are fired before any `selectNode` events. If deselection is canceled, the selection of the new node does not occur, because multiple selection is not allowed.

ResultsView and ResultsModel

This component asynchronously retrieves the top-N results, renders the results list, handles client-side caching of search results, pagination, and similar documents. Also handles grouping and sorting of the results list, besides asynchronous fetching of email threads.

Constructor

```
ORACLE.ses.ResultsView (obj SESConnectionFactory, obj config)
```

Key configuration properties

- **searchView:** The search view instance.
- **resultsListContainer:** The ID of the container element for the results list.

- **disableTopNResults**: Enables disabling the top-N results functionality while still loading the ResultsView component, for example, to support email threading.
- **paginatorContainers**: An array of elements or IDs of the containers for pagination links. If multiple containers are passed in, then they are updated together. This registers the paginators to be updated when the results change.
- **hitReportEl**: This registers the element to be updated when the results change.
- **loadingImg**: The ID of the loading icon image.
- **groupSortContextMsgEl**: An element representing the grouping or sorting context message. This registers the element to be updated when the results change. For example, if the `@topn_context_msg` macro is called directly to render the content message, then use the ID provided to the macro as the value for `groupSortContextMsgEl`.
- **groupingEl**: An element representing the grouping list. This registers the element to be updated when the results change. For example, if the `@grouping_control` macro is called directly to render the grouping list, then use the ID provided to the macro as the value for `groupingEl`.
- **sortingEl**: An element representing the sorting list and sort order toggle icon. This registers the element to be updated when the results change. For example, if the `@sorting_control` macro is called directly to render the sorting list, then use the ID provided to the macro as the value for `sortingEl`.

Key events

- **beforeRenderGroupedResults**: Fired before grouped search results are rendered. Allows reordering of the groups.
- **modelChange**: Fired when any change occurs to the results model.
- **newResults**: Fired when new top-N results are retrieved.

InlineAdvancedView

This component displays the inline attribute filters table.

Constructor

```
ORACLE.ses.InlineAdvancedView(str|HTMLElement el, str attrNamesArrayID)
```

BrowseView and BrowseModel

Displays the [infosource](#) browse tree. You can control the display of the browse tree such that the entire infosource hierarchy is not loaded initially.

Constructor

```
ORACLE.ses.BrowseView(str|HTMLElement el, obj SESConnectionFactory, obj config)
```

Key configuration properties

- **prefetchBrowseGroups**: Boolean indicating whether to prefetch the top-level list of source groups, or load the list when the browse overlay is initially opened.
- **statusEl**: An element representing the browse tree status message, for example, Loading.

Key events

- **browseUpdate**: Fired when an update occurs to the browse model.

- **browseOff**: Fired when `browse search` within is switched off, for example, when all infosource nodes in the browse tree are deselected. As a result, the source group tabs are displayed.
- **allDocsClick**: Fired when a document count is clicked to view all the documents in that node.

SuggestedContentView and SuggestedContentModel

Displays suggested links and contents in a tabbed view.

Constructor

```
ORACLE.ses.SuggestedContentView(str|HTMLElement el, obj SESConnectionFactory, obj config)
```

Key configuration properties

- **encQuery**: The URL encoded query string.

SESConnectionFactory and SESConnection

Stores the base URL and any routing parameters to allow components to make an asynchronous requests to the Oracle SES server.

Constructor

```
ORACLE.ses.util.SESConnectionFactory(obj config)
```

Key configuration properties

- **baseurl**: The base URL of the Oracle SES application.
- **routingParams**: An array of routing parameters.

Key events

- **asyncRequest**: Supports the same options as `YAHOO.util.Connect.asyncRequest()`. Not however that the URI is relative to the base URL, and an additional options parameter allows passing in `{serverAffinity: true}` if routing parameters are needed for a particular asynchronous request.

AnchoredOverlay

The default usage of this component is to display the Browse Tree overlay next to the Browse link.

Constructor

```
ORACLE.ses.AnchoredOverlay(str|HTMLElement el)
```

Key methods

- `setAnchor(str contextElId, str overlayCorner, str contextElCorner)`
- `render()`

Template File for Initializing JavaScript Components

In addition to the template files listed in [Table 10-1](#), there is a template file called `inc_bootstrap_js.ftl` initializes the JavaScript components for the query application. This includes initialization of the Search, Results, Browse, and Cluster components.

FreeMarker Macros

The template library file `seslib.ftl` contains the definitions of the following macros. The output of these macros can be customized by changing the values of the input arguments when the macros are called from the customized templates in a skin bundle.

@navigation_links: Create a list of navigation links. Takes the following parameters:

- **separator:** The character or string to be displayed between each link.
- **preLinks, postLinks:** The list of links that must be displayed before and after the set of default links.

@logged_in_user: Displays the name of the logged in user.

@when_logged_in, @when_not_logged_in: You can specify content depending on if a user is logged in or not. For example, for an anonymous user, you can set the following display message:

```
<@when_not_logged_in>
No secure results are shown. Please log in to view secure results.
</@when_not_logged_in>
```

@source_group_tabs, @source_groups_dropdown: To set the display of source groups as tabs or as a drop-down list.

Note that either macro can be used in a page. However, you must not use both the macros together in a page.

The parameters are:

- **showDefaultAll:** Set this to `true` to display the default All group, or `false` to hide it.
- **suppressGroups:** The set of source groups that must not be displayed.

To suppress a multibyte source group, you must specify the source group name using its hexadecimal Unicode code (UCS code). Typically, UCS codes are of the format `\uxxxx`. For example `\u793e`. In the FreeMarker template file, you must replace `u` with `x`. For example, the UCS code `\u793e\u4f1a` must be specified as `\x793e\x4f1a`.

For example,

```
<@ses.source_group_tabs formName="{searchFormName}" suppressGroups
=["\x793e\x4f1a"]/>
```

Note: There are many Web sites that provide multibyte character to UCS code conversion.

@source_groups_dropdown contains the following additional parameter:

- **submitOnChange:** Set this as `true` to submit the query form when a user selects a source group from the list.

@overlay: Renders the HTML for an overlay window. An overlay window can contain arbitrary content, for example, a browse tree or help content. This macro is intended to be used with the `AnchoredOverlay` JavaScript component. The parameters are:

- **id:** ID of the overlay window. This ID is passed in to the constructor of the `AnchoredOverlay` JavaScript component.

- **isVisible:** Set as true to display the overlay by default.

@feed_href, @feed_icon, @feed_link_tag: These are used to render ATOM or RSS feeds. `feed_icon` renders an icon for the feed. `feed_link_tag` renders an autodiscovery tag to the head section of the html.

The parameters for **@feed_href** are:

- **format:** Specifies whether it is an ATOM or RSS feed.
- **num:** The number of results to be displayed in the feed.
- **customAttrs:** List of names of attributes to include in the feed.

The **@feed_icon** parameters are:

- **img_src/width/height:** Provide the relative or absolute URL of the image, and its dimensions.
- **extra args:** Additional arguments may be used to add attributes to the anchor tag, for example to add a link target.

The **@feed_link_tag** parameters are:

- **format:** atom for ATOM feeds and rss for RSS feeds.
- **title:** The title attribute to use for the link tag.

For example, the following code displays a feed icon:

```
<@feed_icon img_src="images/icon/rss.gif"
target="_blank"><@feed_href customAttrs=["contributor", "category"]/>
</@feed_icon>
```

Similarly, to add a ATOM autodiscovery to a results page, add the following code to the template file `results.ftl`:

```
<html>
<head>
  <@feed_link_tag format="atom"><@feed_href/></@feed_link_tag>
  ...
</head>
...
</html>
```

@paginator: Renders pagination links for search results in the `results.ftl` template file. The parameters are:

- **formName:** The name of the query form.
- **id:** ID of the paginator container. It is used in the `paginatorContainers` argument when initializing the `ResultsView` JavaScript component.

@topn_status_icon: Displays a loading icon, error icon, or load icon depending on the state of the `ResultsView` JavaScript component.

@grouping_control: Displays the results grouping list.

@sorting_control: Displays the results sorting list along with the sort-order icon.

@topn_context_msg: Displays the on top NNN message.

The following parameters are common to the four macros:

- **id:** The ID of the control used in the `ResultsView` component.

- **addClass:** A CSS class to add to the control's `div` element. By default, the `@results_list_controls` macro adds the `controlBarItem` class to each individual control to manage styling and alignment.

@results_list_controls: This macro controls the four macros listed above. Use this to set the default values for all four macros.

Note: ■ If a customized arrangement of controls is used, then the corresponding parameter values that are used to register the controls with the `ResultsView` component should be changed or omitted. For example, if the grouping control is removed from a template, then the `groupingEl` parameter should not be passed in to the `ResultsView` component.

- Multibyte source group names must always be specified using the equivalent Unicode code (UCS code).
-

Using Skin Bundles to Customize the Search GUI

With Oracle SES 11g, the query UI can be customized using skin bundles, which are files grouped into a unit that create a customized skin for the search interface. A skin bundle may include JavaScript files, CSS and image files, and FreeMarker templates. See *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide* for more information about skin bundles and using the Administration API to manage skin bundles.

In addition to using the Administration API, you can manage skin bundles using a [WebDAV](#) interface to the SES instance. The WebDAV interface enables you to track, edit, and manage the skin bundles. You can add and update the skins including the template files and asset files through the WebDAV interface. See "[About the WebDAV Interface](#)" on page 10-16 for more information.

Customizing the Skin Bundles

In addition to versioned support bundles, Oracle SES also includes versioned skin bundles. Each skin is packaged as a skin bundle and contains the template files, and the asset files including CSS files and image files that define the skin. A skin bundle can be linked to a support bundle.

You can define the following properties for a skin bundle:

- **skinname:** Name of the skin.
- **linkedVersion:** The version of the Oracle SES UI support bundle that this skin is linked to, such as 11.1.2.0.0. If no version is specified when a skin bundle is created, the default value is the current major Oracle SES version. Note that the version number must consist of five numerals separated by dots (for example 11.1.2.0.0).
- **isDefault:** A flag to indicate whether a skin is the default skin. It can be set to `true` or `false`. If a user accesses the query application without specifying a skin name, then the skin bundle marked as default is used to render the UI. Only one skin bundle must be marked as the default skin. If no skin bundle is marked as default, then the default query UI is displayed, using the template files located in the current UI support bundle.
- **enabled:** A flag to indicate whether a skin is currently active in Oracle SES. It can be set to `true` or `false`. If set to `false`, then it is unavailable to end users. By default, the status for a skin is set to `false`.

For more information about these parameters, see "[Configuring the Skin Bundle Properties](#)" on page 10-18.

How Oracle SES Selects a Skin Bundle for Display

For any query request made by the user, Oracle SES selects an active skin bundle in the following order, terminating at the first match:

1. If a skin name is specified in the URL, then Oracle SES searches for the skin bundle. If the skin bundle is found and its state is set to `enabled`, then Oracle SES makes it the active skin bundle for this request.
2. If only one skin bundle is marked as default and it is set to `enabled`, then Oracle SES makes it the active skin bundle for this request.
3. If a skin bundle is not found based on the above criteria, then there are no active skin bundles. In such a scenario, Oracle SES displays the default UI support bundle.

Note: Only one skin bundle must be marked as default using the `isDefault` parameter. However, using the WebDAV interface, it is possible to set multiple skin bundles as default. In such a scenario, Oracle SES is unable to determine the default skin bundle. In such cases, Oracle SES uses the default support bundle to render the query result.

How Oracle SES Selects the Template Files

After Oracle SES determines the active skin bundle to be used for rendering the query request, the selection of the template files is done in the following order, terminating at the first match:

1. Oracle SES uses the template files available within the active skin bundle.
2. Else, it uses the template files available within the linked support bundle.

If template files are not available in either of the locations, then an error exception is thrown.

About the WebDAV Interface

The support bundles and the skin bundles are stored in the DB XML repository, and can be easily accessed over the WebDAV file access interface. To support WebDAV access, a listener port is enabled for the XML DB repository. This listener port enables the WebDAV HTTP port to communicate with the DB repository. The communication channel between the WebDAV interface and the repository is secured using an authentication mechanism. See "[Securing the Oracle SES-WebDAV Communication Channel](#)" on page 10-18 for more details.

Folder Structure for the Skin Bundles in the XML DB The support bundles and the skin bundles are stored in the DB repository. The top level folder is `skins` and is available at `/search/queryapp/skins/`.

The `skins` folder holds separate folders for each skin, that is `/search/queryapp/skins/skinnames/`.

Each skin folder contains subfolders called `templates` and `assets`, that is `/search/queryapp/skins/skinname/templates`

and

```
/search/queryapp/skins/skinname/assets
```

The `templates` folder contains the FreeMarker template files. The `assets` folder may hold JavaScript files, CSS style sheet files, and image files. Within the `templates` and `assets` folders, users can create their own subfolders. This is especially useful within the `assets` folder, where users can create separate subfolders to store images, style sheets, and JavaScript files.

For example, if you create a skin called `blue`, then the folder structure for the template file `results.ftl` is:

```
/search/queryapp/skins/blue/templates/results.ftl
```

and the path of a CSS file `blue.css` is:

```
/search/queryapp/skins/blue/assets/blue.css
```

or you can create a subfolder called `css` to store style sheets, in which case the path is:

```
/search/queryapp/skins/blue/assets/css/blue.css
```

Using FreeMarker Macros to Retrieve File Paths within Bundles FreeMarker macros enable you to retrieve the file paths of the various files that are available within skin bundles and support (product) bundles. This is useful when you need to reference any asset file from a template file. For example, you might need to reference an image file from a template file. In such cases, you are required to provide the relative path of the files, be it within a skin bundle or a support bundle.

The following macros enable you to output the relative URL paths of skin bundle asset files, support bundle JavaScript files, support bundle CSS files, and support bundle image files, respectively.

- **@skin_asset filename=file_name**: Retrieves the file location of any asset file located within the current skin bundle. It returns the URL of the file. This URL makes it accessible from a Web browser. For the `filename` parameter, you must specify the relative path of the asset file within the `/assets/` folder of the skin bundle.
- **@support_js filename=file_name lib=lib_name**: Retrieves the location of any JavaScript file located within the current support bundle. It returns the URL of the file. This URL makes it accessible from a Web browser. For the `filename` parameter, you must specify the relative path of the JavaScript file, depending on the JavaScript library specified with the `lib` parameter. Valid values for the `lib` parameter are: `ses`, `yui`, and `bubbling`. The **@includes_page_head** macro located in the `seslib.ftl` template file contains relevant examples.
- **@support_css filename=file_name lib=lib_name**: Retrieves the location of any CSS file located within the current support bundle. It returns the URL of the file. This URL makes it accessible from a Web browser. For the `filename` parameter, you must specify the relative path of the CSS file, depending on the library specified with the `lib` parameter. Valid values for the `lib` parameter are `ses` and `yui`. The **@includes_page_head** macro located in the `seslib.ftl` template file contains relevant examples.
- **@support_img filename=file_name lib=lib_name**: Retrieves the location of any image file located within the current support bundle. It returns the URL of the file. This URL makes it accessible from a Web browser. For the `filename` parameter, you must specify the relative path of the image file, depending on the library specified with the `lib` parameter. Valid values for the `lib` parameter are `ses` and `yui`. The

@includes_page_head macro located in the `seslib.ftl` template file contains relevant examples.

For example, consider a template file within the skin `blue`, deployed to the Oracle SES server `http://myhost.example.com:7777/search/query/`.

Suppose the template file contains the following template code to reference an asset file `arrow.gif`:

```

```

Then the html output includes the complete URL path for the image file `arrow.gif`. It is of the format:

```

```

Configuring the Skin Bundle Properties The parameters to configure a skin bundle are listed in an XML file called `skinconfig.xml`, which can be accessed and modified over the WebDAV interface. Any changes that you make to this file is immediately reflected in the Oracle SES query application.

This XML file must be placed directly within the folder for each skin. For example, for the skin `blue`, the `skinconfig.xml` file must be placed within `/search/queryapp/skins/blue/`.

The properties that can be set include the linked version, the `isDefault` flag, and the enabled/disabled state as described in "[Customizing the Skin Bundles](#)" on page 10-15.

The following example lists the contents of a `skinconfig.xml` file.

```
<skinconfig xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/search/skinconfig.xsd"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/search/skinconfig.xsd
http://xmlns.oracle.com/search/skinconfig.xsd">
  <isDefault>false</isDefault>
  <linkedVersion>11.1.2.0.0</linkedVersion>
  <enabled>true</enabled>
</skinConfig>
```

Securing the Oracle SES-WebDAV Communication Channel

Access to the Oracle SES application over the WebDAV interface is secured using an authentication mechanism, whereby only the `eqsys` user is allowed to access the skin bundle and support bundle folders.

By default, Oracle SES does not allow users to connect to listener ports from remote computers. This is controlled using the parameters `tcp.invited_nodes` and `tcp.validnode` in `ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/sqlnet.ora`.

To allow the `eqsys` user access to the WebDAV HTTP port from a remote computer, you must edit the following parameters in `sqlnet.ora` file as shown in the example:

```
tcp.invited_nodes=(testhost1,testhost2,127.0.0.1)
tcp.validnode_checking=yes
```

where `testhost1`, `testhost2`, and `127.0.0.1` are the IDs of remote computers that can access the listener.

Restart the Oracle SES midtier and backend after modifying `sqlnet.ora`.

```
searchctl restartall
```

Note that you can also provide the network address of the remote computer as the ID. If it is not desirable to open up the WebDAV port for remote access, then the Administration API can be used to manage skin bundles as an alternative to the WebDAV interface.

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as *ORACLE_HOME*. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as *ORACLE_BASE*. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

ORACLE_HOME now refers to the path *ORACLE_BASE/seshome*.

For more information about *ORACLE_BASE*, see "[Conventions](#)" on page -xviii.

Security in Oracle Secure Enterprise Search

This chapter describes the architecture and configuration for Oracle SES security model. It contains the following topics:

- [Overview of Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Security](#)
- [Enabling Secure Search](#)
- [Configuring Secure Search with OracleAS Single Sign-On](#)
- [Configuring Secure Search with OAM Single Sign-On](#)
- [SSL and HTTPS Support in Oracle Secure Enterprise Search](#)
- [Using Windows Native Authentication](#)

Overview of Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Security

This section describes the Oracle SES security model. It contains the following topics:

- [Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Security Model](#)
- [Passwords](#)
- [Authentication and Authorization](#)
- [Authentication Methods](#)

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Security Model

Oracle SES provides access to a variety of content repositories through a single gateway. Each external repository has its own security model that determines whether a particular user can access a particular document. You must carefully consider all aspects of security in Oracle SES to respect the security of documents coming from multiple data repositories.

Oracle SES uses the following security services in its security model:

- **Identity plug-ins** can obtain user and group information directly from any identity management system. An identity plug-in is Java code between Oracle SES and an identity management system, allowing Oracle SES to read user and group information.
- **Secure Socket Layers (SSL)** is the industry standard protocol for managing the security of message transmission on the Internet. This is used for securing RMI connections, HTTPS crawling, and secure JDBC.

Connecting to the Oracle SES server using SQL*Plus, except as documented in the guide, is not supported. Changing the Oracle SES server directly using SQL and

modifying initialization parameter files is not supported. User management, including password changes, should only be done using the Oracle SES Administration GUI.

As an additional security measure, Oracle SES is configured to reject connection requests using SQL*Plus from remote hosts. The only protocols supported for connection to Oracle SES from remote hosts are HTTP, HTTPS, and AJP13.

Passwords

The user name for Oracle SES is `eqsys`. You can change the password specified during installation on the Global Settings - Change Password page. A password must consist of at least 8 characters, and contain at least one numeric and one alphabetic character. Note that the password length cannot exceed 30 characters. After you click **Apply**, a confirmation message appears if the password changed successfully.

For added security, a temporary password feature is provided. You can enter login credentials for use by the crawler when creating table sources, e-mail, [OracleAS Portal](#), or Web sources. For Web sources, authentication can be performed with HTTP authentication, HTML forms, and [OracleAS Single Sign-On](#).

To use the temporary password feature:

- Select the **Delete Passwords After Crawl** option in the Oracle SES Administration GUI when creating or editing a source.

This option is not available when self service for Web sources is enabled.

If a source has the **Delete Passwords after Crawl** option enabled, then you are prompted for all required passwords whenever the schedule for that source starts. You must start these schedules manually, which enables you to respond to the prompts. The supplied passwords are removed immediately after the schedule completes.

Authentication and Authorization

Oracle SES security is implemented at two levels: user authentication and user authorization.

This section contains the following topics:

- [About Oracle SES Authentication](#)
- [Restrictions on Changing the ACL Policy](#)
- [Activating an Identity Plug-in](#)
- [Re-registering Pre-Installed Identity Plug-ins](#)
- [Restrictions on Changing the Identity Plug-in](#)

About Oracle SES Authentication

User authentication identifies a user through an identity management system. You can register an identity plug-in to any identity management system; Oracle SES provides registered identity plug-ins for many identity management systems. The plug-in that you activate is responsible for all authentication and validation activity in Oracle SES. Activation is performed on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page.

Security filter configuration for the identity plug-in is performed on the Global Settings - Query Configuration page. A login does not force a refresh of the user's security filter. For a query request, Oracle SES checks the timestamp of an existing cached security filter and refreshes it when the specified life span has expired. The default latency is 60 minutes.

See Also: ["Activating an Identity Plug-in"](#) on page 11-5 and ["Identity Plug-in API"](#) on page 13-38

About Oracle SES User Authorization

User authorization determines whether a user can access information about a particular item in the result list. It can be implemented in two layers.

The first layer utilizes access control lists (ACLs). An ACL lists the users or groups of users that have access to the document. The ACL can be assigned by the administrator to an entire source through the Oracle SES Administration GUI (*source-level ACLs*), or it can be provided by the source itself for each document (*document-level ACLs*).

The second layer uses a Java class to dynamically filter documents at search time (*query-time authorization*).

Oracle SES can use the following types of ACL policies:

- **Source-level ACLs:** An individual source can be protected by a single ACL, which governs access to every document in that source. These ACLs are defined on the Home - Sources - Authorization page.
- **Document-level ACLs:** Oracle SES provides mapped security to repositories by retrieving the ACL for each document at the time of crawling and indexing. At crawl time, the ACL for each document is passed to the crawler along with the document content, and the ACL is stored in the index. Currently Oracle SES supports document-level ACLs for user-defined sources and [OracleAS Portal](#) sources. (The ACL policy is Documents Controlled by the Source.) With user-defined sources, ACLs are returned by the crawler plug-in implemented by the user. With OracleAS Portal sources, ACLs are returned by the OracleAS Portal server. At search time, Oracle SES does not need any connection with the repository to validate access privileges.

For both source-level ACLs and document-level ACLs, all users and roles defined in the ACLs must exist in the identity plug-in.

User names are not case sensitive.

[Table 11-1](#) identifies when documents are visible with the document ACL types supported in Oracle SES:

Table 11-1 Document ACL Types in Oracle SES Security Model

Document ACL Type	Public User	Authenticated User	Authenticated User with Allow Permission to Document	Authenticated User with Deny Permission to Document
No ACL	document visible	document visible	N/A	N/A
Deny Permission Only	--	--	N/A	--
Allow Permission Only	--	--	document visible	N/A
Deny with Allow Permissions	--	--	document visible	--

[Table 11-2](#) compares the document-level user authorization methods in Oracle SES.

Table 11–2 User Authorization Methods in Oracle Secure Enterprise Search

Method	How Authorization is Determined	Advantages	Disadvantages
ACLs	The ACL is supplied by a crawler plug-in or an OracleAS Portal server.	Faster secure search performance. No additional programming is required for ACL-based OracleAS Portal security. (If implementing a crawler plug-in, then some additional work is necessary to supply ACLs.)	ACLs are static: they are updated only when crawling the source repository or when the administrator changes Oracle SES ACLs in the Oracle SES Administration GUI
Query-time Authorization	ResultFilterPlugin Java class.	Dynamic authorization. Reflects real-time user access privilege on documents.	There is performance overhead in cases when the search is not selective, returning large number of rows before query-time authorization. Extra work is required to implement a ResultFilterPlugin.

For sources that do not fit the user/group model, an authorization plug-in provides a more flexible security model. With an authorization plug-in, a crawler plug-in can add security attributes similar to document attributes. The authorization plug-in is invoked at login time to build security filters onto the query string. The security filters are applied against the values of the security attributes for each document. Only documents whose security attribute values match the security filter are returned to the user.

See Also:

- ["Authorization Plug-in API"](#) on page 13-38
- ["Administrator-Based Authorization"](#) on page 11-15 for more information about ACLs
- ["Query-time Authorization"](#) on page 11-17 for more information on Java filter classes
- ["Crawler Plug-in API"](#) on page 13-30

Restrictions on Changing the ACL Policy

On the Home - Sources - Authorization page, you can set and change the ACL policy.

The following ACL policy options are available:

- **No ACL:** With this setting, all documents are considered searchable and visible
- **Oracle Secure Enterprise Search ACL:** With this setting (also known as **source-level ACLs**), you can protect the entire source with one ACL. The same ACL protects every document in that source.
- **ACLs Controlled by the Source:** This setting (also known as **document-level ACLs**) is available only for [OracleAS Portal](#) sources and user-defined sources. This preserves authorizations specified in OracleAS Portal. For user-defined sources,

crawler plug-ins (or connectors) can supply ACL information with documents for indexing, which provides finer control document protection. (That is, each document in the source can have different access privileges.)

The following restrictions apply to changing the ACL policy:

- If the schedule associated with the source is not currently being crawled, and if the source has never been crawled, then all ACL policy changes are allowed.
- If the schedule associated with that source is currently being crawled (that is, the schedule status is Launching, Executing, or Stopping), then all ACL options are grayed out, and you cannot change the ACL policy.
- If the schedule associated with the source is not currently being crawled, but the source *has* been crawled earlier, then the only change allowed is between **No ACL** and **Oracle Secure Enterprise Search ACL** (in either direction). This is visible in the Oracle SES Administration GUI as follows:
 - If the ACL option selected before the crawl started was **No ACL** or **Oracle Secure Enterprise Search ACL**, then the **ACLs Controlled by the Source** option is grayed out.

If a secure ACL policy was selected but the identity plug-in is deactivated, then you can change the ACL policy to **No ACL** regardless of the crawl status.

- **OracleAS Portal** sources are subject to the same restrictions as other sources. That is, no changes are allowed while being crawled, and only changes between **No ACL** and **Oracle Secure Enterprise Search ACL** are allowed after crawling completes. However, the ACL policy for an OracleAS Portal source can also change if it is inheriting the ACL policy from its OracleAS Portal server parent; for example, when the OracleAS Portal server ACL policy is modified or when the OracleAS Portal source is changed from specifying the ACL policy locally to inheriting it from the server. Therefore, changes on an OracleAS Portal server are restricted so that no disallowed changes can occur on any children that inherit the ACL policy.

If any child inheriting the ACL policy is being crawled, then no changes are allowed on the OracleAS Portal server. If any child inheriting the ACL policy has been crawled, then the only changes allowed are between **No ACL** and **Oracle Secure Enterprise Search ACL**. (If the OracleAS Portal server policy is **ACLs Controlled by the Source**, then no changes are allowed). Similarly, the OracleAS Portal source cannot be set to inherit its ACL policy from the OracleAS Portal server if the associated change in ACL policy would be disallowed.

Note: A source that is being crawled is different from a source whose associated schedule is being crawled. Oracle SES restricts all ACL policy changes for a source when the schedule associated with that source is being crawled. A source might not be crawled, but the schedule associated with it could be crawled if another source in the same schedule is being crawled.

Activating an Identity Plug-in

You can register an identity plug-in to any identity management system. Oracle SES provides registered identity plug-ins for many identity management systems. The plug-in that you activate is responsible for all authentication and validation activity in Oracle SES. Activate an identity plug-in on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page.

When you activate a plug-in, the Global Settings - Activate Identity Plug-in page is displayed. When completing this page, ensure that the values for Additional User Base and Additional Group Base are not subsets of Directory Subscriber.

Caution: You must create the identity plug-in before creating an Oracle SES data source for any type of secure data. If the identity plug-in is not active, then the data source is crawled as a public data source.

The following table lists which identity plug-ins are available for each enterprise content source.

Table 11-3 Identity Plug-ins for Enterprise Content Sources

Source Type	Versions Supported	Identity Plug-in
Database	Any databases with a JDBC driver	Native
EMC Documentum Content Server	5.1, 5.2.5, 5.3 SP2	Active Directory, Oracle Internet Directory, Native
EMC Documentum eRoom	7.3	Active Directory, Oracle Internet Directory
FileNet Content Engine	3.5	Active Directory
FileNet Image Services	4.0 (ISRA 3.2)	Active Directory, Oracle Internet Directory, Native
Hummingbird Document Management Server	2004, 2005	Active Directory, Native
IBM DB2 Content Manager	8.3	Native
Lotus Notes	5.0.9, 6.5.4, 7.0	Active Directory, Oracle Internet Directory, Native
Microsoft Exchange	Windows 2000, Windows 2003	Active Directory
Microsoft SharePoint Portal Server	2003, 2007	Active Directory
NTFS	Windows 2000, Windows 2003	Active Directory, Oracle Internet Directory
Open Text Livelink	9.2, 9.5, 9.5.5	Active Directory, Native
Oracle Calendar	10.1.2 or later	Oracle Internet Directory
Oracle Content Database	Oracle Content Services 10.1.2 or later, Oracle Content Database 10.2 or 10.1.3	Native, Query-time authorization
Oracle E-Business Suite	11, 12	Native
Oracle Mail	10g	Oracle Internet Directory
Siebel 7.8	7.8	Native
Siebel 8	8	Native
Oracle Content Server	7.1.1, 7.5.2, 10gR3	Native

Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in When connecting to Active Directory, Oracle SES tries to resolve the Active Directory domain name to an IP address of the Active Directory Domain Controller. This is generally not possible, especially when Oracle

SES is installed on a non-Windows system or on a Windows system in a different domain. You must add the IP address of the Active Directory domain to the host file.

For example, to connect to an Active Directory domain called `foobar.example.com`, you must add something similar to the hosts file: `10.123.1.2`

`foobar.example.com`. Search for the hosts file in

`C:\Windows\System32\Drivers\etc\HOSTS` on Windows systems, and `/etc/hosts` on UNIX systems.

For the Active Directory identity plug-in enter values for the following parameters:

- **Directory URL:** `ldap://ActiveDirectoryserver:389`
- **Directory account name:** *UserLogonName* Confirm the user logon name on the Active Directory Users and Computers application. Under the **User** folder, right-click **username**. Select **Property** and go to the **Account** tab. For example, assume the user account `adtest` in domain `domain1.example.com`, which is associated with the target Active Directory. You may try `domain1\adtest` or `adtest@domain1.example.com` or `cn=adtest,cn=users,dc=domain1,dc=example,dc=com` if you are not sure the actual user logon name. The user account does not need to be an administrator account.
- **Directory account password:** *PasswordForDirectoryAccount*
- **Directory subscriber:** `dc=domain1,dc=example,dc=com` for the domain name `domain1.example.com`
- **Directory security protocol:** `none`

If you deactivate an identity plug-in, then you must restart the middle tier with `searchctl restart`.

Re-registering Pre-Installed Identity Plug-ins

If a pre-installed identity plug-in is accidentally removed, you can re-register it with the following steps:

1. On the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page, click **Register New Identity Plug-in**.
2. Enter the class name and jar file name of the removed identity plug-in, as identified in [Table 11-4](#).
3. Click **Finish**.

Table 11-4 Identity Plug-in Class Names and Jar File Names

Identity Plug-in	Plug-in Class Name	Jar File Name
Documentum Content Services	<code>oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.dcs.DCSIdentityPluginManager</code>	<code>../dcs/DCSIdentityPlugin.jar</code>
FileNet Image Services	<code>oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.fnis.FNISIdentityPluginManager</code>	<code>../fnetis/FNISIdentityPlugin.jar</code>
Hummingbird DMS	<code>oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.hbdm.HBDMIdentityPluginManager</code>	<code>../hbdm/HBDMIdentityPlugin.jar</code>
Open Text Livelink Content Services	<code>oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.llcs.LLCSIdentityPluginManager</code>	<code>../llcs/LLCSIdentityPlugin.jar</code>
Database	<code>oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.db.DBIdentityPluginManager</code>	<code>../oracleapplications/DBCrawler.jar</code>

Table 11–4 (Cont.) Identity Plug-in Class Names and Jar File Names

Identity Plug-in	Plug-in Class Name	Jar File Name
Oracle E-Business Suite	oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.ebs.EBSIdentityPluginMgr	.../oracleapplications/EBSCrawler.jar
Siebel 7.8	oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.siebel.Siebel78IdentityPluginMgr	../oracleapplications/Siebel78Crawler.jar
Siebel 8	oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.siebel.SiebelIdentityPluginMgr	../oracleapplications/Siebel8Crawler.jar
Oracle Content Server	oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.stellent.StellentIdentityPluginMgr	../oracleapplications/StellentCrawler.jar
Oracle Internet Directory	oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.oid.OIDPluginManager	OIDPlugins.jar
IBM DB2 Content Manager	oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.icm.ICMIdentityPluginManager	icm/ICMIdentityPlugin.jar
Active Directory	oracle.search.plugin.security.idm.IdentityPluginManagerADImpl	idm/idmPlugin.jar
Sun Java System Directory Server	oracle.search.plugin.security.idm.IdentityPluginManagerIPlanetImpl	idm/idmPlugin.jar
OpenLDAP Directory	oracle.search.plugin.security.idm.IdentityPluginManagerOpenLdapImpl	idm/idmPlugin.jar
Lotus Notes	oracle.search.plugin.security.identity.ln.LNIdentityPluginManager	ln/LNIdentityPlugin.jar

Restrictions on Changing the Identity Plug-in

The information Oracle SES saves from the identity plug-in (that is, the correspondence between names and canonical attribute values) may not be valid on different identity plug-ins. If you keep the same identity plug-in server (for example, to change port numbers or to switch to SSL), or if you use a new directory server that has identical user information, then you can deactivate and re-activate the identity plug-in anytime without restriction. This section describes steps you must perform if you change identity plug-in servers with user information that is not identical.

If you have sources using the ACL policy Oracle Secure Enterprise Search ACL and you decide to use a different identity plug-in server, then you must clear the ACL data before deactivating the original identity plug-in. If the ACL data is not cleared, then the ACL policy configured for that source while connected to the old identity plug-in server is not correctly enforced after connecting to the new identity plug-in server.

The existing ACL data can be cleared using either of these methods:

- Before deactivating the identity plug-in, for each source using the ACL policy Oracle Secure Enterprise Search ACL, switch the ACL policy to No ACL. After connecting to the new identity plug-in server, restore the ACL policy to Oracle Secure Enterprise Search ACL and add the ACLs again. This temporarily makes the source public. If this is unacceptable, then use the next option.
- Before deactivating the identity plug-in, delete each source that uses the ACL policy Oracle Secure Enterprise Search ACL. After connecting to the new identity plug-in server, add the sources back and configure them again. The documents are never made public; but this may involve more work than the previous option.

If you have sources using the ACL policy ACLs Controlled by the Source and you decide to use a different identity plug-in server, then after activating the new identity plug-in server, each source that uses this ACL policy must be re-crawled with the

Process All Documents option. This forces the reloading and indexing of all of ACL information for such sources using the new identity plug-in server. Select the **Process All Documents** option on the Home - Schedules - Edit Schedule page.

Note: If the ACL data is not cleared before switching identity plug-in servers, then you see a message that some users and groups could not be found by the identity plug-in. Those users and groups are still displayed on the Home - Sources - Authorization page. They can be deleted manually.

Authentication Methods

The Oracle SES front-end interface collects user credentials, which are then validated against the active identity plug-in. In addition to authentication of search users, Oracle SES must also authenticate the crawler when accessing external data repositories. Administrators supply credentials to crawl private content through the following authentication methods:

- HTTP authentication (both basic and digest authentication)
- HTML forms
- OracleAS Single Sign-On
- Oracle Access Manager (OAM) Single Sign-On

It is the administrator's responsibility to check the authorization policy to ensure that crawled documents are properly protected.

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search User Repository

Oracle SES has two types of users:

- **Administrative User:** The administrative user is `eqsys`. This user is natively defined in Oracle SES. Only this user can use the Oracle SES Administration GUI.
- **Search Users:** Oracle SES lets you register an identity plug-in as an interface to any identity management system. (Oracle SES provides registered identity plug-ins for Oracle Internet Directory and other identity management systems.) The plug-in that you activate is responsible for all authentication and validation activity in Oracle SES. Use the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page in the Oracle SES Administration GUI to associate Oracle SES with an identity management system.

Oracle Internet Directory is Oracle's native [LDAP v3](#)-compliant directory service. It is part of the Oracle Identity Management infrastructure. It is not included in Oracle SES. Oracle Internet Directory should be version 9.0.4 or 10.1.2 (with the latest patch release applied) for connection with Oracle SES. Oracle Internet Directory is not a part of Oracle SES, and therefore Oracle SES can be linked to any existing or new Oracle Internet Directory.

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Authentication Interface

For the `eqsys` administrative user, a form login screen is available in the Oracle SES Administration GUI. This is the only way for an administrator to log in to Oracle SES.

For search users, there are three possible front-end authentication interfaces:

- HTML form login page. Oracle SES provides an authentication page, and it authenticates against the identity plug-in.

- Web Services API. The login and logout Web Services operations authenticate against the identity plug-in.
- Single sign-on login screen. This can be made available by front-ending Oracle SES with [OracleAS Single Sign-On](#) and [Oracle HTTP Server](#). These are available as part of the Oracle Identity Management infrastructure in OracleAS.

Note that whenever the public host name for the Oracle SES query application is different from the internal host name for Oracle SES, you must add a configuration parameter to `search.properties`. This is so that Oracle SES redirects the public host name to the internal host name. This situation arises when using a load balancer such as BIG-IP or using OracleAS Single Sign-on.

To add the configuration parameter, open `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/config/search.properties` in a text editor and add the `ses.qapp.allowed_redirect_hosts` parameter. The format is as shown:

```
ses.qapp.allowed_redirect_hosts=external_host1[, external_host2,...]
```

For example, if the internal URL for Oracle SES is `ses.example.com:7777` and the external URL for the fronting Oracle HTTP Server (OHS) is `ses_ext.example.com:8888`, then you must add the following to `search.properties`:

```
ses.qapp.allowed_redirect_hosts=ses_ext.example.com
```

Note:

- Only form login *or* single sign-on login can be used for search users at any point in time. Using single sign-on with the Web Services authentication interface is not supported.
 - Oracle strongly recommends that you SSL-protect the channel between the [Oracle HTTP Server](#) and the Oracle WebLogic server instance for secure content.
-
-

Enabling Secure Search

Much of the information within an organization is publicly accessible. However, there are other sources that are protected. For example, while a user can search in their own e-mail folders, they should not be able to search anyone else's e-mail. A secure search returns only search results that the user is allowed to view based on access privileges.

Oracle SES can use the following two security modes: OracleAS Single Sign-on (SSO) or non-SSO. This is set on the Global Settings - Query Configuration page:

- Require login to search secure content only: anyone can search public content. This is the default. This is also known as secure mode 2.
- Require login to search secure *and* public content. This is also known as secure mode 3.

This is applied to both the default query application and Oracle SES Web services. In mode 3, if a user tries to perform any Web services operation (search or document service) without logging in first, then a [SOAP](#) exception is thrown indicating that this secure mode requires login for any operation.

This section describes the authorization methods that Oracle SES supports. The authorization methods prevent search users from accessing documents for which they do not have privileges.

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search offers several options for secure search:

- [User Authorization Cache](#)
- [Federated User Authorization Cache](#)
- [Administrator-Based Authorization](#)
- [Custom Crawler Plug-in](#)
- [Identity-Based Secure Search](#)
- [Query-time Authorization](#)
- [Self Service Authorization](#)

See Also: The Oracle SES administration tutorial at

<http://st-curriculum.oracle.com/tutorial/SESAdminTutorial/index.htm>

User Authorization Cache

The User Authorization Cache (UAC) source type can crawl and cache user authorization information such as groups and accessible values of user security attributes. This cached information is used at query time to build a security filter. Querying a local cache is much faster than retrieving the authorization information from external repository and identity systems, and thus it significantly reduces the time to build the security filters for the current user. As a result, users can log in to Oracle SES much more quickly. Moreover, you can set up UAC sources to crawl the user authorization information off line, which reduces the load on target repositories at query time.

You can use UAC for sources that are based on either of the security models supported in Oracle SES:

- **Identity-based security:** UAC is enabled for Oracle Internet Directory, Active Directory, and Lotus Notes.
- **Attribute-based security:** UAC is enabled for Oracle Content Database and Oracle Content Server sources. This type of security is also called the user-defined security model.

The crawler stores the following information in the User Authorization Cache:

- **User groups:** The list of groups that a user belongs to.
- **User attribute values:** The values of a specified list of attributes for particular data sources. The values can be single values or arrays of values.

To create a UAC source for an identity plug-in:

1. Click the **Sources** tab.
2. For Source Type, select **User Authorization Cache**, then click **Create**.
The Create User-Defined Source page is displayed.
3. Configure the UAC source with the parameters described in [Table 11-5](#). Set **Retrieve user groups** to true.

4. Create and activate the identity plug-in. Configure the plug-in to use the cache.
For example, set these parameters for an OID plug-in:

- **Use User Cache:** `true`
- **User Cache Source Name:** Name of the UAC source that caches the user group information.

To create a UAC source for attribute-based security:

1. Click the **Sources** tab.
2. For Source Type, select **User Authorization Cache**, then click **Create**.
The Create User-Defined Source page is displayed.
3. Configure the UAC source with the parameters described in [Table 11–5](#). Be sure to set **Source names for which security attributes should be crawled**.
4. Configure the data sources to use cached user authorization information for building security filter by setting appropriate UAC related parameters in the authorization plug-in.

For example, set these parameters for Oracle Content Server source:

- **Use cached user and role information to authorize results:** `true`
- **User role data source to cache the filter:** Name of the UAC source that caches the user authorization information for this data source.

Table 11–5 User Authorization Cache Parameters

Parameter	Setting
User search query	Query expression defining the set of users to be crawled. For example, enter <code>a*</code> to crawl all users whose names begin with the letter a. Leave this parameter blank to crawl all users who have logged into Oracle SES. This expression is interpreted by the active identity plug-in. When the active identity plug-in is Oracle Internet Directory or Active Directory, specify the LDAP query to select the set of users to crawl.
User attributes to be synchronized from identity system	Comma-delimited list of user attributes to crawl, such as <code>name, groups</code> . Not used in this release: Leave blank.
Retrieve user groups	Enter <code>true</code> to cache groups for users; otherwise, enter <code>false</code> .
Source names for which security attributes should be crawled	Enter a comma-delimited list of source names with security attributes to crawl. For example, <code>source1, source2</code> . The security model in these sources must be attribute-based security.

Federated User Authorization Cache

The Federated User Authorization Cache maintains a single User Authorization Cache (UAC) for use by all Oracle SES instances in a federated environment. Any identity plug-in or authorization plug-in can use a Federated UAC.

Prerequisite

- Define one or more UAC sources for an Oracle SES instance in the federated environment, as described in ["User Authorization Cache"](#) on page 11-11. A local cache created on this system can be accessed as a federated UAC source by any other instance with an identically configured identity or authorization plug-in.

To create a federated UAC:

1. Click the **Sources** tab.
2. For Source Type, select **Federated UAC**, then click **Create**.
The Create Federated UAC page is displayed.
3. Configure the federated UAC source with the parameters described in [Table 11–6](#).
4. Configure an identity or authorization plug-in:
 - a. Select the **Global Settings** secondary tab.
 - b. Under System, choose **Identity Management Setup**.
 - c. Activate an identity or authorization plug-in. Enter the name of the federated UAC as the value of the **User Cache Source Name** parameter.
5. Repeat these steps for each additional Oracle SES instance in the federated environment.

Table 11–6 Federated UAC Parameters

Parameter	Setting
Connection String	JDBC connection string to a remote Oracle SES instance with one or more UAC sources. (Required)
Remote Cache Config File	Full path name of the XML configuration file for the remote cache, as described in Example 11–1 . (Required)
Password	Password for the eqsys user on the Oracle SES instance identified by Connection String . (Required)

Modifying the Remote Cache Configuration File

You can create the remote cache configuration file anywhere on the computer where you defined a federated UAC. You identify the location of the file when defining a Federated UAC source. The file provides details about the remote UAC source.

[Example 11–1](#) shows a sample file.

Example 11–1 Remote Cache Configuration File

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<FederatedUAC>
  <UserCache>
    <Name>UAC1</Name>
  </UserCache>
  <UserCache>
    <Name>UAC2</Name>
    <UserRouting>u6-u10</UserRouting>
  </UserCache>
  <UserCache>
    <Name>UAC3</Name>
    <SourceMapping>
      <RemoteSourceName>S5</RemoteSourceName>
      <LocalSourceName>S1</LocalSourceName>
    </SourceMapping>
    <SourceMapping>
      <RemoteSourceName>S7</RemoteSourceName>
      <LocalSourceName>S3</LocalSourceName>
    </SourceMapping>
  </UserCache>
</FederatedUAC>
```

Name

The name of a UAC source in a remote instance of Oracle SES from which the federated UAC retrieves user and attribute information. (Required)

UserRouting

Not supported in this release.

SourceMapping

Maps the local source to a remote source with an identically configured authorization plug-in. (Required for attribute-based security)

Use these elements to provide the mapping information:

- **RemoteSourceName:** Name of a remote source defined with a UAC and an authorization plug-in that is configured identically to the plug-in for **LocalSourceName**. (Required)
- **LocalSourceName:** Name of the local source defined with a federated UAC and an authorization plug-in. (Required)

XML Schema Definition for Remote Cache Configuration Files

The following is the XML schema definition for remote cache configuration files:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="windows-1252" ?>
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
            xmlns="http://www.example.org" attributeFormDefault="unqualified">
  <xsd:element name="FederatedUAC">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation>Federated Source Configuration</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:complexType>
      <xsd:all>
        <xsd:element name="UserCache">
          <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation>
              Remote UAC Source Config Details
            </xsd:documentation>
          </xsd:annotation>
          <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:all>
              <xsd:element name="Name" minOccurs="1">
                <xsd:annotation>
                  <xsd:documentation>
                    UAC source name in remote instance from which
                    user/attribute information must be retrieved
                  </xsd:documentation>
                </xsd:annotation>
              </xsd:element>
              <xsd:element name="UserRouting" minOccurs="0">
                <xsd:annotation>
                  <xsd:documentation>
                    Which users should be routed to this UAC cache. Used for
                    identity-based security model.
                  </xsd:documentation>
                </xsd:annotation>
              </xsd:element>
              <xsd:element name="SourceMapping" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
                <xsd:annotation>
                  <xsd:documentation>
```

```

        To map data source prefix for user-defined security
        attribute retrieval. This will be used in case of user
        defined security model. The mapping information must be
        mentioned in the form of remote and local data source names.
    </xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
<xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:all>
    <xsd:element name="RemoteSourceName" maxOccurs="1"
minOccurs="1">
      <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>
          Remote Instance Data source name prefixed to the
          attribute while caching security attribute information
        </xsd:documentation>
      </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="LocalSourceName" minOccurs="1">
      <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>
          Local Instance Data source name for which security
          attribute is being retrieved
        </xsd:documentation>
      </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:element>
  </xsd:all>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:all>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>

```

Administrator-Based Authorization

With administrator-based authorization, the administrator can specify an authorization policy when creating a source. This policy governs which users can view each document. Administrator-based authorization is based on ACLs. When a source is crawled, each document is stamped with an ACL. When a user enters a search, the result list only includes documents for which the user credentials match the document ACL.

See Also: ["Authentication and Authorization"](#) on page 11-2 for more information about ACL policies

Oracle SES performs ACL duplicate detection. If a crawled document's ACL exists in the Oracle SES system, then that ACL is used to protect the document, instead of creating a new ACL within Oracle SES. This policy reduces storage space and increases performance.

Oracle SES supports only a single [LDAP](#) domain. The LDAP users and groups specified in the ACL must belong to the same LDAP domain.

Caution: If ACLs are crawled from sources, then ensure that the sources being crawled belong to the same LDAP domain. Otherwise, the end users might inadvertently be granted permission to documents that they should not be able to access.

When secure search is enabled, you may encounter up to a 15 minute delay viewing the private documents. This delay could be due to newly added secure sources or a user/group membership change in the identity management system.

Custom Crawler Plug-in

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search provides an API for writing custom crawler plug-ins (or **connectors**) in Java. With this API, you can create a secure crawler plug-in to meet your requirements.

The custom crawler plug-in passes back URLs directly to be indexed. Each URL can be accompanied by an ACL, which restricts the access to that particular document. Alternatively, an ACL can be set in the Oracle SES Administration GUI for the source.

Authentication credentials can be provided to the plug-in through parameters in the Oracle SES Administration GUI. The plug-in uses these credentials to access the secure source.

Within the Crawler Plug-in API, the `DocumentAcl` object implements **identity-based security**. Identity-based security is a security policy based on users and groups that is defined by the active identity plug-in.

See Also: ["Crawler Plug-in API"](#) on page 13-30

Identity-Based Secure Search

You can do identity-based secure search with administrator-based authorization or custom crawler plug-ins.

Oracle SES provides identity plug-ins for OpenLDAP release 2.2 and 2.3 and Sun Java System Directory Server release 5.1 and 5.2. Activate either of these identity plug-ins on the Global Settings - Identity Management Setup page.

To use administrator-based authorization:

1. On the Home - Sources page, select a source to use administrator-based authorization.
2. On the Home - Sources - Customize Source page, click the **Authorization** tab.
3. Under Crawl-time ACL Stamping, select **Oracle Secure Enterprise Search ACL**.
4. For Type, select **User** or **Group**.
5. Click **Add Another Row**.
6. For **User**, select `USER_NAME` or something you want to use as **Format** and enter user name as **Name**. For **Group**, select `DN` as **Format** and input `cn=<Group>,<Group search bases>` as **Name**.
7. Click **Apply**.

To use custom crawler plug-ins:

1. Create a custom crawler plug-in with the Crawler Plug-in API. See ["Crawler Plug-in API"](#) on page 13-30.

2. For User & Group, add the following line:

```
DocumentAcl acl;
// For User
acl.addPrincipal("<User>", DocumentAcl.SIMPLE, DocumentAcl.USER);
// For Group
acl.addPrincipal("cn=<Group>,<Group search bases>", DocumentAcl.DN,
DocumentAcl.GROUP);
```

3. If you get an error registering the identity plug-in, check the WebLogic log files at `ORACLE_HOME/search/base_domain/servers/AdminServers/logs/`.
4. For more detailed information, turn on debug mode and try again to register the identity plug-in. See ["Turning On Debug Mode"](#) on page 12-20.

Limitations with OpenLDAP and Sun Java System Directory Identity Plug-ins

The LDAP entry of users and groups on OpenLDAP or Sun Java System Directory Server requires the following conditions:

Users:

- Belong to the following objectClasses: person, organizationalPerson, and inetOrgPerson
- Have the following attributes: dn, cn, sn
- The entry's location: uid=<User>,<User search bases>

Groups:

- Belong to one objectClass: groupOfUniqueNames
- Have the following attributes: dn, uniqueMember
- The entry's location: cn=<Group>,<Group search bases>

Query-time Authorization

Query-time authorization provides another form of filtering. Query-time authorization can be enabled or disabled for Web, file, table, e-mail, mailing list, [OracleAS Portal](#), and user-defined source types from the Home - Sources - Edit Source page. It is not available for federated or self-service sources. Query-time authorization can be used with or without ACLs. For example, a source could be stamped with a relatively broad ACL, while query-time authorization could be used to further filter the results.

In query-time authorization, the Oracle SES administrator associates a Java class that is called at run time. The Java class validates each document that is returned in a user query.

Query-time authorization requires these steps:

1. The Oracle SES administrator registers a Java class implementing the `ResultFilterPlugin` interface with a source that requires query-time authorization.
2. Oracle SES crawls, collects, and indexes all documents. If ACL stamping has been set up, then it ACL stamps the documents.
3. At search time, the search result list initially contains all documents accessible under crawl-time ACL policies, unfiltered by query-time user privilege checking.
4. For the top-N results requested by the user, Oracle SES calls the registered Java class, passing in the search request and document information for any documents

belonging to the protected source. The Java class returns an integer value for each document indicating if the document should be removed from the result or not.

5. Only items the user is privileged to see are returned to the user in their result list.

Notes for Using Query-time Authorization:

- The Browse application is also filtered by the query-time authorization mechanism. The `ResultFilterPlugin` class controls which folders are visible to the user, and documents within folders are filtered by the same process as the standard search result list.
- Set the **Hit Count Method** to **Exact count (adjusted for query-time filtering)** on the Global Settings - Query Configuration page. If it is not set to **Exact Count**, then the hit count displayed could be larger than the actual number of documents the user is authorized to view. The page in the Oracle SES Administration GUI contains other query-time authorization configuration settings you might want to consider.

Oracle SES reports an approximate count of search results. The number of documents Oracle SES fetches determines the accuracy of the estimation. When the hit count is high enough to go beyond one page of results, then the count changes to a more accurate count as you click **Next** pages. **Exact count** shows an accurate count, but this option impacts query response time.

Note: While crawling secure data sources, the crawler skips **infosource** count-hit. Changing the ACL policy for a data source from secure to public does not result in an automatic update of the **infosource** count-hit. If you wish to include the data source in the **infosource** count-hit, you must recrawl the data source or trigger `infosource update_doc_count` for the data source.

- If you modify the contents of the jar file containing the `ResultFilterPlugin` implementation classes, but do not change the location of the jar file, then you must restart the Oracle SES middle tier. This ensures that the search application picks up your changes and that the Java Virtual Machine does not use a cached version of the class within the old jar file. Restart the middle tier with `searchctl restart`.
- If a `ResultFilterPlugin` class is enabled for an OracleAS Portal server, then all of its page group sources are automatically protected by that query-time filter.
- It may take up to five seconds for query-time authorization changes applied in the Oracle SES Administration GUI to take effect in the Oracle SES search engine. The relevant settings are the following:
 - Enabling a `ResultFilterPlugin` class for a source
 - The hit count method
 - The Query-time Authorization Configuration settings on the Global Settings - Query Configuration page.

See Also: "[Query-time Authorization API](#)" on page 13-39 for more information about implementing a `ResultFilterPlugin` Java class

Self Service Authorization

Self service authorization allows end users to enter their credentials needed to access an external content repository. Oracle Secure Enterprise Search crawls and indexes the repository using these credentials to authenticate as the end user. Only the self service user is authorized to see these documents in their search results. Self service authorization works well out of the box, as the crawler appears to be a normally authenticated end user to the content repository.

To set up a self service source, create a template source, defining the target data repository but omitting the credentials needed to crawl. From the search application, an end user can view the Customize page and subscribe to a template source by entering their credentials in an input form. A new user-subscribed source is created, along with a copy of the template's schedule. Oracle SES creates an ACL for this user to be applied to the source.

User-subscribed sources are viewable in the Home - Sources - Manage Template Source page, and the associated schedules are administered in the Home - Schedules page. Any changes applied by the administrator to a template source are dynamically inherited by the associated user-subscribed sources for the next crawl.

The self service option is available for e-mail and Web sources. Self service e-mail sources require the administrator to specify the IMAP server address and the end user to specify the IMAP account user name and password. Self service Web sources are limited to content repositories that use [OracleAS Single Sign-On](#) authentication. The administrator specifies the seed URLs, boundary rules, document types, attribute mappings, and crawling parameters, and the end user specifies the single sign-on user name and password.

Crawling of user-subscribed sources is controlled by the administrator. End users do not see any search results for their subscribed source until that source is crawled by the administrator's schedule. Allowing a crawl to automatically launch immediately after an end user subscribes to a source might be useful. However, it makes it possible for users to load the system at inconvenient times.

Configuring Secure Search with OracleAS Single Sign-On

If you use [OracleAS Single Sign-On](#) (SSO), then you can configure Oracle SES to use your SSO server for authentication. This section describes the necessary configuration steps.

OracleAS supported version with the current Oracle SES installation is 10.1.4.0.1, with the latest patch sets applied. The supported Oracle HTTP Server versions are 10.1.3 and 11g.

Note: ORACLEAS_HOME refers to the Oracle home directory of the OracleAS middle tier installation, which is typically stored in a system variable. On UNIX systems, you can reference the path as \$AS_HOME. On Windows, the equivalent is %AS_HOME%.

ORACLEOHS_HOME refers to the home directory of the Oracle HTTP server installation.

To enable Oracle SES for OracleAS Single Sign-on:

1. Front the Oracle SES instance with [Oracle HTTP Server](#), as described in "[Configuring Oracle HTTP Server](#)".

2. Configure OracleAS and Oracle SES, as described in "[Configuring OracleAS and Oracle SES for Single Sign-on Security](#)" on page 11-24.

Configuring Oracle HTTP Server

The Oracle SES middle tier runs on Oracle WebLogic server, which is installed in `ORACLE_BASE/wlserver`.

You can configure either Oracle HTTP Server 10.1.3 or Oracle HTTP Server 11g. Special configuration is necessary on both the Oracle SES side and the Oracle HTTP Server side.

Note: When using Oracle HTTP Server fronting, Oracle SES allows the Oracle HTTP Server to assert the identity of the current user. You must limit this privilege to only trusted Oracle HTTP Server instances by SSL-protecting the communication between Oracle SES and Oracle HTTP Server.

To configure Oracle HTTP Server 10.1.3:

1. Copy the file `mod_wl_20.so` from `ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/plugin/linux/i686` to `ORACLEOHS_HOME/ohs/modules`.
2. Edit the file `httpd.conf` available at `ORACLEOHS_HOME/ohs/conf/` to include the following lines:

```
LoadModule weblogic_module [Complete path to mod_wl_20.so]
<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
    WebLogicHost [SES host name]
    WebLogicPort [SES HTTP port]
</IfModule>
<Location /search/query>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
<Location /search/admin>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
```

For example, if the `ORACLEOHS_HOME` is `/ohsHome`, Oracle SES host is `sesHost` and the Oracle SES port is 8001, then the file contains the following content:

```
LoadModule weblogic_module /ohsHome/ohs/modules/mod_wl_20.so
<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
    WebLogicHost sesHost
    WebLogicPort 8001
</IfModule>
<Location /search/query>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
<Location /search/admin>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
```

3. Edit the `httpd.conf` to comment out or remove the following lines:

```
#LoadModule auth_module modules/mod_auth.so
#LoadModule auth_anon_module modules/mod_auth_anon.so
```

```
#LoadModule auth_db_module modules/mod_auth_dbm.so
```

4. Register Oracle HTTP Server `mod_osso` with Oracle Single Sign-On server 10.1.4. To do register it, run the following command from `ORACLEAS_HOME`:

```
>setenv ORACLE_HOME [full path to $OracleAS_Home]

>$OracleAS_Home/sso/bin/ssoreg.sh -oracle_home_path [Complete Path of
OracleAS_Home] -site_name [Hostname Of The Fronting OHS Server:Port]
-config_mod_osso TRUE -mod_osso_url [http:// Hostname Of The Fronting OHS
Server:Port] -update_mode CREATE -remote_midtier -config_file [Path to
generate the file osso.conf]
```

For example, if you installed Oracle Identity Management 10g in `/asHome`, and the OHS URL is `http://ohsserver:7779`, then you must run the following command:

```
>setenv ORACLE_HOME /asHome

>$OracleAS_Home/sso/bin./ssoreg.sh -oracle_home_path /asHome -site_name
ohsserver:7779 -config_mod_osso TRUE -mod_osso_url http://ohsserver:7779
-update_mode CREATE -remote_midtier -config_file /temp/osso.conf
```

5. Configure `mod_osso` to protect web resources with static directives. Take these steps:

- Copy the file `osso.conf` generated in step 4 to: `ORACLEOHS_HOME/ohs/conf/osso`.
- Edit the file `mod_osso.conf` available at `ORACLEOHS_HOME/ohs/conf/` to include the following:

```
LoadModule osso_module [path of OracleOHS_Home]/ohs/modules/mod_osso.so
<IfModule mod_osso.c>
    OsoIdleTimeout off
    OsoIpCheck on
    OsoConfigFile [path of OracleOHS_Home]/ohs/conf/osso/osso.conf
#OsoRedirectByForm off
#OsoSecureCookies on
#OsoProtectedOnly on
#OsoSecureCookies on
#OsoSendCacheHeaders on
#OsoHttpsFrontend on
#UseWebCacheIp on
<Location /search/query/formlogin.uix>
    require valid-user
    AuthType Basic
</Location>
</IfModule>
```

6. Edit the file `httpd.conf` to include the following:

```
include OracleOHS_Home/ohs/conf/mod_osso.conf
```

For example, if your `ORACLEOHS_HOME` is `/ohsHome`, then the value would be:

```
include /ohsHome/ohs/conf/mod_osso.conf
```

7. Restart the HTTP server:

```
> $OracleOHS_Home/opmn/bin/opmnctl restartproc process-type=HTTP_Server
```

To configure Oracle HTTP Server 11g:

1. Set `ORACLE_HOME` and `ORACLE_INSTANCE`.

For example, if Oracle HTTP Server is installed at `/ohsHome`:

```
>setenv ORACLE_HOME /ohsHome
```

If the instance is named `myInstance`

```
>setenv ORACLE_INSTANCE /ohsHome/instances/myInstance
```

2. Edit the file `mod_wl_ohs.conf` available at `ORACLEOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/` to include the following:

```
<IfModule weblogic_module>
  WebLogicHost [SES host name]
  WebLogicPort [SES HTTP port]
  Debug ON
  WLLogFile Convenient Location of the log
</IfModule>
<Location /search/query>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
<Location /search/admin>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
# For monitor SES URL
<Location /monitor>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
# For Help links in Admin side
<Location /search/ohw>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
```

For example, if your Oracle SES host is `sesHost` and Oracle SES port is `8001`,

```
<IfModule weblogic_module>
  WebLogicHost sesHost
  WebLogicPort 8001
  WLLogFile /scratch/exampleuser/weblogic.log
</IfModule>
<Location /search/query>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
<Location /search/admin>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
<Location /monitor>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
<Location /search/ohw>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
```

3. Register Oracle HTTP Server `mod_osso` with Oracle Single Sign-On Server 10.1.4. Run the following command from `OracleAS_Home`:

```
>setenv ORACLE_HOME [full path to $OracleAS_Home]
```

```
>$OracleAS_Home/sso/bin/ssoreg.sh -oracle_home_path [Complete Path of
OracleAS_Home] -site_name [Hostname Of The Fronting OHS Server:Port]
```

```
-config_mod_osso TRUE -mod_osso_url [http:// Hostname Of The Fronting OHS
Server:Port] -update_mode CREATE -remote_midtier -config_file [Path to
generate the file osso.conf]
```

For example, if you installed Oracle Identity Management 10g in /asHome, and the OHS URL is http://ohsserver:7779, then you need to run the following command:

```
>setenv ORACLE_HOME /asHome

>${OracleAS_Home}/sso/bin./ssoreg.sh -oracle_home_path /asHome -site_name
ohsserver:7779 -config_mod_osso TRUE -mod_osso_url http://ohsserver:7779
-update_mode CREATE -remote_midtier -config_file /temp/osso.conf
```

4. Configure mod_osso to protect Web resources with static directives:

- a. Copy osso.conf generated above to the location
OracleOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/conf
- b. Copy the file mod_osso.conf from
OracleOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/disabled/ to
OracleOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/moduleconf/.
- c. Edit the file mod_osso.conf located at
OracleOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/moduleconf to include the following lines:

```
LoadModule osso_module ${OracleOHS_HOME}/ohs/modules/mod_osso.so
<IfModule mod_osso.c>
    OssoIdleTimeout off
    OssoIpCheck on
    OssoSecureCookies Off
    OssoConfigFile <path_to_osso.conf_file>
    #Location is the URI you want to protect
    <Location />
        require valid-user
        AuthType Osso
    </Location>
</IfModule>
```

For example if your OracleOHS_Home is /ohsHome and you generated the osso.conf file at

OracleOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/conf, then you need to include the following:

```
LoadModule osso_module "${OracleOHS_HOME}/ohs/modules/mod_osso.so"
<IfModule osso_module>
    OssoIpCheck off
    OssoIdleTimeout on
    OssoSecureCookies Off
    OssoConfigFile
    /ohsHome/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/conf/osso.conf
    <Location /search/query/formlogin.uix>
        require valid-user
        AuthType Osso
    </Location>
</IfModule>
```

- d. Edit the file `httpd.conf` located at `OracleOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/` to include the following at the end of the file:

```
include
"${ORACLE_INSTANCE}/config/${COMPONENT_TYPE}/${COMPONENT_NAME}/moduleconf/mod_osso.conf"

# Include the configuration files needed for mod_weblogic
include
"${ORACLE_INSTANCE}/config/${COMPONENT_TYPE}/${COMPONENT_NAME}/mod_wl_ohs.conf"

# Include the SSL definitions and Virtual Host container
include
"${ORACLE_INSTANCE}/config/${COMPONENT_TYPE}/${COMPONENT_NAME}/ssl.conf"
# Include the admin virtual host (Proxy Virtual Host) related configuration
include
"${ORACLE_INSTANCE}/config/${COMPONENT_TYPE}/${COMPONENT_NAME}/admin.conf"

include "moduleconf/*.conf"
```

5. Restart the HTTP server with the command

```
/${OracleOHS_Home}/instances/instance1/bin/opmnctl startproc process-type=OHS
```

Configuring OracleAS and Oracle SES for Single Sign-on Security

To configure OracleAS to front Oracle SES:

1. Add providers for a WebLogic domain for OSSO. To add them, copy the file `ossoiap.jar` to the following location within Oracle WebLogic Server: `ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib/mbeantypes/`. The file `ossoiap.jar` is located in `ORACLEOHS_HOME/modules/oracle.ossoiap_11.1.1/`.

Note that `ossoiap.jar` is available only with OHS 11g. If you have configured SSO with OHS 10g, then you must separately install OHS 11g to obtain this file.

2. Restart the Oracle SES midtier.

```
searchctl restart
```
3. Add OSSO Identity Asserter as described in ["Adding OSSO Identity Asserter"](#) on page 11-25.
4. Add OID Authenticator as described in ["Adding OID Authenticator"](#) on page 11-25.
5. Turn on the Single Sign-On flag in Oracle SES. This is done by updating the deployment plan for the query application. To do this:

- a. Edit the file `QueryPlan.xml` located in `ORACLE_HOME/search/tools/weblogic/deploy/plans/` to add the following:

```
<variable-definition>
  <variable>
    <name>sso_enabled</name>
    <value>true</value>
  </variable>

  <variable>
```

```

    <name>sso_vendor_name</name>
    <value>osso</value>
</variable>

<variable>
  <name>sso_user_guid_header</name>
  <value>Osso-User-Guid</value>
</variable>

<variable>
  <name>sso_username_header</name>
  <value>REMOTE_USER</value>
</variable>
</variable-definition>

```

- b.** Redeploy the query application with the modified deployment plan. To redeploy, run the following command from

```
ORACLE_HOME/search/tools/weblogic/deploy/
```

```
> ./deployer.sh -serverURL t3://<URL of the weblogic server>:<port> -user
Weblogic Username -password SES Admin Password -name Name of the app -plan
Location of the deployment plan -process <redeploy or deploy>
```

For example, if you install Oracle SES on the host `myWlsServer` and port `6666`, and the Oracle SES admin password is `welcome1`, then you need to issue the following command:

```
> ./deployer.sh -serverURL t3://myWlsServer:6666/ -user weblogic -password
welcome1 -name search_query -plan
$ORACLE_HOME/search/tools/weblogic/deploy/plans/QueryPlan.xml -process
redeploy
```

Adding OSSO Identity Asserter

To add an OSSO Identity Asserter to the domain, use the Oracle WebLogic Administration Console to perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console.
2. Click **Security Realms, Default Realm Name, Providers**.
3. Click **New** under the Authentication Providers table.
4. Enter a name for the new provider, select its type, and then click **OK**. For example:
Name: OSSO Identity Asserter
Type: OSSOIdentityAsserter
5. Click the name of the newly added provider.
6. On the Common tab, set the appropriate values for common parameters and set the Control Flag to **SUFFICIENT** and then save the settings.
7. Save all configuration settings.
8. Stop and restart the Oracle WebLogic Server for the changes to take effect.

Adding OID Authenticator

To add an OID Authenticator to the domain, use the Oracle WebLogic Administration Console to perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console.

2. Click **Security Realms, Default Realm Name, Providers**.
3. Click **New** under the Authentication Providers table.
4. Enter a name for the new provider, select its type, and then click **OK**. For example:
Name: `OID Authenticator`
Type: `OracleInternetDirectoryAuthenticator`
5. Click **Save**.
6. Click the newly added authenticator to see the Settings page. Retain the default settings; do not change the Control Flag until you have verified that the Oracle Internet Directory configuration is valid.
7. On the Common tab, specify the following required settings and then save the settings.
Propagate Cause For Login Exception: Check.
Principal: LDAP administrative user. For example: `cn=orcladmin`
Host: The Oracle Internet Directory host name
Use Retrieved User Name as Principal: Check
Credential: LDAP administrative user password. For example: `password`
Confirm Credential: For example: `password`
Group Base DN: Oracle Internet Directory group search base
User Base DN: Oracle Internet Directory user search base.
Port: Oracle Internet Directory port
8. Save all configuration settings.
9. Stop and restart the Oracle WebLogic Server for the changes to take effect.
After adding OSSO Identity Asserter and OID Authenticator as authentication providers, perform the following steps:
 1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console.
 2. Click **Security Realms, Default Realm Name, Providers**.
 3. Select the **Users and Groups** tab to see a list of users and groups contained in the configured authentication providers.
You should see user names from the Oracle Internet Directory configuration, which implicitly verifies that the configuration is working.
 4. If the Oracle Internet Directory instance is configured successfully, you can change the control flag.
If the Oracle Internet Directory authentication is sufficient for an application to identify the user, then choose the `SUFFICIENT` flag. `SUFFICIENT` indicates that if a user can be authenticated against Oracle Internet Directory, no further authentication is required. `REQUIRED` indicates that the authentication provider must authenticate the user even if another provider has already authenticated the user.
 5. If your application requires the user name to be in the same case as in Oracle Internet Directory (uppercase, lowercase, initial capitals), select **Use Retrieved User Name as Principal**.
 6. Save the changes.

7. Activate the changes and restart Oracle WebLogic Server.

Configuring Secure Search with OAM Single Sign-On

You can implement an SSO authentication mechanism for Oracle SES by using Oracle Access Manager.

Ensure that the following components are installed:

- OAM 10.1.4.3.0 or higher. See *Oracle Access Manager Installation Guide*.
- Oracle HTTP Server (OHS) 11g.
- Oracle Internet Directory (OID) 10.1.4.3.0 or higher. See *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Internet Directory*. Also see "[Configuring OID](#)" on page 11-27 for information on configuring OID.
- Oracle HTTP Server WebGate.

You must install OAM and add an entry for WebGate in OAM before installing WebGate. *Oracle Access Manager Installation Guide* provides detailed information about installing WebGate. Follow the steps as provided in this guide. However, for some steps, such as creating a WebGate instance and installing WebGate, you must provide certain OAM SSO-specific parameters, as listed in "[Installing and Configuring WebGate](#)" on page 11-29.

To implement the OAM-SSO authentication on Oracle SES, you must configure OHS, Oracle SES, OID, and OAM.

Configuring OID

You must install OID 10.1.4.3.0 or higher. This is required because the Oracle SES parameter `sso_user_guid_header` must be used to send the `ORCLGUID` attribute from OAM to SES, and this can be done only with OID 10.1.4.3.0 or higher.

To enable this on OID:

1. Add the following to the LDIF file:

```
dn: cn=dsaconfig,cn=configsets,cn=oracle internet directory
changetype: modify
add: orclallattrstodn
orclallattrstodn: cn=orcladmin
```

2. Import the LDIF file into OID by using the following command:

```
$LDAP_HOME/bin/ldapmodify -D cn=orcladmin -w password -h host -p port -c -v -f
ldifFile
```

3. To verify that the changes you made to the LDIF file are reflected, use the following command:

```
$LDAP_HOME/bin/ldapsearch -b "cn=dsaconfig,cn=configsets,cn=oracle internet
directory" -s base -h host -p port -w password -D "cn=orcladmin"
"objectclass=*"
```

You should see `orclallattrstodn` as an attribute of the `dsaconfig` entry.

4. Restart the OAM Access Server and the OAM Identity Server:

```
$OAM_HOME/as/access/oblix/apps/common/bin/restart_access_server
$OAM_HOME/is/identity/oblix/apps/common/bin/restart_ois_server
```

Configuring Oracle HTTP Server

To configure OHS, perform the following tasks:

1. Edit `mod_wl_ohs.conf` to include the following. The file is available at `ORACLEOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/`, where `instance1` refers to the instance name of OHS.

```
<IfModule weblogic_module>
    WebLogicHost [SES host name]
    WebLogicPort [SES HTTP port]
    WLogFile Convenient Location of the log
</IfModule>

<Location /search/query>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>

<Location /search/admin>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>

# For monitor SES URL
<Location /monitor>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>

# For Help links in Admin side
<Location /search/ohw>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
```

For example, if your SES host is `sesHost` and the port is 8001:

```
<IfModule weblogic_module>
    WebLogicHost sesHost
    WebLogicPort 8001
    WLogFile /scratch/exampleuser/weblogic.log
</IfModule>

<Location /search/query>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>

<Location /search/admin>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>

<Location /monitor>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>

<Location /search/ohw>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
```

2. Edit `httpd.conf` located at `ORACLEOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/` to include the following at the end of the file:

```
# Include configuration for mod_weblogic
include
```

```
"${ORACLE_INSTANCE}/config/${COMPONENT_TYPE}/${COMPONENT_NAME}/mod_wl_ohs.conf"
```

Ensure that this line of code is on a single line.

3. Restart the HTTP server.

```
${ORACLEOHS_HOME}/instances/instance1/bin/opmnctl restartproc process-type=OHS
```

Installing and Configuring WebGate

A WebGate is a Web server plug-in that is shipped out-of-the-box with Oracle Access Manager. The WebGate intercepts HTTP requests from users for Web resources and forwards them to the Access Server for authentication and authorization. See *Oracle Access Manager Installation Guide* for more information on installing a WebGate.

While installing WebGate, you must configure some parameters for the OAM SSO authentication.

Creating a WebGate Instance

Provide the following values while defining a WebGate instance in the Access System Console:

- **AccessGateName:** Set as `SESAccessGate`
- **Description:** Set as `Secure Enterprise Search Access Gate`
- **HostName:** This is the host name on which OHS is installed.
- **AccessGate Password:** Set a password.
- **Port:** This is the port number set during OHS installation.
- **Transport Security:** Set to `Open`.
- **Preferred HTTP Host:** The domain for OHS. For example, if the OHS hostname is `myhost.oracle.com`, then the domain is `oracle.com`.
- Ensure that **Access Management Service** is on.

Installing WebGate

Provide the following parameters while specifying the WebGate configuration details:

- **WebGate ID:** Enter `SESAccessGate`.
- **WebGate Password:** The same as **AccessGate** password.
- **Access Server ID:** Obtain this from Access System Console.
- **DNS hostname:** Obtain this from Access System Console.
- **Port number:** Obtain this from Access System Console.

Updating the WebGate Web Server Configuration

Use the option to automatically update the Web Server configuration.

Integrating OAM with Oracle SES

Perform the following tasks:

1. Create a login page for Oracle HTTP Server. For example, `ORACLEOHS_HOME/ohs/htdocs/login/login.html`:

```

<html>
<head>
<title>SES-OAM Test Login Page</title>
<body bgcolor="white">
<h1 align="center">SES-OAM SSO Login Page: Sign-In</h1>
<form method="POST" action="/myaction/test.html">
  <table border="0" cellspacing="5">
    <tr>
      <th align="right">Username:</th>
      <td align="left"><input type="text" name="usernamevar"></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th align="right">Password:</th>
      <td align="left"><input type="password" name="passwordvar"></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td align="right"><input type="submit" value="Log In"></td>
      <td align="left"><input type="reset"></td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</form>
</html>

```

2. Define a form-based authentication in OAM Policy Manager:

- a. From `http://OAMHost:OAMPort/access/oblix`, select **Access System Console**, then **Access System Configuration**, and then **Authentication Management**.

- b. Create Form Login method with the following options:

Name: OAMFormLogin

Description: OAM Form-based login

Level: 1

Challenge Method: Form

Challenge Parameter

form: /login/login.html

creds: usernamevar passwordvar

action: /myaction/test.html

passthrough: no

SSL Required: No

Enabled: Yes

- c. Set up the following plugins under the **Plugins** tab:

credential_mapping:

```
obMappingBase="o=company,c=us",obMappingFilter="(&(&(objectclass=gensiteorgperson)(genuserid=%usernamevar%))(|(!(obuseraccountcontrol=*)) (obuseraccountcontrol=ACTIVATED)))"
```

validate_password:

```
obCredentialPassword="passwordvar"
```

where `obMappingBase` is the base DN in the user search in the LDAP directory server, and `obMappingFilter` is the LDAP filter used to search for

- a user with a given user ID. The directory login attribute is an attribute defined in the Identity System using a Semantic login type.
- d. Ensure that a default step exists in the **Steps** tab to use the `credential_mapping` and `validate_password` plugins.
3. Create a policy in the Policy Manager to protect the query application login link using the form authentication created in the previous step:
 - a. From `http://OAMHost:OAMPort/access/oblix`, select **Policy Manager**, and then **Create Policy Domain**.
 - b. Protect an HTTP resource with `/search/query/formlogin.uix` as the URL prefix.
 - c. In the **Authorization Rules** tab, add the role `myrole`. Also set the following:
 - Enabled:** Yes
 - Allow takes precedence:** Yes
 - d. Under **Actions** tab for `myrole`, first add the following return action:
 - Type:** `HeaderVar`
 - Name:** `HTTP_USER_GUID`
 - Return Attribute:** `orclguid`

Then add the following return action:

- Type:** `HeaderVar`
- Name:** `HTTP_USER_NAME`
- Return Attribute:** `uid`

- e. Under **Allow Access** tab, ensure that anyone is allowed access.
 - f. Enable the new policy under **My Policy Domains**.
 - g. Click **Default Rules**, and under **Authentication Rule**, add a rule to use the form login scheme as the **Authentication Scheme**.
 - h. Under **Authorization Expression**, ensure that `myrole` is selected for **Default Rules**.
4. Create a policy in Policy Manager to protect the HTTP resource `/search/query` with the **Anonymous Authentication** option. The steps are identical to the previous step. However, for step 3g, the form login scheme must be **Anonymous Authentication** under **Authentication Rule**.
 5. Configure Oracle SES to use the SSO parameter settings in [Table 11-7](#). To modify the settings, edit `ORACLE_HOME/search/tools/weblogic/deploy/plans/QueryPlan.xml`. See [Example 11-2, "SSO Parameters in QueryPlan.xml"](#).

See Also: "Configuring Centralized Logout for 11g [or 10g] WebGate with OAM 11g Servers" in the *Oracle Access Manager Access Administration Guide*

Table 11–7 Oracle SES Parameter Settings in QueryPlan.xml

Parameter	Value
sso_enabled	true
sso_vendor_name	oam
sso_user_guid_header	HTTP_USER_GUID
sso_username_header	HTTP_USER_NAME
sso_public_username	OblixAnonymous
sso_logout_return_url	Dependent on the version of WebGate in use. WebGate 10g: <i>/oamssso/logout.html?end_url=return_url</i> WebGate 11g: <i>oam_logout_url?oam_logout_target_url=return_url</i> Where: <i>oam_logout_url</i> is the OAM Logout URL. <i>oam_logout_target_url</i> is the OAM Logout Target URL. <i>return_url</i> is a page of your choosing that is displayed after users log out. For example, to return to the main search page, set <i>return_url</i> to <i>/search/query/search</i> .

Example 11–2 SSO Parameters in QueryPlan.xml

```

<variable>
  <name>sso_enabled</name>
  <value>>true</value>
  <description>Whether SSO is enabled: true or false. The default is false.
</description>
</variable>

<variable>
  <name>sso_vendor_name</name>
  <value>oam</value>
  <description>The SSO vendor name. Supported values are osso or oam.</description>
</variable>

<variable>
  <name>sso_user_guid_header</name>
  <value>HTTP_USER_GUID</value>
  <description>The HTTP header name that the SSO server uses to pass the user GUID
to SES. The value in the header should match the value of the users canonical
attribute for the active identity plugin.</description>
</variable>

<variable>
  <name>sso_username_header</name>
  <value>HTTP_USER_NAME</value>
  <description>The HTTP header name that the SSO server uses to pass the search
username to SES. The value in the header should match the value of the users
authentication attribute for the active identity plugin. Specify REMOTE_USER to
use getRemoteUser in the HTTP request to retrieve the username.</description>
</variable>

<variable>
  <name>sso_public_username</name>

```

```

<value>OblixAnonymous</value>
<description>Specify the username of the public user if the SSO server is
configured to send a public user name in the sso_username_header for unprotected
or anonymously protected resources.</description>
</variable>

<variable>
  <name>sso_logout_return_url</name>
  <value>/oamssso/logout.html?end_url=/search/query/search</value>
  <description>Specify a URL to redirect to after a user logs out.</description>
</variable>

```

SSL and HTTPS Support in Oracle Secure Enterprise Search

For SSL support, Oracle SES uses JSSE, a highly-customizable SSL package included in Sun Microsystems's J2SE. Oracle SES uses SSL for many operations, some acting as the SSL client, and others acting as the SSL server.

Oracle SES can crawl HTTPS-based URLs, and the Oracle SES middle tier can be configured to support HTTPS-based access. HTTPS refers to HTTP running over a secure socket layer (SSL).

Understanding SSL

SSL is an encryption protocol for securely transmitting private content on the internet. Using SSL, two parties can establish a secure data channel. SSL uses a cryptographic system that uses two keys to encrypt data: a public key and a private key. Data encrypted with the public key can only be decrypted using the private key, and vice versa.

In SSL terms, the party that initiates the communication is considered the client. During the SSL handshake, authentication between the two parties occurs. The authentication can be one sided (server authentication only) or two sided (server and client authentication).

Server authentication is more common. It happens every time a Web browser accesses a URL that starts with HTTPS. Because of server authentication, the client can be certain of the server's identity and can trust that it is safe to submit secure data such as login username and password to the server.

The following list defines some common terms related to SSL:

- **Keystore:** A repository that includes the following:
 - Certificates identifying trusted entities. If a keystore contains certificates of only trusted entities, then it is referred to as a *truststore*.
 - Private-key and the matching certificate. This certificate is sent as a response to SSL authentication challenges.
- **Certificate:** A digital identification of an entity that contains the following:
 - SSL public key of the server
 - Information about the server
 - Expiration date
 - Digital signature by the issuer of the certificate used to verify the authenticity of the certificate

- **Certificate authority (CA):** A well known and trusted entity (for example, VeriSign or Thawte). CAs are usually the issuers of other certificates.
- **Root certificate:** A self-signed certificate where the issuer is the entity that the certificate represents. CA certificates are typically root certificates.
- **Certificate chain:** This chain consists of the certificate, its issuer, the issuer of the issuer, and so on, all the way to the root certificate. If one certificate in the chain is trusted (that is, it is in the keystore), then the rest of the certificate can be verified for authenticity. This makes it possible for a keystore to contain only a few well-known and trusted root certificates from which most other certificates originate.

Every SSL connection starts with the SSL handshake. These are the basic steps:

1. The client contacts the server to establish a SSL connection.
2. The server looks in its keystore for its own SSL certificate and sends it back to the client.
3. The client checks its keystore to see if it trusts the server or any of the entities in the server's certificate chain. If not, then the handshake is aborted. Otherwise, the client positively identifies the server and deems it trusted. The expiration date of the certificate is also checked, and the name on the certificate is matched against the domain name of the server.
4. If the server is configured to require client authentication, then the server asks the client to identify itself, so the mirror image of steps 2 and 3 takes place.
5. Session keys are generated and used for encrypting the transmitted data.

Oracle strongly recommends that you use an SSL-protected channel to transmit password and other secure data over networks.

Typically, the following components transmit password and other secure data over a network:

- Federation
- Connectors
- Authorization Plugin
- Identity plugin
- Suggested content
- Web Service APIs

Managing the Keystore

The keystore is populated with the root certificates representing well known certificate authorities. Most SSL-enabled Web sites use certificates that originate or chain from these main root certificates. See "[Oracle SES Acting as an SSL Server](#)" on page 35 for more information about managing the keystore.

See Also: The Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE) Reference Guide at

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/security/jsse/JSSERefGuide.html>

Depending on requirements, the keystore might need maintenance. For example:

- If a main root certificate has expired, then it must be replaced by a new issue.
- If Oracle SES must trust another SSL-enabled peer whose certificate does not originate from a root certificate, then the peer's certificate, or one from its chain, must be added to the keystore.
- To enable SSL in the Oracle SES middle tier, Oracle SES must act as an SSL server, and that calls for the keystore to contain a private key and the corresponding certificate with the public key. (The same holds true for the SSL client role where the server requires client side SSL authentication.)

Maintenance of the keystore can be done using Sun Microsystem's keytool program, which ships with J2SE. You can find this utility under `ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin`. Third-party keytool GUI wrapper programs are available.

See Also: For detailed instructions on how to add, remove, or update certificates, generate keys, and create new keystores with a keytool:

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/tooldocs/windows/keytool.html>

Oracle SES Acting as an SSL Client

Oracle SES acts as the SSL client in the following situations:

- The crawler accesses a data repository that uses SSL (for example, HTTPS Web sites).
- The form registration wizard in the Oracle SES Administration GUI accesses HTTPS URLs.
- Oracle SES federates queries to other SSL-enabled search services (for example, an SSL-enabled Oracle SES instance).

Note that for Oracle SES 11.1.2 instances, the broker and the endpoint do not have to exchange any certificates when the broker tries to create a federated source using the HTTPS Web service URL. This is because the Oracle SES instances share the same default certificates in the trusted store.

If you crawl an SSL-enabled Web site whose SSL key is not in the SSL keystore, the following error occurs:

```
@ javax.net.ssl.SSLHandshakeException:
sun.security.validator.ValidatorException: No trusted certificate found
```

To fix this error, you can add the key to the Oracle SES keystore.

To add an SSL certificate to the Oracle SES keystore:

1. Access the page in a browser, and accept the SSL certificate when prompted.
2. View the certificate through your browser options.
3. Import the certificate into the Oracle SES keystore.
4. Try the crawl again.

The following sections explain how to import certificates.

Oracle SES Acting as an SSL Server

Oracle SES acts as the SSL server when the Oracle SES middle tier, configured to use SSL, responds to HTTPS requests. The Oracle SES crawler connects to SSL-enabled

sites using the JSSE package, which contains a keystore with a few default certificates from well known CAs.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Configuring Oracle Secure Enterprise Search to Require SSL](#)
- [Configuring Oracle HTTP Server to Require SSL](#)

Configuring Oracle Secure Enterprise Search to Require SSL

When Oracle SES is fronted by an Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle recommends that Oracle SES be configured to require SSL with client-side authentication for communication with the Oracle HTTP Server. Furthermore, use a keystore other than the default one. Oracle recommends that you create separate identity and trust keystores.

The communication channel between the client and Oracle SES is by default not SSL-enabled and not encrypted.

Perform the following steps:

1. Create a new keystore. This step is optional but Oracle recommends it. To create the keystore:
 - a. Log in to the admin console for WebLogic available at `http://sesHost:sesPort/console`. Use the following credentials:
Login Name: `weblogic`
Password: Oracle SES Administrator's password
 - b. Expand the **Environment** button and click **Servers**. This takes you to the configuration page for the servers.
 - c. Click on the name of the server for which you want to configure SSL.
 - d. Click the **keystores** tab.
 - e. From the keystores list, select **Custom Identity and Custom Trust**.
 - f. In the **custom identity keystore** field add the complete path and name of the new keystore. The default keystore is located at `ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib`. To create a new keystore `SESIIdentity.jks`, add the path and name `ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib/SESIIdentity.jks` to the keystore field.
 - g. Set the custom identity keystore type to be `jks`. Set a pass phrase for the store.
 - h. In the custom trust field, add the complete path and name of the new keystore. The default keystore is located at `ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib`. To create a new keystore `SESTrust.jks`, add the path and name `ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib/SESTrust.jks` to the keystore field.
 - i. Set the custom identity keystore type to be `jks`. Set a pass phrase for the store.
 - j. Click **Save** to create the new keystores.
2. Create new certificates for the identity and trust keystores. Use Sun Microsystem's keytool utility to perform the following steps:
 - a. Generate the key for the identity keystore by executing this command from `ORACLE_HOME`:

```
>keytool -genkey -alias [MyCertificateAlias] -keyalg RSA -keysize 1024
```

```
-dname ["My DN"] -keypass [MyKeyPass ] -keystore [MyKeyStore ] -storepass
[PasswordOfTheKeystoreCreatedAbove] -storetype [StoreTypeCreatedAbove]
```

For example,

```
> keytool -genkey -alias sescert -keyalg RSA -keysize 1024 -dname
"CN=example0123.us.mycompany.com,OU=ses,O=oracle,C=us" -keypass welcome1
-keystore $ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib/SEIdentity.jks -storepass
welcome1 -storetype jks
```

The above command creates a certificate with the alias `sescert` and the given dn and keypass `welcome1`. It uses `SEIdentity.jks` as the keystore, which is the same as the one created in step 1. The storepass and the storetype are the same as supplied in step 1.

- b. Generate the key for the trust keystore by running the following command from `ORACLE_HOME`.

```
> keytool -genkey -keyalg RSA -alias sescert -keysize 1024 -dname
"CN=example0123.us.mycompany.com,OU=ses,O=oracle,C=us" -keypass welcome1
-keystore $ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib/SETrust.jks -storepass welcome1
-storetype jks
```

- c. Certify the generated keys by running the following command from `ORACLE_HOME`.

```
> keytool -selfcert -alias sescert -keyalg RSA -validity 2000 -keypass
welcome1 -keystore $ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib/SEIdentity.jks
-storepass welcome1
```

The command uses the alias, keypass, and the keystore location supplied in step 2.a. The store pass is the password of the store.

To self certify the keystore, run the following command from `ORACLE_HOME`.

```
> keytool -selfcert -alias sescert -keyalg RSA -validity 2000 -keypass
welcome1 -keystore $ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib/SETrust.jks -storepass
welcome1
```

Note: In addition to using Sun Microsystem's Keytool utility to self-sign the generated key, you can use any of the options mentioned here:

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E12840_01/wls/doc/s103/secmanage/identity_trust.html

3. Configure Oracle SES to use the generated key:
 - a. Log in to the admin console for WebLogic and select the server for which you want to configure SSL by expanding the **Environment** button and clicking on **Servers**. This takes you to the configuration page for the servers.
 - b. Click the **ssl** tab.
 - c. The private key location is set to **from Custom Identity Keystore**.
 - d. In the **Private Key Alias** field, provide the private key alias. This is the alias specified in step 2a.
 - e. Provide the private key pass phrase that you specified in step 2a.
 - f. Save the settings.

4. Enable SSL for Oracle SES:
 - a. Log in to the admin console for WebLogic and select the server for which you want to configure SSL by expanding the **Environment** button and clicking on **Servers**. This takes you to the configuration page for the servers.
 - b. Click the **General** tab.
 - c. Select **SSL Listen Port Enabled** and provide a port number. The default port is 7002.
 - d. Save the settings.
 - e. Click the **Control** tab. You can access the control tab by expanding the **Environment** button and clicking on **Servers**.
 - f. From the control tab, restart SSL.

Configuring Oracle HTTP Server to Require SSL

Configuring OHS to require SSL is a multistep process involving configuration of the server, modification of certain `.conf` files, and exchange of certificates.

To configure Oracle HTTP Server to require SSL:

1. Configure the Oracle HTTP server:
 - a. From `ORACLEOHS_HOME/bin`, run `owm`. This opens Oracle Wallet Manager, which is used to create the certificate for OHS.
 - b. Click **Wallet** and then click **New**.

If you get a message indicating that the default directory is not set, click **Continue**.
 - c. Provide a password for the wallet. Click **No** for the option to configure user certificate request.
 - d. Click **Wallet** and then click **Save As**. Save the wallet to the directory `ORACLE_HOME/instances/instanceName/config/OHS/componentName/keystores/myWallet`. This creates a new wallet with the name `myWallet` for the Oracle HTTP server.

`instanceName` and `componentName` are specified during the installation of Oracle HTTP Server.
 - e. Create a key-cert pair (a user certificate) using the following command from `ORACLEOHS_HOME/bin`

```
> orapki wallet add -wallet [walletPath] -dn ["myDN"] -keysize 1024  
-self_signed -validity 720
```

For example,

```
> orapki wallet add -wallet  
$ORACLEOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/keystores/myWallet -dn  
CN=example0123.us.mycompany.com,OU=ohs.ses,O=oracle,ST=ca,C=US -keysize  
1024 -self_signed -validity 720
```

The command adds a user certificate with the given `dn` and the wallet located at `ORACLEOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/config/OHS/ohs1/keystores/myWallet`. Note that `instance1` is the name of the instance provided during installation and `ohs1` is the name of the component provided during installation.

- f. Go back to the OWM utility and reopen the wallet. To reopen it, close and open the wallet by selecting the correct directory. You should now see Certificate: [Ready] under the wallet.
 - g. Save the wallet.
 - h. Double-click **Certificate:[Ready]**, click the **Operations** tab, and select **export user certificate**. Export the user certificate file (/tmp/OHSIdentityCertificate.crt) to a suitable location.
2. Edit the file `ssl.conf` located at `ORACLEOHS_HOME/instances/instanceName/config/OHS/componentName/` to include the following. Note that `instanceName` and `componentName` are specified during the installation of Oracle HTTP Server.

```
<VirtualHost*:ddd>
<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
    WebLogicHost [SESHost]
    WebLogicPort [SESPort]
    Debug ALL
    WLLogFile [Location of the log file]
    SecureProxy On
    WSSLWallet "MyWalletLocation"
</Location /weblogic>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
    PathTrim /weblogic
</Location>
<Location /console>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
</IfModule>
</VirtualHost >
```

For example, if the host is `sesHost`, the port is `7002`, and the wallet is located at `Oracle_Instance/config/Component_Type/Component_Name/keystores/myWallet`, then the following configuration file is helpful:

```
<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
    WebLogicHost sesHost
    WebLogicPort 7002
    Debug ALL
    WLLogFile /scratch/exampleuser/Certificates/weblogic.log
    SecureProxy On
    WSSLWallet
"$ {ORACLE_INSTANCE}/config/${COMPONENT_TYPE}/${COMPONENT_NAME}/keystores/myWallet"
</Location /weblogic>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
    PathTrim /weblogic
</Location>
<Location /console>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
</IfModule>
```

3. Edit the file `mod_wl_ohs.conf` located at `ORACLEOHS_HOME/instances/instanceName/config/OHS/componentName/` to include the following:

```
<IfModule weblogic_module>
WebLogicHost [SES host name]
```

```
    WebLogicPort [SES HTTP port]
    Debug ON
    WLLogFile [Location of the log]
</IfModule>
<Location /search/query>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
<Location /search/admin>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
# For monitor SES URL
<Location /monitor>
SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
# For Help links in Admin side
<Location /search/ohw>
SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
```

For example if the Oracle SES host is `sesHost` and the port is 8001, then the file would contain:

```
<IfModule weblogic_module>
    WebLogicHost sesHost
    WebLogicPort 8001
    Debug ON
    WLLogFile /scratch/exampleuser/weblogic.log
</IfModule>
<Location /search/query>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
<Location /search/admin>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
<Location /monitor>
SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
<Location /search/ohw>
SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>
```

4. Exchange the certificates for OHS and Oracle SES WebLogic servers. To exchange them, use Oracle Wallet Manager to import and export certificates from and to the wallet, and use the Java keytool for the Oracle SES keystore. While importing a certificate, ensure that it is self-signed. If not, then you must import any of the certificates in the chain. See ["Understanding SSL"](#) on page 11-33 for more information about certificate chains.

Perform the following steps to exchange certificates:

- a. Export the SESIdentity key generated in step 2a of [Configuring Oracle Secure Enterprise Search to Require SSL](#) to a suitable location by running the following command:

```
> keytool -export -alias sescert -keystore
$ORACLESES_HOME/wls/wlserver/server/lib/SESIdentity.jks -file
/tmp/SESIdentityCertificate.crt
```

The above command exports the certificate with the alias `sescert` and the keystore created in step 2a of [Configuring Oracle Secure Enterprise Search to Require SSL](#) to the file `/tmp/SESIdentityCertificate.crt`.

- b. Import the exported OHS certificate created in step 1h to Oracle SES. To import it, run this command from `ORACLE_HOME`:

```
keytool -file [LocationOfOHSIdentityCertificate] -alias [MyOHSerAlas]
-import -trustcacerts -keystore [LocationofSESTrustStore] -storepass
[MyPasswordForTheTrustStore] -storetype jks
```

For example, if the location of the exported OHS identity certificate is `tmp/OHSIdentityCertificate.crt`, the Oracle SES trust store is at `ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib/SESTrust.jks`, the store password is `welcome1`, and the alias is `ohsCert`, then run the following:

```
> keytool -file tmp/OHSIdentityCertificate.crt -alias ohsCert -import
-trustcacerts -keystore $ORACLE_BASE/wlserver/server/lib/SESTrust.jks
-storepass welcome1 -storetype jks
```

- c. Import the Oracle SES certificate into OHS wallet. The Oracle SES certificate is the file `SESIIdentityCertificate.crt` exported in step 4a. To import this certificate, from the Oracle Wallet Manager utility, click **Operations** and select **Import Trusted Certificate**. Navigate to the location of the exported Oracle SES certificate (`/tmp/SESIIdentityCertificate.crt`), and import it as a trusted certificate.
- d. Restart Oracle HTTP Server. Before restarting the server, ensure that the **Auto Login** option is enabled in Oracle Wallet Manager. The restart fails if the option is not enabled.

To restart the server, run the following command from `ORACLEOHS_HOME/instances/instance1/bin/`:

```
opmnctl restartproc process-type=OHS
```

- e. Restart SSL for the Oracle WebLogic Server by using the control page of the server.

To access the control page, click **Environment**, then **Server**, and then **Control**.

See Also: *Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator's Guide* for more information about Oracle Wallet Manager

Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator's Guide for more information about the `orapki` utility

Oracle HTTP Server Administering a Standalone Deployment Based on Apache 2.0 for more information about enabling SSL for OHS

Using Windows Native Authentication

To log in to the Oracle SES application on the Windows platform, you can choose to implement the user authentication mechanism at the Oracle SES application layer, which involves logging in through the Oracle SES login page, or at the Windows operating system layer.

If you enable authentication at the Windows OS layer, then when you log in to a computer using your Windows user credentials, you can automatically access the Oracle SES application as a logged user. You are not required to provide additional authentication credentials to access the Oracle SES application. This is implemented using the Single Sign-On authentication mechanism. To implement this mechanism, the Oracle SES Identity plug-in must be integrated with the Active Directory that manages Windows user authentication. The authentication is implemented using the Kerberos encryption mechanism.

Activating Windows Native Authentication

To activate Windows authentication, you must perform the following steps:

- Configure the Active Directory. See ["Configuring the Active Directory"](#) on page 11-42.
- Activate the Active Directory Plug-in in Oracle SES. See ["Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in"](#) on page 11-6
- Activate Windows Native Authentication in Oracle SES. See ["Activating Windows Native Authentication on Oracle SES"](#) on page 11-43.

Configuring the Active Directory

The Active Directory is available on the Windows Server. As a first step, configure this active directory.

To configure the Active Directory:

1. In the Active Directory server, create a user account called `seswna` for the Oracle SES instance:
 - a. Select **New**, and then **User**.
 - b. Specify a password for the user. Do *not* select the **User must change password at next logon** option.
2. Configure the new user account to comply with Kerberos protocol. Ensure that the user account's encryption type is set to DES and the user account requires Kerberos pre-authentication. To implement this:
 - a. Right-click the user name and select **Properties**.
 - b. Click the **Account** tab and select **Use DES encryption types for this account**.
 - c. Reset the user password. Right-click the user name, select **Reset Password**, and reenter the same password that you set earlier. (This step is recommended because setting the encryption type may corrupt the password that you set initially).
3. Create the Service Principal Names (SPNs) for the user account by using the `setspn` utility. Enter the following command:

```
setspn -a HTTP/<ses-host-name> seswna
```

where `<ses-host-name>` must be a fully qualified network address like `sesmachine.us.oracle.com`.

4. Create a user mapping using the `ktpass` utility. Enter the following command:


```
ktpass -princ HTTP/<ses-host-name>@<ad-domain-name> -pass <mapuser_password>
-mapuser seswna -out c:\temp\seswna.HTTP.keytab -crypto DES-CBC-CRC
```
5. Copy the keytab file `seswna.HTTP.keytab` to the Oracle SES instance at `ORACLE_HOME/search/base_domain/servers/AdminServer/folder`.

Configuring the Active Directory Plug-In

After configuring the `seswna` user in the active directory, you must set up an identity plug-in for Active Directory. This identity plug-in must be configured to the Active Directory where `seswna` is created. See ["Activating the Active Directory Identity Plug-in"](#) on page 11-6 for more information about activating the plug-in.

Activating Windows Native Authentication on Oracle SES

As the final step, activate WNA on Oracle SES.

To activate Windows native authentication on Oracle SES:

1. On the Home page, click **Global Settings** to open the Global Settings page.
2. Under Out-of-Box Query Application, click **Configure Single Sign-On** to open the Configure Single Sign-On page.
3. Select WNA from the list of available Single Sign-On types, and click **Activate** to enable Windows native authentication.
4. Restart the middle tier to activate WNA.

To deactivate Windows Native Authentication, on the Configure Single Sign-on page, click **Deactivate**, and then restart the middle tier.

Whenever a user tries to access the Oracle SES application, the following events are executed:

- The Oracle SES application checks if Windows native authentication is enabled or not.
- If it is enabled, then the user is directed to the Search page and can use the application as a logged in user.
- If it is disabled, then the user is redirected to the Oracle SES Login page.
- If a user performs an explicit log out from the application, then the user must use the Oracle SES Login page to log in to the application again.

Note that only the Windows user is automatically logged in to the Oracle SES application. If other users wish to use the application as logged users, then they must log in through the Oracle SES Login page. Also, if a user logs in from a Windows computer that is in a domain different from the domain of the Oracle SES Active Identity plug-in, then the user is not automatically logged in to the Oracle SES application, and must log in through the Oracle SES Login page.

Windows Native Authentication is currently supported in the following Web browsers: Microsoft Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox.

Configuring Microsoft Internet Explorer to support WNA

To use WNA on Microsoft Internet Explorer, you must perform the following steps:

- [Configure Local Intranet Domains](#)
- [Configure Intranet Authentication](#)
- [Verify the Proxy Settings](#)
- [Additional Steps for Internet Explorer 6.0](#)

Configure Local Intranet Domains To configure the local intranet domain, perform the following steps:

1. In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, and then **Internet Options**.
2. From the Internet Options dialog box, select the **Security** tab.
3. Select **Local intranet** and then click **Sites**.
4. In the Local intranet dialog box, ensure that the options **Include all sites that bypass the proxy server** and **Include all local (intranet) sites not listed in other zones** are selected.

5. Click **Advanced**.
6. Add all relative domain names that are used for Oracle WebLogic Server instances participating in the Single Sign-On configuration (for example, `myhost.example.com`) and click **Close**.
7. On the Local intranet dialog box, Click **OK**.

Configure Intranet Authentication To configure Intranet authentication, perform the following steps:

1. In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, and then **Internet Options**.
2. From the Internet Options dialog box, select the **Security** tab.
3. Select **Local intranet**, and then click **Custom level**. This opens the Security Settings-Local Intranet Zone dialog box.
4. Under **User Authentication**, select **Automatic Logon only in Intranet Zone**. Note that this option prevents users from having to reenter log in credentials.
5. Click **OK**.

Verify the Proxy Settings If you have a proxy server enabled, then you must verify the proxy settings. To do this:

1. In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, and then **Internet Options**.
2. From the Internet Options dialog box, select the **Connections** tab.
3. Click **LAN Settings** to open the Local Area Network (LAN) Settings dialog box.
4. Verify that the proxy server address and the port number are correct.
5. Click **Advanced** to open the Proxy Settings dialog box.
6. Ensure that the required domain names are entered in the **Exceptions** field.

Additional Steps for Internet Explorer 6.0 Additionally, for Internet Explorer 6.0, you must perform the following:

1. In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, and then **Internet Options**.
2. From the Internet Options dialog box, select the **Advanced** tab.
3. Under **Security**, ensure that the option **Enable Integrated Windows Authentication** is selected.
4. If this option was not previously set, then restart the computer after setting the option.

Configuring Mozilla Firefox to Support WNA

In Mozilla Firefox, perform the following steps to use WNA:

1. In the Location bar, enter the string `about:config`. This opens the `about:config` page in Firefox.
2. In the Filter field, enter the string `network.negotiate`.
3. Set the preferences given in [Table 11-8](#). To set the value for a preference, double-click the preference, and enter the value.

Table 11–8 WNA Configuration Preference for Firefox

Preference Name	Status	Type	Value
network.negotiate-auth.allow-proxies	default	boolean	true
network.negotiate-auth.delegation-uris	User set	string	http://,https://
network.negotiate-auth.gsslib	Default	string	<blank>1
network.negotiate-auth.trusted-uris	User set	string	http://,https://
network.negotiate-auth.using-native-gsslib	Default	boolean	true

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as *ORACLE_HOME*. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as *ORACLE_BASE*. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

ORACLE_HOME now refers to the path *ORACLE_BASE/seshome*.

For more information about *ORACLE_BASE*, see "[Conventions](#)" on page -xviii.

Administering Oracle SES Instances

This chapter provides information about tuning and general management of Oracle SES instances. It contains the following topics:

- [Managing Disk Space Usage](#)
- [Using Backup and Recovery](#)
- [Tuning the Crawl Performance](#)
- [Tuning Search Performance](#)
- [Oracle SES Command Line Tools](#)
- [Turning On Debug Mode](#)
- [Monitoring Oracle Secure Enterprise Search](#)
- [Integrating with Google Desktop](#)
- [Accessing Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console on Oracle SES](#)

Managing Disk Space Usage

When you install Oracle SES, various components of Oracle SES consume server space. The different components that consume space include:

- **Destination Path** (*ORACLE_BASE*): The root directory or location where Oracle SES is installed.
- **Data storage location**: The directory or location where Oracle SES stores its data. The data includes internal database files and crawler log files among others. This location should not be within the *ORACLE_HOME* directory.
- **Cache directory location**: Location or directory to store cached data. By default the cached data is stored within the database. You can however specify a different location to store this data using the Crawler Configuration page.
- **Storage areas**: Users can create storage areas on a need basis.
- **Crawler log location**: Location or directory to store crawler logs. By default, the crawler logs are stored within the data storage location. You can however specify a different location to store the logs using the Crawler Configuration page.

You can set space usage quota for these components using the Administration API. Among the different components, data storage location consumes the most disk space over time. To address this, Oracle SES sets a default space quota for this component during installation. The default space quota for the data storage location is the initial space allocated by Oracle SES during installation, plus half of the available free disk space at the time of installation. For example, if at the time of installation, the available

free disk space is 350 GB, then Oracle SES allocates 175 GB of disk space to data storage location.

Note that you can use the `storageArea` API to modify the default space quota for data storage location. Using this API, you can remove the quota, in which case the data storage location can utilize the entire free disk space. However, if Oracle SES uses up the entire disk space, then the crawler fails and the Oracle SES instance crashes. It is not possible to recover from this state even if you clear up space. Hence, Oracle recommends that you do not remove the preset quota.

Oracle SES calculates the space usage of all the storage components on a periodic basis. You can define the frequency of the periodic checks. For example you can set it to be an hourly, daily, or a weekly task depending on your usage. Additionally, you can calculate the space usage at any time by calling the `spaceCalculator` Administration API.

A variety of tasks such as crawling, index optimization, metadata backup, and auto merge among others consume space. When the space usage reaches 80% of the defined space usage quota, Oracle SES raises a warning. When the usage exceeds the quota, Oracle SES raises an alert and performs the following operations:

- It immediately stops all crawler activities. Note that some crawler activities cannot be stopped immediately. Therefore, there is likely to be a slight delay before all crawler activities are stopped.
- It allows other tasks to run till completion, and then disables them.
- It disables all the pre scheduled crawler activities.

After you clear up the space or increase the space usage quota, you can resume all the disrupted activities including the stopped On-Demand crawler schedules and other disabled tasks. You must call the Administration API `resumeAllSpaceConsumingTasks`. If you do not call this API, then Oracle SES cannot restart any of the stopped activities, even if you create free space.

To perform space management tasks, you must use the Administration API. See *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide* for more information.

Using Backup and Recovery

The Global Settings - Configuration Data Backup and Recovery page backs up metadata that can be used to recover your configuration settings after a hardware failure. The actual crawled data is not backed up. You should run a backup after making configuration data changes, such as creating or editing sources.

When you perform a backup, Oracle SES copies the data to the binary `metaData.bkp` file. The location of this file is provided on the Global Settings - Configuration Data Backup and Recovery page. When the backup successfully completes, you must copy this file to a different host.

When the installation completes, copy the `metaData.bkp` file to the location provided in the Oracle SES Administration GUI. Sources must be re-crawled to see search results.

Notes about backup and recovery

- The following configuration files are not backed up:
 - `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/config/search.properties`
 - `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/config/search.conf`

- `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/config/ranking.xml`
- `ORACLE_HOME/search/data/config/crawler.dat`

If these files are modified, then ensure that you make a backup for them. When you restore the `metaData.bkp` file to a new Oracle SES instance, you must restore these files as well. Otherwise, you may lose relevant configuration information and will need to change the configuration settings manually.

- Skin bundles are not backed up. To back up skin bundles, you must use the `exportAll` operation of the Administration API. See *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide* for more information.
- If you enabled Portlet or Single Sign-On, you need to configure them again on the new instance.
- If you deployed any crawler plugins or modified the topic clustering dictionary files, then ensure that you make a backup of the `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugin` directory. In the new instance, you must deploy the files within the `plugin` directory.
- You must stop all running schedules before doing the backup.
- Recovery must be performed on a fresh installation of the same version of Oracle SES that was backed up.
- Secure search does not need to be reenabled after recovery. If secure search is enabled in the backup instance, you do *not* need to re-register or re-activate the identity plug-in after recovery. Neither re-activation nor re-registration of the identity plug-in is required. If a plug-in was active when the instance was backed up, then the same plug-in is activated in the recovered instance, using the same parameters.
- If you have file or table sources residing on the same computer as the one running Oracle SES, and if you intend to use a different computer for recovery, then you must use the actual host name (not `localhost`) when creating the sources.
- For database table sources, confirm that the remote tables exist.
- For file sources, confirm that files and paths are valid after recovery.
- During recovery, the mail archive directory settings for existing mailing list and e-mail sources is changed. After recovery, the location is `cache-dir/mail`, which is the default for new e-mail and mailing list sources. Any customized directory locations before recovery is lost.
- If you recover an instance in a new location, the stopword directory must to be updated to reflect the new location, since it is an absolute path. See "[Topic Clustering](#)" on page 5-7 for more about stopword directories.

Note: The backup files may contain sensitive information and must be stored in a secure location.

Cold Backups

As an additional precaution to minimize downtime, you can perform a cold backup to backup all the data of an Oracle SES Instance. To back up an instance, you must save a copy of the directories `ORACLE_BASE`, `oraInventory`, and `oradata`.

To perform a cold backup:

1. Shut down the Oracle SES instance:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/searchctl stopall
```

2. Log in to the computer as the root user or the administrator.
3. Copy all the files under the Oracle SES base directory (*ORACLE_BASE*), the Ora Inventory *oraInventory*, and the Oracle data storage *oradata*.

These locations are specified during the Oracle SES installation. There are several ways to make a copy. For example, using the `tar` command:

```
cd /
tar cvf ses_orabase.tar {full path to Oracle base}
tar cvf ses_orahome.tar {full path to Oracle home}
tar cvf ses_orainv.tar {full path to oraInventory}
tar cvf ses_oradat.tar {full path to oradata}
```

For example, if the *oradata* location is `/mnt1/oracle/ses/oradata`, then save a copy using the command:

```
cd /
tar cvf ses_oradat.tar /mnt1/oracle/ses/oradata
```

4. Backup the cached files of sources created before Oracle SES 11g. (Optional)

If you retain cache files, then users can click the "cached" link in the result list.

The cache directory location is listed on the Global Settings - Crawler Configuration page. For example, if the cache directory is `/mnt1/oracle/ses/cache`, then run the following commands.

```
cd /
tar cvf cache.tar /mnt1/oracle/ses/cache
```

5. Save the `.tar` files in a safe location.

Note: You can use any compression method to perform file backup. For example, you can zip the files.

To recover files from a cold backup:

1. Shut down the Oracle SES instance:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/searchctl stopall
```

2. Restore all backed-up files. First decompress (`untar`) the files, then move them back to their original locations.

3. Start the Oracle SES instance:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/searchctl startall
```

Tuning the Crawl Performance

Your Web crawling strategy can be as simple as identifying a few well-known sites that are likely to contain links to most of the other intranet sites in your organization. You could test this by crawling these sites without indexing them. After the initial crawl, you have a good idea of the hosts that exist in your intranet. You could then define separate Web sources to facilitate crawling and indexing on individual sites.

However, the process of discovering and crawling your organization's intranet, or the Internet, is generally an interactive one characterized by periodic analysis of crawling

results and modification to crawling parameters. For example, if you observe that the crawler is spending days crawling one Web host, then you might want to exclude crawling at that host or limit the crawling depth.

This section contains the most common things to consider to improve crawl performance:

- [Understanding the Crawler Schedule](#)
- [Registering a Proxy](#)
- [Checking Boundary Rules](#)
- [Checking Dynamic Pages](#)
- [Checking Crawler Depth](#)
- [Checking Robots Rule](#)
- [Checking Duplicate Documents](#)
- [Checking Redirected Pages](#)
- [Checking URL Looping](#)
- [Increasing the Oracle Redo Log File Size](#)
- [What to Do Next](#)
- [Automatically Adding Datafiles](#)

See Also: "[Monitoring the Crawling Process](#)" on page 4-26 for more information on crawling parameters

Understanding the Crawler Schedule

Schedules define the frequency at which the Oracle SES index is updated with information about each source. This section describes characteristics the Oracle SES crawler schedule.

- The Failed Schedules section on the Home - General page lists all schedules that have failed. A failed schedule is one in which the crawler encountered an irrecoverable error, such as an indexing error or a source-specific login error, and cannot proceed. A failed schedule could be because of a partial collection and indexing of documents.
- The smallest granularity of the schedule interval is one hour. For example, you cannot start a schedule at 1:30 am.
- If a crawl takes longer to finish than the scheduled interval, then it starts again when the current crawl is done. Currently, there is no option to have the scheduled time automatically pushed back to the next scheduled time.
- When multiple sources are assigned to one schedule, the sources are crawled one by one following the order of their assignment in the schedule.
- The schedule starts crawling the assigned sources in the assigned order. Only one source is crawling under a schedule at any given time. If a source crawl fails, then the rest of the sources assigned after it are not crawled. The schedule does not restart. You must either resolve the cause of the failure and resume the schedule, or remove the failed source from the schedule.
- There is no automatic e-mail notification of schedule success or failure.

Registering a Proxy

By default, Oracle SES is configured to crawl Web sites in the intranet, so no additional configuration is required. However, to crawl Web sites on the Internet (also referred to as external Web sites), Oracle SES needs the HTTP proxy server information.

To register a proxy:

1. On the Global Settings page under Sources, select **Proxy Settings**.
2. Enter the proxy server name and port. Click **Set Proxy**.
3. Enter the internal host name suffix under Exceptions, so that internal Web sites do not go through the proxy server. Click **Set Domain Exceptions**.

To exclude the entire domain, omit `http`, begin with `*.`, and use the suffix of the host name. For example, `*.us.example.com` or `*.example.com`. Entries without the `*.` prefix are treated as a single host. Use the IP address only when the URL crawled is also specified using the IP for the host name. They must be consistent.

4. If the proxy requires authentication, then enter the proxy authentication information on the Global Settings - Authentication page.

Checking Boundary Rules

The seed URL you enter when you create a source is turned into an inclusion rule. For example, if `www.example.com` is the seed URL, then Oracle SES creates an inclusion rule that only URLs containing the string `www.example.com` are crawled.

However, suppose that the example Web site includes URLs starting with `www.exa-mples.com` or `example.com` (without the `www`). Many pages have a prefix on the site name. For example, the investor section of the site has URLs that start with `investor.example.com`.

Always check the inclusion rules before crawling, then check the log after crawling to see what patterns have been excluded.

In this case, you might add `www.example.com`, `www.exa-mples.com`, and `investor.example.com` to the inclusion rules. Or you might just add `example`.

To crawl outside the seed site (for example, if you are crawling `text.us.oracle.com`, but you want to follow links outside of `text.us.oracle.com` to `oracle.com`), consider removing the inclusion rules completely. Do so carefully. This action could lead the crawler into many, many sites.

Notes for File Sources

- If no boundary rule is specified, then crawling is limited to the underlying file system access privileges. Files accessible from the specified seed file URL are crawled, subject to the default crawling depth. The depth, which is 2 by default, is set on the Global Settings - Crawler Configuration page. For example, if the seed is `file://localhost/home/user_a/`, then the crawl picks up all files and directories under `user_a` with access privileges. It crawls any documents in the directory `/home/user_a/level1` due to the depth limit. The documents in the `/home/user_a/level1/level2` directory are at level 3.
- The file URL can be in UNC (universal naming convention) format. The UNC file URL has the following format for files located within the host computer:

```
file://localhost///LocalComputerName/SharedFolderName
```

For example, specify `\\stcisfcr\docs\spec.htm` as
`file://localhost///stcisfcr/docs/spec.htm`

where `stcisfcr` is the name of the host computer.

The string `localhost` is optional. You can specify the URL path without the string `localhost` in the URL, in which case the URL format is:

```
file:///LocalComputerName/SharedFolderName
```

For example,

```
file:///stcisfcr/docs/spec.htm
```

Note that you cannot use the UNC format to access files on other computers.

- On some computers, the path or file name could contain non-ASCII and multibyte characters. URLs are always represented using the ASCII character set. Non-ASCII characters are represented using the hex representation of their UTF-8 encoding. For example, a space is encoded as `%20`, and a multibyte character can be encoded as `%E3%81%82`.

You can enter spaces in simple (not regular expression) boundary rules. Oracle SES automatically encodes these URL boundary rules. For example, `Home Alone` is specified internally as `Home%20Alone`. Oracle SES does this encoding for the following:

- File source simple boundary rules
- URL string tests
- File source seed URLs

Oracle SES does not alter regular expression rules. You must ensure that the regular expression rule specified is against the encoded file URL. Spaces are not allowed in regular expression rules.

Checking Dynamic Pages

Indexing dynamic pages can generate too many URLs. From the target Web site, manually navigate through a few pages to understand what boundary rules should be set to avoid crawling of duplicate pages.

Checking Crawler Depth

Setting the crawler depth very high (or unlimited) could lead the crawler into many sites. Without boundary rules, a crawler depth of 20 probably crawls the entire World Wide Web from most locations.

Checking Robots Rule

You can control which parts of your sites can be visited by robots. If robots exclusion is enabled (the default), then the Web crawler traverses the pages based on the access policy specified in the Web server `robots.txt` file.

The following sample `robots.txt` file specifies that no robots visit any URL starting with `/cyberworld/map/` or `/tmp/` or `/foo.html`:

```
# robots.txt for http://www.example.com/
```

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /cyberworld/map/
Disallow: /tmp/
```

```
Disallow: /foo.html
```

If the Web site is under your control, then you can tailor a specific robots rule for the crawler by specifying Oracle Secure Enterprise Search as the user agent. For example:

```
User-agent: Oracle Secure Enterprise Search
```

```
Disallow: /tmp/
```

The robots meta tag can instruct the crawler either to index a Web page or to follow the links within it. For example:

```
<meta name="robots" content="noindex,nofollow">
```

Checking Duplicate Documents

Oracle SES always removes duplicate (identical) documents. Oracle SES does not index a page that is identical to one it has already indexed. Oracle SES also does not index a page that it reached through a URL that it has already processed.

With the Web Services API, you can enable or disable *near* duplicate detection and removal from the result list. Near duplicate documents are similar to each other. They may or may not be identical to each other.

See Also: ["Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Web Services APIs"](#) on page 13-2

Checking Redirected Pages

The crawler crawls only redirected pages. For example, a Web site might have Javascript that redirects users to another site with the same title. In such cases, only the redirected site is indexed.

Check for inclusion rules from redirects. The inclusion rules are based on the type of redirect. The `EQ_TEST.EQ$URL` table stores all of the URLs that have been crawled or are scheduled to be crawled. There are three kinds of redirects defined in it:

- **Temporary Redirect:** A redirected URL is always allowed if it is a temporary redirection (HTTP status code 302, 307). Temporary redirection is used for whatever reason that the original URL should still be used in the future. It's not possible to find out temporary redirect from `EQ$URL` table other than filtering out the rest from the log file.
- **Permanent Redirect:** For permanent redirection (HTTP status 301), the redirected URL is subject to boundary rules. Permanent redirection means the original URL is no longer valid and the user should start using the new (redirected) one. In `EQ$URL`, HTTP permanent redirect has the status code 954
- **Meta Redirect:** Metatag redirection is treated as a permanent redirect. Meta redirect has status code 954. This is always checked against boundary rules.

The `STATUS` column of `EQ_TEST.EQ$URL` lists the status codes. For descriptions of the codes, refer to [Appendix B, "URL Crawler Status Codes."](#)

Note: Some browsers, such as Mozilla and Firefox, do not allow redirecting a page to load a network file. Microsoft Internet Explorer does not have this limitation.

Checking URL Looping

URL looping refers to the scenario where a large number of unique URLs all point to the same document. Looping sometimes occurs where a site contains a large number of pages, and each page contains links to every other page in the site. Ordinarily this is not a problem, because the crawler eventually analyzes all documents in the site. However, some Web servers attach parameters to generated URLs to track information across requests. Such Web servers might generate a large number of unique URLs that all point to the same document.

For example,

```
http://example.com/somedocument.html?p_origin_page=10
```

might refer to the same document as

```
http://example.com/somedocument.html?p_origin_page=13
```

but the `p_origin_page` parameter is different for each link, because the referring pages are different. If a large number of parameters are specified and if the number of referring links is large, then a single unique document could have thousands or tens of thousands of links referring to it. This is an example of how URL looping can occur.

Monitor the crawler statistics in the Oracle SES Administration GUI to determine which URLs and Web servers are being crawled the most. If you observe an inordinately large number of URL accesses to a particular site or URL, then you might do one of the following:

- Exclude the Web server: This prevents the crawler from crawling any URLs at that host. (You cannot limit the exclusion to a specific port on a host.)
- Reduce the crawling depth: This limits the number of levels of referred links the crawler follows. If you are observing URL looping effects on a particular host, then you should take a visual survey of the site to find out an estimate of the depth of the leaf pages at that site. Leaf pages are pages that do not have any links to other pages. As a general guideline, add three to the leaf page depth, and set the crawling depth to this value.

Be sure to restart the crawler after altering any parameters. Your changes take effect only after restarting the crawler.

Increasing the Oracle Redo Log File Size

Oracle SES allocates 200M for the redo log during installation. 200M is sufficient to crawl a relatively large number of documents. However, if your disk has sufficient space to increase the redo log and if you are going to crawl a very large number of documents (for example, more than 300G of text), then increase the redo log file size for better crawl performance.

Note: The biggest transaction during crawling is SYNC INDEX by Oracle Text. Check the AWR report or the V\$SYSSTAT view to see the actual redo size during crawling. Roughly, 200M is sufficient to crawl up to 300G.

To increase the size of the redo log files:

1. Open SQL*Plus and connect as the SYSTEM user. It has the same password as EQSYS.
2. Issue the following SQL statement to see the current redo log status:

```
SELECT vl.group#, member, bytes, vl.status
FROM v$log vl, v$logfile vlf
WHERE vl.group#=vlf.group#;
```

GROUP#	MEMBER	BYTES	STATUS
3	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo03.log	209715200	INACTIVE
2	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo02.log	209715200	CURRENT
1	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo01.log	209715200	INACTIVE

- Drop the INACTIVE redo log file. For example, to drop group 3:

```
ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE group 3;
```

Database altered.

- Create a larger redo log file with a command like the following. If you want to change the file location, specify the new location.

```
ALTER DATABASE ADD LOGFILE '/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo03.log' 2
size 400M reuse;
```

- Check the status to ensure that the file was created.

```
SELECT vl.group#, member, bytes, vl.status
FROM v$log vl, v$logfile vlf
WHERE vl.group#=vlf.group#;
```

GROUP#	MEMBER	BYTES	STATUS
3	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo03.log	419430400	UNUSED
2	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo02.log	209715200	CURRENT
1	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo01.log	209715200	INACTIVE

- To drop a log file with a CURRENT status, issue the following ALTER statement, then check the results.

```
ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE;
```

```
SELECT vl.group#, member, bytes, vl.status
FROM v$log vl, v$logfile vlf
WHERE vl.group#=vlf.group#;
```

GROUP#	MEMBER	BYTES	STATUS
3	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo03.log	419430400	CURRENT
2	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo02.log	209715200	ACTIVE
1	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo01.log	209715200	INACTIVE

- Issue the following SQL statement to change the status of Group 2 from ACTIVE to INACTIVE:

```
ALTER SYSTEM CHECKPOINT;
```

```
SELECT vl.group#, member, bytes, vl.status
FROM v$log vl, v$logfile vlf
WHERE vl.group#=vlf.group#;
```

GROUP#	MEMBER	BYTES	STATUS
3	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo03.log	419430400	CURRENT
2	/scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo02.log	209715200	INACTIVE

1 /scratch/ses111/oradata/o11101/redo01.log

209715200 INACTIVE

8. Repeat steps 3, 4 and 5 for redo log groups 1 and 2.

What to Do Next

If you are still not crawling all the pages you think you should, then check which pages were crawled by doing one of the following:

- Check the crawler log file
- Create a search source group

To check the crawler log file:

1. On the Home page, click the **Schedules** secondary tab to display the Crawler Schedules page.
2. Click the Log File icon to display the log file for the source.
3. To obtain the location of the full log, click the **Status** link. The Crawler Progress Summary and Log Files by Source section displays the full path to the log file.

To create a search source group:

1. On the Search page, click the **Source Groups** subtab.
2. Click **New** to display Create New Source Group Step 1.
3. Enter a name, then click **Proceed to Step 2**.
4. Select a source type, then shuttle only one source from Available Sources to Assigned Sources.
5. Click **Finish**.

To search the source group:

1. On any page, click the **Search** link in the top right corner to open the Search application.
2. Select the group name, then issue a search term to list the matches within the source.
3. Select the group name, then click **Browse** to see a list of search groups:
 - The number after the group name identifies the number of browsed documents. Click the number to browse the search results.
 - Click the arrow before the group name to display a hierarchy of search results. The number of matches appears after each item in the hierarchy.

Automatically Adding Datafiles

While there are no space restrictions for user defined datafiles, Oracle Database sets a size limit of 32 GB for any datafile. As a result, Oracle SES datafiles cannot grow beyond this limit. However, Oracle SES automatically creates a new datafile at the same location when the existing datafile becomes full.

Tuning Search Performance

Oracle SES contains a lot of features that optimize the search performance. This section contains suggestions on how to improve the response time and throughput performance of Oracle SES. It identifies the most common ways to improve search quality.

- [Adding Suggested Links](#)
- [Parallel Querying and Index Partitioning](#)
- [Managing Index Fragmentation](#)
- [Modifying the KEEP Pool Size](#)
- [Optimizing the Index](#)
- [Adjusting the Indexing Parameters](#)
- [Checking the Search Statistics](#)
- [Increasing the JVM Heap Size](#)
- [Increasing the Oracle Undo Space](#)

See Also: ["Searching on Date Attributes"](#) on page 3-8

Adding Suggested Links

Suggested links enable you to direct users to a designated Web site for particular query keywords. For example, when users search for "Oracle Secure Enterprise Search documentation" or "Enterprise Search documentation" or "Search documentation", you could suggest <http://www.oracle.com/technology>.

Suggested link keywords are rules that determine which suggested links are returned (as suggestions) for a query. A rule can include query terms and logical operators. For example, "secure AND search". With this rule, the corresponding suggested link is returned for the query "secure enterprise search", but it is not returned for the query "secure database".

The rule language used for the indexed queries supports the following operators:

Table 12–1 Suggested Link Keyword Operators

Operator	Example
ABOUT	about(dogs)
AND	dog and cat
NEAR	dog ; cat
OR	dog or cat
PHRASE	dog sled
STEM	\$dog
THESAURUS	SYN(dog)

Note: Do not use special characters, such as #, \$, =, and &, in keywords.

Suggested links appear at the top of the search result list. Oracle SES can display up to two suggested links for each query.

This feature is especially useful for providing links to important Web pages that are not crawled by Oracle Secure Enterprise Search. Add or edit suggested links on the Search - Suggested Links page in the Oracle SES Administration GUI.

Parallel Querying and Index Partitioning

Parallel querying significantly improves search performance and facilitates searches of very large data sources. The query architecture is based on Oracle Database partitioning and enhancements in Oracle Text.

To make the best use of this feature, Oracle recommends that you run Oracle SES on a server with a 4-Core CPU, with at least 8GB of RAM and multiple fast disk drives.

Parallel querying is automatically implemented on Oracle SES when the partitioning option is enabled. Partitioning can only be enabled on a newly installed Oracle SES instance.

To enable partitioning:

1. Log in as `eqsys` and execute the following SQL commands:

```
exec eq_adm.use_instance(1)
exec eq_par.enable_partition
```

2. Next, configure the partition by setting up the storage areas and partition rules. You can do this using the Administration API. See *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide* for more information.
3. Define the data sources and start the crawl process.

Note: Once enabled, the partitioning option cannot be disabled. Therefore, by default, parallel querying cannot be disabled either.

Storage Areas

A storage area in Oracle SES corresponds to a physical disk. To make optimum use of the parallel querying feature, you must create as many storage areas as there are physical disks.

A storage area is a user defined object with the following attributes:

- **name**
- **description** (can be updated)
- **locations** (Oracle SES 11g supports only a single location)
- **usage** (can be SYSTEM, CRAWLER, CACHE FILE, or PARTITION)

For each location, you can provide the following details:

- **path**
- **preAllocatedSpace** (in MB, can be updated)
- **device** (can be updated)
- **quota** (in MB, can be updated)
- **currentSize** (in MB). It also contains the `lastRefreshDate` parameter which indicates the time when `currentSize` was calculated.

You can create, export, update, and delete storage areas. Use the Administration API to perform these operations and manage storage areas. See *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide* for more information.

Note the following about the various operations:

- Allow users to create and delete only those storage areas that have the usage type set to PARTITION.
- Only the following fields can be updated: description, preAllocatedSpace, device, and quota.

Storage Area Schema

The storage area schema is as defined:

```
<xsd:element name = "storageAreas" minOccurs = "0" maxOccurs = "1">
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name = "storageArea" minOccurs = "0" maxOccurs = "unbounded">
        <xsd:complexType>
          <xsd:all>
            <xsd:element name = "name" type = "xsd:string" minOccurs = "1" maxOccurs =
"1" />
            <xsd:element name = "description" type = "xsd:string" minOccurs = "1"
maxOccurs = "1" />
            <xsd:element name = "usage" type = "xsd:string" minOccurs = "1" maxOccurs =
"1" />
            <xsd:element name = "locations" minOccurs = "1" maxOccurs = "1">
              <xsd:complexType>
                <xsd:sequence>
                  <xsd:element name = "location" minOccurs = "1" maxOccurs = "1">
                    <xsd:complexType>
                      <xsd:all>
                        <xsd:element name = "path" type = "xsd:string" minOccurs = "1" maxOccurs
= "1"/>
                        <xsd:element name = "device" type = "xsd:string" minOccurs = "0"
maxOccurs = "1"/>
                        <xsd:element name = "preAllocatedSpace" type = "xsd:int" minOccurs = "0"
maxOccurs = "1"/>
                        <xsd:element name = "quota" type = "xsd:int" minOccurs = "0" maxOccurs =
"1" />
                        <xsd:element name = "currentSize" minOccurs = "0" maxOccurs = "1">
                          <xsd:complexType>
                            <xsd:simpleContent>
                              <xsd:extension base = "xsd:string">
                                <xsd:attribute name = "lastRefreshDate" type = "xsd:string" />
                              </xsd:extension>
                            </xsd:simpleContent>
                          </xsd:complexType>
                        </xsd:element>
                      </xsd:all>
                    </xsd:complexType>
                  </xsd:sequence>
                </xsd:element>
              </xsd:sequence>
            </xsd:complexType>
          </xsd:element>
        </xsd:all>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:element>
</xsd:all>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
```

For example,

```
<search:storageArea>
```

```

<search:name>Cache directory</search:name>
<search:description>The path where SES store cache files</search:description>
<search:usage>SYSTEM</search:usage>
<search:locations>
  <search:location>
    <search:path>/oracle/work/regress/</search:path>
    <search:device>default</search:device>
  </search:location>
</search:locations>
</search:storageArea>

```

Configuring a Partition

Configuring a partition includes updating partition attributes, updating partition rules, and exporting configurations. A partition can typically include multiple storage areas. For example, the following command configures a hash partition over six storage areas.

```

$ORACLE_HOME/bin/searchadmin -u eqsys -p eqsys_password update partitionConfig -i
/scratch/configHashPartition.xml

```

where configHashPartition.xml is:

```

<search:config productVersion="11.1.2.2.0"
xmlns:search="http://xmlns.oracle.com/search">
<search:partitionConfig>
<search:partitionRules>
<search:partitionRule>
<search:partitionValue>EQ_DEFAULT</search:partitionValue>
<search:valueType>META</search:valueType>
<search:ruleType>HASH</search:ruleType>
<search:ruleSetting/>
<search:storageArea>SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6</search:storageArea>
</search:partitionRule>
</search:partitionRules>
</search:partitionConfig>
</search:config>

```

With this partition configuration, all documents are hash partitioned and evenly distributed across storage areas SA1 through SA6.

partitionConfig Schema

The partition configuration schema is as defined:

```

<!-- Partition Configuration -->
<xsd:element name = "partitionConfig" minOccurs = "0" maxOccurs = "1">
<xsd:complexType>
<xsd:sequence>
<xsd:element name = "partitionRules" minOccurs = "0" maxOccurs = "1">
<xsd:complexType>
<xsd:sequence>
<xsd:element name = "partitionRule" minOccurs = "0" maxOccurs = "unbounded">
<xsd:complexType>
<xsd:all>
<xsd:element name = "partitionValue" type = "xsd:string" minOccurs = "1" maxOccurs
= "1"/>
<xsd:element name = "valueType" type = "xsd:string" minOccurs = "1" maxOccurs =
"1" />
<xsd:element name = "ruleType" type = "xsd:string" minOccurs = "1" maxOccurs =
"1" />

```

```
<xsd:element name = "ruleSetting" type = "xsd:string" minOccurs = "0" maxOccurs = "1" />
<xsd:element name = "storageArea" type = "xsd:string" minOccurs = "0" maxOccurs = "1" />
</xsd:all>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
```

The different elements are:

- **search:partitionConfig:** Contains partition configuration rules.
- **search:partitionRules:** Contains one or more partition rules.
- **search:partitionRule:** Describes a partition rule. It consists of the following elements:
 - **search:partitionValue:** Specify the system defined special value EQ_DEFAULT.
 - **search:valueType:** Type of partition value. Enter META in this field.
 - **search:ruleType:** Type of partition rule. Enter HASH in this field.
 - **search:ruleSetting:** Do not specify any value.
 - **search:storageArea:** A comma-delimited list of storage areas included in the partition.

Managing Index Fragmentation

The ideal goal for any search engine is to auto-manage index fragmentation. With semi-automatic index fragmentation management, Oracle SES comes close to achieving this goal. Some garbage collection is still required on an infrequent basis, maybe once a month. For this reason, the Oracle SES administrator can still schedule index optimizations to run during non-peak hours.

The new index fragmentation management feature is implemented on top of an enhancement in Oracle Text, which allows the search engine index to be updated while Oracle SES is executing searches. This is achieved by temporarily saving index changes to an in-memory index and periodically merging them with the larger disk-based search engine index. This reduces fragmentation, and leads to faster response times.

The new index fragmentation management is implemented automatically on Oracle SES, but it can be tuned by configuring Oracle Text, where you can turn index fragmentation management on and off, and specify the frequency of index merges.

Modifying the KEEP Pool Size

This involves tuning the Oracle Database to obtain optimum benefits of the indexing option in Oracle Text.

By default, when you install Oracle SES, the indexing option, `Staging Text Index`, is enabled. This automatically sets up the KEEP pool of the database because the `DREQDOC_PATH_IDX$G` table that temporarily stages the index is stored in the KEEP pool.

By default, Oracle Database allocates 10% of the default buffer pool size to the KEEP pool. The `DREQDOC_PATH_IDX$G` table expands and shrinks on a real time basis depending on the volume of the indexing activity. Thus, if there is a high volume of indexing activity, then it is likely that the average size of the `DREQDOC_PATH_IDX$G` table is greater than the size of the KEEP pool. This can result in slower query response time. To prevent this, you can allocate more space to the KEEP pool.

Note: Do not attempt to modify the KEEP pool size if you are not familiar with database tuning operations. Ideally, only the database administrator must be allowed to modify the KEEP pool size.

Determining if the KEEP Pool Size is Sufficient

If the KEEP pool size is not sufficient, then you are likely to see high physical read from `DREQDOC_PATH_IDX$G` table and/or `DR$EQDOC_PATH_IDXH` segments in AWR (automatic workload repository) report or `V$SEGSTAT` view. If you observe high physical read from `DREQDOC_PATH_IDX$G` and `DR$EQDOC_PATH_IDXH` tables, then consider increasing the KEEP pool size.

Increasing the KEEP Pool Buffer Size

Use SQL*Plus to modify the size of the KEEP pool. For example, to allocate 400 MB to the pool, execute the following:

```
SQL> alter system set DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE=400M scope=both;
```

To know the current KEEP pool size, you must access the view `V$SGA_DYNAMIC_COMPONENTS`. Use the following command:

```
SQL> select current_size from v$sga_dynamic_components where component = 'KEEP
buffer cache';
```

The output is similar to the following:

```
CURRENT_SIZE
-----
419430400
```

See Also: *Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide* for more information about the KEEP pool buffer.

Optimizing the Index

Optimizing the [index](#) reduces fragmentation, and it can significantly increase the speed of searches. Schedule index optimization on a regular basis. Also, optimize the index after the crawler has made substantial updates or if fragmentation is more than 50%. Verify that index optimization is scheduled during off-peak hours. Optimization of a very large index could take several hours.

You can see the fragmentation level and run index optimization on the Global Settings - Index Optimization page in the Oracle SES Administration GUI. You can specify a maximum number of hours for the optimization to run, but for best performance, run the optimization until completion. Oracle SES uses a faster optimization method and creates a more compact copy of the index when no time limit is set.

Adjusting the Indexing Parameters

To improve indexing performance, adjust the following parameters on the Global Settings - Set Indexing Parameters page of the Oracle SES Administration GUI:

Indexing Batch Size

When the crawled data in the cache directory reaches Indexing Batch Size, Oracle SES starts indexing. The bigger the batch size, the longer it takes to start indexing each batch. Only indexed data can be searched: Data in the cache cannot be searched. The default size is 250M.

Document fetching and indexing run concurrently. While indexing is running, the Oracle SES crawler continues to fetch documents and store them in the cache directory.

Indexing Memory Size

This is the upper limit of memory used for indexing before flushing the index to disk.

A large amount of memory improves indexing performance because it reduces I/O. It also improves query performance because the created index is less fragmented from the beginning, while a fragmented index can be optimized later. Set this parameter as high as possible without causing memory paging.

A smaller amount of memory might be useful when indexing progress should be tracked or when run-time memory is scarce. The default size is 275M. In general, increasing the Indexing Memory Size parameter can reduce fragmentation.

Parallel Indexing Degree

The number of concurrent threads used for indexing. This parameter is disabled in the current version of Oracle SES; it is always set to 1.

Checking the Search Statistics

See the Home - Statistics page in the Oracle SES Administration GUI for lists of the most popular queries, failed queries, and ineffective queries. This information can lead to the following actions:

- Refer users to a particular Web site for failed queries on the Search - Suggested Links page.
- Fix common errors that users make in searching on the Search - Alternate Words page.
- Make important documents easier to find on the Search - Relevancy Boosting page.

Every hour, SES automatically summarizes logged queries. The summarizing task might utilize the server resource if there are a large number of logged queries, and this might impact the query performance. This issue is visible for stress tests where several queries are executed every second. The ideal solution in such instances is to disable the query statistics option.

To disable the query statistics option:

1. From the Home page, click **Global Settings**, then **Query Configuration**.
2. Under Query Statistics, select **No** for the **Enable Query Statistics** option.

Relevancy Boosting

Relevancy boosting lets administrators influence the order of documents in the result list for a particular search. You might want to override the default results for the following reasons:

- For a highly popular search, direct users to the best results
- For a search that returns no results, direct users to some results
- For a search that has no click-throughs, direct users to better results

In a search, each result is assigned a score that indicates how relevant the result is to the search; that is, how good a result it is. Sometimes you know the documents that are highly relevant to some search. For example, your company Web site could have a home page for XML (<http://example.com/XML-is-great.htm>), which you want to appear high in the results of any search for XML. You would boost the score of the XML home page to 100 for an XML search.

The document also has a score computed for searches that are not among the boosted queries.

Two methods can help you locate URLs for relevancy boosting: *locate by search* and *manual URL entry*.

Relevancy boosting, like end user searching, is case-insensitive. For example, a document with a boosted score for Oracle is boosted for oracle.

Note: Relevancy boosting is disabled for searches that use the `otext` syntax.

Increasing the JVM Heap Size

If you expect heavy loads on the Oracle SES server, then configure the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) heap size for better performance.

The heap size is defined in the `ORACLE_HOME/search/config/searchctl.conf` file. By default, the following values are given:

```
COMMON_MEM_ARGS = -Xmx2048m -Xms512m
```

Increase the value of these parameters appropriately for your system configuration. The `-Xmx` value should not exceed the physical memory size.

Then restart the middle tier:

```
searchctl restart
```

Increasing the Oracle Undo Space

Heavy query load should not coincide with heavy crawl activity, especially when there are large-scale changes on the target site. If it does, such as when a crawl is scheduled around the clock, then increase the size of the Oracle undo tablespace with the `UNDO_RETENTION` parameter.

See Also: *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* and *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* on Oracle Technology Network for more information about increasing the Oracle undo space

Optimizing Query Application Performance

If you plan to use the Oracle SES default query user interface and have an Oracle Application Server Web Cache installation, then you can use its compression utility to compress the content Oracle SES sends over the network. For example, the utility can compress `results.jsp` from 980 to 72K. Compression provides the greatest benefit to users connecting over the Internet.

Use these Web cache compression rules:

```
/search/search?(.*)
```

```
/search/results.jsp?(.*)
```

OracleAS Web Cache does not benefit custom querying applications.

Oracle SES Command Line Tools

The command line utility for starting and stopping the search engine is `searchctl`. You can use it on the database, the middle tier, or both.

To list the `searchctl` command options:

- Issue the command `searchctl`.

You are prompted for a password when running `searchctl` commands on UNIX platforms. No password is required on Windows platforms. This is because Oracle SES installations on Windows require users to have Administrator privileges. When running commands to start or stop the search engine, no password is required when the user is a member of the administrator group.

See Also: Startup/Shutdown lesson in the Oracle SES administration tutorial:

<http://st-curriculum.oracle.com/tutorial/SESAdminTutorial/index.htm>

To restart Oracle SES:

1. Navigate to `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory.
2. Issue the command

```
searchctl startall
```

Turning On Debug Mode

Debug mode for the Oracle SES Administration GUI is useful for troubleshooting purposes.

To turn on debug mode:

1. Navigate to the `ORACLE_HOME/search/webapp/config` directory.
2. Edit the `search.properties` file and set `debug=true`.
3. Restart the Oracle SES middle tier:

```
searchctl restart
```

To turn off debug mode when you are finished troubleshooting, set `debug=false` and restart the middle tier.

Note: Debug information can be found in the log file available at:
`ORACLE_HOME/search/base_domain/servers/AdminServer/logs`.

Monitoring Oracle Secure Enterprise Search

In a production environment, where a load balancer or other monitoring tools are used to ensure system availability, Oracle Secure Enterprise Search (Oracle SES) can be monitored easily at the following URL:

`http://host:port/monitor/check.jsp`.

The page should display the following message: **Oracle Secure Enterprise Search instance is up.**

This message is not translated to other languages because system monitoring tools might need to byte-compare this string.

If Oracle SES is not available, then the page displays either a connection error or the HTTP status code 503.

Integrating with Google Desktop

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search provides a GDFE plug-in to integrate with Google Desktop Enterprise Edition. You can include Google Desktop results in your Oracle SES hit list. You can also link to Oracle SES from the GDFE interface.

See Also: Google Desktop for Enterprise Plug-in Readme at
`http://host:port/search/query/gdfe/gdfe_readme.html`

Accessing Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console on Oracle SES

The Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console is a Web browser-based user interface that displays the current status of the Oracle SES middle tier. For example, the Home page shows a graph of the Response and Load, and the Performance page shows a graph of the Heap Usage.

The Application Server Control Console is installed and configured automatically with WebLogic. Because the Oracle SES middle tier runs in the embedded standalone Oracle WebLogic Server, the Administration Console is started by default when Oracle SES is started.

To access the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console:

1. Enter the following URL in a Web browser, replacing `host:port` with the host name and port for Oracle SES:

`http://host:port/console`

2. Log in as the `weblogic` user with your Oracle SES administrator password.

See Also:

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E15523_01/wls.htm

for detailed documentation related to Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as *ORACLE_HOME*. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as *ORACLE_BASE*. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

ORACLE_HOME now refers to the path *ORACLE_BASE/seshome*.

For more information about *ORACLE_BASE*, see "[Conventions](#)" on page -xviii.

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search APIs

This chapter explains the Oracle Secure Enterprise Search (Oracle SES) APIs and related information. This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview of Oracle Secure Enterprise Search APIs](#)
- [Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Web Services APIs](#)
- [Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java SDK](#)

See Also: *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java API Reference*

Overview of Oracle Secure Enterprise Search APIs

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search provides the following APIs:

Web Services APIs

The Web Services APIs are used to integrate Oracle SES search capabilities into your search application. Oracle SES provides Java proxy libraries. You either can use the Java libraries or create proxies, based on the published Web Services Description Language (WSDL) files, to access Oracle SES Web Services. Oracle SES provides two Web Services APIs:

- Query Web Services API
- Administration Web Services API

Crawler Plug-in API

Oracle SES includes an extensible crawler plug-in framework that lets you crawl and index proprietary document repositories with the Crawler Plug-in API.

Security APIs

Oracle SES also includes an extensible authentication and authorization framework. You use any identity management system to authorize users with the Identity Plug-in API, and you can define your own security model for each source with the Authorization Plug-in API.

URL Rewriter API

The URL Rewriter API is used by the crawler to filter and rewrite extracted URL links before they are inserted into the URL queue.

Query-time Authorization API

The Query-time Authorization API filters search results and access to document information at search time. Query-time filtering can be used in addition to, or instead of, ACLs.

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Web Services APIs

Oracle SES includes the following Web Services APIs:

- **Query Web Services API:** Enables you to perform search queries; for example, search for "oracle benefits" and return all the documents. You can also customize the default Oracle SES ranking to create a more relevant search result list for your enterprise or configure clustering for customized applications.
- **Administration Web Services API:** Enables you to perform various administrative tasks; for example, start or stop a crawl schedule, check schedule status, get the estimated index fragmentation level, and perform index optimization.

See Also:

- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Administration API Guide* for more information about Web services interface
- *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java API Reference*
- "Web Services Interface" section of the Oracle SES administration tutorial:

<http://st-curriculum.oracle.com/tutorial/SESAdminTutorial/index.htm>

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Web Services APIs let you write your own application to search and administer Oracle SES over the network. The APIs provide the following benefits:

- Applications can be deployed into any computer that connects to Oracle SES server through a standard Internet protocol.
- Web Services protocol is XML-based, which makes for easy application integration.

Oracle SES also provides the client-side Java proxies for marshalling and parsing Web Services [SOAP](#) messages. Client applications can use the library instead of creating SOAP requests and parsing SOAP responses by themselves to access Oracle SES Web Services.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Web Services APIs Installation](#)
- [Web Services Concepts](#)
- [Web Services Architecture](#)
- [Query Web Services Common Data Types](#)
- [Query Web Services Operations](#)
- [Query Web Services Query Syntax](#)
- [Query Web Services Example](#)
- [Client-Side Query Java Proxy Library](#)

Web Services APIs Installation

Oracle SES Web Services runs on the Oracle SES middle tier standalone Oracle WebLogic Server. They are installed and configured as part of the default installation. You can use Oracle SES Web Services immediately. Follow the same middle tier administration steps to start and stop Oracle SES Web Services. Note that the Query Web Service client API should be run in version JDK 1.6 or higher.

WebLogic provides a default Oracle SES Web Services administrator console. The administrator console URL is the same as the Oracle SES Web Services URL.

Query Web Services Location

The Query Web service is located at the following address for an Oracle SES installation:

```
http://host:port/search/query/OracleSearch
```

For example, if your Oracle SES middle tier is running on host `myhost` and the port number is `8888`, then the Query Web Services URL is the following:

```
http://myhost:8888/search/query/OracleSearch
```

You can obtain the following information from the administrator console:

- Oracle SES Query WSDL description
- List of Web Services messages and operations
- Client-side Java proxies and source codes

Administration Web Services Location

The Administration Web service is located at the following address for an Oracle SES installation:

```
http://host:port/search/ws/admin/SearchAdmin.
```

You can obtain the following information from the administrator console:

- Oracle SES Administration WSDL description
- List of Web Services messages and operations
- Client-side JavaScript stub

Web Services Concepts

Oracle SES Web Services consists of a remote procedure call (RPC) interface to Oracle SES that enables the client application to invoke operations on Oracle SES over the network. The client application uses [WSDL](#) specification published by Oracle SES Web Services URL to send a request message using Simple Object Access Protocol ([SOAP](#)). The server then responds to the client application with a SOAP response message.

This section explains the following concepts:

- [Web Services](#)
- [Simple Object Access Protocol](#)
- [Web Services Description Language](#)

Web Services

A Web Service is a software application identified by a URI whose interfaces and binding are capable of being defined, described, and discovered by XML artifacts. A

Web Service supports direct interactions with other software applications using XML-based messages and internet-based products.

A Web Service does the following:

- Exposes and describes itself: A Web Service defines its functionality and attributes so that other applications can understand it. By providing a [WSDL](#) file, a Web Service makes its functionality available to other applications.
- Allows other services to locate it on the Web: A Web Service can be registered in a UDDI registry so that applications can locate it.
- Can be invoked: After a Web Service has been located and examined, the remote application can invoke the service using an Internet standard protocol.
- Web Services are of either request and response or one-way style, and they can use either synchronous or asynchronous communication. However, the fundamental unit of exchange between Web Services clients and Web Services, of either style or type of communication, is a message.

Simple Object Access Protocol

The Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) is a lightweight XML-based protocol for exchanging information in a decentralized distributed environment. SOAP supports different styles of information exchange, including RPC-oriented and message-oriented exchange. RPC style information exchange allows for request-response processing, where an endpoint receives a procedure-oriented message and replies with a correlated response message. Message-oriented information exchange supports organizations and applications that must exchange messages or other types of documents where a message is sent, but the sender might not expect or wait for an immediate response. Message-oriented information exchange is also called document style exchange.

SOAP has the following features:

- Protocol independence
- Language independence
- Platform and operating system independence
- Support for SOAP XML messages incorporating attachments (using the multipart MIME structure)

Web Services Description Language

The Web Services Description Language (WSDL) is an XML format for describing network services containing RPC-oriented and message-oriented information. Programmers or automated development tools can create WSDL files to describe a service and can make the description available over the Internet. Client-side programmers and development tools can use published WSDL specifications to obtain information about available Web Services and to build and create proxies or program templates that access available services.

Web Services Architecture

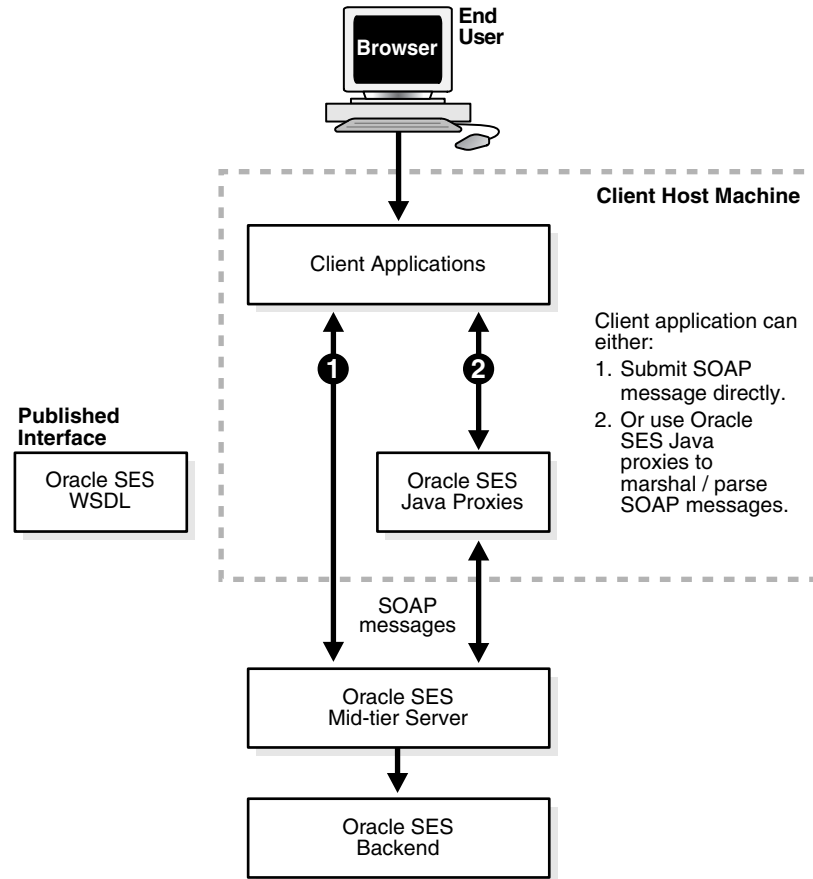
Oracle SES Web Services is powered by the Oracle SES middle tier Oracle WebLogic Server. The implementation, configuration, and deployment of Oracle SES Web Services follow the procedures and standards provided by Oracle WebLogic Server.

Oracle SES [WSDL](#) defines the operations and messages for Oracle SES Web Services. The message exchange of Oracle SES Web Services is RPC style, in which the contents

of the SOAP message body conform to a structure that specifies a procedure and includes a set of parameters or a response with a result and any additional parameters.

Oracle SES SOAP messages use HTTP binding where a SOAP message is embedded in the body of a HTTP request and a SOAP message is returned in the HTTP response.

The following diagram illustrates the architecture of Oracle SES Web Services:



Development Platforms

You can implement client applications using platforms that support SOAP, such as Oracle JDeveloper, Microsoft .NET, or Apache Axis. These platforms allow you to automatically create code using the Oracle SES WSDL interface. Include the generated code along with the application logic to create a request, invoke the Web Services, and interpret the response.

Query Web Services Common Data Types

This section contains the following topics:

- [Base Data Types](#)
- [XML-to-Java Data Type Mappings](#)
- [Complex Types](#)
- [Array Types](#)

Base Data Types

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Web Services use the following base data types:

Table 13–1 Base Data Types

Base Type	Description	Example
xsd:Boolean	Boolean	true, false
xsd:dateTime	Date	2005-12-31
xsd:int	Integer	256
xsd:long	Long integer	12345678900
xsd:string	String	Oracle Secure Enterprise Search

XML-to-Java Data Type Mappings

The mapping between XML schema data types and Java data types depends on the SOAP development environment. The following table shows mappings for the Oracle JDeveloper environment:

Table 13–2 XML-to-Java Type Mappings

XML Schema	Oracle JDeveloper
xsd:Boolean	java.lang.Boolean
xsd:dateTime	java.util.Date
xsd:int	java.lang.Integer
xsd:long	java.lang.Long
xsd:string	java.lang.String

Complex Types

Oracle SES Web Services uses the following complex data types:

- [OracleSearchResult](#)
- [ResultElement](#)
- [SCElement](#)
- [DataGroup](#)
- [Attribute](#)
- [Filter](#)
- [Node](#)
- [AttributeLOVElement](#)
- [SessionContextElement](#)
- [Status](#)
- [Language](#)

OracleSearchResult The search result container. It has the following elements:

- `returnCount`: A Boolean value indicating whether the result includes the count estimate for the hit list.
- `estimatedHitCount`: The estimated count of the search result; -1 means the search result does not return the estimated hit count.
- `dupRemoved`: A Boolean value indicating whether [near duplicate documents](#) have been removed from search result.

- `dupMarked`: A Boolean value indicating whether **near duplicate documents** have been marked in the search result. If `dupRemoved` is true, then `dupMarked` is always false.
- `resultElements`: An array of `resultElement`, which represents the actual hit list.
- `suggestedLinks`: An array of `suggestedLink` for the given search.
- `query`: The actual search string, which uses Oracle SES query syntax.
- `altKeywords`: Alternate keywords (suggestions) for a given search. If you set switch `ses.qapp.multiple_alternate_keywords` to true, then multiple alternate keywords are returned for a search term. The following terms are returned:
 - **ALTERNATE_SPELLING**: Contains alternate words from the dictionary.
 - **EXPANDED_QUERY**: Contains keywords from the alternate keywords page when Auto-Expand is selected. These keywords are automatically included in the query that is sent to Oracle Text.
 - **ALTERNATE_QUERY**: Contains keywords from the alternate keywords page when Auto-Expand is not selected.
- `startIndex`: The start index of search results.
- `docsReturned`: The number of search matches returned.

ResultElement This is the data type for search result element. It has the following elements:

- `author`: Primary author of the document
- `description`: Description of the document
- `url`: URL of the document
- `snippet`: Keywords in context (KWIC) of the document
- `title`: Title of the document
- `lastModified`: Last modified date of the document
- `mimetype`: Mime type of the document
- `score`: Oracle Text score of the document
- `docID`: Document ID
- `language`: Language of the document
- `contentLength`: Content length of the document
- `signature`: Signature of the document
- `infoSourceID`: InfoSource ID of the document
- `infoSourcePath`: InfoSource path of the document
- `groups`: Array of groups to which the document belongs
- `isDuplicate`: Boolean value indicating whether this document is a near duplicate of another document in the result list
- `hasDuplicate`: Boolean value indicating whether this document has one or more near duplicates in the result list

- `fedID`: Federated instance ID, used to track which federated instance the document is fetched from
- `customAttributes`: Array of custom nondefault attributes extracted from/for the document during crawling

`CustomAttribute` encapsulates the name and value of the custom (user-defined) attribute. The name of the attribute is represented by actual name and type of the attribute in `name_type` format. For example, the string attribute `foo` is represented as `foo_STRING`. All Date attributes use the format `mm/dd/yyyy`.

SCElement Suggested content from a provider. It has the following elements:

- `name`: name of the suggested content provider
- `content`: suggested content from the provider. The content is a byte array of the XML or HTML content

DataGroup The source group. It has the following elements:

- `groupID`: Source group ID
- `groupName`: Source group name
- `groupDisplayName`: Display name for the source group

Attribute The data type for search attribute. It has the following elements:

- `id`: Search attribute ID
- `name`: Internal name of search attribute
- `displayName`: Display name of search attribute
- `type`: The search attribute type. Value is either number, string, or date.

Filter The data type for filter condition (predicate). It has the following elements:

- `attributeId`: Search attribute ID
- `attributeType`: Search attribute type. Value is either number, string, or date.
- `operator`: Operator of the filter condition
 - If `attributeType` is string, then it should be either equals or contains.
 - If `attributeType` is number or date, then it should be either greaterthan, greaterthanequals, lessthan, lessthanequals, or equals.
- `attributeValue`: Value of the filter condition (predicate)
 - For string type attribute, the value is simply the string itself.
 - For number type attribute, the value should be represented by a string consisting of an optional sign, (+) or (-), followed by a sequence of zero or more decimal digits ("the integer"), optionally followed by a fraction. The fraction consists of a decimal point followed by zero or more decimal digits. The string must contain at least one digit in either the integer or the fraction.
 - For date type attribute, the value should be in the format `mm/dd/yyyy`, where `mm` is the month (01~12), `dd` is the date (01~31), `yyyy` is the year (for example, 2005)

Examples:

- If the filter condition is Title contains Oracle Secure Enterprise Search, then the client application must look up the attribute ID of search attribute Title and include the following (element, value) pairs:
 - attributeID = 1 (assuming the search attribute id of Title is 1)
 - operator = contains
 - attributeValue = Oracle Secure Enterprise Search
- If the filter condition is Price greater than 1000, then the client application must look up the attribute ID of search attribute Price and include the following (element, value) pairs:
 - attributeID = 2 (assuming the search attribute id of 'Price' is 2)
 - operator = greaterthan
 - attributeValue = 1000

Note This is the data type for the **infosource** node. It has the following elements:

- id: Infosource node ID
- fedId: Federated instance ID, used to track which federated instance the node belongs to
- name: Name of the node
- docCount: Number of documents under the node. If the value is -1, then there exists documents under the node but the count cannot be shown.
- hasChildren: Indicates if the node has any children
- fullpath: Full path of the category node
- fullpathIds: The IDs of each node in the full path

AttributeLOVElement This is the element of `AttributeLOV`, the list of search attribute values. It has the following elements:

- value: Attribute value (internal value)
- displayValue: Display value

SessionContextElement This data structure is used to store authentication information for the search user in the form of a name-value pair, which can be used during query-time authorization filtering of the results. It has the following elements:

- name: Name of the authentication attribute
- value: Value of the authentication attribute

Status This is the status of the request. It has the following elements:

- status: Status code. Value is either successful or 'ailed'
- message: Status message. Value is null, or an error message if the status is 'ailed'

Language This is the language data type. It has the following elements:

- languageName: Name of the language
- languageDisplayName: Display name (translated name) of the language

Array Types

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Web Services uses the following complex array types:

- `AttributeArray`: Array of `Attribute`
- `AttributeLOVElementArray`: Array of `AttributeLOVElement`
- `CustomAttributeArray`: Array of `CustomAttribute`
- `SCElementArray`: Array of `SCElement`
- `DataGroupArray`: Array of `DataGroup`
- `FilterArray`: Array of `Filter`
- `IntArray`: Array of `int`
- `LanguageArray`: Array of `Language`
- `NodeArray`: Array of `Node`
- `ResultElementArray`: Array of `ResultElement`
- `SessionContextElementArray`: Array of `SessionContextElement`
- `StringArray`: Array of `String`

Query Web Services Operations

This section contains the following topics:

- [Overview of Query Web Services Operations](#)
- [Authentication Operations](#)
- [Search Operations](#)
- [Browse Operations](#)
- [Metadata Operations](#)
- [Search Hit Operations](#)
- [User Feedback Operations](#)

Overview of Query Web Services Operations

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search provides the following categories of Web Services operations:

- **Authentication:** Authenticates a user's access to Oracle SES. The operation is only required if the user performs secure search.
- **Search:** Runs a search on Oracle SES and obtains a hit list along with information such as estimated hit count, [near duplicate documents](#) in the result list, suggested links, and alternate keywords for the search. Gets suggested content from external providers for the given query. You can also customize the default Oracle SES ranking to create a more relevant search result list for your enterprise or configure clustering for customized Oracle SES applications.
- **Metadata:** Obtains the search metadata, such as the list of source groups, the list of supported languages, or the list of search attributes.
- **Search Hit:** Obtains the search result details, such as the cached version of search result and in-links and out-links of the search hit.
- **User Feedback:** Sends user feedback to Oracle SES, such as user-submitted URLs.

See Also: ["Query Web Services Operations"](#) on page 13-10

Authentication Operations

This section describes the following authentication operations:

- [loginRequest Message](#)
- [loginResponse Message](#)
- [logoutRequest Message](#)
- [logoutResponse Message](#)
- [setSessionContextRequest Message](#)
- [setSessionContextResponse Message](#)
- [proxyLoginRequest Message](#)
- [proxyLoginResponse Message](#)

loginRequest Message Requests Oracle SES to authenticate the search user. It consists of the following parameters:

- `username`: User name for the search user. This value is *not* case-sensitive.
- `password`: Password for the search user

```
<message name="loginRequest">
  <part name="username" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="password" type="xsd:string" />
</message>
```

loginResponse Message Contains the return status for the `loginRequest` message.

```
<message name="loginResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:Status" />
</message>
```

logoutRequest Message Used when the user logs out from the search application.

```
<message name="logoutRequest">
</message>
```

logoutResponse Message Contains the return status for the `logoutRequest` message.

```
<message name="logoutResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:Status" />
</message>
```

setSessionContextRequest Message Passes authentication information for the search user, which can be used during query-time filtering. It consists of the following parameter:

- `sessionContext`: An array of `SessionContextElement`. This array stores the authentication information needed for the query-time authentication filtering in the form of name-value pairs.

```
<message name="setSessionContextRequest">
  <part name="sessionContext" type="typens:SessionContextElementArray" />
</message>
```

Note: Login and logout Web Services calls cause Oracle SES to automatically set or reset the `AUTH_USER` value in the session context that is passed to the query-time filter. This session context attribute cannot be overwritten explicitly through the `setSessionContext` call.

setSessionContextResponse Message Contains the return status for the `setSessionContext` message.

```
<message name="setSessionContextResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:Status" />
</message>
```

proxyLoginRequest Message Logs in the end user to Oracle SES using proxy authentication. It consists of following parameters:

- `username`: User name of the proxy user
- `password`: Password of the proxy user
- `searchUser`: User name of the end user

```
<message name="proxyLoginRequest">
  <part name="username" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="password" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="searchUser" type="xsd:string" />
</message>
```

The proxy user must be a federation trusted entity created on the Oracle SES instance.

See Also: ["Federation Trusted Entities"](#) on page 6-14

proxyLoginResponse Message This message contains the return status for the `proxyLoginRequest` message.

```
<message name="proxyLoginResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:Status" />
</message>
```

Search Operations

This section describes the following search operations:

- [doOracleAdvancedSearch Message](#)
- [doOracleFetchSearch Message](#)
- [doOracleOrganizedSearch Message](#)
- [doOracleSearch Message](#)
- [doOracleSearchResponse Message](#)
- [doOracleBrowseSearch Message](#)
- [doOracleBrowseSearchResponse Message](#)
- [doOracleSimpleSearch Message](#)
- [doOracleSimpleSearchResponse Message](#)
- [getSuggestedContent Message](#)
- [getSuggestedContentResponse Message](#)

doOracleAdvancedSearch Message Invokes Oracle SES advanced search and returns search results. It consists of the following parameters:

- **query**: The search string. This should follow Oracle SES query syntax. See "[Query Web Services Query Syntax](#)" on page 13-24 for details.
- **startIndex**: Index of the first document in the hit list to be returned. The default is 1 if not set explicitly.
- **docsRequested**: The maximum number of documents in the hit list to be returned. The default is 10 if not set explicitly.
- **dupRemoved**: Boolean flag to enable or disable duplicate removal. If turned on, then duplicate documents in the hit list are removed. The default is false if not set explicitly. Note: The `dupMarked` switch has no effect when `dupRemoved` is turned on.
- **dupMarked**: Boolean flag to enable or disable duplicate detection. The default is false if not set explicitly. Note: The `dupMarked` switch has no effect when `dupRemoved` is turned on.
- **groups**: Data source groups that the search is restricted to. The default is all groups if not set explicitly.
- **queryLang**: Language of the query. This is equivalent to `Locale`. The default is English (`en`) if not set explicitly. This is used in relevancy boosting.
- **docLang**: Language of the documents to restrict the search. If the value is not set explicitly, then search is performed against documents of all the languages.
- **returnCount**: Boolean flag to fetch the total hit count with the result. The default is false if not set explicitly.
- **filterConnector**: Connector between all the filters: "and" indicates that the documents in the hit list must satisfy all the filters, and "or" indicates that the documents in the hit list must satisfy at least one filter. The default is "and" if not set explicitly.
- **filters**: An array of filters. Each filter is a restriction on the search result. Filters are connected by the `filterConnector`. The default is null (no filter applies to the search result) if not set explicitly.
- **fetchAttributes**: Array of integers representing the IDs of custom or nondefault attributes to be fetched with the search result
- **searchControls**: XML string to specify advanced filter conditions and ranking parameters

Note: The attribute filter `LastModifiedDate` uses the format `mm/dd/yyyy`.

```
public OracleSearchResult doOracleAdvancedSearch(
    String query,
    Integer startIndex,
    Integer docsRequested,
    Boolean dupRemoved,
    Boolean dupMarked,
    DataGroup[] groups,
    String queryLang,
    String docLang,
    Boolean returnCount,
```

```
String filterConnector,  
Filter[] filters,  
Integer[] fetchAttributes,  
String searchControls)  
throws Exception
```

doOracleFetchSearch Message Invokes Oracle SES fetch search and returns fetch results. It consists of the following parameters:

- **query**: The search string. This should follow Oracle SES query syntax. See "[Query Web Services Query Syntax](#)" on page 13-24 for details.
- **targetDocIdList**: Target document ID list, most likely from a cluster node.
- **startIndex**: Index of the first document in the hit list to be returned. The default is 1 if not set explicitly.
- **docsRequested**: Maximum number of documents in the hit list to be returned. The default is 10 if not set explicitly.
- **queryLang**: Language of the query. This is equivalent to Locale. The default is English (en) if not set explicitly. This is used in relevancy boosting.
- **fetchAttributeNames**: Array of names of custom or nondefault attributes to be fetched with the search result.
- **groupAttr**: Attribute used for grouping.
- **sortAttrList**: List of sorting attribute settings.
- **clusterList**: List of cluster configurations.

```
public OracleResultContainer doOracleFetchSearch(  
    String query,  
    String[] targetDocIdList,  
    Integer startIndex,  
    Integer docsRequested,  
    String queryLang,  
    String[] fetchAttributeNames,  
    GroupAttribute groupAttr,  
    SortAttribute[] sortAttrList,  
    ClusterConfig[] clusterList)  
throws Exception
```

doOracleOrganizedSearch Message This invokes Oracle SES organized search and returns search results. It consists of the following parameters:

query: The search string. This should follow Oracle SES query syntax. See "[Query Web Services Query Syntax](#)" on page 13-24 for details.

topN: Top N search result for grouping, sorting, and clustering.

startIndex: Index of the first document in the hit list to be returned. The default is 1 if not set explicitly.

docsRequested: Maximum number of documents in the hit list to be returned. The default is 10 if not set explicitly.

dupRemoved: Boolean flag to enable or disable duplicate removal. If turned on, duplicate documents in the hit list are removed. The default is false if not set explicitly. **Note**: The `dupMarked` switch has no effect when `dupRemoved` is turned on.

dupMarked: Boolean flag to enable or disable duplicate detection. The default is false if not set explicitly. The `dupMarked` switch has no effect when `dupRemoved` is turned on.

groups: Data source groups that the search is restricted to. The default is all groups if not set explicitly.

queryLang: Language of the query. This is equivalent to Locale. The default is English (en) if not set explicitly. This is used in relevancy boosting.

docLang: Language of the documents to restrict the search. If the value is not set explicitly, then search is performed against documents of all the languages.

returnCount: Boolean flag to fetch the total hit count with the result. The default is false if not set explicitly.

filterConnector: Connector between all the filters: "and" indicates that the documents in the hit list must satisfy all filters, "or" indicates that the documents in the hit list must satisfy at least one filter. The default is "and" if not set explicitly.

filters: An array of filters. Each filter is a restriction on the search result. Filters are connected by the `filterConnector`. The default is null (no filter applies to the search result) if not set explicitly.

fetchAttributeNames: Array of names of custom or nondefault attributes to be fetched with the search result.

searchControls: XML string to specify advanced filter conditions and ranking parameters.

groupAttr: Attribute used for grouping.

sortAttrList: List of sorting attribute settings.

clusterList: List of cluster configurations.

```
public OracleResultContainer doOracleOrganizedSearch(
    String query,
    Integer topN,
    Integer startIndex,
    Integer docsRequested,
    Boolean dupRemoved,
    Boolean dupMarked,
    DataGroup[] groups,
    String queryLang,
    String docLang,
    Boolean returnCount,
    String filterConnector,
    Filter[] filters,
    String[] fetchAttributeNames,
    String searchControls,
    GroupAttribute groupAttr,
    SortAttribute[] sortAttrList,
    ClusterConfig[] clusterList)
    throws Exception
```

doOracleSearch Message This is the main message for the search application. It consists of the following parameters:

- **query:** A search string. It must be a valid string and it cannot be null. The search string should follow Oracle SES query syntax. See ["Query Web Services Query Syntax"](#) on page 13-24 for details.
- **startIndex:** The index of the first result to be returned. For example, if there are 67 results, you might want to start at 20. The default is 1 if not set explicitly.
- **docsRequested:** The maximum number of results to be returned. The default is 10 if not set explicitly.

- `dupRemoved`: Enable or disable duplicate removal. If turned on, then the search result eliminate all **near duplicate documents** from the result list. The `dupMarked` switch has no effect when `dupRemoved` is turned on. The default is false if not set explicitly.
- `dupMarked`: Enable or disable duplicate detection. If `dupRemoved` is turned off and `dupMarked` is turned on, then the search result keeps all **near duplicate documents** from the result list and marks them as duplicates. If `dupRemoved` is turned on, then the `dupMarked` switch has no effect. The default is false if not set explicitly.
- `groups`: Limit the search result to the documents from specified source groups. The default is for all groups if not set explicitly.
- `queryLang`: The query language argument should be a valid ISO language code. These codes are the lower-case, two-letter codes as defined by ISO-639. Examples: "en" for English and "de" for German. The default is English ("en") if not set explicitly. This is used for relevancy boosting.
- `docLang`: Set the language of the documents to limit the search. If the value is not set explicitly, then search is performed against documents of all the languages.
- `returnCount`: Set to true to return total hit count with the result. The default is false if not set explicitly.
- `filterConnector`: The connector between all filters: "and" indicates the search result must satisfy all filters, "or" indicates the search result must satisfy at least one filter. The default is "and" if not set explicitly.
- `filters`: An array of filters. Each filter is a restriction on search results. Filters are connected by `filterConnector`. The default is null (no filter applies to the search result) if not set explicitly.
- `fetchAttributes`: Array of integers representing the nondefault attribute IDs to be fetched in the `resultElements`. The default is null (or set one int value '0'), so no attributes other than default-attributes are fetched in the `resultElements`.

```
<message name="doOracleSearch">
  <part name="query"           type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="startIndex"      type="xsd:int"/>
  <part name="docsRequested"   type="xsd:int"/>
  <part name="dupRemoved"     type="xsd:boolean"/>
  <part name="dupMarked"      type="xsd:boolean"/>
  <part name="groups"         type="typens:DataGroupArray"/>
  <part name="queryLang"      type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="docLang"        type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="returnCount"    type="xsd:boolean"/>
  <part name="filterConnector" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="filters"        type="typens:FilterArray"/>
  <part name="fetchAttributes" type="typens:IntArray"/>
</message>
```

doOracleSearchResponse Message This message returns the search result in `OracleSearchResult` data type.

```
<message name="doOracleSearchResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:OracleSearchResult"/>
</message>
```

doOracleBrowseSearch Message This message restricts a search to a particular node. It consists of the following parameters:

- **query**: A search string. It must be a valid string, and it cannot be null. The search string should follow Oracle SES query syntax. See ["Query Web Services Query Syntax"](#) on page 13-24 for more details.
- **nodeID**: The ID of the node to restrict the search to.
- **fedID**: The ID of the federated instance the parent node belongs to (null for local node).
- **startIndex**: The index of the first result to be returned. For example, if there are 67 results, then you might want to start at 20. The default is 1 if not set explicitly.
- **docsRequested**: The maximum number of results to be returned. The default is 10 if not set explicitly.
- **dupRemoved**: Enable or disable duplicate removal. If turned on, then the search result eliminate all **near duplicate documents** from the result list, and the **dupMarked** switch have no effect when **dupRemoved** is turned on. The default is false if not set explicitly.
- **dupMarked**: Enable or disable duplicate detection. If **dupRemoved** is turned off and **dupMarked** is turned on, then the search result keeps all **near duplicate documents** from the result list and marks them as duplicates. If **dupRemoved** is turned on, then the **dupMarked** switch has no effect. The default is false if not set explicitly.
- **queryLang**: The query language argument should be a valid ISO language code. These codes are the lower-case, two-letter codes as defined by ISO-639. Examples: "en" for English and "de" for German. The default is English ("en") if not set explicitly. This is used for relevancy boosting.
- **docLang**: Set the language of the documents to limit the search. If the value is not set explicitly, then search is performed against documents of all the languages.
- **returnCount**: Set to true to return total hit count with the result. The default is false if not set explicitly.
- **fetchAttributes**: Array of integers representing the nondefault attribute IDs to be fetched in the `resultElements`. The default is null (or set one int value '0'), so no attributes other than default-attributes are fetched in the `resultElements`.

```
<message name="doOracleBrowseSearch">
  <part name="query" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="nodeID" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="fedID" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="startIndex" type="xsd:int"/>
  <part name="docsRequested" type="xsd:int"/>
  <part name="dupRemoved" type="xsd:boolean"/>
  <part name="dupMarked" type="xsd:boolean"/>
  <part name="queryLang" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="docLang" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="returnCount" type="xsd:boolean"/>
  <part name="fetchAttributes" type="typens:IntArray"/>
</message>
```

doOracleBrowseSearchResponse Message Returns the search result in `OracleSearchResult` data type.

```
<message name="doOracleBrowseSearchResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:OracleSearchResult"/>
</message>
```

doOracleSimpleSearch Message A simplified form of the doOracleSearch message. In this message you do not need to specify the advanced search parameters that are specified in the doOracleSearch message. It consists of following parameters:

- **query**: A search string. It must be a valid string and it cannot be null. The search string should follow Oracle SES query syntax. See "[Query Web Services Query Syntax](#)" on page 13-24 for details.
- **startIndex**: The index of the first result to be returned. For example, if there are 67 results, you might want to start at 20. The default is 1, if not set explicitly.
- **docsRequested**: The maximum number of results to be returned. The default is 10, if not set explicitly.
- **dupRemoved**: Enable or disable duplicate removal. If turned on, then the search result eliminates all **near duplicate documents** from the result list. The dupMarked switch has no effect when dupRemoved is turned on. The default is false if not set explicitly.
- **dupMarked**: Enable or disable duplicate detection. If dupRemoved is turned off and dupMarked is turned on, then the search result keeps all **near duplicate documents** from the result list and marks them as duplicates. If dupRemoved is turned on, then the dupMarked switch has no effect. The default is false if not set explicitly.
- **returnCount**: Set to true to return total hit count with the result. The default is false if not set explicitly.

```
<message name="doOracleSimpleSearch">
  <part name="query" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="startIndex" type="xsd:int"/>
  <part name="docsRequested" type="xsd:int"/>
  <part name="dupRemoved" type="xsd:boolean"/>
  <part name="dupMarked" type="xsd:boolean"/>
  <part name="returnCount" type="xsd:boolean"/>
</message>
```

doOracleSimpleSearchResponse Message Returns the search result in OracleSearchResult data type.

```
<message name="doOracleSimpleSearchResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:OracleSearchResult"/>
</message>
```

getSuggestedContent Message Returns the suggested content for the given query. It consists of the following parameters:

- **query**: Query string
- **returnType**: Format in which the content is to be returned, either html or xml. If no style sheet is configured for a given provider, then the return type is the return type of the content returned by the provider, regardless of whether html or xml is specified.

```
<message name="getSuggestedContent">
  <part name="query" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="returnType" type="xsd:string"/>
</message>
```

getSuggestedContentResponse Message Returns the suggested content for the query.

```
<message name="getSuggestedContentResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:SCElementArray"/>
```

```
</message>
```

Browse Operations

This section describes the following browse operations:

- [getInfoSourceNodesRequest Message](#)
- [getInfoSourceNodesResponse Message](#)
- [getInfoSourceAncestorNodesRequest Message](#)
- [getInfoSourceAncestorNodesResponse Message](#)
- [getInfoSourceNodeRequest Message](#)
- [getInfoSourceNodeResponse Message](#)

getInfoSourceNodesRequest Message Obtains the list of info source nodes given the parent node ID. It consists of the following parameters:

- `parentNodeID`: The node ID for which all children nodes are returned. If it is not set, then the message returns all the root nodes.
- `fedID`: The ID of the federated instance the parent node belongs to (null for local node).
- `locale`: A two letter representation of locale. The default is English ("en") if not set explicitly.

```
<message name="getInfoSourceNodesRequest">
  <part name="parentNodeID" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="fedID" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="locale" type="xsd:string"/>
</message>
```

getInfoSourceNodesResponse Message Returns an array of info source nodes.

```
<message name="getInfoSourceNodesResponse">
  <part name="nodes" type="typens:NodeArray"/>
</message>
```

getInfoSourceAncestorNodesRequest Message Obtains the full path of a node, from root to node, given an info source node. It consists of the following parameters:

- `nodeID`: The node ID for which all the nodes in the path from root to node are returned; `nodeID` must be set and it cannot be null.
- `locale`: A two letter representation of locale. The default is English ("en") if not set explicitly.

```
<message name="getInfoSourceAncestorNodesRequest">
  <part name="nodeID" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="locale" type="xsd:string"/>
</message>
```

Note: The `getInfoSourceAncestorNode` messages have been deprecated in Oracle SES.

getInfoSourceAncestorNodesResponse Message Returns an array of info source ancestor nodes.

```
<message name="getInfoSourceAncestorNodesResponse">
```

```
<part name="nodes" type="typens:NodeArray" />
</message>
```

getInfoSourceNodeRequest Message Retrieves a particular node. It consists of the following parameters:

- **nodeID**: The node ID of the node to get, nodeID must be set and it cannot be null.
- **fedID**: The ID of the federated instance the parent node belongs to (null for local node).
- **locale**: A two letter representation of Locale, the default is English ("en") if not set explicitly.

Message format:

```
<message name="getInfoSourceNodeRequest">
  <part name="nodeID" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="fedID" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="locale" type="xsd:string" />
</message>
```

getInfoSourceNodeResponse Message This message returns the node requested.

```
<message name="getInfoSourceNodeResponse">
  <part name="node" type="typens:Node" />
</message>
```

Metadata Operations

This section describes the following metadata operations:

- [getLanguageRequest Message](#)
- [getLanguageResponse Message](#)
- [getDataGroupsRequest Message](#)
- [getDataGroupsResponse Message](#)
- [getAttributesRequest Message](#)
- [getAttributesResponse Message](#)
- [getAllAttributesRequest Message](#)
- [getAllAttributesResponse Message](#)
- [getAttributeLOVRequest Message](#)
- [getAttributeLOVResponse Message](#)

getLanguageRequest Message Obtains all the languages supported by Oracle SES. It is used by the client application to display the list of languages. It consists of the following parameter:

locale: A two letter representation of locale. The default is English (en) if not set explicitly.

```
<message name="getLanguagesRequest">
  <part name="locale" type="xsd:string" />
</message>
```

getLanguageResponse Message

This message returns all supported languages.

```
<message name="getLanguagesResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:LanguageArray"/>
</message>
```

getDataGroupsRequest Message Requests for all source groups defined in Oracle SES. It is used by the client application to show all source groups in the search page, such that the end user can restrict their search results within one or multiple source groups. It consists of the following parameter:

locale: A two letter representation of locale. The default is English (en) if not set explicitly.

```
<message name="getDataGroupsRequest">
  <part name="locale" type="xsd:string"/>
</message>
```

getDataGroupsResponse Message Returns all source groups defined in Oracle SES.

```
<message name="getDataGroupsResponse">
  <part name="groups" type="typens:DataGroupArray"/>
</message>
```

getAttributesRequest Message Obtains a list of search attributes that applied to the given source groups. It consists of the following parameters:

- **locale:** A two letter representation of locale. The default is English (en) if not set explicitly.
- **groups:** Limit the request to the attributes from specified source groups. The default is all groups if not set explicitly.
- **groupConnector:** The connector between all groups: "and" indicates the response is the attributes available in the set of source groups by finding the intersection of each group's attributes, "or" indicates the response is the attributes available in the set of source groups by finding the union of each group's attributes. The default is "or" if not set explicitly.

```
<message name="getAttributesRequest">
  <part name="locale" type="xsd:string"/>
  <part name="groups" type="typens:DataGroupArray"/>
  <part name="groupConnector" type="xsd:string"/>
</message>
```

getAttributesResponse Message Returns an array of search attributes.

```
<message name="getAttributesResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:AttributeArray"/>
</message>
```

getAllAttributesRequest Message Obtains all search attributes defined in Oracle SES. It consists of the following parameter:

locale: A two letter representation of locale. The default is English (en) if not set explicitly.

```
<message name="getAllAttributesRequest">
  <part name="locale" type="xsd:string"/>
</message>
```

getAllAttributesResponse Message Returns all search attributes defined in Oracle SES.

```
<message name="getAllAttributesResponse">
  <part name="return" type="typens:AttributeArray"/>
```

```
</message>
```

getAttributeLOVRequest Message Obtains the [LOV](#) items given a search attribute. It consists of the following parameters:

- **attribute:** A search attribute for the LOV (list of values) requested.
- **locale:** A two letter representation of locale. The default is English ("en") if not set explicitly.

```
<message name="getAttributeLOVRequest">  
  <part name="attribute" type="typens:Attribute"/>  
  <part name="locale" type="xsd:string"/>  
</message>
```

getAttributeLOVResponse Message Returns an array of search attribute [LOV](#) elements.

```
<message name="getAttributeLOVResponse">  
  <part name="return" type="typens:AttributeLOVElementArray"/>  
</message>
```

Search Hit Operations

This section describes the following search hit operations:

- [getCachedPageRequest Message](#)
- [getCachedPageResponse Message](#)
- [getInLinksRequest Message](#)
- [getInLinksResponse Message](#)
- [getOutLinksRequest Message](#)
- [getOutLinksResponse Message](#)
- [logUserClickRequest Message](#)
- [logUserClickResponse Message](#)

getCachedPageRequest Message Obtains the cached version of a document given the document ID and the search string. The search string is highlighted in the output. It consists of the following parameters:

- **query:** The search string.
- **docID:** The document ID to be fetched.
- **fedID:** The federated instance ID, used to track which federated instance the document is fetched from.

```
<message name="getCachedPageRequest">  
  <part name="query" type="xsd:string"/>  
  <part name="docID" type="xsd:int"/>  
  <part name="fedID" type="xsd:string"/>  
</message>
```

getCachedPageResponse Message Returns the byte array of the cached HTML page.

```
<message name="getCachedPageResponse">  
  <part name="return" type="xsd:base64Binary"/>  
</message>
```


getInLinksRequest Message Obtains all the incoming links for a given search hit (document). It consists of the following parameters:

- **docID**: The document ID for the incoming links to be fetched. It must be a valid document ID and it cannot be null.
- **maxNum**: The maximum number of incoming links requested. The default is 25 if not set explicitly.
- **fedID**: The federated instance ID, used to track which federated instance the document is fetched from.

```
<message name="getInLinksRequest">
  <part name="docID"           type="xsd:int" />
  <part name="maxNum"          type="xsd:int" />
  <part name="fedID"           type="xsd:string" />
</message>
```

getInLinksResponse Message Returns an array of incoming link URL strings.

```
<message name="getInLinksResponse">
  <part name="return"          type="typens:StringArray" />
</message>
```

getOutLinksRequest Message Obtains all the outgoing links for a given search hit (document). It consists of the following parameters:

- **docID**: The document ID for the outgoing links to be fetched. It must be a valid document ID and it cannot be null.
- **maxNum**: The maximum number of outgoing links requested. The default is 25 if not set explicitly.
- **fedID**: The federated instance ID, used to track which federated instance the document is fetched from.

```
<message name="getOutLinksRequest">
  <part name="docID"           type="xsd:int" />
  <part name="maxNum"          type="xsd:int" />
  <part name="fedID"           type="xsd:string" />
</message>
```

getOutLinksResponse Message This message returns an array of outgoing link URL strings.

```
<message name="getOutLinksResponse">
  <part name="return"          type="typens:StringArray" />
</message>
```

logUserClickRequest Message This message logs the user's click. It consists of the following parameters:

- **queryID**: ID of the submitted search.
- **urlID**: ID of the document that the user clicked.
- **infosourceID**: Infosource ID. If none, then -1 is used as the default value
- **position**: The position of the document in the result list. For example, the first hit on the page or ninth hit on the page.
- **fedID**: Federation ID. Specifies the federated instance on which the document resides.

```
<message name="logUserClickRequest">
```

```
<part name="queryID"          type="xsd:int"/>
<part name="urlID"           type="xsd:int"/>
<part name="infoSourceID"    type="xsd:int"/>
<part name="position"        type="xsd:int"/>
<part name="fedID"           type="xsd:string"/>
</message>
```

logUserClickResponse Message Returns the URL of the clicked document.

```
<message name="logUserClickResponse">
  <part name="url"             type="xsd:string"/>
</message>
```

User Feedback Operations

This section describes the following user feedback operations:

- [submitUrlRequest Message](#)
- [submitUrlResponse Message](#)

submitUrlRequest Message Submits a URL to Oracle SES so that it crawls and indexes the URL. This operation consists of the following parameter:

- **url**: The URL to be submitted to the crawler so it can be crawled next time. It must be a valid URL and it cannot be null.

```
<message name="submitUrlRequest">
  <part name="url"             type="xsd:string"/>
</message>
```

submitUrlResponse Message Returns the status, which consists of two strings. The first is the submission status, which is either successful or failed. The second string is the error message when the submission status is failed.

```
<message name="submitUrlResponse">
  <part name="return"          type="typens:Status"/>
</message>
```

Query Web Services Query Syntax

This section describes the query syntax used in the Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Search API.

Search Term

A search term can be a single word, a phrase, or a special search term. For example, if the search string is `oracle secure enterprise search`, then there are four search terms in the search string: `oracle`, `secure`, `enterprise`, and `search`. If the search string is `oracle "secure enterprise search"`, then there are two search terms in the search string: `oracle` and `"secure enterprise search"`.

Search terms are case insensitive so that different cases are treated the same. For example, searching `oracle`, `Oracle`, or `ORACLE` returns the same search result.

Phrase

A phrase is a string enclosed in double-quotes (`"`). It can contain one or multiple words.

Operators

The following operators are defined in the query syntax:

- **Plus [+]:** The plus operator specifies that the search term immediately following it must be found in all matching documents. For example, searching for [Oracle +Applications] only finds documents that contain the word "Oracle" and "Applications". In a multiple word search, you can attach a [+] in front of every token including the very first token. You can also attach a [+] in front of a phrase enclosed in double-quotes (" "). But there should be no space between the [+] and the search term.
- **Minus [-]:** The minus operator specifies that the search term immediately following it cannot appear in any document included in the search result. For example, searching for [Oracle -Applications] only finds documents that do not contain the word "Applications". In a multiple word search, you can attach a [-] in front of every token except the very first token. It can be a single word or a phrase, but there should be no space between the [-] and the token.
- **Asterisk [*]:** The asterisk specifies a wildcard search. For example, searching for the string [Ora*] finds documents that contain all words beginning with "Ora" such as "Oracle" and "Orator". You can also insert an asterisk in the middle of a word. For example, searching for the string [A*e] finds documents that contain words such as "Apple" or "Ape".

Default Search: Implicit AND

By default, Oracle SES searches all of your search terms and relevant variations of the terms you entered. You do not need to include any operators (like AND) between terms. The order of the terms in the search affects the search results.

Word Separator

Use one or more spaces to separate each of the search terms.

Filter Conditions (Advanced Conditions)

Oracle SES query syntax only supports 'Site' and 'File type' filter conditions. It does not support any other filter conditions (advanced conditions) such as title, author, or last modified date. To restrict your search with other filter conditions, you can specify them in the Web Services API message `doOracleSearch`.

Special Search Terms

Oracle SES supports the use of several special search terms that allow the user or search administrator to access additional capabilities of the Oracle SES. Following is the list of special search terms:

Exclude Search Term You can exclude a word from your search by putting a minus sign [-] immediately in front of the term you want to exclude from the search results. Exclusion does not work with stop words.

Example: `oracle -search`

Negative search is not allowed unless there is another positive search term. For example:

`-search` is an invalid search.

`oracle -search` is a valid search.

Wildcard Search You can use an asterisk to match any number of characters in the middle or the end of a search term. You cannot place it at the beginning, such as searching for *earch.

Example: Ora*

Phrase Search Search for complete phrases by enclosing them in quotation marks. Words marked in this way appear together in all results exactly as entered.

Example: "oracle secure enterprise search"

Site Restricted Search If you know the specific Web site you want to search, but are not sure where the information is located within that site, then search only within the specific Web site. Enter the search followed by the string `site:` followed by the host name.

Example: oracle site:example.com

Notes:

- Domain restriction is not supported, because Oracle SES does not support left-truncated wildcard search (such as *.example.com)
- The exclusion operator (-) can be applied to this search term to remove a Web site from consideration in the search.
- Site restricted search term is implicit AND with other search terms.
- Only one site restriction is allowed. Also, you cannot have both site inclusion and exclusion in the search string. For example, the following search string is invalid:

```
oracle search site:www.oracle.com -site:otn.oracle.com
```

File Type Restricted Search The search prefix `filetype:` filters the results returned to include only documents with the extension specified immediately after. There can be no space between `filetype:` and the specified extension.

Example: oracle filetype:doc

Notes:

- The exclusion operator (-) can be applied to this search term to remove a file type from consideration in the search.
- Only one file type can be included. The following extensions are supported: doc, htm, html, xml, ps, pdf, txt, rtf, ppt, and xls. doc, html, pdf, txt, rtf, ppt, xls.
- File type restricted search term is implicit AND with other search terms.
- Only one file type restriction is allowed. Also, you cannot have both file type inclusion and exclusion in the search string. For example, the following search string is invalid:

```
oracle search filetype:doc -filetype:pdf
```

Query Web Services Example

Following is a simple JSP application using Oracle Secure Enterprise Search proxy Java library to provide the basic search functionality:

```
<%@page contentType="text/html; charset=utf-8" %>
<%@page import = "java.util.Vector" %>
<%@page import = "java.net.URL" %>
<%@page import = "java.util.Properties" %>
```

```

<%@page import = "java.util.HashMap" %>
import javax.xml.rpc.Stub;
<%@page import = "oracle.search.query.webservice.client.*" %>

<%
    //
    // Get the search term entered by the user
    //
    String searchTerm = request.getParameter("searchTerm");
    if (searchTerm == null) searchTerm = "";

    //
    // Define the result element array.
    //
    // ResultElement is a proxy Java class
    ResultElement[] resElemArray = null;
    int estimatedHitCount = 0;

    if (searchTerm != null && !"".equals(searchTerm))
    {
        //
        // Create the Oracle SES Web Services client stub
        //
        OracleSearchService stub = new OracleSearchService();

        //
        // Set the Oracle SES Web Services URL.
        // The URL is http://<host>:<port>/search/query/OracleSearch
        //
        stub.setSoapURL("http://staca19:7777/search/query/OracleSearch");

        //
        // Get the search result by calling OracleSearchService.doOracleSearch()
        //
        OracleSearchResult result = stub.doOracleSearch(searchTerm,
            new Integer(1),
            new Integer(10),
            Boolean.TRUE,
            Boolean.TRUE,
            null,
            "en",
            "en",
            Boolean.TRUE,
            null,
            null,
            null);

        //
        // Get the estimated hit count by calling
        estimatedHitCount = result.getEstimatedHitCount().intValue();

        // Get the search results
        resElemArray = result.getResultElements();
    }
%>

<HTML>
<HEAD>
    <TITLE>Oracle SES Web Services Demo </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

```

```

<FORM name="searchBox" method="post" action="./DemoWS.jsp">
  <INPUT id="inputMain" type="text" size="40" name="searchTerm"
value="<%=searchTerm%>">
  <INPUT type="hidden" name="searchTerm" value="<%= searchTerm %>">
  <INPUT type="submit" name="action" value="Search">
</FORM>
<BR><BR><BR>

<%
  //
  // Render the search results
  //
  if (resElemArray == null || resElemArray.length == 0)
  {
%>
  <H3> There are no matches for the search term </H3>
<%
  }
  else
  {
%>
  <H3> There are about <%=estimatedHitCount%> matches </H3>
<%
    for (int i=0; i<resElemArray.length; i++)
    {
      String title = resElemArray[i].getTitle();
      if (title == null) title = "Untitled Document";
%>
    <P>
      <B><A HREF="<%=resElemArray[i].getUrl()%>"><%=title%></A> </B>
      <BR>
      <%=resElemArray[i].getSnippet()%>
      <BR>
    </P>
%>
    }
  }
%>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

Client-Side Query Java Proxy Library

Oracle SES also provides client-side Java proxies for marshalling and parsing Web Services [SOAP](#) messages. Client applications can use the library to access Oracle SES Web Services.

The proxy library includes the following Java classes, which are mapped to the corresponding Web Services data types and messages:

- oracle.search.query.webservice.client.Attribute
- oracle.search.query.webservice.client.AttributeLOVElement
- oracle.search.query.webservice.client.ClusterAttribute
- oracle.search.query.webservice.client.ClusterConfig
- oracle.search.query.webservice.client.ClusterTree
- oracle.search.query.webservice.client.CustomAttribute
- oracle.search.query.webservice.client.DataGroup

- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.Filter`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.GroupAttribute`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.GroupingResult`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.Language`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.Node`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.OracleSearchResult`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.OracleSearchService`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.ResultElement`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.SCElement`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.SessionContextElement`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.SortAttribute`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.Status`
- `oracle.search.query.webservice.client.SuggestedLink`

To compile and run your client application using the Oracle SES client-side Java proxy library, you must include the following files in the Java CLASSPATH. You can obtain these files from Oracle SES server file directory.

- `ORACLE_BASE/wls/wlserver/server/lib/weblogic.jar`
- `ORACLE_BASE/wls/wlserver/server/lib/wsclient/wseeclient.jar`
- `ORACLE_BASE/wls/modules/org.apache.ant_1.7.0/lib/ant.jar`
- `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/search_client.jar`
- `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/cservices/jaxrpc.jar`

Note: The current software replaces `javax.xml.soap.SOAPException` with `javax.xml.rpc.soap.SOAPFaultException`, which is mapped to `SOAPException` on the client side. The exception message starts with the fully qualified name of the exception class, not just the name. For example, `javax.xml.SoapException` instead of `SoapException`.

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java SDK

The Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java SDK contains the following APIs:

- [Crawler Plug-in API](#)
- [Document Service API](#)
- [URL Rewriter API](#)
- [Security APIs](#)
- [Query-time Authorization API](#)

See Also: *Building Custom Crawlers* white paper for detailed information about how to build secure crawlers:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/oses/pdf/Buidling_Custom_CrawlersJan12_07.doc

Crawler Plug-in API

You can implement a crawler plug-in to crawl and index a proprietary document repository. In Oracle SES, the proprietary repository is called a *user-defined source*. The module that enables the crawler to access the source is called a crawler plug-in (or *connector*).

The plug-in collects document URLs and associated metadata from the user-defined source and returns the information to the Oracle SES crawler. The crawler starts processing each URL as it is collected. The crawler plug-in must be implemented in Java using the Oracle SES Crawler Plug-in API. Crawler plug-ins go in the `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins` directory.

These are the basic steps to build a crawler plug-in:

1. Compile and build the plug-in jar file.

The Java source code for the plug-in first must be compiled into class files and put into a jar file in the `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/` directory. The library needed for compilation is `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/search_sdk.jar`.

2. Create a source type.

Before you can create a source for the crawler plug-in, you first must create a source type for it. From the Oracle SES Administration GUI, go to the **Global Settings - Source Types** page and provide the Java class name and jar file name (created in the previous step).

3. Create the source.

From the **Home - Sources** page, create a source from the source type you just created. You also must define the parameter for the source type just created.

For example, suppose you want to crawl `/scratch/test` on a Linux box for the file crawler plug-in. Specify the seed URL like as follows:
`file://localhost/scratch/test`.

4. Run the crawler plug-in.

From the **Home - Schedules** page, start the schedule for the crawler.

This section includes the following topics:

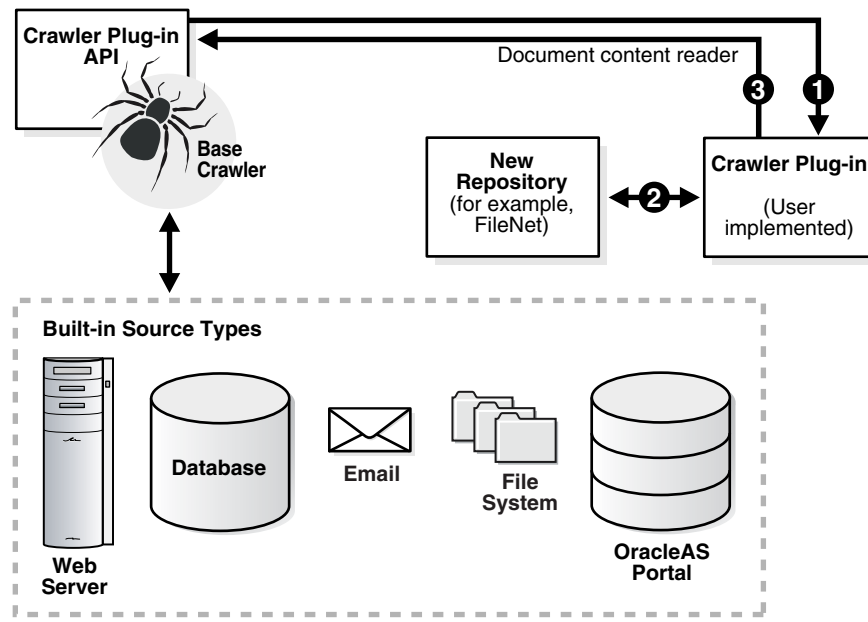
- [Crawler Plug-in Overview](#)
- [Crawler Plug-in Functionality](#)

See Also: Oracle SES developer tutorial for a guide to using the Crawler Plug-in API:

<http://st-curriculum.oracle.com/tutorial/SESDevTutorial/index.htm>

Crawler Plug-in Overview

The following diagram illustrates the crawler plug-in architecture.



Two interfaces in the Crawler Plug-in API (`CrawlerPluginManager` and `CrawlerPlugin`) must be implemented to create a crawler plug-in. A crawler plug-in does the following:

- Provides the metadata of the document in the form of document attributes.
- Provides access control list information (ACL) if the document is protected.
- Maps each document attribute to a common attribute name used by end users.
- Optionally provides the list of URLs that have changed since a given time stamp.
- Optionally provides an access URL in addition to the display URL for the processing of the document.
- Provide the document contents in the form of a Java Reader. In other words, the plug-in is responsible for fetching the document.
- Can submit attribute-only documents to the crawler; that is, a document that has metadata but no document contents.

Document Attributes and Properties Document attributes, or metadata, describe document properties. Some attributes can be irrelevant to your application. The crawler plug-in creator must decide which document attributes should be extracted and saved. The plug-in also can be created such that the list of collected attributes are configurable. Oracle SES automatically registers attributes returned by the plug-in. The plug-in can decide which attributes to return for a document.

Library Path and Java Class Path Any other Java class needed by the plug-in should be included in the plug-in jar file. (You could add the paths for the additional jar files needed by the plug-in into the `Class-Path` of the `MANIFEST.MF` file in the plug-in jar file.) This is because Oracle SES automatically adds the plug-in jar file to the crawler Java class path, and Oracle SES does not let you add other class paths from the administration interface.

If the plug-in code also relies on a particular library file (for example, a `.dll` file on Windows or a `.so` file on UNIX), then the library must be put under the `ORACLE_HOME/lib` directory or the `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins` directory. The Java library path is set explicitly by the crawler to those locations.

You should use Java resource bundles instead of properties files whenever possible when developing a custom plug-in. If you must use the properties files as resource bundle files, then take these steps to ensure that the administration API loads the files properly.

To use properties files as resource bundles files:

1. Add the path of `sourceTypeJarPackageName` into the classpath variable in `ORACLE_HOME/search/config/searchctl.conf`
2. Restart the middle tier:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/searchctl restart
```

Crawler Plug-in Restrictions The plug-in must handle mimetype rejection and large document rejection itself. For example, the plug-in should reject files it does not want to index based on its type or size, such as zip files. Also, plain text files, such as log files, can grow very large. Because the crawler reads HTML and plain text files into memory, it could run out of memory with very large files.

Crawler Plug-in Functionality

This section describes aspects of the crawler plug-in.

Source Registration Source registration is automated. After a source type is defined, any instance of that source type can be defined:

- Source name
- Description of the source; limit to 4000 bytes
- Source type ID
- Default language; default is en (English)
- Parameter values; for example:

```
seed - http://www.oracle.com
depth - 8
```

Source Attribute Registration You can add new attributes to Oracle SES by providing the attribute name and the attribute data type. The data type can be string, number, or date. Attributes returned by an plug-in are automatically registered if they have not been defined.

User-Implemented Crawler Plug-in The crawler plug-in has the following requirements:

- The plug-in must be implemented in Java.
- The plug-in must support the Java plug-in APIs defined by Oracle SES.
- The plug-in must return the URL attributes and properties.
- The plug-in must decide which document attributes Oracle SES should keep. Any attribute not defined in Oracle SES is registered automatically.
- The plug-in can map attributes to source properties. For example, if an attribute ID is the unique ID of a document, then the plug-in should return (document_key, 4) where ID has been mapped to the property `document_key` and its value is 4 for this particular document.
- If the attribute **LOV** is available, then the plug-in returns them upon request.

Crawler Plug-in APIs and Classes The Crawler Plug-in API is a collection of classes and interfaces used to implement a crawler plug-in.

Table 13–3 Crawler Plug-in Interfaces and Classes

Interface/Class	Description
CrawlerPlugin	<p>This interface is used by the crawler plug-in to integrate with the Oracle SES crawler.</p> <p>The Oracle SES crawler loads the plug-in manager class and invokes the plug-in manager API to obtain the crawler plug-in instance. Each plug-in instance is run in a thread execution.</p>
CrawlerPluginManager	<p>This interface is used to generate the crawler plug-in instances.</p> <p>It provides general plug-in information for automatic plug-in registration on the administration page for defining user-defined source types. It has the control on which plug-in object (if multiple implementations are available) to return in <code>getCrawlerPlugin</code> call and how many instances of the plug-in to return. If only one instance is returned, then the plug-in implementation must handle multi-threading execution.</p> <p>The <code>CrawlingThreadService</code> object pass in is thread-specific as the invocation of each <code>getCrawlerPlugin</code> call is initiated by each thread.</p>
CrawlingThreadService	<p>This interface is used by a crawler plug-in to perform crawl-related tasks. It has execution context specific to the crawling thread that invokes the plug-in <code>crawl()</code> method.</p>
DataSourceService	<p>This interface is implemented by the Oracle SES crawler and made available to the plug-in through the <code>GeneralService</code> object.</p> <p>This interface is used by a crawler plug-in to manage the current crawled document set.</p>
DocumentAcl	<p>This interface is used by a crawler plug-in to submit access control list (ACL) information for the document.</p>
DocumentContainer	<p>This interface is used by a crawler plug-in to submit or retrieve document information.</p>
DocumentMetadata	<p>This interface holds a document's attributes and properties for processing and indexing.</p> <p>This interface is used by a crawler plug-in to submit URL-related data to the crawler.</p>
DocumentService	<p>This interface is used by a document service plug-in to submit document attributes and/or document contents to the crawler.</p>
DocumentServiceManager	<p>This interface is used to register the document service plug-in. It is also used by the crawler to create a <code>DocumentService</code> object.</p>
GeneralService	<p>This interface provides Oracle SES service and implemented interface objects to the plug-in. It is implemented by the Oracle SES crawler and made available through plug-in manager initialization.</p> <p>This interface is used by a crawler plug-in to obtain Oracle SES interface objects.</p>
Logger	<p>This interface is used by a crawler plug-in to output messages to the crawler log file.</p>

Table 13–3 (Cont.) Crawler Plug-in Interfaces and Classes

Interface/Class	Description
LovInfo	This interface is used by both the crawler and a source plug-in to set and retrieve attribute list of values (LOV) from the source.
ParameterValues	This interface for a crawler plug-in reads the value of the source parameter.
QueueService	This interface is implemented by the Oracle SES crawler and made available to the plug-in through the <code>GeneralService</code> object. This interface is used by the crawler plug-in to submit URL-related data to the crawler.
ParameterInfo	This class describes the general properties of a parameter.
DocumentServiceException	This provides a severity code to direct the crawler's response.
PluginException	This class encapsulates information about a data source plug-in-specific error.
ProcessingException	This class encapsulates information about errors from processing plug-in requests.
UserDefinedSecurityModel	The crawler manager class must implement this interface to use a crawler that uses attribute-based security.

Document Service API

The Document Service API is included as part of the Crawler Plug-in API. It is used to register a document service plug-in. A *document service* accepts input from documents and performs some operation on it. For example, you could create a document service for auditing or to show custom metatags.

The Secure Enterprise Search Document Summarizer is a document service included by default for search result clustering. It extracts the most significant phrases (and optionally sentences) for a document.

See Also: ["Configuring Clustering in Search Results"](#) on page 5-7

A *document service plug-in* or *document service instance* is a Java class that implements the document service API. A document service plug-in accepts document content and attributes to come up with revised document content and new attributes. The title, author, and description attribute values are always used for search hit display. A document service plug-in can also set the document language or replace the input document content with a revised or filtered document.

A *document service pipeline* is a list of document service instances invoked in the order of the list. The same instance can be assigned to different pipelines, but it cannot be assigned twice in the same pipeline. You can have multiple pipeline definitions; for example, one could be used globally and the other used for certain sources. Not every instance must be in a pipeline.

In the Oracle SES Administration GUI, you can set a global pipeline for all sources on the **Global Settings - Crawler Configuration** page. Set individual sources to use a particular pipeline on the **Home - Sources - Crawling Parameters** page for each source. If enabled, the global pipeline is used for all sources, unless a local service pipeline is defined.

`DocumentServiceManager` is an interface used by the Oracle SES Administration GUI to register the document service plug-in. When you create a document service,

you select the type of document service manager. You can either create a new document service manager or select from the list of existing document service managers.

You can create document service managers, instances and pipelines on the **Global Settings - Document Service** page.

When a document service is invoked, the document parsing, attribute extraction, and language detection has been done. The crawler only honors the change made by the document service plug-in, and then the document is cached for indexing.

You must perform a force re-crawl on a source if you add or change the document service pipeline for the source.

To create and use a document service plug-in:

1. Create a new Java file implementing the `DocumentService` interface `init`, `close`, and `process` methods; for example, `DocumentSummarizer.java`.
2. Create a new Java file implementing the `DocumentServiceManager` interface; for example, `DocumentSummarizerManager.java`.
3. Compile all of the related Java files into class files. For example:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/javac -classpath $ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/search_sdk.jar
DocumentSummarizer.java
```

4. Package all the class files into a jar file under the `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc` directory. For example:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/jar cv0f
$ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc/extractor/extractor.jar
DocumentSummarizer.class DocumentSummarizerManager.class
```

The document service plug-in jar file must be deployed under the `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/doc` directory.

5. From the **Global Setting - Document Service** page, register the jar file as a new document service plug-in where the jar file name is `extractor/extractor.jar` and the service plug-in manager class name is `oracle.search.plugin.doc.extractor.DocumentSummarizerManager`.

After registering a document service plug-in, you can create an instance from it.

URL Rewriter API

A URL rewriter is a user supplied Java module that implements the Oracle SES `UrlRewriter` Java interface. When activated, it is used by the crawler to filter and rewrite extracted URL links before they are inserted into the URL queue.

The URL Rewriter API is included as part of the Crawler Plug-in SDK. The URL Rewriter API is used for Web sources.

Web crawling generally consists of the following steps:

1. Get the next URL from the URL queue. (Web crawling stops when the queue is empty.)
2. Fetch the contents of the URL.
3. Extract URL links from the contents.
4. Insert the links into the URL queue.

The generated new URL link is subject to all existing boundary rules.

There are two possible operations that can be done on the extracted URL link:

- Filtering: removes the unwanted URL link
- Rewriting: transforms the URL link

URL Link Filtering

Users control what type of URL links are allowed to be inserted into the queue with the following mechanisms supported by the Oracle SES crawler:

- robots.txt file on the target Web site; for example, disallow URLs from the `/cgi` directory
- Hosts inclusion and exclusion rules; for example, only allow URLs from `www.example.com`
- File path inclusion and exclusion rules; for example, only allow URLs under the `/archive` directory
- Mimetype inclusion rules; for example, only allow HTML and PDF files
- Robots metatag `NOFOLLOW`; for example, do not extract any link from that page
- Blacklist URLs; for example, URL explicitly singled out not to be crawled

With these mechanisms, only URL links that meet the filtering criteria are processed. However, there are other criteria that users might want to use to filter URL links. For example:

- Allow URLs with certain file name extensions
- Allow URLs only from a particular port number
- Disallow any PDF file from a particular directory

The possible criteria could be very large, so it is delegated to a user-implemented module that can be used by the crawler when evaluating an extracted URL link.

URL Link Rewriting

For some applications, due to security reasons, the URL crawled is different from the one seen by the end user. For example, crawling occurs on an internal Web site behind a firewall without security checking, but when queried by an end user, a corresponding mirror URL outside the firewall must be used.

A *display URL* is a URL string used for search result display. This is the URL used when users click the search result link. An *access URL* is a URL string used by the crawler for crawling and indexing. An access URL is optional. If it does not exist, then the crawler uses the display URL for crawling and indexing. If it does exist, then it is used by the crawler instead of the display URL for crawling.

For regular Web crawling, only display URLs are available. But in some situations, the crawler needs an access URL for crawling the internal site while keeping a display URL for external use. For every internal URL, there is an external mirrored URL.

For example:

```
http://www.example-qa.us.com:9393/index.html  
http://www.example.com/index.html
```

When the URL link `http://www.example-qa.us.com:9393/index.html` is extracted and before it is inserted into the queue, the crawler generates a new display URL and a new access URL for it:

Access URL:

```
http://www.example-qa.us.com:9393/index.html
```

Display URL:

```
http://www.example.com/index.html
```

The extracted URL link is rewritten, and the crawler crawls the internal Web site without exposing it to the end user.

Another example is when the links that the crawler picks up are generated dynamically and can be different (depending on referencing page or other factor) even though they all point to the same page. For example:

```
http://compete3.example.com/rt/rt.www_media.show?p_type=text&p_id=4424&p_currcornerid=281&p_textid=4423&p_language=us
```

```
http://compete3.example.com/rt/rt.www_media.show?p_type=text&p_id=4424&p_currcornerid=498&p_textid=4423&p_language=us
```

Because the crawler detects different URLs with the same contents only when there is enough duplication, the URL queue could grow to a huge number of URLs, causing excessive URL link generation. In this situation, allow "normalization" of the extracted links so that URLs pointing to the same page have the same URL. The algorithm for rewriting these URLs is application dependent and cannot be handled by the crawler in a generic way.

When a URL link goes through a rewriter, the following outcomes are possible:

- The link is inserted with no changes.
- The link is discarded; it is not inserted.
- A new display URL is returned, replacing the URL link for insertion.
- A display URL and an access URL are returned. The display URL might or might not be identical to the URL link.

Note: URL rewriting is available for Web sources only.

To create and use a URL rewriter:

1. Create a new Java file implementing the `UrlRewriter` interface `open`, `close`, and `rewrite` methods.
2. Compile the rewriter Java file into a class file. For example:


```
$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/javac -classpath $ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/search_sdk.jar SampleRewriter.java
```
3. Package the rewriter class file into a jar file under the `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/` directory. For example:


```
$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/jar cv0f $ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/plugins/sample.jar SampleRewriter.class
```
4. Enable the `UrlRewriter` option and specify the rewriter class name and jar file name (for example, `SampleRewriter` and `sample.jar`) in the Oracle SES Administration GUI **Home - Sources - Crawling Parameters** page of an existing Web source

5. Crawl the target Web source by launching the corresponding schedule. The crawler log file confirms the use of the URL rewriter with the message *Loading URL rewriter "SampleRewriter"...*

See Also: *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java API Reference* for the API (`oracle.search.sdk.crawler` package)

Security APIs

In addition to the extensible crawler plug-in framework that lets you crawl and index proprietary document repositories (Crawler Plug-in API), Oracle SES also includes an extensible authentication and authorization framework. This lets you use any identity management system to authorize users (Identity Plug-in API). You can also define your own security model for each source (Authorization Plug-in API).

Identity Plug-in API

The Identity Plug-in API communicates with the identity management system to authenticate a user at login with a user name and password. It also provides a list of groups (or roles) for a specified user.

The identity plug-in manager manages initialization parameters and returns the `IdentityPlugin` object.

To add an identity plug-in, click **Register New Identity Plug-in** on the **Global Settings - Identity Management Setup** page, and enter the class name and jar file name for the identity plug-in manager.

Authorization Plug-in API

For sources with authorization requirements that do not fit the user/group model, an authorization plug-in provides a more flexible security model. (Authentication is still handled by an identity plug-in.)

With an authorization plug-in, a crawler plug-in can add security attributes similar to document attributes. The authorization plug-in is invoked at login time to build security filters onto the query string. The security filters are applied against the values of the security attributes for each document. Only documents whose security attribute values match the security filter are returned to the user. (All security attributes have string values.)

The authorization plug-in contains the following component:

- `ResultFilterPlugin`: Implements query-time authorization (QTA). When building the hit list, Oracle SES calls a result filter plug-in to check if the user is authorized to view to each document. Only documents the user is authorized to view are listed in the hit list. The result filter can be used as the only security device, or it can be used with other security. The result filter can also be used to modify the title or display URL.

User-Defined Security Model

With the user-defined security model, Oracle SES displays an Authorization page before a new user-defined source can be completed. The `UserDefinedSecurityModel` interface provides a method that returns the name of the class implementing the `AuthorizationManager` interface and the names and types (`GRANT` or `DENY`) of the security attributes used to build the security filter for a given user.

If you must change the `AuthorizationManager` plug-in class name or jar file name, then you must turn off security for that source to allow the change. After changing and applying the ACL setting to **No Access Control List**, you can edit the `AuthorizationManager` details. The new `AuthorizationManager` should share the same security attribute model as the previous one.

Caution: While security is turned off, any user can access the documents in the affected source.

See Also: *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java API Reference* for the API (`oracle.search.sdk.security` package)

Query-time Authorization API

Query-time authorization enables you to associate a Java class with a source that, at search time, validates every document fetched out of the Oracle SES repository belonging to the protected source. This result filter class can dynamically check access rights to ensure that the current search user has the credentials to view each document.

You can apply this authorization model to any source other than self service or federated sources. Besides acting as the sole provider of access control for a source, it can also be used as a post-filter. For example, a source can be stamped with a more generic ACL, while query-time authorization can be used to fine tune the results.

Overview of Query-time Authorization

Query-time authorization has the following characteristics:

- It allows dynamic access control at search time compared to more static ACL stamping.
- It filters documents returned to a search user.
- It controls the Browse functionality to determine whether a folder is visible to a search user.
- Optionally, it allows pruning of an entire source from the results to reduce performance costs of filtering each document individually.
- It is applicable to all source types except self service and federated sources.
- The result filter can modify the Title or Display URL for the result returned to the search user.

Query-time filtering is handled by class implementations of the `ResultFilterPlugin` interface.

Filtering Document Access

Filtering document access is handled by the `filterDocuments` method of the `ResultFilterPlugin` interface. The most common situation for filtering occur with a search request, in which this method is invoked with batches of documents from the result list. Based on the values returned by this method, all, some, or none of the documents might be removed from the results returned to the search user.

Access of individual documents is also controlled. For example, viewing a cached copy of a document or accessing the in-links and out-links requires a call into `filterDocuments` to determine the authorization for the search user.

Filtering Folder Browsing

The `ResultFilterPlugin` implementation is also responsible for controlling the access to, and visibility of folders in, the Browse application. If a folder belongs to a source protected by a query-time filter, then the folder name in the **Browse** page does not have a document count listed next to it. Instead, the folder shows a **view_all** link.

For performance reasons, it can be costly to determine the exact number of documents visible to the current search user for every query-time filtered folder displayed on a Browse page. This calculation requires that every document in every folder be processed by the filter. To prevent this comprehensive and potentially time-consuming operation, document counts are not used. Instead, folder visibility is explicitly determined by the query-time filter.

Based on the results from the `filterBrowseFolders` method, a folder might be hidden or shown in the Browse page. This result also controls access to the single folder browsing page, which displays the documents contained in a folder.

If the security of folder names is not a concern for a particular source, then the `filterBrowseFolders` method can blindly authorize all folders to be visible in the Browse application. After a folder is selected, the document list is still filtered through the `filterDocuments` method. This strategy should not be employed if folder names could reveal sensitive information.

If security is very critical, then it might be easiest to hide all folders for browsing. The documents from the source are still available for search queries from the Basic and Advanced Search boxes, but users are not able to browse the source in the **Browse** pages of the search application.

Limitations of folder filtering:

- The `filterBrowseFolders` method does not implicitly restrict access to subfolders. For example, if folder `/Miscellaneous/www.example.com/private` is hidden for a search user, then it is still possible for that user to view any subfolder, such as `/Miscellaneous/www.example.com/private/a/b`, if that subfolder is not also explicitly filtered out by this method. It would be possible to view this subfolder if the user followed a bookmark or outside link directly to the authorized subfolder in the Browse application.
- This method does not affect functionality outside of the Browse application. This is not a generic folder pruning method. Search queries and document retrieval outside of the Browse application are only affected by the `filterDocuments` and `pruneSource` methods.

Pruning Access to an Entire Source

The `ResultFilterPlugin` interface provides the ability to determine access privileges at the source level. This is achieved through calls to the `pruneSource` method. This method can be called in situations where there are a large number of documents or folders to be filtered. Authorizing or unauthorizing the entire source for a given user could provide a large performance gain over filtering each document individually.

The implementation of `ResultFilterPlugin` must not rely on this method to secure access to documents or folders. This method is strictly an optimization feature. There is no guarantee that it is invoked for any particular search request or document access. For example, when performing authorization for a single document, Oracle SES may call the `filterDocuments` method directly without invoking this method at all.

Therefore, the `filterDocuments` and `filterBrowseFolders` methods must be implemented to provide full security without pruning.

Determining the Authenticated User

A query-time filter is free to define a search user's access privileges to sources and documents based on any criteria available. For example, a filter could be written to deny access to a source depending on the time of day.

In most cases, however, a filter imposes restrictions based on the authenticated user for that search request. The Oracle SES authenticated user name for a request is contained in the `RequestInfo` object. The steps for accessing this user name value depend on whether the request originated from the JSP search application or the Oracle SES Query Web Services interface. For either type of request, the key used to access the authenticated user name is the string value `AUTH_USER`. The user name is *not* case-sensitive.

This sample implementation of the `ResultFilterPlugin.getCurrentUserName` method illustrates how to retrieve the current authenticated user from either a JSP or Web Services request:

```
public String getCurrentUserName( RequestInfo req )
    throws PluginException
{
    HttpServletRequest servReq = req.getHttpRequest();
    Map sessCtx = req.getSessionContext();
    String user = null;

    if( servReq != null )
    {
        HttpSession session = servReq.getSession();
        if( session != null )
            user = ( String ) session.getAttribute( "AUTH_USER" );
    }

    else if( sessCtx != null )
    {
        // Web Service request
        user = ( String ) sessCtx.get( "AUTH_USER" );
    }

    if( user == null )
        user = "unknown";

    return user;
}
```

See Also: ["Authentication Methods"](#) on page 11-9

Query-time Authorization Interfaces and Exceptions

The `oracle.search.sdk` package contains all interfaces and exceptions for the Query-time Authorization API.

To write a query-time authorization filter, implement the `ResultFilterPlugin` interface. The methods in this interface may throw instances of `PluginException`.

Objects that implement the `RequestInfo`, `DocumentInfo`, and `FolderInfo` interfaces are passed in as arguments for filtering, but these interfaces do not need to be implemented by the filter writer.

The API contains the following interfaces and exceptions:

Table 13–4 Query-time Authorization Interfaces and Exceptions

Interface/Exception	Description
<code>ResultFilterPlugin</code>	This interface filters search results and access to document information at search time. If an object implementing this interface has been assigned to a source, then any search results or other retrieval of documents belonging to the source are passed through this filter before being presented to the end user.
<code>PluginException</code>	This exception is thrown by methods in the <code>ResultFilterPlugin</code> interface to indicate that a failure has occurred.
<code>DocumentInfo</code>	This interface represents information about a document that can be passed to a <code>ResultFilterPlugin</code> for filtering out documents.
<code>FolderInfo</code>	This interface represents information about a folder that can be passed to a <code>ResultFilterPlugin</code> to control folder browsing.
<code>RequestInfo</code>	This interface represents information about a request that can be passed to a <code>ResultFilterPlugin</code> for filtering out documents, folders, or entire sources.

See Also: *Oracle Secure Enterprise Search Java API Reference* for the `oracle.search.sdk` package

Thread-Safety of the Filter Implementation

Classes that implement the `ResultFilterPlugin` interface should be designed to persist for the lifetime of a running Oracle SES search application. A single instance of `ResultFilterPlugin` generally handles multiple concurrent requests from different search end users. Therefore, the `filterDocuments`, `pruneSource`, `filterBrowseFolders`, and `getCurrentUserName` methods in this class must be both reentrant and thread-safe.

Compiling and Packaging the Query-Time Filter

To compile your query-time filter class, you must include at least the two following files in the Java CLASSPATH. These files can be found in the Oracle SES server directory.

- `ORACLE_HOME/search/lib/search_query.jar`
- `ORACLE_HOME/lib/servlet.jar`

Oracle recommends that you build a jar file containing your `ResultFilterPlugin` class (or classes) and any supporting Java classes. Place this jar file in a secure location for access by the Oracle SES server. If this jar file is compromised, then the security of document access in the search server can be compromised.

Your query-time filter might require other class or jar files that are not included in the jar file you build and are not located in the Oracle SES class path. If so, add these files to the Class-Path attribute of the JAR file manifest. Include this manifest file in the jar file that you build.

If Oracle SES cannot locate a class used by a `ResultFilterPlugin` during run-time, then an error message is written to the log file and all documents from that source are filtered out for the search request being processed.

See Also:

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/jar/jar.html> for more information about jar file manifests

Note: The Oracle SES 10g Administration API is deprecated in this release (`searchadminctl` and the associated Web services). The Oracle SES Release 11g Administration API replaces it. Therefore, the following public Web services are deprecated in this release:

- `oracle.search.admin.ws.client.SearchAdminClient`.
The operations for this service include:
 - `getEstimatedIndexFragmentation`
 - `getSchedules`
 - `getScheduleStatus`
 - `optimizeIndexNow`
 - `startSchedule`
 - `stopSchedule`
 - `login`
 - `logout`
- `oracle.search.admin.ws.client.Schedule`
- `oracle.search.admin.ws.client.ScheduleStatus`

Note: In previous releases, the base path of Oracle SES was referred to as `ORACLE_HOME`. In Oracle SES release 11g, the base path is referred to as `ORACLE_BASE`. This represents the Software Location that you specify at the time of installing Oracle SES.

`ORACLE_HOME` now refers to the path `ORACLE_BASE/seshome`.

For more information about `ORACLE_BASE`, see "[Conventions](#)" on page -xviii.

XML Connector Examples and Schemas

This appendix contains examples and schemas associated with the Oracle SES XML connector framework. This contains the following topics:

- [Configuration File XML Schema Definition](#)
- [Control Feed Example](#)
- [Control Feed XML Schema Definition](#)
- [Data Feed Example](#)
- [Data Feed XML Schema Definition](#)

See Also: ["Overview of XML Connector Framework"](#) on page 4-10

Configuration File XML Schema Definition

The following example shows the XSD for the configuration file.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="windows-1252"?>
<xsd:schema
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/search/
rsscrawlerconfig"targetNamespace="http://xmlns.oracle.com/search/rsscrawlerconfig"
elementFormDefault="qualified">

<xsd:element name="rsscrawler">

    <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>
        RSS crawler configuration paramters
    </xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>

<xsd:complexType>
<xsd:sequence>

    <xsd:element name="sourceName" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0"/>

    <xsd:element name="feedType" default="dataFeed">
    <xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
    <xsd:enumeration value="controlFeed"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="dataFeed"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="directoryFeed"/>
    </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    </xsd:element>
```

```

<xsd:element name="feedLocation">
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:simpleContent>
      <xsd:extension base="xsd:anyURI"/>
    </xsd:simpleContent>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="errorFileLocation" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>
Optional. This should be the absolute path of a location to which the status feeds
are uploaded. This location should be in the same computer from where data feeds
are fetched. If not specified, the status feeds are uploaded to the same location
as the data feeds. If HTTP is used to fetch the data feed, the value of this tag
should be the HTTP URL to which the status feed can be posted. If this tag is not
specified, the status feed is posted to the HTTP URL of the data feed.
    </xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="securityType" default="noSecurity" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0">
  <xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
      <xsd:enumeration value="identityBased"/>
      <xsd:enumeration value="attributeBased"/>
      <xsd:enumeration value="noSecurity"/>
    </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="securityAttribute" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:simpleContent>
      <xsd:extension base="xsd:string">
        <xsd:attribute name="name" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>
        <xsd:attribute name="grant" type="xsd:boolean" default="true"/>
      </xsd:extension>
    </xsd:simpleContent>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>

</xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>

```

Control Feed Example

The follow example shows a control feed used in an XML-connector based source.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="windows-1252" ?>
<rss xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" version="2.0"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/orarss
C:\project_drive\SES Application Search\RSS Format
Schema\orarss.xsd">
  <channel>

```



```

<title>Contacts</title>
<link>http://my.company.com/rss</link>
<description>The channel contains feed for contacts</description>
<lastBuildDate>2006-04-03T12:20:20.00Z</lastBuildDate>
<channelDesc xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/orarss">
  <feedType>control</feedType></channelDesc>
<item>
  <link>file://localhost/C:\project\rss_feeds\test.xml</link>
</item>
<item>
  <link>file://localhost/C:\project\rss_feeds\test2.xml</link>
</item>
<item operation="control">
  <link>http://my.host.com/contacts/control.xml</link></item><item>
  <link>file://localhost/C:\project\rss_feeds\test3.xml</link>
</item>
</channel>
</rss>

```

Control Feed XML Schema Definition

The following example shows the XSD for the control feed.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="windows-1252"?>
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  elementFormDefault="qualified">

  <xsd:complexType name="descriptionType" abstract="true"/>

  <xsd:complexType name="channelDescType">
    <xsd:complexContent>
      <xsd:extension base="descriptionType">
        <xsd:sequence>
          <xsd:element name="sourceName" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0">
            <xsd:annotation>
              <xsd:documentation>
                If the business object for this channel is missing, then the channel contains
                information from multiple sources.
              </xsd:documentation>
            </xsd:annotation>
          </xsd:element>
          <xsd:element name="feedType" >
            <xsd:simpleType>
              <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
                <xsd:enumeration value="control"/>
              </xsd:restriction>
            </xsd:simpleType>
          </xsd:element>
          <xsd:element name="batchId" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xsd:element name="itemCount" type="xsd:positiveInteger" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xsd:sequence>
      </xsd:extension>
    </xsd:complexContent>
  </xsd:complexType>

  <xsd:simpleType name="operationType">
    <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
      <xsd:enumeration value="control"/>
    </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>

```

```

<xsd:complexType name="rssChannelType">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="title" type="xsd:string"/>
    <xsd:element name="link" type="xsd:anyURI">

      <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>same as display URL</xsd:documentation>
      </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="description" type="xsd:string"/>
    <xsd:element name="lastBuildDate" type="xsd:dateTime">
      <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>
          This is the publishing date for this channel
        </xsd:documentation>
      </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:any namespace="##other" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xsd:element name="channelDesc" type="channelDescType" />
    <xsd:element name="item" type="itemType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="itemType">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="title" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0">
      <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>
          This is the title for the item.
        </xsd:documentation>
      </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="link" type="xsd:anyURI"/>
    <xsd:element name="description" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0">
      <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>
          The description is ignored as far as Oracle processing is concerned
        </xsd:documentation>
      </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:any namespace="##other" minOccurs="0"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:attribute name="operation" type="oss:operationType" />
</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:element name="rss">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>RSS control file</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="channel" type="rssChannelType"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:attribute name="version" type="xsd:decimal" use="required" fixed="2.0"/>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>

</xsd:schema>

```

Data Feed Example

The following example shows a data feed containing three documents.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<rss xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  version="2.0" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/orarss
    C:\project_drive\SES Application Search\RSS Format Schema\orarss.xsd">
<channel>
<title>Contacts</title>
<link>http://my.company.com/rss</link>
<description>The channel contains feed for contacts</description>
<lastBuildDate>2006-04-03T12:20:20.00Z</lastBuildDate>
<channelDesc xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/orarss" >
  <feedType>full</feedType>
</channelDesc>
<item>
  <link>http://my.company.com/contacts?id=paul</link>
  <itemDesc xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/orarss" operation="insert">
    <documentMetadata>
      <author>Administrator</author>
      <accessURL>http://foo.com</accessURL>
      <lastModifiedDate>2009-12-12T12:22:22.00Z</lastModifiedDate>
      <keywords>Content Contact</keywords>
      <summary>This is the summary of the document.</summary>
      <sourceHierarchy>
        <path>company</path>
        <path>department</path>
        <path>group</path>
      </sourceHierarchy>
      <docAttr name="organization">Reports</docAttr>
      <docAttr name="country">Germany</docAttr>
    </documentMetadata>
    <documentAcl>
      <securityAttr name="EMPLOYEE_ID">0R9NH</securityAttr>
    </documentAcl>
    <documentInfo>
      <status>STATUS_OK_FOR_INDEX</status>
    </documentInfo>
    <documentContent>
      <contentLink
contentType="text/html">http://my.company.com/reports.html</contentLink>
      <content contentType="text/plain">Paul Robinson, A240, Westland
Drive</content>
    </documentContent>
  </itemDesc>
</item>
<item>
  <link>http://my.company.com/contacts?id=tom</link>
  <itemDesc xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/orarss" operation="delete"/>
</item>
<item>
  <link>http://my.company.com/contacts?id=robert</link>
  <itemDesc xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/orarss" operation="insert">
    <documentMetadata>
      <author>Administrator</author>
      <accessURL>http://foo.com</accessURL>
      <lastModifiedDate>2009-12-12T12:22:22.00Z</lastModifiedDate>
      <keywords>Content Contact </keywords>
      <summary>This is the summary of the document</summary>
```

```

    <sourceHierarchy>
      <path>company</path>
      <path>department</path>
      <path>group</path>
    </sourceHierarchy>
    <docAttr name="organization">Sales</docAttr>
    <docAttr name="country">China</docAttr>
  </documentMetadata>
  <documentAcl>
    <securityAttr name="EMPLOYEE_ID">I23489</securityAttr>
  </documentAcl>
  <documentInfo>
    <status>STATUS_OK_FOR_INDEX</status>
  </documentInfo>
  <documentContent>
    <contentLink
      contentType="text/html">http://my.company.com/sales.html</contentLink >
    <content contentType="text/plain">Robert Mogambo, C318, Lakeside
      Avenue</content>
  </documentContent>
</itemDesc>
</item>
</channel>
</rss>

```

Data Feed XML Schema Definition

Following is the XSD for the data feed.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="windows-1252"?>
<!-- edited with XMLSpy v2005 rel. 3 U (http://www.altova.com) by Oracle XDB (Oracle XDB) -->
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:oss="http://xmlns.oracle.com/orarss"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  targetNamespace="http://xmlns.oracle.com/orarss" elementFormDefault="qualified">
  <xsd:complexType name="descriptionType" abstract="true"/>

  <xsd:complexType name="channelDescType">
    <xsd:complexContent>
      <xsd:extension base="oss:descriptionType">
        <xsd:sequence>
          <xsd:element name="sourceName" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0">
            <xsd:annotation>
              <xsd:documentation>
                The business Object for which this channel corresponds to - if missing then the channel contains
                information from multiple sources.
              </xsd:documentation>
            </xsd:annotation>
          </xsd:element>
          <xsd:element name="feedType" default="incremental" maxOccurs="0" minOccurs="0">
            <xsd:simpleType>
              <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
                <xsd:enumeration value="incremental"/>
                <xsd:enumeration value="full"/>
              </xsd:restriction>
            </xsd:simpleType>
          </xsd:element>
          <xsd:element name="batchId" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xsd:element name="itemCount" type="xsd:positiveInteger" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xsd:sequence>
      </xsd:extension>
    </xsd:complexContent>
  </xsd:complexType>

```

```

    </xsd:complexContent>
  </xsd:complexType>

  <xsd:complexType name="itemType">
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="title" type="xsd:string"/>
      <xsd:element name="link" type="xsd:anyURI">
        <xsd:annotation>
          <xsd:documentation>
            Display URL of the item. This URL should be UTF-8 encoded.
          </xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
      </xsd:element>
      <xsd:element name="description" type="xsd:string"/>
      <xsd:element name="itemDesc">
        <xsd:complexType>
          <xsd:complexContent>
            <xsd:extension base="oss:itemDescType">
              <xsd:attribute name="operation" type="oss:operationType" default="insert"/>
            </xsd:extension>
          </xsd:complexContent>
        </xsd:complexType>
      </xsd:element>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>

  <xsd:complexType name="rssChannelType">
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="title" type="xsd:string"/>
      <xsd:element name="link" type="xsd:anyURI">
        <xsd:annotation>
          <xsd:documentation>
            display URL
          </xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
      </xsd:element>
      <xsd:element name="description" type="xsd:string"/>
      <xsd:element name="lastBuildDate" type="xsd:dateTime">
        <xsd:annotation>
          <xsd:documentation>
            This is the publishing date for this channel
          </xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
      </xsd:element>
      <xsd:any namespace="##other" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element name="channelDesc" type="oss:channelDescType" />
      <xsd:element name="item" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xsd:complexType>
          <xsd:complexContent>
            <xsd:extension base="oss:itemType"/>
          </xsd:complexContent>
        </xsd:complexType>
      </xsd:element>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>

  <xsd:complexType name="infoType">
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="status" type="oss:statusType"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>

```

```
</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="itemDescType">
  <xsd:complexContent>
    <xsd:extension base="oss:descriptionType">
      <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:element name="documentMetadata" type="oss:metadataType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xsd:element name="documentAcl" type="oss:securityType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xsd:element name="documentInfo" type="oss:infoType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xsd:element name="documentContent" type="oss:bodyType" minOccurs="0"/>
      </xsd:sequence>
    </xsd:extension>
  </xsd:complexContent>
</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="sourceHierType">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="path" type="xsd:string" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="metadataType">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="author" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xsd:element name="accessURL" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xsd:element name="lastModifiedDate" type="xsd:dateTime" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xsd:element name="keywords" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xsd:element name="summary" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xsd:element name="language" type="xsd:string" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xsd:element name="sourceHierarchy" type="oss:sourceHierType" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xsd:element name="docAttr" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:simpleContent>
          <xsd:extension base="oss:docAttrType">
            <xsd:attribute name="name" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>
          </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="securityType">
  <xsd:choice>
    <xsd:element name="principal" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:simpleContent>
          <xsd:extension base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:attribute name="idType" type="oss:idAttrType" use="optional" default="user">
              <xsd:annotation>
                <xsd:documentation>
                  User or group.
                </xsd:documentation>
              </xsd:annotation>
            </xsd:attribute>
            <xsd:attribute name="format" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>
            <xsd:attribute name="grant" type="xsd:boolean" use="optional" default="true"/>
          </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:choice>
  </xsd:complexType>

```

```

</xsd:element>
<xsd:element name="securityAttr" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:simpleContent>
      <xsd:extension base="xsd:string">
        <xsd:attribute name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
      </xsd:extension>
    </xsd:simpleContent>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:choice>
<xsd:attribute name="ownerGuid" type="xsd:string">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>
      OwnerGUID - useful if the principal includes OWNER
    </xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:attribute>
</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:simpleType name="statusType">
  <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_OK_FOR_INDEX"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_BAD_REQUEST"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_AUTH_REQUIRED"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_ACCESS_FORBIDDEN"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_NOTFOUND"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_PROXY_REQUIRED"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_REQUEST_TIMEOUT"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_SERVER_ERROR"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_BAD_GATEWAY"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_FETCH_ERROR"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_READ_TIMEOUT"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_FILTER_ERROR"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_OUT_OF_MEMORY"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_IO_EXCEPTION"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_CONNECTION_REFUSED"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_DUPLICATE_DOC"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_EMPTY_DOC"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_LOGIN_FAILED"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_OK_BUT_NO_INDEX"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_OK_CRAWLED"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_CANNOT_READ"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STATUS_DOC_SIZE_TOO_BIG"/>
  </xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

<xsd:simpleType name="operationType">
  <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
    <xsd:enumeration value="insert"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="replace"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="delete"/>
  </xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

<xsd:simpleType name="idAttrType">
  <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
    <xsd:enumeration value="user"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="group"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="owner"/>
  </xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

```

```
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

<xsd:complexType name="bodyType">
  <xsd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <xsd:element name="contentLink" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:simpleContent>
          <xsd:extension base="xsd:anyURI">
            <xsd:attribute name="contentType" default="text/html"/>
          </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="content" minOccurs="0">
      <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:simpleContent>
          <xsd:extension base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:attribute name="contentType" type="xsd:string" default="text/plain"/>
          </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="xhtmlContent" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
      <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:complexContent>
          <xsd:extension base="xsd:anyType">
            <xsd:attribute name="lang" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:anyAttribute namespace="##other"/>
          </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:complexContent>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
  </xsd:choice>
</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:simpleType name="docAttrType">
  <xsd:union memberTypes="xsd:dateTime xsd:decimal xsd:string"/>
</xsd:simpleType>

<xsd:element name="rss">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>RSS data file</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="channel" type="oss:rssChannelType"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:attribute name="version" type="xsd:decimal" use="required" fixed="2.0"/>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>

</xsd:schema>
```

URL Crawler Status Codes

The crawler uses a set of codes to indicate the result of the crawled URL. Besides the standard HTTP status code, it uses its own code for non-HTTP related situations.

Only URLs with status 200 are indexed. If the record exists in EQ\$URL but the status is something other than 200, then the crawler encountered an error trying to fetch the document. A status of less than 600 maps directly to the HTTP status code.

See Also: "Status Code Definitions" in *Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.1* at

<http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec10.html>

The following table lists the URL status codes, document container codes used by the crawler plug-in, and EQG codes.

Code	Description	Document Container Code	EQG Codes
0	A URL that has been enqueued but not yet processed		N/A
200	URL OK	STATUS_OK_FOR_INDEX	N/A
400	Bad request	STATUS_BAD_REQUEST	30009
401	Authorization required	STATUS_AUTH_REQUIRED	30007
402	Payment required		30011
403	Access forbidden	STATUS_ACCESS_FORBIDDEN	30010
404	Not found	STATUS_NOTFOUND	30008
405	Method not allowed		30012
406	Not acceptable		30013
407	Proxy authentication required	STATUS_PROXY_REQUIRED	30014
408	Request timeout	STATUS_REQUEST_TIMEOUT	30015
409	Conflict		30016
410	Gone		30017
414	Request URI too large		30066
500	Internal server error	STATUS_SERVER_ERROR	10018
501	Not implemented		10019

Code	Description	Document Container Code	EQG Codes
502	Bad gateway	STATUS_BAD_GATEWAY	10020
503	Service unavailable	STATUS_FETCH_ERROR	10021
504	Gateway timeout		10022
505	HTTP version not supported		10023
902	Timeout reading document	STATUS_READ_TIMEOUT	30057
903	Filtering failed	STATUS_FILTER_ERROR	30065
904	Out of memory error	STATUS_OUT_OF_MEMORY	30003
905	IOEXCEPTION in processing URL	STATUS_IO_EXCEPTION	30002
906	Connection refused	STATUS_CONNECTION_REFUSED	30025
907	Socket bind exception		30079
908	Filter not available		30081
909	Duplicate document detected		30082
910	Duplicate document ignored	STATUS_DUPLICATE_DOC	30083
911	Empty document	STATUS_EMPTY_DOC	30106
951	URL not indexed (this can happen if robots.txt specifies that a certain document should not be indexed)	STATUS_OK_BUT_NO_INDEX	N/A
952	URL crawled	STATUS_OK_CRAWLED	N/A
953	Metatag redirection		N/A
954	HTTP redirection		30000
955	Black list URL		N/A
956	URL is not unique		31017
957	Sentry URL (URL as a place holder)		N/A
958	Document read error	STATUS_CANNOT_READ	30173
959	Form login failed	STATUS_LOGIN_FAILED	30183
960	Document size too big, ignored	STATUS_DOC_SIZE_TOO_BIG	30209
962	Document was excluded based on mime type	STATUS_DOC_MIME_TYPE_EXCLUDED	30041
964	Document was excluded based on boundary rules	STATUS_DOC_BOUNDARY_RULE_EXCLUDED	30258
1001	Datatype is not TEXT/HTML		30001
1002	Broken network data stream		30004
1003	HTTP redirect location does not exist		30005
1004	Bad relative URL		30006
1005	HTTP error		30024
1006	Error parsing HTTP header		30058
1007	Invalid URL table column name		30067
1009	Binary document reported as text document		30126

Code	Description	Document Container Code	EQG Codes
1010	Invalid display URL		30112
1011	Invalid XML from OracleAS Portal	PORTAL_XMLURL_FAIL	31011
1020-1024	URL is not reachable. The status starts at 1020, and it increases by one with each try. After five tries (if it reaches 1025), the URL is deleted.		N/A
1026-1029	URL cannot be found. The status turns from 404 to 1026 when a URL cannot be found on re-crawl, and it increases by one with each try. After five tries (if it reaches 1030), the URL is deleted.		N/A
1111	URL remained in the queue even after a successful crawl. This indicates that the crawler had a problem processing this document. You could investigate the URL by crawling it in a separate source to check for errors in the crawler log.		N/A



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Javascript Bubbling Library

Javascript Bubbling Library <http://www.bubbling-library.com>

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```
<!-- YUI Core -->
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<!-- Bubbling Library Core -->
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```

The documentation can be found here:

<http://www.bubbling-library.com/eng/api/docs/>

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The following enterprise sources require additional software to be installed on the computer running Oracle SES:

- EMC Documentum Content Server
- FileNet Content Engine and FileNet Image Server
- Open Text
- Microsoft Exchange
- Microsoft NTFS may require Microsoft .NET 2.0

Note: The Microsoft Exchange connector uses the Jakarta Slide libraries for WebDAV.

See Also:

- [Chapter 7, "Configuring Access to Content Management Sources"](#)
- [Chapter 8, "Configuring Access to Collaboration Sources"](#)

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Error Messages

The crawler uses a set of messages to log the crawling activities.

The following table lists the most common crawler error messages.

Message ID	Message	Comment	Action
30025	{0}: Connection refused	The Web site refuses the URL access request.	Check the network setup environment of the computer running the crawler.
30027	Not allowed URL: {0}	A URL link violates boundary rules and is discarded.	Confirm that the URL indeed can be ignored.
30030	Malformed URL: {0}	The URL is not properly formed.	Verify the URL.
30031	Excluded by ROBOTS.TXT: {0}	The robots.txt rule from the Web site of the URL does not allow the URL to be crawled.	Configure the crawler to ignore robots rule only when you are managing the target Web site. Use the Home - Sources - Crawling Parameters page.
30040	Ignore URL: {0}	Redirection to this URL is not allowed by boundary rule.	Confirm that the URL indeed should be ignored.
30041	{0}: excluded by MIME type inclusion rule, URL is {1}	The content type of the URL is not in MIME type inclusion list.	Check if the specified content type should be included.
30054	Excessively long URL: {0}	The URL string is too long, and the URL is ignored.	N/A
30057	{0}: timeout reading document	The target Web site is too slow sending page content.	Increase the crawler timeout threshold from the crawler configuration page. The default is 30 seconds.
30083	{0}: Duplicate document ignored	An identical document has been seen before in the same crawl session. This could be an indication of URL looping; that is, a generation of different URLs pointing back to the same page.	Check if the URL is generated correctly. If necessary, disable indexing dynamic URLs. Use the Home - Sources - Crawling Parameters page.

Message ID	Message	Comment	Action
30126	Binary document reported as text document: "{0}"	A binary file has been sent by the Web site as a text document. In most cases, the URL in question is not a binary format text document, like pdf.	Correct the Web site content type setting for the URL, if possible.
30188	Login form not specified for "{0}"	Unable to perform HTML form login, because the name of the form is not set. In general, the name of the form should be automatically set by the crawler.	Identify the URL of the login page, and check whether this is a regular HTML form login page or an OracleAS Single Sign-on login page. Report the problem to Oracle support.
30199	Encountered an error while responding to the following HTTP authentication request: [{0}]	Unable to authenticate through the target URL.	Verify if the authentication request is basic authentication or digest authentication. Also confirm the provided authentication credentials.
30201	Missing authentication credentials	Authentication data is not available to access the URL.	Check the type of authentication needed and provide it through the source customization page
30206	Ignoring "{0}" due to host (or redirected host) connection problem	The crawler cannot contact the server of the URL.	Verify that the Web site in question is up and try to re-crawl.
30209	Document size ({0}) too big, ignored: {1}	Document size exceeds the default limit of 10 megabytes.	Increase the document size limit on the Global Settings - Crawler Configuration page.
30215	Excluded by crawling depth limit({0}): {1}	Previously crawled URL is excluded due to newly reduced crawling depth limit.	Confirm that the depth limit is correct.
30782	Invalid document attribute {0} - ignored	Some attribute picked up from the document is not defined for the source. It is ignored.	Most likely this is safe to ignore, unless you know that this particular attribute should be defined for this source. In that case, contact Oracle Support.

Glossary

crawl

The process of reading sources and creating the search engine index.

crawler

An Oracle Secure Enterprise Search program that reads sources to create the search engine index.

DN

Distinguished Name. The unique name of a directory entry in Oracle Internet Directory. It includes all the individual names of the parent entries back to the root. The DN tells you exactly where the entry resides in the directory's hierarchy.

DICOM

Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) is the predominant medical imaging standard for exchanging digital information between medical imaging equipment (such as radiological imaging) and other systems, ensuring inter operability. DICOM images contain rich metadata about the patient, medical equipment, and other medical information. DICOM is a major feature of Oracle Multimedia 11g release.

document

Unit of indexing, returned as one entry in the hit list. For example, a document could be all the collected information about a person from a human resources system.

duplicate documents

Documents that are identical to each other; that is, they are the exact same size, same content, same title, and so on.

federated search

Oracle SES provides the capability of searching multiple Oracle SES instances with their own document repositories and indexes. It provides a unified framework to search the different document repositories that are crawled, indexed, and maintained separately. A *federation broker* calls the *federation endpoint* to collect content matching the search criteria for the sources managed at that endpoint.

hit list

A list of results for a search.

infosource

Data sources that can be browsed based on the source or path of the documents. An infosource hierarchy has this structure: *Source Group > host or folder > folder*. An infosource hierarchy provides a count of documents at levels below the top (that is, the Source Group level). A user's access to the infosource structure relies on the user's access to documents stored in the structure.

Users can search documents under a particular path or level by selecting the corresponding node in the infosource browse hierarchy.

index

An Oracle Secure Enterprise Search structure that is updated after a crawl. It is used to improve performance of searches.

JDBC

The programming API that enables Java applications to access a database through the SQL language. JDBC drivers are written in Java for platform independence but are specific to each database.

LDAP

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol. A standard for representing and accessing user and group profile information.

lexer

A program that breaks the source text into tokens, usually words, in accordance with a specified language.

LOV

List of values.

near duplicate documents

Documents that are similar to each other. They may or may not be identical to each other.

Oracle Application Server (Oracle AS)

Oracle's integrated application server:

- Is standards compliant (J2EE, Web Services, and XML)
- Delivers a comprehensive set of capabilities, including portal, caching, wireless, integration, and personalization
- Provides a single, unified platform for Java and J2EE, Web Services, XML, SQL, and PL/SQL

OracleAS Portal

A component of Oracle Application Server used for the development, deployment, administration, and configuration of enterprise class portals. OracleAS Portal incorporates a portal building framework with self-service publishing features to enable you to create and manage information accessed within your portal.

OracleAS Single Sign-On

A component of Oracle Application Server that enables users to log in to all features of the Oracle AS product suite and to other Web applications, using a single user name and password.

OracleAS Web Cache

A component of Oracle Application Server that improves the performance, scalability, and availability of frequently used Web sites. By storing frequently accessed URLs in memory, Oracle Application Server Web Cache eliminates the need to repeatedly process requests for those URLs on the Web server.

Oracle Content Database

A consolidated, database-centric content management application that provides a comprehensive, integrated solution for file and document life cycle management. Oracle Content Database also offers a comprehensive set of Web services that developers can use to build and enhance content management applications. This book uses the product name Oracle Content Database to mean *both* Oracle Content Database *and* Oracle Content Services.

Oracle Content Server

Formerly known as Stellent Content Server. Oracle Content Server enables users throughout the organization to contribute content from native desktop applications, manage content through rich library services, publish content to web sites or business applications, and access the content with a browser.

Oracle Content Services

See [Oracle Content Database](#).

Oracle HTTP Server

The Web server component of Oracle Application Server, built on Apache Web server technology and used to service HTTP requests. Also referred to as OHS in the guide.

Oracle Internet Directory

A repository for storing user credentials and group memberships. By default, the [OracleAS Single Sign-On](#) authenticates user credentials against Oracle Internet Directory information about dispersed users and network resources.

Oracle Secure Enterprise Search application

Application for searching the Oracle Secure Enterprise Search index.

Oracle WebLogic Server

Oracle WebLogic Server is a fast and reliable server that is used to build and run enterprise applications and services. It is the middle tier server on which Oracle SES operates.

relevance

The level of match of the search results to the search string.

schedule

The frequency with which each source is crawled.

search

The process of querying the search engine.

searchctl

A utility for starting and stopping the search engine.

search metadata

Information about the sources, crawls, and schedules.

secure search

A type of search that only returns results that the user is allowed to view based on access privileges.

seed URL

The starting point for a crawl.

SOAP

Simple Object Access Protocol. A lightweight, XML-based protocol for exchanging information in a decentralized, distributed environment. SOAP supports different styles of information exchange, including: Remote Procedure Call style (RPC) and Message-oriented exchange.

sources

A source of data to be searched, such as Web sites, files, database tables, content management repositories, collaboration repositories, or applications.

WebDAV

Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning (WebDAV) is a standard protocol used to provide users with a file system interface to Oracle XML repository over the Internet. The most popular way of accessing a WebDAV server folder is through WebFolders on Microsoft Windows.

WebDAV is an extension to the HTTP 1.1 protocol. It allows clients to perform remote web content authoring through a coherent set of methods, headers, request body formats, and response body formats. WebDAV provides operations to store and retrieve resources, to create and list contents of resource collections, to lock resources for concurrent access in a coordinated manner, and to set and to retrieve resource properties.

WSDL

A general purpose XML language for describing the interface, protocol bindings, and deployment details of Web services.

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