

Payments Weblogic Configuration  
Oracle Banking Payments

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# 1. Configuring SSL on Oracle Weblogic

## 1.1 Introduction

This chapter details out the configurations for SSL on Oracle Weblogic application server.

## 1.2 Setting up SSL on Oracle Weblogic

To setup SSL on Oracle Weblogic application server, you need to perform the following tasks:

1. Obtain an identity (private key and digital certificates) and trust (certificates of trusted certificate authorities) for Oracle Weblogic application server.
2. Store the identity and trust. Private keys and trust CA certificates are stored in keystores.
3. Configure the identity and trust the keystores for Oracle Weblogic application server in the administration console.
4. Set SSL attributes for the private key alias and password in Oracle Weblogic administration console.

## 1.3 Certificates and Keypairs

Certificates are used for validating the authenticity of the server. Certificates contains the name of the owner, certificate usage, duration of validity, resource location or distinguished name (DN), which includes the common name (CN - web site address or e-mail address depending of the usage) and the certificate ID of the person who certified (signs) these information. It also contains the public key and a hash to ensure that the certificate has not been tampered with. A certificate is insecure until it is signed. Signed certificates cannot be modified.

A certificate can be self signed or obtained from a reputable certificate authority such as Verisign, Inc., Entrust.net, Thawte, GeoTrust or InstantSSL.

SSL uses a pair of cryptographic keys - a **public key** and a **private key**. These keys are similar in nature and can be used alternatively. What one key encrypts can be decrypted by the other key of the pair. The private key is kept secret, while the public key is distributed using the certificate.

A **keytool** stores the keys and certificates in a **keystore**. The default keystore implementation implements it as a file. It protects private keys with a password. The different entities (key pairs and the certificates) are distinguished by a unique 'alias'. Through its keystore, Oracle Weblogic server can authenticate itself to other parties.

In Java, a keystore is a 'java.security.KeyStore' instance that you can create and manipulate using the **keytool** utility provided with the Java Runtime.

There are two keystores to be managed by Oracle Weblogic server to configure SSL.

- Identity Keystore: Contains the key pairs and the Digital certificate. This can also contain certificates of intermediate CAs.
- Trust Keystore: Contains the trusted CA certificates.

---

## 2. Choosing the Identity and Trust Stores

### 2.1 Introduction

Oracle Financial Services Software recommends that the choice of Identity and Trust stores be made up front. Oracle Weblogic server supports the following combinations of Identity and Trust stores:

- Custom Identity and Command Line Trust
- Custom Identity and Custom Trust
- Custom Identity and Java Standard Trust
- Demo Identity and Demo Trust

Oracle Financial Services does not recommend choosing Demo Identity and Demo Trust for production environments.

It is recommended to separate the identity and trust stores, since each Weblogic server tends to have its own identity, but might have the same set of trust CA certificates. Trust stores are usually copied across Oracle Weblogic servers, to standardize trust rules; it is acceptable to copy trust stores since they contain public keys and certificates of CAs. Unlike trust stores, identity stores contain private keys of the Oracle Weblogic server, and hence should be protected against unauthorized access.

Command Line Trust, if chosen requires the trust store to be specified as a command line argument in the Weblogic Server startup script. No additional configuration of the trust store is required in the Weblogic Server Administration Console.

Java Standard Trust would rely on the cacerts files provided by the Java Runtime. This file contains the list of trust CA certificates that ship with the Java Runtime, and is located in the 'JAVA\_HOME/jre/lib/security' directory. It is highly recommended to change the default Java standard trust store password from 'changeit' (without quotes), and the default access permission of the file. Certificates of most commercial CAs are already present in the Java Standard Trust store. Therefore, it is recommended to use the Java Standard Trust store whenever possible. The rest of the document will assume the use of Java Standard Trust, since most CA certificates are already present in it.

One can also create custom trust stores containing the list of certificates of trusted CAs.

For further details on identity and trust stores, please refer the Oracle Weblogic Server documentation on Securing Oracle Weblogic Server.

---

## 3. Obtaining the Identity Store


### 3.1 Creating Identity Store with Self-Signed Certificates

Self-signed certificates are acceptable for use in a testing or development environment. Oracle Financial Services does not recommend the use of self-signed certificates in a production environment.

In order to create a self-signed certificate, the `genkeypair` option provided by the `keytool` utility of Sun Java 6 needs to be utilized.

#### 3.1.1 Creation of Self-signed Certificate

Browse to the bin folder of JRE from the command prompt and type the following command.

 The items highlighted in blue are placeholders, and should be replaced with suitable values when running the command.

```
keytool -genkeypair -alias alias -keyalg RSA -keysize 1024 -sigalg  
SHA1withRSA -validity 365 -keystore keystore
```

In the above command,

1. *alias* is used to identify the public and private key pair created. This alias is required later when configuring the SSL attributes for the managed servers in Oracle Weblogic Server.
2. *keystore* is used to specify the location of the JKS file. If no JKS file is present in the path provided, one will be created.

The command will prompt for the following attributes of the certificate and keystore:

1. **Keystore Password:** Specify a password that will be used to access the keystore. This password needs to be specified later, when configuring the identity store in Oracle Weblogic Server.
2. **Key Password:** Specify a password that will be used to access the private key stored in the keystore. This password needs to be specified later, when configuring the SSL attributes of the managed server(s) in Oracle Weblogic Server.
3. **First and Last Name (CN):** Enter the domain name of the machine used to access Banking payments, for instance, `www.example.com`
4. **Name of your Organizational Unit:** The name of the department or unit making the request, for example, BPD. Use this field to further identify the SSL Certificate you are creating, for example, by department or by physical server.
5. **Name of your Organization:** The name of the organization making the certificate request, for example, Oracle Financial Services. It is recommended to use the company or organization's formal name, and this name entered here must match the name found in official records.

6. **Name of your City or Locality:** The city in which your organization is physically located, for example Mumbai.
7. **Name of your State or Province:** The state/province in which your organization is physically located, for example Maharashtra.
8. **Two-Letter Country Code for this Unit:** The country in which your organization is physically located, for example US, UK, IN etc.



The key generation algorithm has been specified as RSA, the key size as 1024 bits, the signature algorithm as SHA1withRSA, and the validity days as 365. These can be changed to suitable values if the need arises. For further details, please refer to the documentation of the keytool utility in the JDK utilized by Oracle Weblogic Server.

### **Example**

Listed below is the result of a sample execution of the command:

---

```
D:\Oracle\weblogic11g\jrocket_160_05_R27.6.2-20\bin>keytool -
genkeypair -alias selfcert -keyalg RSA -keysize 1024 -sigalg
SHA1withRSA -validity 365 -keystore D:\keystores\FCUBSKeyStore.jks

Enter keystore password:<Enter a password to protect the keystore>
Re-enter new password:<Confirm the password keyed above>
What is your first and last name?
  [Unknown]:  cvrhp0729.i-flex.com
What is the name of your organizational unit?
  [Unknown]:  BPD
What is the name of your organization?
  [Unknown]:  Oracle Financial Services
What is the name of your City or Locality?
  [Unknown]:  Mumbai
What is the name of your State or Province?
  [Unknown]:  Maharashtra
What is the two-letter country code for this unit?
  [Unknown]:  IN
Is CN=cvrhp0729.i-flex.com, OU=BPD, O=Oracle Financial Services,
L=Mumbai, ST=Maharashtra, C=IN correct?
  [no]:  yes

Enter key password for <selfcert>
      (RETURN if same as keystore password):<Enter a password to
protect the key>
Re-enter new password:<Confirm the password keyed above>
```

---

## 3.2 Creating Identity Store with Trusted Certificates Issued by CA

### 3.2.1 Creation of Public and Private Key Pair

Browse to the bin folder of JRE from the command prompt and type the following command.



The items highlighted in blue are placeholders, and should be replaced with suitable values when running the command.

```
keytool -genkeypair -alias alias -keyalg keyalg -keysize keysize -  
sigalg sigalg -validity valDays -keystore keystore
```

In the above command,

1. *alias* is used to identify the public and private key pair created. This alias is required later when configuring the SSL attributes for the managed servers in Oracle Weblogic Server.
2. *keyalg* is the key algorithm used to generate the public and private key pair. The RSA key algorithm is recommended.
3. *keysize* is the size of the public and private key pairs generated. A key size of 1024 or more is recommended. Please consult with your CA on the key size support for different types of certificates.
4. *sigalg* is the algorithm used to generate the signature. This algorithm should be compatible with the key algorithm and should be one of the values specified in the Java Cryptography API Specification and Reference.
5. *valdays* is the number of days for which the certificate is to be considered valid. Please consult with your CA on this period.
6. *keystore* is used to specify the location of the JKS file. If no JKS file is present in the path provided, one will be created.

The command will prompt for the following attributes of the certificate and keystore:

1. **Keystore Password:** Specify a password that will be used to access the keystore. This password needs to be specified later, when configuring the identity store in Oracle Weblogic Server.
2. **Key Password:** Specify a password that will be used to access the private key stored in the keystore. This password needs to be specified later, when configuring the SSL attributes of the managed server(s) in Oracle Weblogic Server.
3. **First and Last Name (CN):** Enter the domain name of the machine used to access Banking UBS, for instance, www.example.com
4. **Name of your Organizational Unit:** The name of the department or unit making the request, for example, BPD. Use this field to further identify the SSL Certificate you are creating, for example, by department or by physical server.

5. **Name of your Organization:** The name of the organization making the certificate request, for example, Oracle Financial Services. It is recommended to use the company or organization's formal name, and this name entered here must match the name found in official records.
6. **Name of your City or Locality:** The city in which your organization is physically located, for example Mumbai.
7. **Name of your State or Province:** The state/province in which your organization is physically located, for example Maharashtra.
8. **Two-letter Country Code for this Unit:** The country in which your organization is physically located, for example US, UK, IN etc.

**Example**

Listed below is the result of a sample execution of the command:

---

```
D:\Oracle\weblogic11g\jrocket_160_05_R27.6.2-20\bin>keytool -
genkeypair -alias cvrhp0729 -keyalg RSA -keysize 1024 -sigalg
SHA1withRSA -validity 365 -keystore D:\keystores\FCUBSKeyStore.jks

Enter keystore password:<Enter a password to protect the keystore>
Re-enter new password:<Confirm the password keyed above>
What is your first and last name?
  [Unknown]:  cvrhp0729.i-flex.com
What is the name of your organizational unit?
  [Unknown]:  BPD
What is the name of your organization?
  [Unknown]:  Oracle Financial Services
What is the name of your City or Locality?
  [Unknown]:  Mumbai
What is the name of your State or Province?
  [Unknown]:  Maharashtra
What is the two-letter country code for this unit?
  [Unknown]:  IN
Is CN=cvrhp0729.i-flex.com, OU=BPD, O=Oracle Financial Services,
L=Mumbai, ST=Maharashtra, C=IN correct?
  [no]:  yes

Enter key password for <cvrhp0729>
      (RETURN if same as keystore password):<Enter a password to
protect the key>
Re-enter new password:<Confirm the password keyed above>
```


---



### 3.2.2 Generating CSR

To purchase an SSL certificate, one needs to generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) for the server where the certificate will be installed.

A CSR is generated from the server and is the server's unique "fingerprint". The CSR includes the server's public key, which enables server authentication and secure communication.

 If the keystore file or the password is lost and a new one is generated, the SSL certificate and the private key will no longer match. A new SSL Certificate will have to be requested.

The CSR is created by running the following command in the bin directory of the JRE:

```
keytool -certreq -alias alias -file certreq_file -keystore keystore
```

In the above command,

1. *alias* is used to identify the public and private key pair. The private key associated with the alias will be utilized to create the CSR. Specify the alias of the key pair created in the previous step.
2. *certreq\_file* is the file in which the CSR will be stored.
3. *keystore* is the location of the keystore containing the public and private key pair.

#### Example

Listed below is the result of a sample execution of the command

---

```
D:\Oracle\Weblogic11g\jrocket_160_05_R27.6.2-20\bin>keytool -certreq -
alias cvrhp0729 -file D:\keystores\certreq.csr -keystore
D:\keystores\FCUBSKeyStore.jks

Enter keystore password: [Enter the password used to access the
keystore]

Enter key password for <cvrhp0729> [Enter the password used to access
the key in the keystore]
```

---

### 3.2.3 Obtaining Trusted Certificate from CA

The processes of obtaining a trusted certificate vary from one C A to another. The CA might perform additional offline verification. Consult the CA issuing the certificate for details on the process to be followed for submission of the CSR and for obtaining the certificate.

### 3.2.4 Importing Certificate into Identity Store

Store the certificate obtained from the CA in the previous step, in a file, preferably in PEM format. Other formats like the p7b file format would require conversion to the PEM format. Details on performing the conversion are not listed here. Please refer to the Oracle Weblogic Server documentation on Securing Oracle Weblogic Server, for details on converting a Microsoft p7b file to the PEM format.

The command to be executed for importing a certificate into the identity store depend on whether the trust store chosen (in the earlier step; see section 2 of this document). It is highly recommended to verify the trust path when importing a certificate into the identity store. The commands provided below assume the use of the Java Standard Trust store.

## Importing the Intermediate CA certificate

Most Certificate Authorities do not use the root CA certificates to issue identity certificates for use by customers. Instead, Intermediate CAs issue identity certificates in response to the submitted CSRs.

If the Intermediate CA certificate is absent in the Java Standard Trust store, the trust path for the certificate will be incomplete for the certificate, resulting in warnings issued by Weblogic Server during runtime. To avoid this, the intermediate CA certificate should be imported into the identity keystore. Although the intermediate CA certificate can be imported into the Java Standard Trust store, this is not recommended unless the intermediate CA can be trusted.

The following command should be executed to import the intermediate CA certificate into the keystore.

```
keytool -importcert -alias alias -file cert_file -trustcacerts -keystore  
keystore
```

In the above command,

1. *alias* is used to identify the public and private key pair. Specify the alias of the key pair used to create the CSR in the earlier step.
2. *cert\_file* is the location of the file containing the intermediate CA certificate in a PKCS#7 format (PEM or DER file).
3. *keystore* is the location of the keystore containing the public and private key pair.



The trustcacerts flag is used to consider other certificates (higher intermediaries and the root CA) in the chain of trust. If no chain of trust is established during verification, the certificate will be displayed and one would be prompted to verify it. It is recommended that due diligence be observed, when the prompt is displayed to verify a certificate when a chain of trust is absent.

Listed below is a sample execution of the command

---

```
D:\Oracle\weblogic11g\jrockit_160_05_R27.6.2-20\bin>keytool -  
importcert -alias verisigntrialintermediateca -file  
D:\ keystores\VerisignIntermediateCA.cer -trustcacerts -keystore  
D:\keystoreworkarea\FCUBSKeyStore.jks  
  
Enter keystore password:<Enter the password used to access the  
keystore>  
  
Certificate was added to keystore
```

---

## Importing the Identity certificate

The following command should be executed to import the identity certificate into the keystore.

```
keytool -importcert -alias alias -file cert_file -trustcacerts -keystore  
keystore
```

In the above command,

1. *alias* is used to identify the public and private key pair. Specify the alias of the key pair used to create the CSR in the earlier step.

2. **cert\_file** is the location of the file containing the PKCS#7 formatted reply from the CA, containing the signed certificate.
3. **keystore** is the location of the keystore containing the public and private key pair.

The trustcacerts flag is used to consider other certificates (intermediate CAs and the root CA) in the chain of trust. If no chain of trust is established during verification, the certificate will be displayed and one would be prompted to verify it. It is recommended that due diligence be observed, when the prompt is displayed to verify a certificate when a chain of trust is absent.

Listed below is a sample execution of the command

---


```
D:\Oracle\weblogic11g\jrockit_160_05_R27.6.2-20\bin>keytool -
importcert -alias cvrhp0729 -file D:\keystores\cvrhp0729.cer -
trustcacerts -keystore D:\keystoreworkarea\FCUBSKeyStore.jks

Enter keystore password:<Enter the password used to access the
keystore>

Enter key password for <cvrhp0729>:<Enter the password used to access
the private key>

Certificate reply was installed in keystore
```

---

 The previous set of commands assumed the presence of the appropriate root CA certificate (in the chain of trust) in the Java Standard Trust store, i.e. in the cacerts file. If the CA issuing the identity certificate (for the Weblogic Server) does not have the root CA certificate in the Java Standard Trust store, one can opt to import the root CA certificate into cacerts, or into the identity store, depending on factors including trustworthiness of the CA, necessity of transporting the trust store across machine, among others.

---

## 4. Configuring Identity and Trust Stores for Weblogic

### 4.1 Enabling SSL on Oracle Weblogic Server

To configure SSL on Oracle Weblogic server, login in to the Admin Console and follow the steps given below:

1. Under 'Change Center', click the button 'Lock & Edit'.
2. Expand 'Servers' node.
3. Select the name of the server for which you want to enable SSL (example - exampleserver).
4. Go to 'Configuration' and select 'General' tab.
5. Select the option 'SSL Listen Port Enabled' and specify the SSL listen port.
6. Against 'Listen Address', specify the hostname of the machine in which the application server is installed.

### 4.2 Configuring Identity and Trust Stores

To configure the Identity and Trust stores in Oracle Weblogic Server, log in to the Admin Console of Weblogic Server.

1. Under 'Change Center', click the button 'Lock & Edit'.
2. Expand 'Servers' node.
3. Select the name of the server for which you want to configure the keystores (example - exampleserver).
4. Go to 'Configuration' and select 'Keystores' tab.
5. In the filed 'Keystores', select the method for storing and managing private keys/digital certificate pairs and trusted CA certificates. This choice should match the one made in Section 2 of this document (Choosing the Identity and Trust Stores).
6. In the 'Identity' section, provide the following details:
  - **Custom Identity Keystore File Name:** Fully qualified path to the Identity keystore.
  - **Custom Identity Keystore Type:** Set this attribute to JKS, the type of the keystore. If left blank, it is defaulted to JKS (Java KeyStore).
  - **Custom Identity Keystore PassPhrase:** The password you enter when reading or writing to the keystore. This attribute is optional or required depending on the type of keystore. All keystores require the passphrase in order to write to the keystore. However, some keystores do not require the passphrase to read from the keystore. Oracle Weblogic server only reads from the keystore. So whether or not you define this property depends on the requirements of the keystore.
7. In the 'Trust' section, provide the following details:

If you choose **Java Standard Trust**, specify the password used to access the trust store.

If you choose **Custom Trust**, the following attributes have to be provided:

- **Custom Trust Keystore:** The fully qualified path to the trust keystore.
- **Custom Trust Keystore Type:** Set this attribute to JKS, the type of the keystore. If left blank, it defaults to JKS (Java KeyStore).
- **Custom Trust Keystore Passphrase:** The password you enter when reading or writing to the keystore. This attribute is optional or required depending on the type of keystore. All keystores require the passphrase in order to write to the keystore. However, some keystores do not require the passphrase to read from the keystore. Oracle Weblogic Server only reads from the keystore. So, whether or not you define this property depends on the requirements of the keystore.



When identity and trust stores are of the JKS format, the passphrases are not required.

---

## 5. Setting SSL attributes for Managed Servers

### 5.1 Setting SSL Attributes for Private Key Alias and Password

To configure the private key alias and password, log in to the Oracle Weblogic Server Admin Console.

1. Under '**Change Center**', click the button 'Lock & Edit'.
2. Expand '**Servers**' node.
3. Select the name of the server for which you want to configure keystores (example - exampleserver).
4. Go to '**Configuration**' and select '**SSL**' tab.
5. Select 'Keystores' from '**Identity and Trust Locations**'.
6. Under 'Identity' section, specify the following details:
  - **Private Key Alias**: set this attribute to the alias name defined for the key pair when creating the key pair in the Identity keystore.
  - **Private Key Passphrase**: The password defined for the key pair (alias\_password), at the time of its creation. . Confirm the password.
7. Click '**Save**'.
8. Under '**Change Center**', click '**Activate changes**'.
9. Go to **controls** tab, check the appropriate server and click '**Restart SSL**'. Confirm when it prompts.

---

## 6. Testing Configuration

### 6.1 Testing Configuration

Once the Oracle Weblogic has been configured for SSL, deploy the application in the usual manner. After deployment, you can test the application in SSL mode. To launch the application in SSL mode you need to enter the URL in the following format:

**https://(Machine Name):(SSL\_Listener\_port\_no)/(Context\_root)**



It is essential that the Oracle Banking payments web application be accessed via the HTTPS channel, instead of the HTTP channel.

---

## 7. Creating Resources on Weblogic

### 7.1 Introduction

This document explains the steps to be executed to deploy the FC payments application and gateway application in application server.

### 7.2 Resource Administration

This section deals with the process of resource administration on Oracle Weblogic.

All the resources mention in “Resources To be Created” document are need to be created before deployment. One example for each category is explained in the following subsections.

#### 7.2.1 Creating Data Source

The method for creating data sources is explained under the following headings.

##### 7.2.1.1 Prerequisites

You need to create the data source with OCI enabled. For this, download Oracle Instant Client and install it. The details are given below.

Package	Download Location	Remarks
Oracle Instant Client Package	<a href="http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/features/instant-client/index-097480.html">http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/features/instant-client/index-097480.html</a>	Install Oracle Instant Client in a local directory. While configuring Weblogic for Windows or Unix/Linux box, you need to provide the directory path where Instant Client is installed.

You need to do the data source configuration with OCI driver enabled. The configurations are given below.

- Oracle Weblogic on Windows Box:
  - Set {ORACLE\_HOME} in the environment variable.
  - Update the Environment Variable Path as {ORACLE\_HOME}/Instance Client.This is required to load all the .dll files.
  - Ensure that the *ojdbc\*.jar* file in {WL\_HOME}/server/lib/ojdbc\*.jar is the same as the file {ORACLE\_HOME}/jdbc/lib/ojdbc\*.jar. This is required for ensuring compatibility.
  - Update PATH in *StartWebLogic.bat* or in *setDomainEnv.bat*. This must be the path of directory where Oracle Instant Client is installed.
- Oracle Weblogic on Unix/Linux Box:



- Set `{ORACLE_HOME}` in the environment variable.
- Update the environment variable `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` as `{ORACLE_HOME}/lib`. This is to load all the `.so` files.
- Ensure that the `ojdbc*.jar` file in `{WL_HOME}/server/lib/ojdbc*.jar` is the same as the file `{ORACLE_HOME}/jdbc/lib/ojdbc*.jar`. This is to ensure compatibility.
- Update `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` in `StartWeblogic.sh` or in `setDomainEnv.sh`. This must be the path of directory where Oracle Instant Client is installed.
- If you are still not able to load the `.so` files, then you need to update the `EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES` by setting `Djava.library.path` as `{ORACLE_HOME}/lib` in `StartWebLogic.sh` or in `setDomainEnv.sh`.

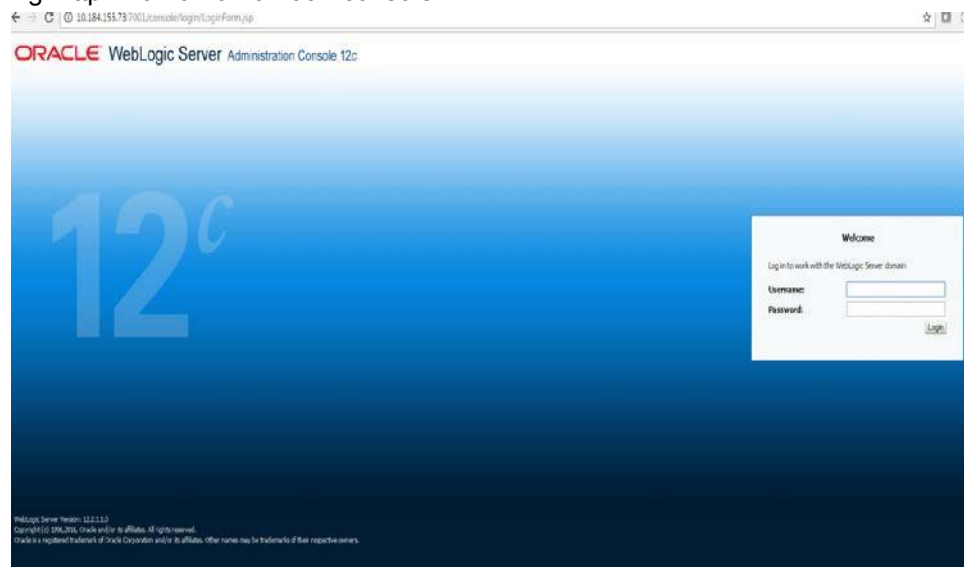
### 7.2.1.2 **XA Enabled Data Source**

Follow the steps given below:

1. Start the Administrative Console of Weblogic application server. You can start this by entering Oracle Weblogic Admin Console URL in the address bar in an internet browser.

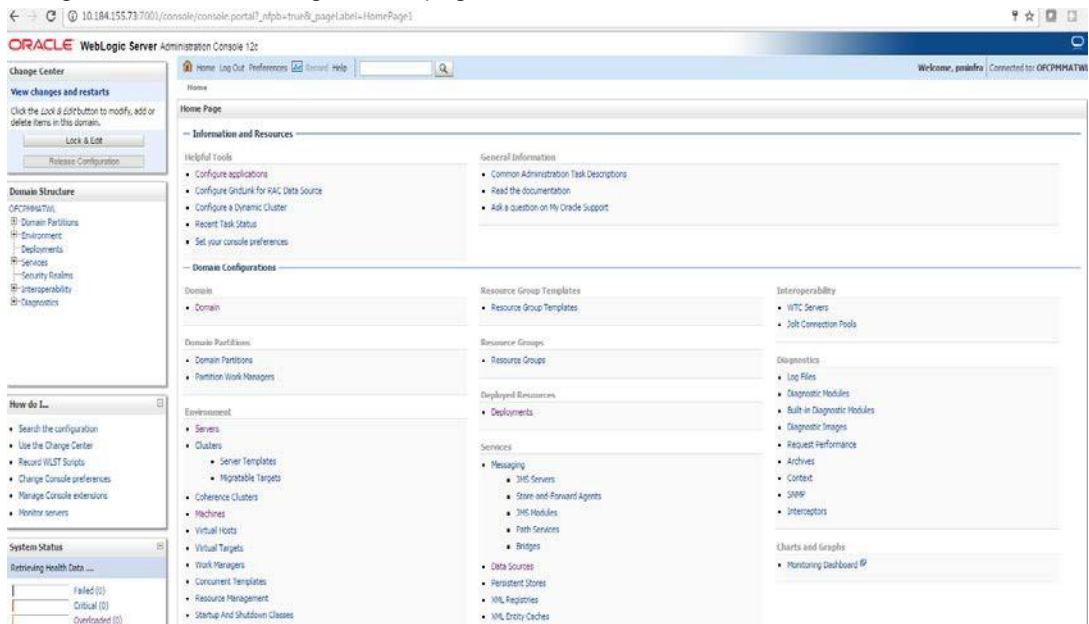
`http://10.10.10.10:1001/console`

Eg: `http://10.10.10.10:1001/console`



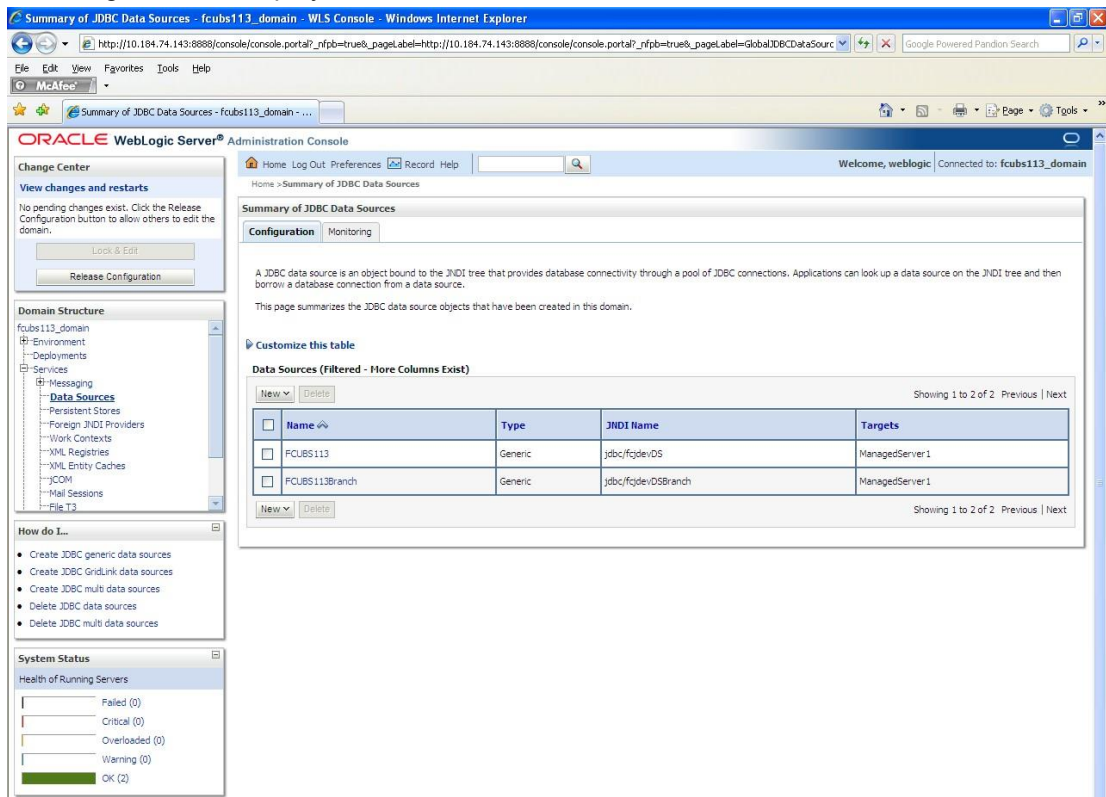
2. Specify the Weblogic administrator user name and password. Click 'Log In'.

3. Navigate to Oracle Weblogic home page.



4. Click 'LOCK & EDIT'.

Following screen is displayed:



- Expand 'Services' and then 'Data Sources' under it. Click 'Lock & Edit' button.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The left sidebar shows the domain structure with 'Data Sources' expanded under 'Services'. The main content area displays the 'Summary of JDBC Data Sources' page. In the 'Change Center', the 'Lock & Edit' button is highlighted. Below, a table lists existing data sources:

Type	JNDI Name	Targets
Generic	jdbc/fcdev/DS	ManagedServer1
Generic	jdbc/fcdev/DSBranch	ManagedServer1

- To create a new data source, click 'New' and select 'Generic Data Source'. The following screen is displayed.

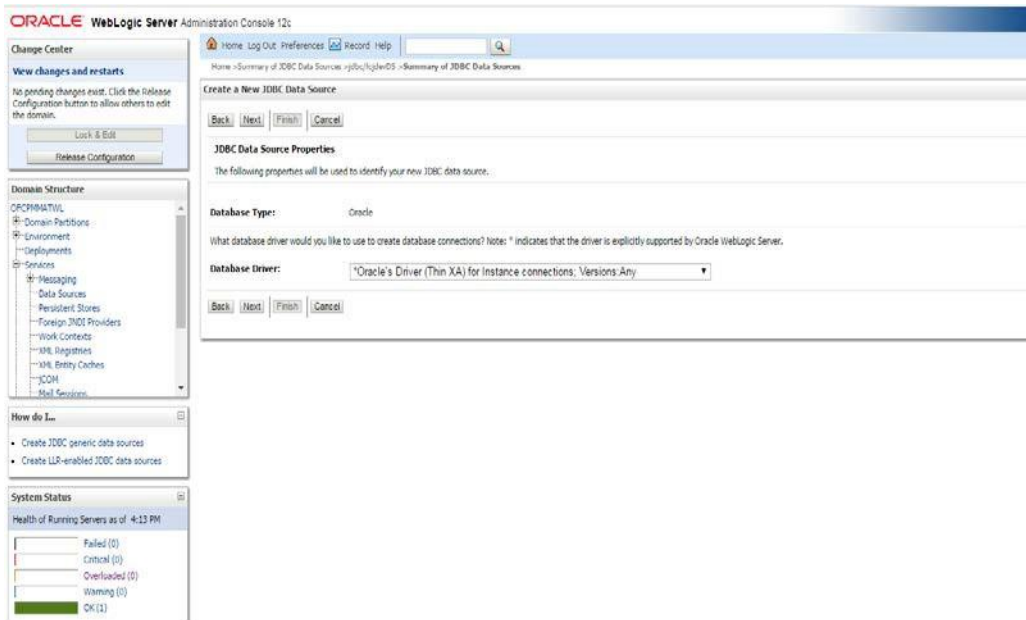
The screenshot shows the 'Create a New JDBC Data Source' wizard. The 'Name' field is 'FLEXTTEST.WORLD', the 'Scope' is 'Global', and the 'JNDI Name' is 'FLEXTTEST.WORLD'. The 'Database Type' is set to 'Oracle'.

- Specify the following details:

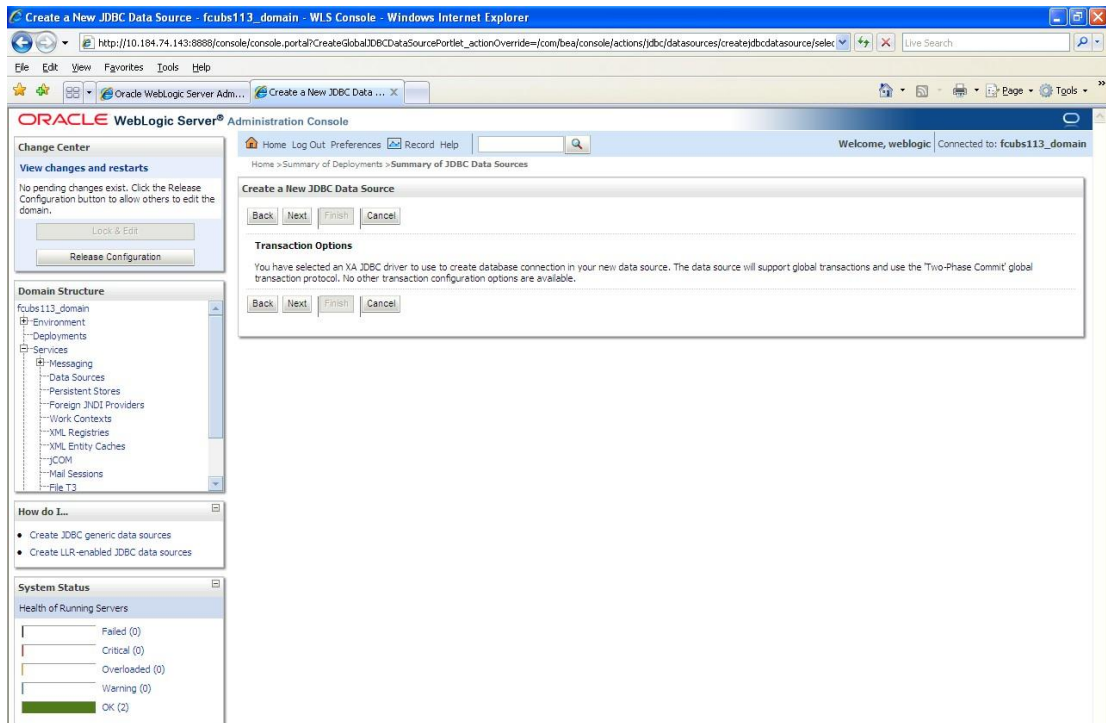
JDBC Datasource Name	Name of the data source
JNDI Name	JNDI name which will be used for lookup
Database Type	Type of the database which is Oracle

8. Click 'Next'.

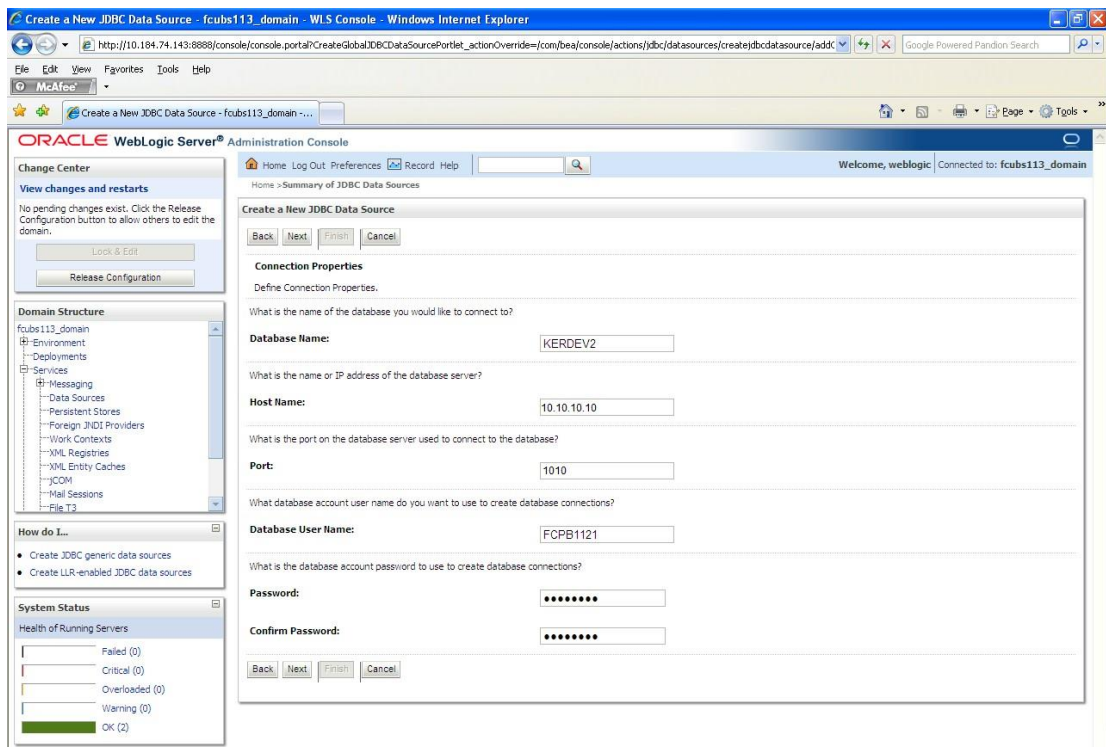
The following screen is displayed:



9. Select the database driver as shown in the figure. Click 'Next'.

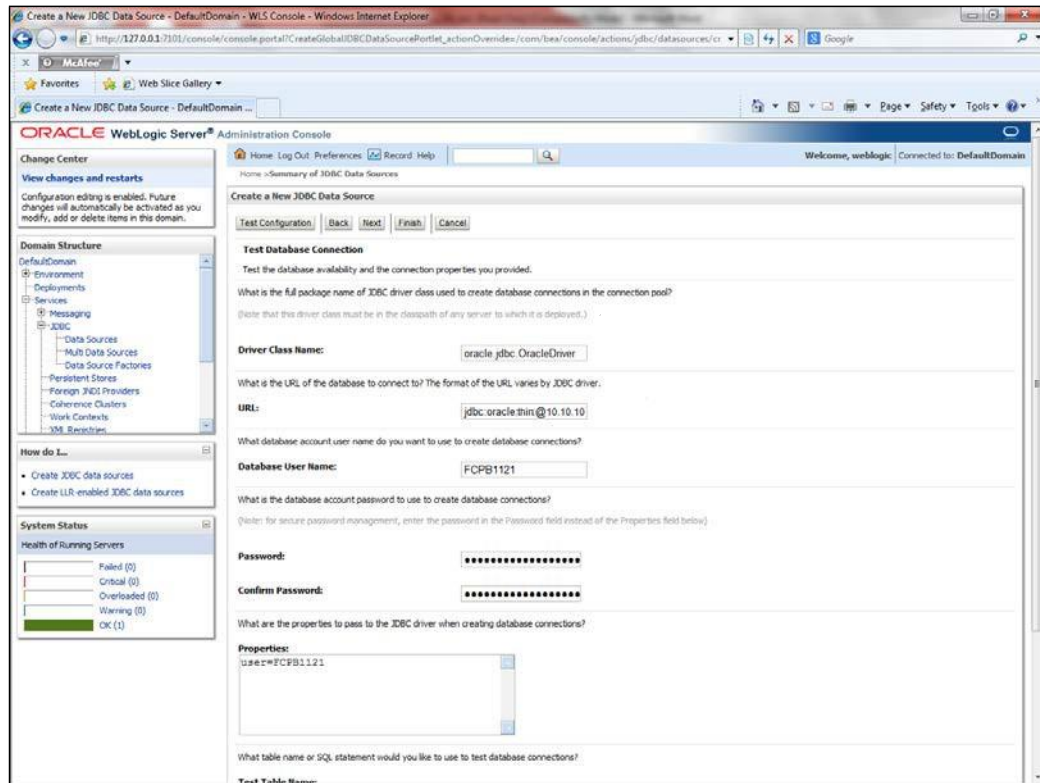


10. Specify the Database Name, Host Name, Port of the database server to connect, Database User Name and Password. Confirm the password.



11. Click 'Next'.

The following screen is displayed.



12. Specify the Driver Class Name (Eg: oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver)

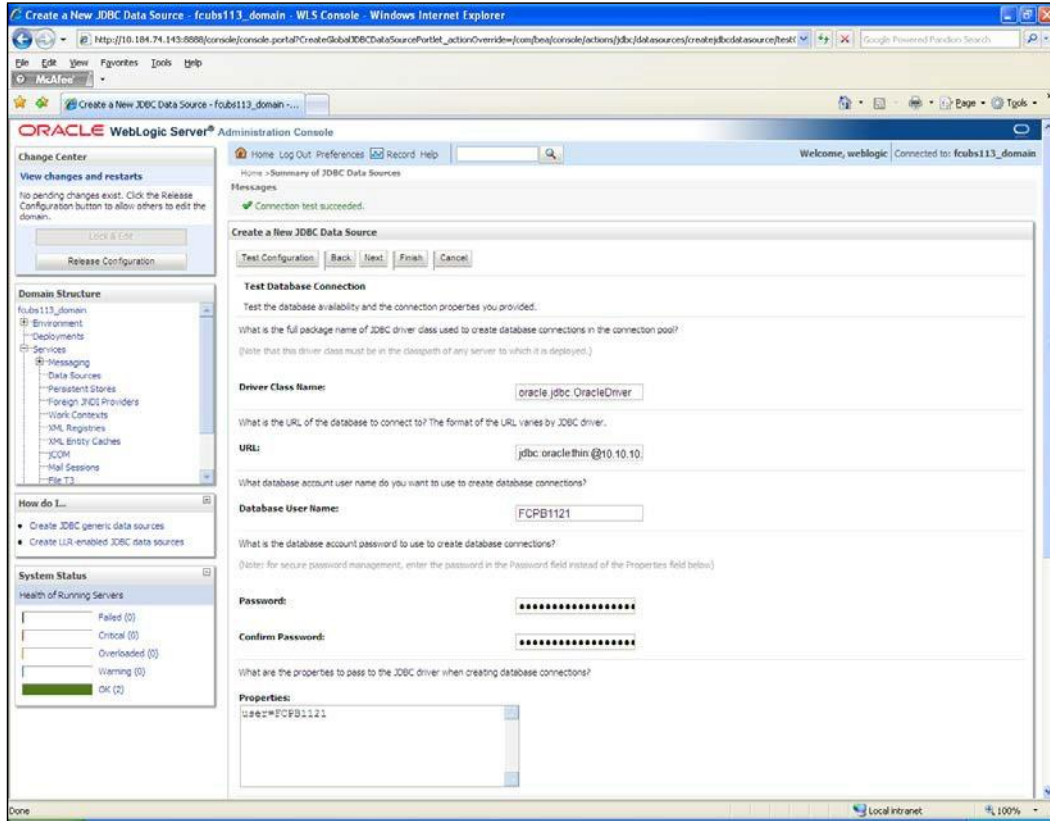
13. Specify the URL.

14. jdbc:oracle:thin:@10.10.10.10:1001:<INSTANCE\_NAME> Specify the Database Username (Eg: FCPB1121) and password.

15. Confirm the password.

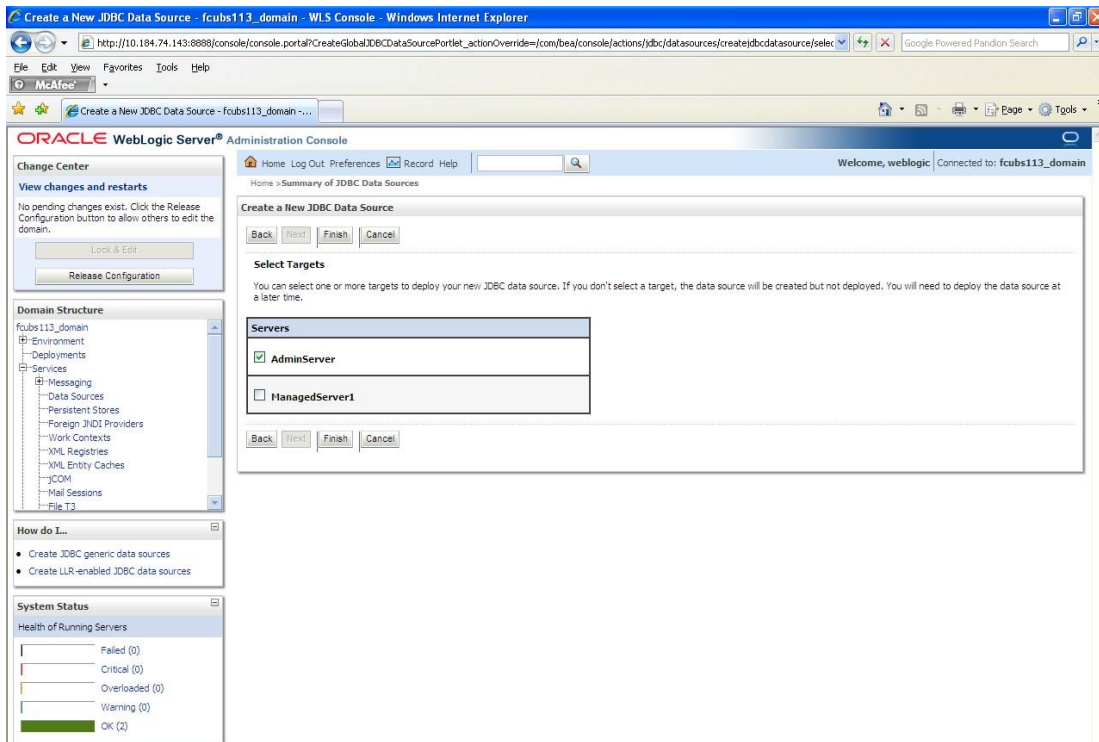
16. Click 'Test Configuration' tab.

If the connection is established successfully, the message 'Connection test succeeded' is displayed.

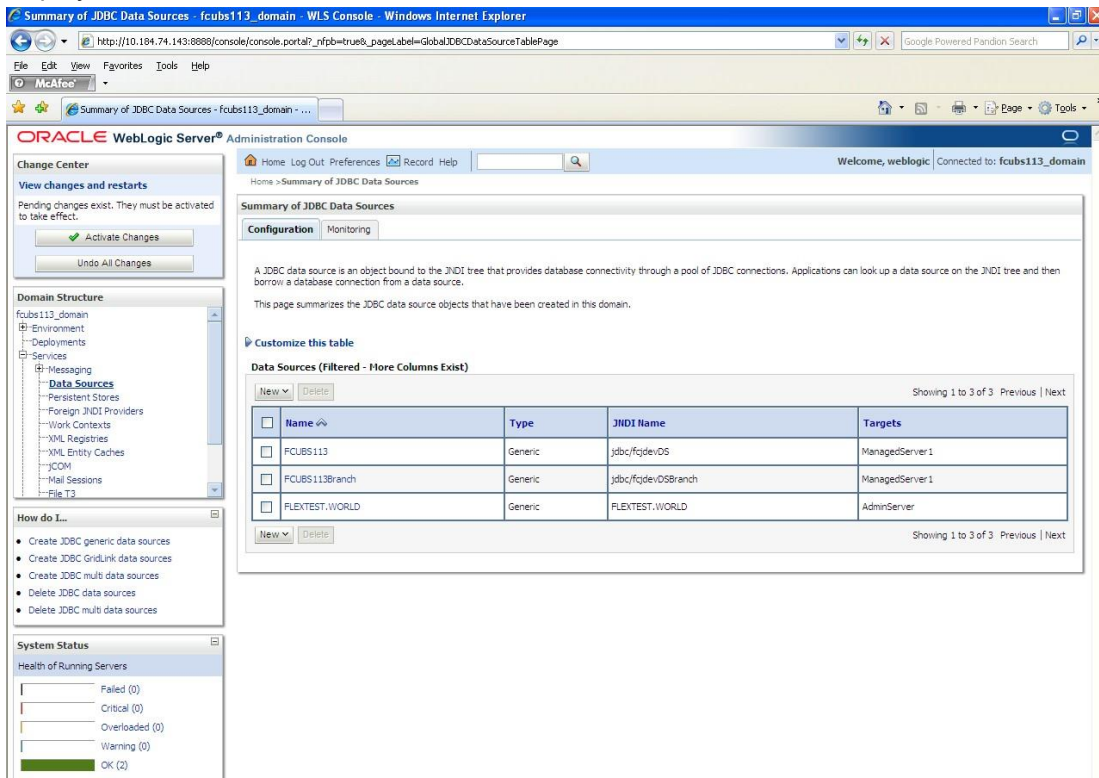


17. Click 'Next'.

The following screen is displayed:

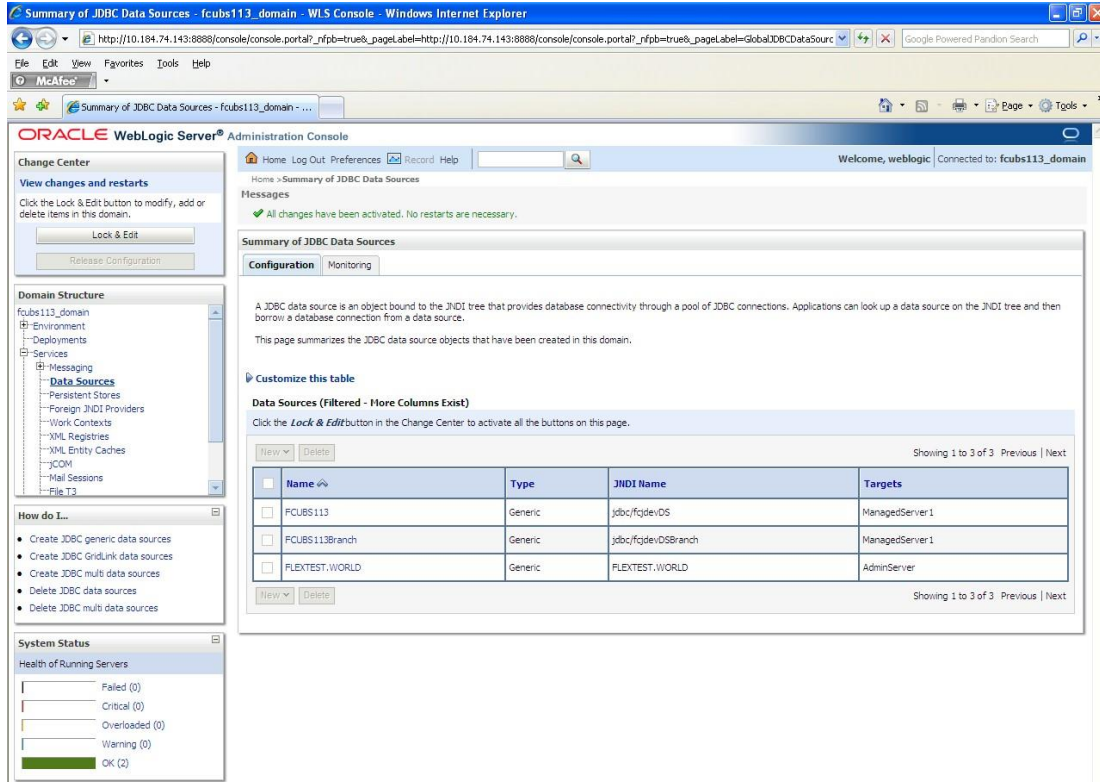


18. Check the boxes against the required servers. Click 'Finish'. The following screen is displayed:





- Click 'Activate Changes' button. Click 'Activate Changes' button on the left pane. The message 'All the changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary' is displayed.

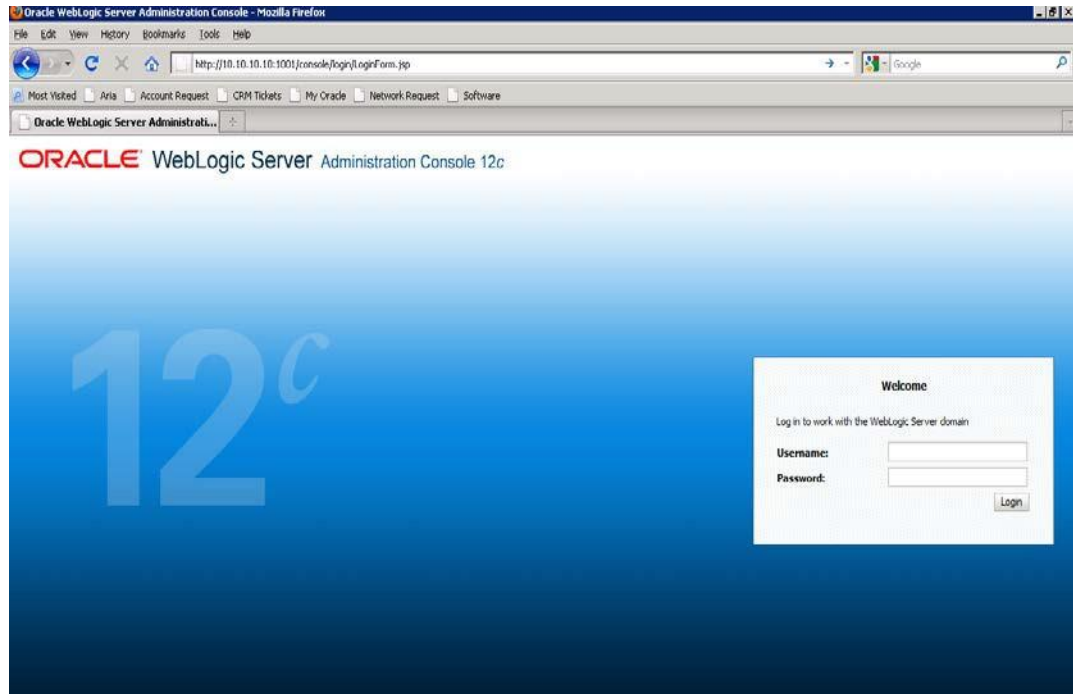


- The datasource has been created.
- Refer to "Resources\_To\_Be\_Created.doc" for the list of XA datasources to be created.

### 7.2.1.3 Non-XA Enabled Data Source

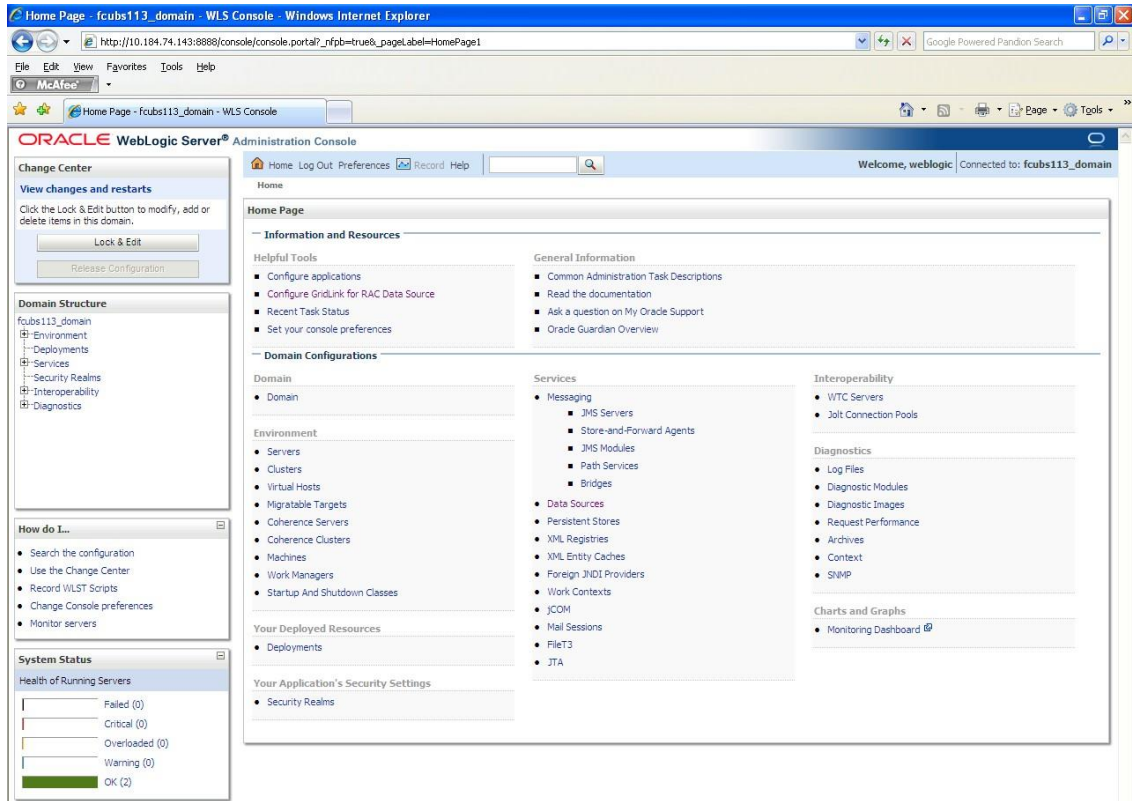
1. Follow the steps given below: Start the Administrative Console of Weblogic application server. You can start this by entering Oracle Weblogic Admin Console URL in the address bar in an internet browser.

http://10.10.10.10:1001/console Eg: http://10.10.10.10:1001/console

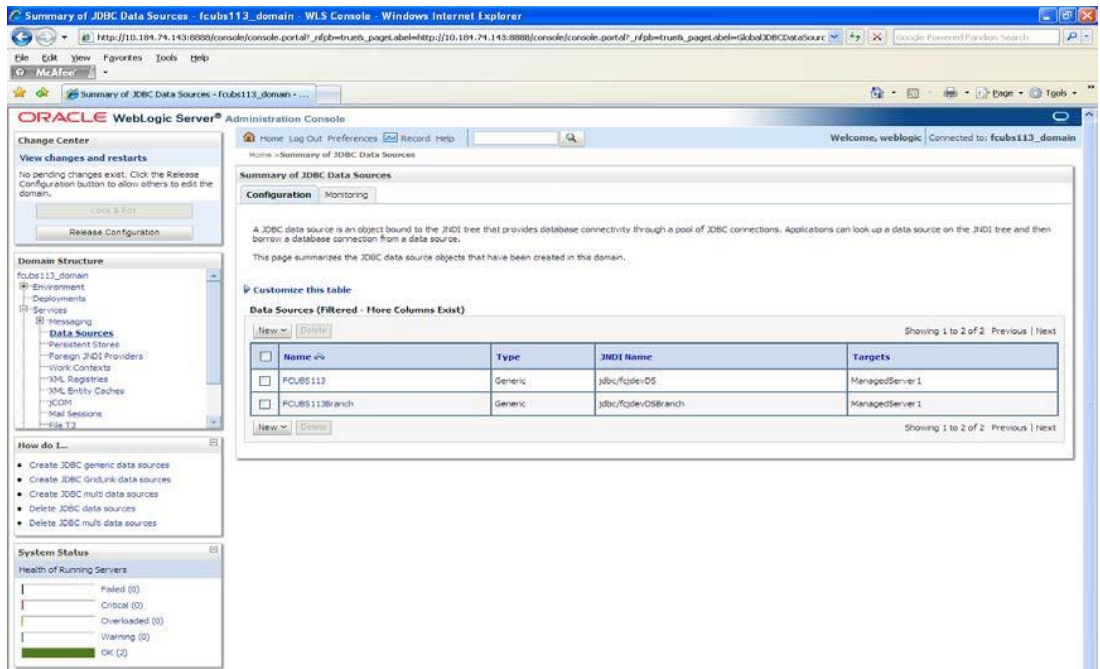


2. Specify the Weblogic administrator user name and password. Click 'Log In'.

### 3. Navigate to Oracle Weblogic home page.

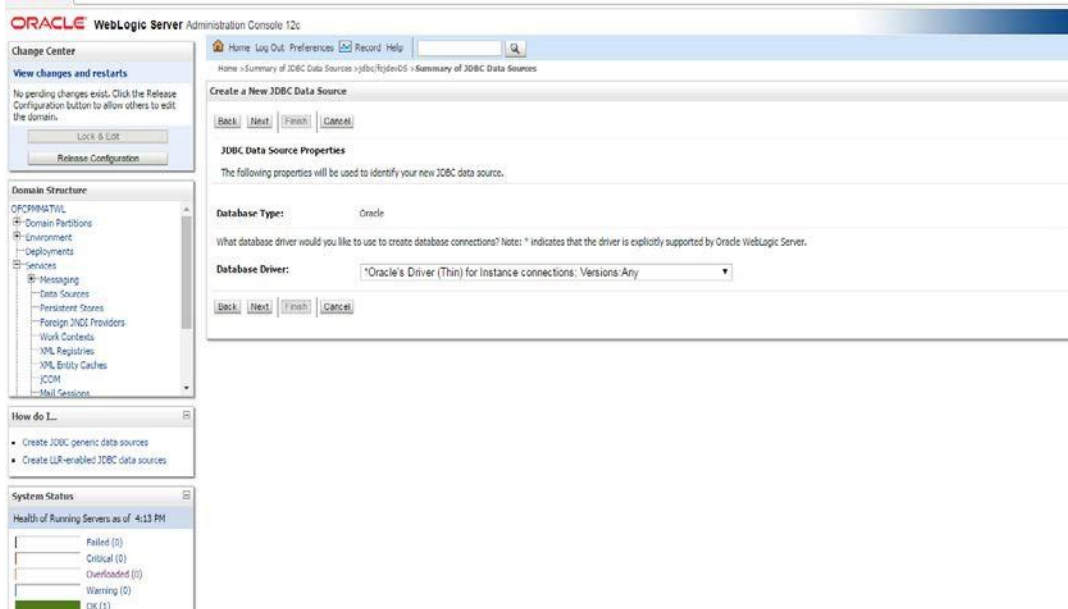


The following screen is displayed:

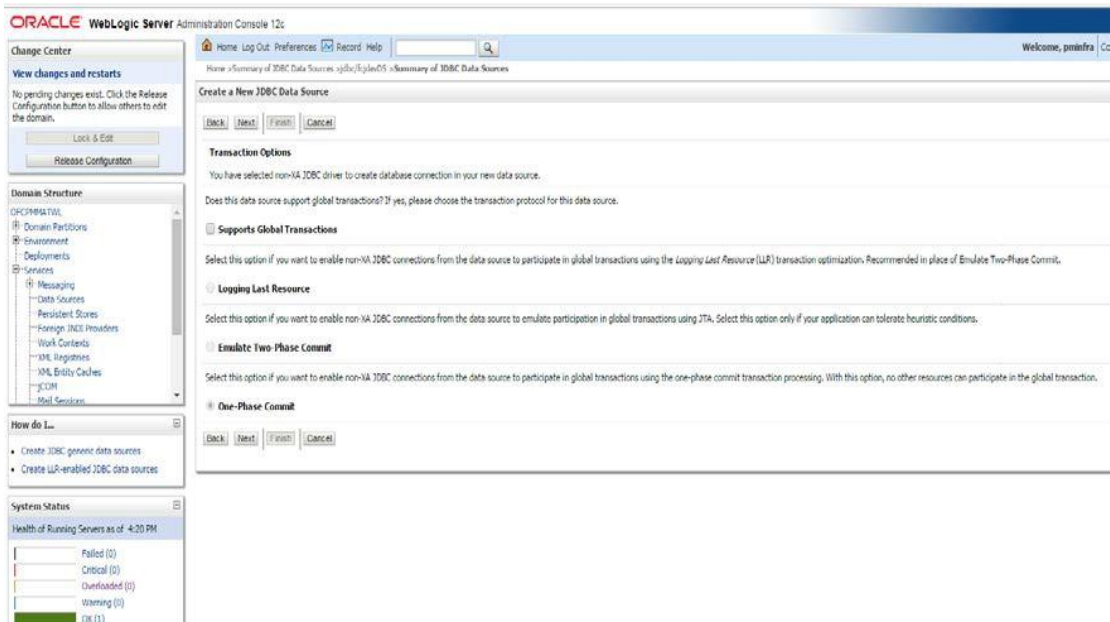




7. Click 'Next'.



8. Select the database driver as shown in the figure. The following screen is displayed:



9. For other datasources,click 'Next'. The following screen is displayed:

Home > Summary of JDBC Data Sources > RELEASE\_TEST\_WORLD > 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:** FC12ZPM

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

**Host Name:** 10.10.10.10

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

**Port:** 1010

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

**Database User Name:** OFCPM123MAT

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

**Password:** \*\*\*\*\*

**Confirm Password:** \*\*\*\*\*

**Additional Connection Properties:**

**oracle.jdbc.DRCPConnectionClass:**

Back Next Finish Cancel

10. This screen defines the connection properties. Set the details as given below:

11. Specify the Database Name, Host Name, Port of the database server to connect, Database User Name and Password. Confirm the password.

12. Click 'Next'. The following screen is displayed.

Configuration button to allow others to edit the domain.

Lock & Edit Release Configuration

**Domain Structure**

OFCPM123MAT

- Domain Partitions
- Environment
- Deployments
- Services
  - Messaging
  - Data Sources
  - Persistent Stores
  - Foreign JNDI Providers
  - Work Contexts
  - XML Registries
  - XML Entity Caches
  - J2EE
  - Mail Sessions

**How do I...?**

- Create JDBC generic data sources
- Create LDAP-enabled JDBC data sources

**System Status**

Health of Running Servers as of 4:21 PM

- Failed (0)
- Critical (0)
- Overloaded (0)
- Warning (0)
- OK (1)

Test Configuration Back Next Finish Cancel

**Test Database Connection**  
Test the database availability and the connection properties you provided.

What is the full package name of JDBC driver class used to create database connections in the connection pool?  
(Note that this driver class must be in the classpath of any server to which it is deployed.)

**Driver Class Name:** oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver

What is the URL of the database to connect to? The format of the URL varies by JDBC driver.

**URL:** jdbc:oracle:thin:@10.10.10.10:1010:FC12ZPM

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

**Database User Name:** OFCPM123MAT

What is the database account password to use to create database connections?  
(Note: For secure password management, enter the password in the Password field instead of the Properties field below.)

**Password:** \*\*\*\*\*

**Confirm Password:** \*\*\*\*\*

What are the properties to pass to the JDBC driver when creating database connections?

**Properties:**  
user=OFCPM123MAT

The set of driver properties whose values are derived at runtime from the named system property.

**System Properties:**

13. Specify the Driver Class Name (Eg: oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver)

14. Specify the URL.

Default URL: jdbc:oracle:thin:@10.10.10.10:1001:<INSTANCE\_NAME>.

Change the default URL to: jdbc:oracle:oci:@10.10.10.10:1010:<INSTANCE\_NAME>

15. Specify the Database Username (Eg: testdb) and password.

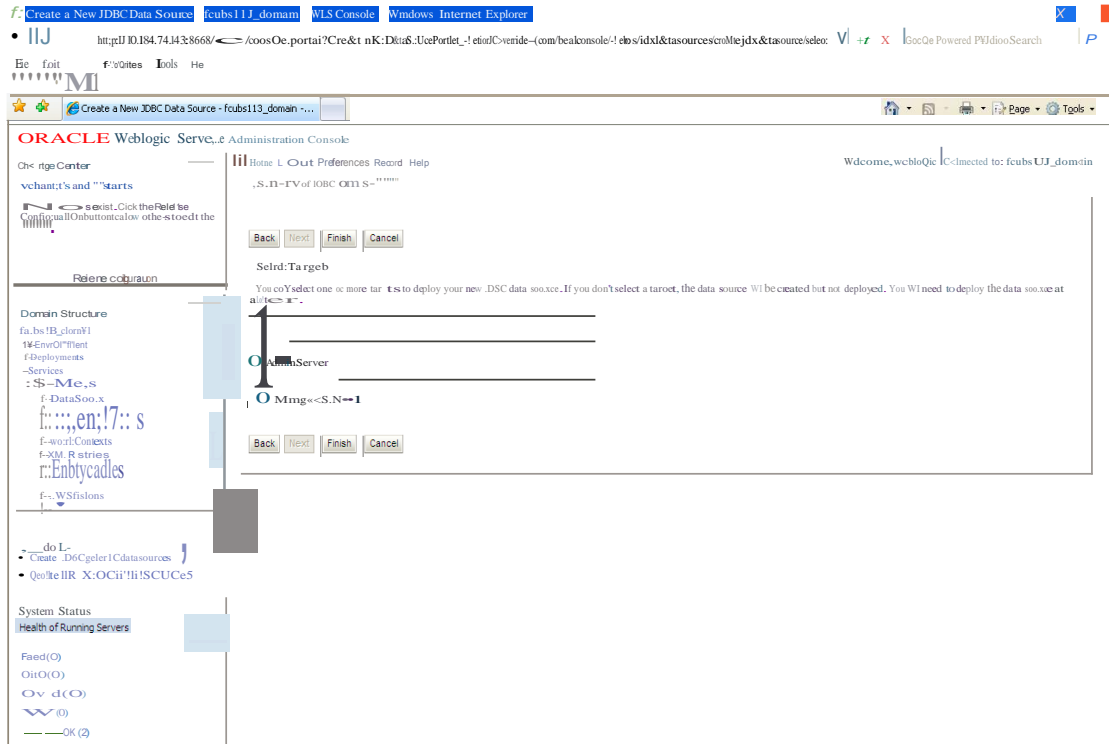
16. Confirm the password.

17. Click 'Test Configuration' tab.

18. If the connection is established successfully, the message 'Connection test succeeded' is displayed.

The screenshot displays the Oracle Enterprise Manager console interface for creating a new JDBC data source. The main window is titled "Create a New JDBC Data Source" and has tabs for "Test Configuration", "Back", "Next", "Finish", and "Cancel". The "Test Database Connection" tab is selected, showing a green checkmark and the message "Connection test succeeded." Below this, the wizard asks for the "Full package name of JDBC driver class" (oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver), the "URL of the database" (jdbc:oracle:thin:@10.10.10.10:1010:FC122PM), the "Database account user name" (OFCPM123MAT), and the "Database account password" (masked with asterisks). A "Confirm Password" field is also present. At the bottom, a "Properties" field contains "user=OFCPM123MAT". The left sidebar shows the "Domain Structure" tree with "Services" expanded to "JDBC" and "Test Services". The "System Status" panel shows "Health of Running Servers as of 4:23 PM" with a green bar indicating "OK (1)".

19. Click 'Next'. The following screen is displayed:





20. Check the boxes against the required servers. Click 'Finish'. The following screen is displayed:

The screenshot displays the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The main content area is titled "Summary of JDBC Data Sources" and includes a "Configuration" tab. Below the tab, there is a descriptive paragraph about JDBC data sources and a "Customize this table" section. A table titled "Data Sources (Filtered - More Columns Exist)" is shown, containing the following data:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	JNDI Name	Targets
<input type="checkbox"/>	FCUBS113	Generic	jdbc/fgde/DS	ManagedServer1
<input type="checkbox"/>	FCUBS113Branch	Generic	jdbc/fgde/DSBranch	ManagedServer1
<input type="checkbox"/>	FLEXTTEST.WORLD	Generic	FLEXTTEST.WORLD	AdminServer

The left-hand navigation pane includes a "Change Center" section with "Activate Changes" and "Undo All Changes" buttons. The "Domain Structure" section shows a tree view with "Data Sources" selected. The "System Status" section shows "Health of Running Servers" with a green bar indicating "OK (2)".

21. Click 'Activate Changes' button. Click 'Activate Changes' button on the left pane.

The message 'All the changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary' is displayed.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console interface. The main content area displays a message: "All changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary." Below this, there is a section titled "Summary of JDBC Data Sources" with tabs for "Configuration" and "Monitoring". A descriptive paragraph explains that a JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides database connectivity through a pool of JDBC connections. Below the text, there is a "Customize this table" section with a "Data Sources (Filtered - More Columns Exist)" table. The table has columns for Name, Type, JNDI Name, and Targets. It lists three data sources: FCUBS113, FCUBS113Branch, and FLEXTTEST.WORLD. The table also includes "New" and "Delete" buttons and a "Showing 1 to 3 of 3" indicator.

Name	Type	JNDI Name	Targets
FCUBS113	Generic	jdbc/fgdevDS	ManagedServer1
FCUBS113Branch	Generic	jdbc/fgdevDSBranch	ManagedServer1
FLEXTTEST.WORLD	Generic	FLEXTTEST.WORLD	AdminServer

22. 'FCUBSDS' datasource is created.

23. Click the datasource, and then click on the Connection Pool tab.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console interface. The main content area is titled 'Settings for fcjdevDS' and is divided into several sections: 'General', 'Connection Pool', 'Transaction', 'Diagnostics', and 'Identity Options'. The 'Connection Pool' section is active, showing various configuration fields. A red box highlights the 'Statement Cache Type' dropdown menu, which is set to 'LRU', and the 'Statement Cache Size' text input field, which contains the value '200'. Other visible fields include 'URL' (jdbc:oracle:oci:@10.10.10.10:1010:CPU11G2), 'Driver Class Name' (oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver), 'Password', 'Confirm Password', 'Initial Capacity' (1), 'Maximum Capacity' (15), and 'Capacity Increment' (1). The left sidebar contains navigation menus for 'Change Center', 'Domain Structure', 'How do I...', 'System Status', and 'Health of Running Servers'.

24. Select the statement cache type as 'LRU'.

25. Specify the statement cache size as '200'.

26. Click 'Save'.

27. Refer to "Resources\_To\_Be\_Created.doc" for the list of Non-XA datasources to be created.



Note the following

- You need to create another data source for Oracle FCpayments with the JNDI name '<Non-XA FCUBS HOST JNDI name>\_ASYNC' for batch process. For example, if the Oracle FCUBS HOST Non XA data source JNDI name is 'jdbc/fcjdevDS', then you need to create another data source for FCUBS with the JNDI name 'jdbc/fcjdevDS\_ASYNC'.
- While creating a branch using the 'Branch Parameters Maintenance' (STDBRANC) screen, if you have created a data source for the branch, then you need to create a corresponding ASYNC data source with the JNDI name '<Non-XA FCpayments BRANCH JNDI name>\_ASYNC'.

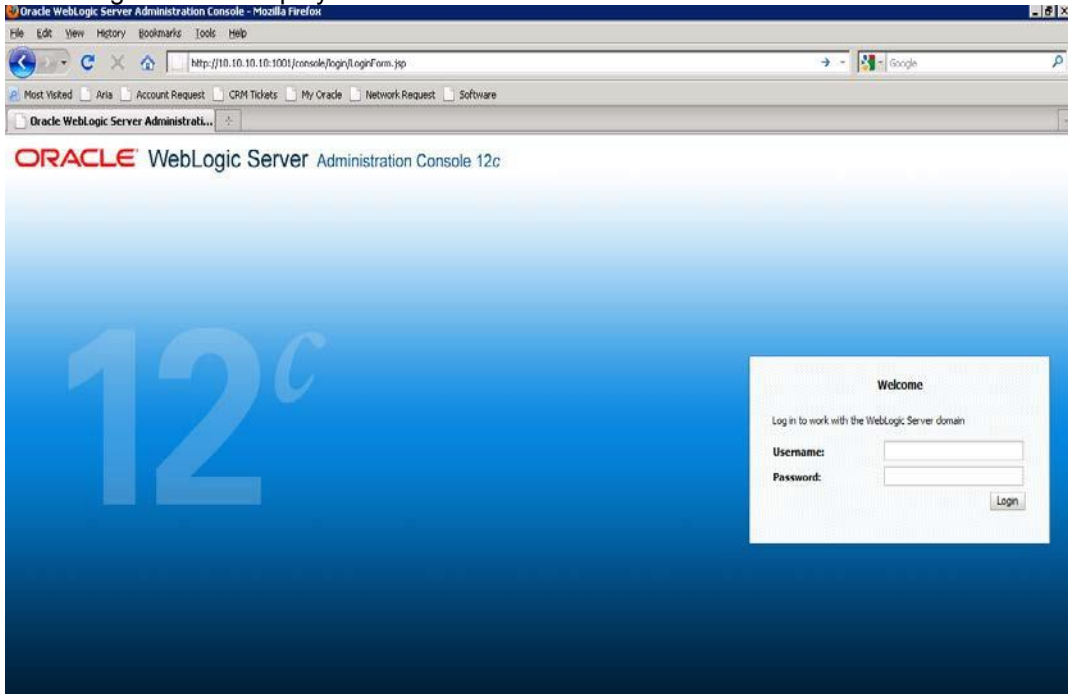
## 7.2.2 JMS Server Creation

Follow the steps given below:

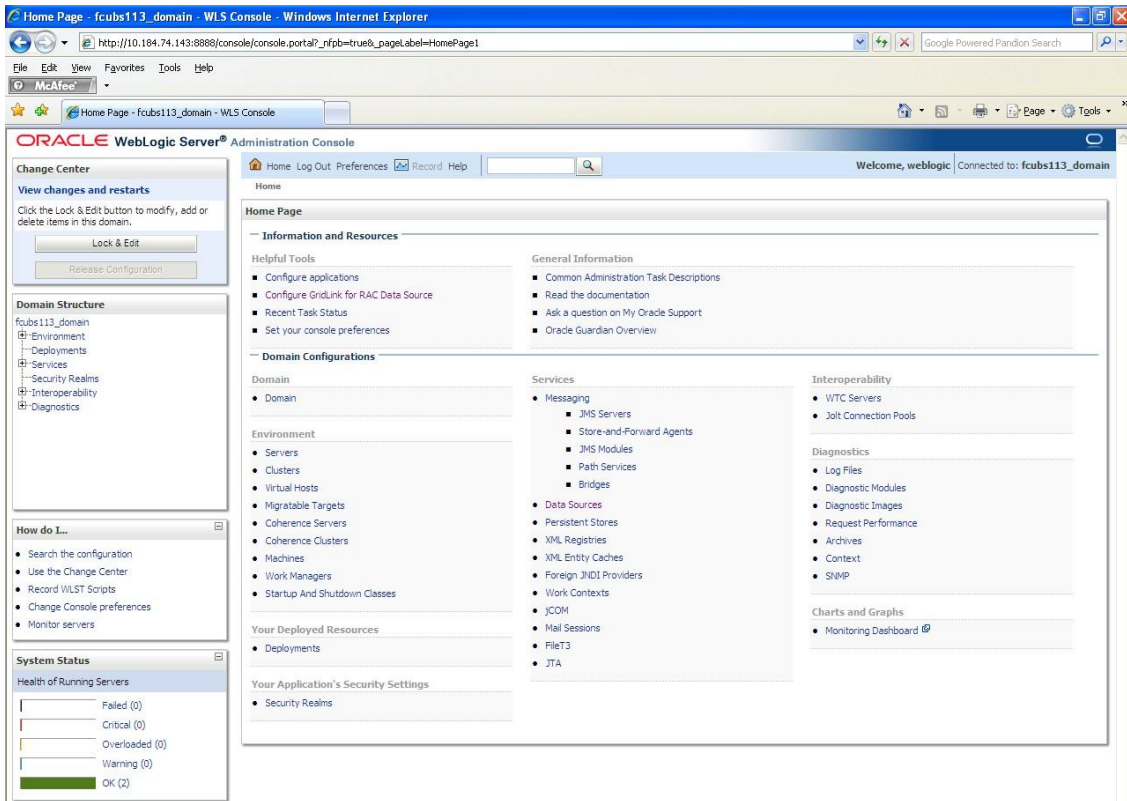
1. Start the Administrative Console of Weblogic application server. You can start this by entering Oracle Weblogic Admin Console URL in the address bar in an internet browser.

<http://10.10.10.10:1001/console> Eg: http://10.10.10.10:1001/console

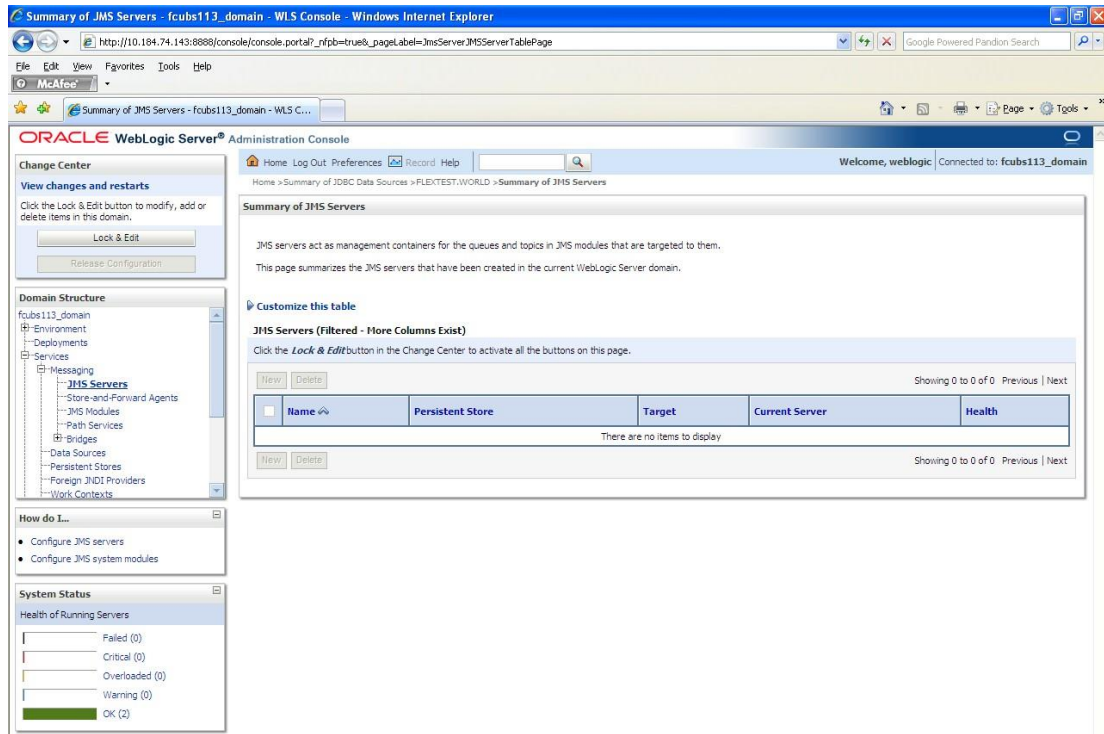
Following screen is displayed:



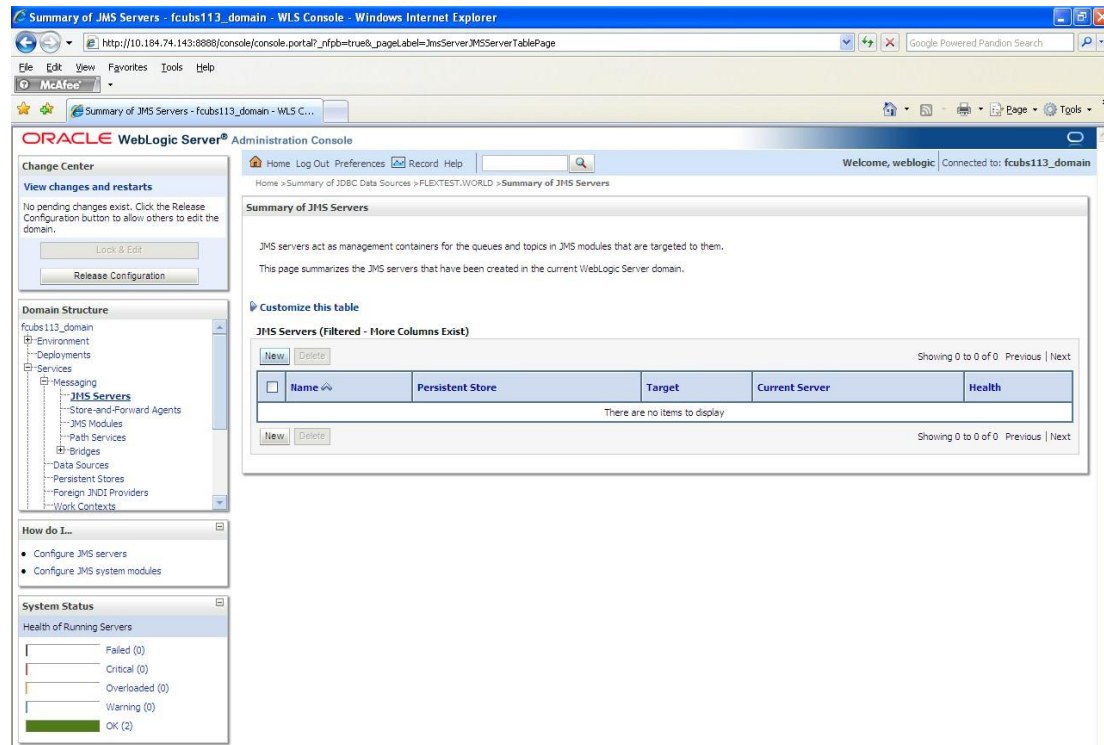
2. Specify the Weblogic administrator user name and password. Click 'Log In'.
3. Navigate to Oracle Weblogic home page.



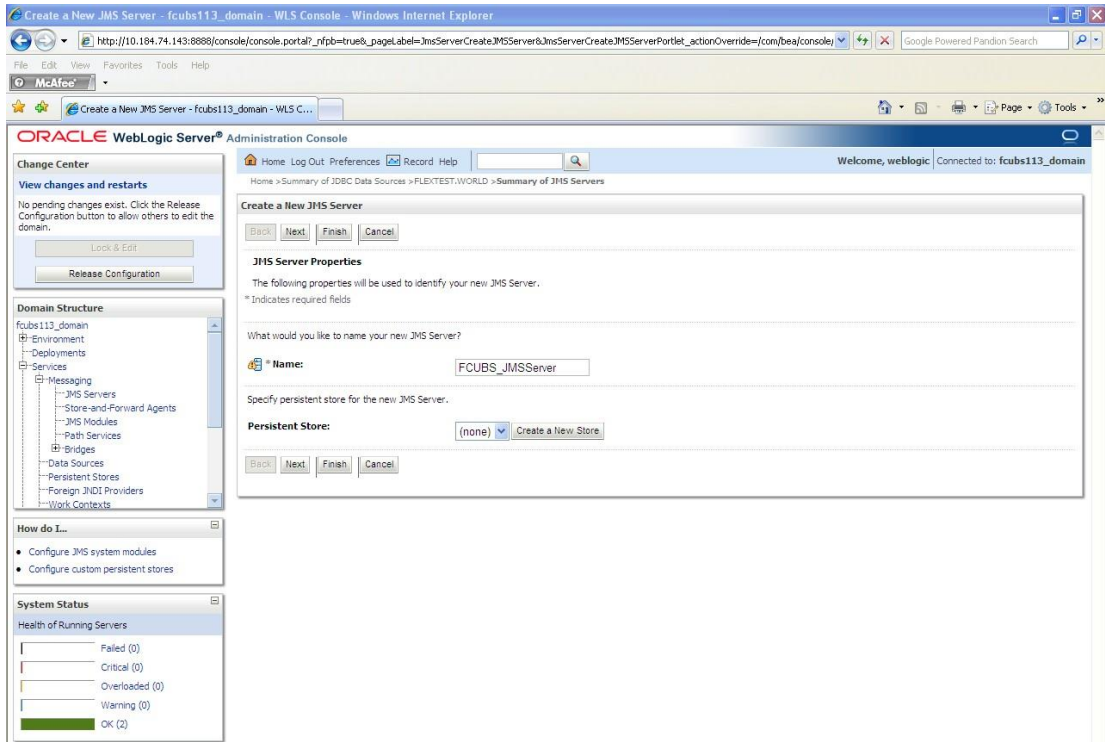
4. Following screen is displayed:



5. Expand 'Services' and then 'Messaging' and 'JMS Server' under it. Click 'Lock & Edit' button.



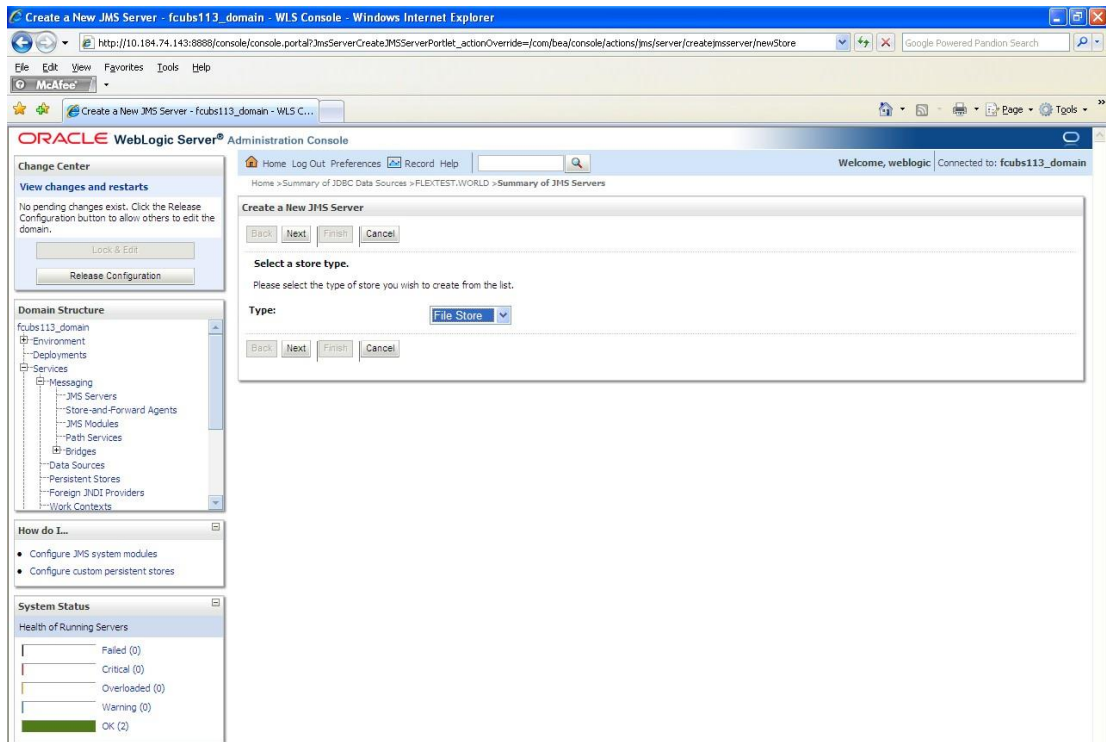
6. Click 'New'.



7. Specify the following details:

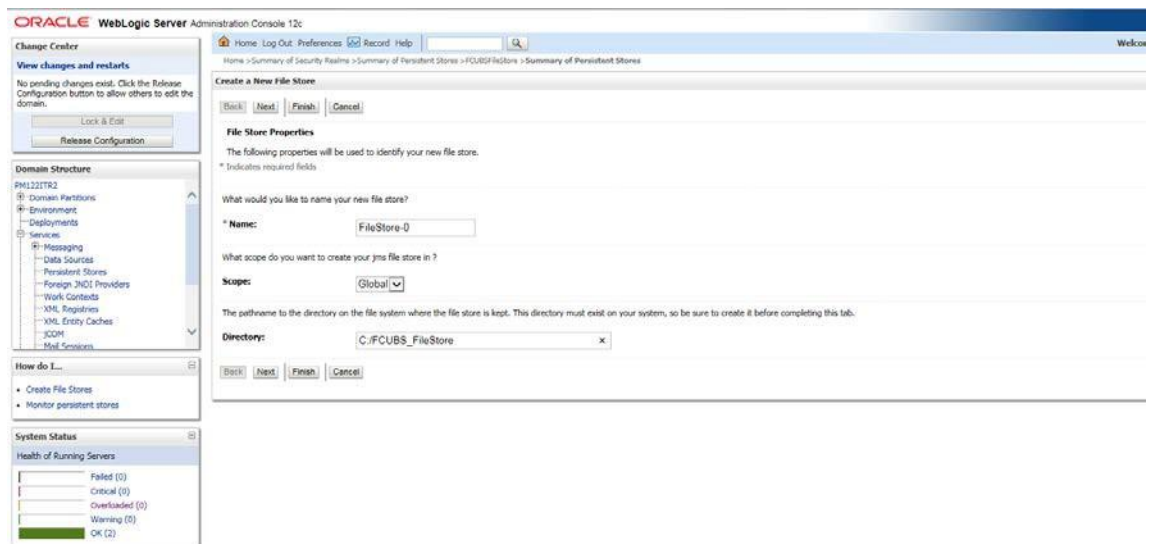
JMS Server Name	Specify the name of JMS Server.
-----------------	---------------------------------

8. Click 'Create a new Store' button. The following screen is displayed.



9. Select 'File Store' as the type and click 'Next'.

Following screen is displayed:



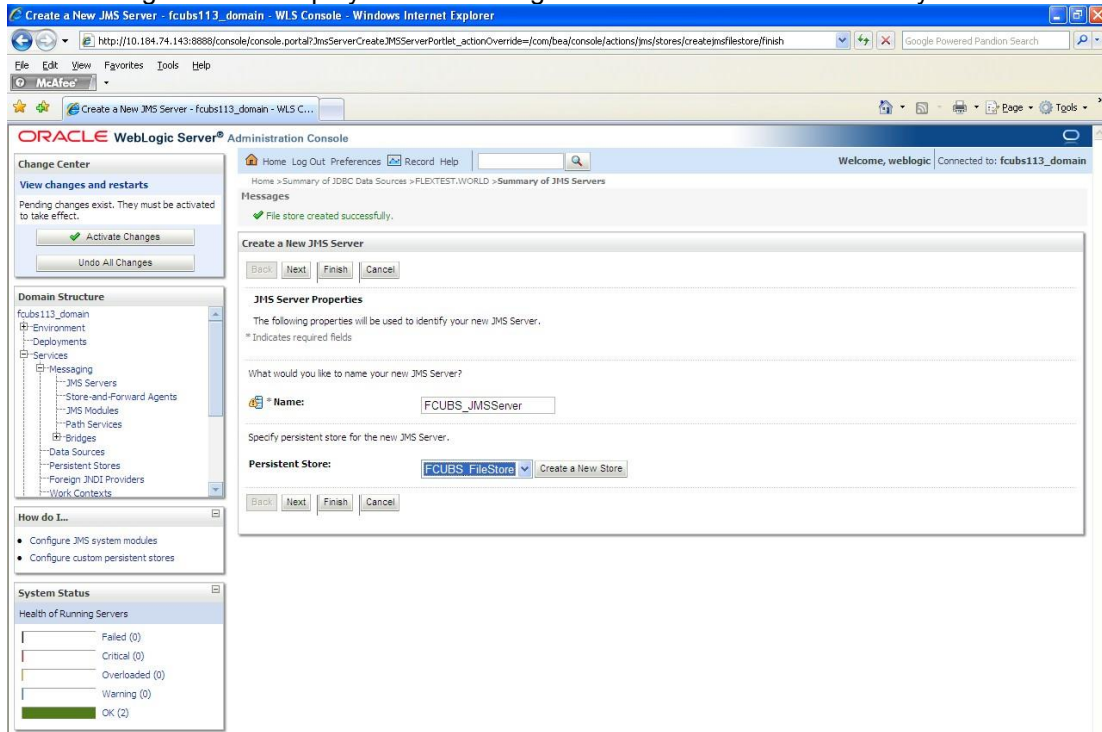
10. To identify the new File Store, specify the following properties:

- Specify the file store name as FCpayments\_FileStore.
- Select a server. For this file store, you may select ManagedServer1 (created by the user).
- Specify the Filestore Directory path as C:/FCpayments\_FileStore.

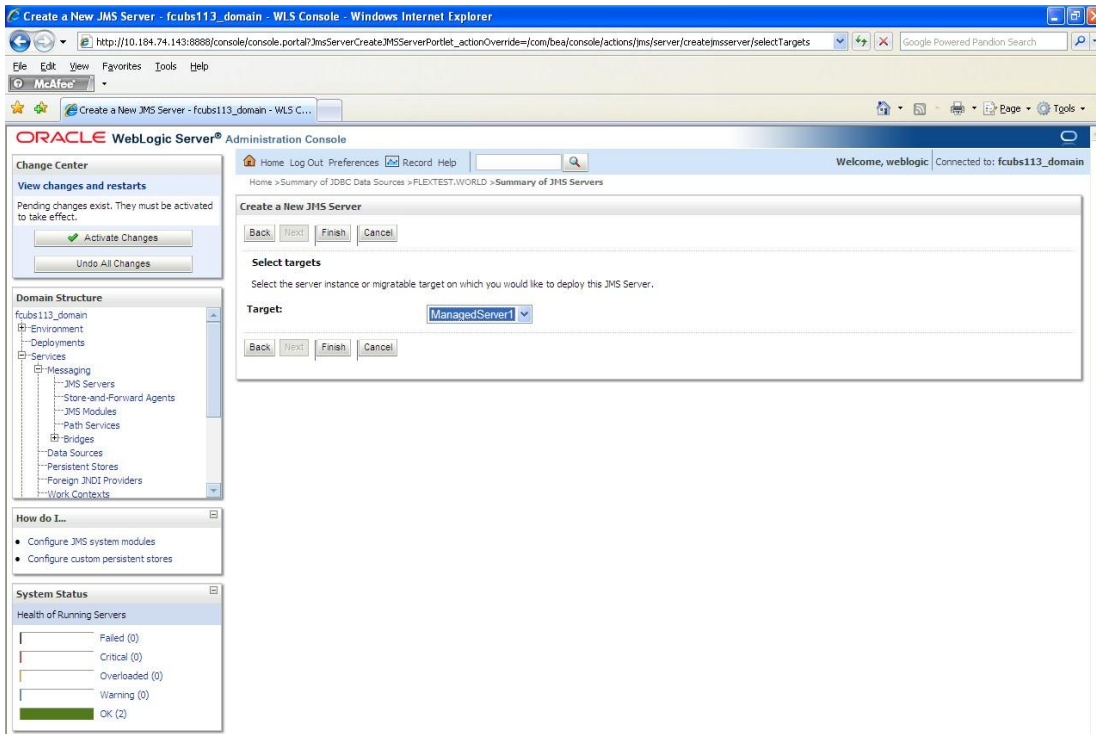


- Click 'OK'.

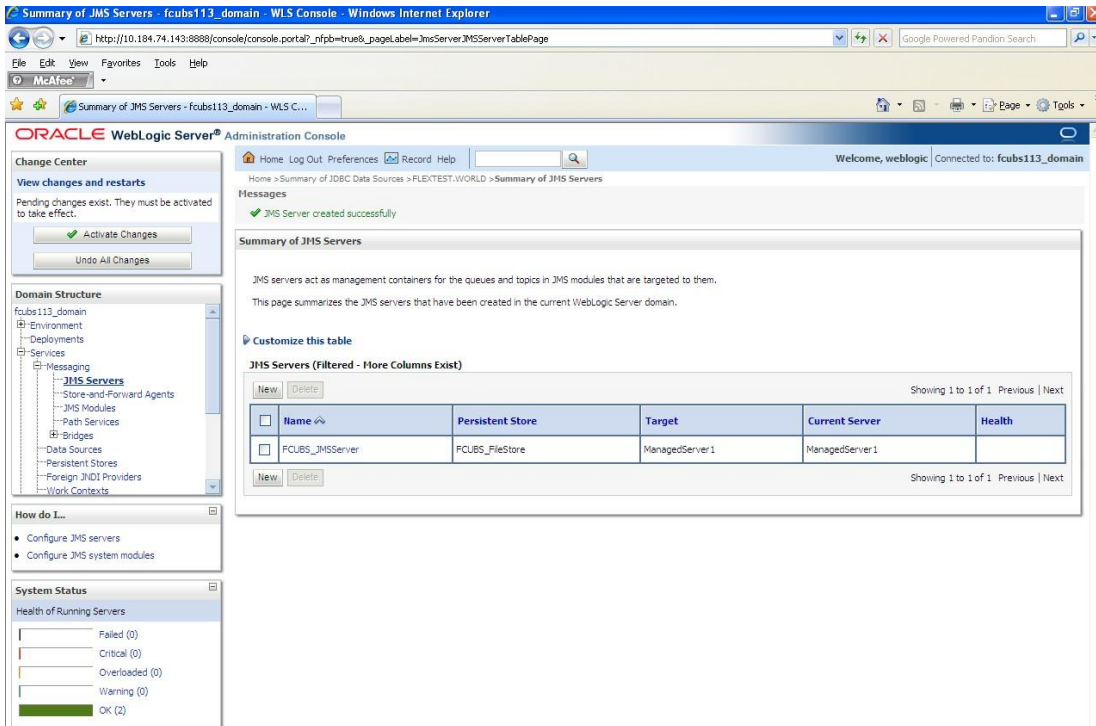
The following screen is displayed with message 'File store created successfully'.



11. Click 'Next'.



12. Select the target managed server. Click 'Finish'.



13. The message 'JMS Server created successfully' is displayed.

14. Click 'Activate Changes' under Change Center. The message 'All changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary' is displayed.

### 7.2.3 JMS Modules Creation

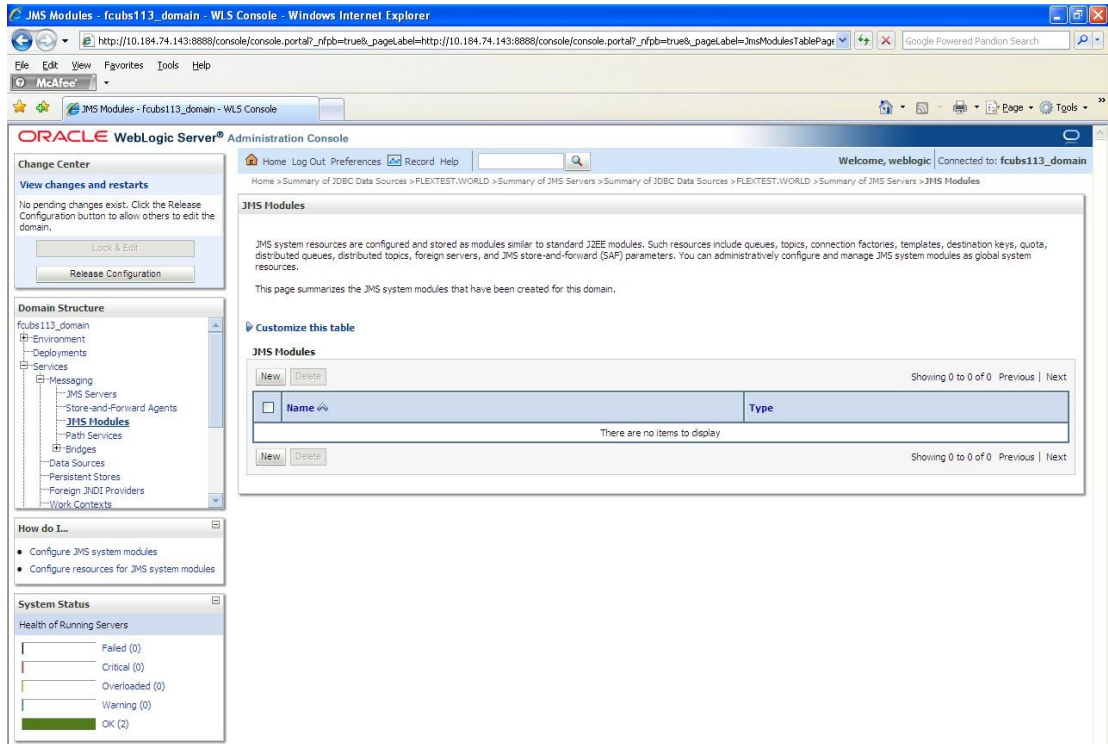
Follow the steps given below:

1. Navigate to the WEBLOGIC Home Page. Click 'JMS Modules' on domain structure by expanding 'Messaging'.

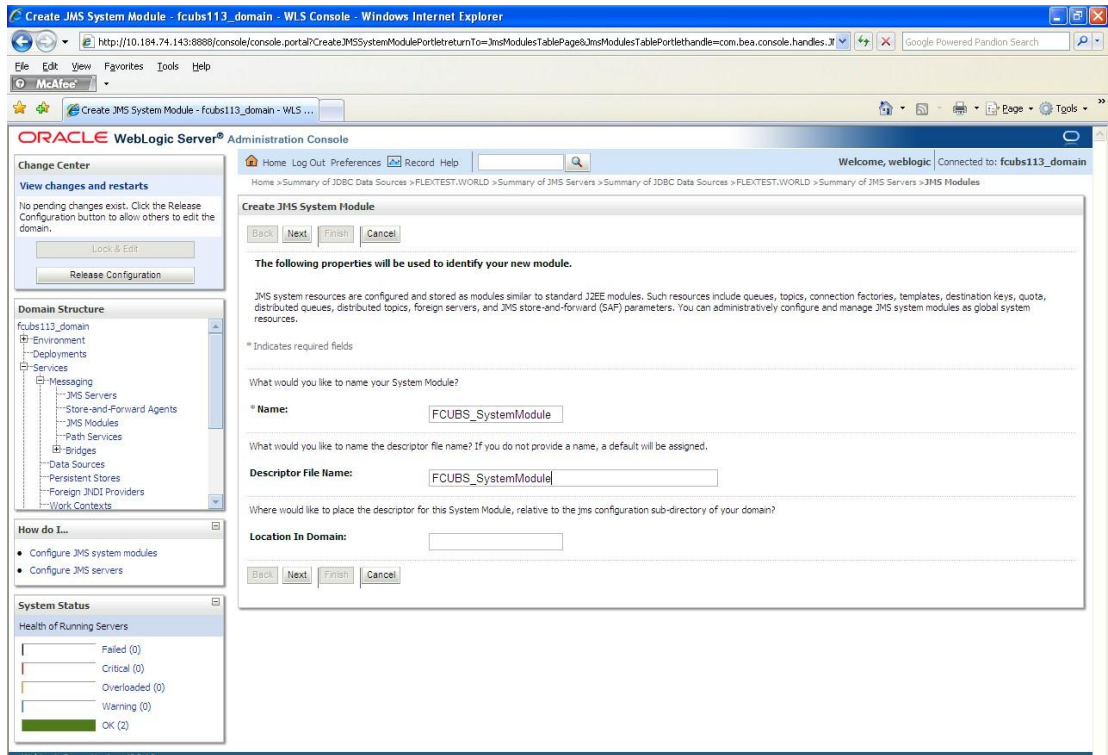
The following screen is displayed:

The screenshot displays the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console interface. The browser window title is "JMS Modules - fcubs113\_domain - WLS Console". The breadcrumb trail is: Home > Summary of JDBC Data Sources > FLEXTTEST.WORLD > Summary of JMS Servers > Summary of JDBC Data Sources > FLEXTTEST.WORLD > Summary of JMS Servers > JMS Modules. The main content area is titled "JMS Modules" and contains the following text: "JMS system resources are configured and stored as modules similar to standard J2EE modules. Such resources include queues, topics, connection factories, templates, destination keys, quota, distributed queues, distributed topics, foreign servers, and JMS store-and-forward (SAF) parameters. You can administratively configure and manage JMS system modules as global system resources. This page summarizes the JMS system modules that have been created for this domain." Below this text is a "Customize this table" section with a "JMS Modules" table. The table has columns "Name" and "Type" and currently displays "There are no items to display". On the left side, there is a "Change Center" panel with "Lock & Edit" and "Release Configuration" buttons. Below that is the "Domain Structure" tree, where "JMS Modules" is selected under "Messaging". At the bottom left, there is a "System Status" panel showing "Health of Running Servers" with a bar chart indicating 2 OK servers.

2. For creating New JMS System Modules, click 'Lock & Edit' button.



3. Click 'New' button. The following screen is displayed.

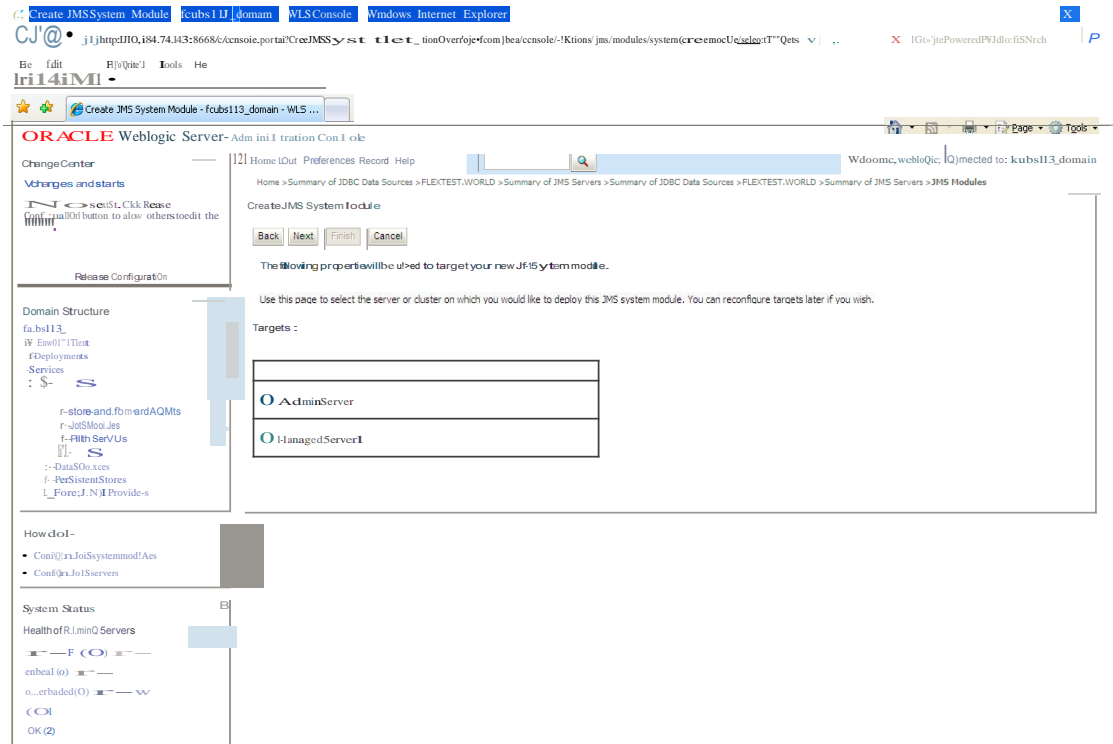


Enter the System Module Name as FCUBS\_SystemModule.

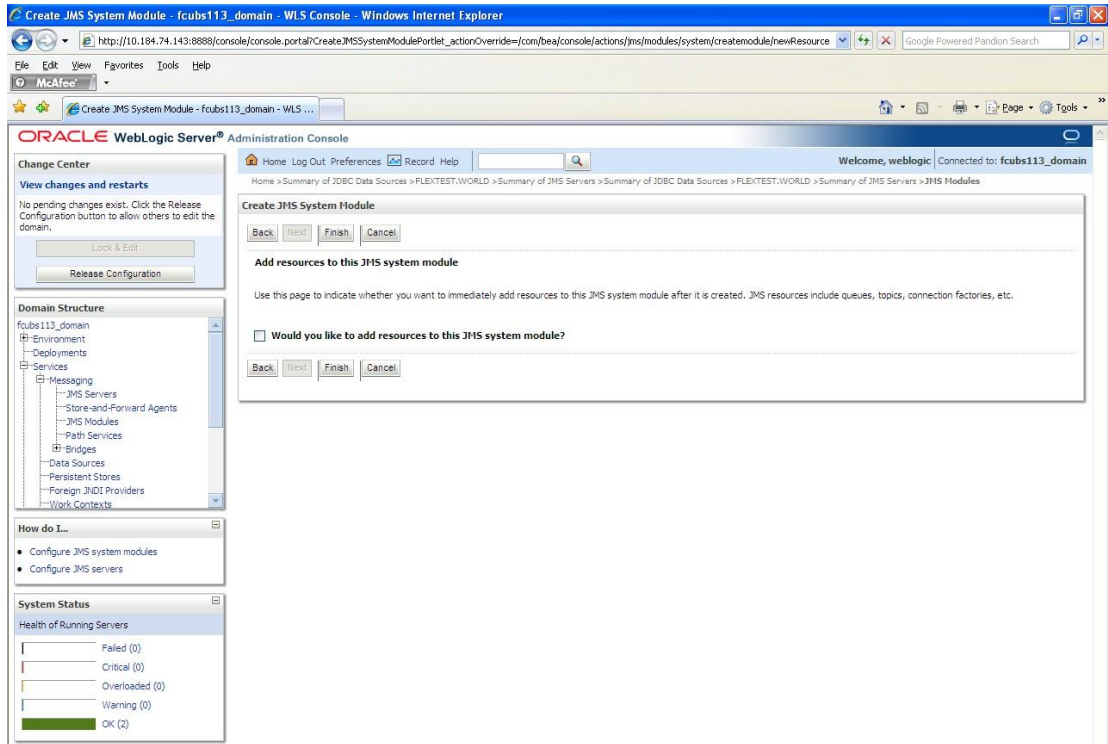
Enter the Description File Name as FCUBS\_SystemModule.

4. Click 'Next'.

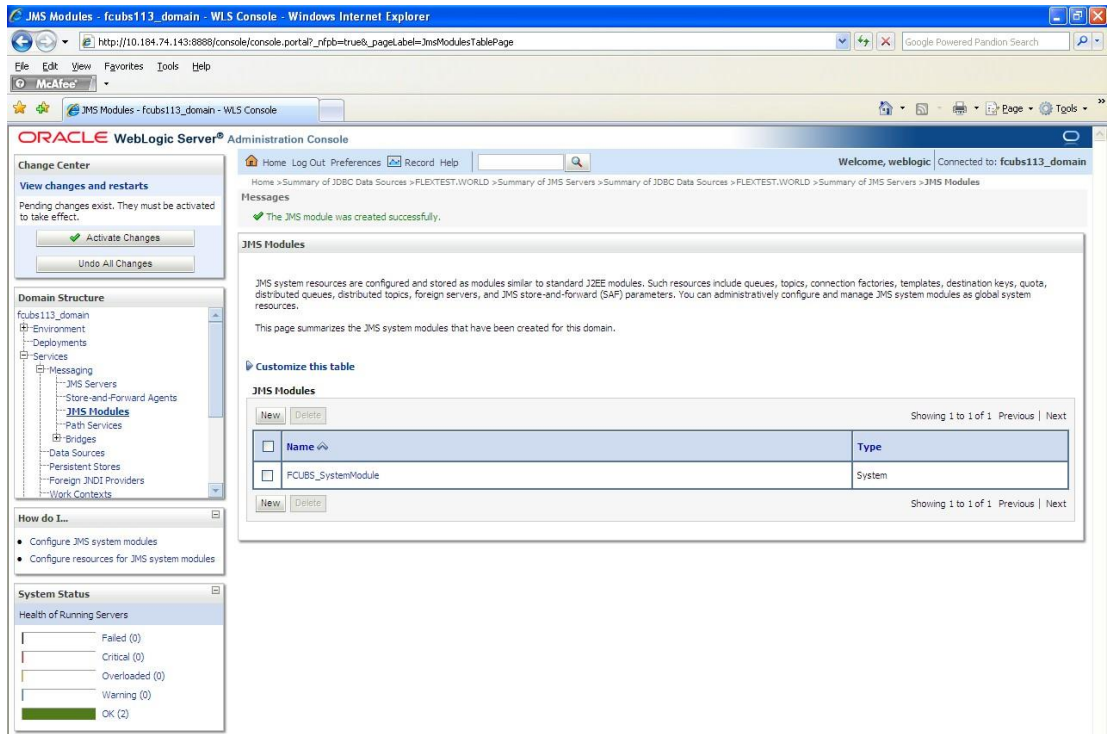
The following screen is displayed.



5. Check the box against the server created. Click 'Next'. The following screen is displayed.

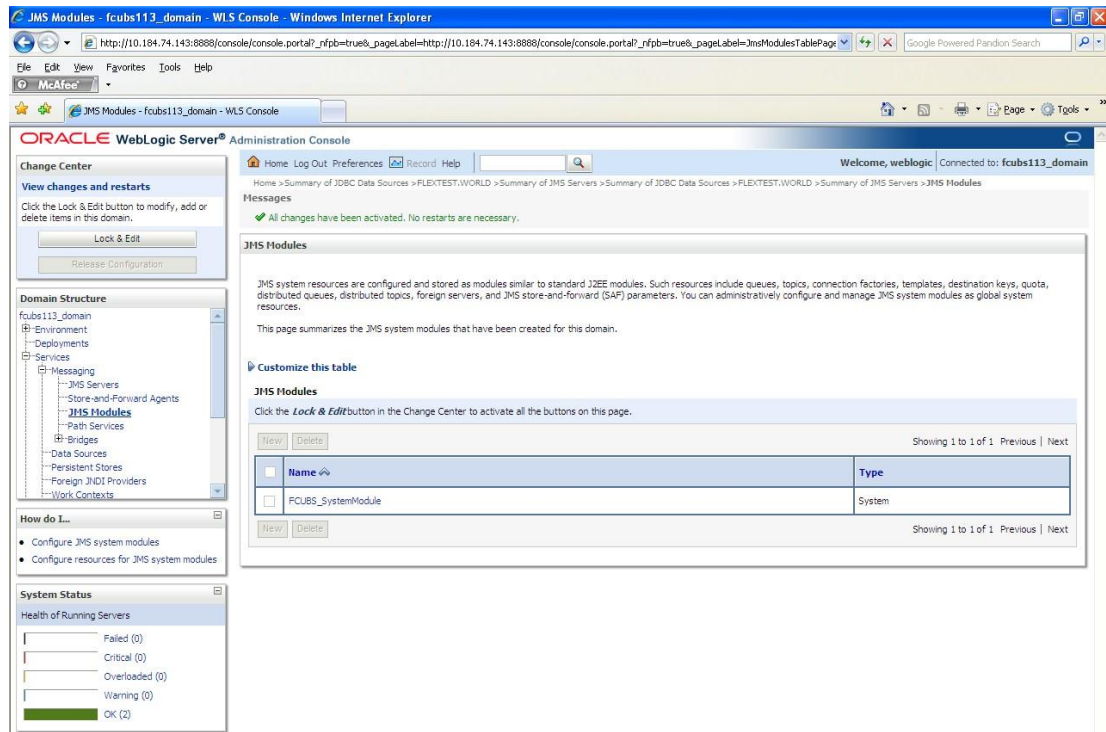


6. Click 'Finish' button. The following screen is displayed.



7. Click 'Activate Changes' button on the left pane.

The message 'All the changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary' is displayed.

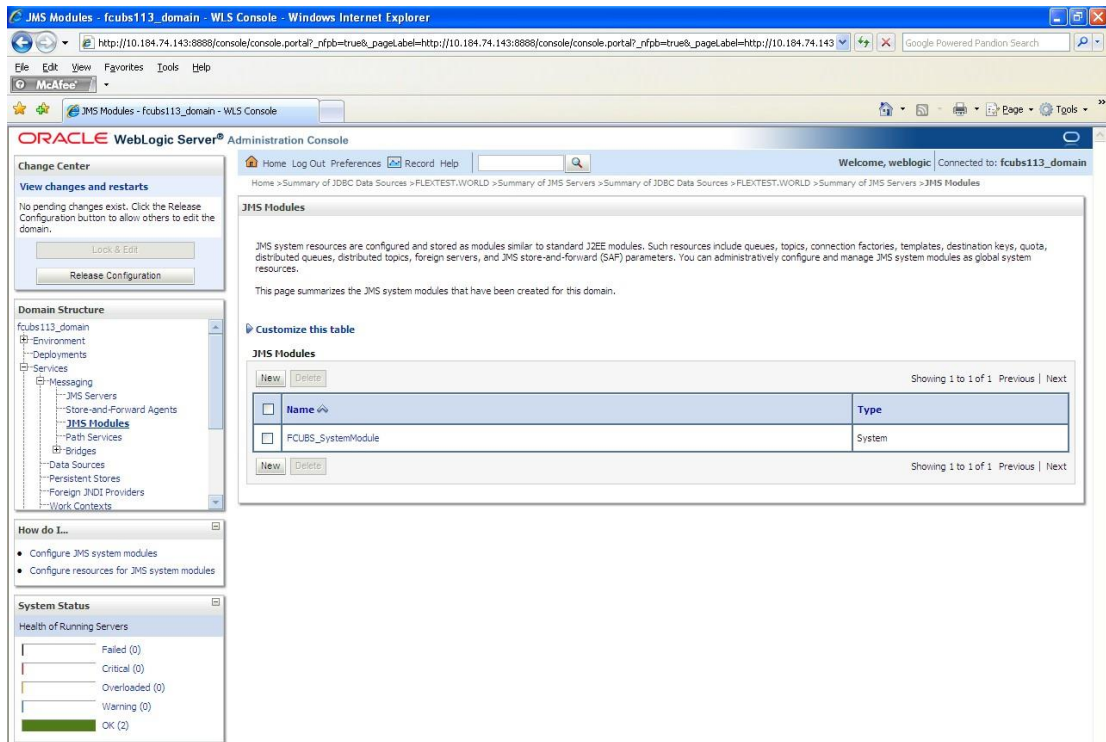


## 7.2.4 Subdeployment Creation

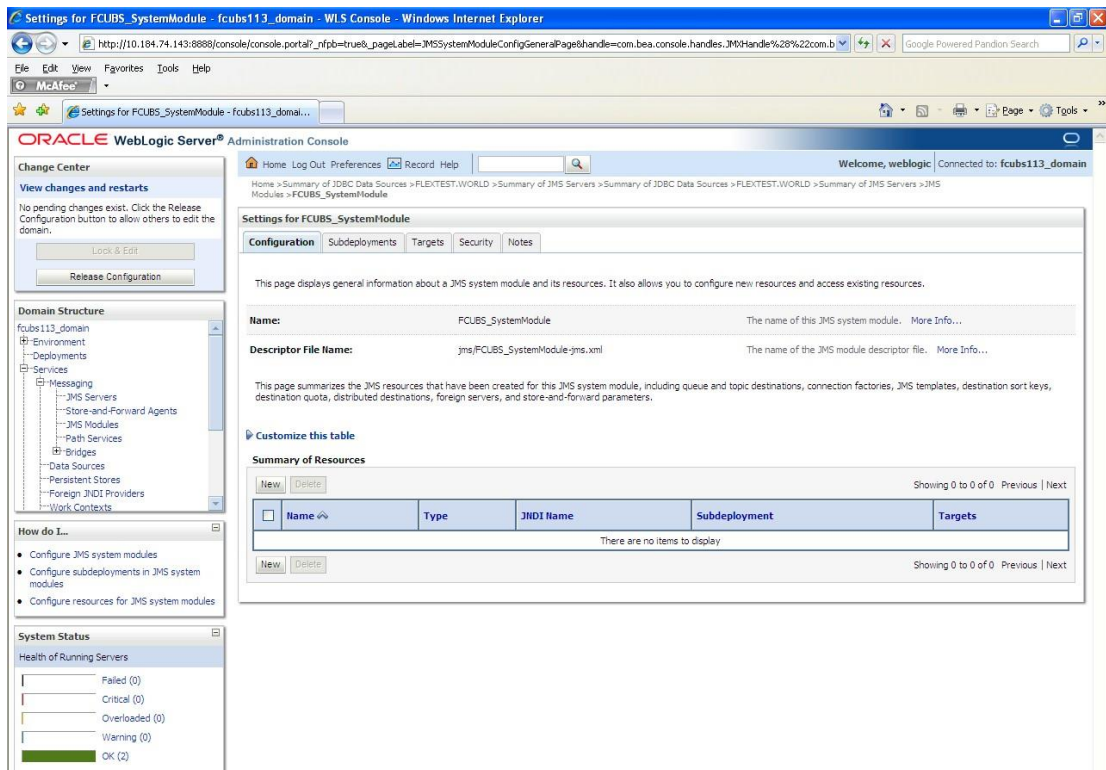
Follow the steps given below:

1. Navigate to the WEBLOGIC Home Page. Click 'JMS Modules' on domain structure by expanding 'Messaging'.

The following screen is displayed:

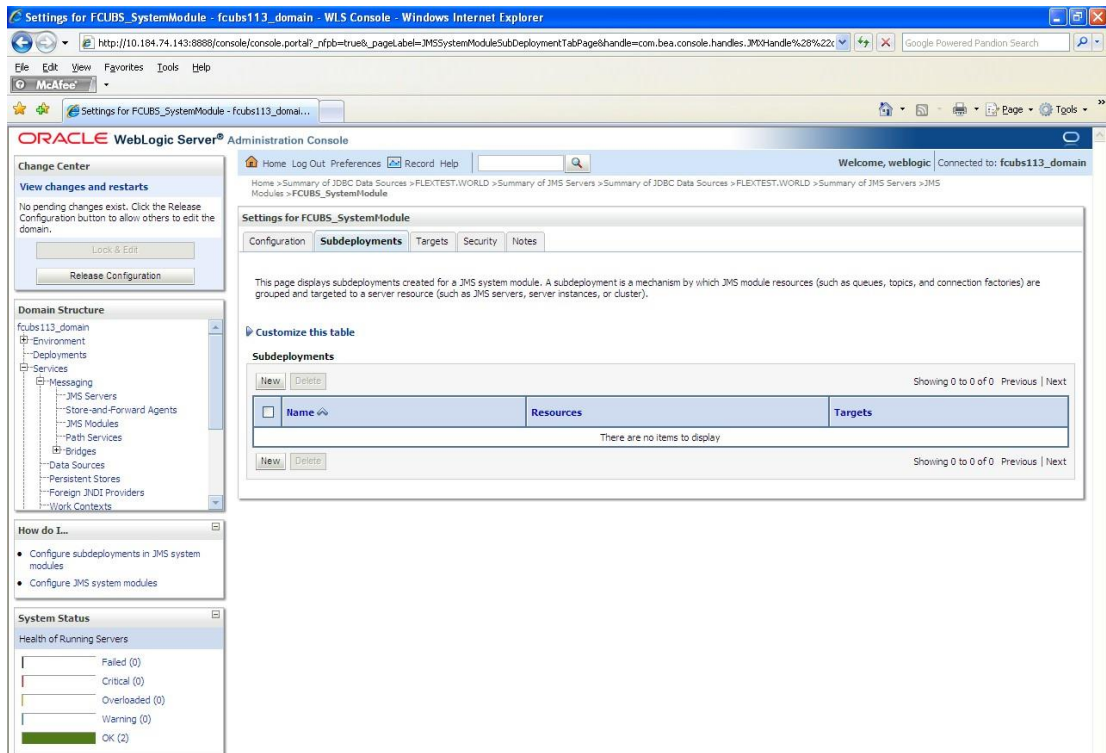


2. Click 'Lock & Edit' button.
3. Select the JMS module created earlier.

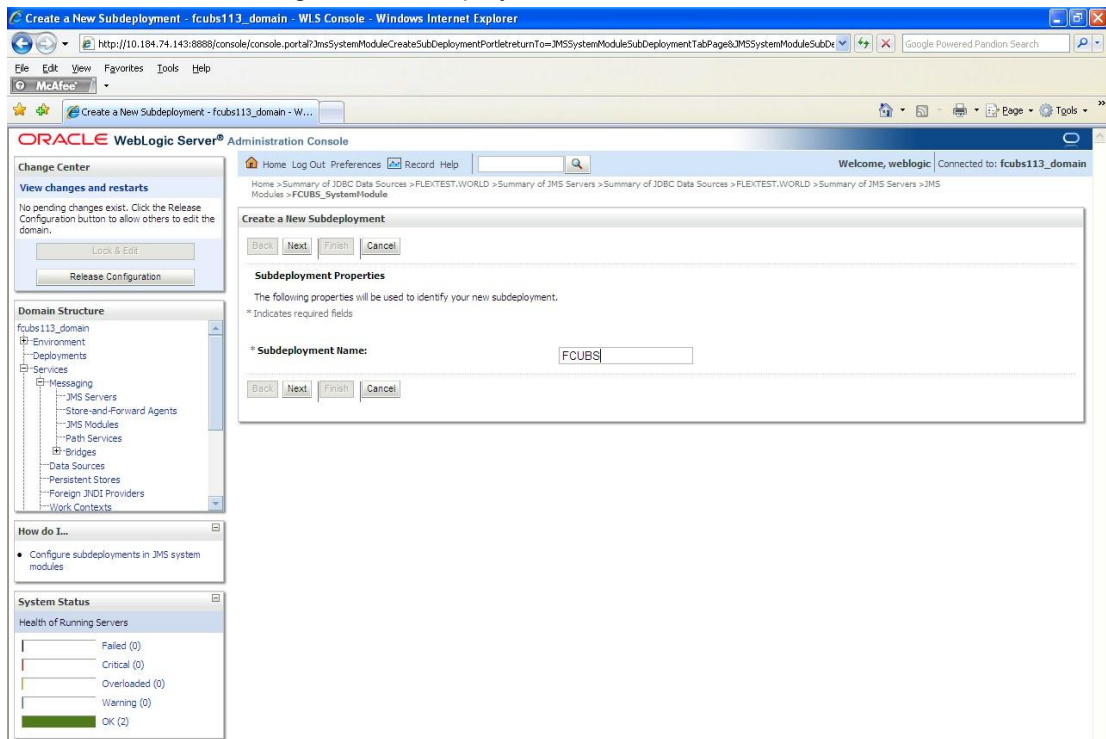




4. Click 'Subdeployments' tab.

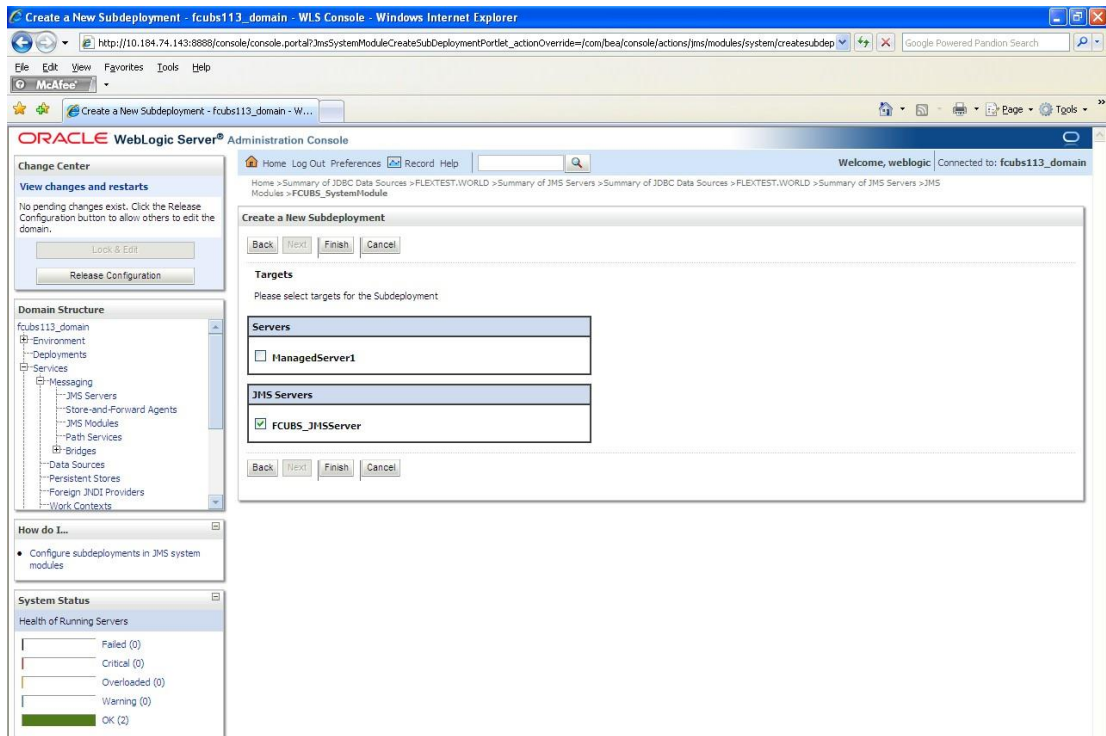


5. Click 'New'. The following screen is displayed.



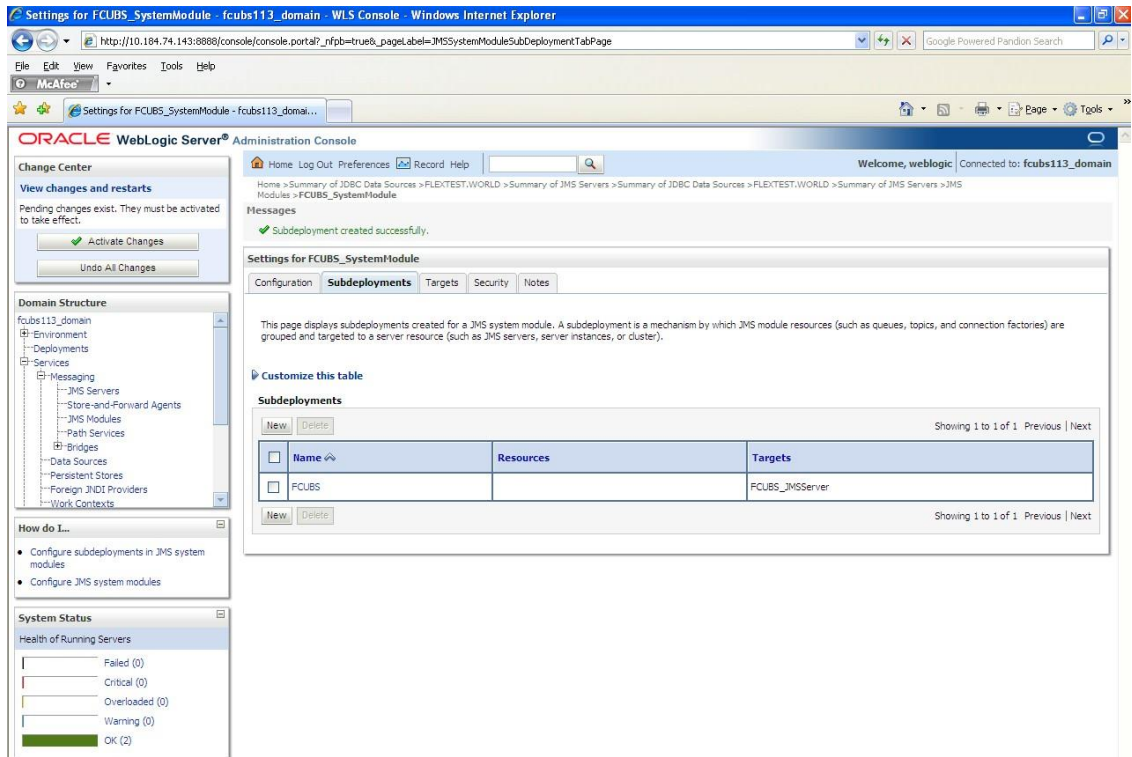
6. Specify the Subdeployment Name as 'FCUBS'. Then click 'Next'.

The following screen will be displayed.

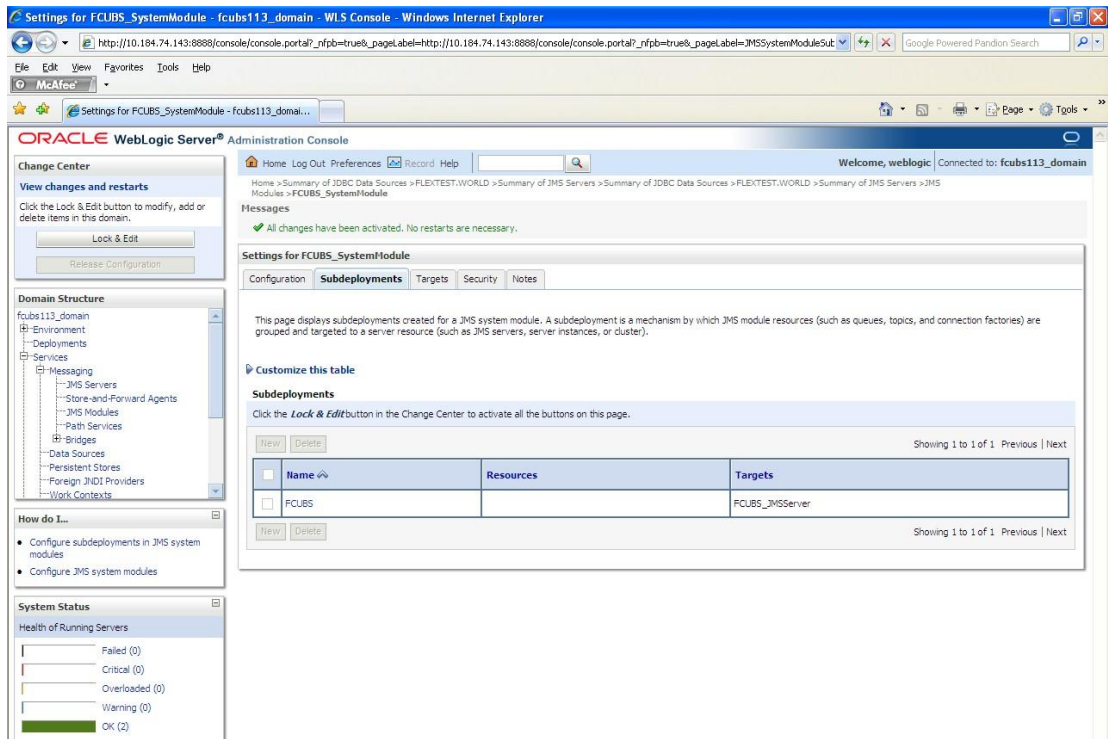


7. Select the JMS Server (as created by the user).
8. Click 'Finish' button.

9. Following screen is displayed.



10. Click 'Activate Changes'. Following screen is displayed.



## 7.2.5 JMS Queue Creation

1. Select the JMS Module created earlier.

The screenshot displays the Oracle WebLogic Administration Console interface. The browser address bar shows the URL: `http://10.184.74.143:8888/console/console.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=JMSSystemModuleConfigTabPage&JMSSystemModuleConfigGeneralPortlethandle=com.bea.console`. The page title is "Settings for FCUBS\_SystemModule - fcubs113\_domain - WLS Console".

The main content area is titled "Settings for FCUBS\_SystemModule" and includes tabs for "Configuration", "Subdeployments", "Targets", "Security", and "Notes". The "Configuration" tab is active, showing general information about the JMS system module. The "Name" is "FCUBS\_SystemModule" and the "Descriptor File Name" is "jms/FCUBS\_SystemModule-jms.xml".

Below the configuration details, there is a "Summary of Resources" section. It contains a table with columns: "Name", "Type", "JNDI Name", "Subdeployment", and "Targets". The table is currently empty, displaying "Showing 0 to 0 of 0" and "There are no items to display".

The left sidebar contains several panels: "Change Center" with "Lock & Edit" and "Release Configuration" buttons; "Domain Structure" showing a tree view of the domain hierarchy; "How do I..."; and "System Status" showing the health of running servers with a bar chart indicating 2 OK servers.

2. You need to set the configuration for FCUBS\_SystemModule is to be set.
3. Click 'Configuration'. Then click 'Lock & Edit'.

The Following screen is displayed.

Settings for FCUBS\_SystemModule | fcubs113\_domain | WLS Console | Windows Internet Explorer

Home | Log Out | Preferences | Record | Help

Welcome weblogic; Connected to: fcubk113\_domain

### settings for FCUBS\_SystemModule

Configuration | Subdeployments | Targets | Security | Notes

This page displays general information about a J2EE system module and its resources. It also allows you to configure new resources and access existing resources.

FCUBS\_SystemModule | The MBean of this J2EE System Module. More info...

Descriptor File Name: | The name of the MSMTemplates.xml file. More info...

This summary table has been created for this system module, queue listener, connection pools, destination sort keys, destinations, destinations, forwarders, and store-and-forward parameters.

Customize this table

Summary of Resources

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	JNOC Name	Subdeployment
		Targets		

The resources to display

System status

Health of J2EE Servers

- OK(2)

4. Click 'New'. The following screen is displayed.

The screenshot displays the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console interface. The main content area is titled "Create a New JMS System Module Resource" and prompts the user to "Choose the type of resource you want to create." The available options are:

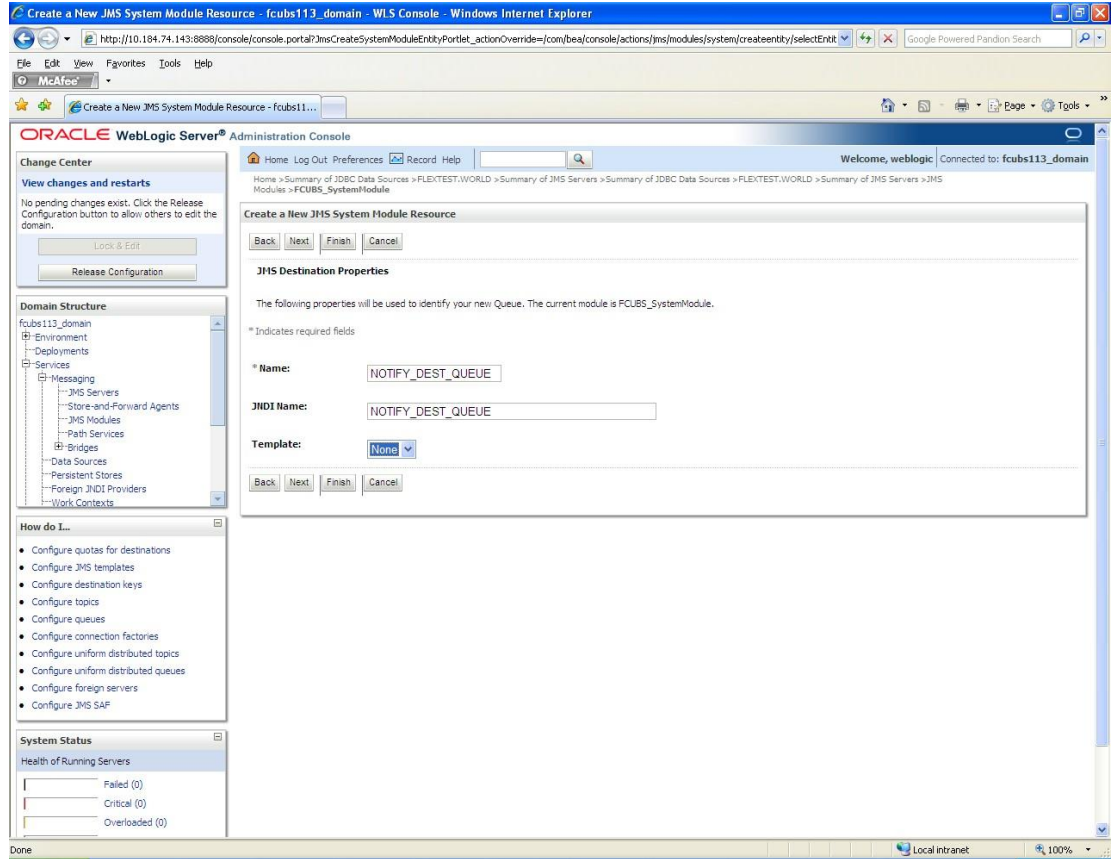
- Connection Factory
- Queue
- Topic
- Distributed Queue
- Distributed Topic
- Foreign Server
- Quota
- Destination Sort Key
- JMS Destination
- SAF Import

Each option includes a "More Info..." link. The left-hand navigation pane shows the "Domain Structure" tab selected, with a tree view containing:

- fabsl3\_domain
  - S-E-nv
    - JMS
      - JMS Resources

The "How do I..." section lists various configuration and management tasks such as "Configure JMS Resources", "Configure JMS Destinations", "Configure JMS Queues", "Configure JMS Topics", "Configure JMS Foreign Servers", "Configure JMS Quotas", "Configure JMS Destination Sort Keys", "Configure JMS Destinations", and "Configure JMS SAF Imports".

5. Select the 'Queue' option. Then click 'Next'.



For creating new JMS System Module Resources, follow the steps given below:

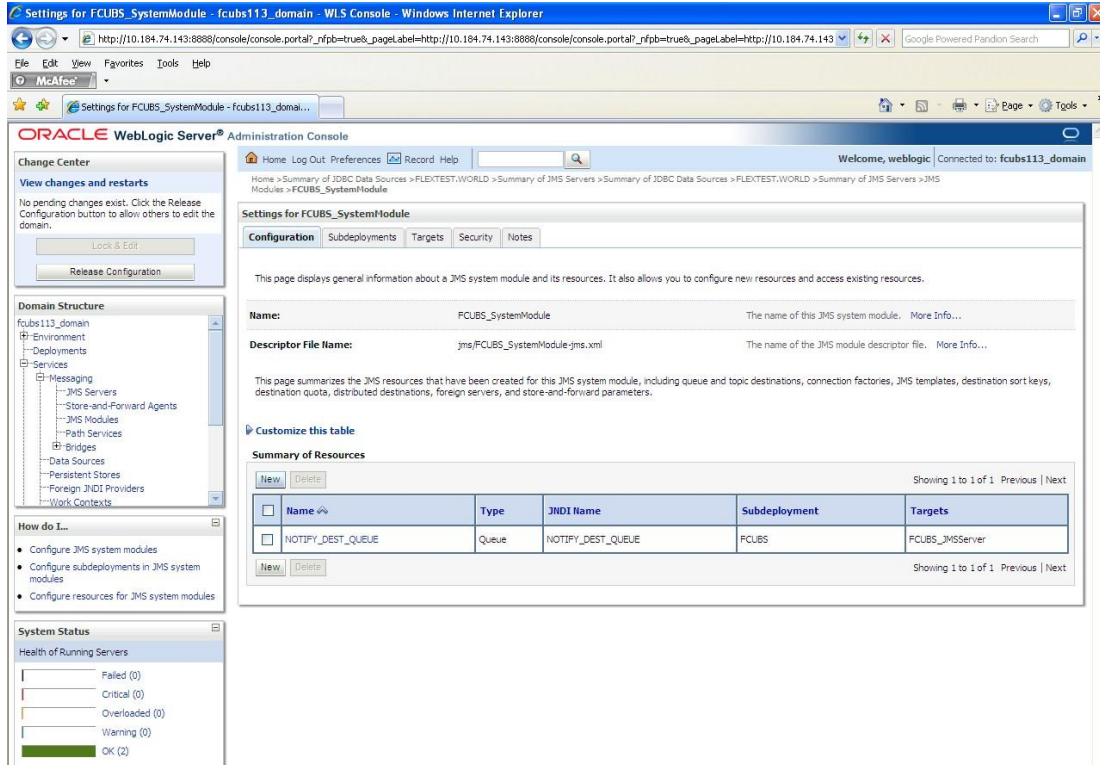
- Enter the Name of the Queue as 'NOTIFY\_DEST\_QUEUE'.
- Enter the JNDI Name as 'NOTIFY\_DEST\_QUEUE'.
- Select the Template as 'None'.
- Click 'Next'.







- The JMS Queue has been created successfully. Click 'Activate Changes' under 'Change Center'.



- Click 'New' to create more Queues. You may follow the same steps to create other queues.

## 7.2.6 JMS Connection Factory Creation

After creating the queues, you need to create the connection factory. To perform this, follow the steps given below:

1. Click 'New'.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console interface. The main content area displays the configuration page for the **FCUBS\_SystemModule**. The page includes a navigation menu on the left with options like 'Change Center', 'Domain Structure', and 'Services'. The main content area has tabs for 'Configuration', 'Subdeployments', 'Targets', 'Security', and 'Notes'. The 'Configuration' tab is active, showing a 'Summary of Resources' table. The table has columns for Name, Type, JNCName, Subdeployment, and Targets. A 'New' button is highlighted in the top left of the table area. Below the table, there is a 'System status' section showing the status of various components.

Name	Type	JNCName	Subdeployment	Targets
INOTIFY_DEST_Q.URE	Queue	NOTIFY_DEST_QLEUE	FCUBS	FCUBS_JMServer

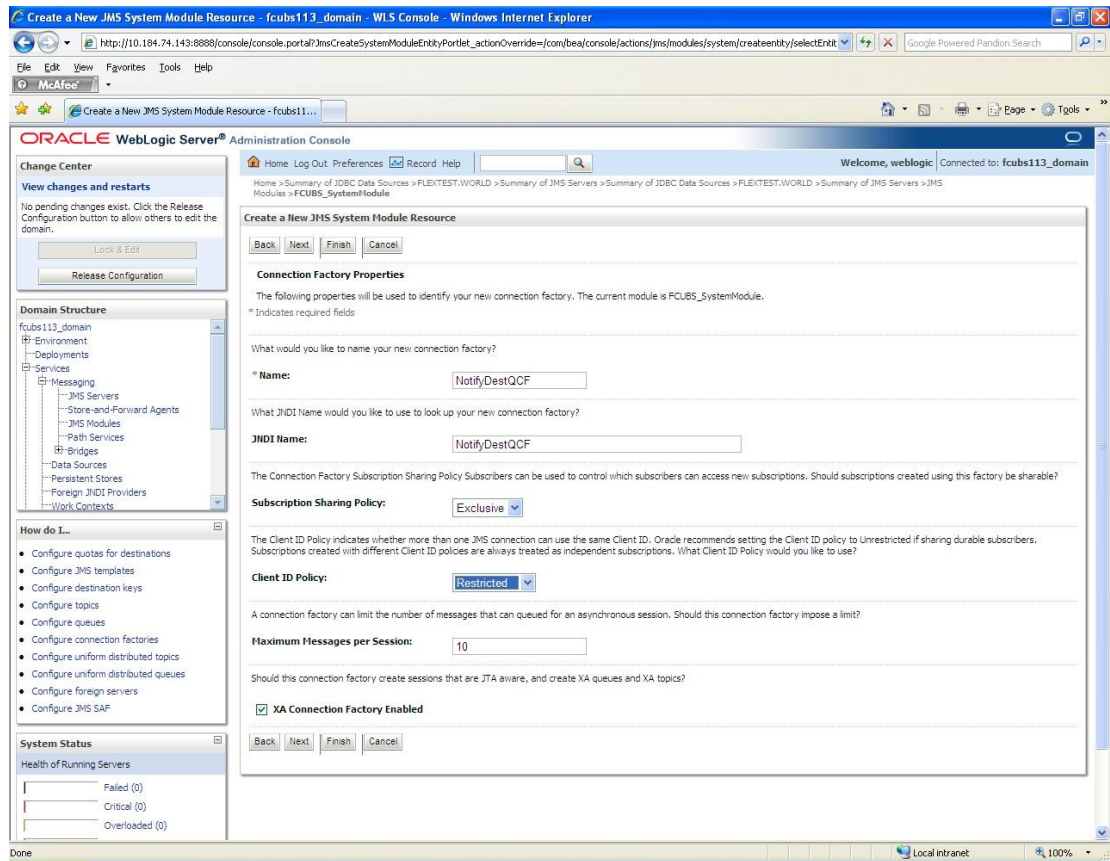
The following screen is displayed:

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The main content area is titled "Create a New JMS System Module Resource" and prompts the user to "Choose the type of resource you want to create." The available options are:

- Connection Factory
- Queue
- Topic
- Distributed Queue
- Distributed Topic
- Foreign Server
- Quota
- Destination Start Key
- JMS (JMS+MPL)
- SAF Import

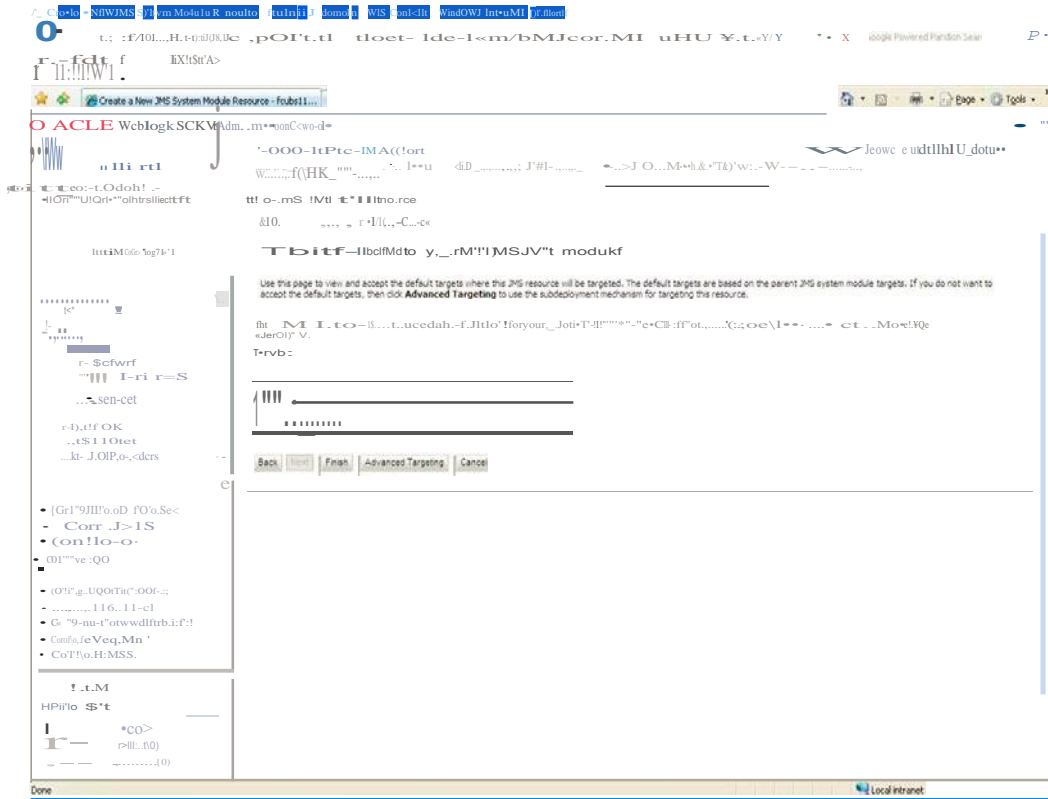
The "JMS (JMS+MPL)" option is selected. The page also includes a "Domain Structure" tree on the left and a "How do I...?" section with links to various configuration topics.

2. Select 'Connection Factory'. Click 'Next'.

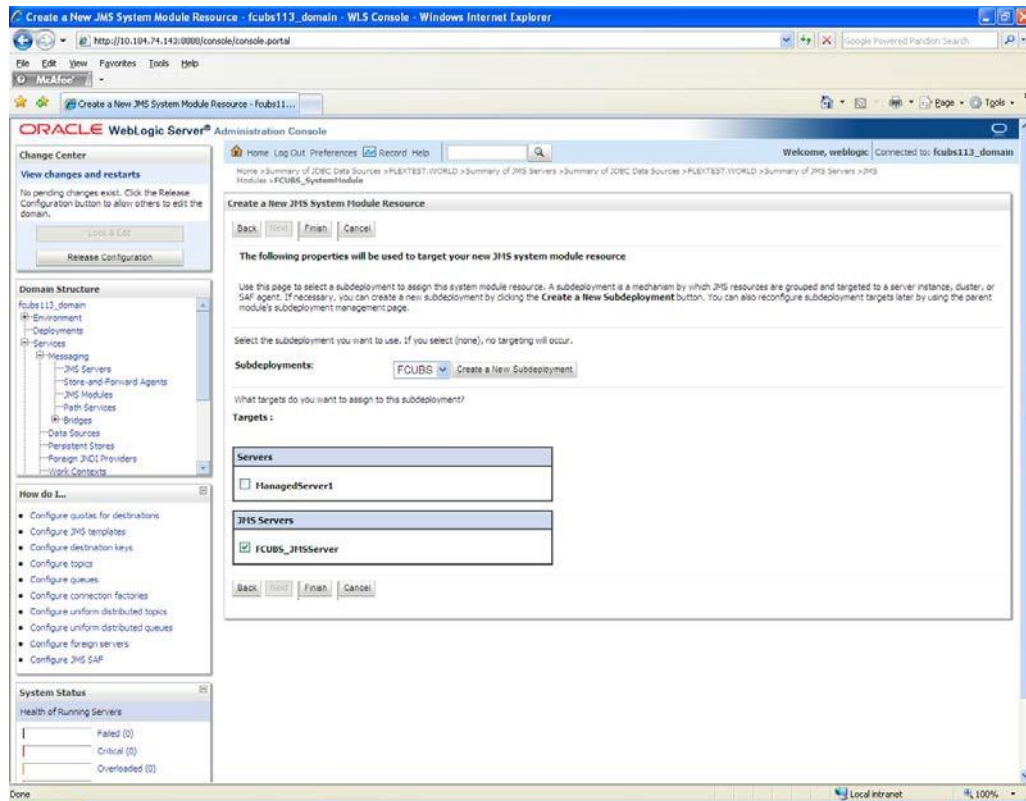


3. Enter the Name of the Connection Factory as 'NotifyDestQCF'.
4. Enter the JNDI Name as 'NotifyDestQCF'.
5. Check the box 'XA Connection Factory Enabled'.
6. Click 'Next'.

The following screen is displayed:



7. Click 'Advanced Targeting'. The following screen is displayed.



8. Select the 'Subdeployments' as FCUBS.
9. Under JMS Servers, check the box against 'Managed Server'.

10. Click 'Finish'. The following screen is displayed:

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The main content area displays the configuration page for the 'FCUBS\_SystemModule'. A green message at the top indicates 'Connection factory created successfully.' Below this, the 'Summary of Resources' table is visible, listing the following resources:

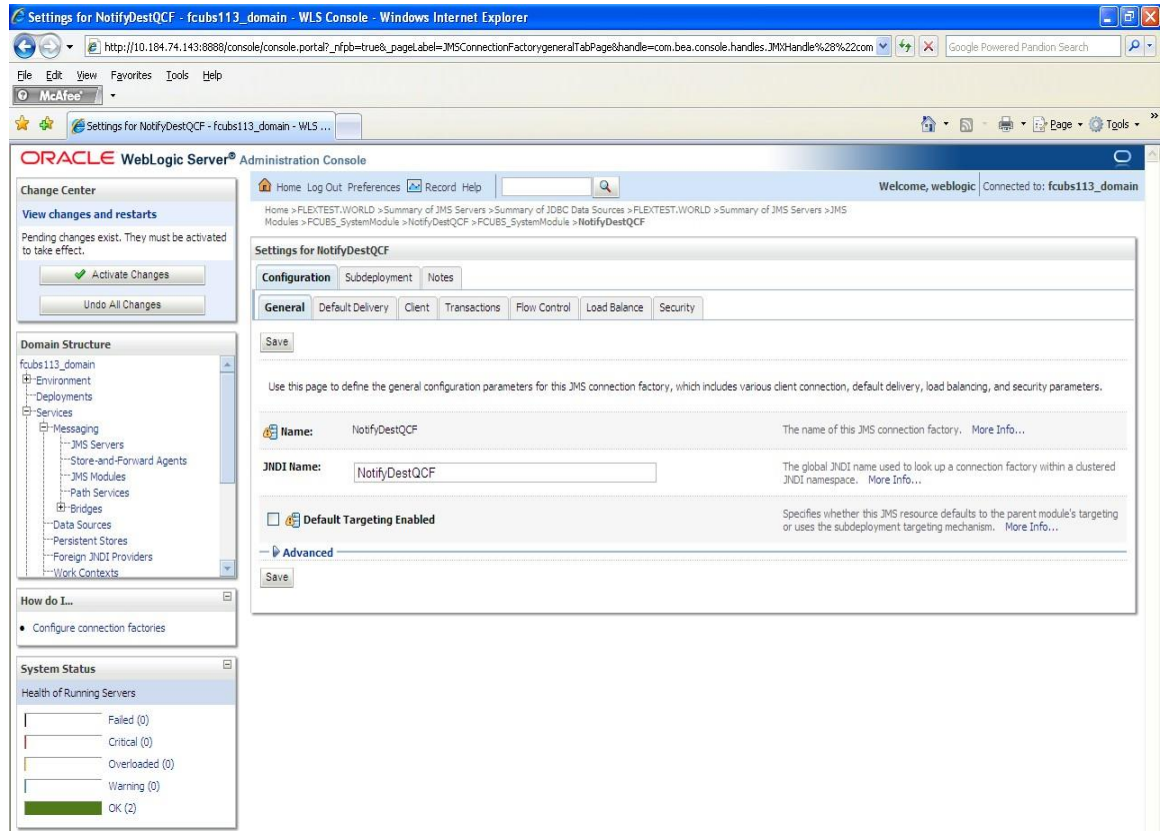
Name	Type	JNDI Name	Subdeployment	Targets
NotifyDestQCF	Connection Factory	NotifyDestQCF	FCUBS	FCUBS_JMSSEServer
NOTIFY_DEST_QUEUE	Queue	NOTIFY_DEST_QUEUE	FCUBS	FCUBS_JMSSEServer

11. The message 'Connection Factory created successfully' is displayed.

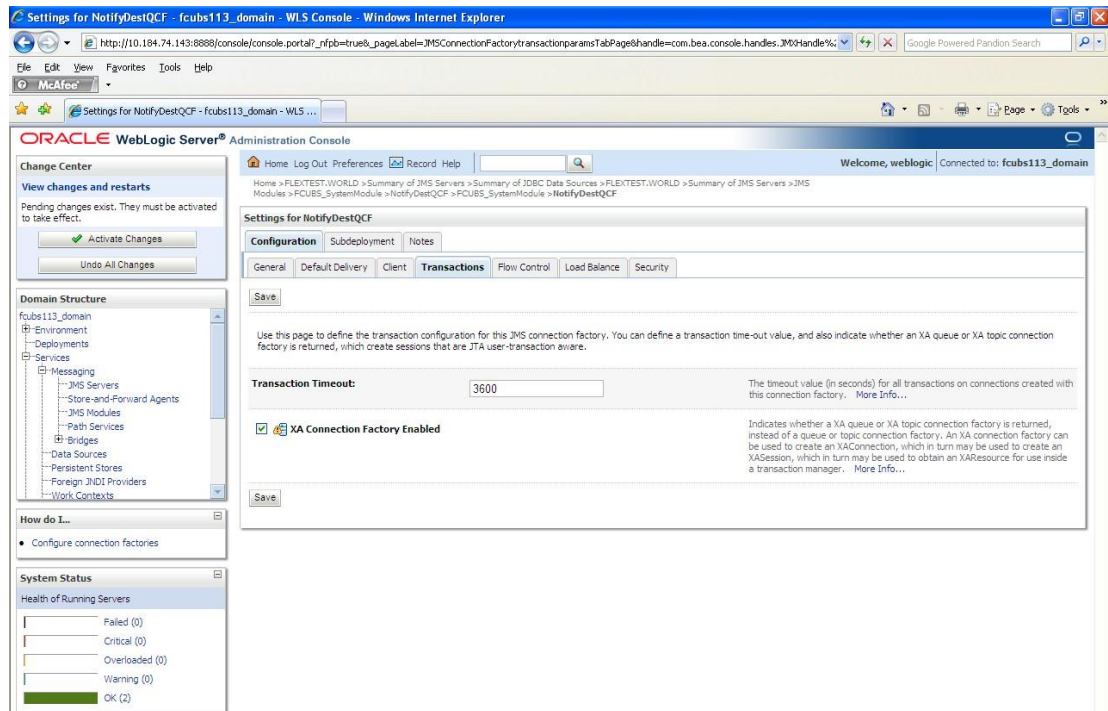
12. Click on the Connection Factory 'NotifyDestQCF' to have XA Connection Factory enabled.



The following screen will be displayed.

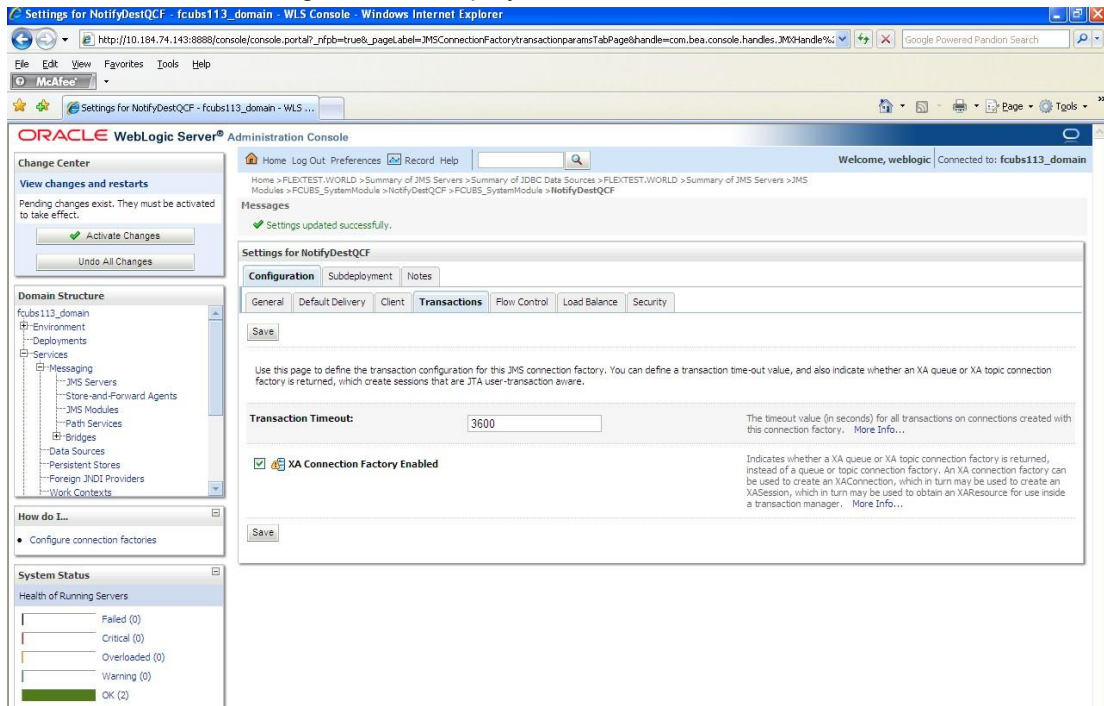


13. Click 'Transactions' Tab. The following screen is displayed.



14. Check the box 'XA Connection Factory Enabled'.

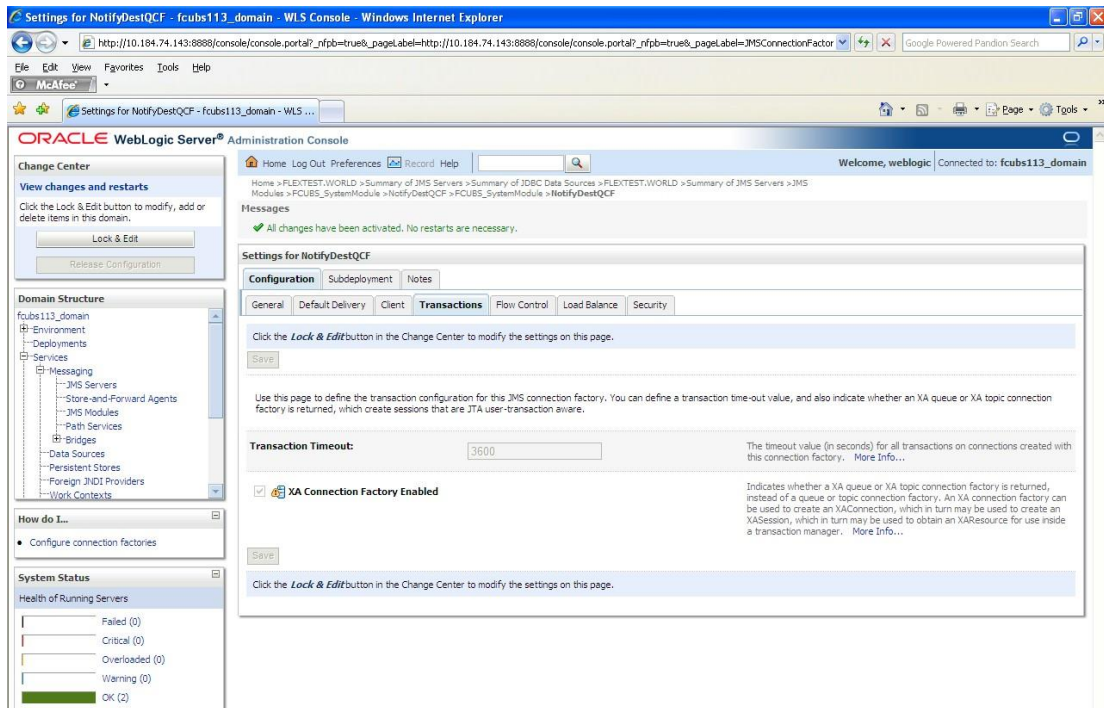
15. Click 'Save'. The following screen is displayed.



16. The message 'Settings updated successfully' is displayed.

17. Click 'Activate Changes' button under 'Change Center'.

The message 'All the changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary' is displayed.



## 7.3 Configuring Weblogic for Oracle Banking payments

This section explains the steps for configuring Oracle WebLogic application server for Oracle Banking payments. Follow the steps given below:

1. Select the servers from domain structure shown below.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Administration Console interface. On the left, there is a 'Domain Structure' tree with 'Servers' selected. Below it, 'How do I...' and 'System Status' sections are visible. The main area is titled 'Settings for ODCPMTR1WL' and has several tabs: 'Configuration', 'Protocols', 'Logging', 'Debug', 'Monitoring', 'Control', 'Deployments', 'Services', 'Security', and 'Notes'. The 'Server Start' tab is active. It contains several configuration fields: 'Java Home', 'Java Vendor', 'BEA Home', 'Root Directory', 'Class Path', 'Arguments', and 'Security Policy File'. The 'Arguments' field is currently empty.

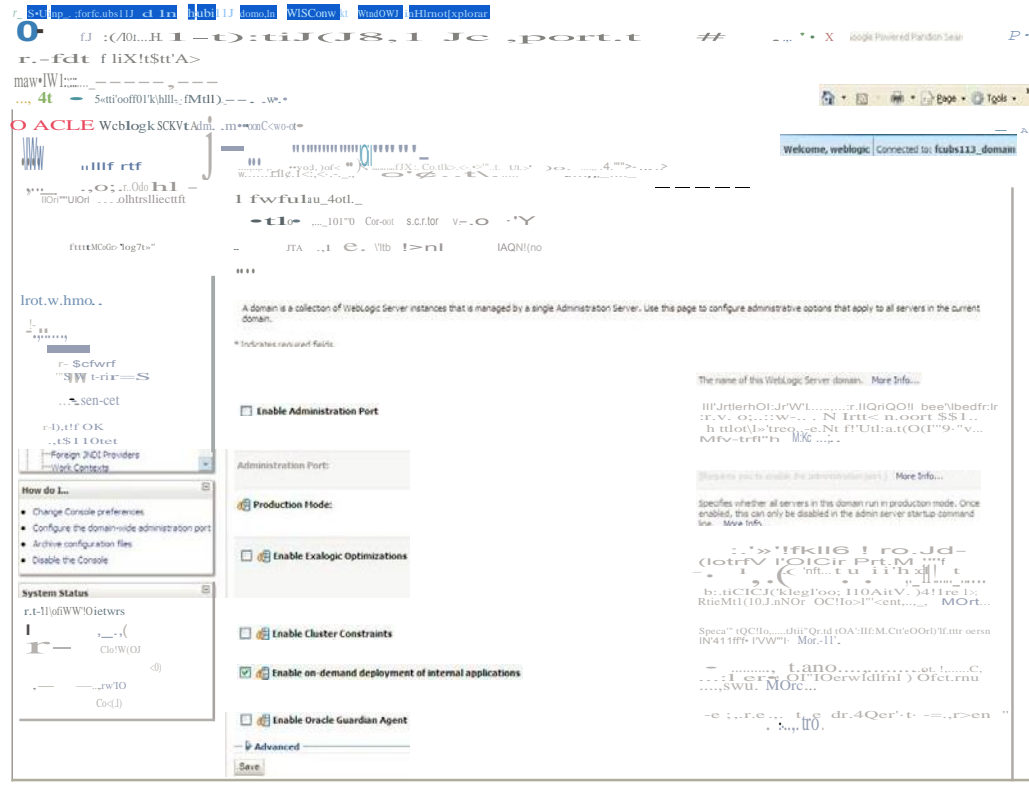
2. Under 'Server Start' tab > Arguments provide '-Dserver.id=1' – in case of Manage server.  
The following screen is displayed.

This attribute is used for Reference Number generation in payments module.

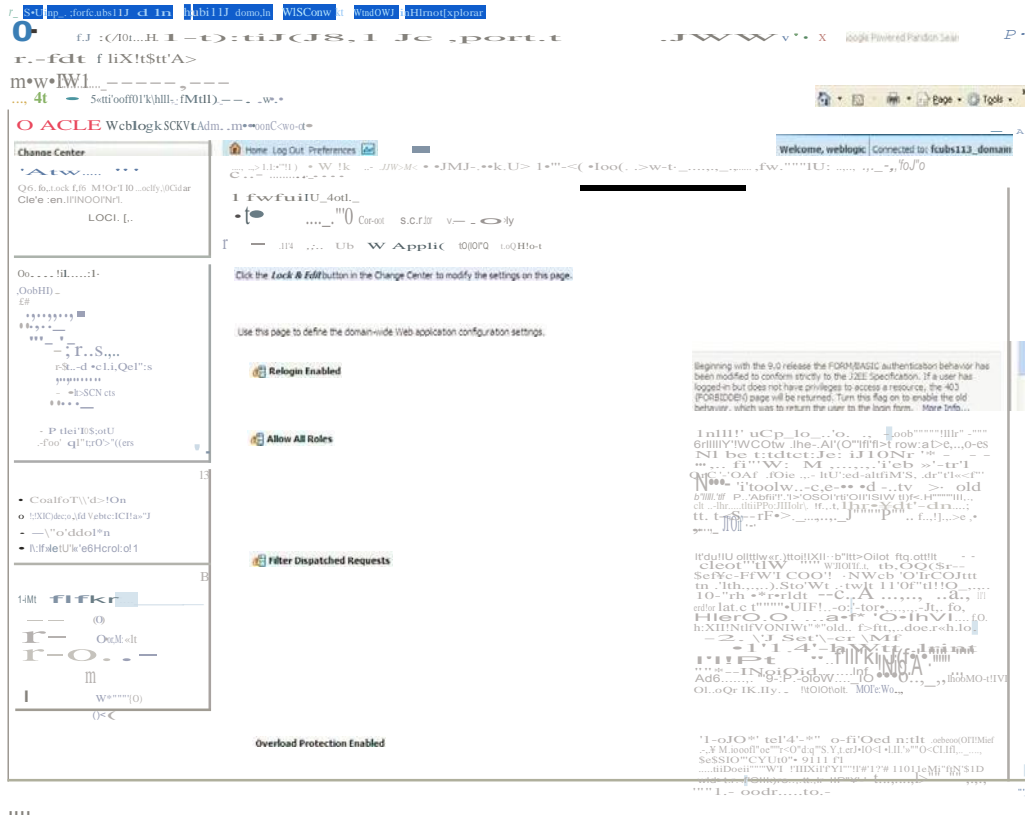
This screenshot is similar to the previous one, but the 'Arguments' field in the 'Server Start' configuration page now contains the text '-Dserver.id=1'. The rest of the interface, including the domain structure and system status, remains the same.



The following screen is displayed:



4. Under 'configuration' tab ,Select 'Web Applications'. The following screen is displayed.



5. Scroll down and ensure that the details are as shown in the figure. The remaining portion of the screen is given below:

Settings for f0ubs113\_domain f0ubs113\_domain WLS Console Window Internet Explorer

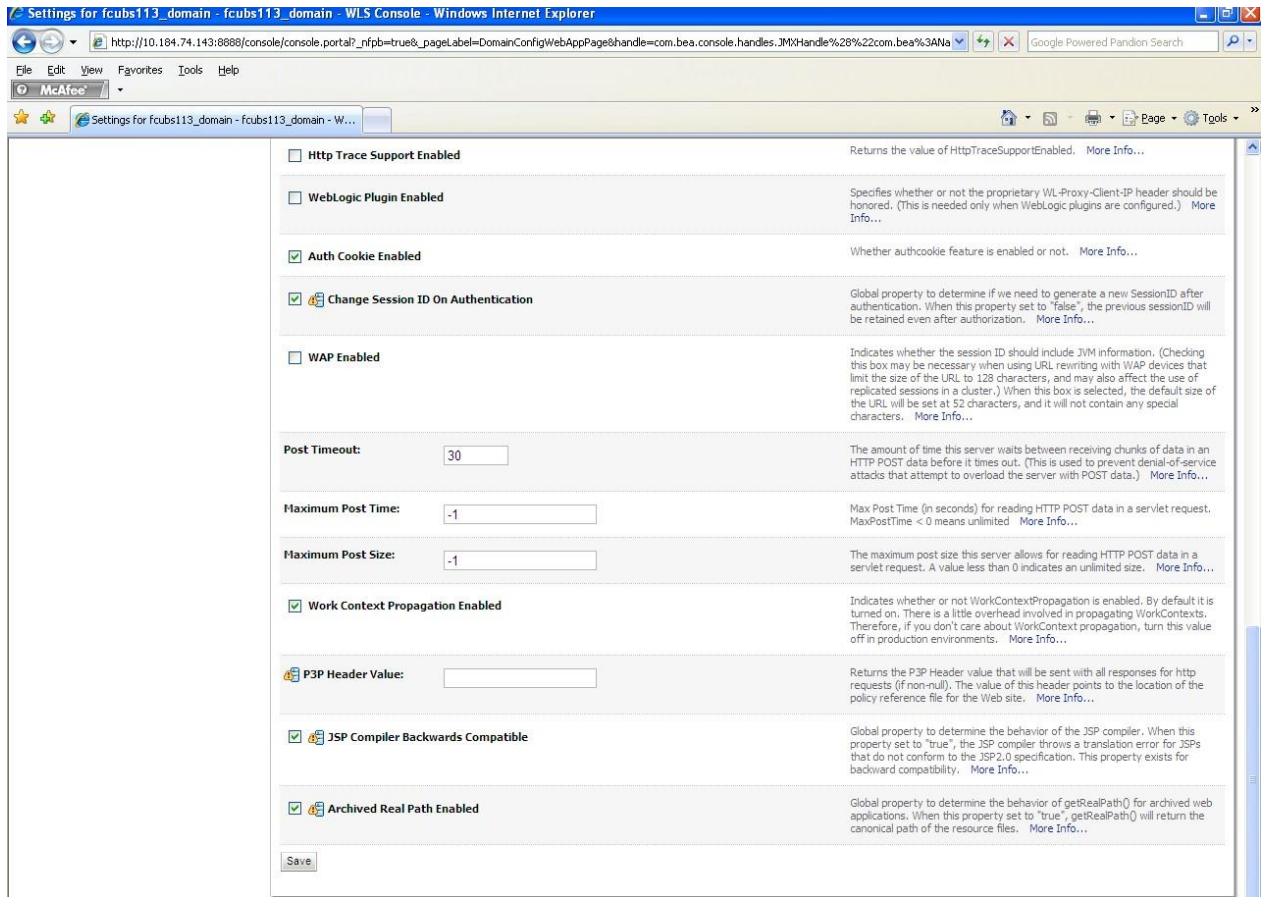
http://10.184.74.143:8888/console/port?\_af=... Dom.X1ContMJWebAppP srun.le-com.be.com.hsdes.%28%22com.be%3A%2F... | P

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Settings for f0ubs113\_domain - f0ubs113\_domain - W...

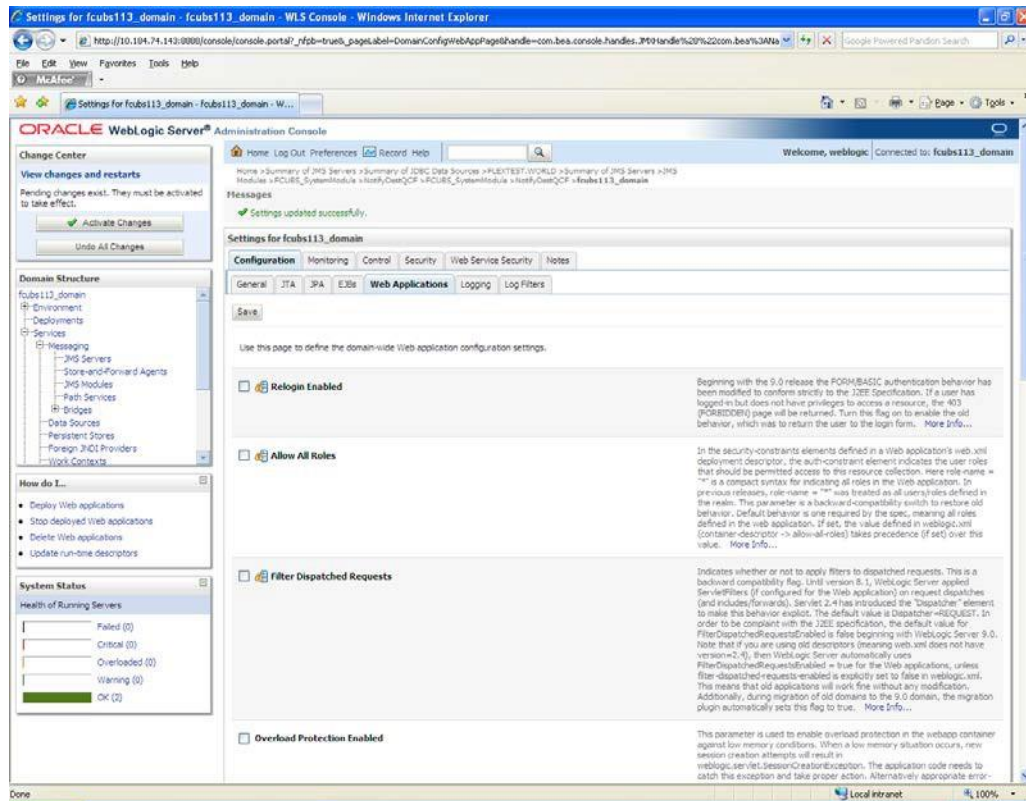
<input type="radio"/> HTTP Tracing Support Enabled	Reli.TnsThev.TheofHdtTrace Ifnabled MoreInfo...
<input type="radio"/> Web Services Enabled	Specifies whether or not the proprietary WLS proxy client should be honored. (This is a system-wide configuration.) More Info...
<input type="radio"/> Authentication Cookies Enabled	Whether the cookie for this is enabled or not. More Info...
<input type="radio"/> @ {change session timeout on authentication}	Global property to determine whether to generate a new session identifier when the session expires. (This property is set to "false" by default. If set to "true", the session identifier will be regenerated after the session expires.) More Info...
<input type="radio"/> WAP Enabled	Indicates whether the session ID should be shared with WAP devices. (This property is set to "true" by default. If set to "false", the session ID will be shared only with WAP devices.) More Info...
Post Timeout: 30	The timeout of time this server waits between connections of data in an HTTP POST before it times out. (This is used to prevent denial-of-service attacks that attempt to overload the server with POST data.) More Info...
<input type="radio"/> Work Context Propagation Enabled	Max Post Time (in seconds) for reading HTTP POST data in a servlet request. Max Post Time is 0 means unlimited. More Info...
HTTP Strict Transport Security	The maximum post size this server allows for reading HTTP POST data in a servlet request. A value less than 0 indicates an unlimited size. More Info...
<input type="radio"/> JSP Compiler Backwards Compatible	Indicates whether or not Work Context Propagation is enabled. By default it is turned on. This is a system-wide property. If you are using Work Contexts, therefore, if you don't call "aboutWorkContextPropagation" in the servlet, it will be off in production environments. More Info...
<input type="radio"/> Redirect Real Path Enabled	Retrieves the HTTP header value that will be sent with the response for the response (HTTP 303). The value of this header points to the location of the proxy reference for the Web Site. More Info...
	Global property to determine the behavior of the JSP. When this property is set to "true", the JSP compiler will use the JSP 2.0 specification for backwards compatibility. More Info...
	Global property to determine the behavior of the RealPath() for the servlet. When this property is set to "true", the RealPath() will return the path of the resource. More Info...





6. Check the options 'JSP Compiler Backwards Compatible' and 'Archived Real Path Enabled'.
7. Click 'Save'.

8. The following screen is displayed:



9. Ensure that the message 'Settings are updated successfully' is displayed.

10. Click the button 'Active Changes'.

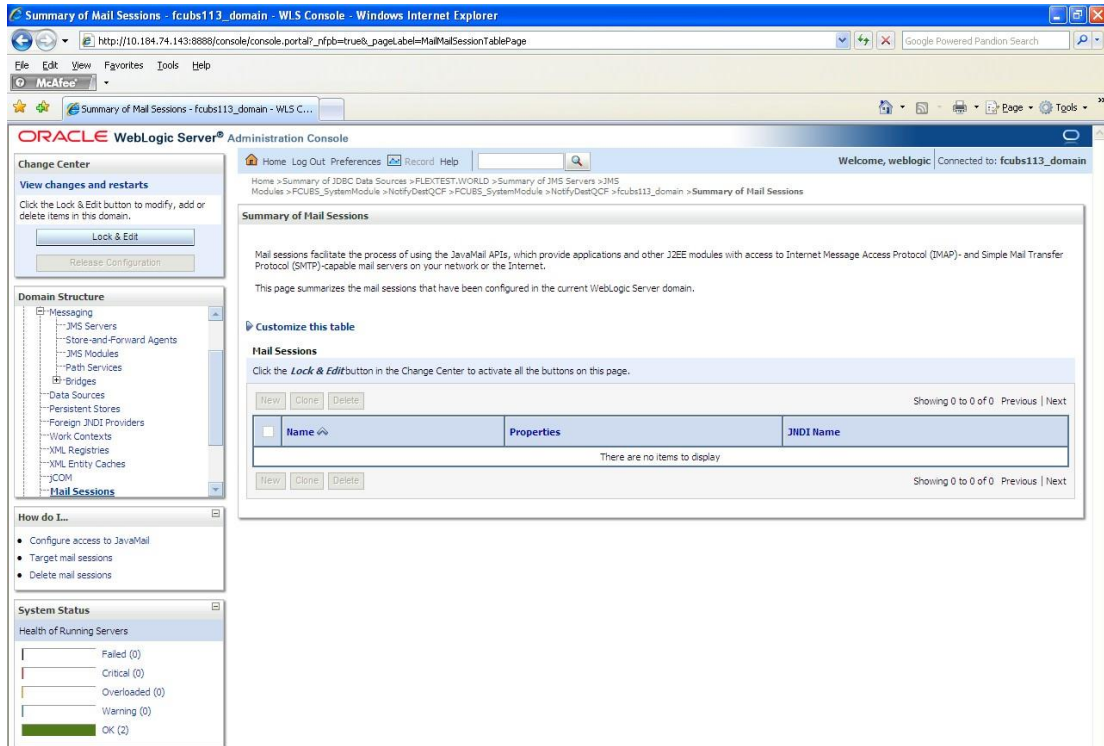
## 7.4 Setup/Configure Mail Session in Weblogic

This section describes the set of configurations changes required in Oracle WebLogic Server when Oracle Banking payments is configured to generate and send passwords to users via e-mail.

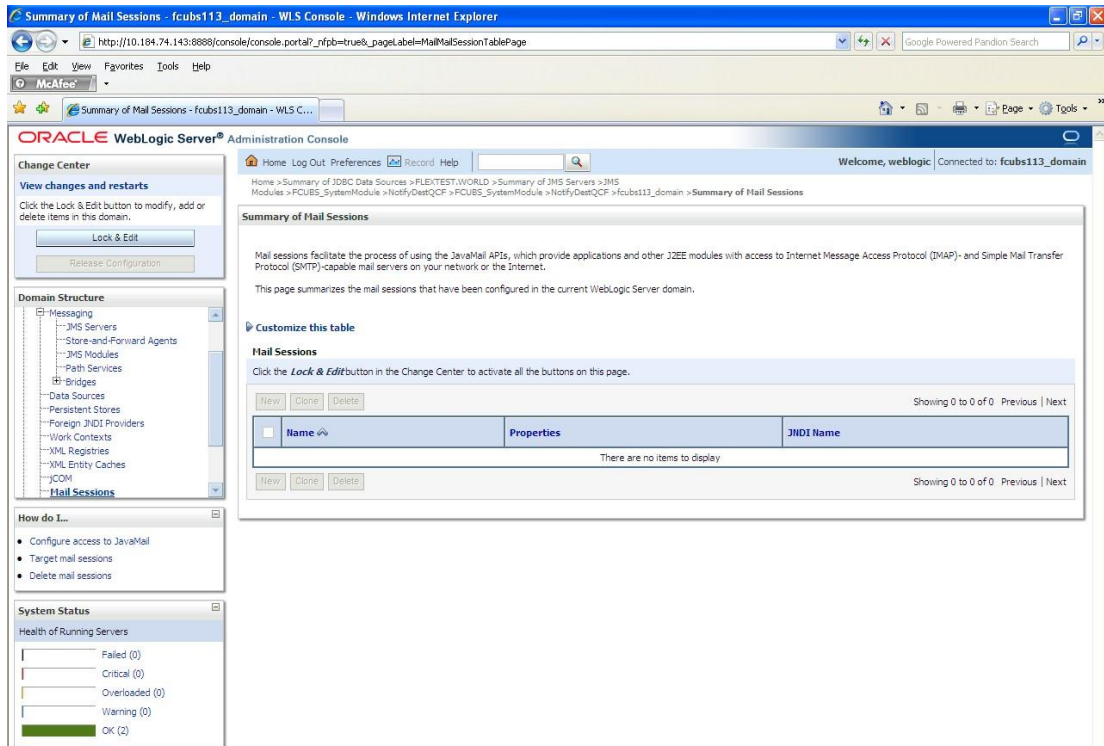
### 7.4.1 Creating JavaMail Session

To configure mail session, follow the steps below.

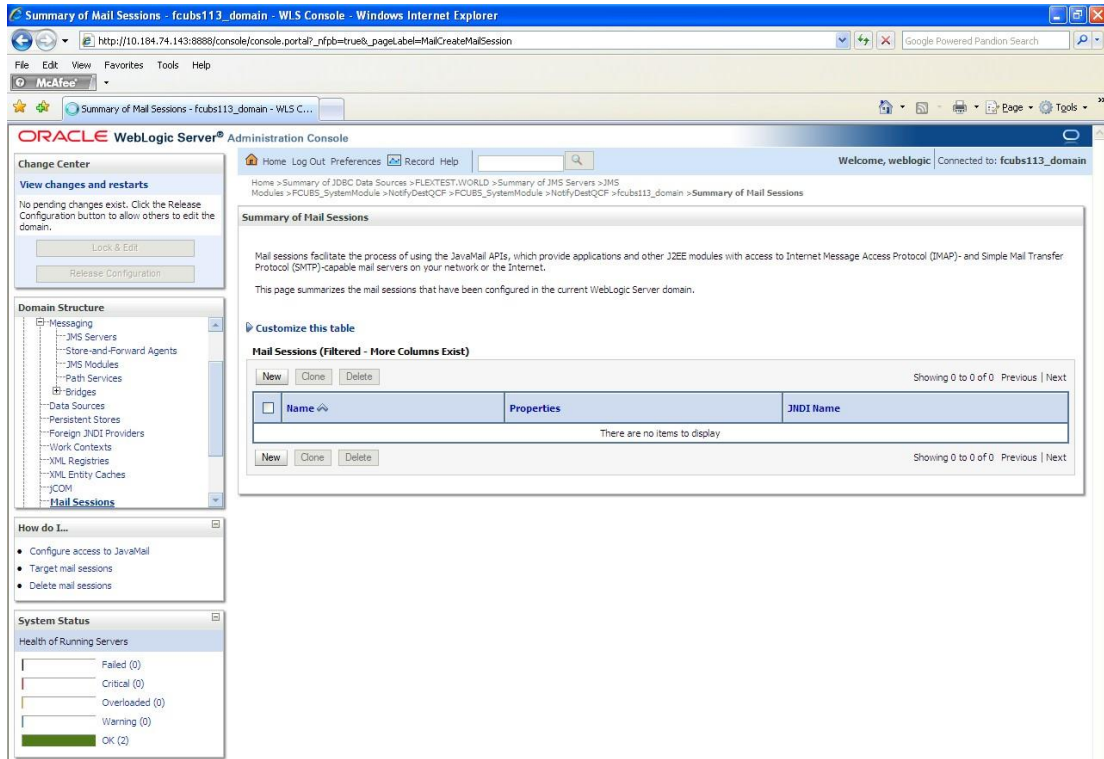
1. Expand 'Services' on the left pane of the application server. Click 'Mail Sessions'.



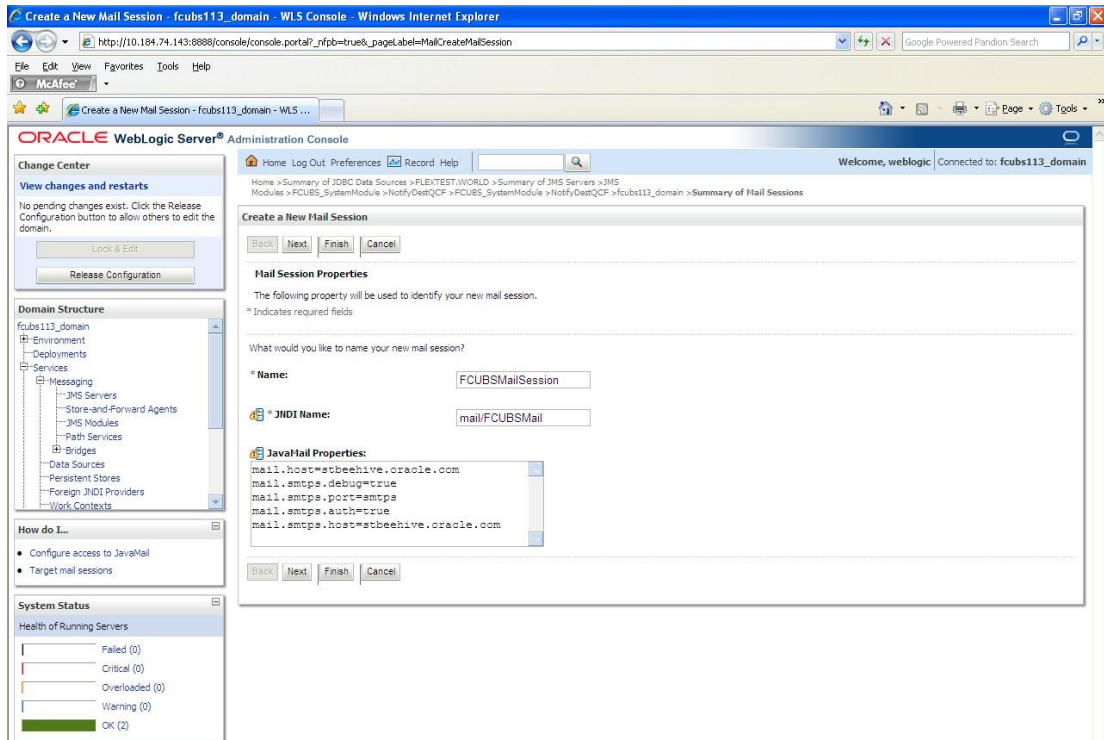
2. Click 'Lock & Edit'.



3. Following screen is displayed; Click 'New' for creating a new session.



4. Following screen is displayed.



5. Specify the required details to create a session. Sample details are given below:

**Name**

FCUBSMailSession

**JNDI Name**

mail/FCUBSMail



This JNDI name needs to be maintained in fcubs.properties file with encrypted format.

**Java Mail Properties**

mail.host=<HOST\_MAIL\_SERVER>

Eg: samplename.mail.com

mail.smtps.port=<SMTPS\_SERVER\_PORT> Eg: 1010

mail.transport.protocol=<MAIL\_TRANSFER\_PROTOCOL>

Eg: smtps

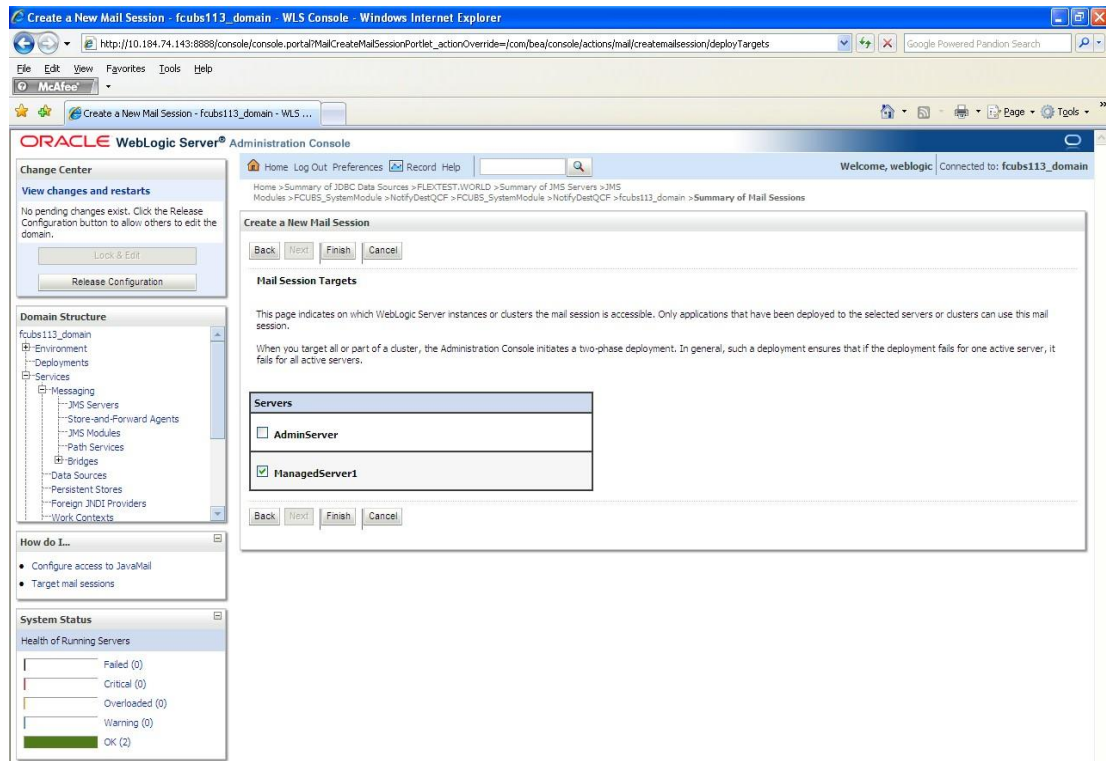
mail.smtps.auth=true

mail.smtps.host==<HOST\_SMTPS\_MAIL\_SERVER>

Eg: samplename.mail.com

6. Click 'Next'.

The following screen is displayed.



7. Check the box against the required servers and click 'Finish' to complete the configuration.

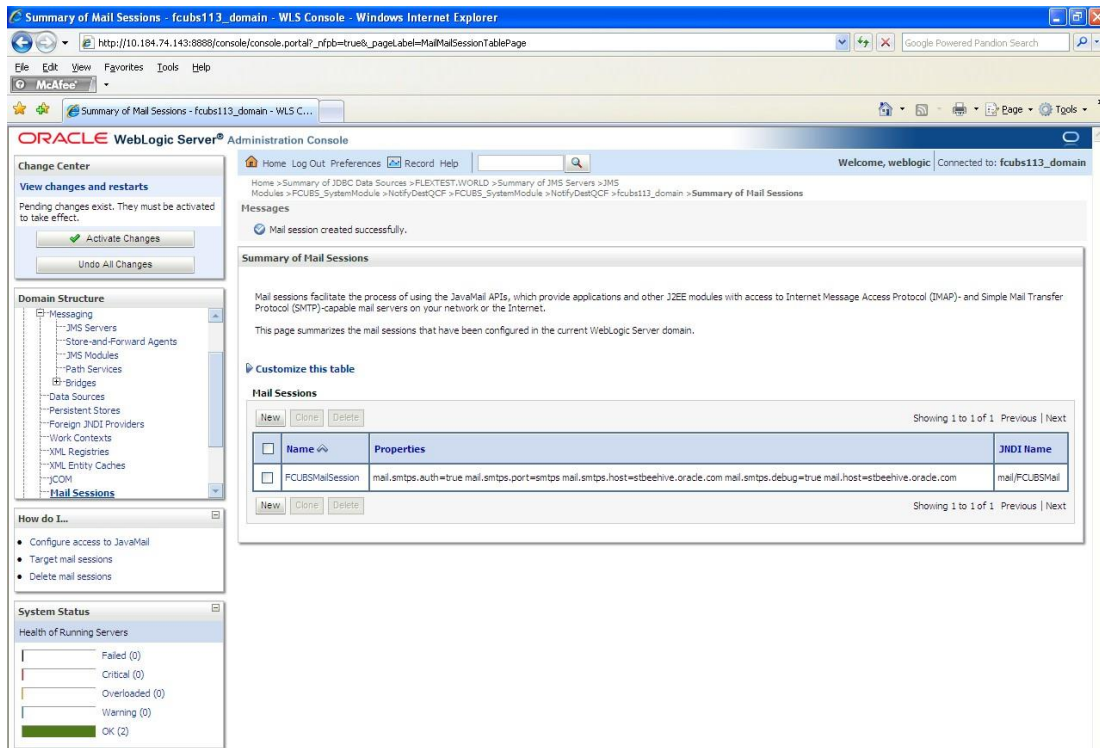


'fcubs.properties' file needs to be updated with the encrypted values of

- SMTP\_HOST
- SMTP\_USER
- SMTP\_PASSWORD
- SMTP\_JNDI

This can be achieved using the Oracle Banking UBS Installer.

8. Click 'Active Changes' button to activate the current mail session settings.



## 7.4.2 Configuration of the TLS/SSL Trust Store for Weblogic Server

As described in the previous section, Oracle Banking payments uses SMTPS to send outgoing mails. SMTPS uses SSL to ensure transport-level security of the mail messages and hence, the certificate of the mail server needs to be imported into the trust store(s) of the Managed Servers where Oracle Banking payments is deployed.

The certificate of the mail server needs to be specifically imported into the trust store configured for the Managed Server(s), as configured in the Oracle Banking payments Installation guide titled 'SSL Configuration On Weblogic' (SSL\_Configuration).

For further details on importing the certificate of the mail server into the trust store, refer to the documentation for the Sun Java keytool utility (Key and Certificate Management tool).



Oracle Banking Payments Weblogic Configuration  
[November] [2018]  
Version 14.2.0.0.0

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