

Application Installation Guide
Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing
Release 14.0.0.0.0
[April] [2013]
Oracle Part Number E51531-01



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1. Preface

For recommendations on security configuration, refer Security Configuration Guide.

This document contains notes and installation steps needed to install and setup Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing. Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing relies on several pieces of Oracle software in order to run and this document is in no way meant to replace Oracle documentation supplied with these Oracle products or available via Oracle technical support. The purpose of this document is only meant to supplement the Oracle documentation and to provide Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing specific installation instructions.

It is assumed that anyone installing Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing will have a thorough knowledge and understanding of Oracle Weblogic Server 10.3.5, Oracle BI Publisher 11.1.1.6.

Application installation is a seven step process.

1. [Installing Software](#)
2. [Creating Domains, Repositories, Data Sources](#)
3. [Configuring Policies](#)
4. [Configuring Oracle BI Publisher for Application](#)
5. [Deploying Application](#)
6. [Enabling SSL](#)
7. [Launching Application](#)

1.1 Prerequisites

The following software are required to install Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing application.

1. Sun JDK Version 1.6 update 31 or above <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>
OR
Oracle JRockit JDK Version 1.6 update 22 or above <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/jrockit/downloads/index.html>
2. Oracle Repository Creation Utility (RCU) Version 11.1.1.6.0. Download RCU for the respective platform from the "Required Additional Software" section of <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/bi-publisher/downloads/index.html>
3. Oracle WebLogic Server 11gR1 Version 10.3.5
<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/weblogic/downloads/wls-main-097127.html>)

Navigate to Oracle WebLogic Server 11gR1 (10.3.5) + Coherence - Package Installer and download the file for respective OS.

To use WebLogic Server with 64-bit JVM's on Linux and Solaris or to use WLS on other supported platforms, use the WebLogic Server generic installer listed under "Additional Platforms". The generic installers do not include a JVM/JDK. These are to be downloaded and installed prior to installing the Weblogic Server.

4. Oracle ADF 11g
<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/adf/downloads/index.html>

Note

Please use all 64-bit software's for machine hosted with 64-bit O/S.

Note

Use XManager for remote UNIX/LINUX machine. Please refer [XManager Usage](#).

1.2 **Audience**

This document is intended for system administrators or application developers who are installing Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing Application.

1.3 **Conventions Used**

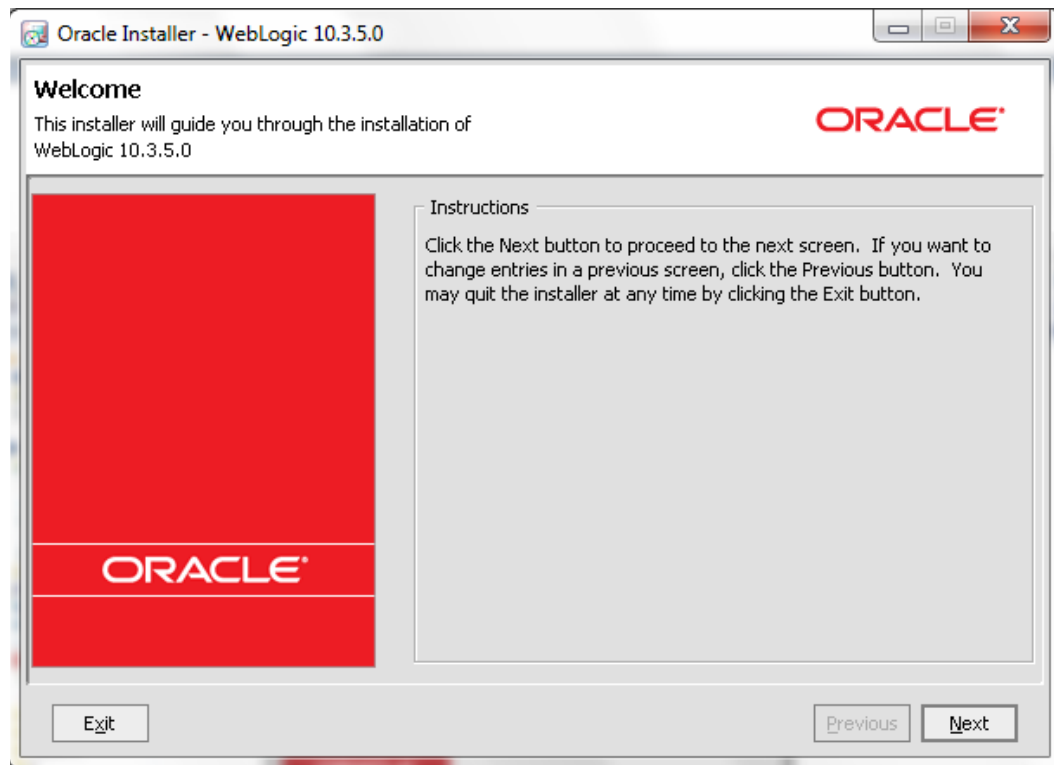
Term	Refers to
Application	Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing

2. Installing Software

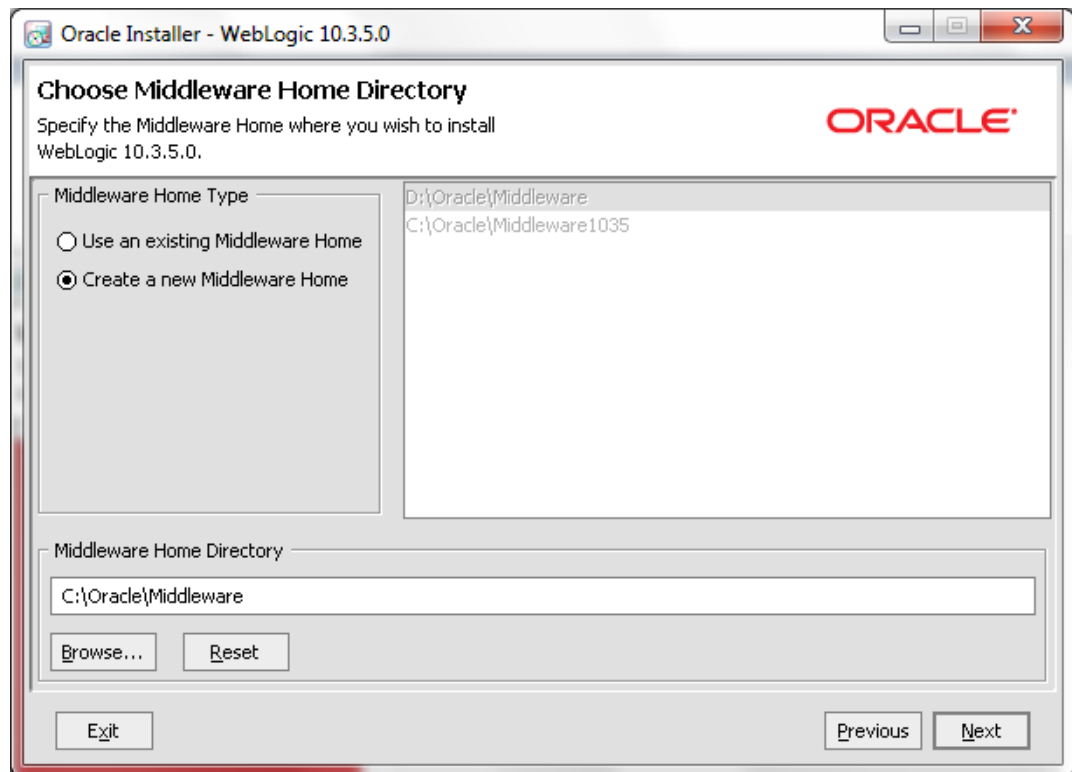
2.1 Installing Oracle WebLogic Server

To install using generic Weblogic installer -

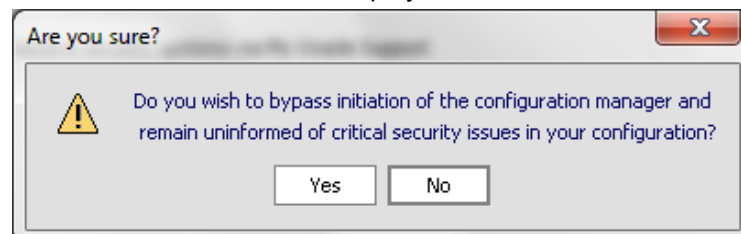
1. Run the command → `java -jar wls1035_generic.jar`
2. Welcome screen is displayed as shown below.



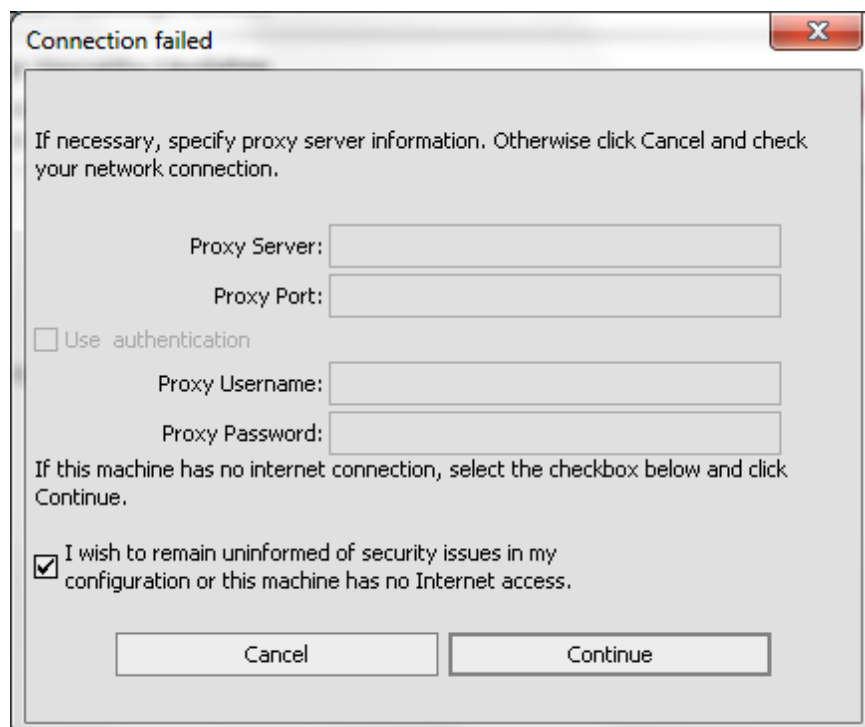
3. Click **Next** to continue.



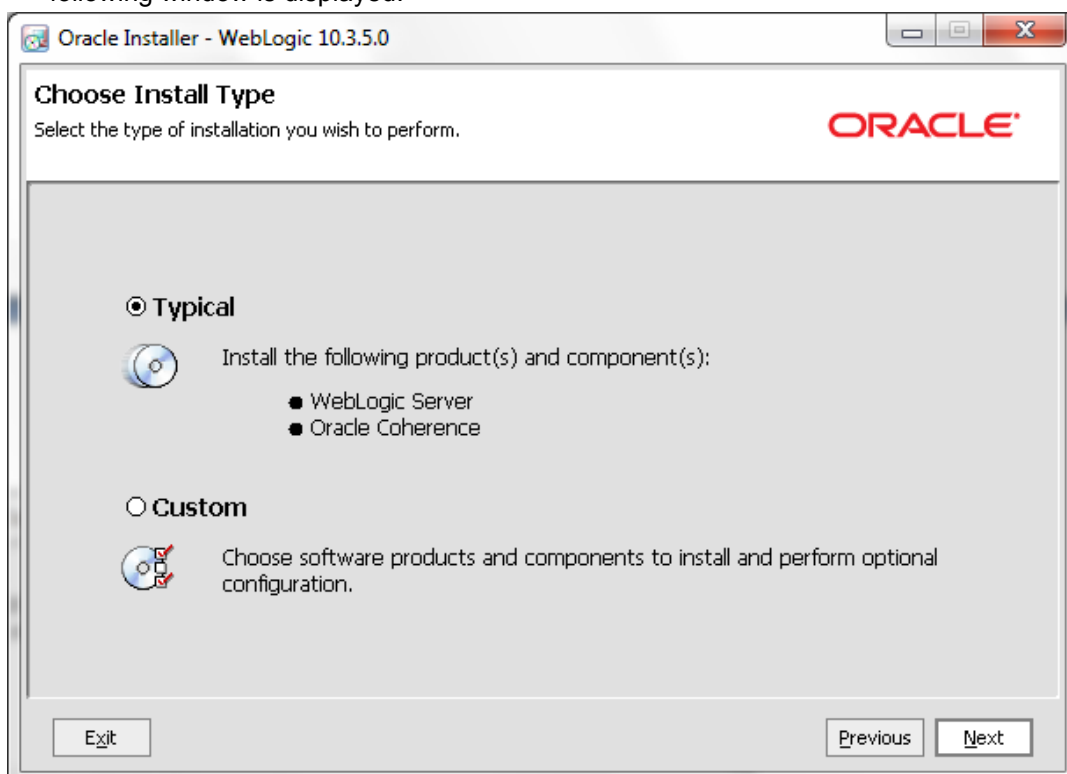
4. Select **Create a new Middleware Home** as **Middleware Home Type**
5. Specify the path for **Middleware Home Directory**, and then click **Next**.
6. Confirmation window is displayed as shown below.



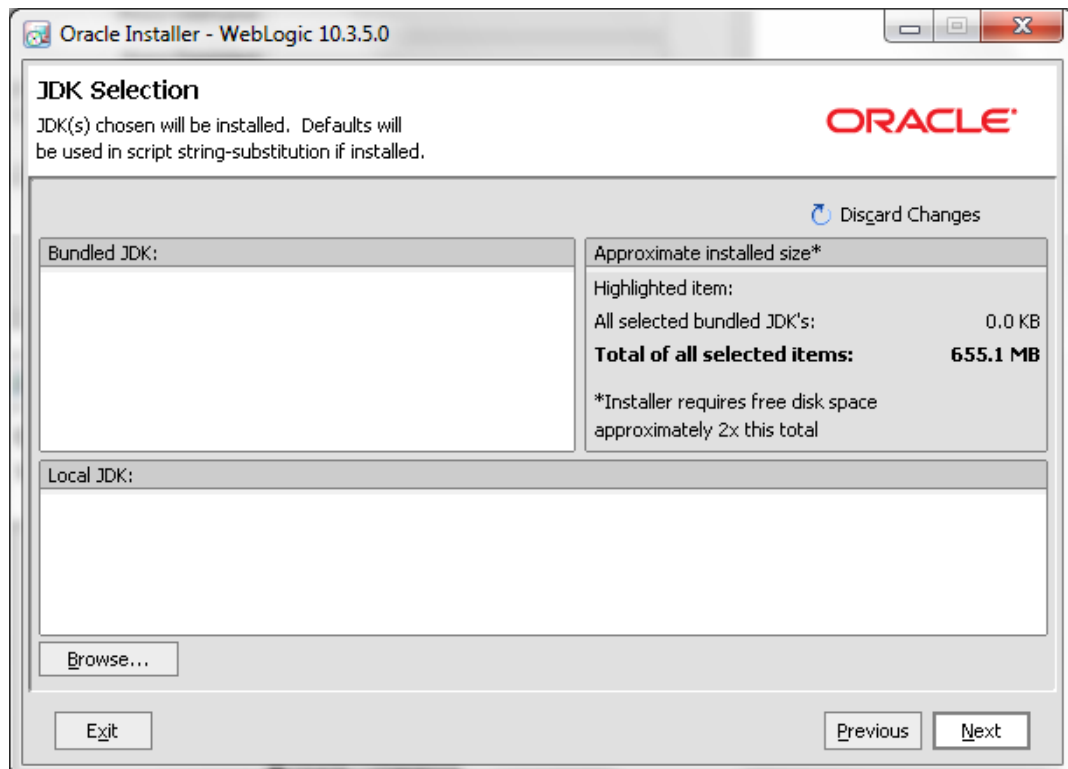
7. Click **Yes** to continue.



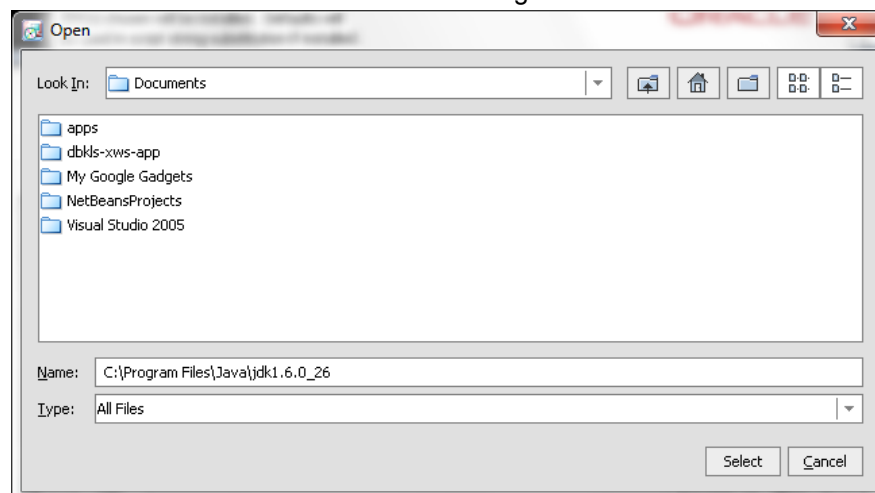
8. Check the check box as shown in the above screen shot and click **Continue**. The following window is displayed.



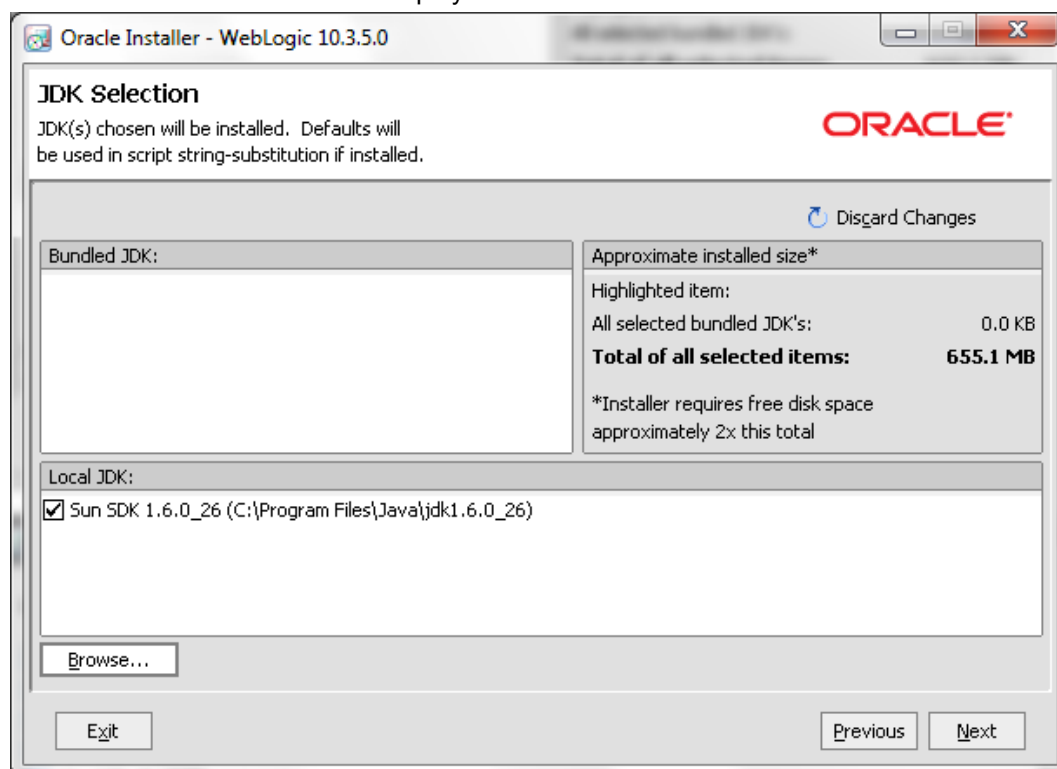
9. Select 'Typical' as the 'Install Type' and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



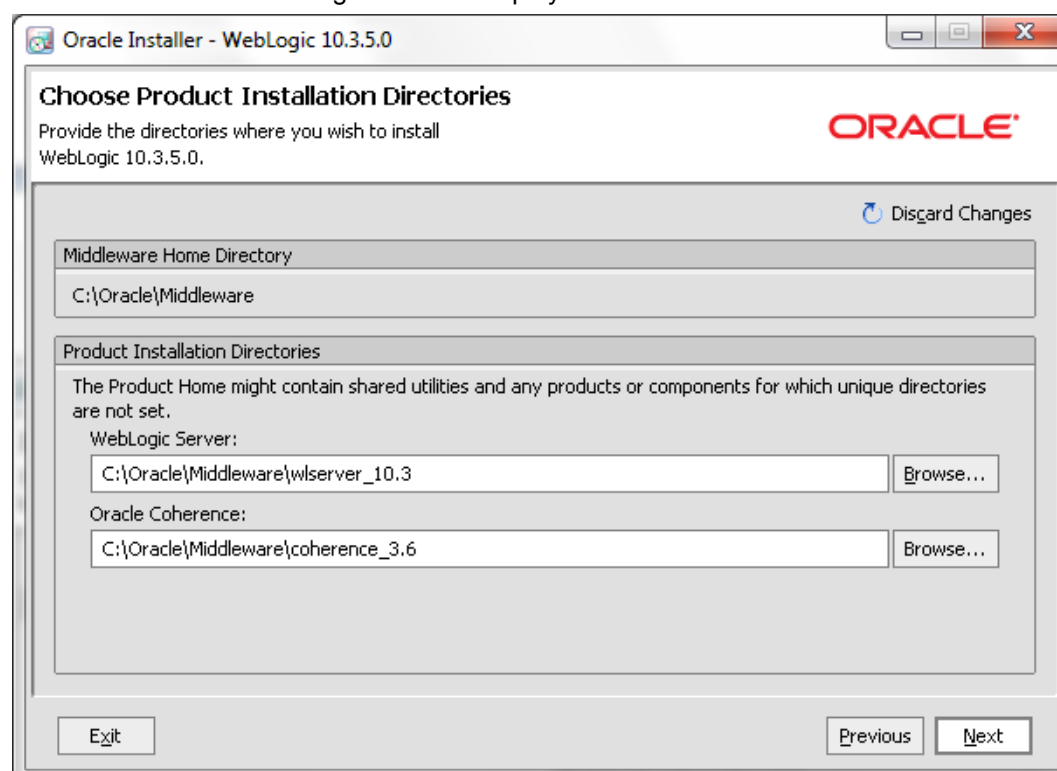
10. Click Browser button and select existing JDK Home Path as shown below.



11. The selected Java Home is displayed as shown below.



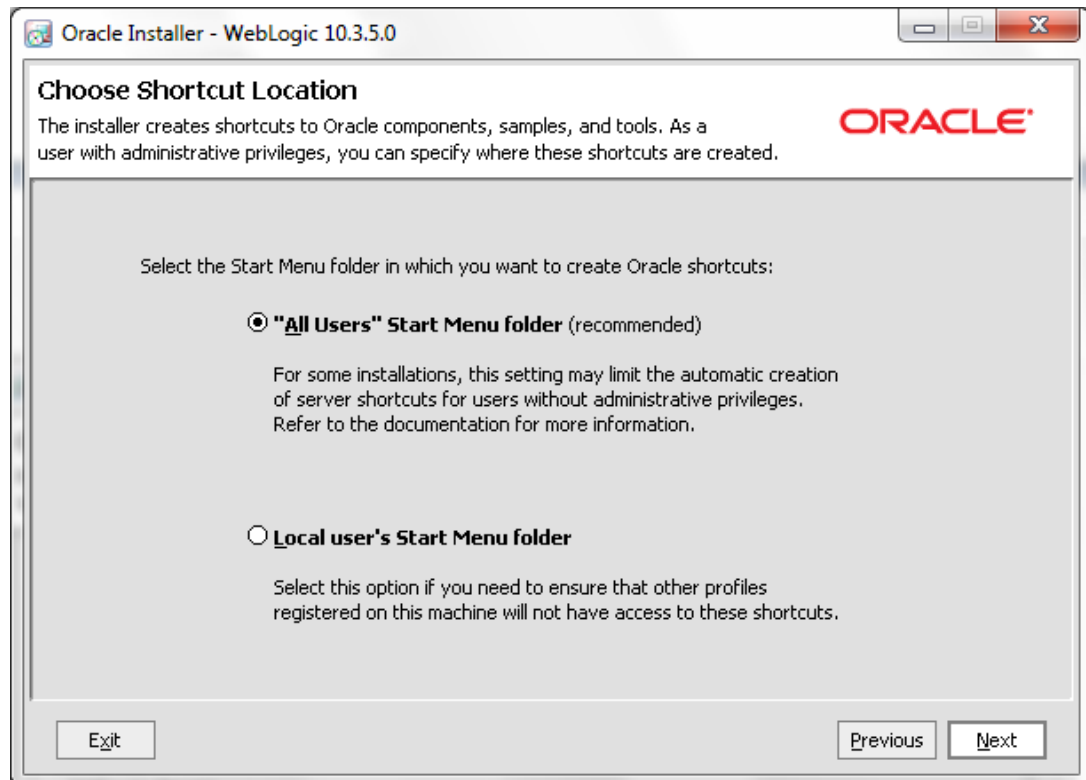
12. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



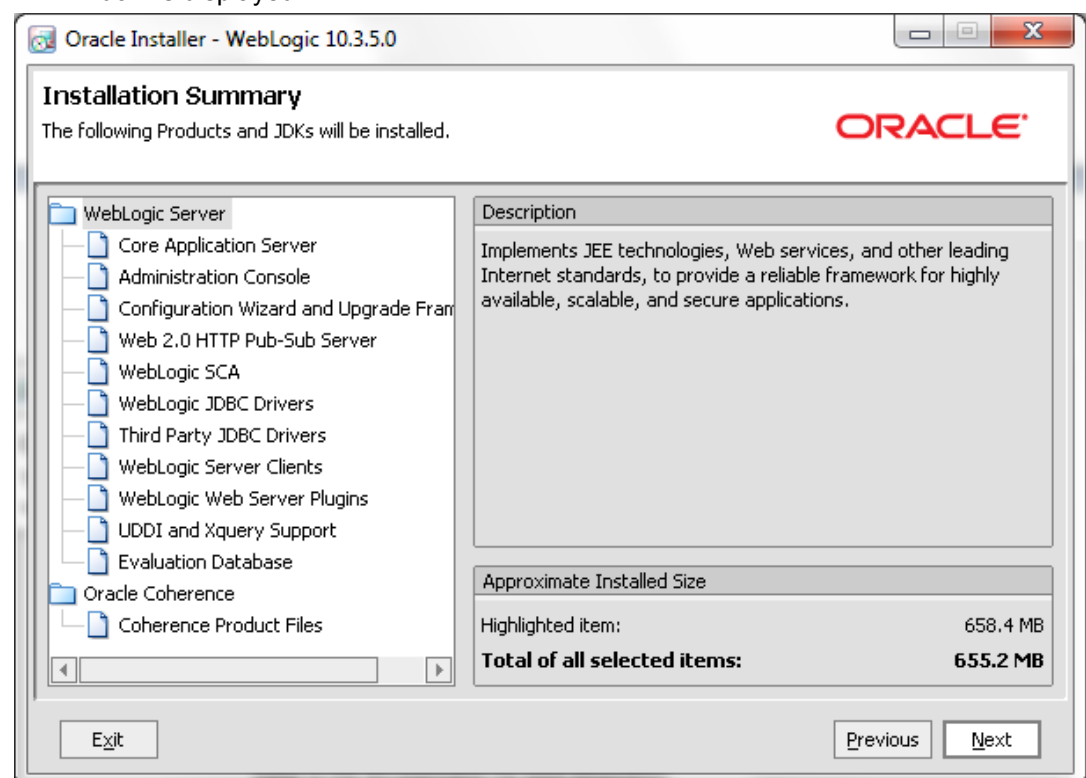
13. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.

Note

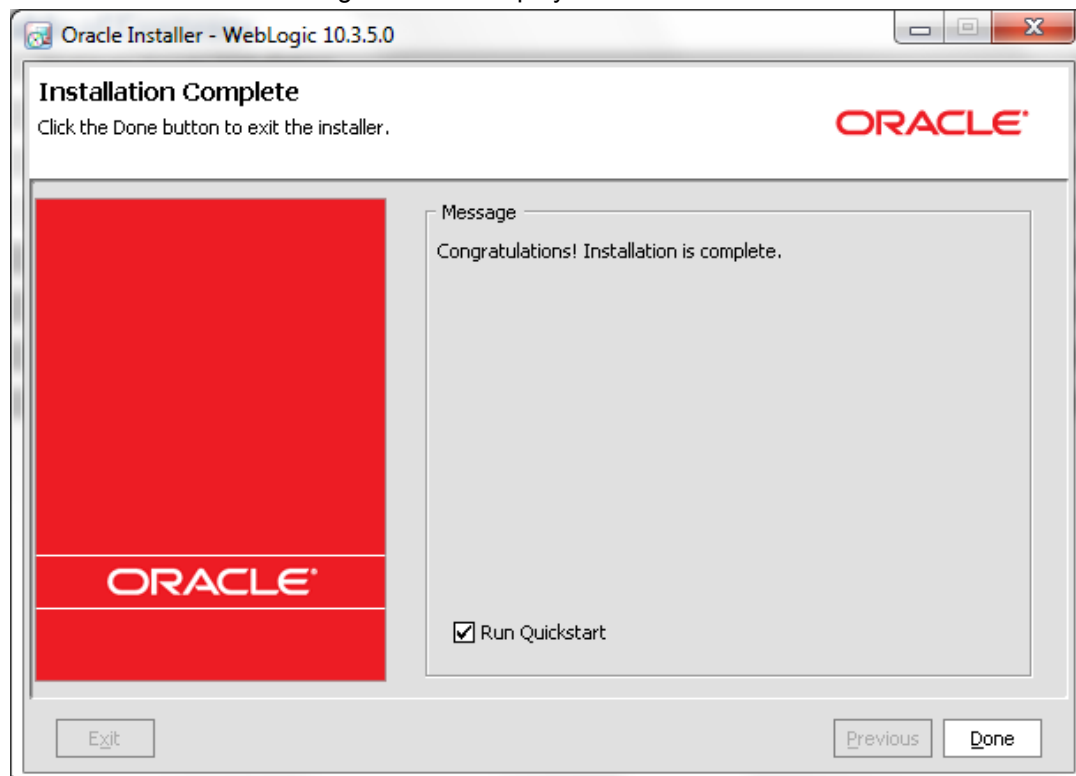
You can change the Oracle WebLogic Server and Oracle Coherence paths, if needed.



14. Select the recommended option for the Shortcut Location and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



15. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



16. Click **Done** to close the window.

2.2 Installing Oracle ADF Runtime

1. Extract the zipped file ofm_appdev_generic_11.1.1.6.0_disk1_1of1.zip.
2. Go to Disk1 folder of the above unzipped file. Run the following command

In Unix/Linux:./runInstaller

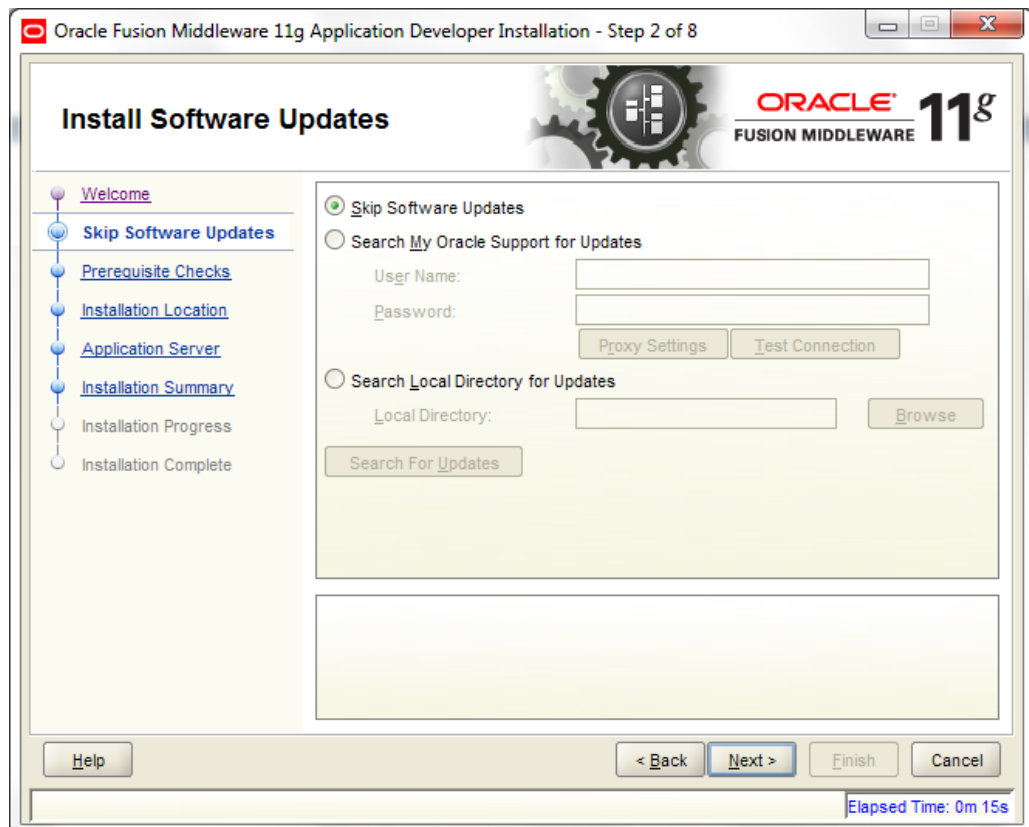
3. Enter JDK/JRE Home Path, when prompted.

In Windows:setup.exe -jreLoc <JDK/JRE Home Path>

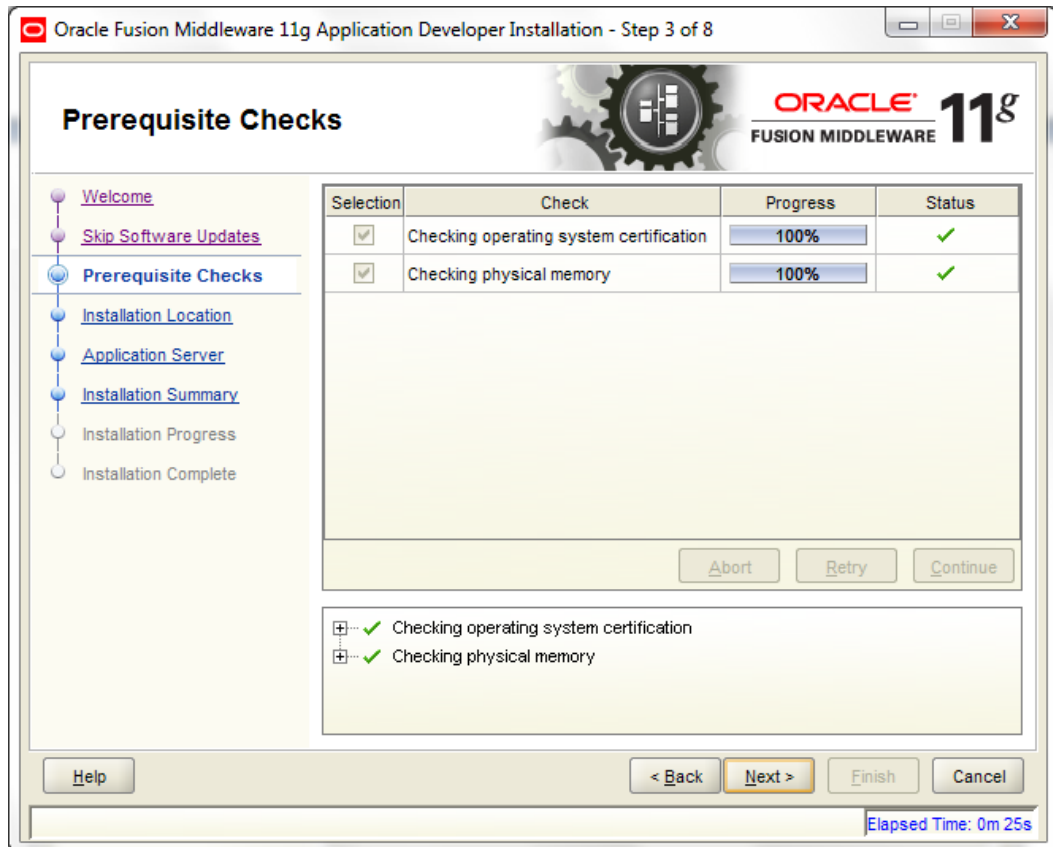
4. Welcome window is displayed.



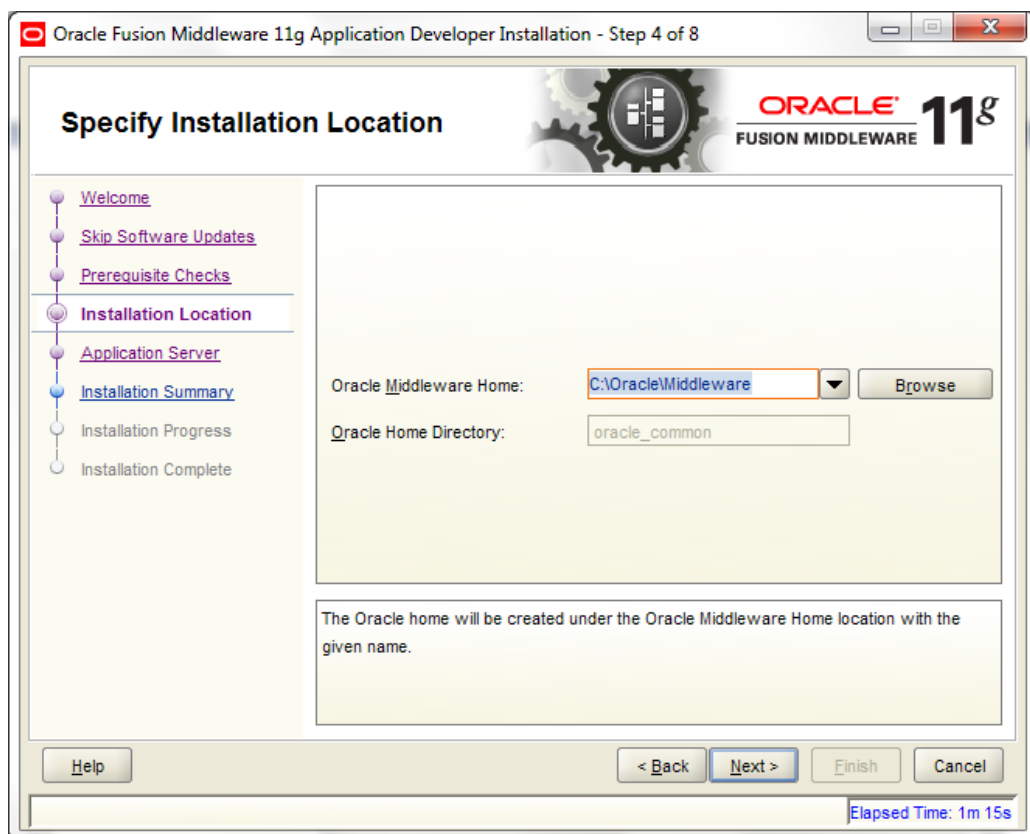
5. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



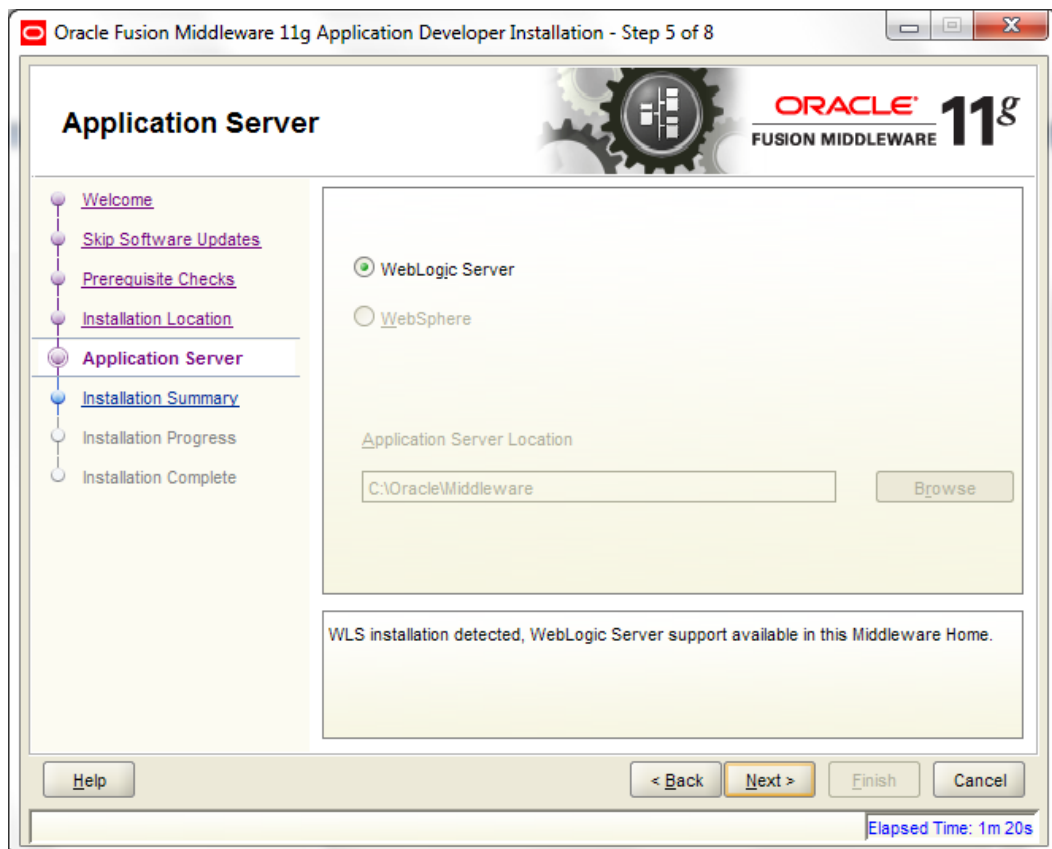
6. Select **Skip Software Updates** and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



7. Click Next. The following window is displayed.



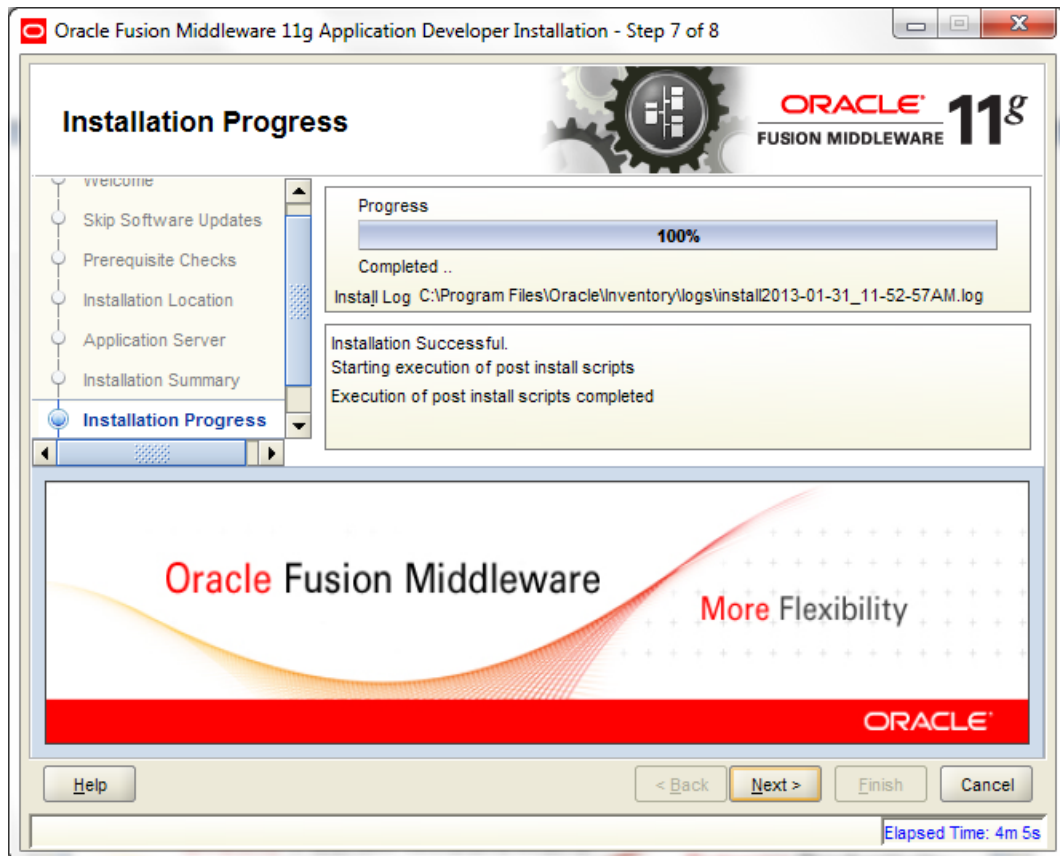
8. Select Oracle **Middleware Home Path** as highlighted and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



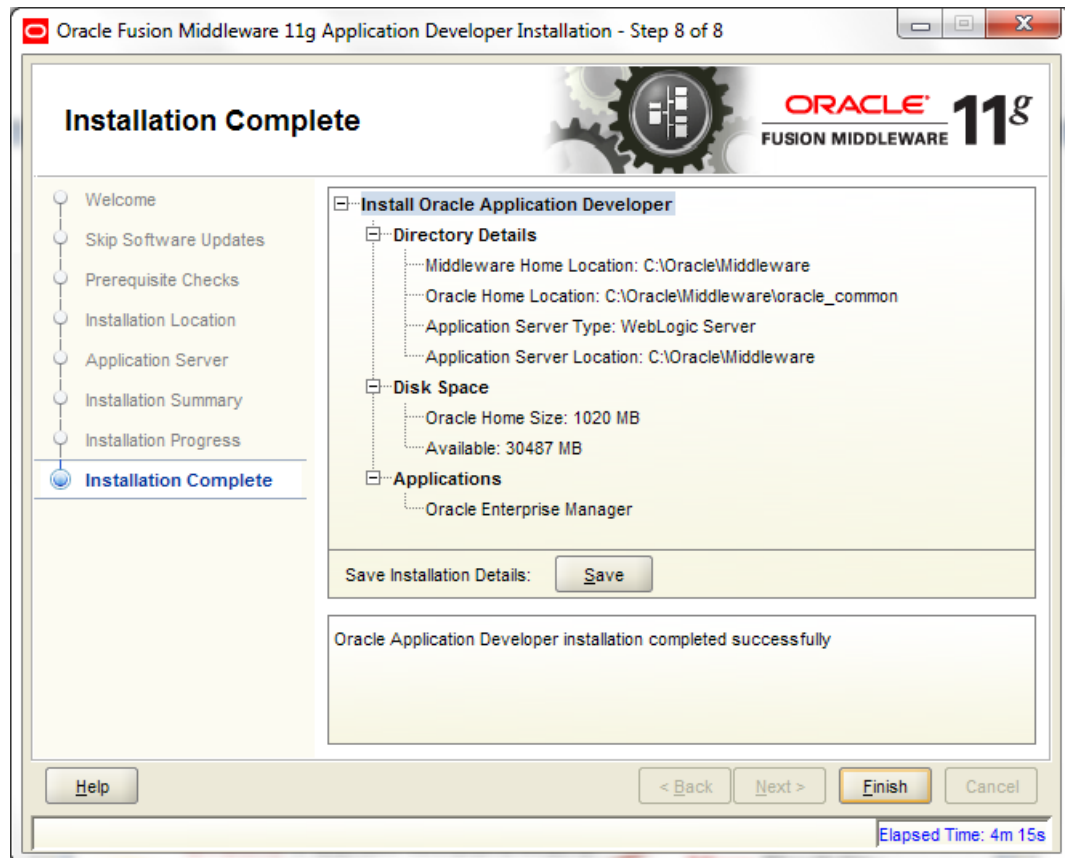
9. Select **WebLogic Server** and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



10. Click **Install**. The following window is displayed.



11. Once the installation is complete, click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



12. Click Finish to close the window.

3. Creating Domains, Repositories, Data Sources

3.1 Creating Domain and Configuring Managed Server

1. In Unix/Linux machine, once the Oracle WebLogic Server is installed, navigate to the following path.

<WL_HOME>/wlserver_10.3/common/bin

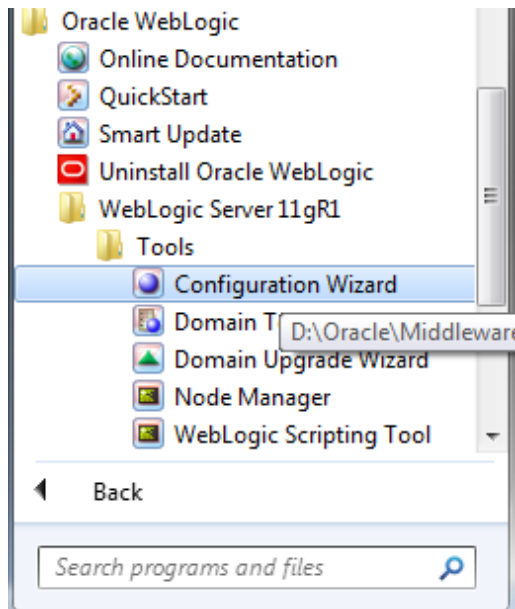
Note

Use XManager for remote UNIX/LINUX machine. Refer [XManager Usage](#).

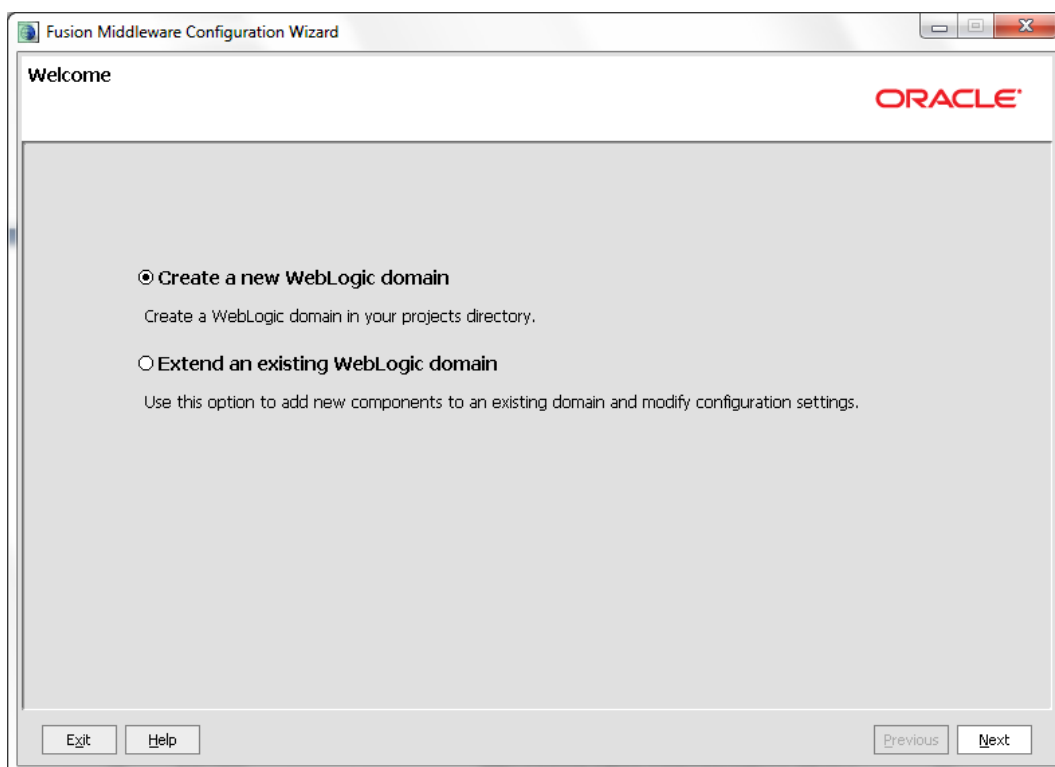
Here, WL_HOME is **/home/Oracle/Middleware**.

2. In Unix run **config.sh**.

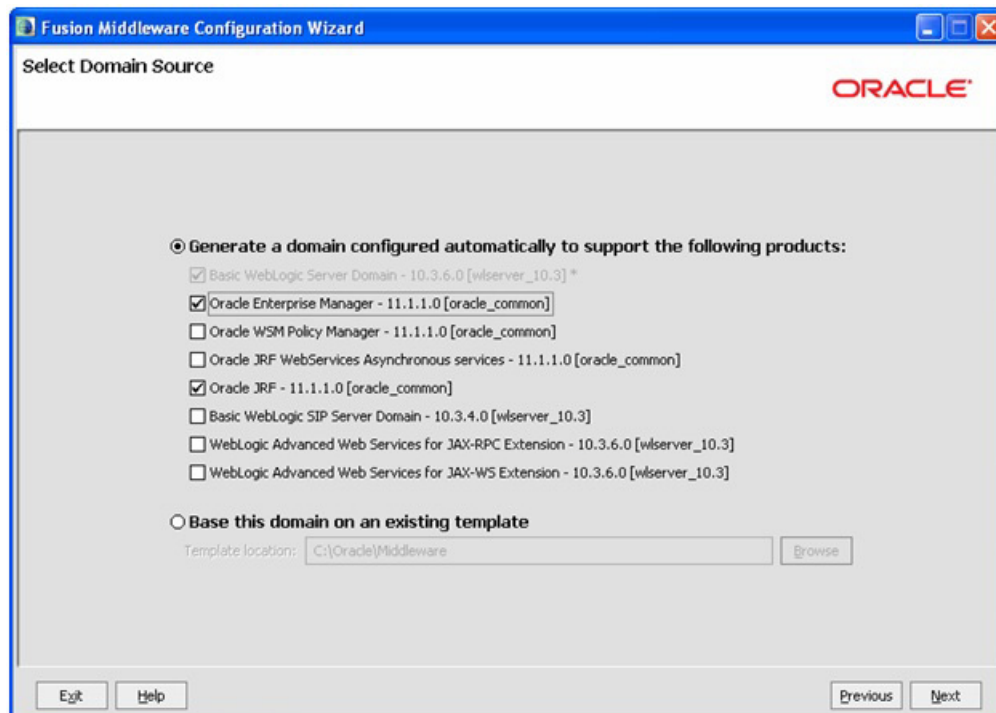
In Windows Go to Start Menu → All Programs → Oracle WebLogic → WebLogic Server 11gR1 → Tools,



3. Click Configuration Wizard icon.

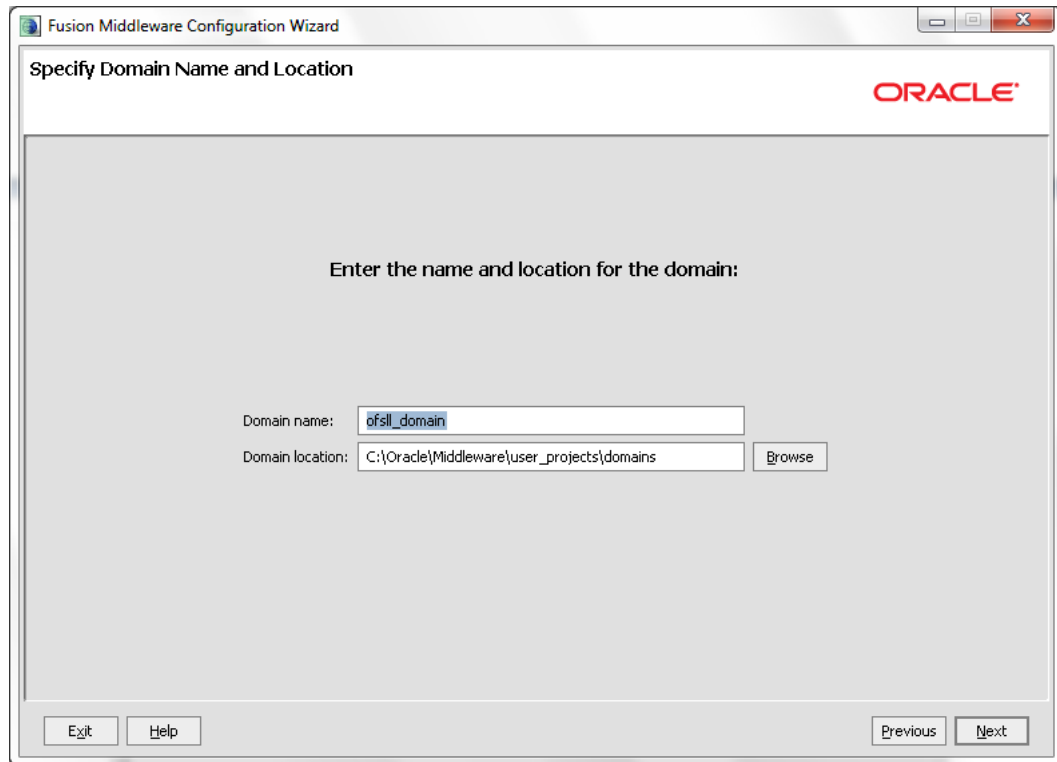


4. Select **Create a new WebLogic domain** and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



5. Select **Generate a domain configured automatically to support the following products** option.
6. Select **Oracle Enterprise Manager - 11.1.1.0 [oracle_common]** check box.
7. Select **Oracle JRF - 11.1.1.0 [oracle_common]** check box.

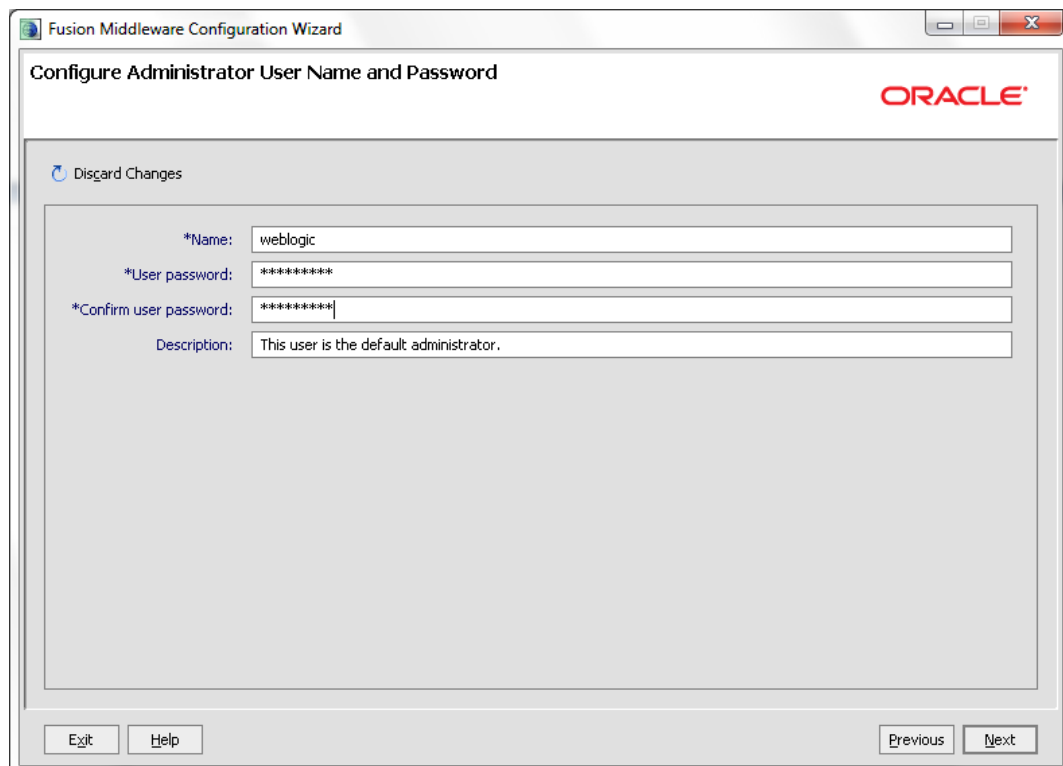
8. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



The screenshot shows the 'Specify Domain Name and Location' window of the Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard. The window has a title bar with 'Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard' and standard window controls. The Oracle logo is in the top right corner. The main area contains the text 'Enter the name and location for the domain:'. Below this, there are two input fields: 'Domain name:' with the text 'ofsl_domain' and 'Domain location:' with the text 'C:\Oracle\Middleware\user_projects\domains'. A 'Browse' button is to the right of the domain location field. At the bottom, there are 'Exit', 'Help', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons.

9. Enter **Domain** Name and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.

10. Edit Domain Location, if needed.



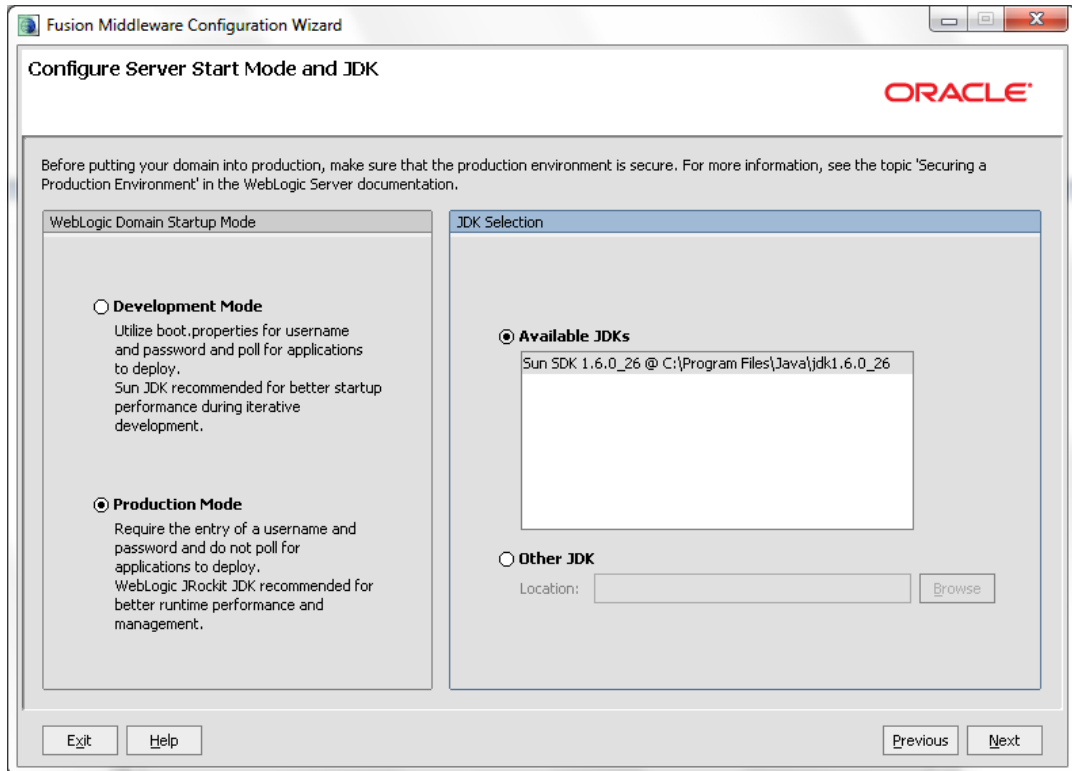
The screenshot shows the 'Configure Administrator User Name and Password' window of the Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard. The window has a title bar with 'Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard' and standard window controls. The Oracle logo is in the top right corner. The main area contains a 'Discard Changes' link with a circular arrow icon. Below this, there are four input fields: '*Name:' with the text 'weblogic', '*User password:' with masked text '*****', '*Confirm user password:' with masked text '*****', and 'Description:' with the text 'This user is the default administrator.'. At the bottom, there are 'Exit', 'Help', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons.

11. Enter credentials for the following:

- Name
- User password

- Confirm user password
- Description

12. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.

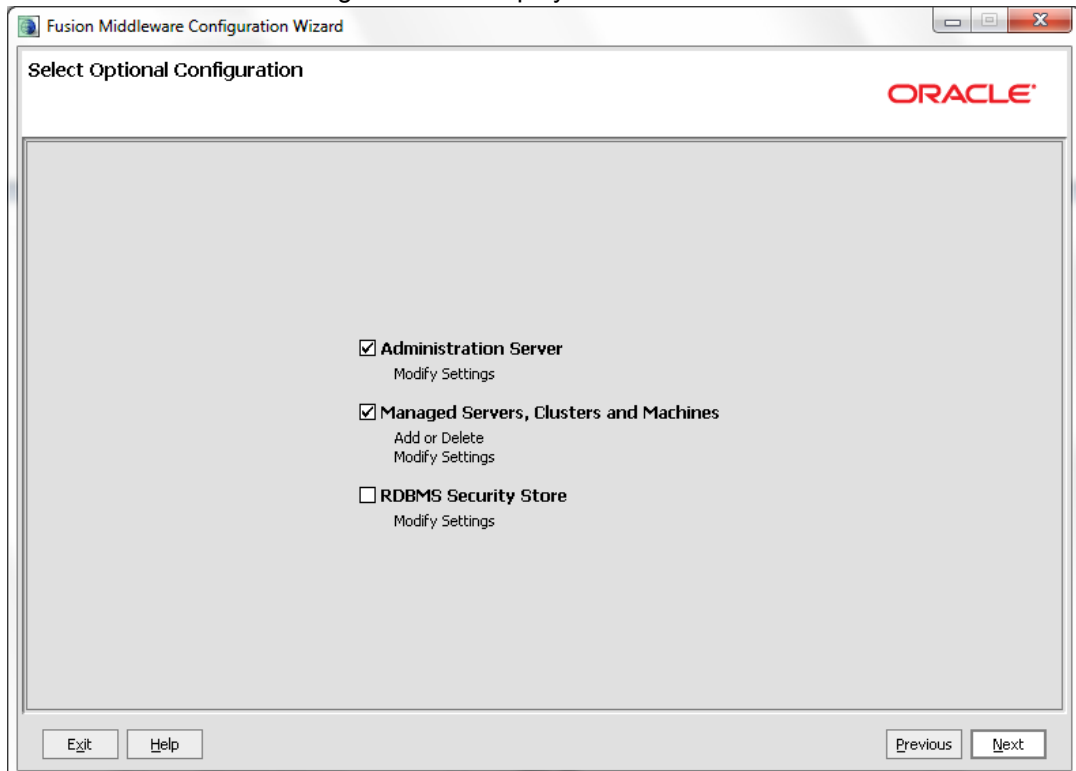


13. Select **Production Mode** and **JDK/JRockit** from **Available JDKs**

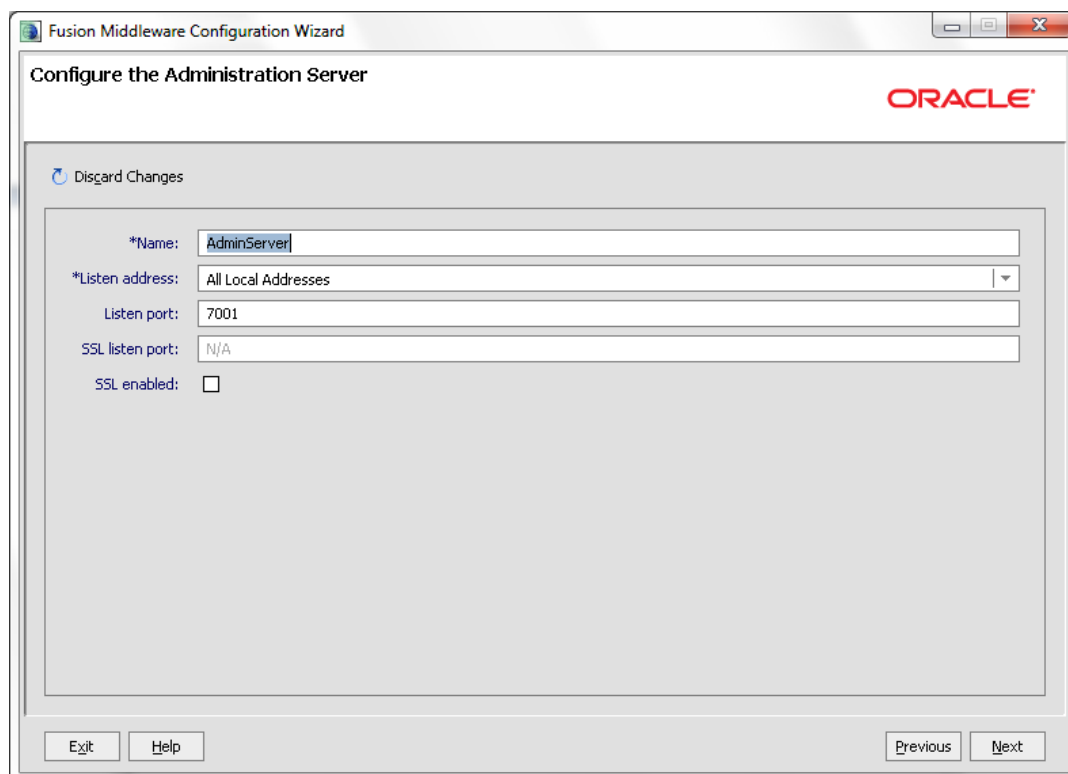
OR

Select **Other JDK** option to select any other JDK/JRockit .

14. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



15. Select **Administration Server** and **Managed Servers, Clusters and Machines** and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.

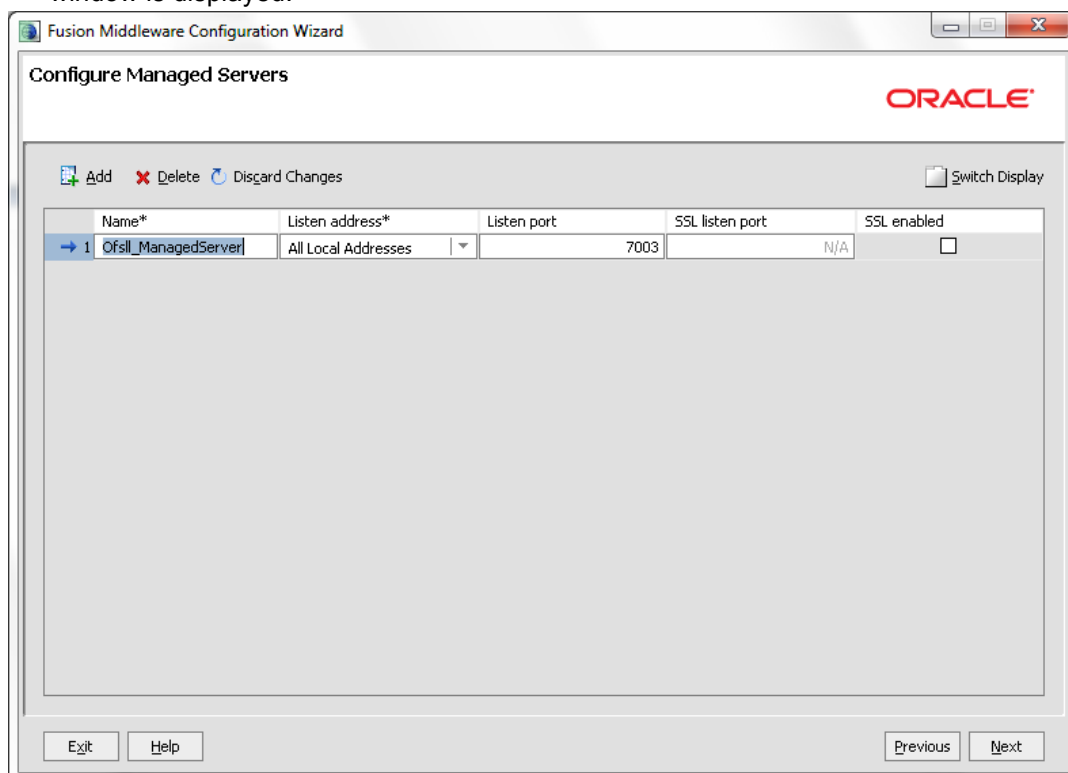


The screenshot shows the 'Configure the Administration Server' window of the Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard. The window has a title bar with the text 'Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard' and standard window controls. The main title is 'Configure the Administration Server' with the Oracle logo in the top right. Below the title is a 'Discard Changes' button. The configuration area contains the following fields:

- *Name: AdminServer
- *Listen address: All Local Addresses (dropdown menu)
- Listen port: 7001
- SSL listen port: N/A
- SSL enabled: ☐

At the bottom, there are 'Exit', 'Help', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons.

16. Enter Administration Server **Name** and **Listen Port** details and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.

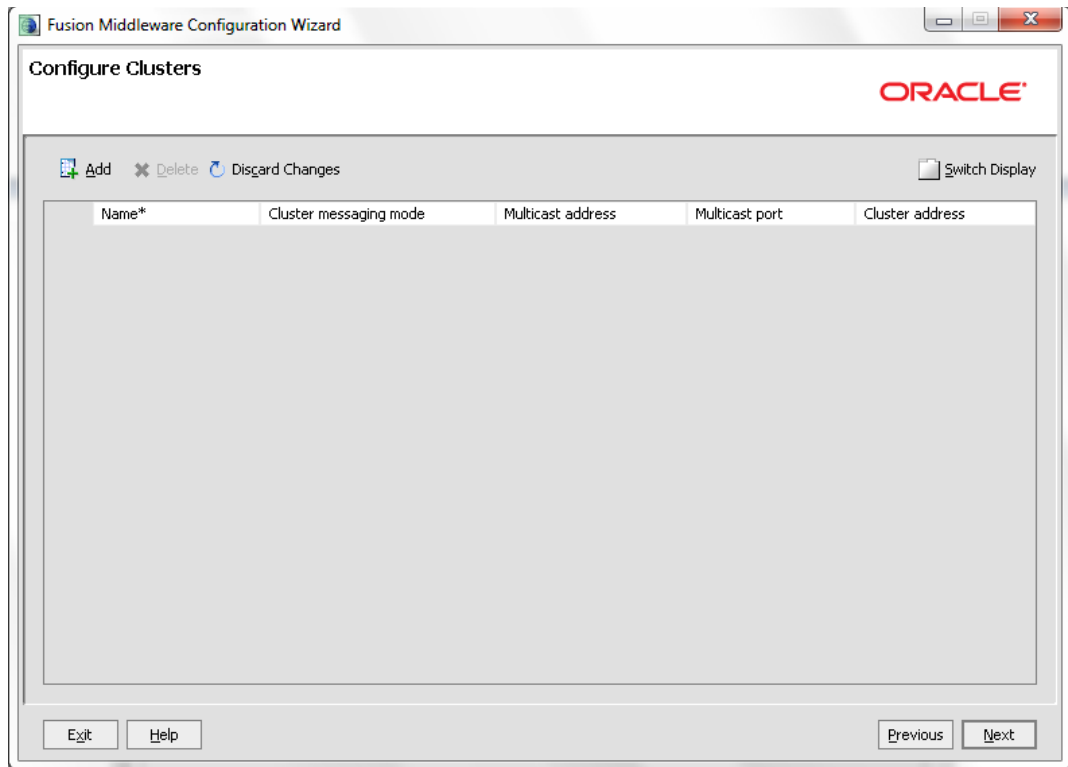


The screenshot shows the 'Configure Managed Servers' window of the Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard. The window has a title bar with the text 'Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard' and standard window controls. The main title is 'Configure Managed Servers' with the Oracle logo in the top right. Below the title are buttons for '+ Add', 'X Delete', and 'Discard Changes', along with a 'Switch Display' button. The main area contains a table with the following data:

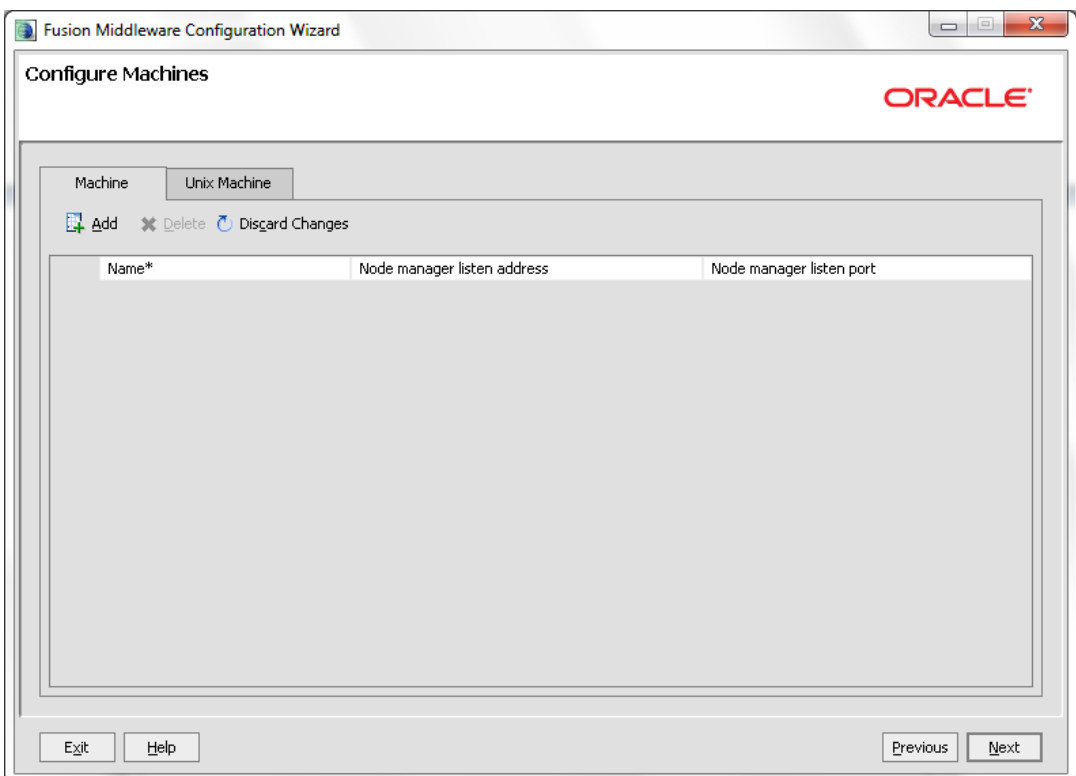
	Name*	Listen address*	Listen port	SSL listen port	SSL enabled
→ 1	Ofssl_ManagedServer	All Local Addresses	7003	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>

At the bottom, there are 'Exit', 'Help', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons.

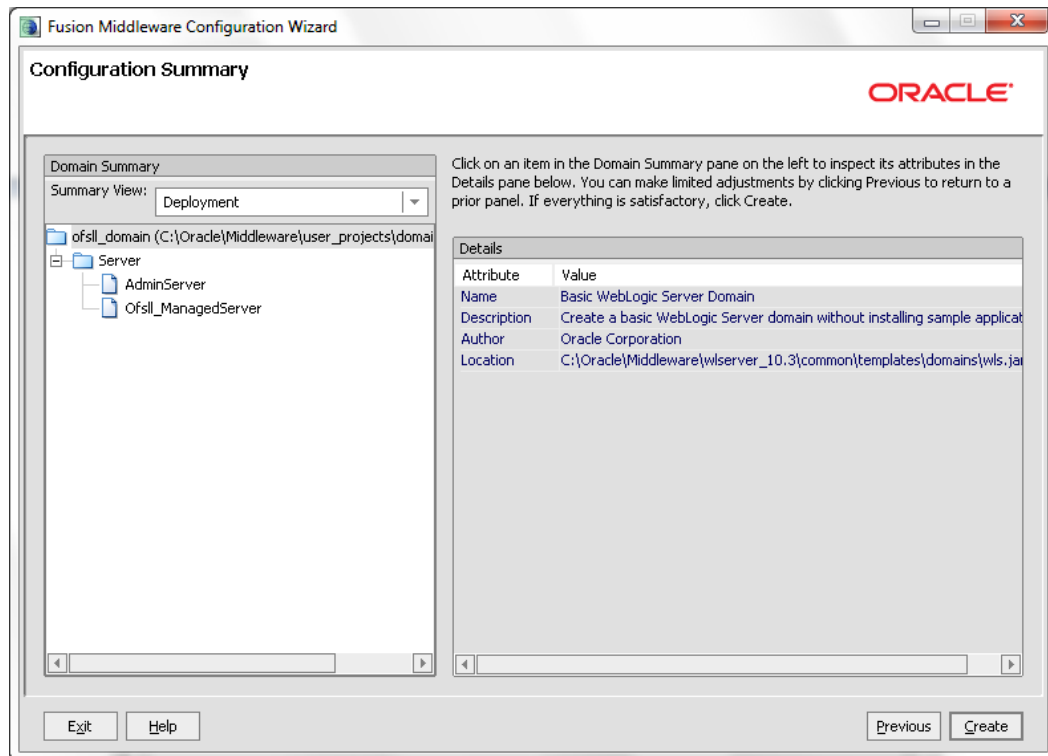
17. Enter **Name** and **Listen Port** details in Configure Managed Servers window and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



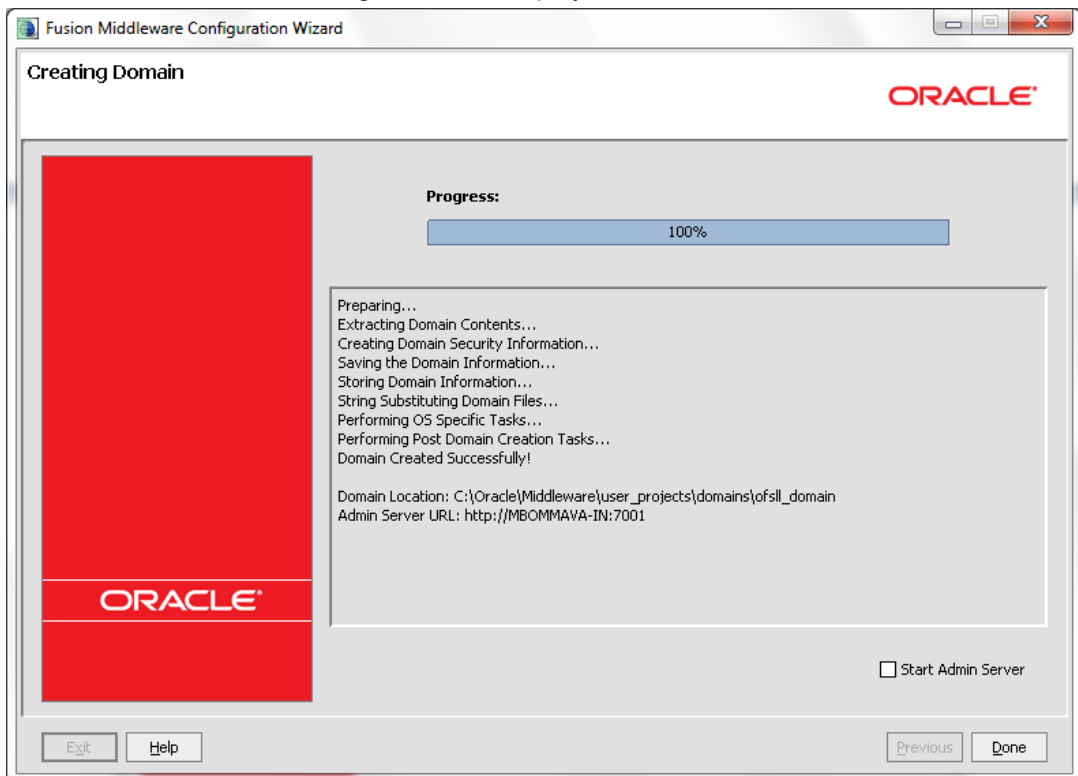
18. Configure as required and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



19. Configure as required and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



20. Click **Create**. The following window is displayed.



21. Once the creation of the Domain is complete.

22. Click **Done** to close the window.

Note

The default Weblogic installation will be running JVM with 512MB, this has to be increased for the ADF managed server. Say, for a 2 CPU Quad Core with 16 GB it could have the JVM running at 8 GB as:

```
USER_MEM_ARGS="-Xms8192m -Xmx8192m -XX:PermSize=2048m -XX:Max-PermSize=2048m"
```

The above setting to be done by editing the setDomainEnv.sh or setDomainEnv.cmd file in \$MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/mydomain/bin directory.

23. The "\$MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/mydomain" directory contains a script that can be used to start the Admin server. Use the "&" if you want access to the command line to be returned.

```
$ cd $MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/mydomain
```

```
$ ./startWebLogic.sh &
```

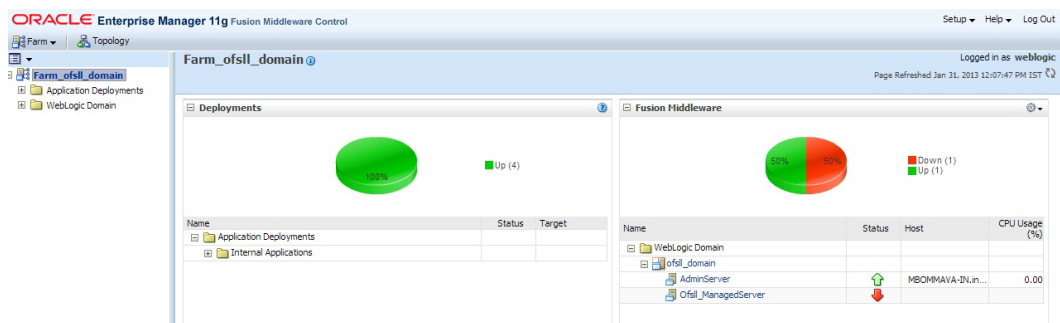
24. To Start Managed Server

```
$ cd $MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/mydomain/bin
```

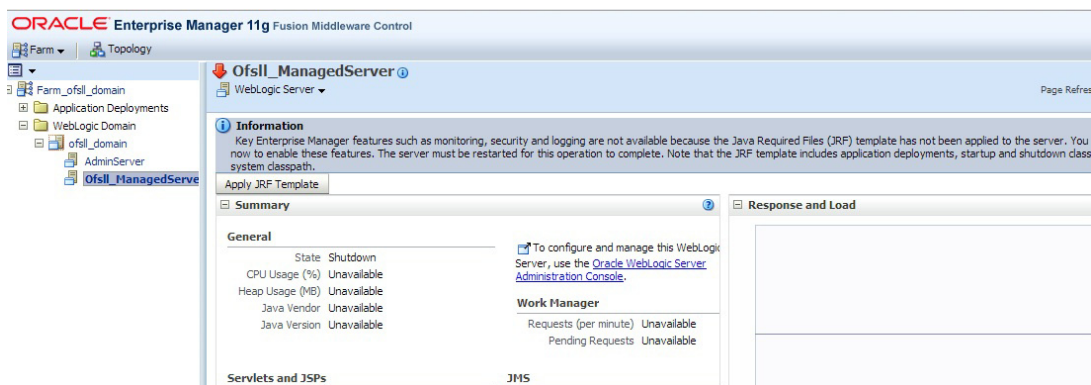
```
$ $MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/mydomain/bin/startManagedWebLogic.sh {ManagedServer_name} {AdminServer URL} &
```

3.2 Applying the JRF Template

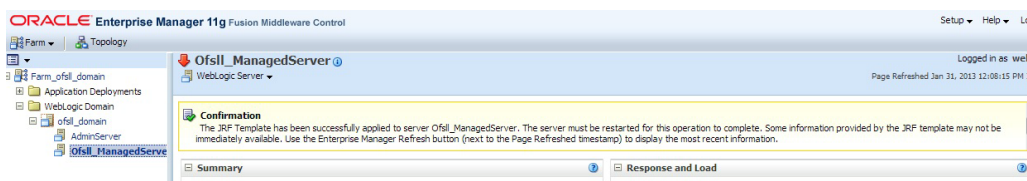
1. Start Oracle WebLogic Server
2. Login to Oracle Enterprise Manager 11g Console (<http://hostname:port/em>).



3. On Left window panel, expand **WebLogic Domain** → **ofsll_domain** and click **Ofsll_ManagedServer** as shown below.



- On right window panel, click **Apply JRF Template** Button. The confirmation message is displayed as shown below.



3.3 Creating Schemas using Repository Creation Utility

- Download Oracle Repository Creation Utility Tool (ofm_rcu_linux_11.1.1.6.0_disk1_1of1.zip) from the link mentioned in prerequisites.
- Unzip the ofm_rcu_linux_11.1.1.6.0_disk1_1of1.zip to your local drive.
- On windows, assume that it is unzipped to C:/oracle/rcuHome and set the value as RCU_HOME.

i.e. export RCU_HOME=C:/oracle/rcuHome

- Open command prompt and browse to \$RCU_HOME/bin and run **./rcu**
- On Unix, /home/oracle/rcuHome/bin and run **./rcu**
- The following window is displayed.



- Click Next. The following window is displayed.



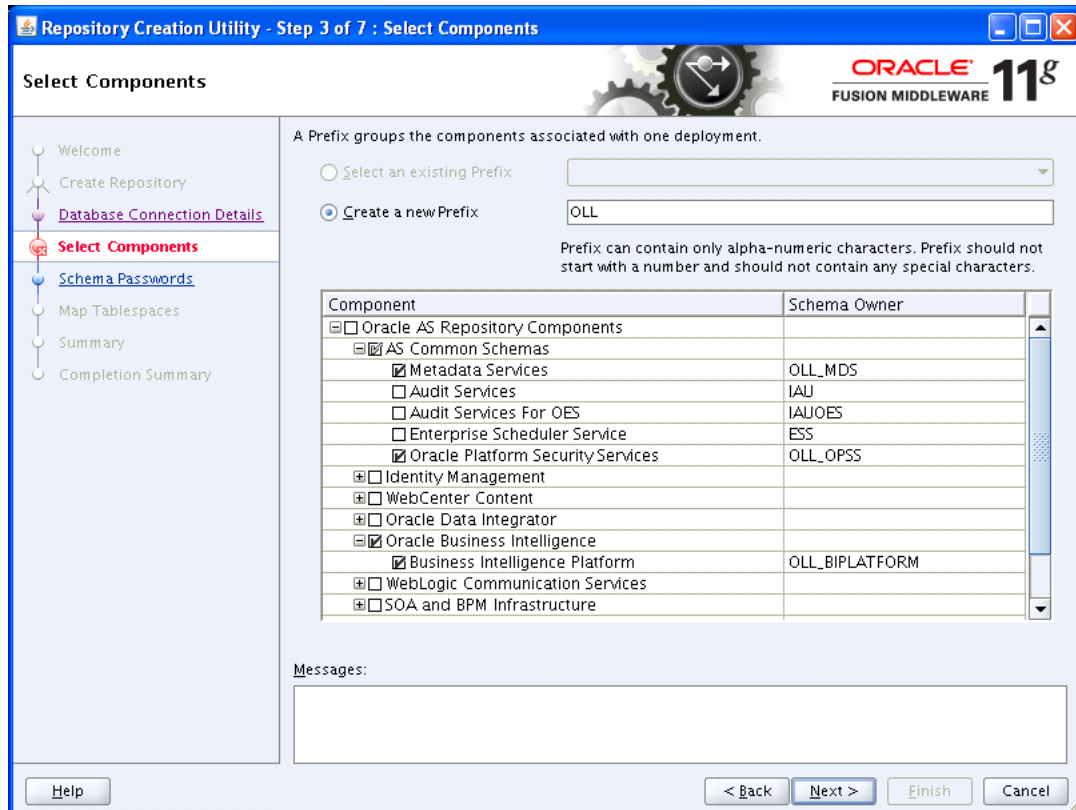
8. Select **Create** to create new schemas and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



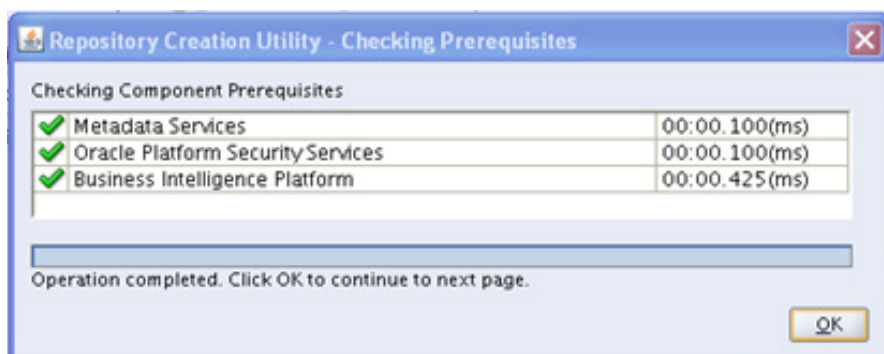
9. Provide database details where you want to create schemas, as shown in the above screen.

Note

You will require a user with SYSDBA role to create schemas.



10. Select **Create a new Prefix** option and specify value. For example, OLL
11. Check **Metadata Services**, **Oracle Platform Security Services** and **Business Intelligence Platform** as shown in the above screen.
12. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



13. Once the operation is complete, click **OK**. The following window is displayed.

Repository Creation Utility - Step 4 of 7 : Schema Passwords

Schema Passwords

Please enter the passwords for the main and additional (auxiliary) schema users. Password can contain alphabets, numbers and the following special characters: \$, #, _ . Password should not start with a number or a special character.

☐ Use same passwords for all schemas
☐ Use main schema passwords for auxiliary schemas
☒ Specify different passwords for all schemas

Component	Schema Owner	Schema Password	Confirm Password
Metadata Services	OLL_MDS	*****	*****
Oracle Platform Security Services	OLL_OPSS	*****	*****
Business Intelligence Platform	OLL_BIPLATFORM	*****	*****

Messages:

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

14. Select **Specify different passwords for all schemas** and provide Schema Passwords for each server as shown above.

15. Click Next., The following window is displayed.

Repository Creation Utility - Step 5 of 7 : Map Tablespaces

Map Tablespaces

Choose tablespaces for the selected components. The default and temporary tablespaces are specified in the table below.
To create new tablespaces or modify existing tablespaces click the 'Manage Tablespaces' button.

Component	Schema Owner	Default Tablespace	Temp Tablespace
Metadata Services	OLL_MDS	*OLL_MDS	*OLL_IAS_TEMP
Oracle Platform Security Services	OLL_OPSS	*OLL_IAS_OPSS	*OLL_IAS_TEMP
Business Intelligence Platform	OLL_BIPLATFORM	*OLL_BIPLATFORM	*OLL_IAS_TEMP

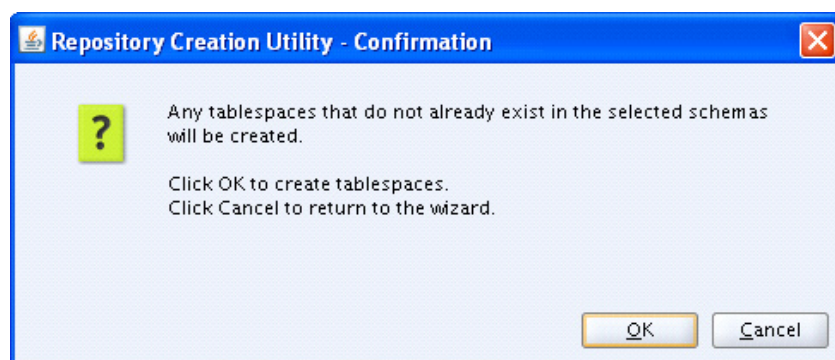
* Default tablespaces (specified in the configuration files) are to be created upon confirmation.

Manage Tablespaces

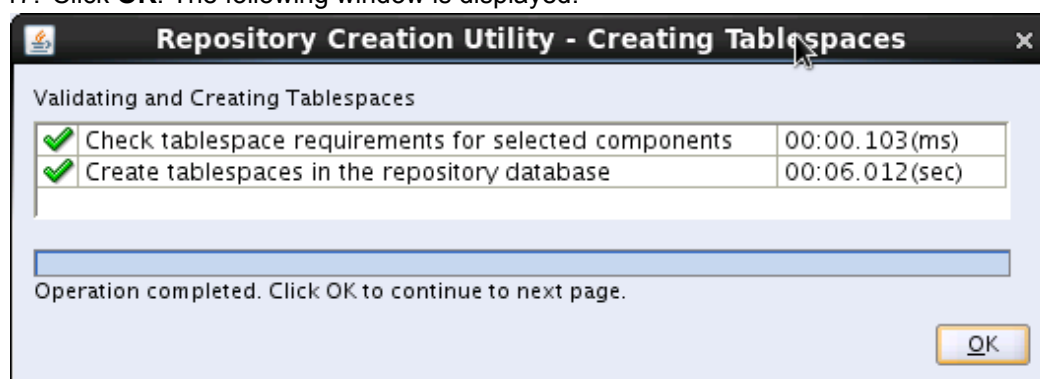
Messages:

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

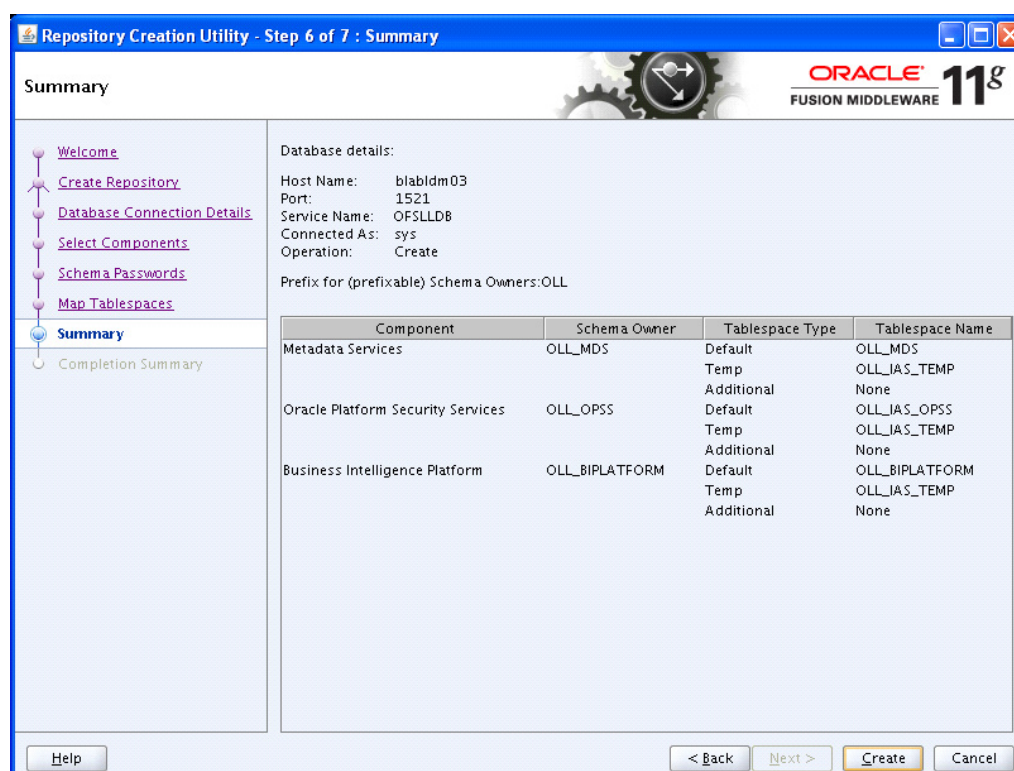
16. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.



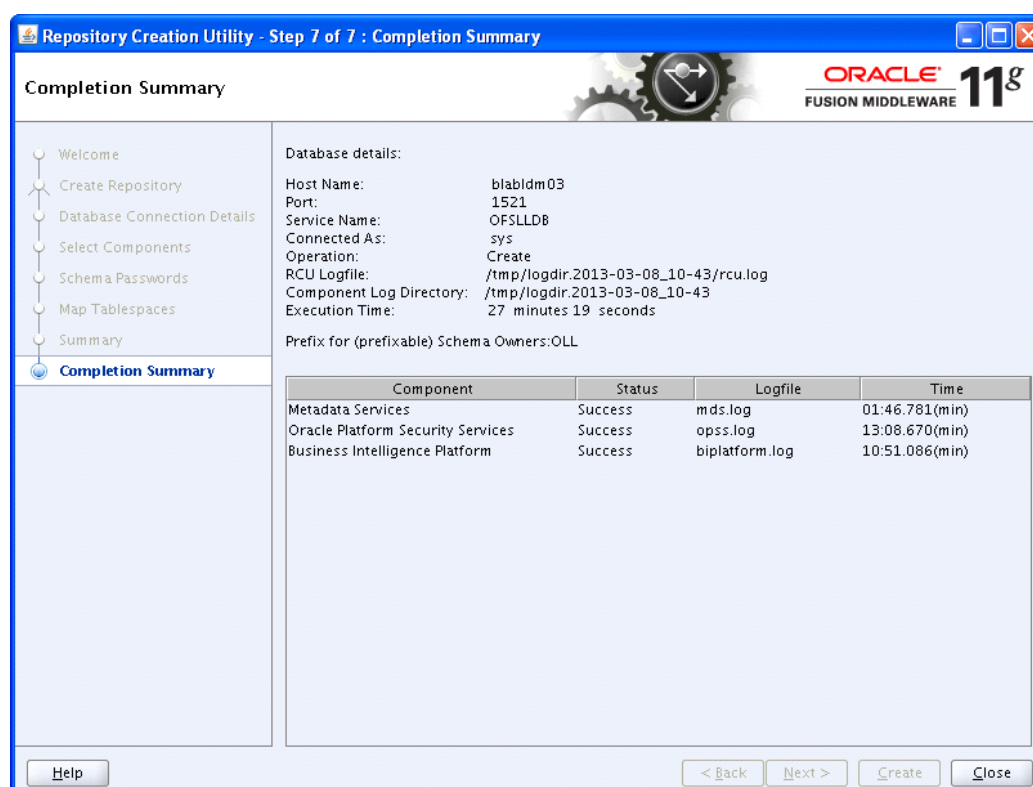
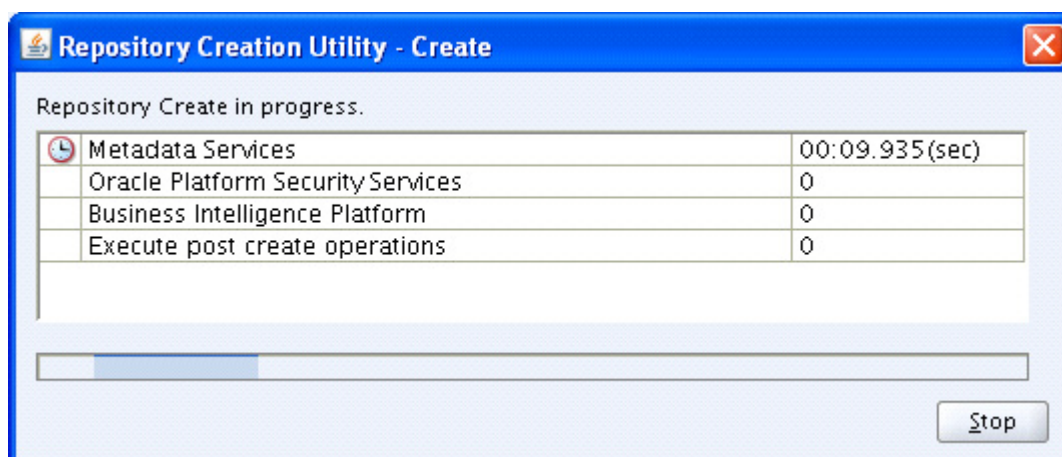
17. Click **OK**. The following window is displayed.



18. Click **OK** to continue to the next page. The following window is displayed.



19. Click **Create**. The following windows are displayed.

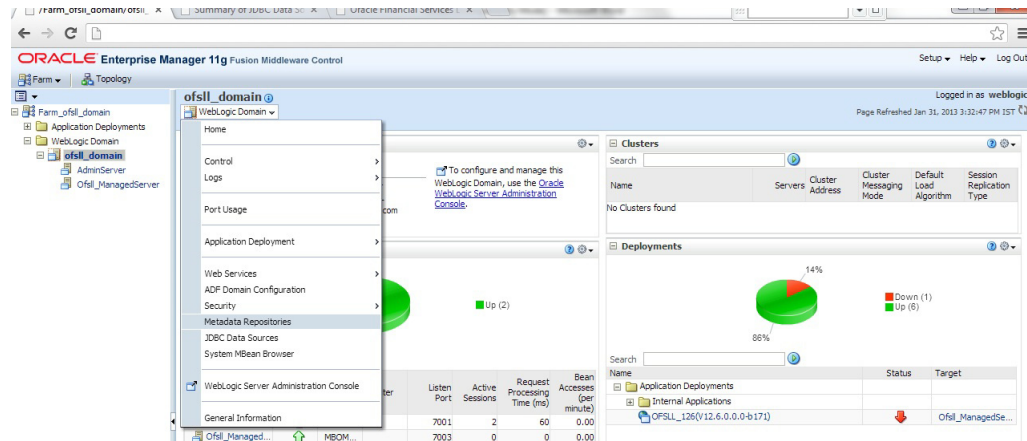


20. Click **Close** to close the window.

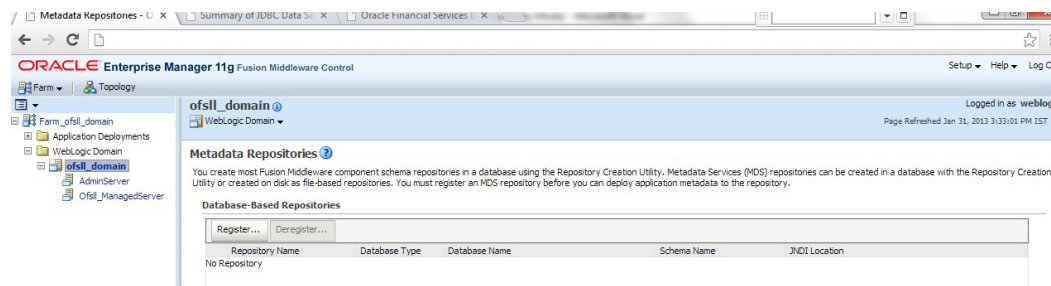
3.4 Creating Metadata Repository

Assuming that **DEV_MDS** schema is created using Oracle Repository Creation Utility (RCU) as mentioned in [Creating Schemas using Repository Creation Utility](#) section, follow the below steps to create the repository.

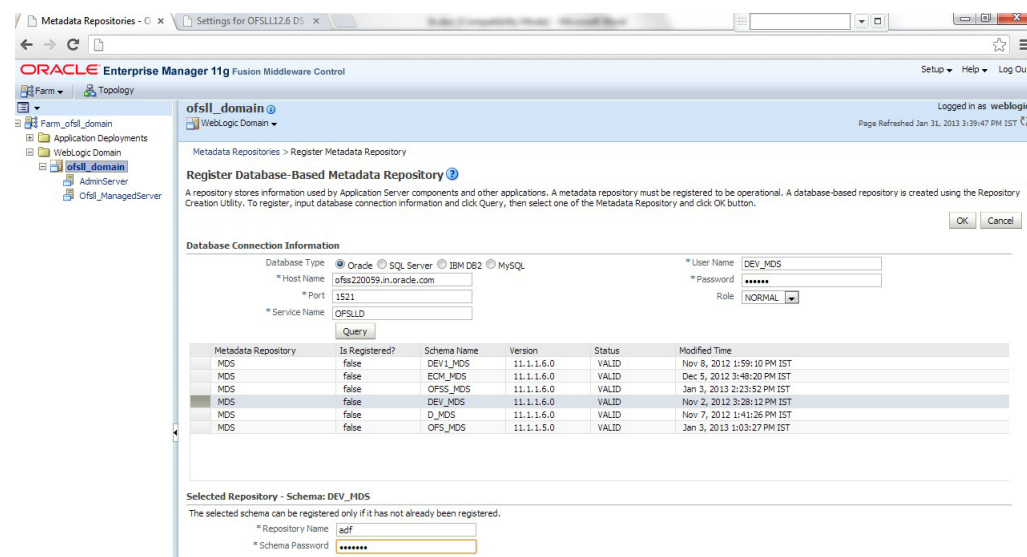
1. Login to Oracle Enterprise Manager 11g console (<http://hostname:port/em>).



2. Click on domain name ofssl_domain on the left side panel.
3. Expand Weblogic Domain and click Metadata Repositories on right side panel, as shown above screen.
4. The following window is displayed.

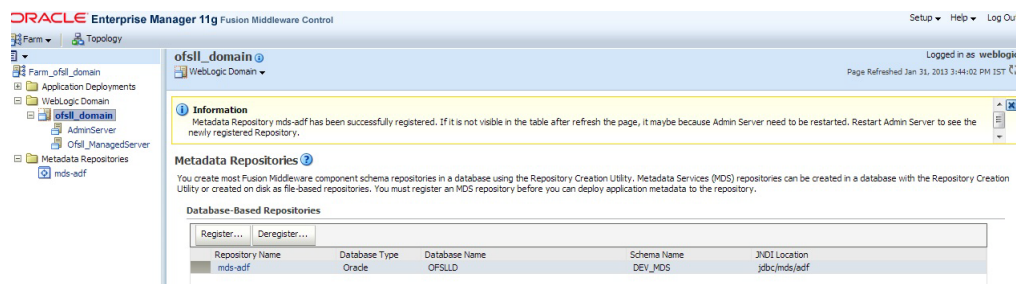


5. Click Register button. The following window is displayed.

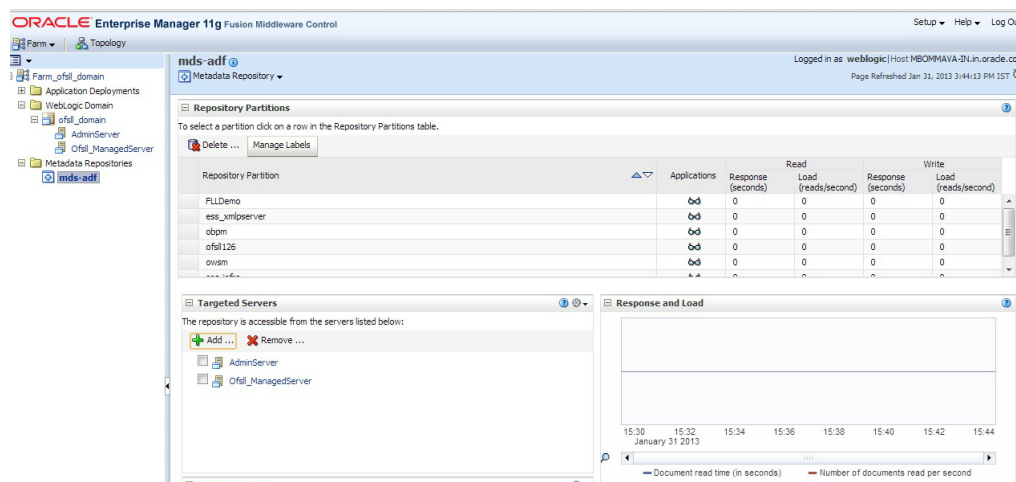


6. Enter database instance details under Database Connection Information section and click **Query**.
7. All available schemas in the given database instance are listed.
8. Select the schema you require and enter **Repository Name (adf)** and the password under Selected Repository – Schema **DEV_MDS** section.

9. Click OK. The following window is displayed.



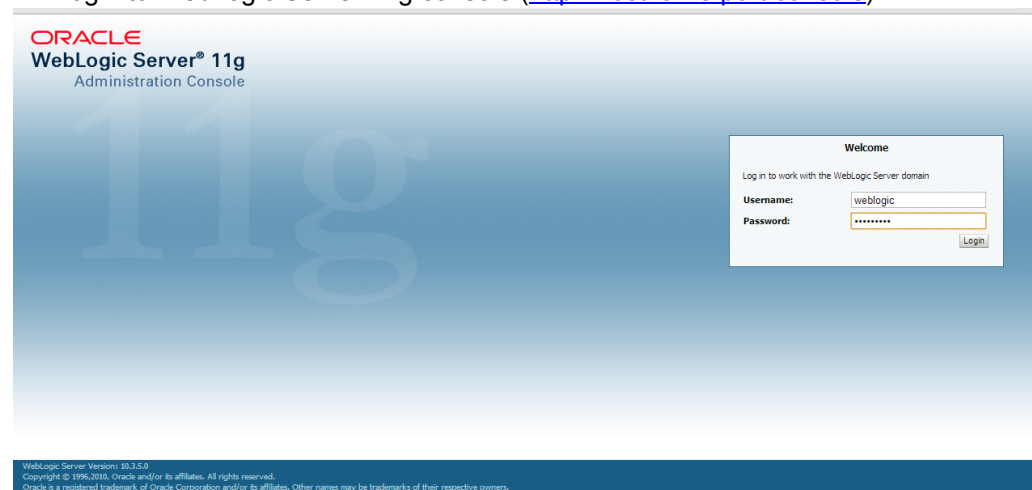
10. Click Repository name **mds-adf** on left panel. You can even select it from right panel.



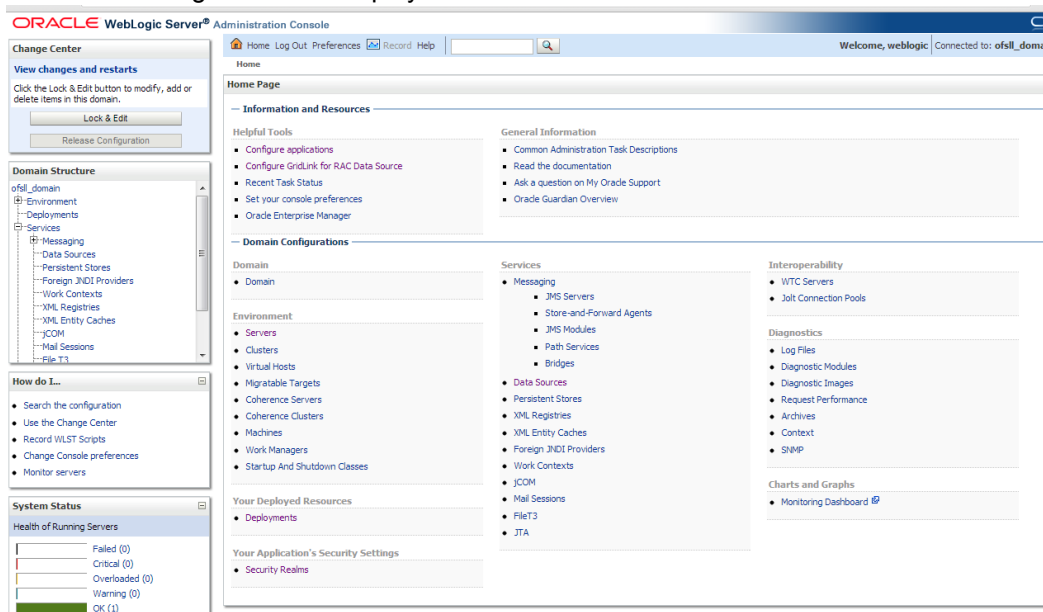
11. And target to available servers as on right panel.

3.5 Creating Data Source

1. Login to WebLogic Server 11g console (<http://hostname:port/console>).

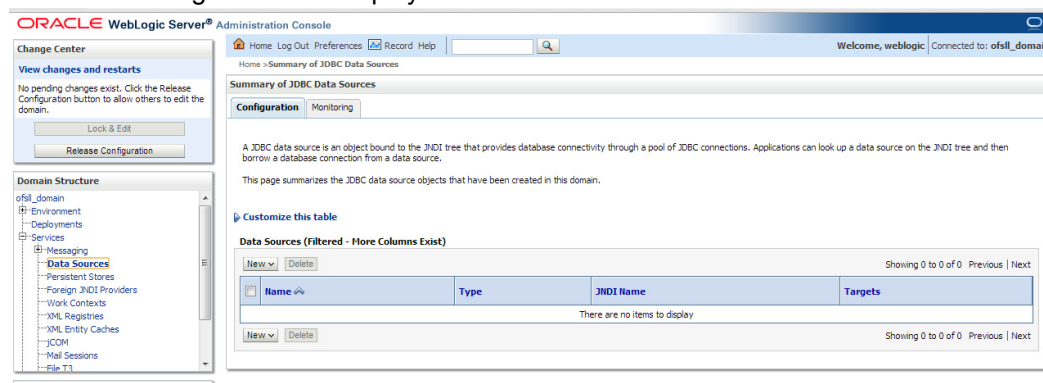


2. The following window is displayed.

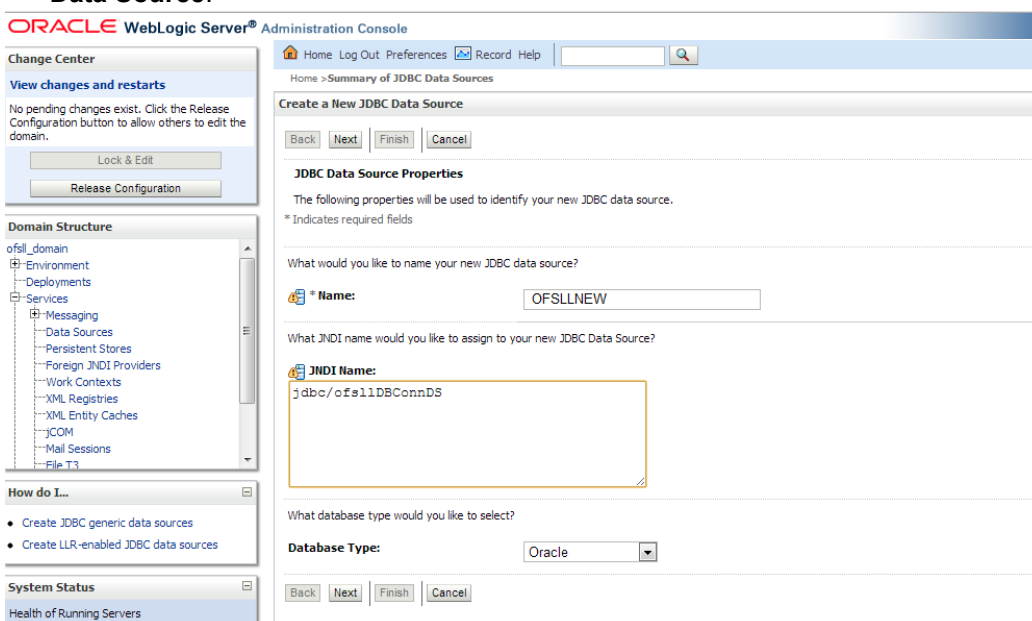


3. Click Domain Name → Services → Data Sources.

4. The following window is displayed.



5. Click **Lock & Edit** button on the left panel. Click **New** on right panel and select **Generic Data Source**.



6. Enter Data source **Name**
7. Enter **JNDI Name** as **jdbc/ofsIIDBConnDS**.
8. Select **Oracle** as **Database Type** and click **Next**. The following window is displayed.

ORACLE WebLogic Server® Administration Console

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Welcome, weblogic Connected

Home > Summary of JDBC Data Sources

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

JDBC Data Source Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new JDBC data source.

Database Type: Oracle

What database driver would you like to use to create database connections? Note: * indicates that the driver is explicitly supported by Oracle WebLogic Server.

Database Driver: *Oracle's Driver (Thin) for Instance connections: Versions 9.0.1 and later

Back Next Finish Cancel

9. Select the Database Driver (Thin) as shown above.
10. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.

ORACLE WebLogic Server® Administration Console

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Welcome, weblogic Connected to: ofsl_domain

Home > Summary of JDBC Data Sources

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

Transaction Options

You have selected non-XA JDBC driver to create database connection in your new data source.

Does this data source support global transactions? If yes, please choose the transaction protocol for this data source.

☒ **Supports Global Transactions**

Select this option if you want to enable non-XA JDBC connections from the data source to participate in global transactions using the *Logging Last Resource (LLR)* transaction optimization. Recommended in place of Emulate Two-Phase Commit.

☐ **Logging Last Resource**

Select this option if you want to enable non-XA JDBC connections from the data source to emulate participation in global transactions using JTA. Select this option only if your application can tolerate heuristic conditions.

☐ **Emulate Two-Phase Commit**

Select this option if you want to enable non-XA JDBC connections from the data source to participate in global transactions using the one-phase commit transaction processing. With this option, no other resources can participate in the global transaction.

☒ **One-Phase Commit**

Back Next Finish Cancel

11. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.

ORACLE WebLogic Server® Administration Console

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Welcome, weblogic Connected to: ofsl_domain

Home > Summary of JDBC Data Sources

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

Connection Properties

Define Connection Properties.

What is the name of the database you would like to connect to?

Database Name: OFSLLD

What is the name or IP address of the database server?

Host Name: ofss220059.in.oracle.com

What is the port on the database server used to connect to the database?

Port: 1521

What database account user name do you want to use to create database connections?

Database User Name: OFSLNEW

What is the database account password to use to create database connections?

Password:

Confirm Password:

Back Next Finish Cancel

12. Enter Database details click **Next**. The following window is displayed.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains the 'Change Center' and 'Domain Structure' panels. The main area displays the 'Create a New JDBC Data Source' wizard. The 'Test Database Connection' step is active, showing the following fields:

- Driver Class Name:** oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver
- URL:** jdbc:oracle:thin:@blablc
- Database User Name:** ofsl126

The wizard includes buttons for 'Test Configuration', 'Back', 'Next', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'. The 'Next' button is highlighted.

13. Click **Test Configuration**. The following window is displayed.

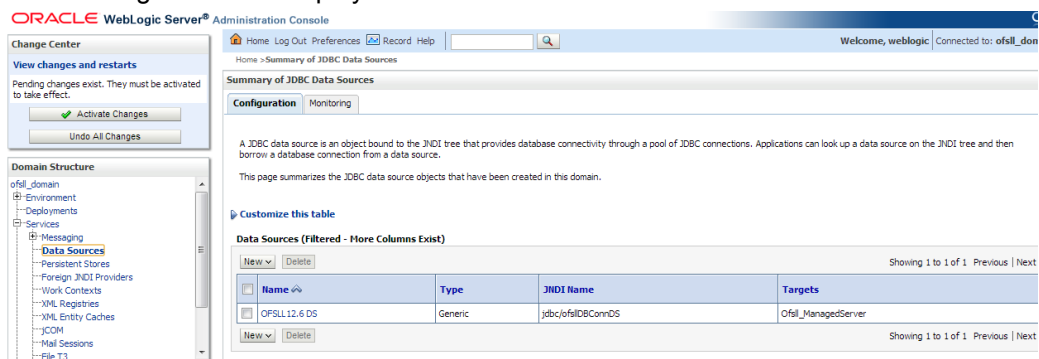
The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains the 'Change Center' and 'Domain Structure' panels. The main area displays the 'Create a New JDBC Data Source' wizard. The 'Test Database Connection' step is active, showing a 'Connection test succeeded' message. The wizard includes buttons for 'Test Configuration', 'Back', 'Next', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'. The 'Next' button is highlighted.

14. Displays confirmation message as “Connection test succeeded”. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains the 'Change Center' and 'Domain Structure' panels. The main area displays the 'Create a New JDBC Data Source' wizard. The 'Select Targets' step is active, showing a list of servers to select. The 'Next' button is highlighted.

Servers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AdminServer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ofsl1_ManagedServer

15. Select target Servers **AdminServer** and **Ofsll_ManagedServer** and click **Finish**. The following window is displayed.



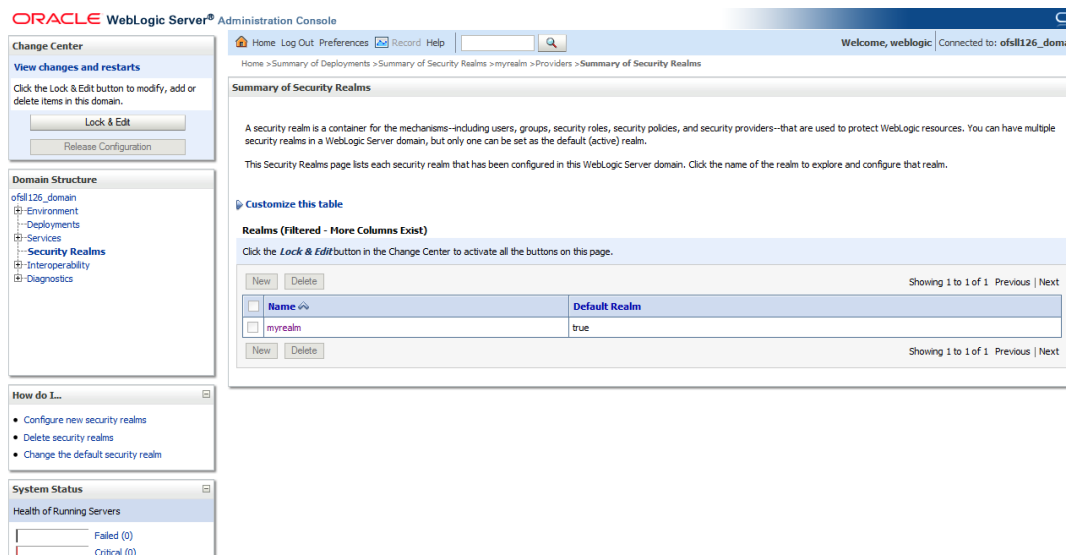
16. Click **Activate Changes**.

Update the following parameters in JDBC data source connection pool:

1. Select **Services** → **Data Sources** → select the **OFSLL** data source → **Connection Pool**.
2. Initial capacity and Maximum capacity is defaulted to 15, if the number of concurrent users are more this needs to be increased.
3. Click **Advanced** button and update the following:
 - Inactive Connection Timeout=900
 - Uncheck the "Wrap Data Types" parameter for better performance.
4. Click **Save**.

3.6 Creating SQL Authentication Provider

1. Login to WebLogic server administration console and click Security Realms in left panel. The following window is displayed..



2. Click **myrealm** in the right panel. The following window is displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Settings for myrealm' page in the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains a 'Domain Structure' tree with 'myrealm' selected. The main panel has tabs for 'Configuration', 'Users and Groups', 'Roles and Policies', 'Credential Mappings', 'Providers', and 'Migration'. The 'General' tab is active, showing fields for 'Name' (myrealm), 'Security Model Default' (DD Only), and checkboxes for 'Combined Role Mapping Enabled' and 'Use Authorization Providers to Protect JMX Access'. A 'Save' button is at the bottom.

3. Click on **Providers** tab. The following window is displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Providers' tab for 'myrealm'. The left sidebar contains a 'Domain Structure' tree with 'myrealm' selected. The main panel has tabs for 'Authentication', 'Password Validation', 'Authorization', 'Adjudication', 'Role Mapping', 'Auditing', 'Credential Mapping', 'Certification Path', and 'Keystores'. The 'Authentication' tab is active, showing a table of authentication providers:

Name	Description	Version
DefaultAuthenticator	WebLogic Authentication Provider	1.0
DefaultIdentityAsserter	WebLogic Identity Assertion provider	1.0

4. Click **Lock & Edit** to unlock the screen and click **New** button in Authentication Providers sub tab. The following window is displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Create a New Authentication Provider' dialog box. The left sidebar contains a 'Domain Structure' tree with 'myrealm' selected. The main panel has tabs for 'Authentication', 'Password Validation', 'Authorization', 'Adjudication', 'Role Mapping', 'Auditing', 'Credential Mapping', 'Certification Path', and 'Keystores'. The 'Authentication' tab is active, showing the 'Create a New Authentication Provider' dialog box with fields for 'Name' (OfsIDBAuthenticator) and 'Type' (SQLAuthenticator).

5. Create Authentication provider with following values.

Name: **OfsIIDBAuthenticator**

Type: **SQLAuthenticator**

6. Click OK button. The following window is displayed.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains the 'Change Center' and 'Domain Structure' panels. The main content area is titled 'Providers' and shows a table of authentication providers. The table has columns for Name, Description, and Version. The providers listed are OfsIIDBAuthenticator, DefaultAuthenticator, and DefaultIdentityAsserter. The OfsIIDBAuthenticator provider is highlighted.

Name	Description	Version
OfsIIDBAuthenticator	Provider that performs DBMS authentication	1.0
DefaultAuthenticator	WebLogic Authentication Provider	1.0
DefaultIdentityAsserter	WebLogic Identity Assertion provider	1.0

Authentication order should be maintained as mentioned in the above screen.

7. **OfsIIDBAuthenticator** will be displayed as above.

8. Click on **OfsIIDBAuthenticator**.

9. The following window is displayed.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains the 'Change Center' and 'Domain Structure' panels. The main content area is titled 'Settings for OfsIIDBAuthenticator' and shows the 'Configuration' tab. The page displays configuration details for the provider, including Name, Description, Version, and Control Flag. The Control Flag is set to 'SUFFICIENT'.

Property	Value	Description
Name	OfsIIDBAuthenticator	The name of this SQL Authentication provider.
Description	Provider that performs DBMS authentication	A short description of this SQL Authentication provider.
Version	1.0	The version number of this SQL Authentication provider.
Control Flag	SUFFICIENT	Specifies how this SQL Authentication provider fits into the login sequence.

10. Select SUFFICIENT as the **Control Flag** and click Save.

11. Click Provider Specific sub tab under Configuration tab. The following window is displayed.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains navigation links like 'Change Center', 'Domain Structure', 'How do I...', and 'System Status'. The main content area is titled 'Settings for OfsllDBAuthenticator' and has two tabs: 'Configuration' and 'Provider Specific'. The 'Provider Specific' tab is active, showing a 'Save' button and a description: 'Use this page to define the provider specific configuration of this SQL Authentication provider.' Below this, there are several configuration fields with descriptions and 'More Info...' links:

- Plaintext Passwords Enabled:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked. Description: 'Specifies whether plaintext passwords are allowed to be used.' More Info...
- Data Source Name:** A text field containing 'OFSLLNEW'. Description: 'The name of the JDBC data source used for database access.' More Info...
- Group Membership Searching:** A dropdown menu set to 'unlimited'. Description: 'Specifies whether recursive group membership searching is unlimited or limited. Valid values are unlimited and limited.' More Info...
- Max Group Membership Search Level:** A text field containing '0'. Description: 'This specifies how many levels of group membership can be searched. This setting is valid only if Group Membership Searching is set to limited. Valid values are 0 and positive integers. For example, 0 indicates only direct group memberships will be found, a positive number indicates the number of levels to go down.' More Info...
- Password Style Retained:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked. Description: 'Controls how a password is stored in the database when updating an existing user's password.' More Info...
- Password Algorithm:** A text field containing 'SHA-512'. Description: 'The message digest algorithm used to hash passwords for storage. The name is a standard algorithm name and must be recognized by a Java Cryptography Extension (JCE) provider that is available at runtime.' More Info...
- Password Style:** A dropdown menu set to 'SALTEDHASHED'. Description: 'Indicates the password style that is used when storing passwords for users that are created and for changing the user's password if Password Style Retained is disabled.' More Info...
- SQL Get Users Password:** A text field containing 'SELECT UAU_USR_P'. Description: 'The SQL statement used to look up a user's password. The SQL statement requires a single parameter for the username and must return a resultSet containing at most a single record containing the password.' More Info...
- SQL Set User Password:** A text field containing 'UPDATE USER_AUT'. Description: 'The SQL statement used to set the password for a user. The SQL statement requires two parameters: the password for the user and the username.' More Info...

12. Provide the following values in corresponding fields.

Data Source Name: **OFSLLNEW**

Password Style Retained: **Uncheck**

Password Algorithm: **SHA-512**

Password Style: **SALTEDHASHED**

Provide the SQL Queries from the column **Corresponding SQL Queries as per OFSLL Tables** as given below.

Operation	Default SQL Query from Weblogic	Corresponding SQL Queries as per our Tables
SQL Get Users Password:	SELECT U_PASSWORD FROM USERS WHERE U_NAME = ?	SELECT UAU_USR_PASSWORD FROM USER_AUTHORISATIONS WHERE UAU_USR_CODE = ?
SQL Set User Password:	UPDATE USERS SET U_PASSWORD = ? WHERE U_NAME = ?	UPDATE USER_AUTHORISATIONS SET UAU_USR_PASSWORD = ? WHERE UAU_USR_CODE = ?
SQL User Exists:	SELECT U_NAME FROM USERS WHERE U_NAME = ?	SELECT UAU_USR_CODE FROM USER_AUTHORISATIONS WHERE UAU_USR_CODE = ?

Operation	Default SQL Query from Weblogic	Corresponding SQL Queries as per our Tables
SQL List Users:	SELECT U_NAME FROM USERS WHERE U_NAME LIKE ?	SELECT UAU_USR_CODE FROM USER_AUTHORISATIONS WHERE UAU_USR_CODE LIKE ?
SQL Create User:	INSERT INTO USERS VALUES (?, ?, ?)	INSERT INTO USER_AUTHORISATIONS(UAU_USR_CODE, UAU_USR_PASSWORD,UAU_DESC) VALUES(?,?,?)
SQL Remove User:	DELETE FROM USERS WHERE U_NAME = ?	DELETE FROM USER_AUTHORISATIONS WHERE UAU_USR_CODE= ?
SQL List Groups:	SELECT G_NAME FROM GROUPS WHERE G_NAME LIKE ?	SELECT UGR_GROUP_CODE FROM USER_GROUPS WHERE UGR_GROUP_CODE LIKE ?
SQL Group Exists:	SELECT G_NAME FROM GROUPS WHERE G_NAME = ?	SELECT UGR_GROUP_CODE FROM USER_GROUPS WHERE UGR_GROUP_CODE = ?
SQL Create Group:	INSERT INTO GROUPS VALUES (?, ?)	INSERT INTO USER_GROUPS(UGR_GROUP_CODE,UGR_ GROUP_DESC) VALUES(?,?)
SQL Remove Group:	DELETE FROM GROUPS WHERE G_NAME = ?	DELETE FROM USER_GROUPS WHERE UGR_GROUP_CODE = ?
SQL Is Member:	SELECT G_MEMBER FROM GROUPMEMBERS WHERE G_NAME = ? AND G_MEMBER = ?	SELECT UGM_MEMBER_USR_CODE FROM USER_GROUP_MEMBERS WHERE UGM_MEMBER_GROUP_CODE= ? AND UGM_MEMBER_USR_CODE = ?
SQL List Member Groups:	SELECT G_NAME FROM GROUPMEMBERS WHERE G_MEMBER = ?	SELECT UGM_MEMBER_GROUP_CODE FROM USER_GROUP_MEMBERS WHERE UGM_MEMBER_USR_CODE= ?

Operation	Default SQL Query from Weblogic	Corresponding SQL Queries as per our Tables
SQL List Group Members:	SELECT G_MEMBER FROM GROUPMEMBERS WHERE G_NAME = ? AND G_MEMBER LIKE ?	SELECT UGM_MEMBER_USR_CODE FROM USER_GROUP_MEMBERS WHERE UGM_MEMBER_GROUP_CODE= ? AND UGM_MEMBER_USR_CODE LIKE ?
SQL Remove Group Memberships:	DELETE FROM GROUPMEMBERS WHERE G_MEMBER = ? OR G_NAME = ?	DELETE FROM USER_GROUP_MEMBERS WHERE UGM_MEMBER_USR_CODE= ? OR UGM_MEMBER_GROUP_CODE= ?
SQL Add Member To Group:	INSERT INTO GROUPMEMBERS VALUES(?, ?)	INSERT INTO USER_GROUP_MEMBERS (UGM_MEMBER_GROUP_CODE,UGM_MEMBER_USR_CODE) VALUES(?,?)
SQL Remove Member From Group:	DELETE FROM GROUPMEMBERS WHERE G_NAME = ? AND G_MEMBER = ?	DELETE FROM USER_GROUP_MEMBERS WHERE UGM_MEMBER_GROUP_CODE= ? AND UGM_MEMBER_USR_CODE= ?
SQL Remove Group Member:	DELETE FROM GROUPMEMBERS WHERE G_NAME = ?	DELETE FROM USER_GROUP_MEMBERS WHERE UGM_MEMBER_GROUP_CODE= ?
SQL Get User Description:	SELECT U_DESCRIPTION FROM USERS WHERE U_NAME = ?	SELECT UAU_DESC FROM USER_AUTHORISATIONS WHERE UAU_USR_CODE = ?
SQL Set User Description:	UPDATE USERS SET U_DESCRIPTION = ? WHERE U_NAME = ?	UPDATE USER_AUTHORISATIONS SET UAU_DESC= ? WHERE UAU_USR_CODE= ?
SQL Get Group Description:	SELECT G_DESCRIPTION FROM GROUPS WHERE G_NAME = ?	SELECT UGR_GROUP_DESC FROM USER_GROUPS WHERE UGR_GROUP_CODE= ?
SQL Set Group Description:	UPDATE GROUPS SET G_DESCRIPTION = ? WHERE G_NAME = ?	UPDATE USER_GROUPS SET UGR_GROUP_DESC= ? WHERE UGR_GROUP_CODE= ?
Provider Name	OfsIIDBAuthenticator	

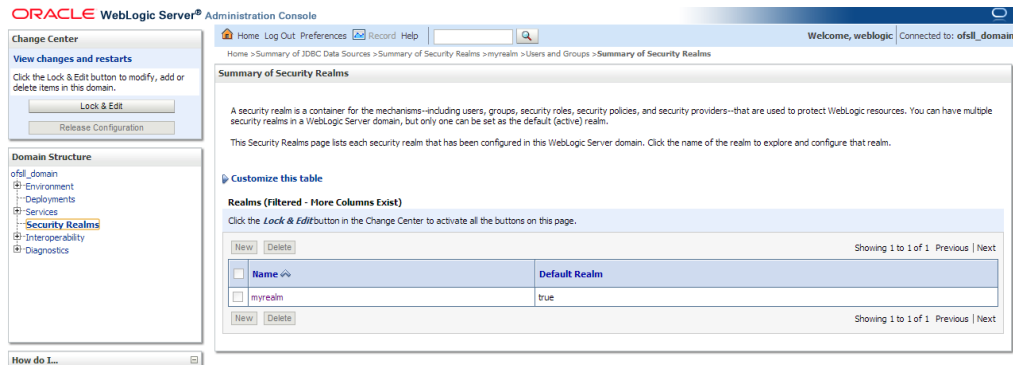
13. Click Save.

Note

Application server needs to be restarted for these changes to take effect.

3.7 Creating User Groups and Users

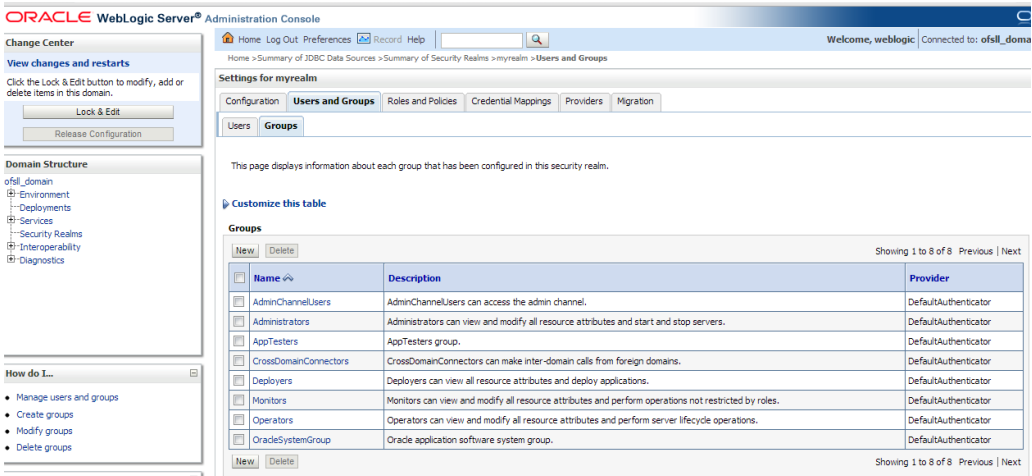
1. Login into WebLogic server console.
2. Click **Security Realms** on left panel.



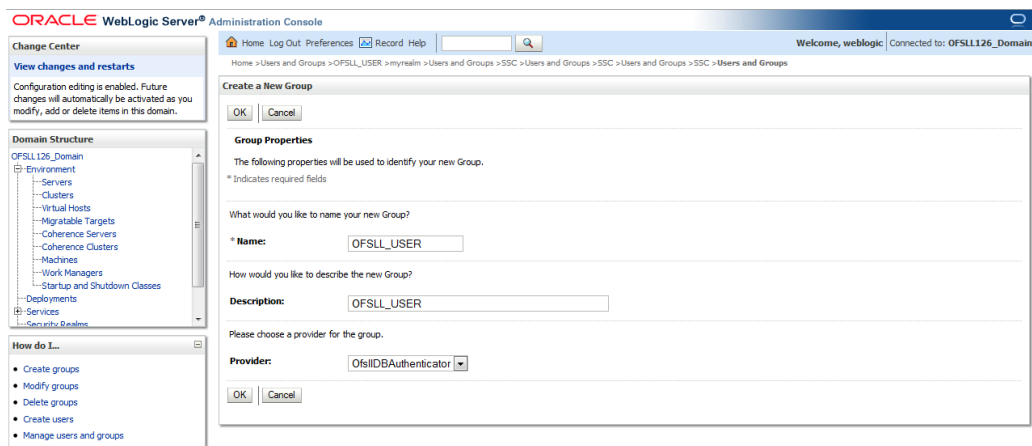
3. Click **myrealm** on right panel.

3.7.1 Creating User Groups

1. Select **Groups** tab under **Users and Groups**.



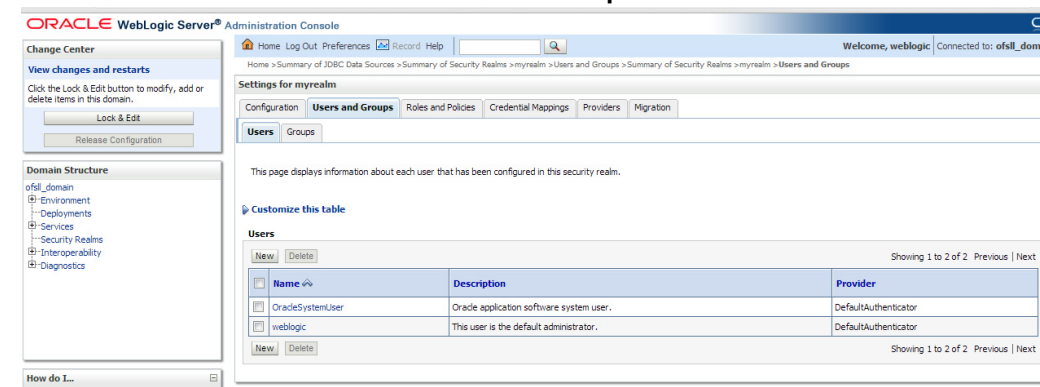
2. Click **New**. The following window is displayed.



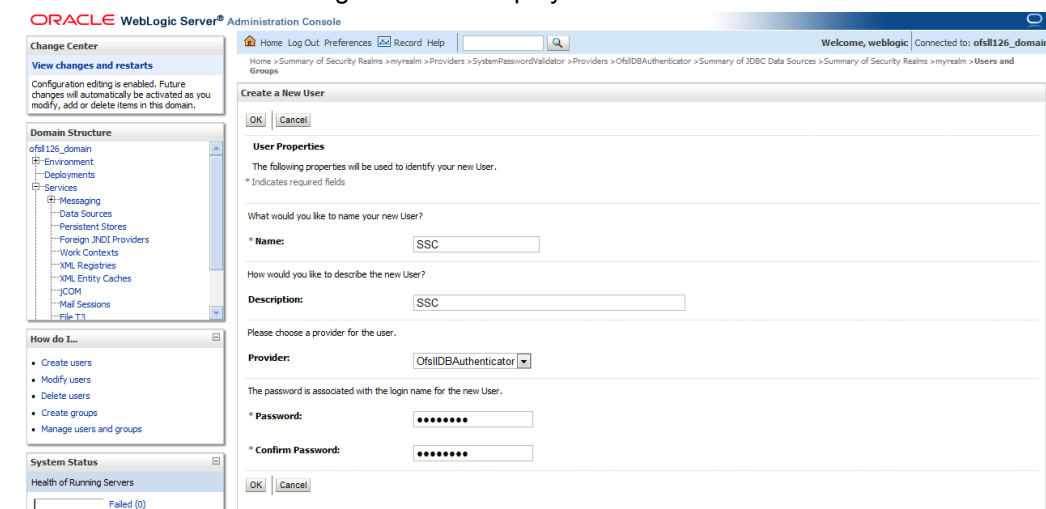
3. Provide details for Name, Description and Provider as per your requirement.
4. Click OK.
5. This completes the group user creation.

3.7.2 Creating Users

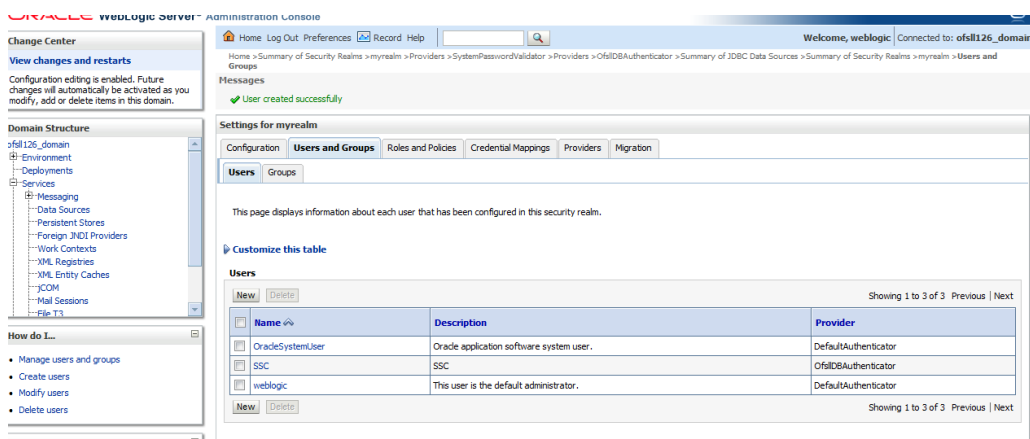
1. Select **Users** tab under main **Users and Groups**.



2. Click **New**. The following window is displayed.

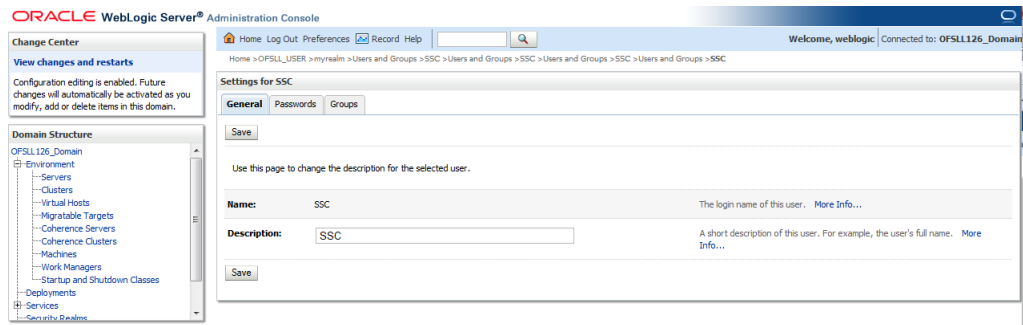


3. Provide details for Name, Description, Provider and Password as per your requirement. The following window is displayed.
4. Click **OK**.

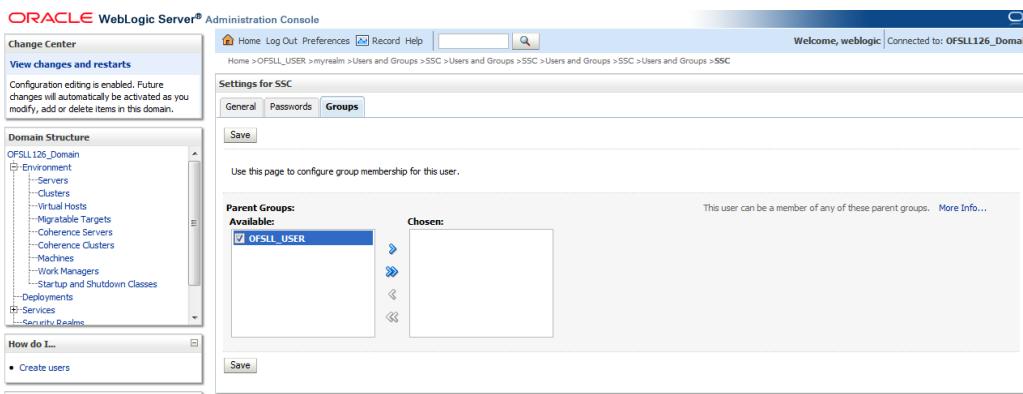


3.7.3 Assigning Users to Groups

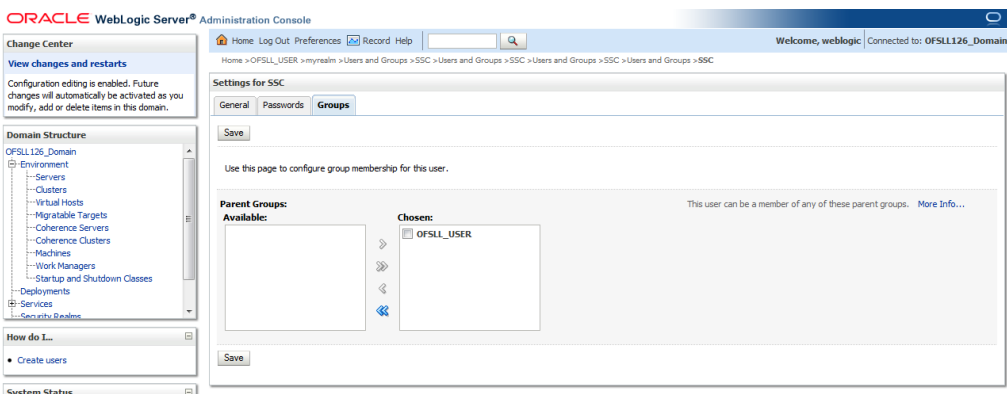
1. Click on User. The following window is displayed..



2. Click on **Groups** Tab. The following window is displayed.



3. Select the assign the Group in Available section.



4. Click Save.
5. The user is now mapped to the group.

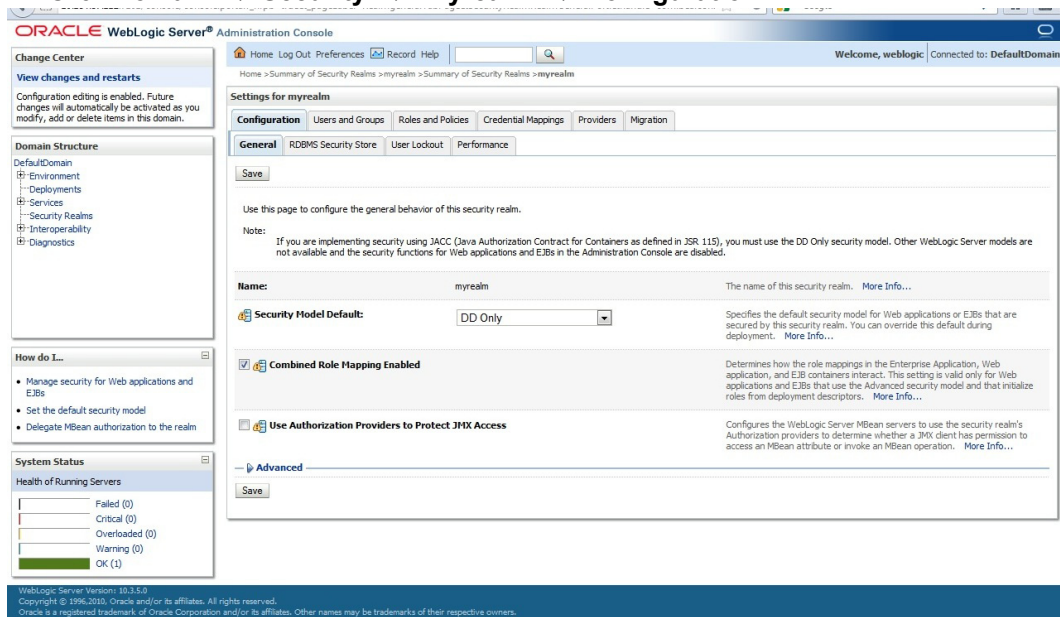
3.8 Implementing JMX Policy for Change Password

1. Login to Oracle WebLogic Server 11g console (<http://hostname:port/console>)

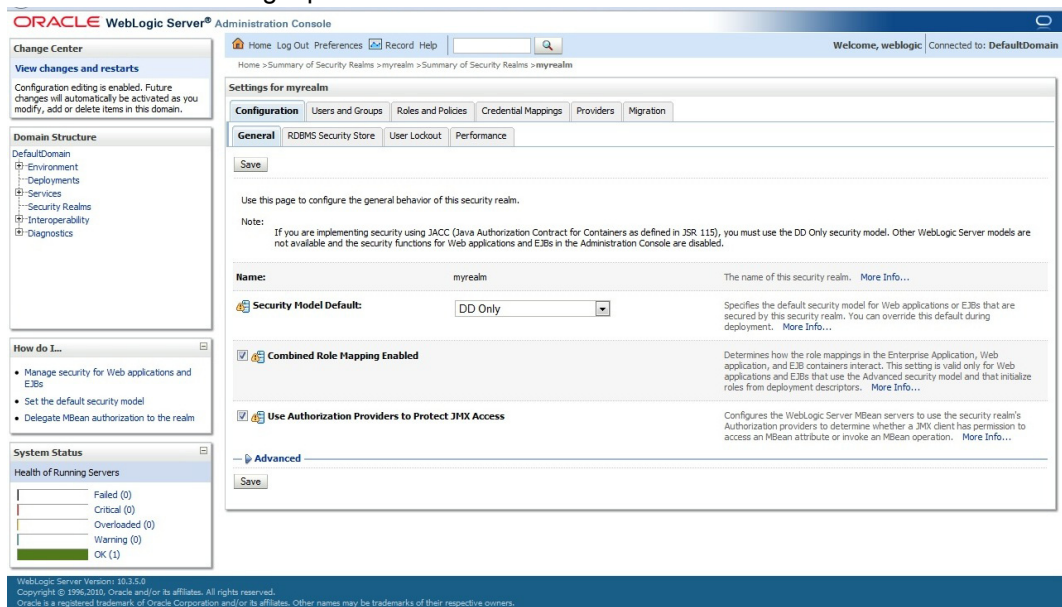
Note

The Change Password feature uses the JMX Policy configured on the domain. Hence, the AdminServer is required to be up and running to enable this.

2. Click **Domain** → **Security** → **myrealm** → **Configuration**



3. To enable JMX policy select the "Use Authorization Providers to Protect JMX Access" check box on the right panel



4. Click **Save** and restart the server.
5. Re-login to console.
6. Click **Domain** → **Security** → **myrealm** → **Roles and Policies** → **Realm Policies**

Note

If server is not restarted, JMX Policy Editor option will not appear

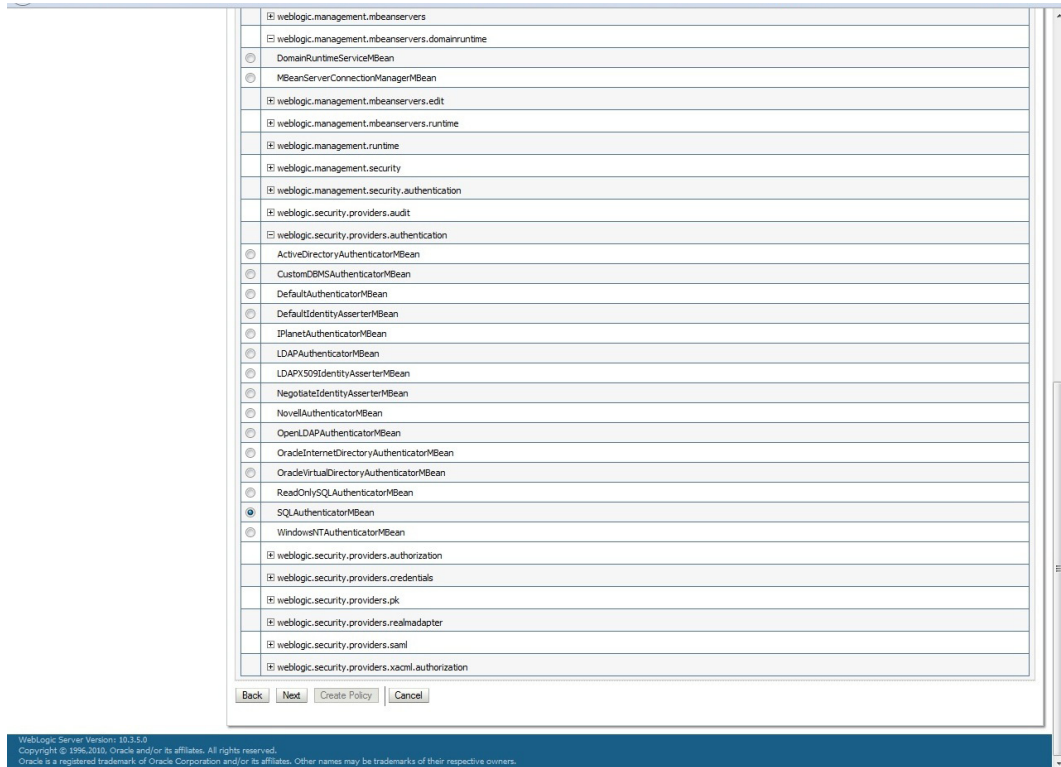
The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains the 'Change Center' with links to 'View changes and restarts', 'Domain Structure', 'How do I...', and 'System Status'. The main content area is titled 'Settings for myrealm' and includes tabs for 'Configuration', 'Users and Groups', 'Roles and Policies', 'Credential Mappings', 'Providers', and 'Migration'. The 'Roles and Policies' tab is selected, showing a table of policies. The table has columns for 'Name', 'Resource Type', and 'Policy'. The policies listed are: 'Deployments', 'Domain', 'JCOM', 'JDBC', 'JMS', 'JMX Policy Editor', 'Root Level Policies', and 'Servers'. The 'JMX Policy Editor' policy is highlighted. Below the table, there is a 'Customize this table' section and a 'Policies' section with a 'Create Policy' button. The bottom of the console shows the 'WebLogic Server Version: 10.3.5.0' and copyright information.

7. Click on JMX Policy Editor to configure

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console with the 'JMX Policy Editor' page open. The left sidebar is the same as in the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled 'JMX Policy Editor' and includes a 'Back' button, a 'Next' button, a 'Create Policy' button, and a 'Cancel' button. Below these buttons is a 'Select the Policy Scope' section with a list of scopes: 'GLOBAL SCOPE', 'Deployments', 'JDBC System Resources', 'JMS System Resources', and 'WLDL System Resources'. The 'GLOBAL SCOPE' is selected. Below the list of scopes is a 'Scopes' section with a 'Back' button, a 'Next' button, a 'Create Policy' button, and a 'Cancel' button. The bottom of the console shows the 'WebLogic Server Version: 10.3.5.0' and copyright information.

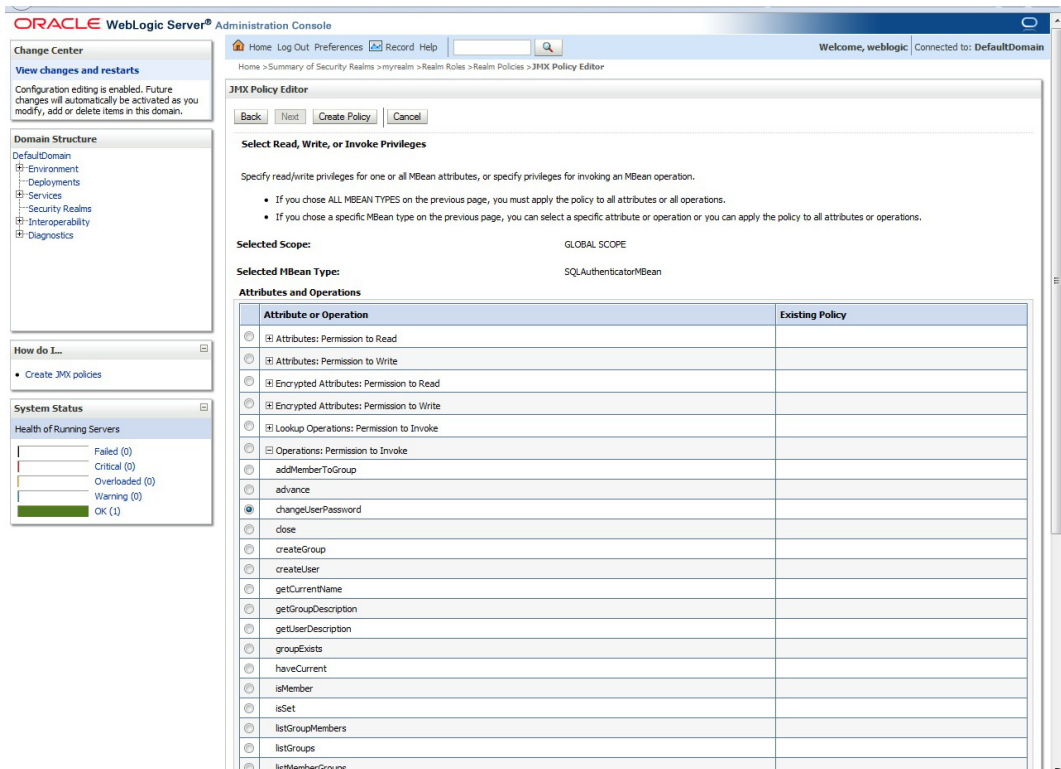
8. Select GLOBAL SCOPE

9. Click Next



10. Select weblogic.security.providers.authentication

11. Select "SQLAuthenticatorMBean". Click Next.



12. Expand "Operations: Permissions to Invoke" and select "ChangePassword"

13. Click "Create Policy"

14. It opens the below screen for Authorization providers where you can add conditions to setup the policy.

Oracle WebLogic Server® Administration Console

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Welcome, weblogic Connected to: DefaultDomain

Home > Summary of Security Realms > myrealm > Realm Roles > Realm Policies > JMX Policy Editor > Edit JMX Policies

Edit JMX Policies

Save

Use this page to specify the conditions under which a user can access this JMX resource and the Authorization provider that stores and enforces the conditions.

Providers

These are the authorization providers an administrator can select from.

Authorization Providers: XACMLAuthorizer

Policy Conditions

These conditions determine the access control to your JMX resource.

Add Conditions Combine Uncombine Move Up Move Down Remove Negate

No Policy Specified

Add Conditions Combine Uncombine Move Up Move Down Remove Negate

Save

Policy Used By Default

Role : Admin

WebLogic Server Version: 10.3.5.0
Copyright © 1996-2010, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

15. Click **Add Condition**. The below screen will be displayed.

Oracle WebLogic Server® Administration Console

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Welcome, weblogic Connected to: DefaultDomain

Home > Summary of Security Realms > myrealm > Realm Roles > Realm Policies > JMX Policy Editor > Edit JMX Policies

Edit JMX Policies

Back Next Finish Cancel

Choose a Predicate

Choose the predicate you wish to use as your new condition

The predicate list is a list of available predicates which can be used to make up a security policy condition

Predicate List: Role

Back Next Finish Cancel

WebLogic Server Version: 10.3.5.0
Copyright © 1996-2010, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

16. For **Predicate List**, select **Group/Role** for configuration.

17. Click Next.

18. Select user roles for application.

19. Click Finish to complete the configuration.

3.9 Migrating Policy from File to Database

For the scalability and manageability of the policy, you must migrate them from a file to database.

To migrate policy from File to Database:

1. Create a data source for OPSS schema with non XA and non global transaction.

New ▾ Delete		Showing 1 to 3 of 3 Previous Next		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↕	Type	JNDI Name	Targets
<input type="checkbox"/>	jdbc/devopss	Generic	jdbc/devopss	126_AdminServer, 126_ManagedServer
<input type="checkbox"/>	mds-126	Generic	jdbc/mds/126	126_AdminServer, 126_ManagedServer
<input type="checkbox"/>	OFSLNEW	Generic	jdbc/ofslDBConnDS	126_AdminServer, 126_ManagedServer
New ▾ Delete		Showing 1 to 3 of 3 Previous Next		

For data source creation refer [Creating Data Source](#) section of this chapter.

2. Go to \$MW_Home/oracle_common/common/bin.
3. Run /setWlstEnv.sh
4. Run /wlst.sh.
5. When prompted, enter **connect()**
6. Enter Username, Password and Server URL
7. Run the below command:

```
reassociateSecurityStore(domain="OFSL126_domain",servertime="DB_ORA-
CLE",datasourcename="jdbc/devopss",jpsroot="cn=opssNode",join="false")
```

datasourcename is the data source created in Step 1.

```
wls:/OFSL126_domain/serverConfig> reassociateSecurityStore(domain="OFSL126_domain",servertype="DB_ORACLE",datasourcename="jdbc/devopsa",jpsroot="cn=opssNode
(see)")
Location changed to domainRuntime tree. This is a read-only tree with DomainMBean as the root.
For more help, use help(domainRuntime)

Starting policy store reassociation.
The store and ServiceConfigurator setup done.
Schema is seeded into the store
Data is migrated to the store. Check logs for any failures or warnings during migration.
Data in the store after migration has been tested to be available
Update of in-memory jps configuration is done
Policy store reassociation done.
Starting credential store reassociation
The store and ServiceConfigurator setup done.
Schema is seeded into the store
Data is migrated to the store. Check logs for any failures or warnings during migration.
Data in the store after migration has been tested to be available
Update of in-memory jps configuration is done
Credential store reassociation done
Starting Keystore reassociation
The store and ServiceConfigurator setup done.
Schema is seeded into the store
Data is migrated to the store. Check logs for any failures or warnings during migration.
Data in the store after migration has been tested to be available
Update of in-memory jps configuration is done
Keystore reassociation done
Starting audit store reassociation
The store and ServiceConfigurator setup done.
Schema is seeded into the store
Data is migrated to the store. Check logs for any failures or warnings during migration.
Data in the store after migration has been tested to be available
Update of in-memory jps configuration is done
Audit store reassociation done
Jps Configuration has been changed. Please restart the application server.
wls:/OFSL126_domain/serverConfig> WLS lost connection to the WebLogic Server that you were
connected to, this may happen if the server was shutdown or
partitioned. You will have to re-connect to the server once the
server is available.
Disconnected from weblogic server: 126_AdminServer

[fmv128ofsa220067 bin]c
```

8. The policy gets migrated from file to Database.
9. Restart the server for the changes to take effect.

4. Configuring Policies

4.1 Configuring Password Policy for SQL Authenticator

1. Login to the WebLogic server administration console with user login credentials.
2. Browse to **Security Realms** → **myRealm** → **Providers** as shown below. The following window is displayed

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains the 'Change Center' and 'Domain Structure' tree. The main content area is titled 'Settings for myrealm' and shows the 'Providers' tab. A table lists the authentication providers:

Name	Description	Version
DefaultAuthenticator	WebLogic Authentication Provider	1.0
DefaultIdentityAsserter	WebLogic Identity Assertion provider	1.0
OfsIDBAuthenticator	Provider that performs DBMS authentication	1.0

3. Click **Password Validation** tab. The following window is displayed

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console with the 'Password Validation' tab selected. A table lists the password validation providers:

Name	Description	Version
SystemPasswordValidator	Password composition checks	1.0

4. Click **SystemPasswordValidator** link. The following window is displayed

The screenshot shows the configuration page for the SystemPasswordValidator provider. It displays the following information:

Property	Value	Description
Name	SystemPasswordValidator	The name of this System Password Validation provider.
Description	Password composition checks	A short description of the System Password Validator provider.
Version	1.0	The version number of the System Password Validator provider.

5. Click **Provider Specific** Tab. The following window is displayed

How do I...

- Configure the Password Validation provider
- Manage security providers

System Status

Health of Running Servers

Failed (0)

Critical (0)

Overloaded (0)

Warning (0)

OK (1)

User Name Policies

☐ Reject if Password Contains the User Name

Specifies whether the password can contain, or be set to, the username. [More Info...](#)

☐ Reject if Password Contains the User Name Reversed

To determine whether the password can contain or be equal to the reverse username. This check will be case insensitive. If the value is "true", the password must not contain or be equal to the reverse username. [More Info...](#)

User Name Policies

Minimum Password Length:

8

Specifies the minimum number of characters that the password may contain. Note: If the Default Authentication provider is configured in the realm, make sure that this number is consistent with the one configured for that provider. [More Info...](#)

Maximum Password Length:

0

Specifies the maximum number of characters that the password may contain. To be accepted, the password may not contain a greater number of characters than the value specified. Specifying 0 results in no restriction on password length. [More Info...](#)

Character Policies

Maximum Instances of Any Character:

0

Specifies the maximum number of times any one character may appear in the password. [More Info...](#)

Maximum Consecutive Characters:

0

Specifies the maximum number of times that a character may appear consecutively in the password. [More Info...](#)

Minimum Number of Alphabetic Characters:

0

Specifies the minimum number of alphabetic characters that a password must contain. [More Info...](#)

Minimum Number of Numeric Characters:

0

Specifies the minimum number of numeric characters that must appear in the password. [More Info...](#)

Minimum Number of Lower Case Characters:

0

Specifies the minimum number of lower case characters that a password must contain. [More Info...](#)

Minimum Number of Upper Case Characters:

0

Specifies the minimum number of uppercase characters that a password must contain. [More Info...](#)

Minimum Number of Non-Alphanumeric Characters:

0

Specifies the minimum number of non-alphanumeric characters (also known as special characters, such as %, *, #, or ;) that must appear in the password. [More Info...](#)

Minimum Number of Non-Alphabetic Characters:

1

Specifies the minimum number of numeric or special characters (such as %, *, #, or ;) that a password must contain. [More Info...](#)

Save

Note: If the Default Authentication provider is configured in the realm, make sure that the setting for the minimum password length is consistent with the setting configured for that provider.

— User Name Policies		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reject if Password Contains the User Name		Specifies whether the password can contain, or be set to, the username. More Info...
<input type="checkbox"/> Reject if Password Contains the User Name Reversed		To determine whether the password can contain or be equal to the reverse username. This check will be case insensitive. If the value is "true", the password must not contain or be equal to the reverse username. More Info...
— Password Length Policies		
Minimum Password Length:	<input type="text" value="8"/>	Specifies the minimum number of characters that the password may contain. Note: If the Default Authentication provider is configured in the realm, make sure that this number is consistent with the one configured for that provider. More Info...
Maximum Password Length:	<input type="text" value="20"/>	Specifies the maximum number of characters that the password may contain. To be accepted, the password may not contain a greater number of characters than the value specified. Specifying 0 results in no restriction on password length. More Info...
— Character Policies		
Maximum Instances of Any Character:	<input type="text" value="2"/>	Specifies the maximum number of times any one character may appear in the password. More Info...
Maximum Consecutive Characters:	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Specifies the maximum number of times that a character may appear consecutively in the password. More Info...
Minimum Number of Alphabetic Characters:	<input type="text" value="2"/>	Specifies the minimum number of alphabetic characters that a password must contain. More Info...
Minimum Number of Numeric Characters:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Specifies the minimum number of numeric characters that must appear in the password. More Info...
Minimum Number of Lower Case Characters:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Specifies the minimum number of lowercase characters that a password must contain. More Info...
Minimum Number of Upper Case Characters:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Specifies the minimum number of uppercase characters that a password must contain. More Info...
Minimum Number of Non-Alphanumeric Characters:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Specifies the minimum number of non-alphanumeric characters (also known as special characters, such as %, *, #, or ;) that must appear in the password. More Info...
Minimum Number of Non-Alphabetic Characters:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Specifies the minimum number of numeric or special characters (such as %, *, #, or ;) that a password must contain. More Info...

4.2 Configuring User Lockout Policy

1. To Change User lockout policy, browse to **Security Realms** → **Configuration Tab** → **User Lockout Tab**. The following window is displayed

The screenshot displays the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains the 'Change Center' with a 'View changes and restarts' link, a 'Domain Structure' tree showing 'o:fall126_domain' and its sub-nodes, and a 'System Status' section showing 'Health of Running Servers' with metrics for Failed (0), Critical (0), and Overloaded (0). The main content area is titled 'Settings for myrealm' and includes tabs for 'Configuration', 'Users and Groups', 'Roles and Policies', 'Credential Mappings', 'Providers', and 'Migration'. The 'Configuration' tab is active, and the 'User Lockout' sub-tab is selected. A 'Save' button is at the top left of the configuration area. Below it, a paragraph explains password guessing attacks. The 'Lockout Enabled' checkbox is checked. The configuration table lists five settings: 'Lockout Threshold' (5), 'Lockout Duration' (30), 'Lockout Reset Duration' (5), 'Lockout Cache Size' (5), and 'Lockout GC Threshold' (400). Each setting has a description and a 'More Info...' link. A 'Save' button is at the bottom of the configuration area.

Setting	Value	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lockout Enabled		Specifies whether the server locks users out when there are invalid login attempts on their account. More Info...
Lockout Threshold:	5	The maximum number of consecutive invalid login attempts that can occur before a user's account is locked out. More Info...
Lockout Duration:	30	The number of minutes that a user's account is locked out. More Info...
Lockout Reset Duration:	5	The number of minutes within which consecutive invalid login attempts cause a user's account to be locked out. More Info...
Lockout Cache Size:	5	The maximum number of invalid login records that the server can place in a cache. More Info...
Lockout GC Threshold:	400	The maximum number of invalid login records that the server keeps in memory. More Info...

2. Configure the User Lockout details as per the requirement. An example is provided above.

5. Configuring Oracle BI Publisher for Application

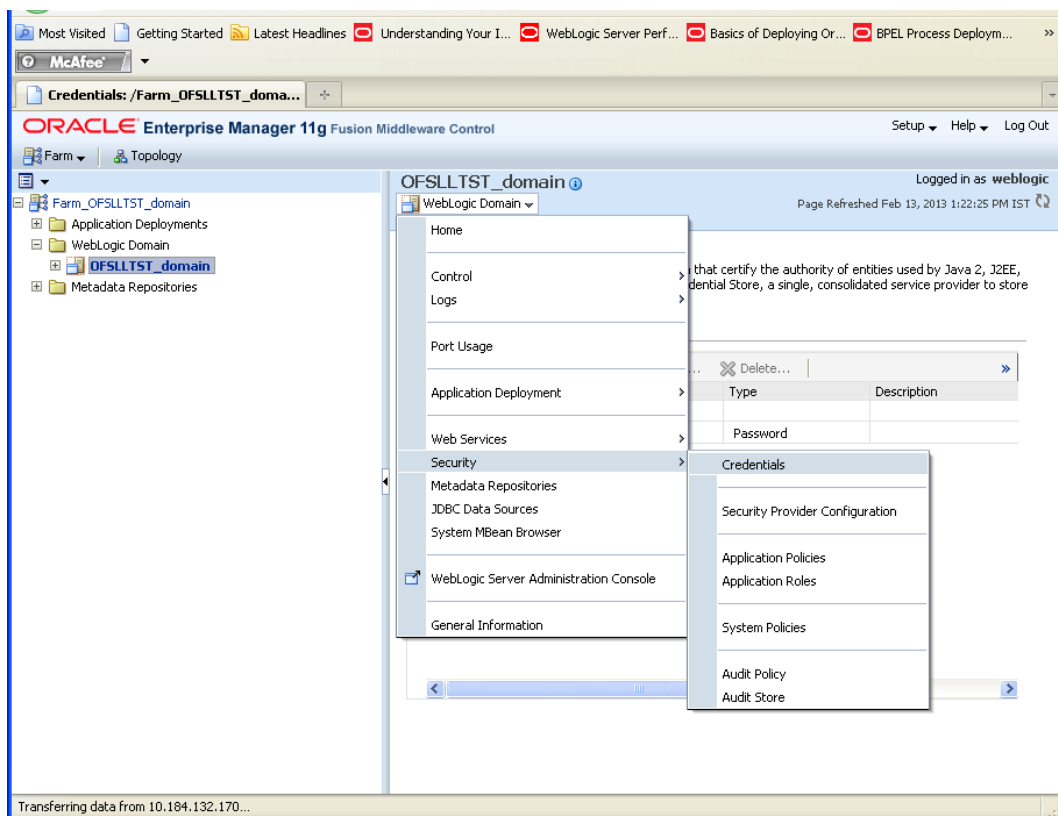
1. Copy the OfsslCommonCSF.jar from /WEB-INF/lib available in the staging area to \$DOMAIN_HOME/lib
2. Update the setDomainEnv.sh file (\$MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/mydomain/bin directory) by appending the above jar file path –

EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES="..... \${EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES}
-Dofssl.csf.path=\${DOMAIN_HOME}"

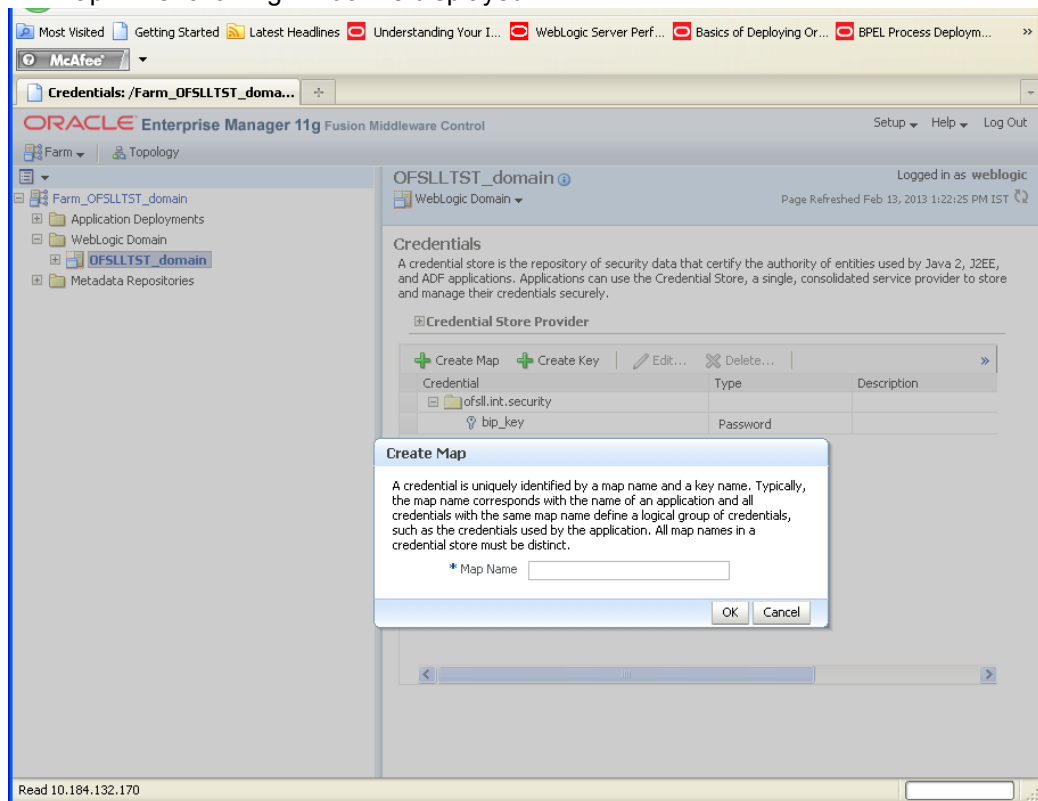
3. Configure Security via EMconsole

Note

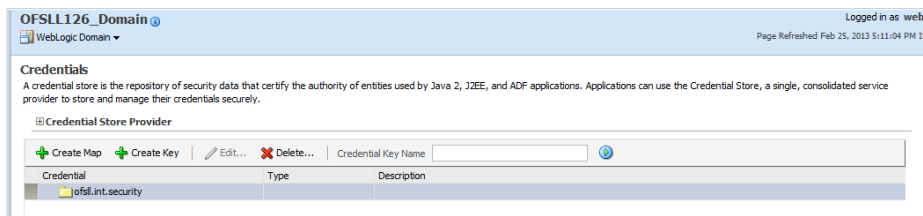
It is assumed that BI Publisher is installed and configured. Refer BI Publisher Guide for further details.



- Click WebLogic Domain on the right panel. Select Security -> Credentials. Click 'Create Map'. The following window is displayed.




- Enter the Map Name: ofsl.int.security
- Click OK. The following window is displayed..



- Click **Create Key** Button.

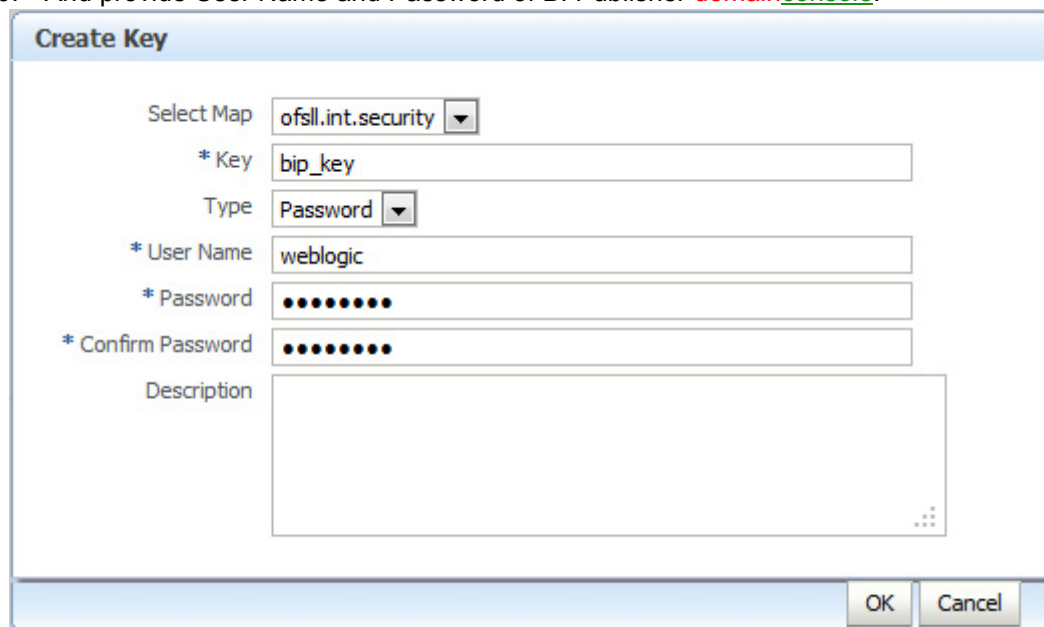
The following window is displayed.



The 'Create Key' dialog box is shown. It has a title bar 'Create Key'. Inside, there is a 'Select Map' dropdown menu with 'ofssl.int.security' selected. Below it are four required fields marked with an asterisk: '* Key' (empty), '* User Name' (empty), '* Password' (empty), and '* Confirm Password' (empty). The 'Type' dropdown menu is set to 'Password'. There is a 'Description' text area at the bottom. At the bottom right are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

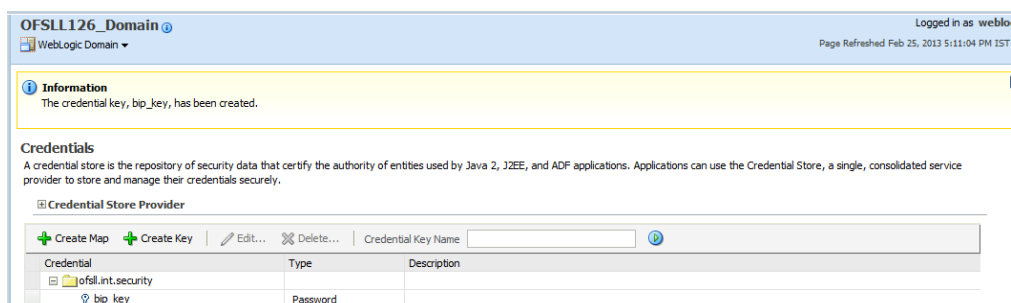
8. Enter the details as per your requirement.

9. And provide User Name and Password of BI Publisher ~~domain~~console.



The 'Create Key' dialog box is shown with the following details filled in: 'Select Map' is 'ofssl.int.security', '* Key' is 'bip_key', 'Type' is 'Password', '* User Name' is 'weblogic', '* Password' is masked with dots, '* Confirm Password' is masked with dots, and 'Description' is empty. 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right.

10. Click **OK**. The following window is displayed.



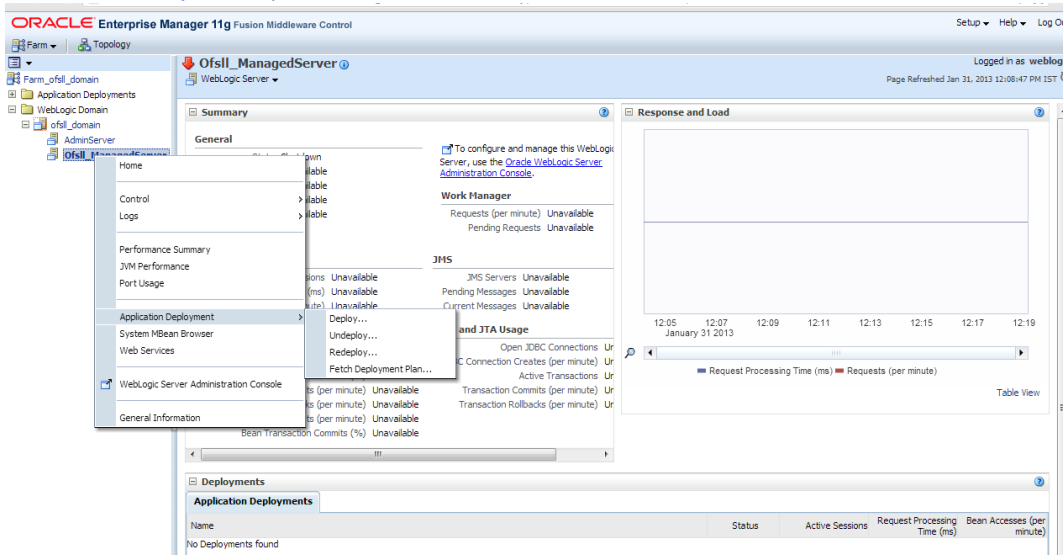
The screenshot shows the 'WebLogic Domain' console. At the top, it says 'OFSLL126_Domain' and 'Logged in as weblo'. Below that, an 'Information' message states: 'The credential key, bip_key, has been created.' Under the 'Credentials' section, there is a table showing the created credential.

Credential	Type	Description
ofssl.int.security		
bip_key	Password	

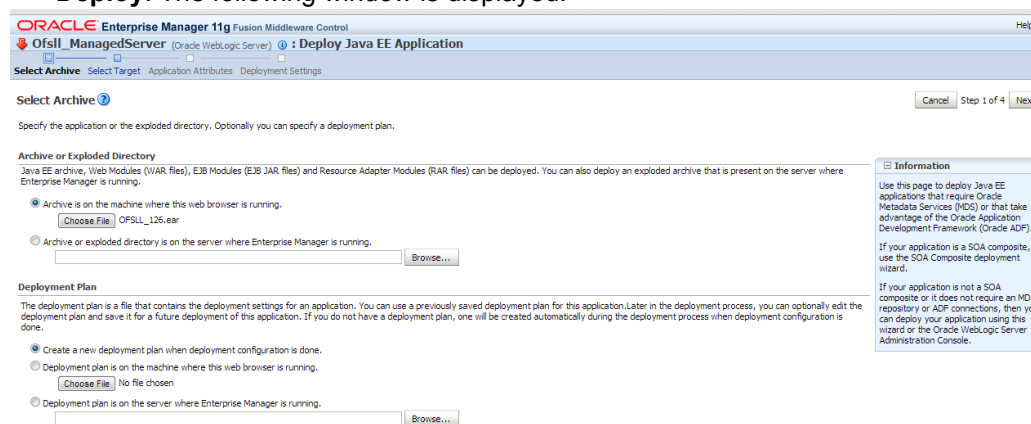
6. Deploying Application

6.1 Deploying Application

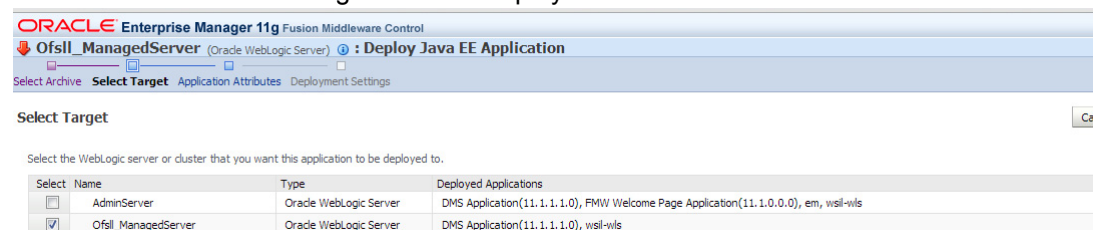
1. Login to the Oracle Enterprise Manager 11g console with user credentials. (i.e. <http://hostname:port/em>)



2. Right click on **OfsII_ManagedServer** in left panel, select **Application Deployment** → **Deploy**. The following window is displayed.



3. Click Choose File button and select OFSLL application archive file i.e. **OFSLL_140.ear**
4. Click **Next**. The following window is displayed



5. Check target server as per the requirement **OfsII_ManagedServer** and click **Next**.

6. The following window is displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Application Attributes' step of the 'Deploy Java EE Application' wizard. The title bar indicates 'Ofssl_ManagedServer (Oracle WebLogic Server) : Deploy Java EE Application'. The wizard has four steps: 'Select Archive', 'Select Target', 'Application Attributes' (current), and 'Deployment Settings'. Navigation buttons at the top right include 'Cancel', 'Back', 'Step 3 of 4', 'Next', and 'Deploy'.

Application Attributes

Archive Type: Java EE Application (EAR file)
Deployment Plan: Create a new plan
Deployment Target: Ofssl_ManagedServer

* Application Name:
Archive Version:
Deployment Plan Version:

Context Root of Web Modules

Web Module	Context Root
ofsl126.war	ofsl126

Target Metadata Repository

Select the metadata repository and specify the partition in the repository that the application will be deployed to.

* Repository Name:
Repository Type:
* Partition:

Distribution

☒ Distribute and start application (servicing all requests)
☐ Distribute and start application in administration mode (servicing only administration requests)
☐ Distribute only

Other Options

Source Accessibility: ☒ Use the defaults defined by the deployment's targets. Recommended selection.
☐ Copy this application onto every target. During deployment, the files will be copied automatically to the managed servers to which the application is targeted.

7. Click button to select Repository Name. The following window is displayed.

The 'Metadata Repositories' dialog box prompts the user to 'Select the metadata repository that the application will be deployed to.' A dropdown menu for 'Repository' is set to 'mds-adf'.

Repository Details

Name	mds-adf
Type	Database
JNDI Location	jdbc/mds/adf
Database Type	Oracle
Database Name	OFSLLD
Database User	DEV_MDS
JDBC URL	jdbc:oracle:thin:@ofss220059.in.oracle.com:1521/OFSLLD

At the bottom right are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

8. Select Repository as per requirement and click **OK**.

Application Attributes

Archive Type: Java EE Application (EAR file)
Deployment Plan: Create a new plan
Deployment Target: Ofssl_ManagedServer

* Application Name:
Archive Version:
Deployment Plan Version:

Context Root of Web Modules

Web Module	Context Root
ofssl126.war	ofssl126

Target Metadata Repository

Select the metadata repository and specify the partition in the repository that the application will be deployed to.

* Repository Name:
Repository Type:
* Partition:

Distribution

☒ Distribute and start application (servicing all requests)
☐ Distribute and start application in administration mode (servicing only administration requests)
☐ Distribute only

Other Options

Source Accessibility: ☒ Use the defaults defined by the deployment's targets. Recommended selection.
☐ Copy this application onto every target. During deployment, the files will be copied automatically to the managed servers to which the application is targeted.

9. Enter Partition name as per the requirement and click **Next**.

Deployment Settings

Archive Type: Java EE Application (EAR file) | Application Name:
Deployment Plan: Create a new plan | Version:
Deployment Target: Ofssl_ManagedServer | Context Root:
Deployment Mode: ☒ Distribute and start application (servicing all requests)

Deployment Tasks

The table below lists common tasks that you may wish to do before deploying the application.

Name	Go To Task	Description
Configure Web Modules		Configure the web modules in your application.
Configure Application Security		Configure application policy migration, credential migration and other security behavior.

Deployment Plan

Information

The metadata repository and ADF connection configurations are not saved to the deployment plan. At deployment time, those changes will be directly saved in the archive that is deployed.

You can optionally use the Edit Deployment Plan option to set more advanced deployment options which the deployment tasks above do not cover.

[Edit Deployment Plan](#)

You can optionally save the deployment plan to your local disk. You can redeploy this application later using your saved deployment plan and not have to edit the deployment plan.

[Save Deployment Plan](#)

10. Click **Deploy**. The following window is displayed

Deployment Succeeded

The Application "OFSLL_126" has been successfully deployed.

To configure and manage the application "OFSLL_126", use the [Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console](#).

Summary

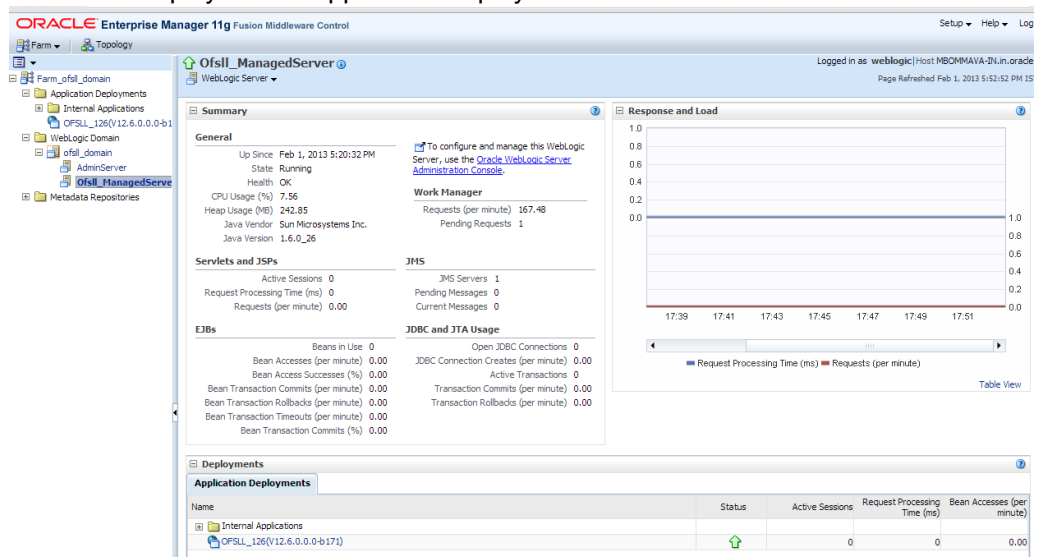
Version: V12.6.0.0.0-b171
Deployed Archive Location: C:\Oracle\MIDDLE~2\USER_P~1\domains\OFSLL_~1\sysman\upload\deploy\OFSLL_126_V12.6.0.0.0-b171\archive\OFSLL_126.ear
Archive Type: Java EE Application (EAR file)
Deployment Mode: Distribute and start application (servicing all requests)
Deployment Target: Ofssl_ManagedServer
Application States: Active (Ofssl_ManagedServer)
Context Root: ofssl126

Hide Progress Messages

```
[February 1, 2013 5:49:54 PM IST] Initiating deploy operation ...
[February 1, 2013 5:49:54 PM IST] Saving the oracle configuration changes to archive.
[February 1, 2013 5:49:57 PM IST] Archive: C:\Oracle\MIDDLE~2\USER_P~1\domains\OFSLL_~1\sysman\upload\deploy\OFSLL_126_V12.6.0.0.0-b171\archive\OFSLL_126.ear
[February 1, 2013 5:49:57 PM IST] Targeting MDS repository: com.bea:Name=mds-adf,Type=JDBCSystemResource to target Ofssl_ManagedServer.
[February 1, 2013 5:49:57 PM IST] Targeting MDS repository: com.bea:Name=mds-adf,Type=JDBCSystemResource to target Ofssl_ManagedServer completed.
[February 1, 2013 5:49:58 PM IST] [Deployer:149191]Operation 'deploy' on application 'OFSLL_126 [Version=V12.6.0.0.0-b171]' is initializing on 'Ofssl_ManagedServer'
[February 1, 2013 5:50:54 PM IST] [Deployer:149192]Operation 'deploy' on application 'OFSLL_126 [Version=V12.6.0.0.0-b171]' is in progress on 'Ofssl_ManagedServer'
[February 1, 2013 5:51:04 PM IST] [Deployer:149194]Operation 'deploy' on application 'OFSLL_126 [Version=V12.6.0.0.0-b171]' has succeeded on 'Ofssl_ManagedServer'
[February 1, 2013 5:51:04 PM IST] Deploy operation completed.
```

[Close](#)

11. Click Close once the message “Deploy operation completed” is displayed. The following window is displayed with Application deployment status

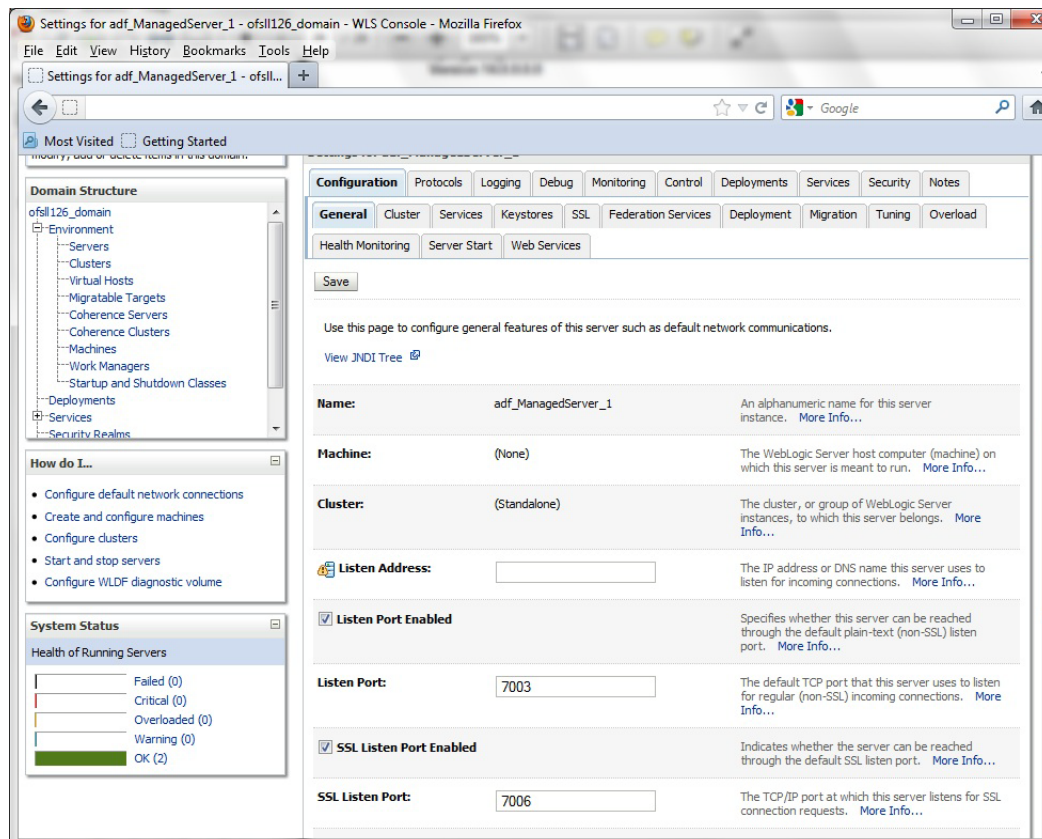


7. Enabling SSL

The application is accessible only via https protocol; hence, after the deployment of the application, you need to enable SSL.

To enable SSL:

1. Login to console.
2. **\$Domain_Home→Servers→Manage Servers→Configuration→General**. The below screen is displayed.



3. Check the 'SSL Listen Port Enabled' check box.
4. Specify the port for 'SSL Listen Port'.

Note

It is recommended to disable http protocol.

8. Launching Application

After you enable SSL you can launch the application via https:\\ protocol.

To launch application

1. Verify if the deployed OFSLL application is **Active**.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar contains the Domain Structure tree with 'Deployments' selected. The main content area is titled 'Summary of Deployments' and shows a table of deployed applications. The table has columns for Name, State, Health, Type, and Deployment Order. All listed applications are in an 'Active' state with a 'Health' of 'OK'.

Name	State	Health	Type	Deployment Order
OMS Application (11.1.1.1.0)	Active	OK	Web Application	5
em	Active	OK	Enterprise Application	400
FMW Welcome Page Application (11.1.0.0.0)	Active	OK	Enterprise Application	5
OFSLL126 (V12.6.0.0.0-b171)	Active	OK	Enterprise Application	150
wsl-nls	Active	OK	Enterprise Application	5

2. The URL of the OFSLL application will be

<https://<hostname>:<Port>/<ContextName>/faces/pages/OfsllSignIn.jspx>

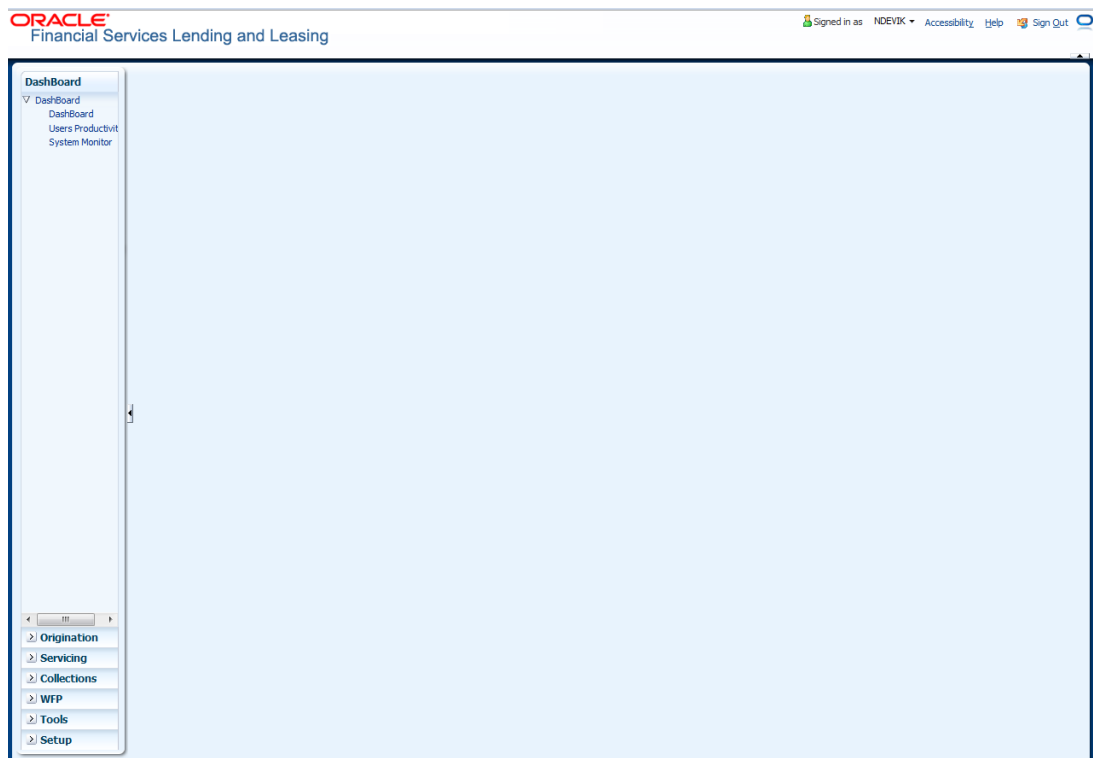
(eg. <https://localhost:7003/ofsl140/faces/pages/OfsllSignIn.jspx>)

The screenshot shows the Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing application's Sign In page. The page has a light blue background and a central white sign-in box. The box contains the text 'Sign In' and 'Sign in to Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing.' Below this are two input fields: 'User Id' and 'Password', each with a small asterisk icon. A 'Sign In' button is located at the bottom of the box.

3. Login with the user credentials that was created in Users Creation.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:7003/ofsll126/faces/pages/OfsllSignIn.jspx?_afrcLoop=175909845220899&_afrcWindowMode=0&_adf.ctrl-state=p382nxjr3_14`. The page header displays the Oracle logo and the text "Financial Services Lending and Leasing". A "Sign In" dialog box is centered on the page, containing the text "Sign in to Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing." Below this text are two input fields: "User Id" with the value "SSC" and "Password" with masked characters "*****". A "Sign In" button is located at the bottom of the dialog box.

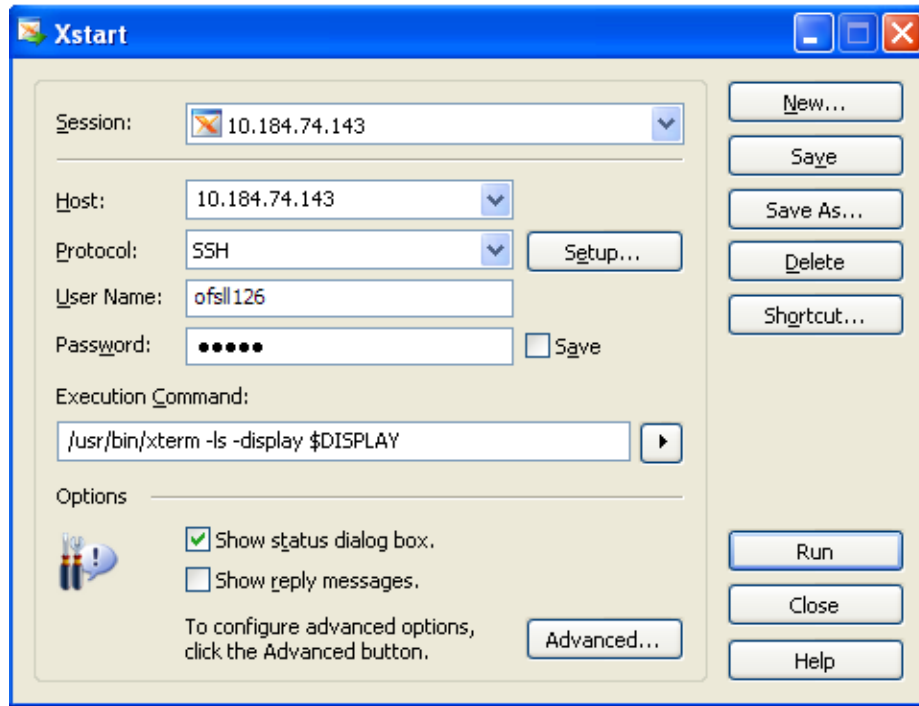
4. After successful login, the following screen is displayed



9. Appendix

9.1 XManager Usage

To run any installer on remote non window machine user should have XManager software.



Give the following details

Session name: Give session name.

Host name: Give the UNIX machine address.

Protocol: This value depends on the operating system.

For Example E.g.:

Oracle Enterprise Linux: SSH

IBM AIX: TELNET

Solaris: SSH

UNIX: SSH

User Name: Give the UNIX user name.

Password: Give the password.

Execution Command: This value depends on the operating system.

E.g.:

Oracle Enterprise Linux: /usr/bin/xterm -ls -display \$DISPLAY

IBM AIX: /usr/dt/bin/dtterm -ls -display \$DISPLAY

Solaris: /usr/openwin/bin/xterm -ls -display \$DISPLAY

UNIX: /usr/bin/X11/xterm -ls -display \$DISPLAY



Application Installation Guide
April [2013]
Version 14.0.0.0.0

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