Oracle Banking Digital Experience

Data Protection Guide
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Data Protection Guide

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Oracle Financial Services Software Limited

Oracle Park

Off Western Express Highway

Goregaon (East)

Mumbai, Maharashtra 400 063

India

Worldwide Inquiries:

Phone: +91 22 6718 3000

Fax:+91 22 6718 3001
www.oracle.com/financialservices/

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1. Objective and Scope

1.1 Background

OBDX is designed to help banks respond strategically to today's business challenges, while also transforming their business models and processes to reduce operating costs and improve productivity across both front and back offices. It is a one-stop solution for a bank that seeks to leverage Oracle Fusion experience across its core banking operations across its retail and corporate offerings.

OBDX provides a unified yet scalable IT solution for a bank to manage its data and end-to-end business operations with an enriched user experience. It comprises pre-integrated enterprise applications leveraging and relying on the underlying Oracle Technology Stack to help reduce in-house integration and testing efforts.

In order to provide these services OBDX needs to acquire, use or store personally identifiable information (PII). In some cases, OBDX may be owner of the PII data and in some other cases OBDX might just acquire and use this data for providing required services to the customer.

1.2 Objective

By the very nature of PII data, it is necessary for the Bank to be aware of the information being acquired or used or stored by OBDX. This knowledge will enable the Bank to take necessary measures and put apt policies and procedures in place to deal with PII data. In some of the geographies Bank might need to comply with local laws and regulations for dealing with PII data. This document attempts to provide necessary information so as to enable the Bank to do so.

1.3 Scope

This document is intended for technical staff of the Bank as well as administration users of the Bank and provides information about following aspects of the PII data.

- Identifies what PII data is acquired, used or stored in OBDX
- Process to extract PII data from OBDX
- Process to purge and delete the PII data from OBDX

Out of scope

This document does not intend to suggest that OBDX is out of box compliant with any local laws and regulations related to data protection. The purpose of this document is to provide information about PII data dealt with in the system so that the Bank can put in place appropriate processes to comply with laws and regulations of the land.

2. Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

Personally identifiable information (PII) is any data that could potentially identify a specific individual. Any information that can be used to distinguish one person from another and can be used to de-anonymizing anonymous data can be considered PII.

OBDX needs to acquire, use or store some PII data of the customers of the Bank in order to perform its desired services. This section declares the PII data captured by OBDX so that the Bank is aware of the same and adopts necessary operational procedures and checks in order to protect PII data in the best interest of its customers.

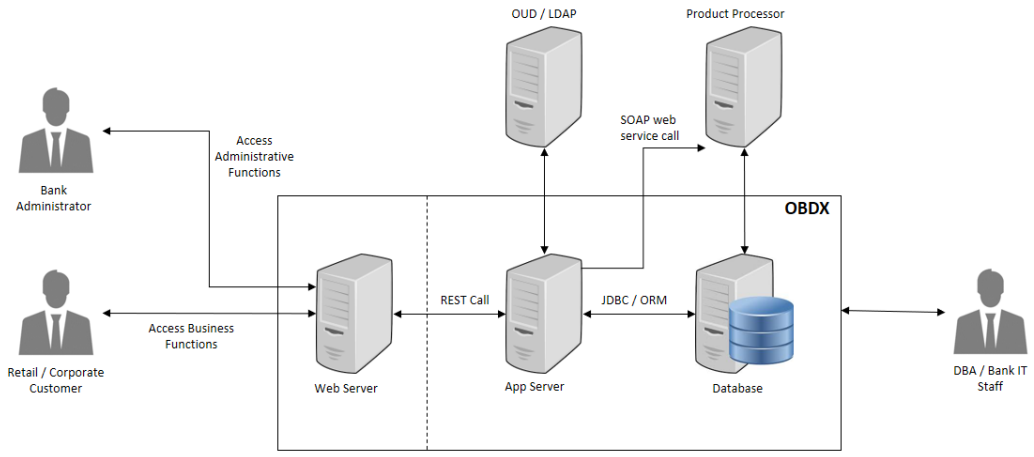
Fields	OBDX 17.2
Bank account information	Yes
Beneficiaries	Yes
Biometric records	No
Birthplace	No
Bonus	No
Country, state, or city of residence	Yes
Credit card numbers	Yes
Criminal record	No
Date of birth	Yes
Digital identity	No
Disability leave	No

Driver's license number	Yes
Education history	No
Email address	Yes
Emergency contacts	No
Employee ID	Yes
Ethnicity	No
Financial information and accounts	Yes
Fingerprints	No
Full name	Yes
Gender	Yes
Genetic information	No
Health information (including conditions, treatment, and payment)	No
Healthcare providers and plans	No
Personal/office telephone numbers	Yes
IP address	No
Job title	Yes
Login name	Yes
MAC address	Yes
Marital status	Yes
Military rank	No
Mother's maiden name	No
National identification number	Yes

Passport number	Yes
Performance evaluation	No
Personal phone number	Yes
Photographic images	No
PIN numbers	Yes
Political affiliations	No
Property title information	No
Religion	No
Salary	Yes
Screen name	No
Sexual life	No
Social security number	Yes
Taxpayer information	Yes
Union membership	No
Vehicle registration number	Yes
Work telephone	Yes
Citizenship Number	No
Geo-Location	No
Product has Customer defined fields	No
Mobile Subscriber Identifier (IMSI)	No
Surname	Yes
First name	Yes

3. Flow of PII Data

This section depicts the flow 'personally identifiable information' (PII) within the OBDX system in the form of a data flow diagram.



The Bank Administrator is Bank's employee who is performing administrative functions using OBDX. As part of these, he will be dealing with PII data. An example is that the Administrator creates Retail and Corporate users in OBDX and while creating users he/she enters user information such as first name, last name, email address, mobile number, correspondence address etc.

Retail / Corporate Customer is Bank's customer who is accessing the online banking features. As part of this he/she will be able to see his/her accounts, balances, beneficiaries, transactions, profile details etc. Note that OBDX also supports onboarding of new users. The system captures some user information such as first name, last name, email address, mobile number, correspondence address and financial information such as income profile.

DBA / Bank IT Staff is Bank's employee who is not a user of OBDX but has access to the database that stores OBDX bank end data or the server environments on which OBDX is deployed.

Web server typically contains static web content such as styling information (CSS), Javascript resources, images, static HTMLs etc. Web server passes the REST service calls to Application server.

Application (App) Server is the server on which OBDX services are deployed. This server performs required processing on the service calls. It does use the database for retrieval or storage of data. It can also connect to external user credential store (such as OUD or Open LDAP). It can also connect to core product processor to enquiring CIF or Account related data or for posting any transactions initiated by the Retail or Corporate customer.

Database is the persistence store for OBDX. It can contain master configuration data, user data and transactional data.

OUD / LDAP represents the external user credentials store. OBDX does not maintain user credentials locally but depends on external specialized software to do that. An example can be Oracle Unified Directory (OUD) or Open LDAP.

Product Processor is the core banking solution which actually processes actual banking transactions. OBDX connects to the product processor to fetch data such as CIFs or Accounts or transactions. It also connects to the product processor to post new transaction initiated by Retail or Corporate customer.

4. Administration of PII Data

This section provides information about doing administrative tasks on PII data. This includes retrieval, modification, deletion or purging of such data.

4.1 Extracting PII data

OBDX stores some PII data in its database and it also accesses data stored or owned by external systems such as OUD / LDAP or product processor.

4.1.1 Data stored in OBDX

This section provides information about the tables that store PII data. This information is useful for the Bank to extract PII information.

PII Data	Table
Bank account information	DIGX_AC_ACCOUNT_NICKNAME DIGX_AM_ACCOUNT_ACCESS DIGX_AM_ACCOUNT_EXCEPTION
Beneficiaries	DIGX_PY_PAYEEGROUP DIGX_PY_PAYEE DIGX_PY_DOMESTIC_UK_PAYEE DIGX_PY_INTERNAL_PAYEE DIGX_PY_DEMANDDRAFT_PAYEE DIGX_PY_INTNATNL_PAYEE_BNKDTLS DIGX_PY_DOMESTIC_INDIA_PAYEE

	DIGX_PY_PEERTOPEER_PAYEE DIGX_PY_INTERNATIONAL_PAYEE DIGX_PY_DOMESTIC_SEPA_PAYEE DIGX_PY_GLOBAL_PAYEE
Country, state, or city of residence	DIGX_PI_PARTYADDRESS
Credit card numbers	DIGX_CD_CREDITCARD_MASTER DIGX_CD_SUPP_CARD_RELATION
Date of birth	DIGX_PI_PARTIES
Driver's license number	DIGX_PI_IDENTIFICATIONS
Email address	DIGX_OR_EMAIL_VERIFICATION DIGX_PI_PARTY_DETAILS
Employee ID	DIGX_PI_EMPLOYMENTS
Financial information and accounts	DIGX_PI_FIN DIGX_PI_FIN_BALANCESHEET DIGX_PI_FIN_LINKAGE DIGX_PI_FIN_RATIO DIGX_PI_FIN_ASSET DIGX_PI_FIN_CURRENTASSET DIGX_PI_FIN_LIABILITY DIGX_PI_FIN_CURRENTLIABILITY DIGX_PI_FIN_INCOME DIGX_PI_FIN_BUS_INC_STMNT

	DIGX_PI_FIN_EXPENSE DIGX_PI_PARTY_ACCOUNTS
Full name	DIGX_PI_PARTIES DIGX_OR_APPLICANT
Gender	DIGX_PI_PARTIES DIGX_OR_APPLICANT
Personal/office telephone numbers	DIGX_PI_PARTYCONTACT
Job title	DIGX_PI_EMPLOYMENTS
Login name	DIGX_AM_ACCOUNT_ACCESS
MAC Address	DIGX_AUDIT_LOGGING
Marital status	DIGX_PI_PARTIES DIGX_OR_APPLICANT
National identification number	DIGX_PI_IDENTIFICATIONS
Passport number	DIGX_PI_IDENTIFICATIONS
Personal phone number	DIGX_PI_PARTYCONTACT
PIN numbers	DIGX_PI_PARTYADDRESS
Salary	DIGX_PI_EMPLOYMENTS
Social security number	DIGX_PI_IDENTIFICATIONS
Taxpayer information	DIGX_PI_IDENTIFICATIONS
Vehicle registration number	DIGX_PI_IDENTIFICATIONS
Work telephone	DIGX_PI_PARTYCONTACT
Surname	DIGX_PI_PARTIES

	DIGX_OR_APPLICANT
First name	DIGX_PI_PARTIES DIGX_OR_APPLICANT

Please note that OBDX provides user interface to access most of this data. The data will be accessible to you only if you have required roles and policies mapped to your OBDX login. For example, an Administrator user can see retail user's profile only if he is entitled by a policy to access this information.

4.1.2 Data stored outside OBDX

OBDX stores user information in external systems such as OUD or LDAP. OBDX provides screens for fetching this data. Please refer to the 'User Management' section of the Core user manual of OBDX. Web help is also available at
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E88573_01/PDF/UserManual/User%20Manual%20Oracle%20Banking%20Digital%20Experience%20Core.pdf

Also note that the data can be accessed directly from the external system i.e. OUD, Open LDAP or the Product Processor. These details are outside the scope of this document. Please refer to the manual of corresponding software for more details.

4.2 Deleting or Purging PII data

There are two ways in which PII data can be deleted or purged from the system.

4.2.1 Using User Interface

The information created in (or owned by) OBDX can be deleted from its user interface. For example, a retail user can delete the beneficiaries he/she has maintained. Please refer to 'Manage Payee' section of following user manual for more details.

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E88573_01/PDF/UserManual/User%20Manual%20Oracle%20Banking%20Digital%20Experience%20Retail%20Payments.pdf

Note that user's data such as CIF or account number is not owned by OBDX and hence it cannot be deleted from OBDX. However information such as account access granted to a particular user can be modified or deleted by the bank administrator. Please refer to 'Party Account Access' and 'User Account Access' sections of the Core user manual for more details.

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E88573_01/PDF/UserManual/User%20Manual%20Oracle%20Banking%20Digital%20Experience%20Core.pdf

4.2.2 Using scheduled purge procedures

OBDX provides some out of the box purge procedures that can be scheduled to purge the data. Otherwise the DBA / IT staff can prepare similar procedures to purge required data. However note that it is not recommended to purge or delete any data stored in OBDX tables without doing detailed impact analysis. Please also note that the scheduled purge jobs are useful typically for purging old data. They may not be useful for purging data of a specific customer.

4.2.3 Manual truncation of data from backend

In scenarios where OBDX does not have user interface to remove customer data and scheduled purge option is not useful, then data needs to be purged using SQL scripts. Below section provides some queries that can be used for such a purging. This option must be used with utmost care and proper impact analysis must be done before using these scripts.

PII Data	Table	Script
For modules other than Origination: Personal information of user including Country, state, or city of residence, Date of birth, Email address, Employee ID, Full name, Gender, Personal/office telephone numbers, Login name, Work telephone, First Name, Surname	Note: This data is not stored in OBDX instead it is stored in external system such as OUD or Open LDAP. So truncation or purging of the data needs to be handled in that system. This part is out of the scope of this document.	Not Applicable

Bank Account Information	DIGX_AC_ACCOUNT_NICKNAME DIGX_AM_ACCOUNT_ACCESS DIGX_AM_ACCOUNT_EXCEPTION	delete from DIGX_AC_ACCOUNT_NICKNAME where USER_ID = <USER IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_AM_ACCOUNT_EXCEPTION where ACCOUNT_ACCESS_ID in (select ACCOUNT_ACCESS_ID from DIGX_AM_ACCOUNT_ACCESS where ACCESS_LEVEL = 'USER' and USERID = <USER IDENTIFIER>); delete from DIGX_AM_ACCOUNT_ACCESS where ACCESS_LEVEL = 'USER' and USERID = <USER IDENTIFIER>;

Beneficiaries	DIGX_PY_PAYEEGROUP
	
	DIGX_PY_PAYEE
	
	DIGX_PY_DOMESTIC_UK_PAYEE
	
	DIGX_PY_INTERNAL_PAYEE
	
	DIGX_PY_DEMANDDRAFT_PAYEE
	
	DIGX_PY_INTNATNL_PAYEE_BNKDTLS
	
	DIGX_PY_DOMESTIC_INDIA_PAYEE
	
	DIGX_PY_PEERTOPEER_PAYEE
	
	DIGX_PY_INTERNATIONAL_PAYEE
	
	DIGX_PY_DOMESTIC_SEPA_PAYEE
		delete from DIGX_PY_INTERNAL_PAYEE where PAYEE_ID in (select PAYEE_ID from DIGX_PY_PAYEE where CREATED_BY = <USER IDENTIFIER>);
		
		delete from DIGX_PY_DOMESTIC_UK_PAYEE
		
		where PAYEE_ID in (select PAYEE_ID from DIGX_PY_PAYEE where CREATED_BY = <USER IDENTIFIER>);
		
		delete from DIGX_PY_DEMANDDRAFT_PAYEE
		
		where PAYEE_ID in (select PAYEE_ID from DIGX_PY_PAYEE where CREATED_BY = <USER IDENTIFIER>);
		
		delete from DIGX_PY_INTNATNL_PAYEE_BNKDTLS
		
		where PAYEE_ID in (select PAYEE_ID from DIGX_PY_PAYEE where CREATED_BY = <USER IDENTIFIER>);
		
		delete from DIGX_PY_INTERNATIONAL_PAYEE
		
		where PAYEE_ID in (select PAYEE_ID from DIGX_PY_PAYEE where CREATED_BY = <USER IDENTIFIER>);
		
		delete from DIGX_PY_DOMESTIC_INDIA_PAYEE
		
		where PAYEE_ID in (select PAYEE_ID from DIGX_PY_PAYEE where CREATED_BY = <USER IDENTIFIER>);
		
		delete from DIGX_PY_PEERTOPEER_PAYEE
		
		where PAYEE_ID in (select PAYEE_ID from DIGX_PY_PAYEE where CREATED_BY = <USER IDENTIFIER>);
		
		delete from DIGX_PY_DOMESTIC_SEPA_PAYEE

		where PAYEE_ID in (select PAYEE_ID from DIGX_PY_PAYEE where CREATED_BY = <USER IDENTIFIER>); delete from DIGX_PY_PAYEE where CREATED_BY = <USER IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PY_PAYEEGROUP where CREATED_BY = <USER IDENTIFIER>;
Credit Card Information	DIGX_CD_CREDITCARD_MASTER DIGX_CD_SUPP_CARD_RELATION	delete from DIGX_CD_SUPP_CARD_RELATION where PRIMARYCARDNUMBER in (select ID from DIGX_CD_CREDITCARD_MASTER where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>); delete from DIGX_CD_CREDITCARD_MASTER where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>;
Other Party Information	DIGX_OR_APPLICANT DIGX_OR_EMAIL_VERIFICATION DIGX_PI_PARTIES DIGX_PI_EMPLOYMENTS DIGX_PI_FIN DIGX_PI_FIN_BALANCESHEET DIGX_PI_FIN_LINKAGE DIGX_PI_FIN_RATIO DIGX_PI_FIN_ASSET DIGX_PI_FIN_CURRENTASSET DIGX_PI_FIN_LIABILITY DIGX_PI_FIN_CURRENTLIABILITY DIGX_PI_FIN_INCOME	delete from DIGX_OR_APPLICANT where APPLICANT_ID = <APPLICANT IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_OR_EMAIL_VERIFICATION where SUBMISSION_ID = <SUBMISSION IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN_ASSET where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN_CURRENTASSET where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN_LIABILITY where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN_CURRENTLIABILITY where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN_INCOME where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN_BUS_INC_STMNT where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN_EXPENSE where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>;

	DIGX_PI_FIN_BUS_INC_STMNT DIGX_PI_FIN_EXPENSE DIGX_PI_PARTY_ACCOUNTS DIGX_PI_PARTYADDRESS DIGX_PI_IDENTIFICATIONS DIGX_PI_PARTYCONTACT	delete from DIGX_PI_EMPLOYMENTS where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN_BALANCESHEET where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN_LINKAGE where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_FIN_RATIO where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_PARTY_ACCOUNTS where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_PARTYADDRESS where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_IDENTIFICATIONS where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_PARTYCONTACT where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>; delete from DIGX_PI_PARTIES where PARTY_ID = <PARTY IDENTIFIER>;

4.3 Masking of PII data

OBDX framework provides a facility to mask user sensitive information before showing on the screen. Masking is a process in which only some portion of the data is displayed to the user while remaining portion of the data is either skipped or is replaced with hash characters such as '*'. Main purpose of masking is to avoid a possibility of 'over the shoulder' stealing of sensitive information. However it is also used so that the clear text sensitive information is not logged in system logs.

A typical example of masking is the account numbers. When OBDX API is invoked that contains Account number is the response, the API will always give masked value. So complete clear text account number is never displayed on the screen.

OBDX provides masking for following fields out of the box.

Sr. No	Field Name
1	Party Identifier
2	Account Number (Includes current account, saving account, deposit, loan account)
3	Debit Card Number
4	Credit Card Number
5	Mobile/phone number
6	E-mail ID
7	Social Security Number
8	Submission Identifier
9	Application Identifier

OBDX framework also provides a provision in which any field other can the ones mentioned in above table can also be masked as per the requirement. This can be achieved by following steps:

1. Create a complex datatype in OBDX. This datatype must extend com.ofss.digx.datatype.complex. MaskedIndirectedObject
2. Define a 'masking qualifier' and a 'masking attribute'
3. Configure this masking qualifier and masking attribute in DIGX_FW_CONFIG_ALL_B. An example of the configurations for account number mask is given below

INSERT INTO digx_fw_config_all_b (PROP_ID, CATEGORY_ID, PROP_VALUE, FACTORY_SHIPPED_FLAG, PROP_COMMENTS, SUMMARY_TEXT, CREATED_BY,

CREATION_DATE, LAST_UPDATED_BY, LAST_UPDATED_DATE, OBJECT_STATUS, OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER)

VALUES ('*.account_id', 'Masking', 'AccountNumberMasking<', 'Y', null, null, 'ofssuser', sysdate, 'ofssuser', sysdate, 'A', 1);

INSERT INTO digx_fw_config_all_b (PROP_ID, CATEGORY_ID, PROP_VALUE, FACTORY_SHIPPED_FLAG, PROP_COMMENTS, SUMMARY_TEXT, CREATED_BY, CREATION_DATE, LAST_UPDATED_BY, LAST_UPDATED_DATE, OBJECT_STATUS, OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER)

VALUES ('AccountNumberMasking', 'MaskingPattern', 'xxxxxxxxxxxxNNNN', 'Y', null, null, 'ofssuser', sysdate, 'ofssuser', sysdate, 'A', 1);

With above steps, the OBDX framework will make sure to mask the data of this data type during serialization phase in the REST tier.

The masking pattern can contain following characters

- N – Original character in the data will be retained
- H – Original character in the data will be skipped
- * (Or any other placeholder character) – Original character in the data will be replaced with this character

5. Access Control for Audit Information

OBDX provides mechanism for maintaining audit trail of transactions / activities done by its users in the system. This audit trail is expected to be used for customer support, dispute handling. It can also be used for generating some management reports related to feature usage statistics etc.

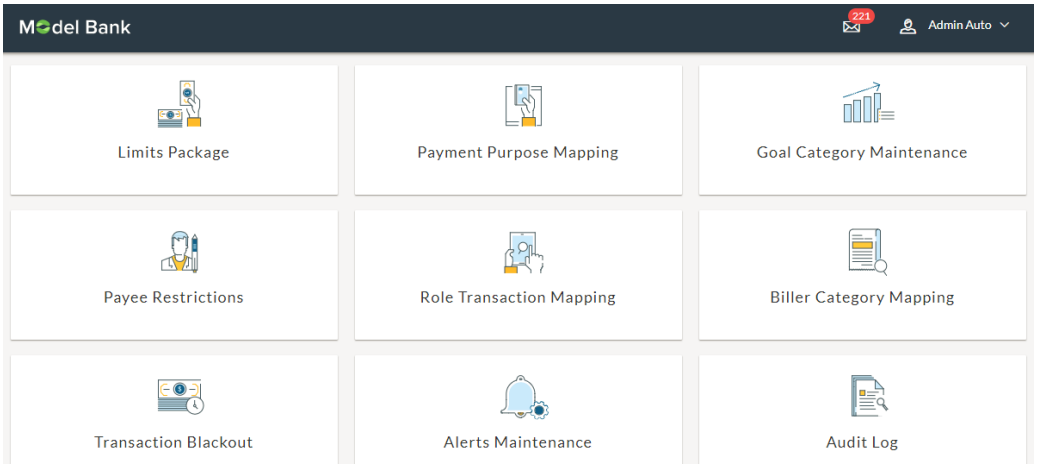
From a data protection perspective it is worth noting that the audit trail contains PII data in the form of transactional data as well as usage trends or statistics. Hence it is necessary for the Bank to put in place appropriate access control mechanisms so that only authorized Bank employees get access to this data. OBDX provides comprehensive access control mechanism that the Bank can leverage to achieve this.

This access control can be achieved using the role based transaction mapping. This section focuses specifically from data protection aspect. You are requested to go through the user manual for 'Role Transaction Mapping' before reading further in this section.

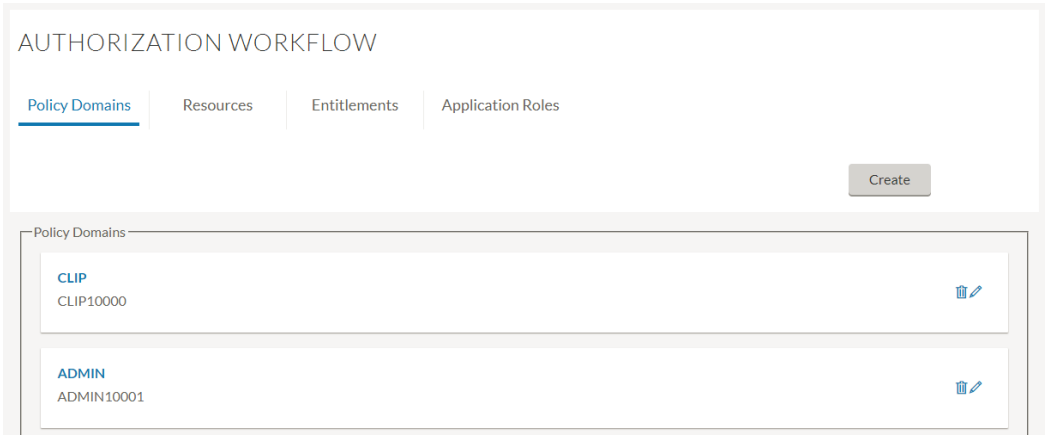
As an example, we have considered a use case where the Bank wants to restrict access to 'Audit Log' feature so that only the permitted set of administration users will be able to access audit of the users. Please note that same process can be applied to other services that deal with PII data. For example, same process can be used for restricting access to user management functions.

Check the 'out of box' access granted

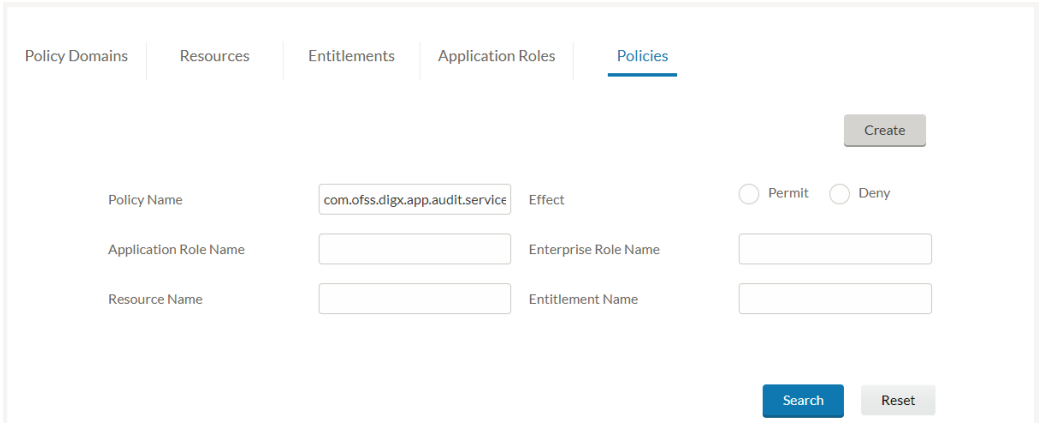
1. Login to OBDX as Administrator



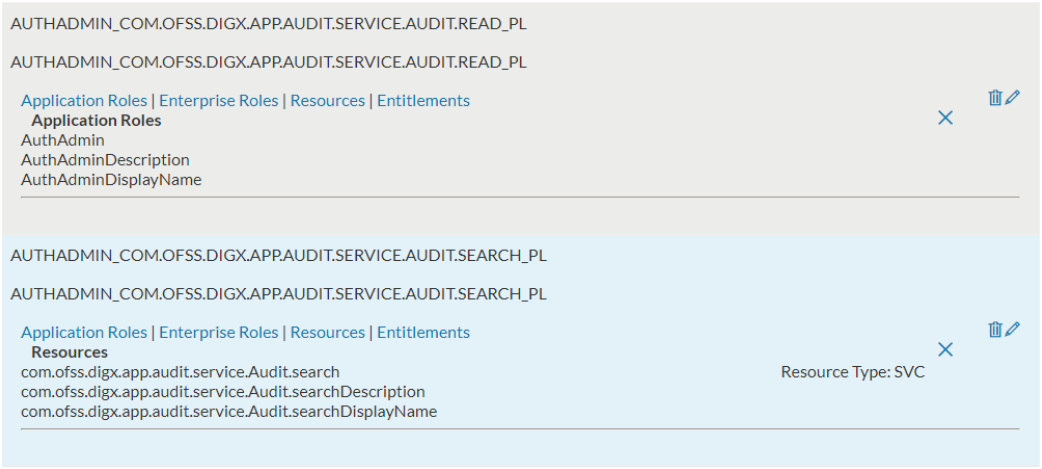
2. On dashboard, click on ‘Role Transaction Mapping’



3. Click on Policy Domain ‘Admin’.



4. In ‘Resource Name’ field, input the Audit service name com.ofss.digx.app.audit.service.Audit and click on ‘Search’

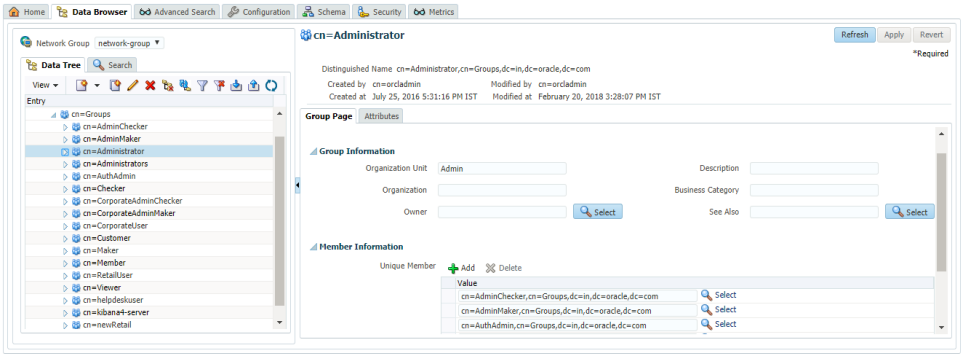


5. You will see a list of policies. Check the Application roles mapped in each of these policies. The users of these roles will get access to View Audit Log feature.
6. You can delete these policies or remove the required application roles from these policies to restrict access of ‘View Audit Log’ feature from users of those roles. Please refer to the ‘Edit Policy’ and ‘Delete Policy’ sections of the Core user manual https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E88573_01/PDF/UserManual/User%20Manual%20Oracle%20Banking%20Digital%20Experience%20Core.pdf for more details.

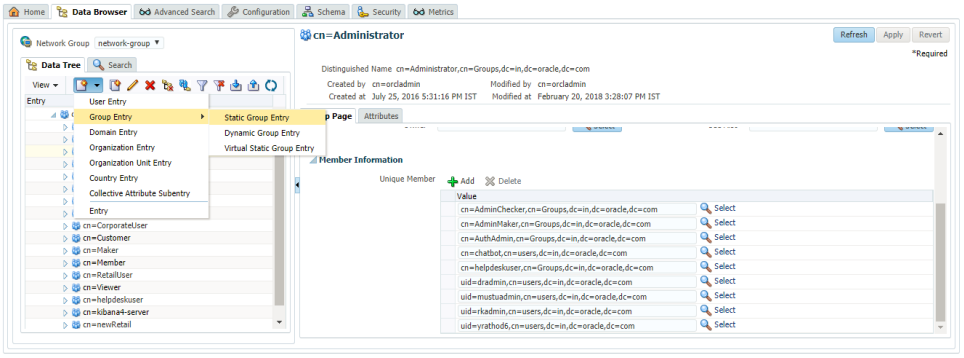
Below sections describe the steps required to grant the audit log access to restricted set of users

Create Enterprise Role

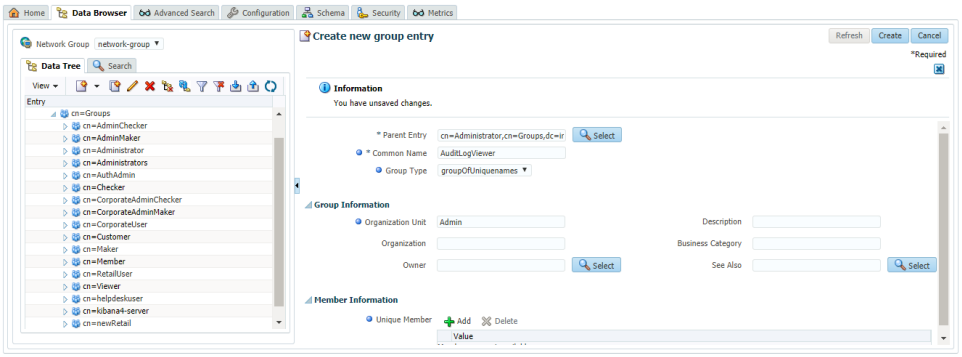
1. Login to OUD and navigate to Data Browser. In the left panel, expand Groups section. This will show you the existing enterprise roles in the system. For example, below screen shows that the ‘Administrator’ group has ‘AdminMaker’, ‘AdminChecker’ and ‘AuthAdmin’ as member groups.



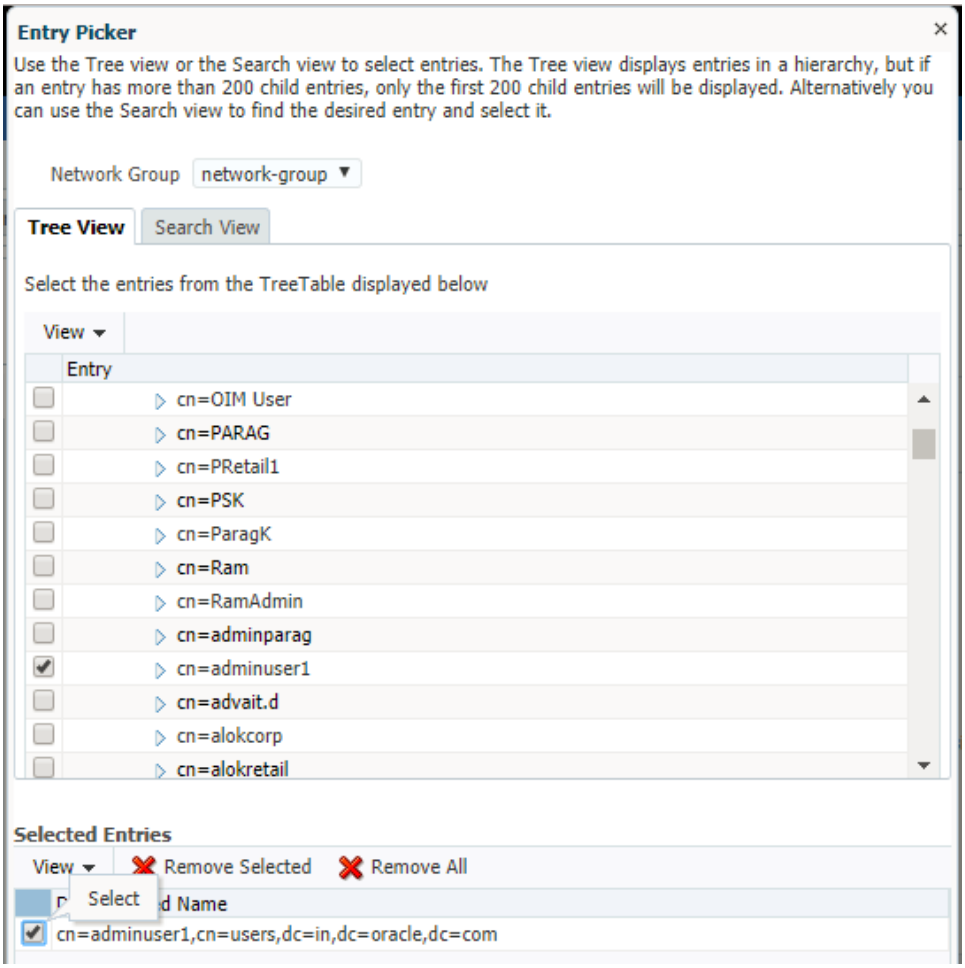
2. Create new Group by clicking on the menu option in left panel as shown in below screen

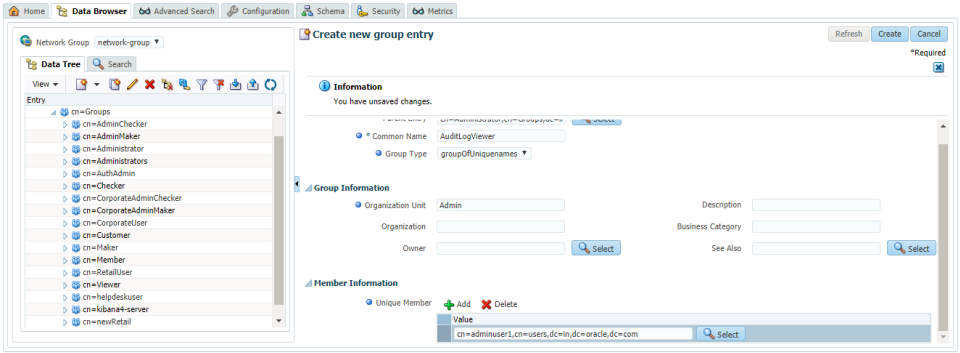


3. Provide name to the new group. Below image shows a group ‘AuditLogViewer’ created.



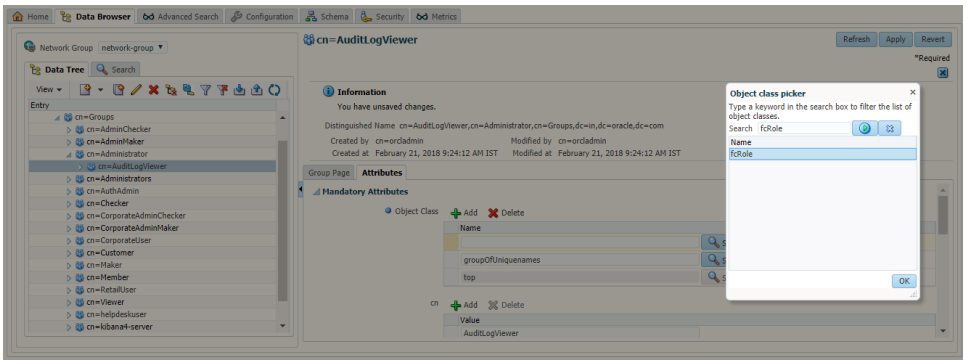
4. Under ‘Member Information’ section, click on the ‘Add’ icon to add required users to this group. Below screen shows a user ‘adminuser1’ added to the group



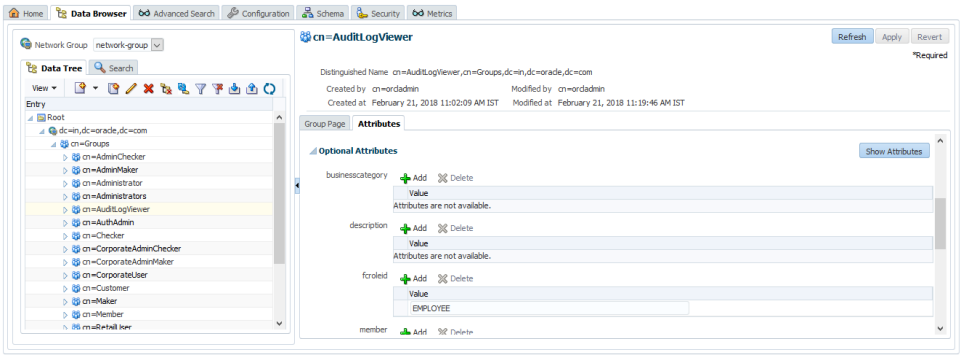


5. Click on ‘Create’ button present at top right corner of the screen to create this group

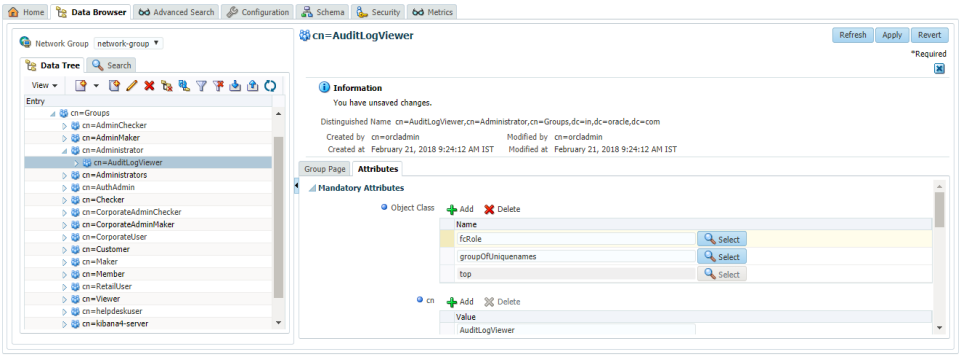
6. Click on ‘Attributes’ section of the group. Under ‘Mandatory Attributes’, click on the ‘Add’ button for ‘Object Class’. Object class picker window will appear. Select the ‘fcRole’ object class from this window.



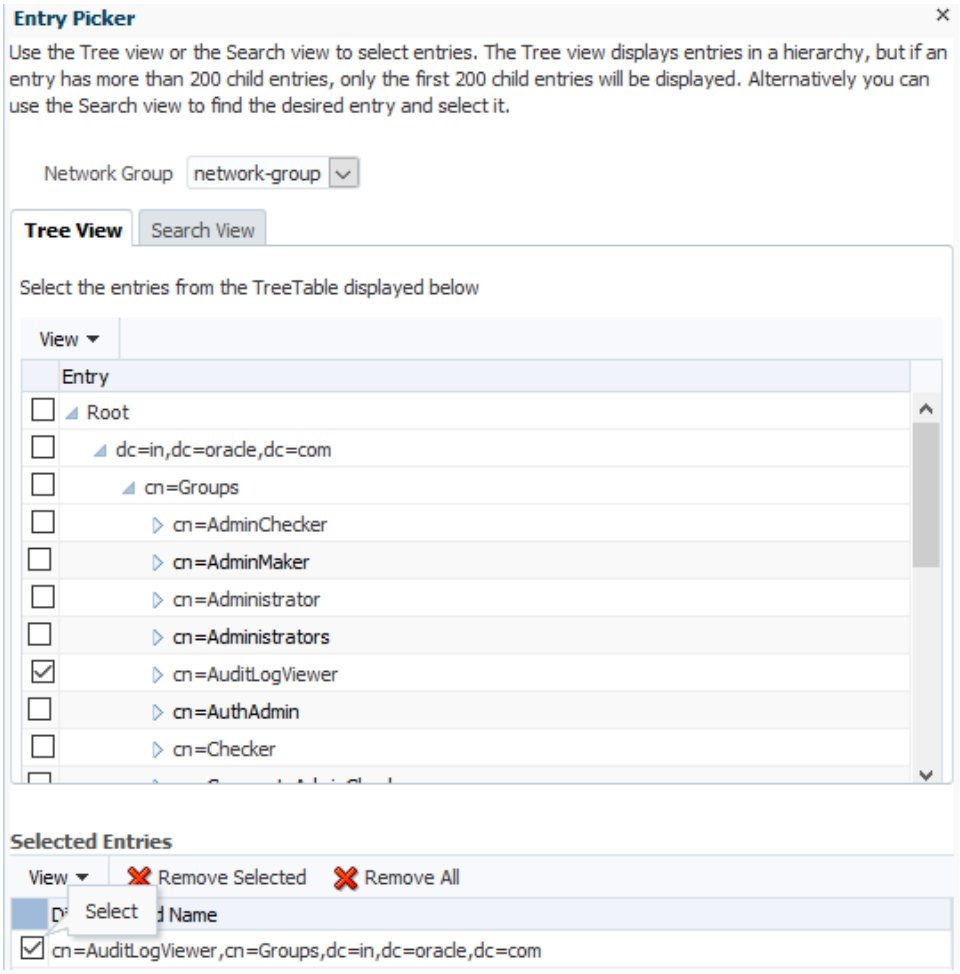
7. Under ‘Optional Attributes’, add a new attribute with name ‘fcroleid’ and value as ‘EMPLOYEE’.



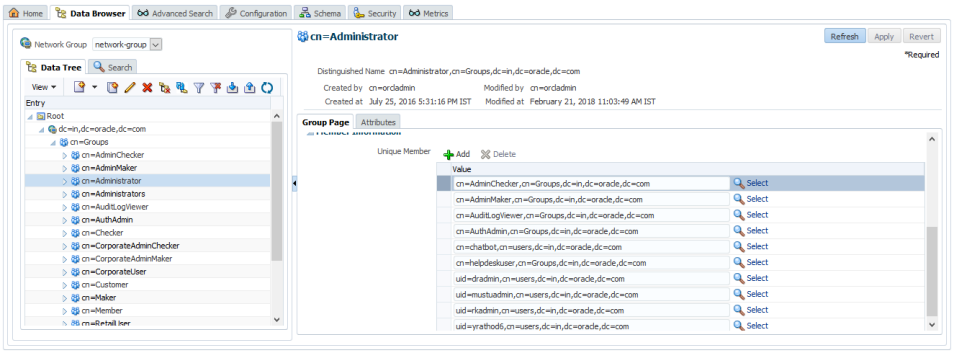
8. Click on ‘Ok’ button



9. Click on ‘Apply’ button.
10. Add the newly created group as member of the ‘Administrator’ group. For this, select the ‘Administrator’ group from left panel. Go to the ‘Member Information’ section and click on ‘Add’ icon. Now select the newly created group from the available list and click on ‘Select’



11. Click on ‘Apply’ on the main screen.

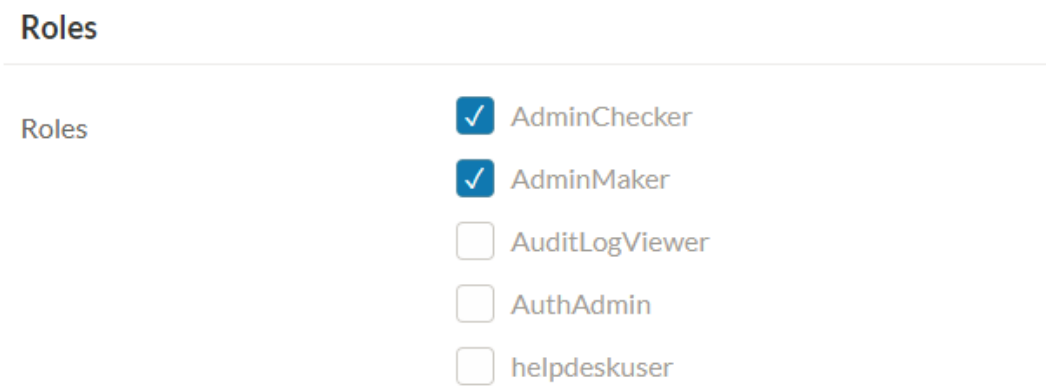


Map users to Enterprise Role

Users can be mapped to the new Enterprise role from OUD as mentioned in point 4 in previous section. Alternatively, OBDX also provides screens for creating users and modifying them which can be used to map the newly created role to users. Please refer to 'User Management' section of following document for more details on user management.

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E88573_01/PDF/UserManual/User%20Manual%20Oracle%20Banking%20Digital%20Experience%20Core.pdf

Here the newly created role 'AuditLogViewer' will be visible to you for mapping to user as shown in below screen.



Create Application Role

Next step is to create an application role and map newly created enterprise role to this application role.

Please refer to the ‘Application Role’ section of the https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E88573_01/PDF/UserManual/User%20Manual%20Oracle%20Banking%20Digital%20Experience%20Core.pdf for more details on the same.

Create Resource

A resource represents specific function performed by the system. A resource is identified by fully qualified service and its method name. For example, the resource for searching audit log is com.ofss.digx.app.audit.service.Audit.search. If this resource is not already present in the system then, it can be created by the administrator. Please refer to the ‘Application Resource’ section of https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E88573_01/PDF/UserManual/User%20Manual%20Oracle%20Banking%20Digital%20Experience%20Core.pdf for more details on the same.

Create Policy

Once the application role and resource are created then they can be added to an existing policy or can be added to a new policy. Please refer to the ‘Authorization – Policy’ section of https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E88573_01/PDF/UserManual/User%20Manual%20Oracle%20Banking%20Digital%20Experience%20Core.pdf for more details on the same.

Once policy is created, users who are mapped to the application role get access to the resource mapped under the same policy.