

**Oracle® Insurance Policy  
Administration**

**Configuration of SAML 1.1  
Between OIPA and OIDC**

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## INTRODUCTION

Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is an XML standard used to exchange authentication and authorization data between web domains. Oracle Insurance Policy Administration (OIPA) and Oracle Insurance Data Capture (OIDC) use SAML to facilitate a Single Sign-On (SSO) service between the two applications. This document explains the process for configuring SAML 1.1 for use with these systems.

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## **PREREQUISITES**

The following prerequisites are needed before SAML 1.1 can be configured for use with OIPA and OIDC:

- Oracle WebLogic Server version 10.3.6
- OIDC Version 5.1.0.0
- OIPA version 9.7.0.0

## CREATING A DOMAIN FOR THE APPLICATIONS

Create a domain in the source WebLogic server where OIPA will be deployed. The OIDC application will run in the destination WebLogic server. The following table contains example domain details that will be used for demonstration purposes throughout this document.

	IP Address	Application Name	Port	SSL Port
<b>SAML Source: OIPA</b>	OIPAHostIP	OIPA	OIPAPort	OIPASSLPort
<b>SAML Destination: OIDC</b>	OIDCHostIP	OIDC	OIDCPort	OIDCSSLPort

## CREATING A USER IN THE DOMAIN'S

1. Create any OIPA Application user credentials same in the OIPA WebLogic domain at Home > Summary of Security Realms > myrealm > Users and Groups.

The following are example user credentials:

Domain	Realm	Username/Password
<b>OIPA</b>	myrealm	qatester1/qatester1
<b>OIDC</b>	myrealm	qatester1/qatester1

2. On the OIDC WebLogic domain, create a user with the same credentials and add it to the DCDataAdministrators and DEVTest groups.

## GENERATING AND REGISTERING SSL CERTIFICATES

### Source Site

1. Open a command prompt window.
2. Change the directory to WEBLOGIC\_HOME\wlserver\_10.3\server\lib.
3. Run the `keytool` command to generate a keystore called `oipakeystore.jks`, as is shown below. Be sure to enter the source server's IP address after `CN=`.

```
keytool -genkeypair -alias oipaalias -keyalg RSA -validity 365 -keysize 2048 -keystore oipakeystore.jks -dname "CN=10.184.226.231, OU=Oracle Financial Services, O=Oracle India, L=IDC, ST=Hyderabad, C=IN" -storepass oracle123 -keypass oipakeypass
```

4. Run the `keytool` command with the `-export` option to generate a certificate called `oipaalias.der`.

```
keytool -export -alias oipaalias -keystore oipakeystore.jks -rfc -file oipaalias.der -storepass oracle123 -keypass oipakeypass
```

5. Run the `keytool` command with the `-import` option to store the certificate in `oipatruststore`.

```
keytool -import -alias oipaalias -file oipaalias.der -keystore oipatruststore.jks -storepass oracle123 -keypass oipakeypass -noprompt
```

6. A confirmation message reading, "Certificate was added to keystore" should appear.

### Destination Site

To create and register SSL certificates for the destination site, repeat steps 1–6 above, with one difference: Delete the certificate (`oipaalias.der`) that is created for the destination site and replace it with a copy of the certificate that was created for the source site. This will import the source site's WebLogic Server configuration.

## CONFIGURING KEYSTORES AND SSL

### Source Site

1. Log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Console.
2. Navigate to the **Domain Structure** screen.
3. Select **Environment > Servers**.
4. Select AdminServer.
5. Navigate to the settings for AdminServer and click the **Keystores** tab.
6. On the Keystores tab, click the **Change** button and select **Custom Identity and Custom Trust** from the drop-down box.
7. Configure the settings for the keystore as shown below.

<b>Custom Identity Keystore</b>	WEBLOGIC_HOME\wlserver_10.3\server\lib\oipakeystore.jks
<b>Custom Identity Keystore Type</b>	jks
<b>Custom Identity Keystore Passphrase</b>	oracle123
<b>Confirm Custom Identity Keystore Passphrase</b>	oracle123
<b>Custom Trust Keystore</b>	WEBLOGIC_HOME\wlserver_10.3\server\lib\oipatruststore.jks
<b>Custom Trust Keystore Type</b>	jks
<b>Custom Trust Keystore Passphrase</b>	oracle123
<b>Confirm Custom Trust Keystore Passphrase</b>	oracle123

**Note:** Be sure to enter the full filepaths of your keystores.

8. Click **Save**.
9. Click on the **SSL** tab.
10. Configure the settings for the SSL key as shown below.

<b>Private Key Alias</b>	oipaalias
<b>Private Key Passphrase</b>	oipakeypass



Confirm Private Key Passphrase	oipakeypass
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11. Click **Save**.

## Destination Site

To configure SSL and keystores for the destination site, follow steps 1–11 above for the destination server.

## SAML SOURCE SITE CONFIGURATION

### Creating the SAML Credential Mapper

1. In the WebLogic Server Administration Console, navigate to the **Domain Structure** screen.
2. Select **Security Realms**.
3. Select **myrealm**, which is the default realm.
4. Click on the **Providers** tab.
5. Click on the **Credential Mappings** tab.
6. Check the “**SAMLCredentialMapper**” of Type **SAMLCredentialMapperV2** is exist or not, if not click **New**. The Create a New Credential Mapping Provider page will open.
7. In the **Name** field, enter “**SAMLCredentialMapper**”
8. In the **Type** drop-down box, select **SAMLCredentialMapperV2**.
9. Click **OK**.
10. Restart the server.
11. Once the server is restarted, select **Configuration > Provider Specific**.
12. Configure the settings for the Credential Mapper as shown below.

<b>Issuer URI</b>	<a href="http://www.oracle.com/oipaSAML">http://www.oracle.com/oipaSAML</a>
<b>Name Qualifier</b>	oracle.com
<b>Default Time to Live</b>	120
<b>Default Time to Live Offset</b>	0
<b>Signing Key Alias</b>	oipaalias
<b>Signing Key Pass Phrase</b>	oipakeypass
<b>Confirm Signing Key Pass Phrase</b>	oipakeypass

13. Click **Save**.

---

**Important:** The system time should be the same for the source and destination servers. If there is any difference between the two machines' system times, the offset can be mitigated by using the Default Time to Live and Default Time to Live Offset parameters.

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## Configuring the Relying Party Properties

1. In the WebLogic Server Administration Console, click on the **Management** tab.
2. Select **Relying Parties**.
3. Click **New**.
4. In the **Profile** drop-down box, select **Browser/POST**.
5. In the **Description** field, enter “oipaSAML.”
6. Click **OK**.
7. Back on the Relying Parties screen, click on the newly created Relying Party.
8. Configure the settings for the Relying Party as shown below.

<b>Enabled</b>	Checked
<b>Description</b>	oipaSAML
<b>Target URL</b>	http://OIDCHostIP:OIDCPort/oidccontext/adfAuthentication
<b>Assertion Consumer URL</b>	https://OIDCHostIP:OIDCSSLPort/samlacs/acs
<b>Assertion Consumer Parameters</b>	APID=ap_00001
<b>Sign Assertions</b>	Checked
<b>Include Keyinfo</b>	Checked

## Configuring SAML 1.1 on the Source Site

1. Navigate to the **Domain Structure** screen.
2. Select **Environment > Servers**.
3. Select **AdminServer**.
4. Select **Federation Services > SAML 1.1 Source Site**.
5. Configure the SAML Source Site settings as shown below.

<b>Source Site Enabled</b>	Checked
<b>Source Site URL</b>	http://OIPAHostIP:OIPAPort/PASJava
<b>Signing Key Alias</b>	oipaalias
<b>Signing Key Passphrase</b>	oipakeypass

<b>Confirm Signing Key Passphrase</b>	oipakeypass
<b>Intersite Transfer URIs</b>	/samlits_ba/its /samlits_ba/its/post /samlits_ba/its/artifact /samlits_cc/its /samlits_cc/its/post /samlits_cc/its/artifact
<b>ITS Requires SSL</b>	Checked
<b>Assertion Retrieval URIs</b>	/samlars/ars
<b>ARS Requires SSL</b>	Checked

6. Click **Save**.

## SAML DESTINATION SITE CONFIGURATION

### Creating a SAML Identity Asserter

1. Ensure that the certificate file (oipaalias.der) you generated previously in the source site server was copied into the directory WEBLOGIC\_HOME\server\lib.

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**Note:** Copying this certificate file to this location will replace the certificate previously generated for the destination site server.

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2. Log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Console for the destination site server.
3. Navigate to the **Domain Structure** screen.
4. Select **Security Realms > myrealm**.
5. Select **Providers > Authentication**.
6. Click **New**. The Create New Authentication Provider page will open.
7. In the **Name** field, enter "SAMLIdentityAsserter."
8. In the **Type** drop-down box, select **SAMLIdentityAsserterV2**.
9. Click **OK**.
10. Restart the server.
11. Once the server is restarted, select SAMLIdentityAsserter and click on **Management > Certificates**.
12. Click **New**.
13. In the **Alias** field, enter "oipaalias."
14. In the **Path** field, enter the filepath of the certificate that was copied in from the source site server.
15. Click **Finish**. If the certificate registration was completed without issue, the message "The certificate has been successfully registered" will display.

### Configuring the Asserting Party Properties

1. Back on the **Management** tab, click on **Asserting Parties**.
2. Click **New**.
3. In the **Profile** drop-down box, select **Browser/POST**.
4. In the **Description** field, enter "oipaSAML."
5. Click **OK**.
6. Back on the Asserting Parties screen, click on the newly created asserting party.

- Configure the asserting party's settings as shown below.

<b>Enabled</b>	Checked
<b>Description</b>	oipaSAML
<b>Target URL</b>	http://OIPAHostIP:OIPAPort/PASJava
<b>POST Signing Certificate Alias</b>	oipaalias
<b>Source Site Certificate URIs</b>	/oidc/web/adfAuthentication
<b>Source Site ITS URL</b>	https://OIPAHostIP:OIPASSLPort/samlits_ba/its
<b>Source Site ITS Parameters</b>	RPID=rp_00001
<b>Issuer URI</b>	http://www.oracle.com/oipaSAML
<b>Signature Required</b>	Checked
<b>Assertion Signing Certificate Alias</b>	oipaalias

- Click **Save**.

## Configuring SAML 1.1 on the Destination Site

- Navigate to the **Domain Structure** screen.
- Select **Environment > Servers**.
- Select **AdminServer**.
- Select **Federation Services > SAML 1.1 Destination Site**.
- Configure the SAML Destination Site settings as shown below.

<b>Destination Site Enabled</b>	Checked
<b>Assertion Consumer URIs</b>	/samlacs/acs
<b>ACS Requires SSL</b>	Checked
<b>SSL Client Identity Alias</b>	oipaalias
<b>SSL Client Identity Pass Phrase</b>	oipakeypass
<b>Confirm SSL Client Identity Pass Phrase</b>	oipakeypass
<b>POST Recipient Check Enabled</b>	Checked

<b>POST One-Use Check Enabled</b>	Checked
<b>Used Assertion Cache Properties</b>	APID=ap_00001

6. Click **Save**.

## CONFIGURING OIPA AND OIDC

### Configuring OIPA

In OIPA's PAS.properties file, make the following changes:

- Set `oidcApp.url` to <http://OIDCHostIP:OIDCPort/DCW51/adfAuthentication?embed=true>.
- Set `oidcApp.isAuthorized` to `false`.

### Configuring OIDC

In the `web.xml` file of `OIDCPresentation`, make the following changes in the `<login-config>` section:

- Give the `<auth-method>` element a value of `CLIENT_CERT,FORM`.
- Give the `<realm-name>` element a value of `myrealm`.



## TESTING SINGLE SIGN-ON

### Importing the Certificate to IE

1. In Windows Explorer, navigate to WEBLOGIC\_HOME\wlserver\_10.3\server\lib.
2. Double-click on oipaalias.der and click **Install Certificate**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. Select **Place All Certificates in the Following Store** and click **Browse**.
5. Select **Trusted Root Certification Authorities** and click **OK**.
6. Click **Next**.
7. Click **Finish**.
8. A security warning will display. Click **Yes**. If the import was completed without issue, the message “The import was successful” will display.

### Testing the Application

1. Point a web browser to the OIPA login page (<http://10.184.226.231:7007/PASJava/Login/Login.iface>).
2. Enter “qatester1” for both the Client Number and Personal Id and click **Login**.
3. Navigate to **Case > Case Entry**.
4. Accept any security certificate warnings that display. The OIDC home page will open in the Case Entry Detail window.

## DEBUGGING THE APPLICATION

1. In the WebLogic Server Administration Console, navigate to the **Domain Structure** screen.
2. Select **Environment > Servers**.
3. Select **AdminServer**.
4. Click on the **Debug** tab.
5. Expand **WebLogic > Security > SAML**.
6. Click the checkbox to enable SAML debugging. The log file for the server will be made available for both the source and destination domains.