



Identity Propagation for REST using Oracle WebService Manager 12.1.2

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Step-by-Step Instruction Guide

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1 Getting Started

1.1 Pre-Requisites

This How-To guide assumes that you have already downloaded and installed the following products/components.

- Download and install FMW 12.1.2 – this includes Oracle WebService Manager 12.1.2.
- Download and install Database 11.2.0.3
- Download JDeveloper 12.1.2
- JDK7 is preinstalled

1.2 Install Locations

This How-To does not provide installation instructions for the pre-requisite components.

You can consult the following how-to for installing FMW 12.1.2:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/webservices-manager/owsm-installation-12c-1971739.pdf>

You can also consult the appropriate Install guides. OWSM documentation can be found at:

<http://docs.oracle.com/middleware/1212/owsm/index.html>

The components in this How-To are installed at the following locations:

Component	Install location
Oracle Weblogic 12.1.2	D:\oracle_12.1.2\wlserver_10.3
Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM) 12.1.2	D:\oracle_12.1.2\oracle_common
Oracle Enterprise Manager (EM) 12.1.2	D:\oracle_12.1.2\oracle_common
JDeveloper	D:\oracle_12.1.2\jdeveloper
JDK	D:\Java\jdk1.7.0_15

1.3 Topology

This How-To uses a single domain. The domain includes a single weblogic server. The steps provided in this How-To can vary based on Topology.

- Domain Name: base_domain
- Weblogic Server: AdminServer

1.4 Install & Topology Verification

Start the Admin Server

Navigate to: D:\oracle_12.1.2\user_projects\domains\base_domain\bin

1.4.1 Verify all Product Consoles are reachable

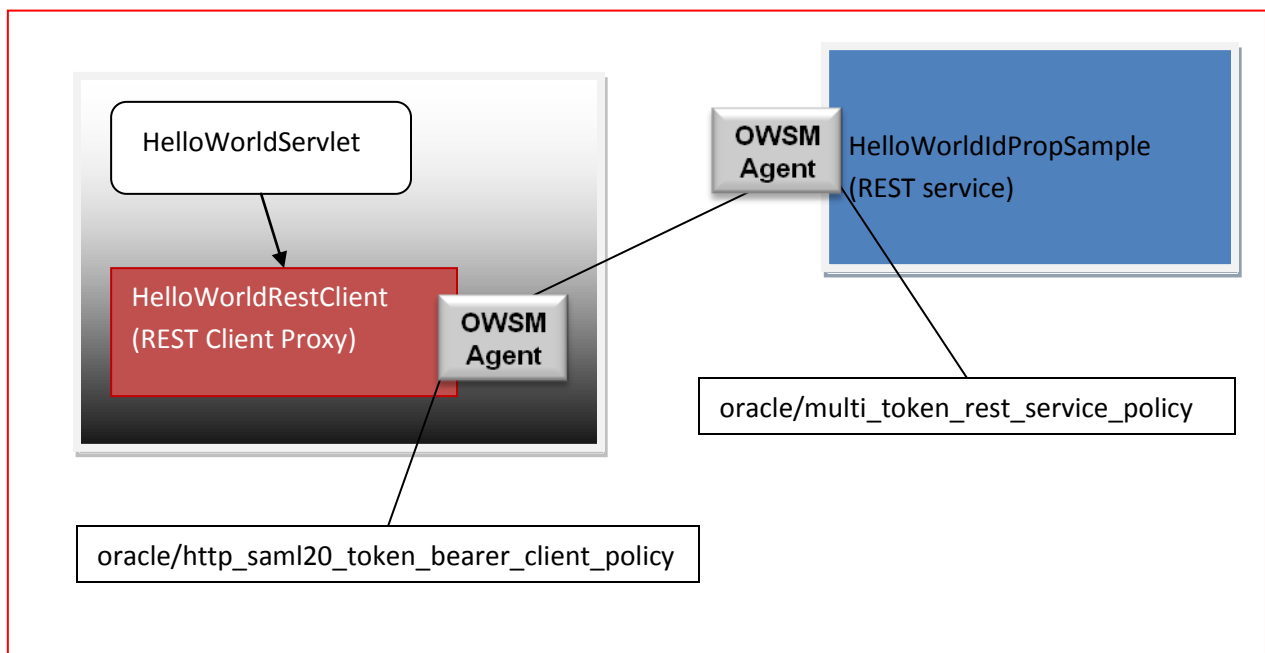
Go to the product console URL and provide username as weblogic and password as appropriate to your installation.

Product	URL	Note
Oracle WebLogic	http://localhost:7001/console	WebLogic Administration Console
Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM)	http://localhost:7001/wsm-pm	Indicates status of OWSM Policy Manager. Presence of this page indicates that the Policy Manager has started
	http://localhost:7001/wsm-pm/validator	Show you all the out-of-the-box policy. If you see that page, OWSM policy store is properly deployed and running
Oracle Enterprise Manager (EM)	http://localhost:7001/em	Oracle Enterprise Manager

2 Usecase

Description

This How-To describes how to secure a JAX-RS REST service and client using OWSM 12.1.2.



Objective

The main objective of this How-To:

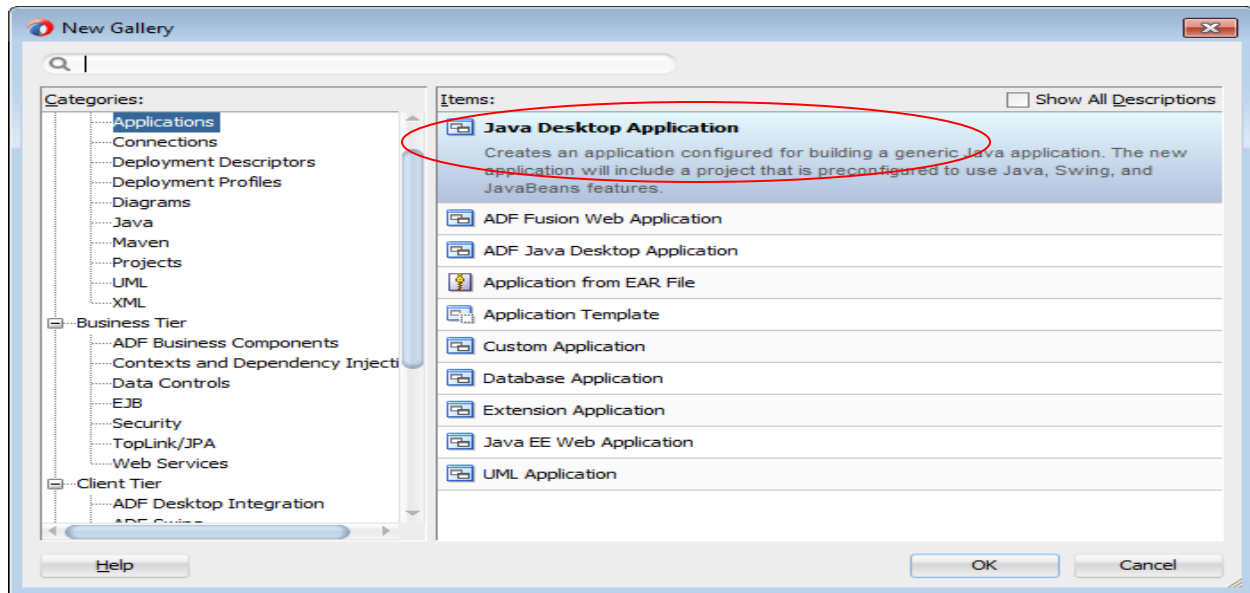
- How to build a simple REST services using JAX-RS technology in JDeveloper
- How to secure a simple HelloWorld JAX-RS application using OWSM Policy in JDeveloper
- Deploy and Run the HelloWorld JAX-RS application to a Weblogic domain
- How to build a simple HelloWorld REST Client Proxy for the HelloWorld REST service using JAX-RS technology in JDeveloper
- How to secure the HelloWorld REST Client Proxy using OWSM Policy in JDeveloper
- Testing end to end.

Policies Used

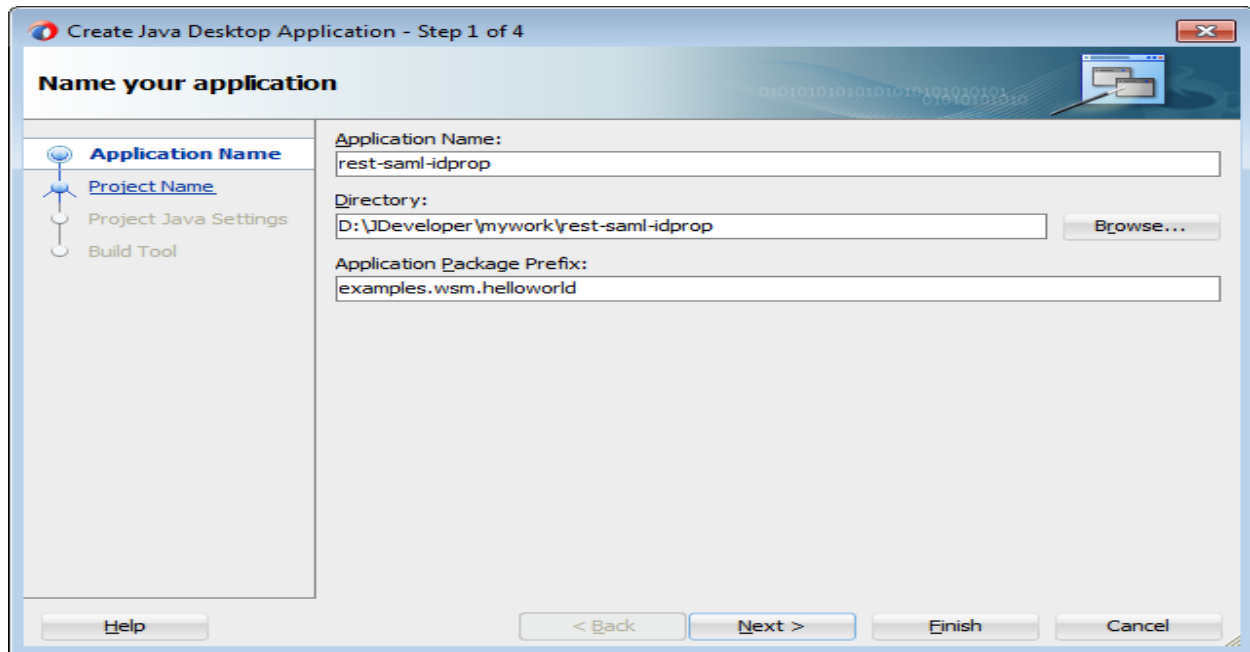
Service	Policy	Type
HelloWorldIdPropSample	oracle/multi_token_rest_service_policy	REST service
HelloWorldRestClient	oracle/http_saml20_token_bearer_client_policy	REST Client

3 Create “rest-saml-idprop” Application

This application will contain two projects. One for the REST service and another for the REST Client.



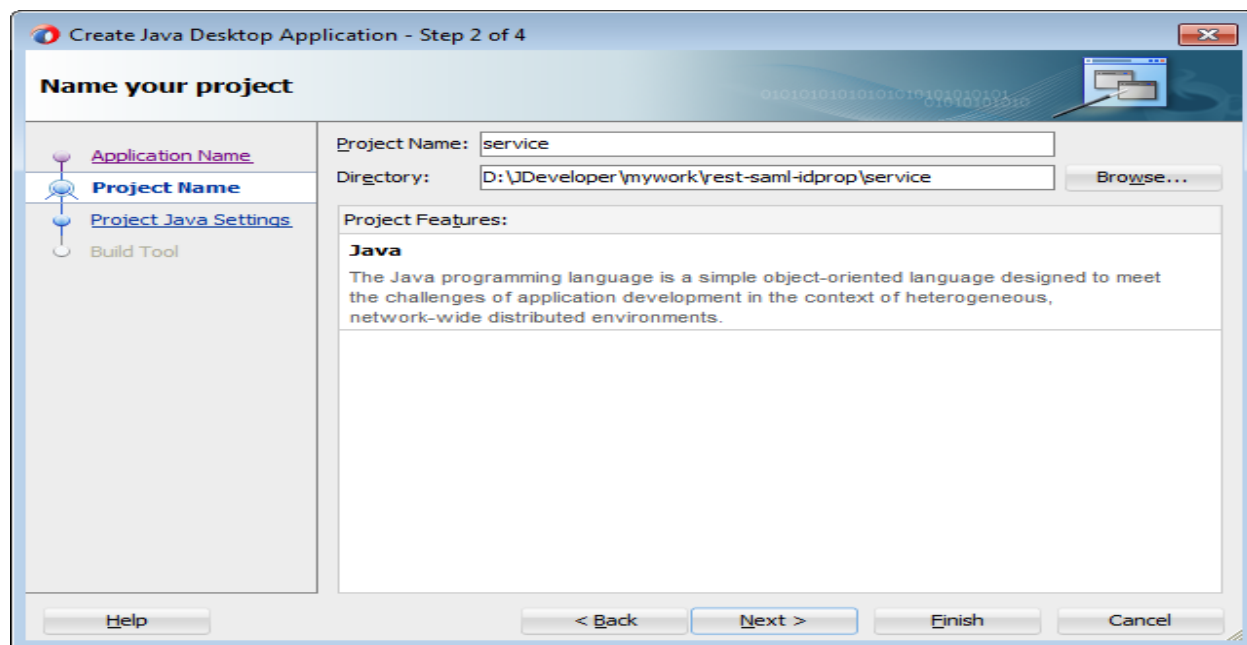
Provide the necessary information for creating the Application as shown in the screenshot below.



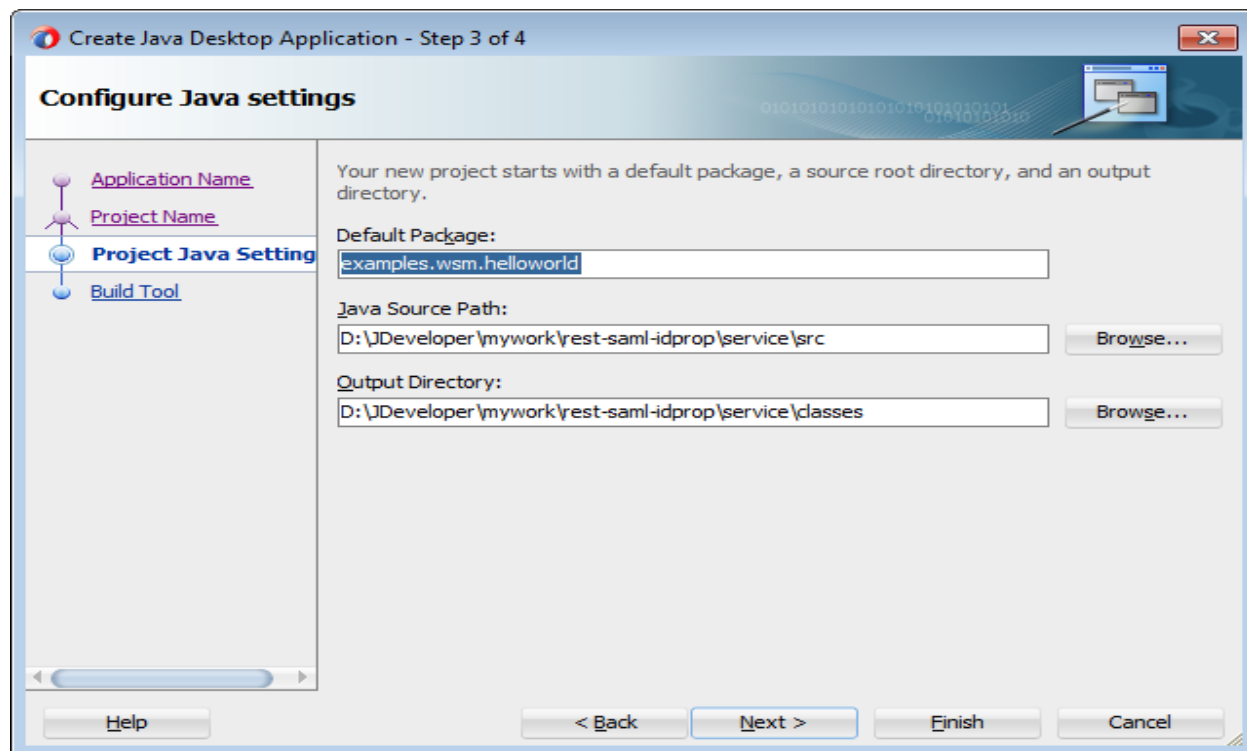
Click “Next”

3.1 Create “service” Project

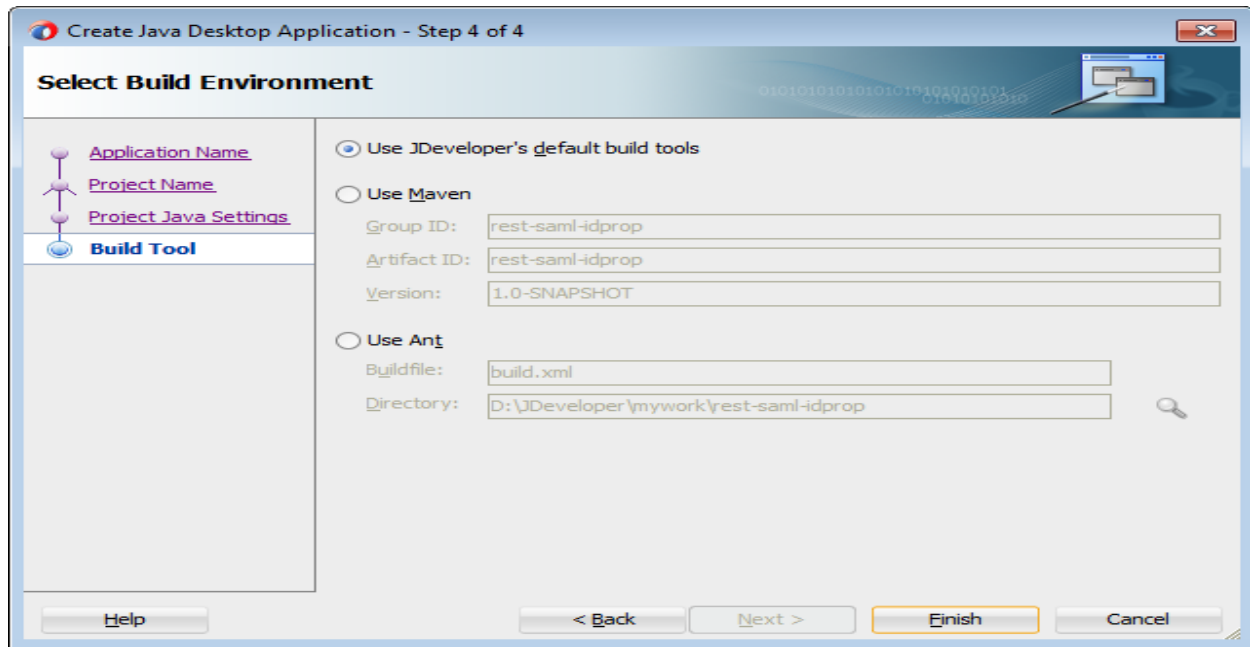
Create a project called “service” in JDeveloper as show in the screenshot below. This project will be used to build the REST service.



Click "Next"



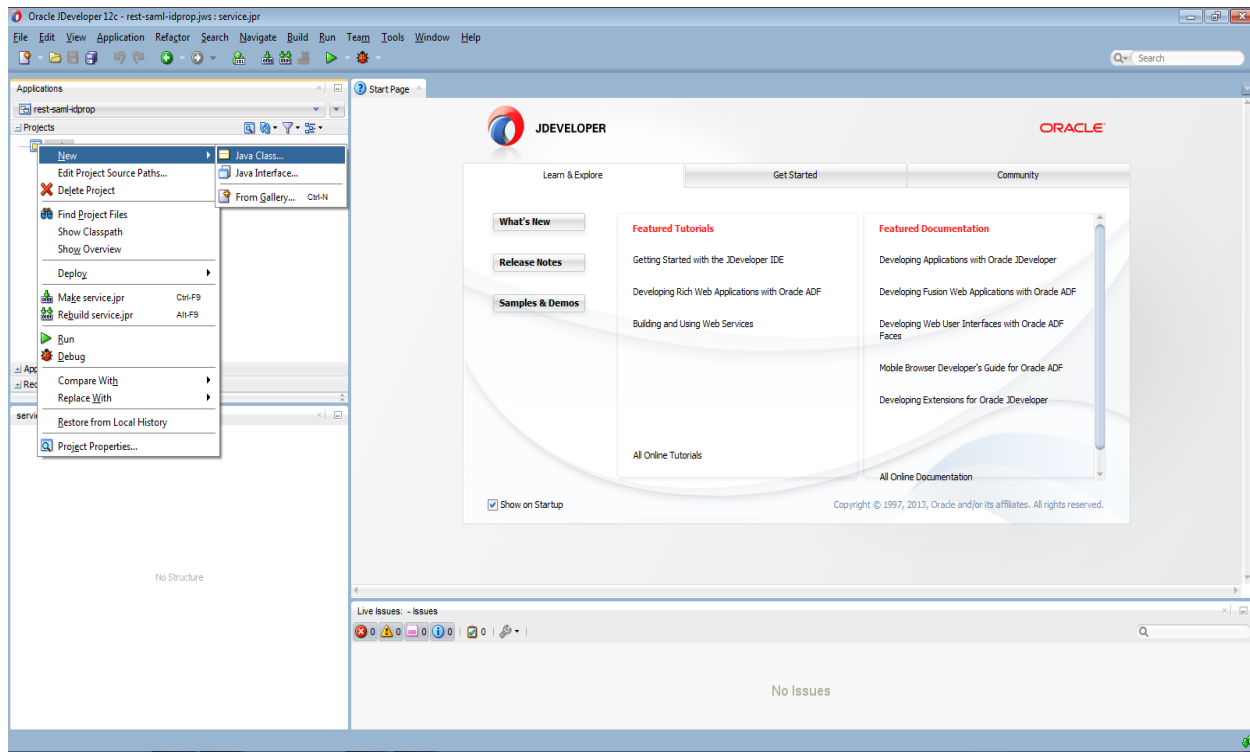
Click "Next"

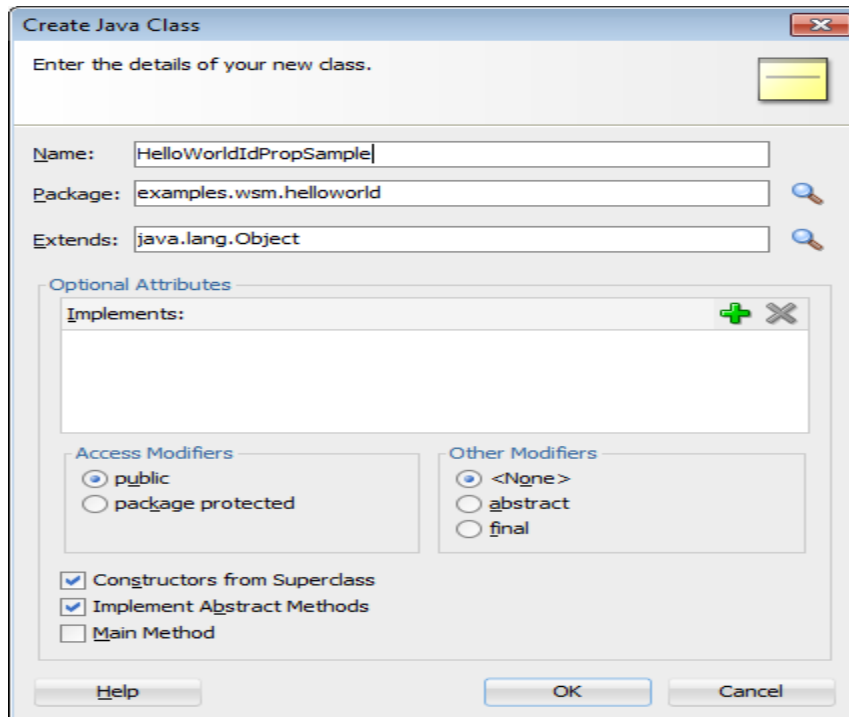


Click "Finish"

3.2 Create "HelloWorldIdPropSample" POJO class

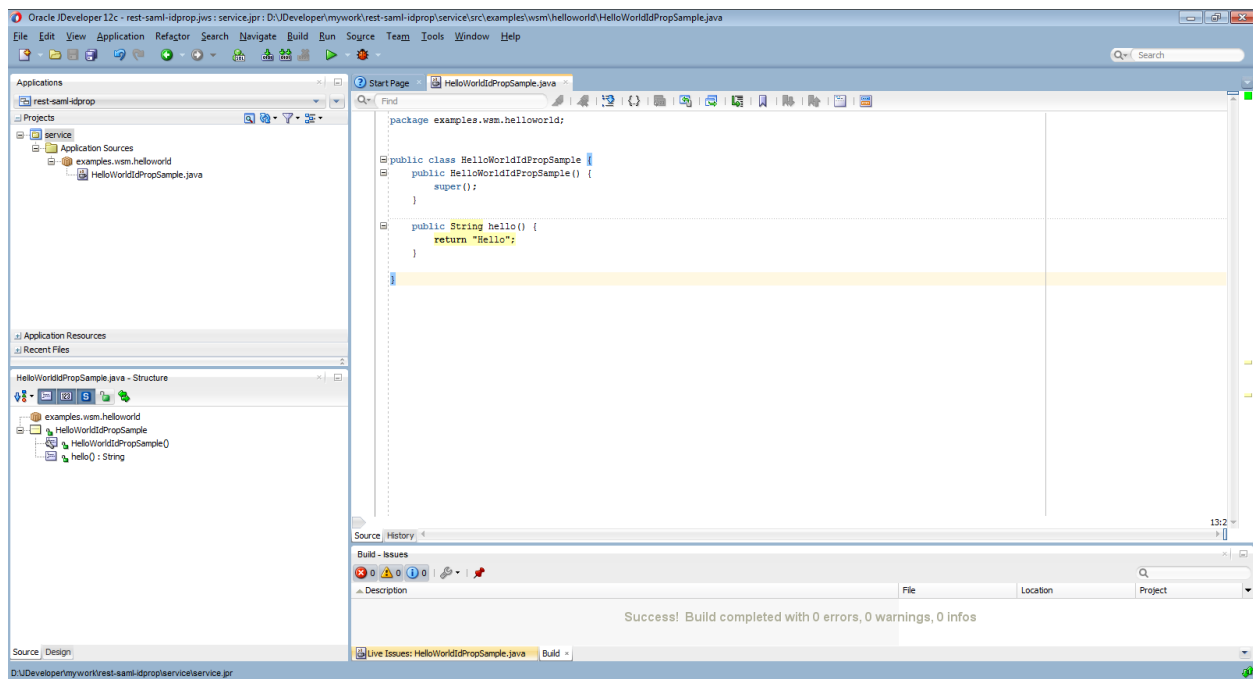
Create a POJO class under the "service" Project.





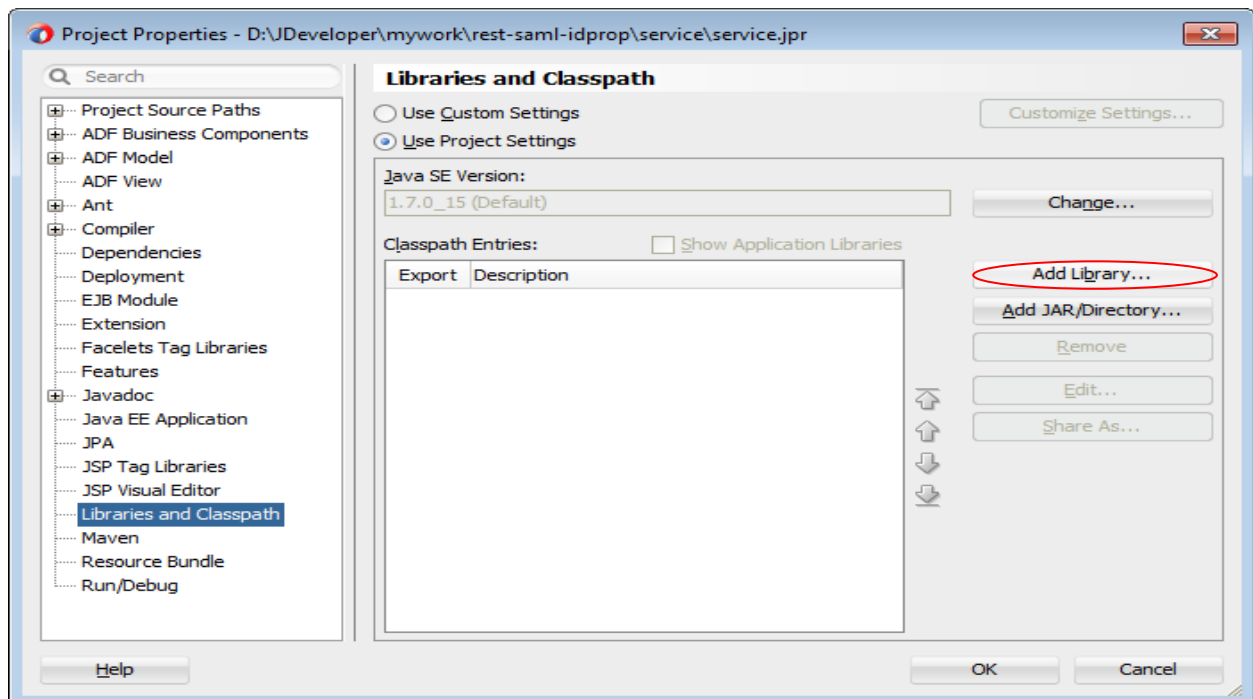
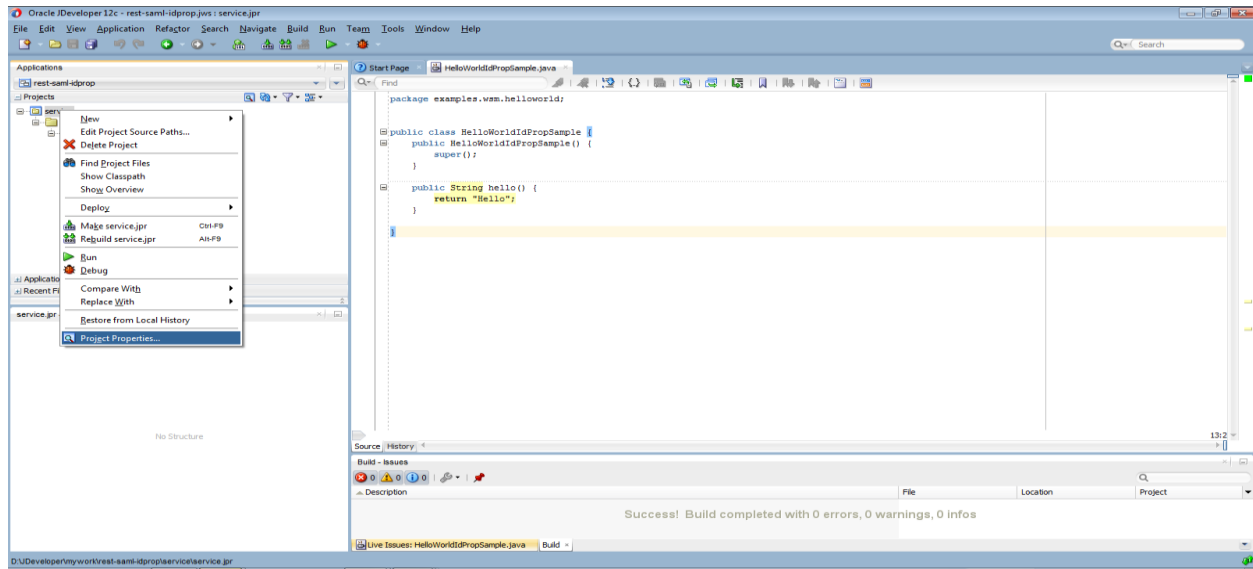
Click "OK"

3.3 Add method "hello" to the POJO Class

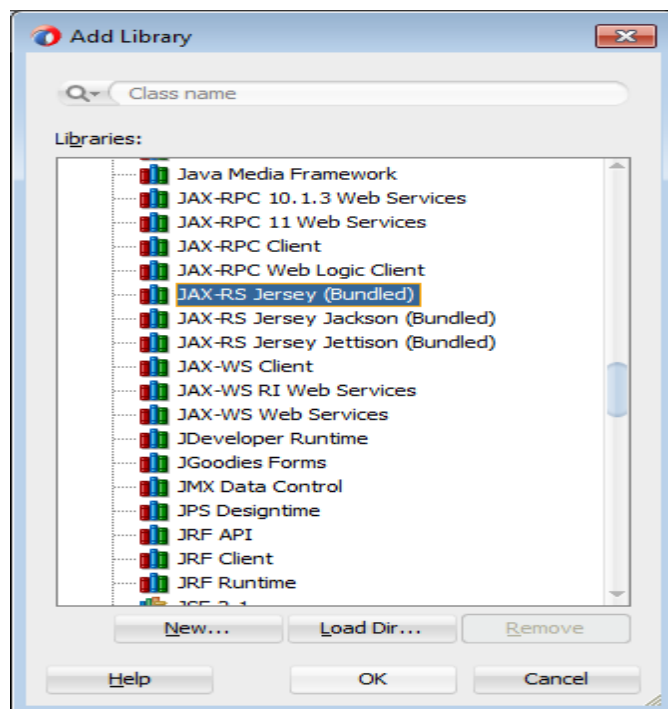


3.4 Add Jersey Libraries via Project Properties

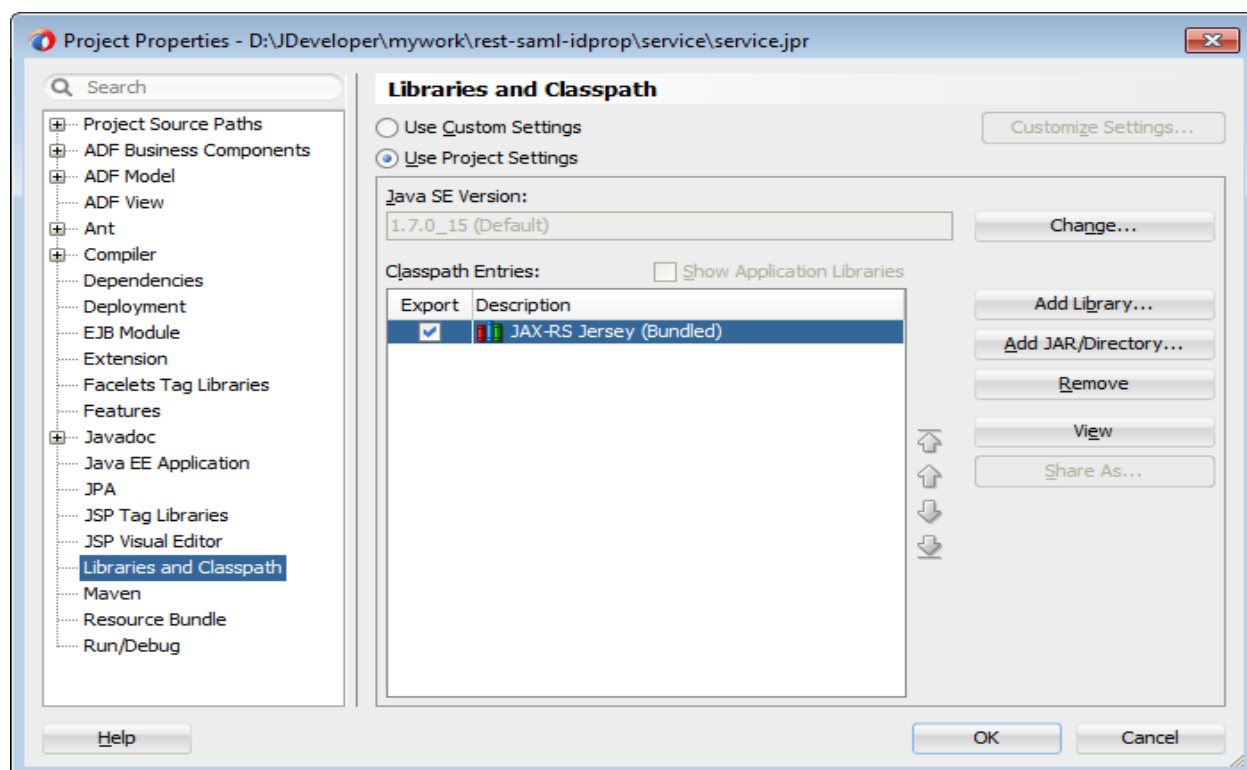
We will use APIs that require Jersey Libraries in the Project. Add these Libraries via the Project Properties. This can be achieved by right-clicking on the “service” project and clicking on the “Project Properties” menu item as shown in the screenshot below.



Click on “Add Library” button in the screenshot above. This will pop up the “Add Library” dialog below.



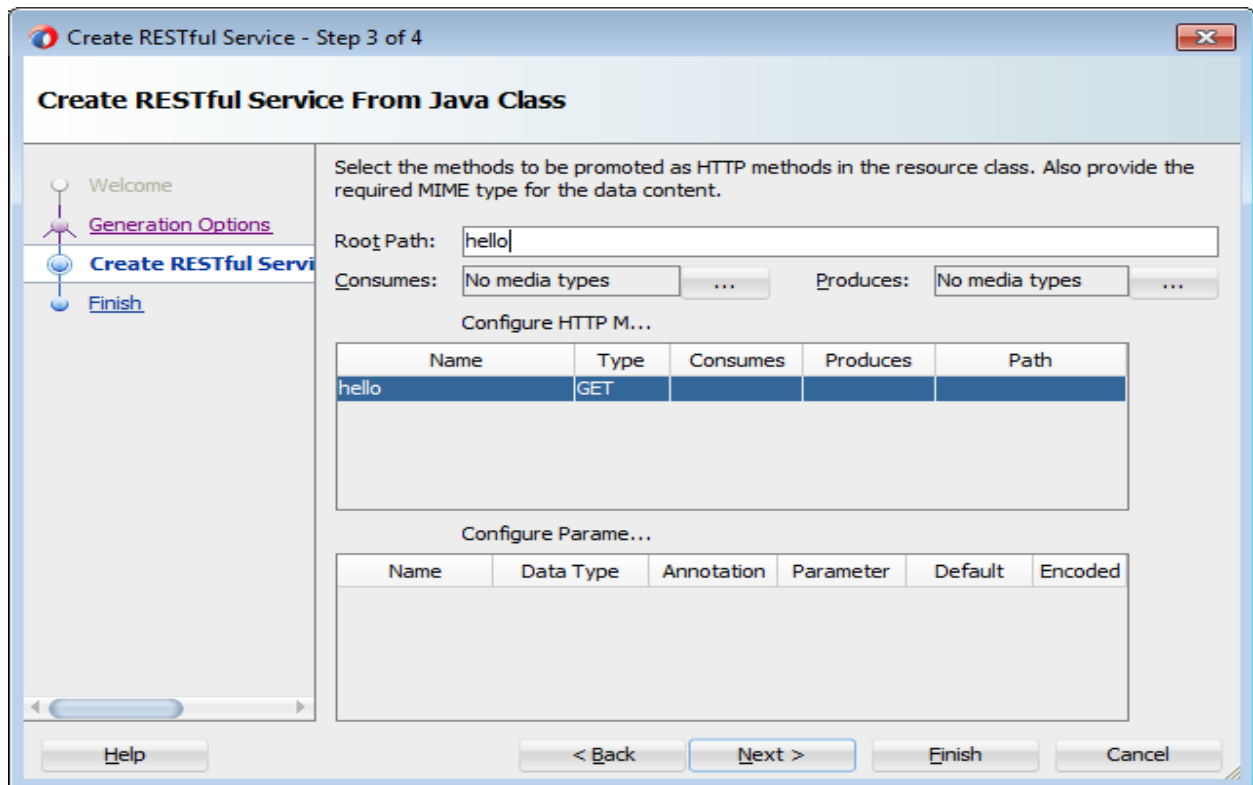
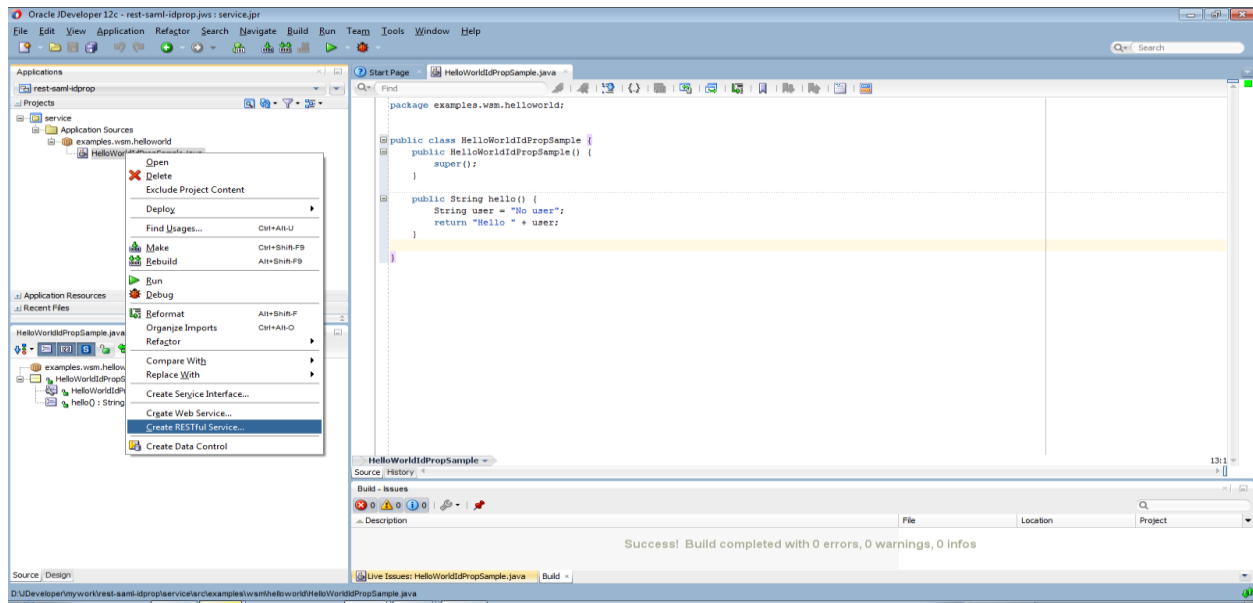
Click "OK"



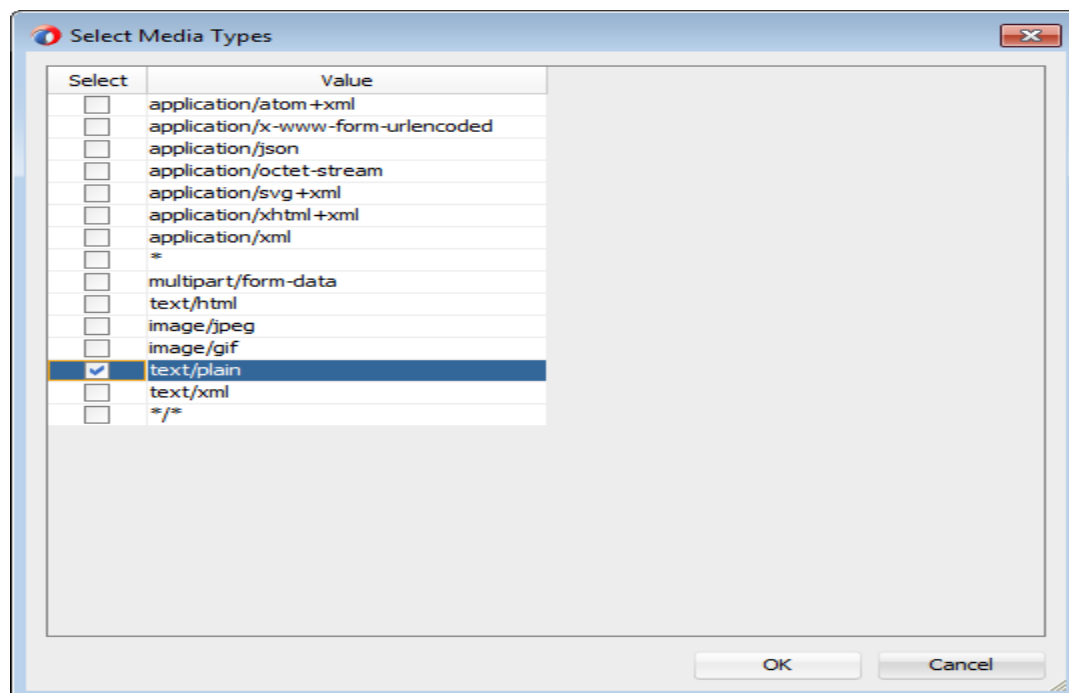
Click "OK"

3.5 Create a RESTful Service from the POJO Class

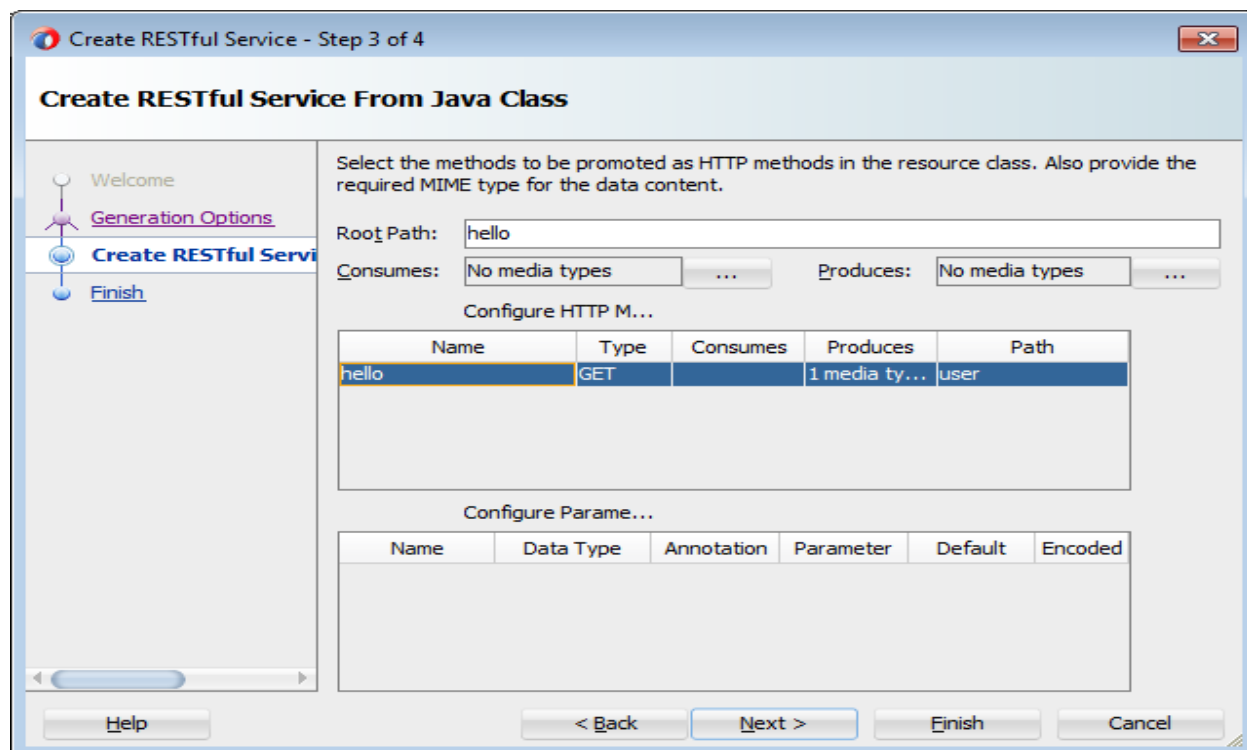
You can create a RESTful Service by right clicking on the POJO Class and clicking on “Create RESTful Service” menu item as shown below.



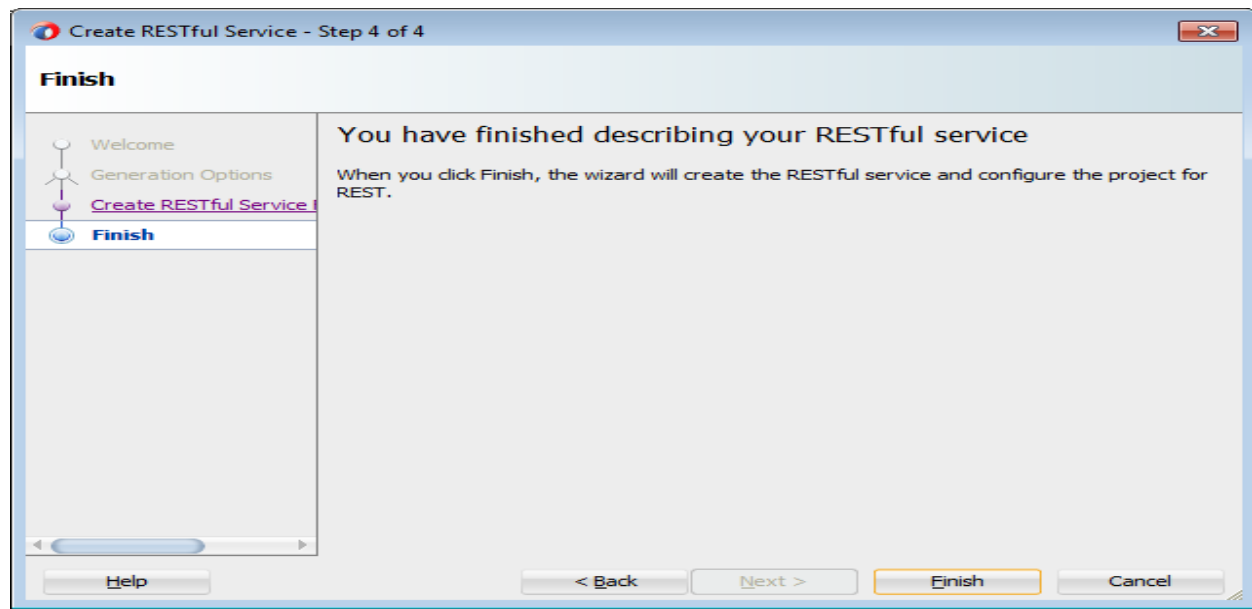
For the purposes of this How-To select the media type as text/plain by Clicking “Produces”.



Click "OK".



Click "Next"



Click "Finish"

3.6 Using @Context and SecurityContext

Use the @Context annotation and the SecurityContext object to get the authenticated user. The code to use the @Context annotation and the SecurityContext object is provided below.

```
package examples.wsm.helloworld;

import java.security.Principal;

//...skipping few imports

import javax.ws.rs.core.Context; import javax.ws.rs.core.SecurityContext;

@Path("hello")

public class HelloWorldIdPropSample {

    public HelloWorldIdPropSample() {

        super();

    }

    @GET

    @Produces("text/plain")

    @Path("user")

    public String hello(@Context SecurityContext sc) {

        String user = "No user";

        if ( null != sc ) {

            Principal p = sc.getUserPrincipal();

            if ( null != p ) {

                user = p.getName();

            }

        }

        return "Hello " + user;

    }

}
```

NOTE: Modify the code to use the `@Context` annotation to get the authenticated user after creating a RESTful Service.

Pay special attention to the import statements.

```
import java.security.Principal;
```

```
import javax.ws.rs.core.Context;
```

```
import javax.ws.rs.core.SecurityContext;
```

Also note that the method “hello” has a Path annotation.

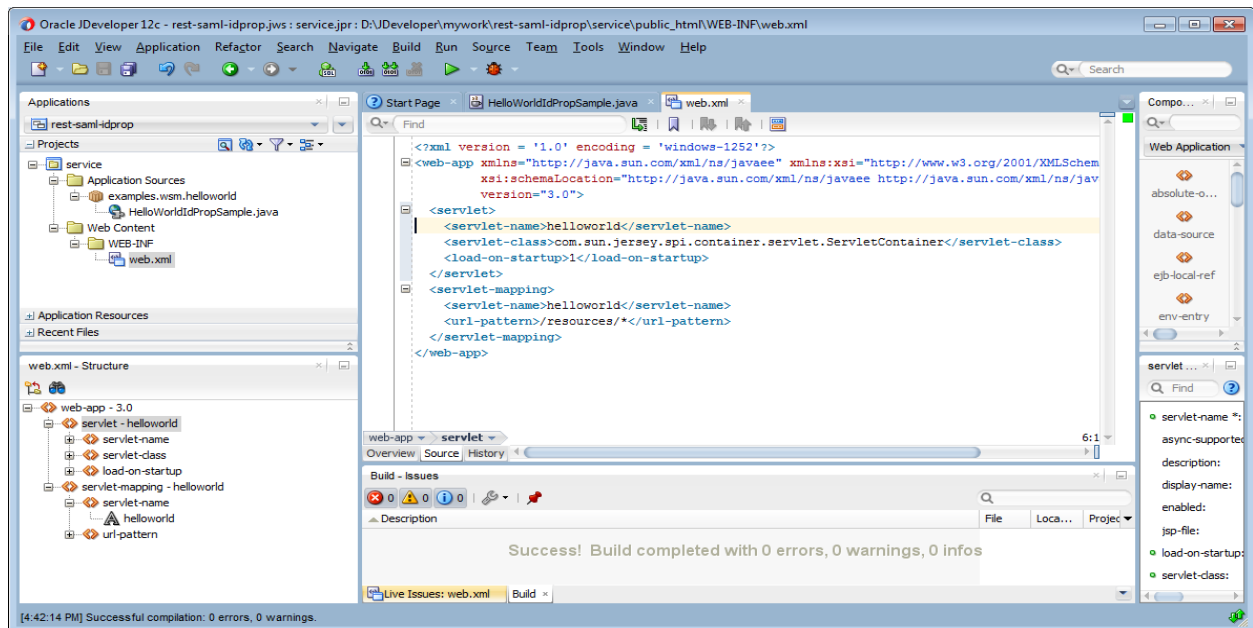
WARNING: If you add the `@Context` parameter before creating the RESTful service – then you will not be able to use the “Create RESTful Service” menu item as shown above to create a RESTful service. So the sequence described above is important.

While you can add the `@Path` annotations, etc manually the “Create RESTful Service” converts the project to a Web Project and adds the web.xml deployment descriptor – which allows you to secure the RESTful Service.

NOTE: There are other ways of programming this sample in JDeveloper. The sequence shown here is important only for this particular scenario.

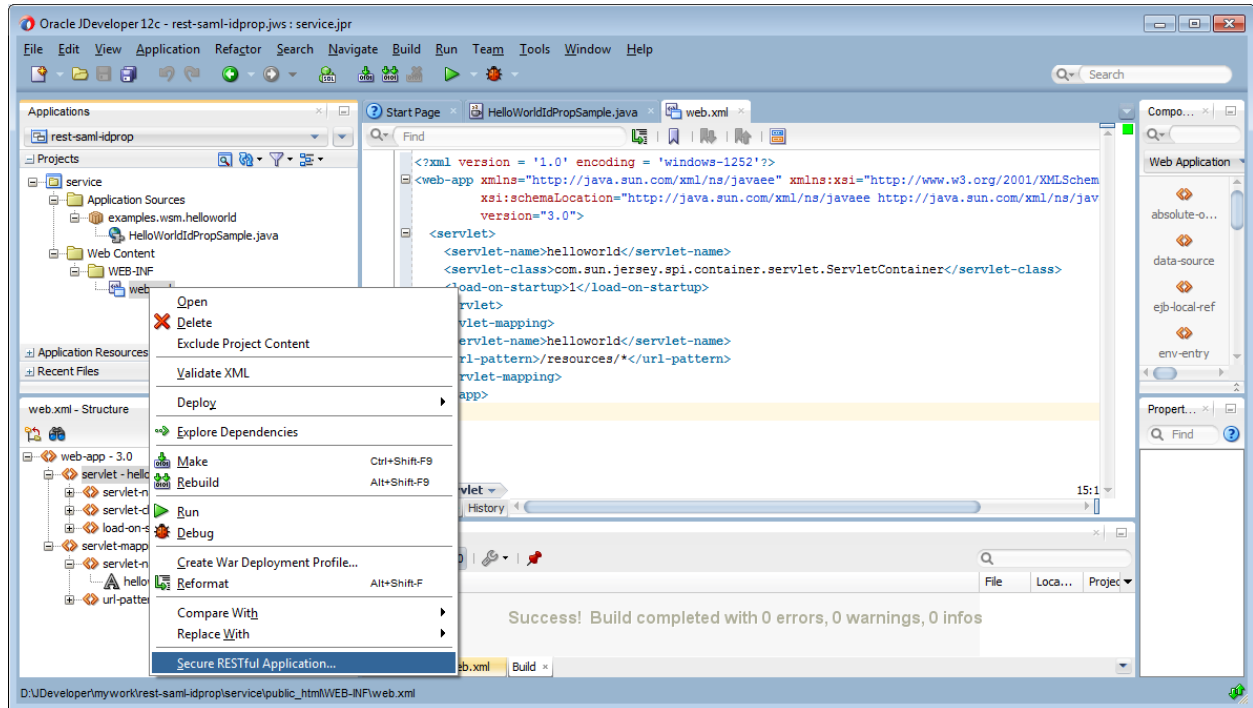
3.7 Modify the Servlet name

When you create a RESTful service – JDeveloper automatically modified the project to be a Web Project and adds web.xml. However the default servlet name is called “jersey”. Modify the servlet name and provide a more user friendly name as shown below.

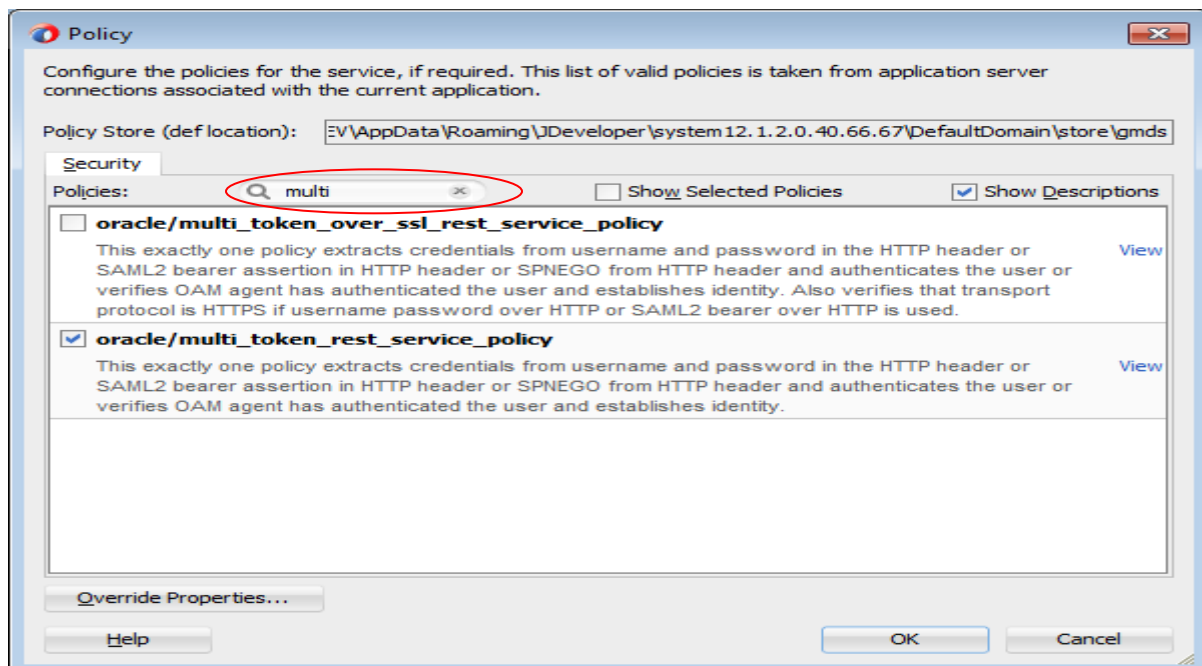


3.8 Secure the REST service in JDeveloper

You can secure a REST service by right-clicking on “web.xml” and selecting the “Secure RESTful Application” menu item as shown below.

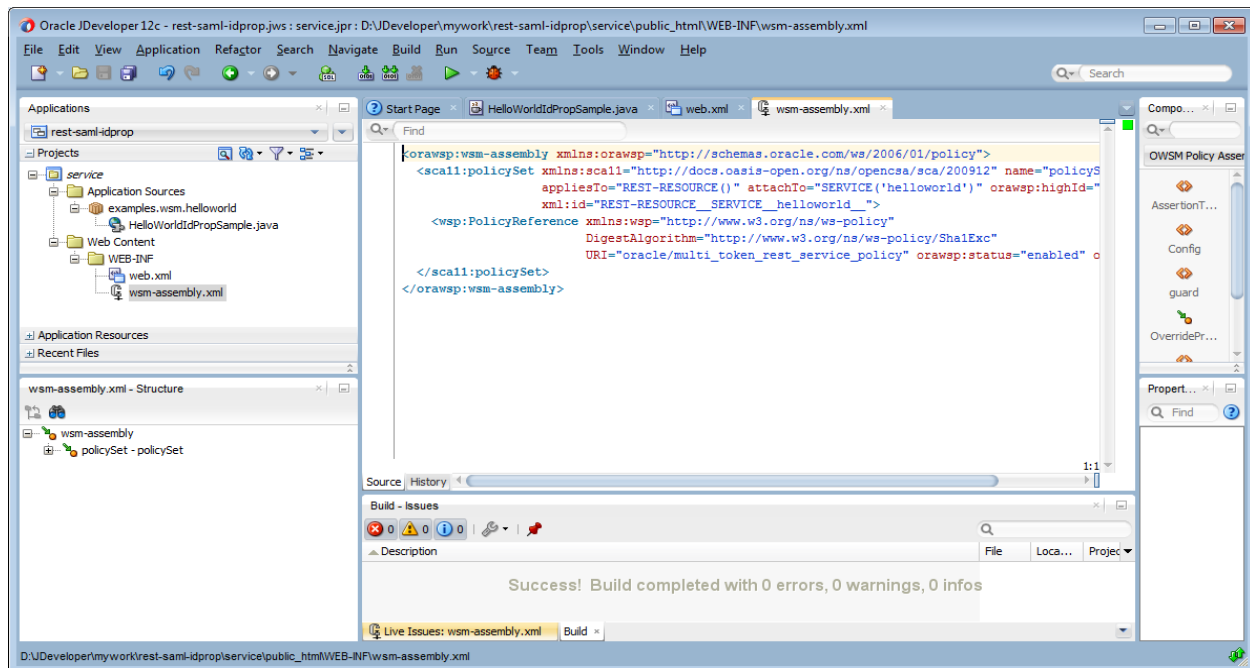


You can search for a policy of a particular name in JDeveloper as shown below.

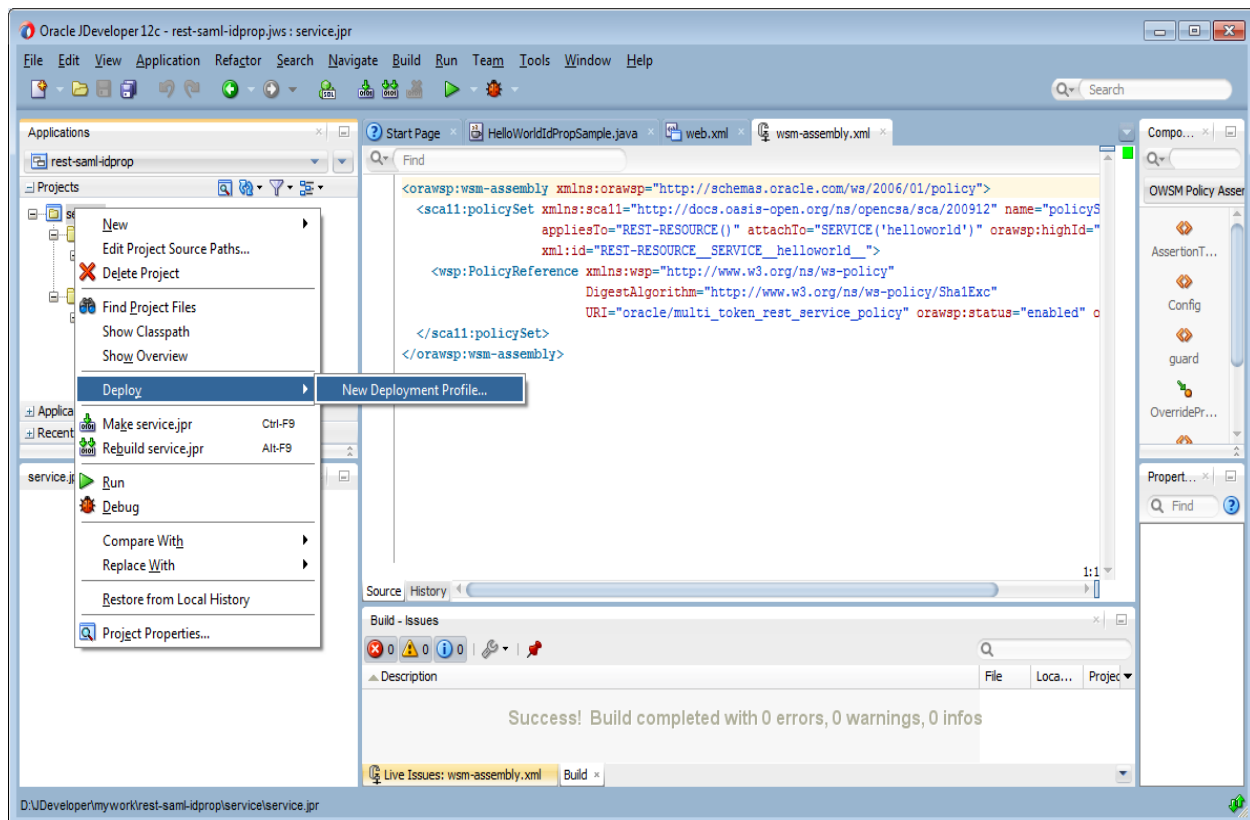


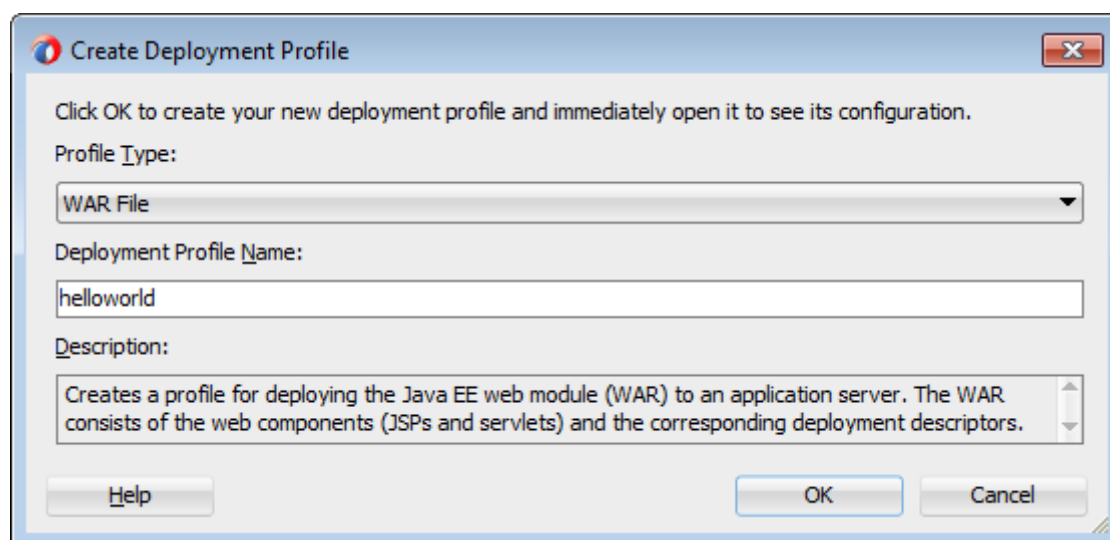
Click “OK”

Securing a RESTful Service will create a wsm-assembly.xml document as shown below.

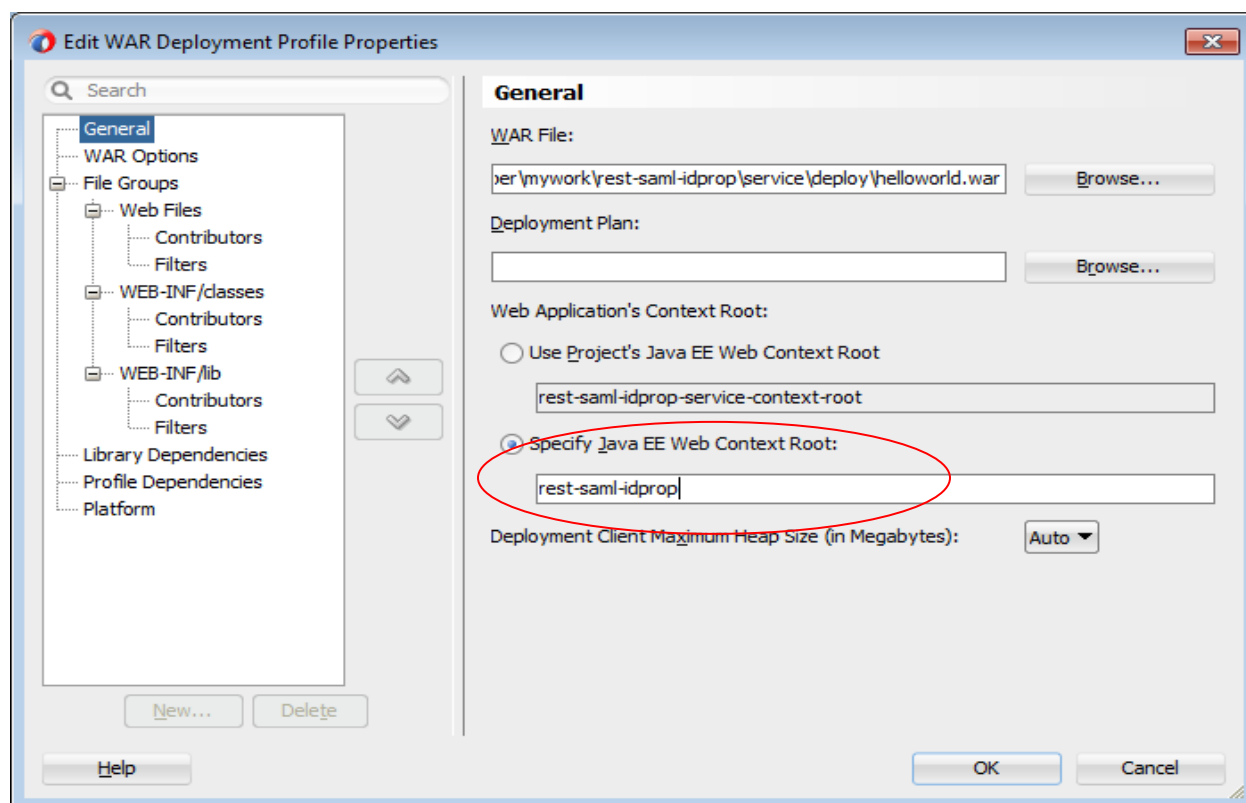


3.9 Create a Deployment Profile and WAR

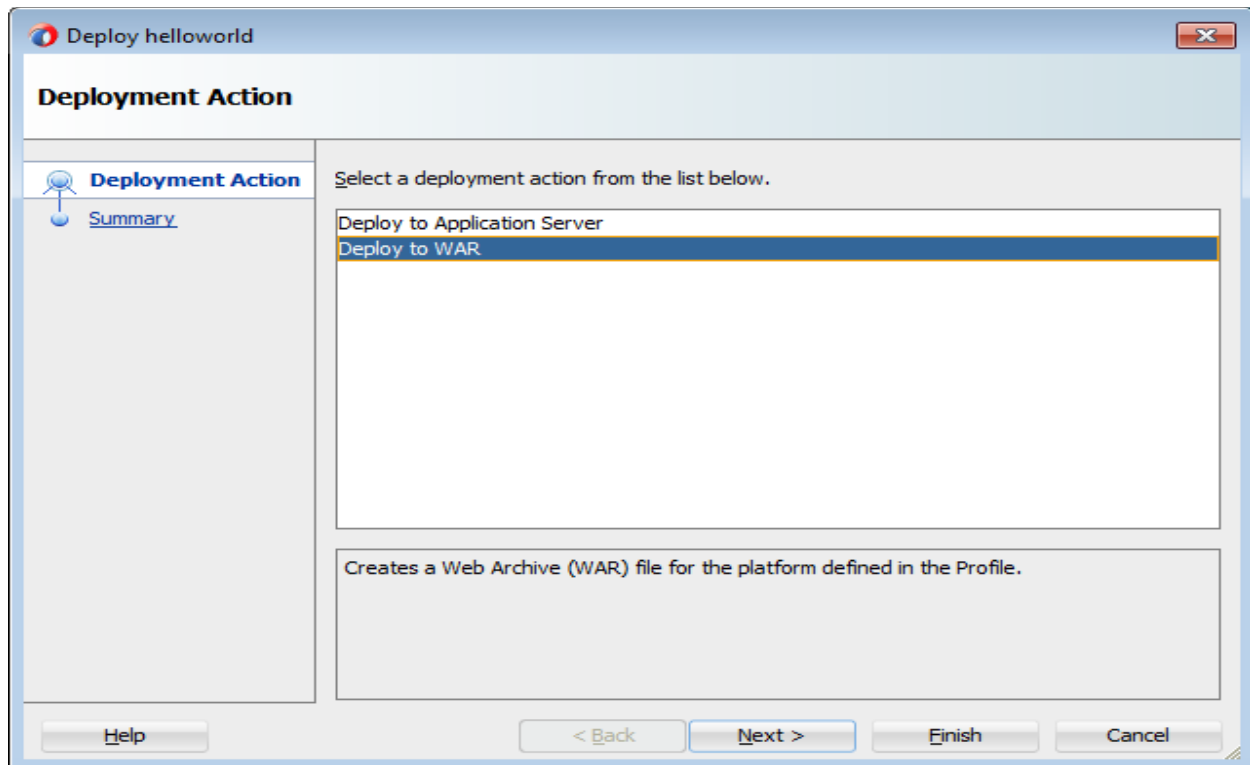
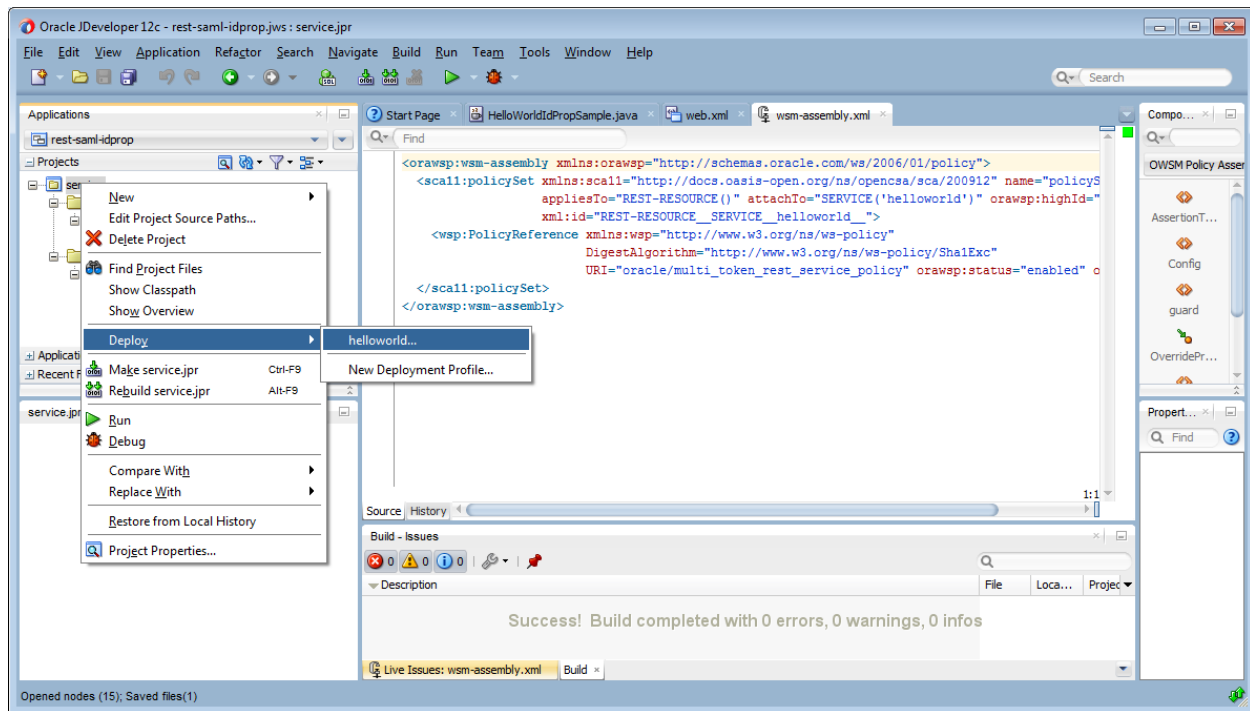




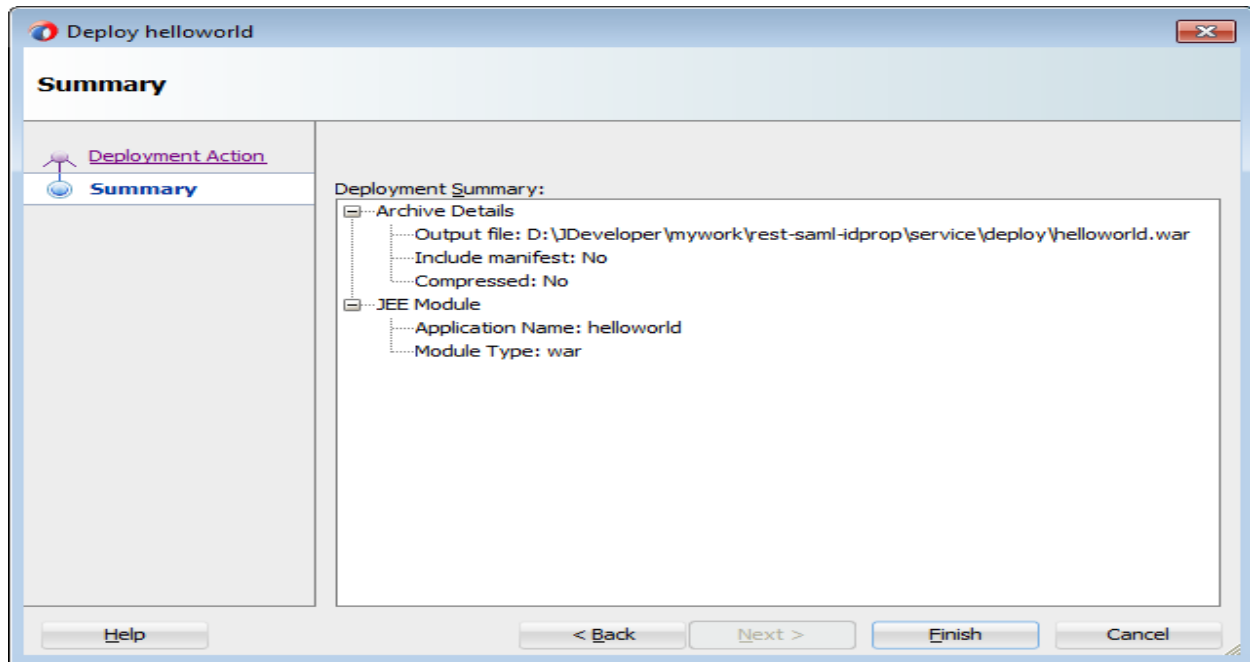
Click "OK"



Click "OK"

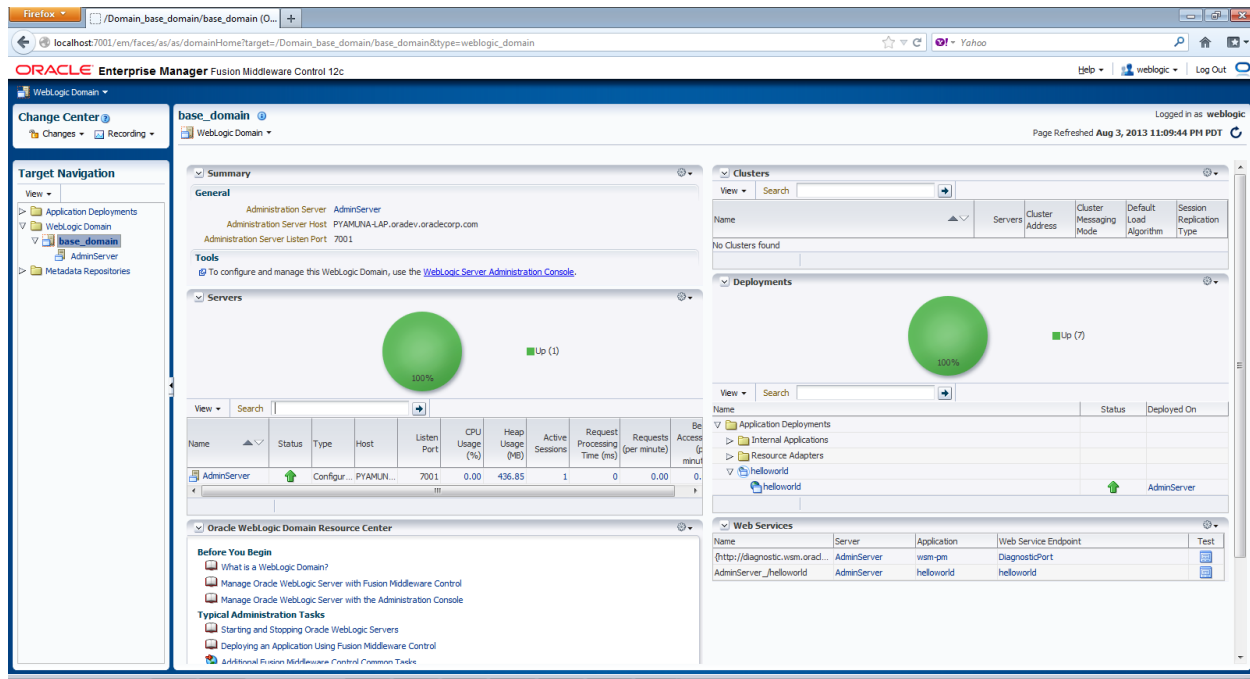


Click "Next"



Click "Finish"

3.10 Deploy the REST service "helloworld.war" to WLS using EM



Click "Weblogic Domain->Deployments" from the RHS menu in the screenshot above.

base_domain

Select Archive Select Target Application Attributes Deployment Settings

Deploy Java EE Application : Select Archive

Specify the application or the exploded directory. Optionally you can specify a deployment plan.

Archive or Exploded Directory

Java EE archives, Web Modules (WAR files), EJB Modules (EJB JAR files), Resource Adapter Modules (RAR files), Coherence Archives (GAR files), JDBC Modules, JMS Modules, and library files (jar files) can be deployed. You can also deploy an exploded archive that is present on the server where Enterprise Manager is running.

☒ Archive is on the machine where this Web browser is running.

D:\Developer\mywork\test-saml-drop\service\deploy\helloworld.war **Browse...**

☐ Archive or exploded directory is on the server where Enterprise Manager is running.

Browse...

Deployment Plan

The deployment plan is a file that contains the deployment settings for an application. You can use a previously saved deployment plan for this application. Later in the deployment process, you can optionally edit the deployment plan and save it for a future deployment of this application. If you do not have a deployment plan, one will be created automatically during the deployment process when deployment configuration is done. The deployment plan is not applicable when you deploy a library.

☒ Create a new deployment plan when deployment configuration is done.

☐ Deployment plan is on the machine where this Web browser is running.

Browse...

☐ Deployment plan is on the server where Enterprise Manager is running.

Browse...

Deployment Type

The archive or exploded directory can be deployed as a regular application or a library. Application libraries are deployments that are available for other deployments to share. Libraries should be available on all of the targets running their referencing applications. The deployment type option will be set as library automatically when you deploy a library file (jar file).

☒ Deploy this archive or exploded directory as an application

☐ Deploy this archive or exploded directory as a library

Information

Use this page to deploy Java EE applications that require Oracle Metadata Services (MDS) or that take advantage of the Oracle Application Development Framework (Oracle ADF).

If your application is a SOA composite, use the SOA Composite deployment wizard.

If your application is not a SOA composite or it does not require an MDS repository or ADF connections, then you can deploy your application using this wizard or the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console.

Click "Next"

base_domain

Select Archive Select Target Application Attributes Deployment Settings

Deploy Java EE Application : Select Target

Select the WebLogic server or cluster that you want this application to be deployed to.

Select	Name	Type	Deployed Applications
☒	AdminServer	Oracle WebLogic Server	bd

Click "Next"

The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control 12c interface. The breadcrumb trail is: base_domain > Select Archive > Select Target > Application Attributes > Deployment Settings. The current step is 'Deploy Java EE Application : Application Attributes'. The progress bar shows Step 3 of 4. The 'Application Name' field is set to 'helloworld'. The 'Context Root of Web Modules' table shows 'Web Module' as 'helloworld.war' and 'Context Root' as 'rest-saml-drop'. The 'Distribution' section has three radio buttons: 'Install and start application (servicing all requests)' (selected), 'Install and start application in administration mode (servicing only administration requests)', and 'Install only. Do not start.'. The 'Other Options' section has two expandable sections: 'Application Source Accessibility' and 'Deployment Plan Source Accessibility', each with three radio buttons for different deployment strategies.

base_domain

Select Archive Select Target Application Attributes Deployment Settings

Deploy Java EE Application : Application Attributes

Back Step 3 of 4 Next Deploy Cancel

Archive Type Web Module (WAR file)
Deployment Plan Create a new plan
Deployment Target AdminServer
Deployment Type Application

* Application Name helloworld

Context Root of Web Modules

Web Module	Context Root
helloworld.war	rest-saml-drop

Distribution

☒ Install and start application (servicing all requests)
☐ Install and start application in administration mode (servicing only administration requests)
☐ Install only. Do not start.

Other Options

Application Source Accessibility

☒ Use the defaults defined by the deployment's targets. Recommended selection.
☐ Copy this application onto every target. During deployment, the files will be copied automatically to the managed servers to which the application is targeted.
☐ Make the application accessible from the source location that it will be deployed on. You must ensure that each target can reach the location.

Deployment Plan Source Accessibility

☒ Use the same accessibility as the application.
☐ Copy the deployment plan onto every target. During deployment, the files will be copied automatically to the managed servers to which the application is targeted.
☐ Make the deployment plan accessible from the source location that it will be deployed on. You must ensure that each target can reach the location.

Click "Next"

The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control 12c interface. The breadcrumb trail is: base_domain > Select Archive > Select Target > Application Attributes > Deployment Settings. The current step is 'Deploy Java EE Application : Deployment Settings'. The progress bar shows Step 4 of 4. The 'Application Name' is 'helloworld'. The 'Version' is 'Not versioned'. The 'Context Root' is 'rest-saml-drop'. The 'Deployment Mode' is 'Install and start application (servicing all requests)'. The 'Deployment Tasks' section has a table with one task: 'Configure Application Security'. The 'Deployment Plan' section has an 'Edit Deployment Plan' button and a 'Save Deployment Plan' button.

base_domain

Select Archive Select Target Application Attributes Deployment Settings

Deploy Java EE Application : Deployment Settings

Back Step 4 of 4 Next Deploy Cancel

Archive Type Web Module (WAR file) Application Name helloworld
Deployment Plan Create a new plan Version Not versioned
Deployment Target AdminServer Context Root rest-saml-drop
Deployment Type Application Deployment Mode Install and start application (servicing all requests)

Deployment Tasks

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

Name	Go To Task	Description
Configure Application Security		Configure application policy migration, credential migration and other security behavior.

Deployment Plan

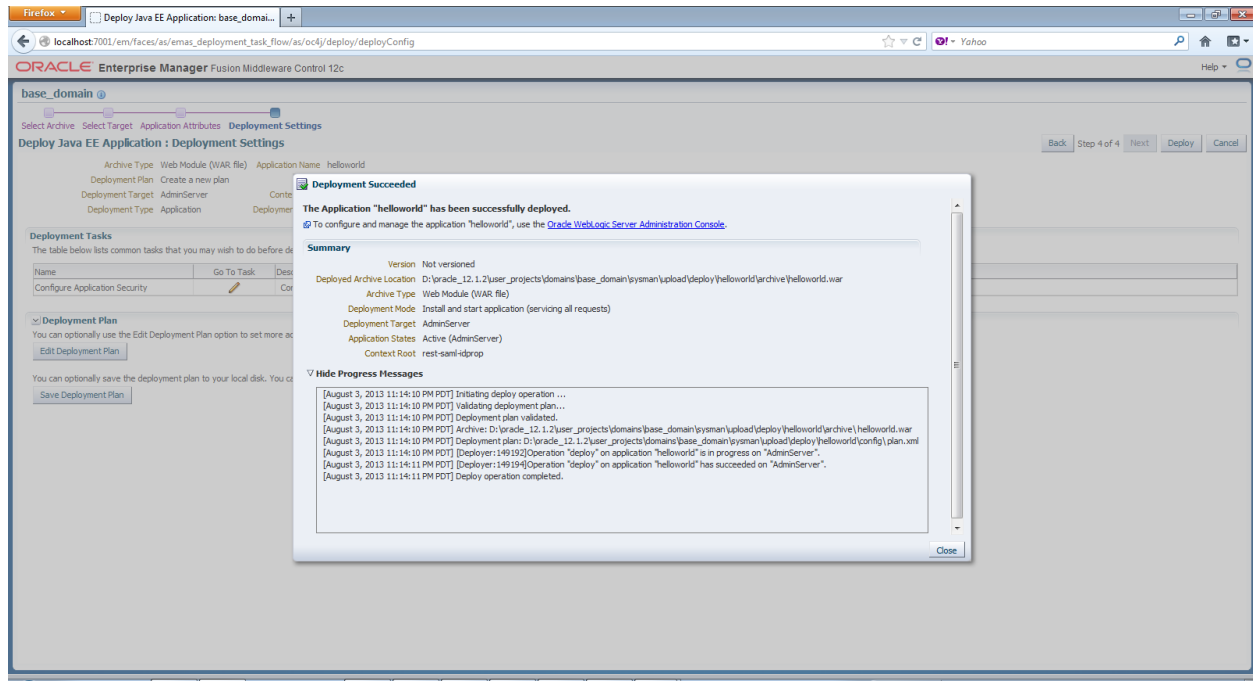
You can optionally use the Edit Deployment Plan option to set more advanced deployment options which the deployment tasks above do not cover.

[Edit Deployment Plan](#)

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

[Save Deployment Plan](#)

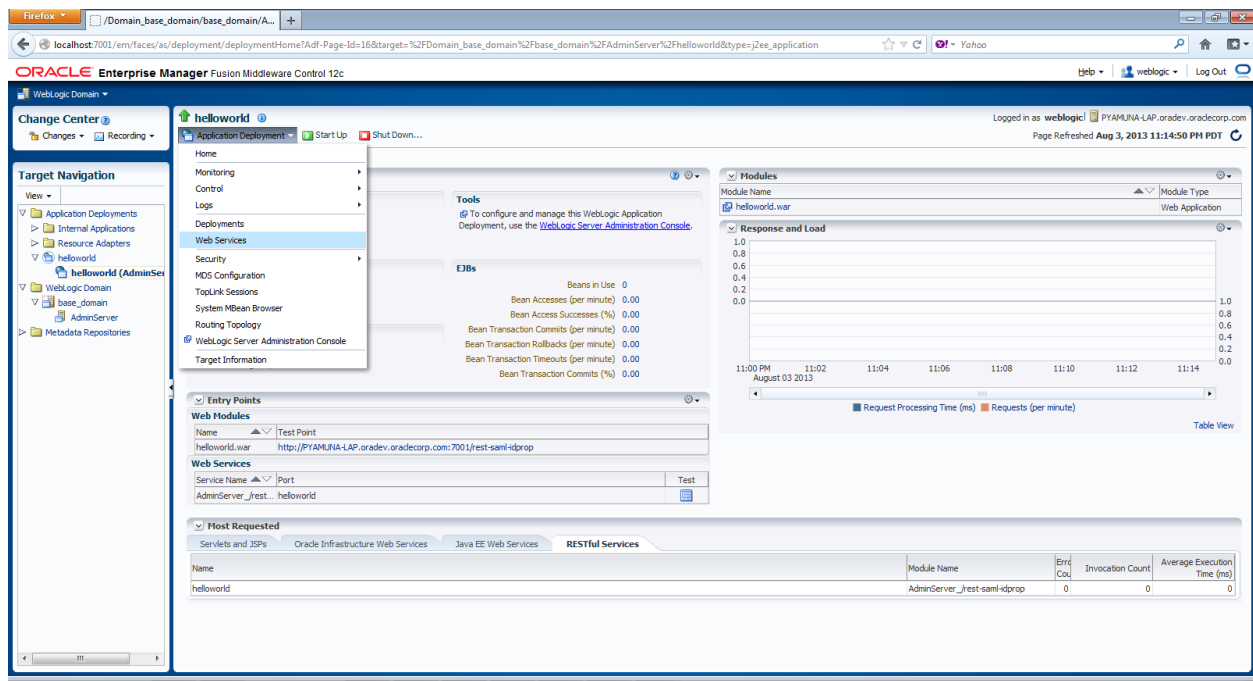
Click "Deploy"



Click "Close"

3.11 Validate the REST service

Expand the "helloworld" node in the LHS and click on the helloworld (AdminServer) instance as shown in the screenshot below. This will open up the Application Home page in EM. Select "Application Deployment->Web Services" menu item on the RHS as shown in the below screenshot.



Web Services (Java EE)
This page provides summary information for the Web services in this application. It displays Web service endpoints as well as application-level metrics.

Summary

Server Name	AdminServer	Number of RESTful Applications	1	Java EE Web Service Client Ports	0
Web Services	0	Number of RESTful Resources	1		
Web Service Endpoints	0	Java EE Web Service Clients	0		

Web Service Details

Module Name and RESTful Application Name	Resource Type	Resource Path	Invocation Count	Average Execution Time (ms)
AdminServer_rest-saml-vdrop helloworld			0	0

Web Services > RESTful Application
helloworld (RESTful Application)

Application Name: helloworld
Module Name: AdminServer_rest-saml-vdrop
RESTful Application Name: helloworld
Number of Resources: 1

Number of Methods: 3
Number of Sub Resource Locators: 0
Invocation Count: 0
Error Count: 0

Average Execution Time (ms): 0
WSDL Document: helloworld

RESTful Resources

Select an expression from the Constraint dropdown to view the corresponding effective policy references. For policy set flagged as "Not Valid", click the link to view the validation error details. For security policy references, click the violations count link to view violation details. When policies are attached/detached, effective policy references are recalculated.

Constraint: None

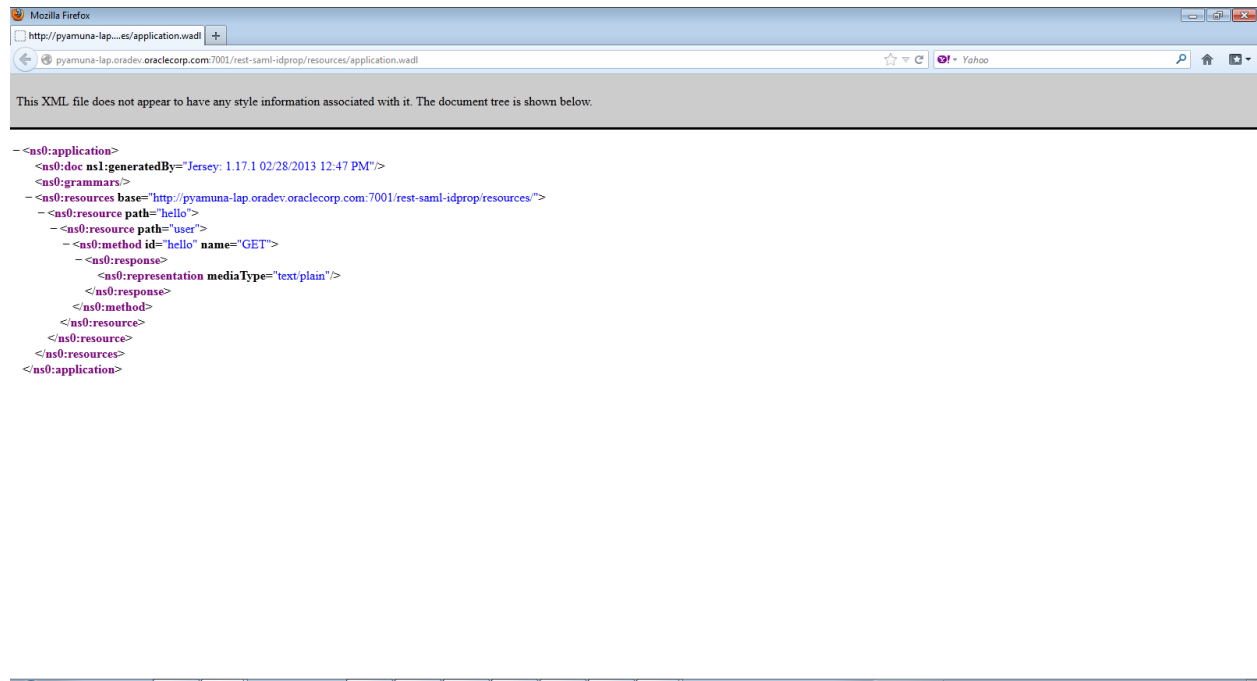
Globally Attached Policies

Category/Policy Name	Policy Set	Status	Total Violations
no rows yet			

Directly Attached Policies

View: Attach/Detach | Enable | Disable | Override Policy Configuration | Effective Only | All | Detach

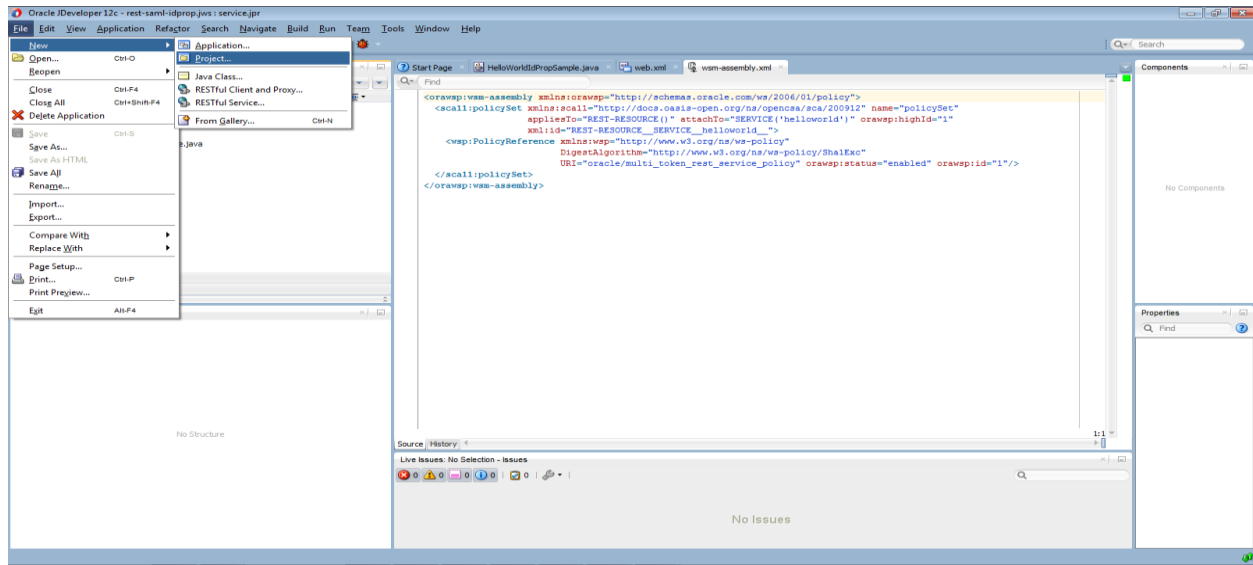
Category/Policy Name	Effective	Status	Total Violations
security			
oracle/multi_token_rest_service_policy	True	Enabled	0



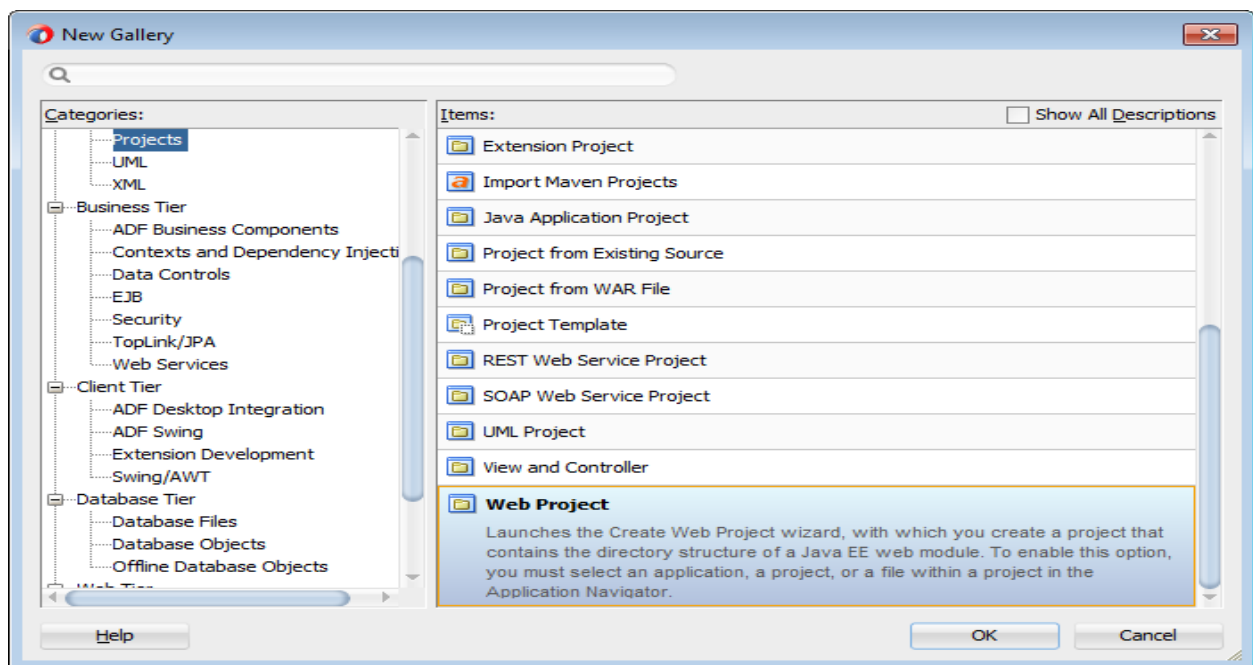
4 Create REST client

4.1 Create a “rest-client” Web Project

Create a new project by clicking on “File->New->Project” as shown in the screenshot below.

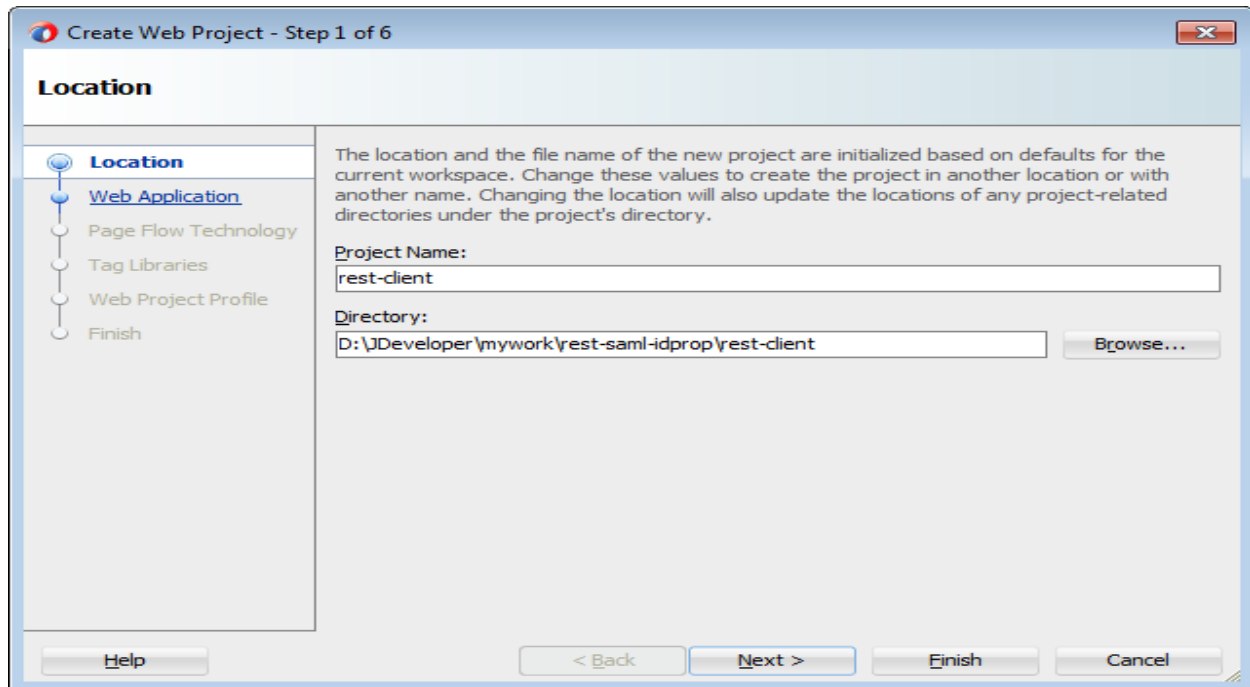


Select “Web Project” from the “New Gallery” as shown in the screenshot below.

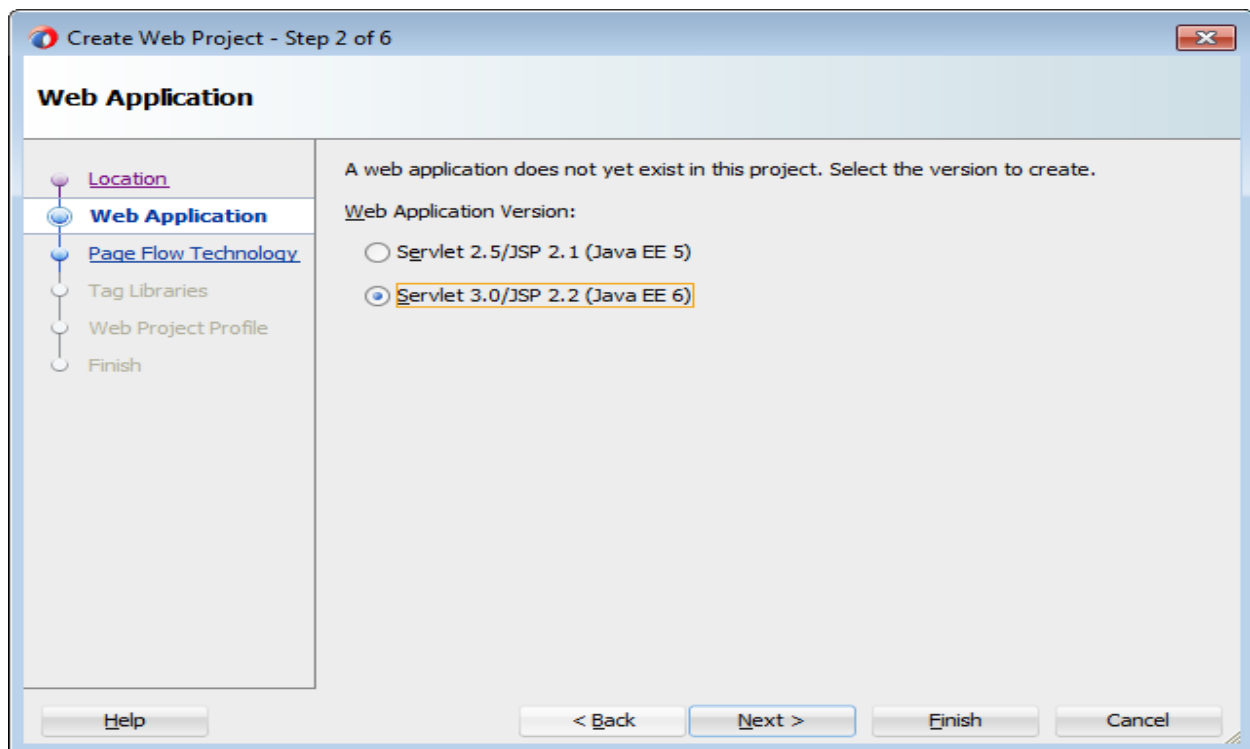


Click “OK”.

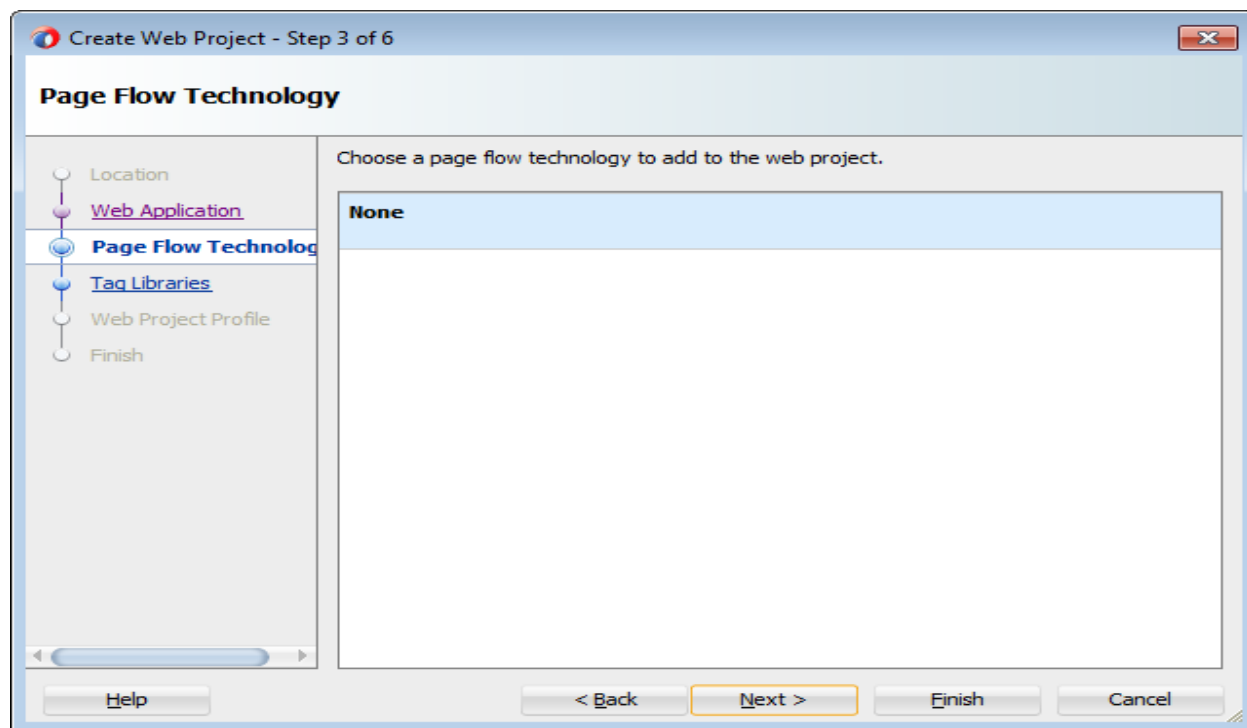
We will create “Web Project” since the client will act as a JEE Client.



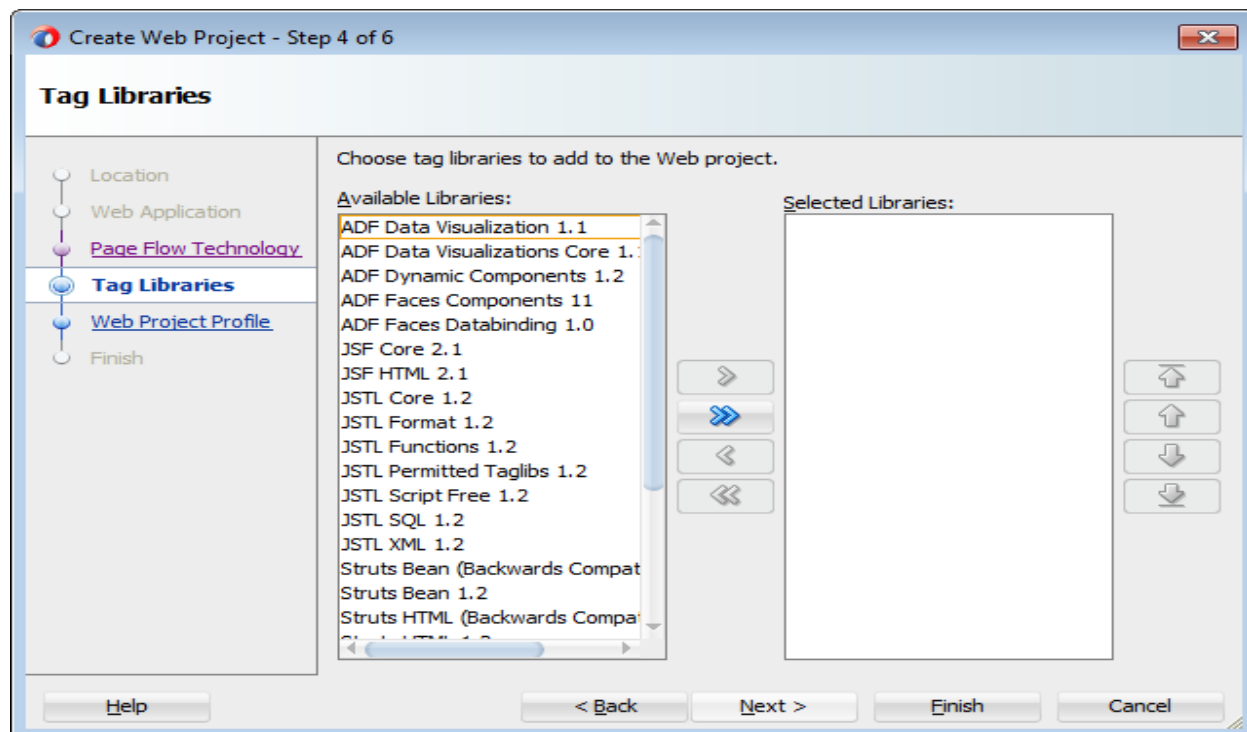
Click “Next”



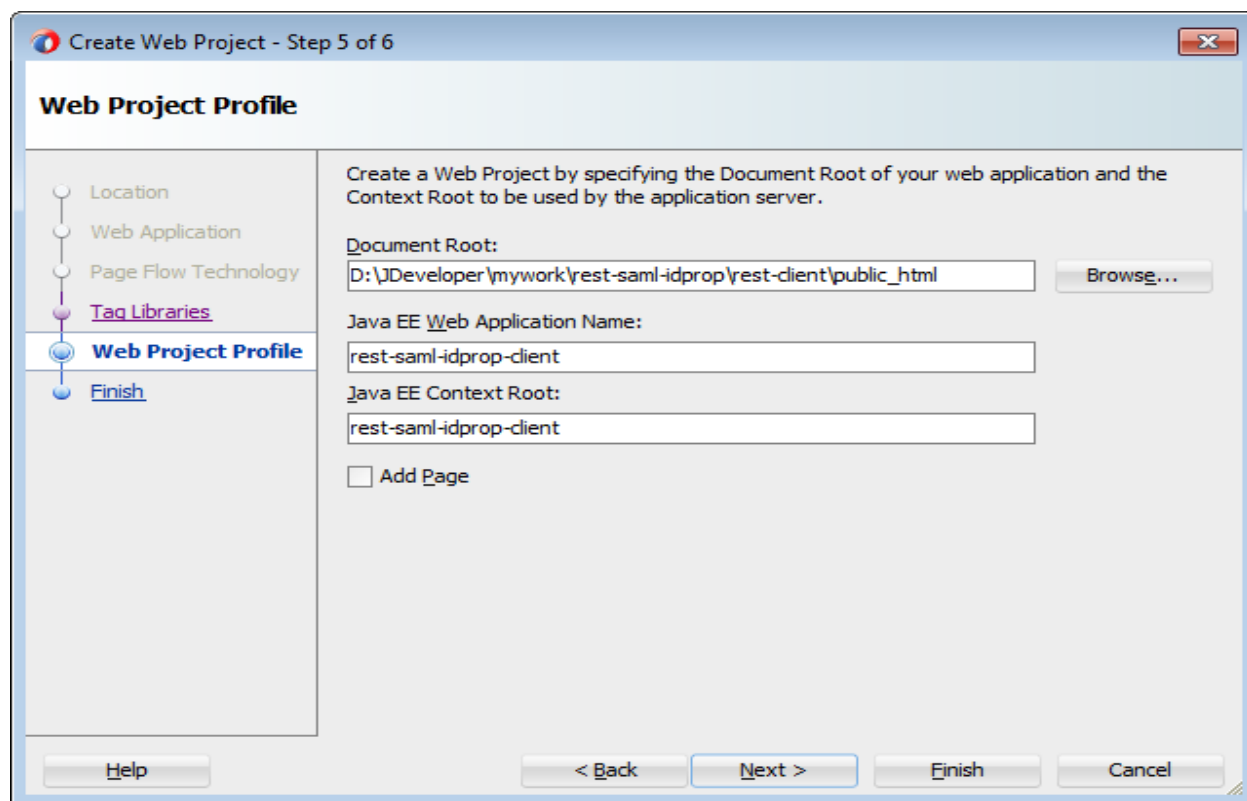
Click “Next”



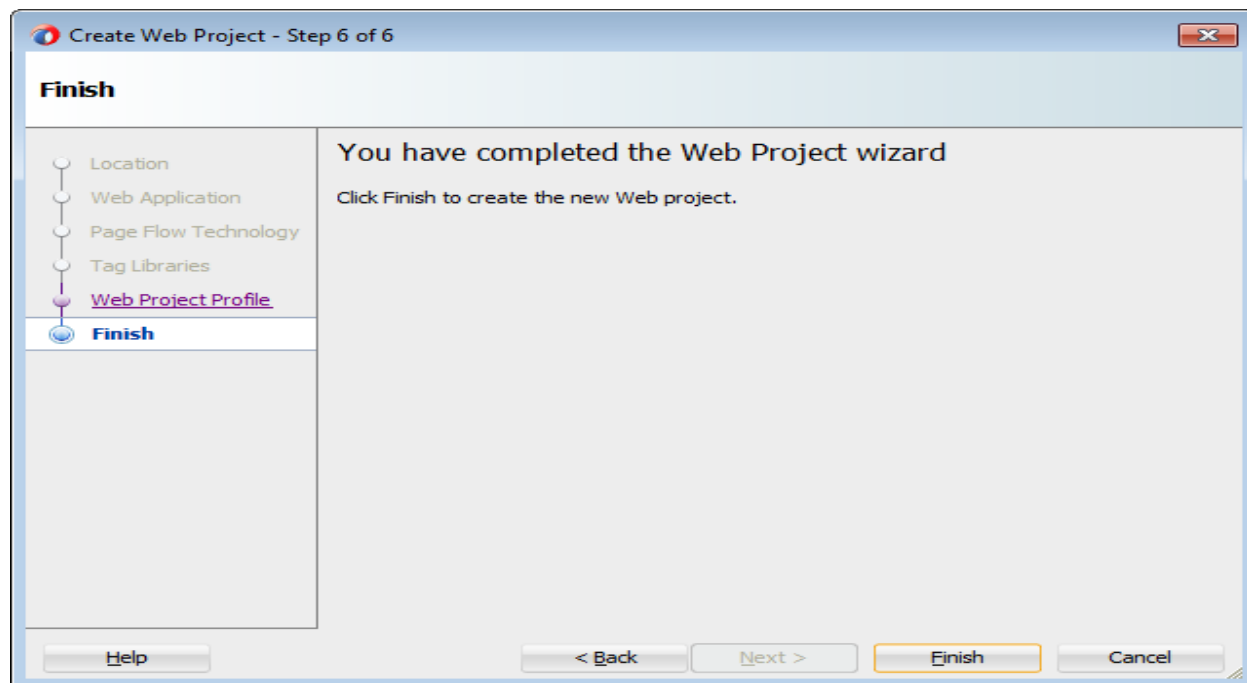
Click "Next"



Click "Next"



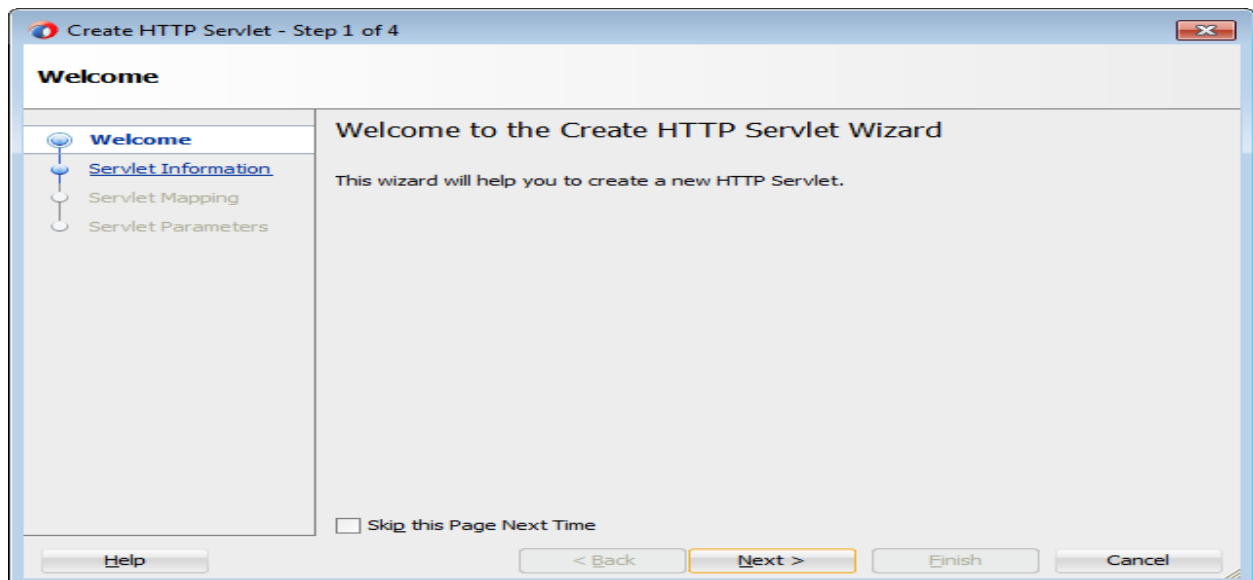
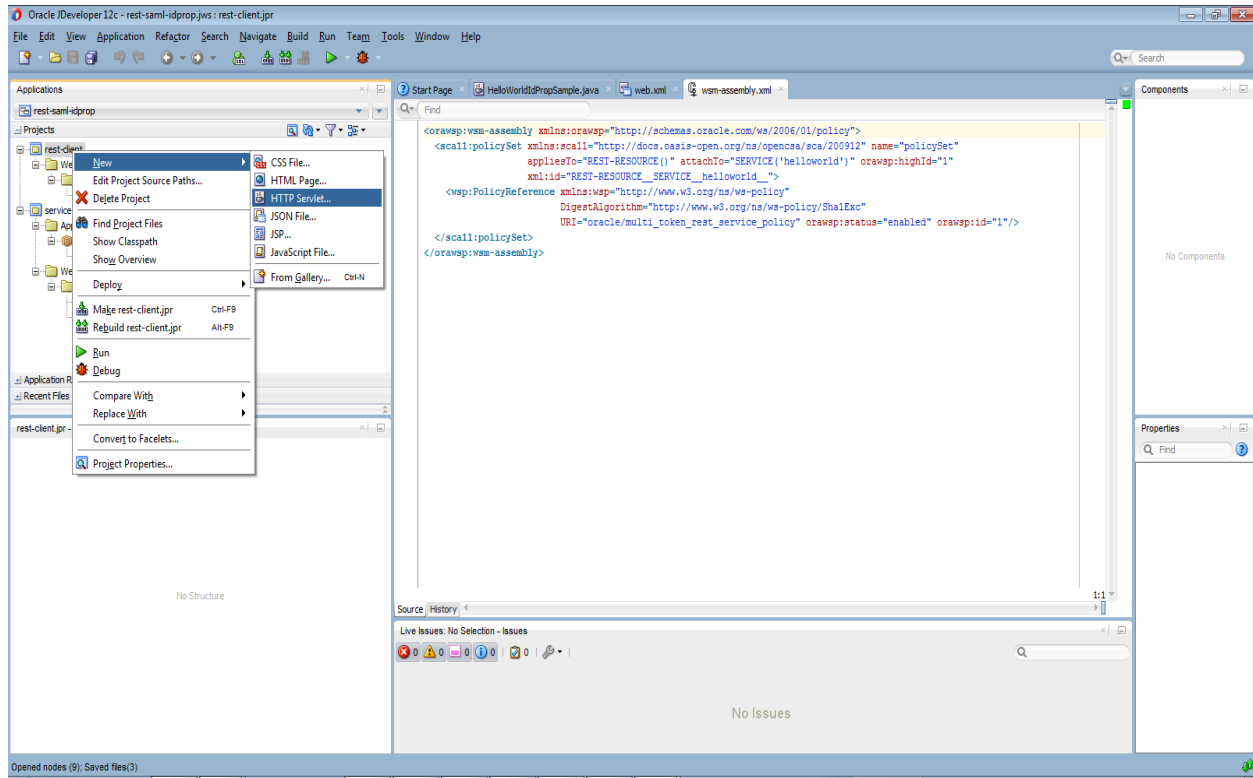
Click "Next"



Click "Finish"

4.2 Create “HelloWorld Servlet”

Create a HTTPServlet which will act as the REST Client. You can create a Servlet by right-clicking on the project and selecting “New->HTTPServlet” from the context menu.



Click “Next”

Create HTTP Servlet - Step 2 of 4

Enter servlet details

Class: HelloWorldServlet

Package: examples.wsm.helloworld

Generate Content Type: HTML

☐ Generate Header Comments

Registration:

☐ Configuration file (web.xml)

☒ Annotations

Implement Methods:

☒ doGet() ☐ doDelete() ☐ doPut() ☐ doPost()

☐ service()

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

Click "Next"

Create HTTP Servlet - Step 3 of 4

Enter servlet mapping.

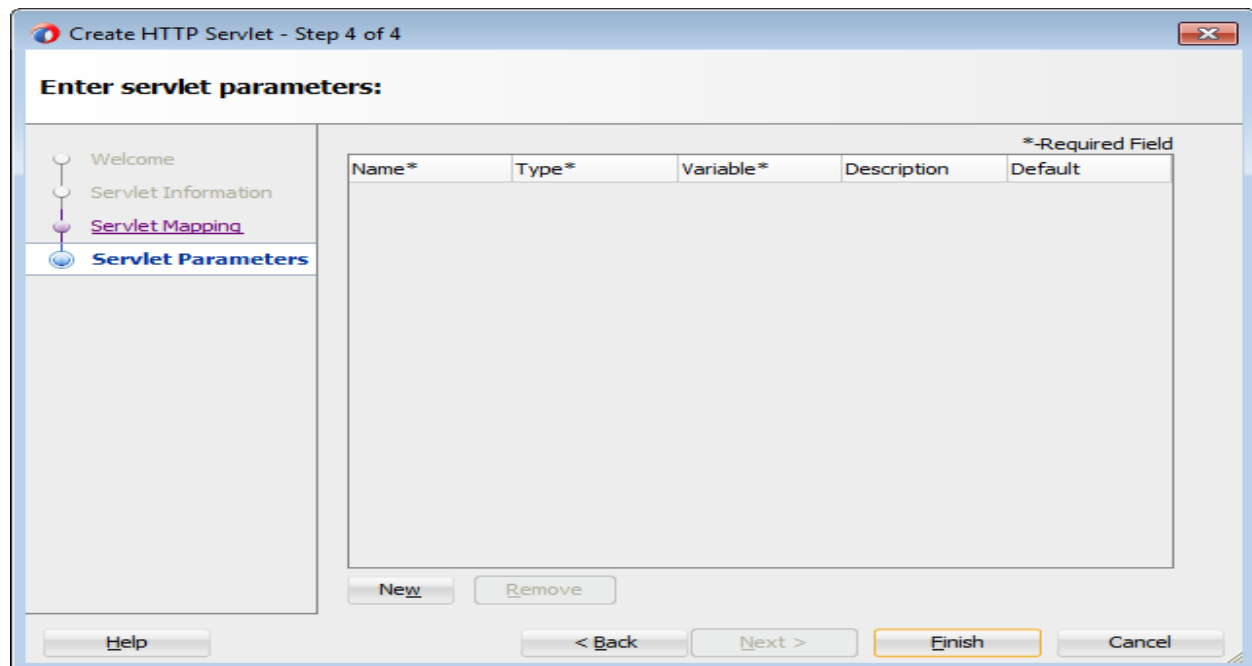
Mapping Details

Name: HelloWorldServlet

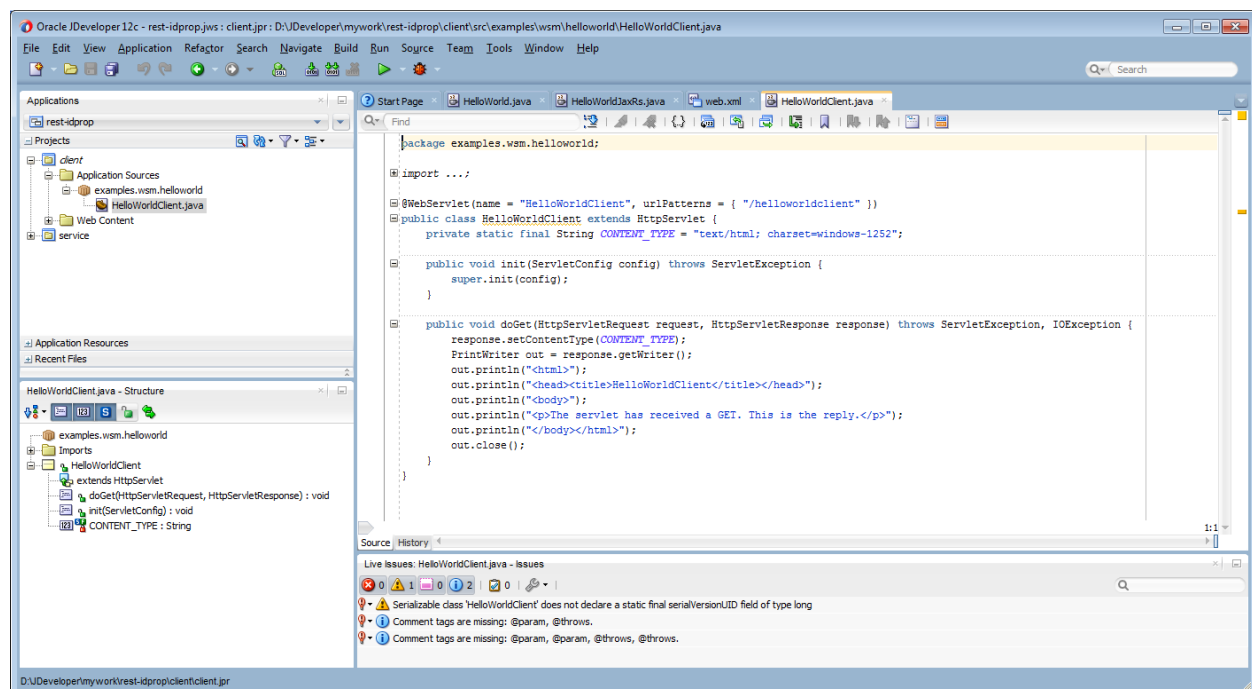
URL Pattern: /helloworldclient

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

Click "Next"

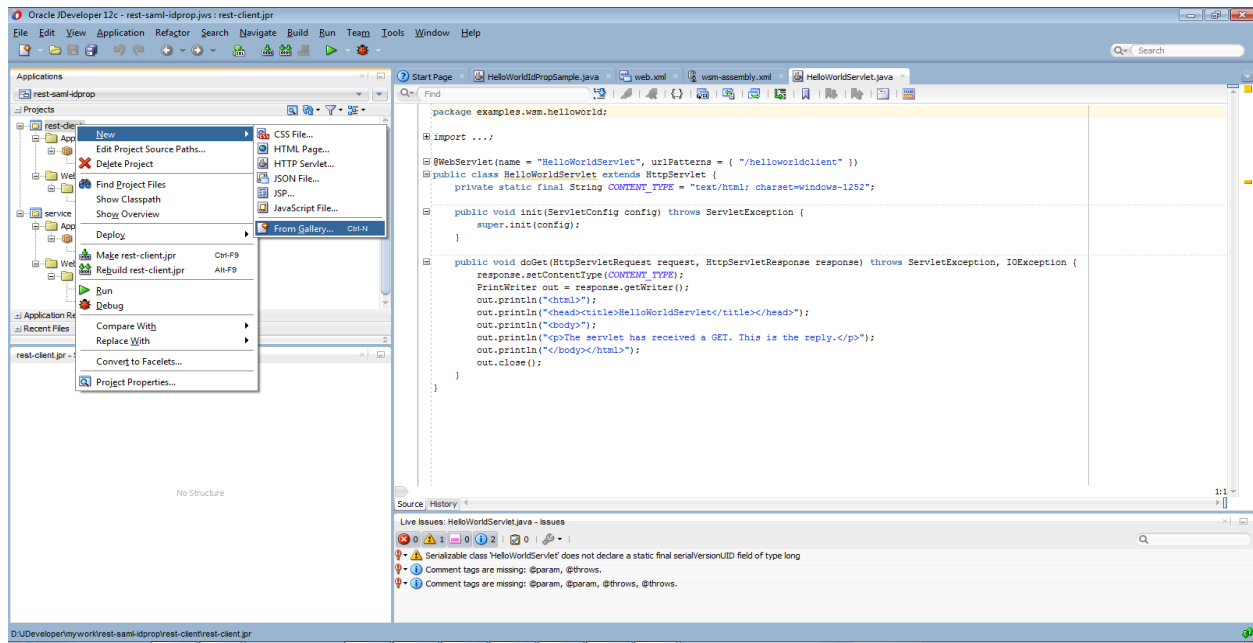


Click "Finish"

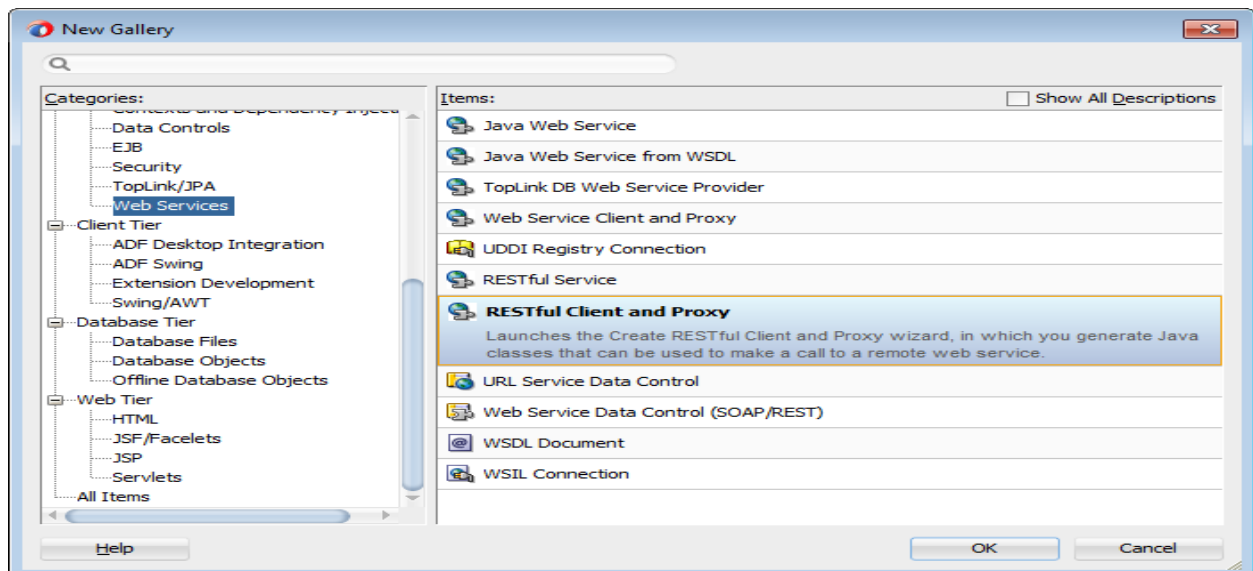


4.3 Create REST Client Proxy

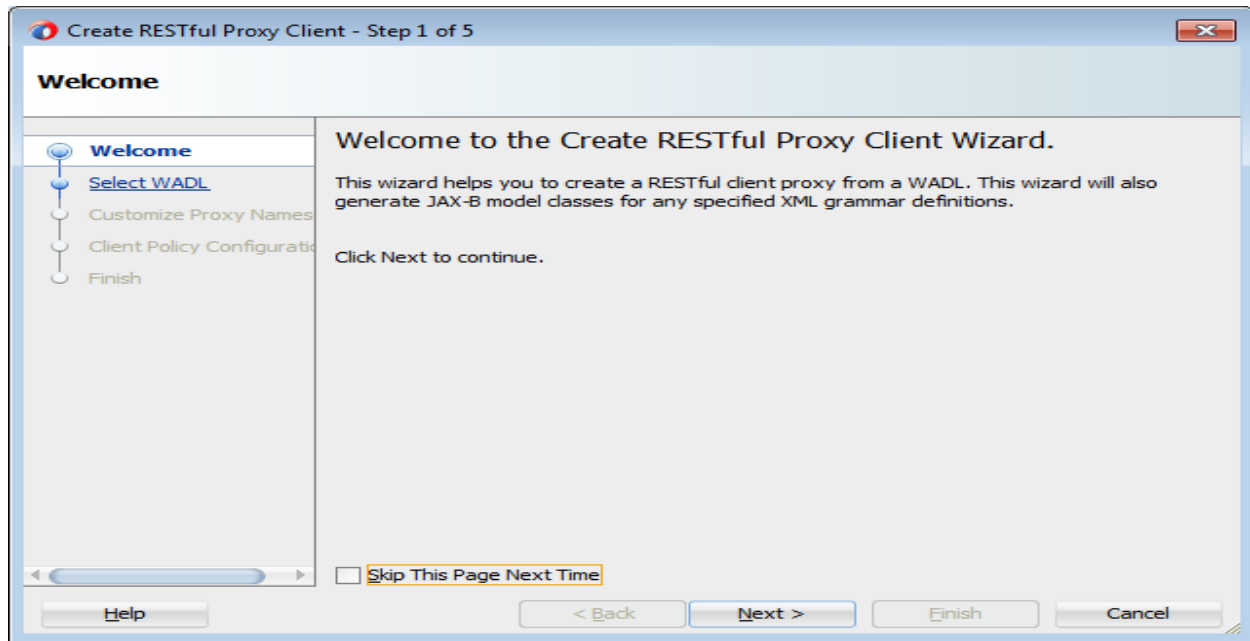
You can create a REST Client Proxy by right-clicking on the project and selecting “New->From Gallery” as shown below.



Select the “Web Services” category from the “New Gallery” dialog on the Left Hand side. This will show all the options related to Web Services on the Right hand side. Select “Restful Client and Proxy” from RHS to create a REST client as shown in the screenshot below.

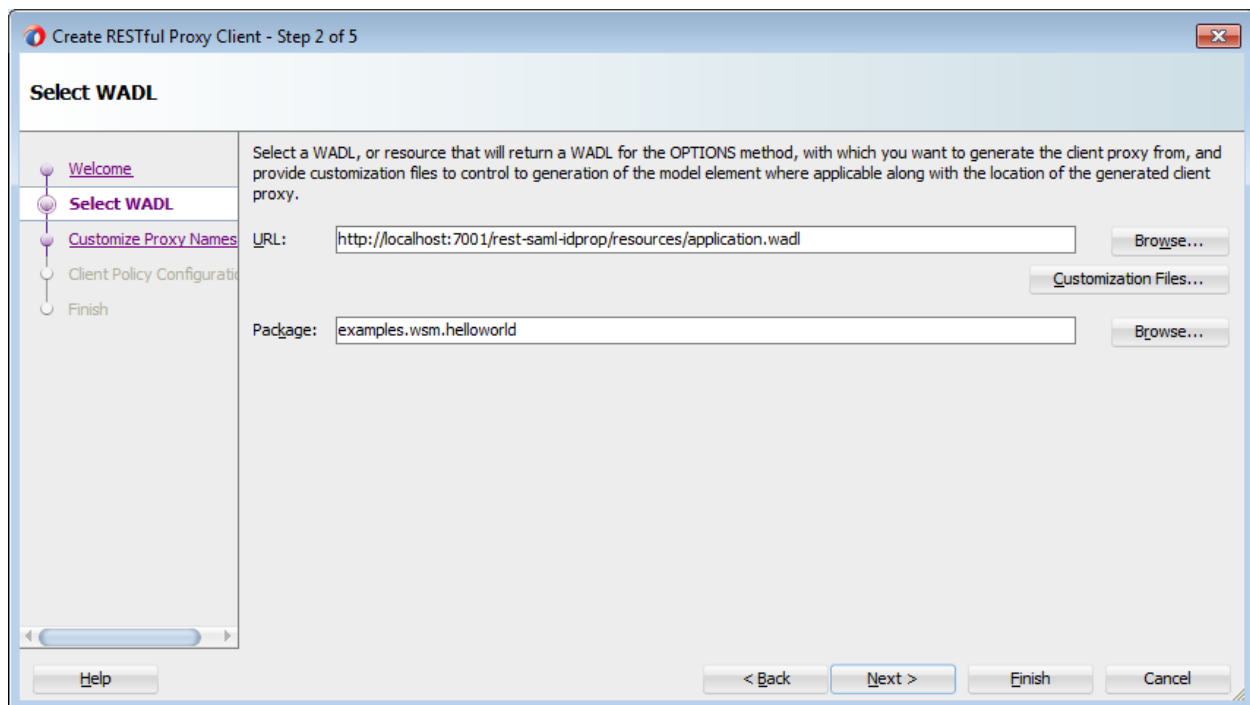


Click “OK”



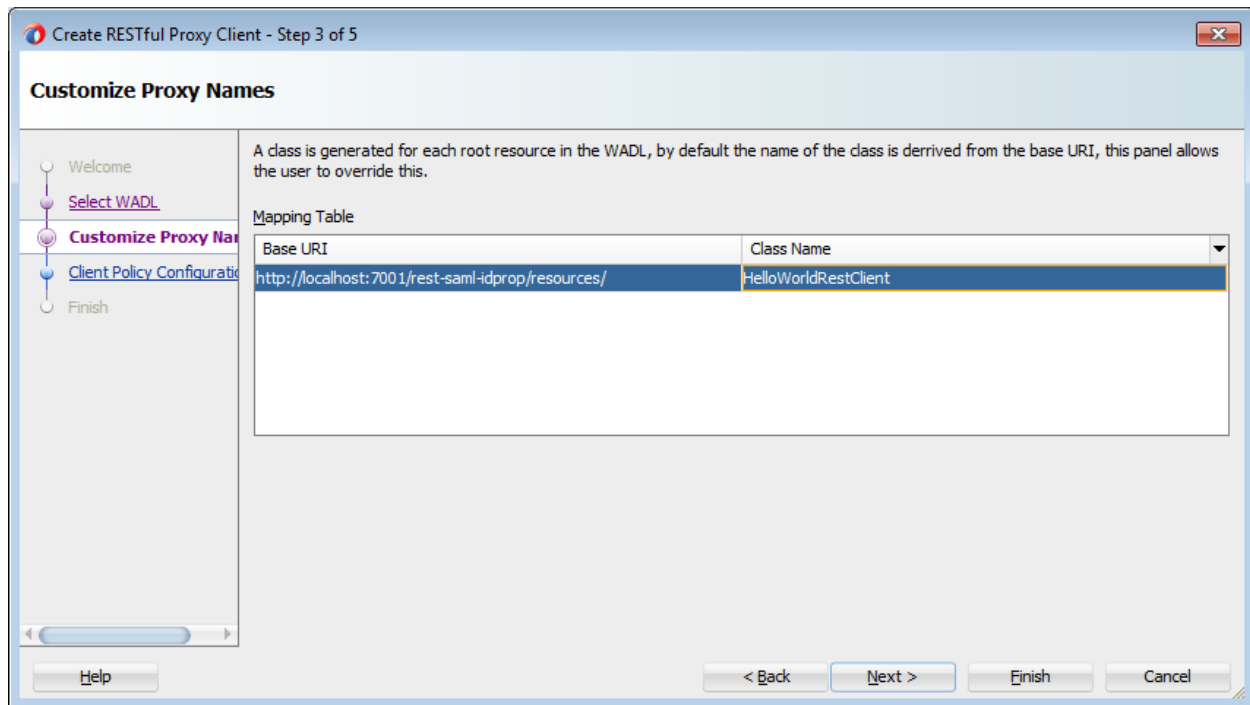
Click "Next"

To create a RESTful Proxy Client – you will need the WADL of the REST service.



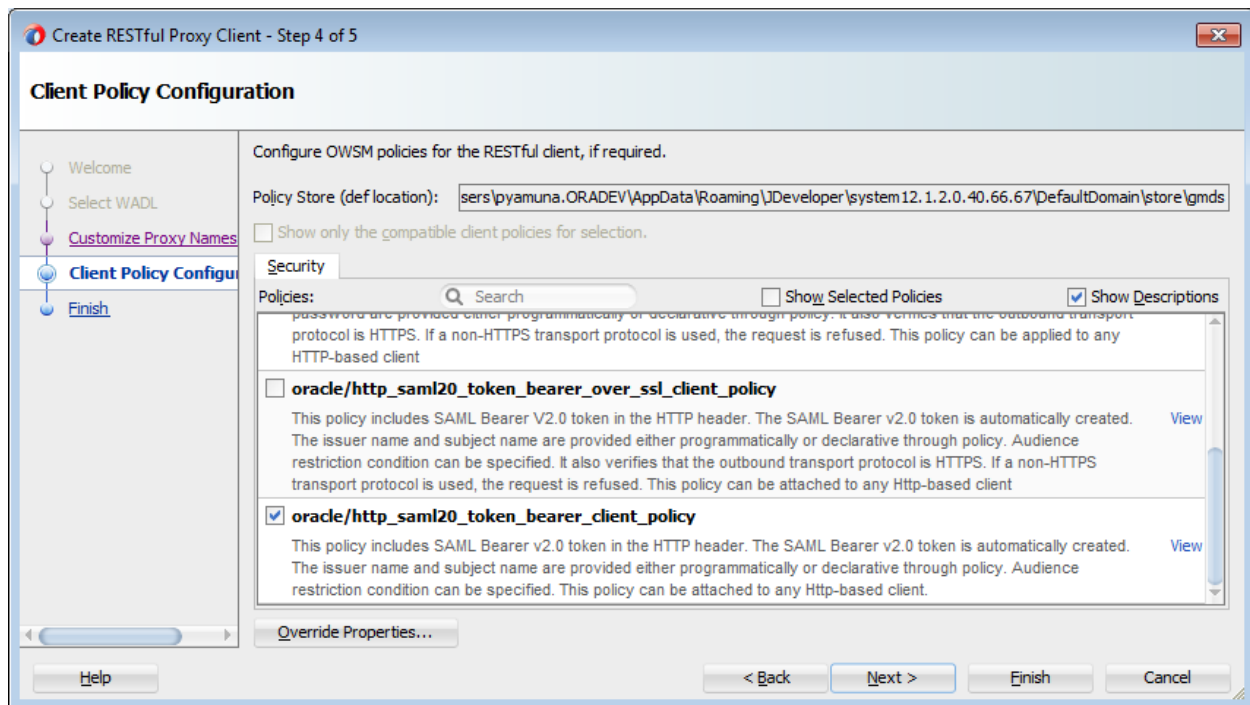
NOTE: Either you need to save the WADL of the service a priori or have the RESTful Service running in order to be able to provide the WADL url.

Click "Next"

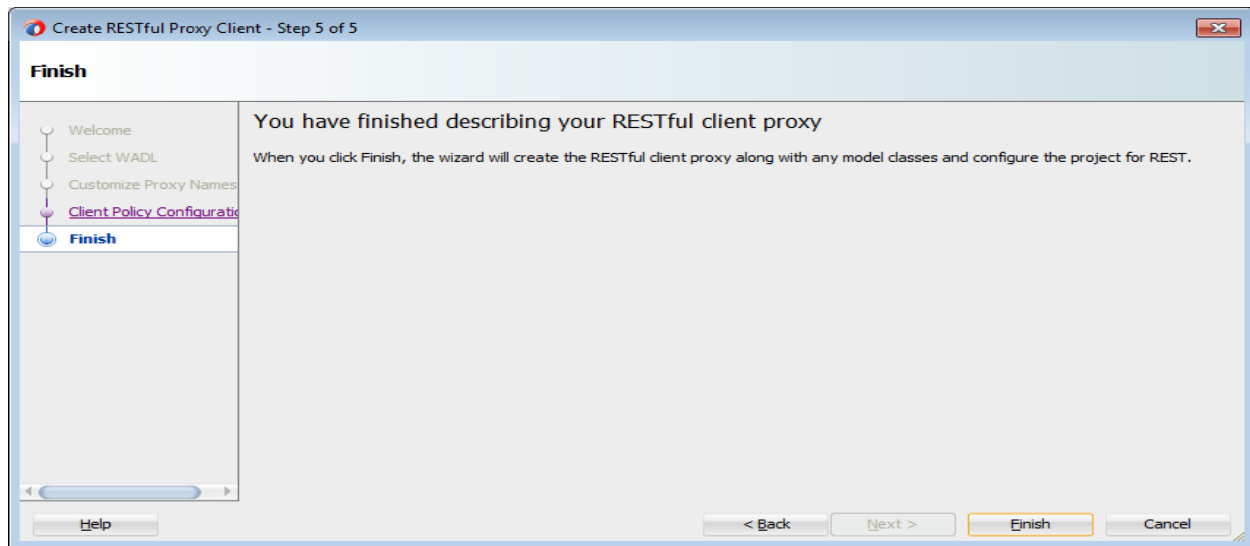


By default JDeveloper generates a classname for the Proxy client. Provide a more user friendly name in this dialog as shown in the screenshot above.

Click “Next”



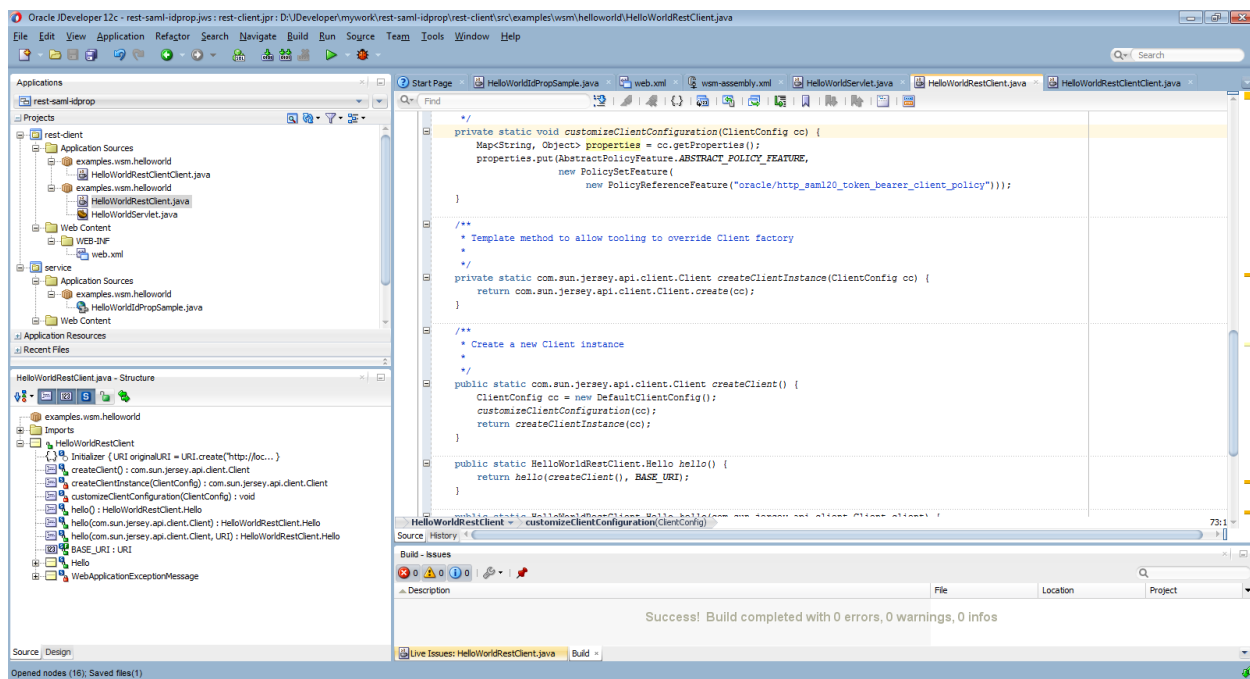
Select the OWSM policy you want to use to secure the client and click “Next”.



IMPORTANT: Although JDeveloper provides you a policy selection dialog to select the OWSM policy in the REST Client Proxy creation wizard – there is a bug in JDeveloper - due to which the Policy is not added to the Client Proxy code. You will need to manually add the following lines of code show below.

Click “Finish”

4.4 Secure the REST Client Proxy



```
import com.sun.jersey.api.client.GenericType;

import com.sun.jersey.api.client.config.ClientConfig;

import com.sun.jersey.api.client.config.DefaultClientConfig;

import oracle.wsm.metadata.feature.AbstractPolicyFeature;

import oracle.wsm.metadata.feature.PolicyReferenceFeature;

import oracle.wsm.metadata.feature.PolicySetFeature;

import oracle.wsm.metadata.feature.PropertyFeature;

import oracle.wsm.security.util.SecurityConstants;

import weblogic.jaxrs.api.client.Client;

//...

private static void customizeClientConfiguration(ClientConfig cc) {

    // Client policy features configuration.

    Map<String, Object> properties = cc.getProperties();

    properties.put(AbstractPolicyFeature.ABSTRACT_POLICY_FEATURE,

        new PolicySetFeature(new

PolicyReferenceFeature("oracle/http_saml20_token_bearer_client_policy"))));

}

public static com.sun.jersey.api.client.Client createClient() {

    ClientConfig cc = new DefaultClientConfig();

    customizeClientConfiguration(cc);

    return createClientInstance(cc);

}
```

Pay special attention to the import statements in the code snippet above.

```
import oracle.wsm.metadata.feature.AbstractPolicyFeature;  
  
import oracle.wsm.metadata.feature.PolicyReferenceFeature;  
  
import oracle.wsm.metadata.feature.PolicySetFeature;  
  
import oracle.wsm.metadata.feature.PropertyFeature;  
  
import oracle.wsm.security.util.SecurityConstants;  
  
import weblogic.jaxrs.api.client.Client;
```

Few other things to note:

- The oracle/ oracle/http_saml20_token_bearer_client_policy – creates a SAML bearer token from the Subject.

4.5 *Modify the HelloWorldServlet to call the RESTful Client Proxy*

```
package examples.wsm.helloworld;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.PrintWriter;

import javax.servlet.*;

import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;

import javax.servlet.http.*;

import com.sun.jersey.api.client.Client;

import examples.wsm.helloworld.HelloWorldRestClient.Hello;

@WebServlet(name = "HelloWorldServlet", urlPatterns = { "/helloworldclient" })

public class HelloWorldServlet extends HttpServlet {

    //...

    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws
    ServletException, IOException {

        response.setContentType(CONTENT_TYPE);

        //...

        Client client = HelloWorldRestClient.createClient();

        HelloWorldRestClient.Hello hello = HelloWorldRestClient.hello(client);

        String output = hello.user().getAsTextPlain(String.class);

        out.println("Output from REST service:"+output);

        out.println();

        //...

        out.close();

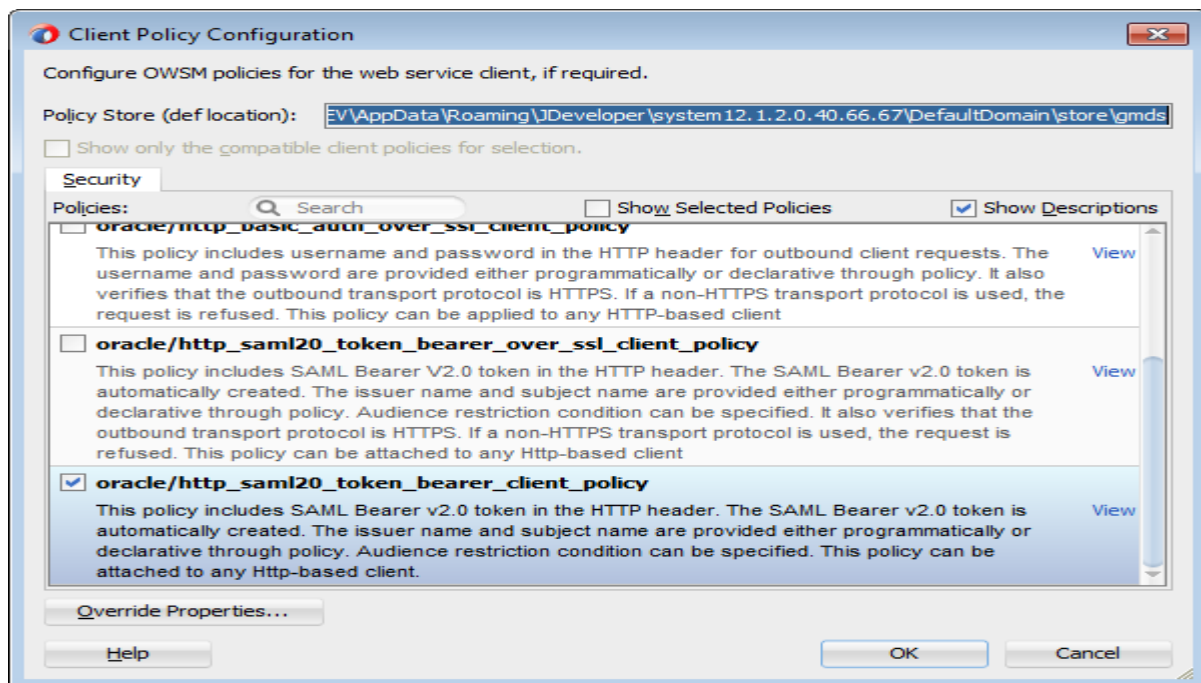
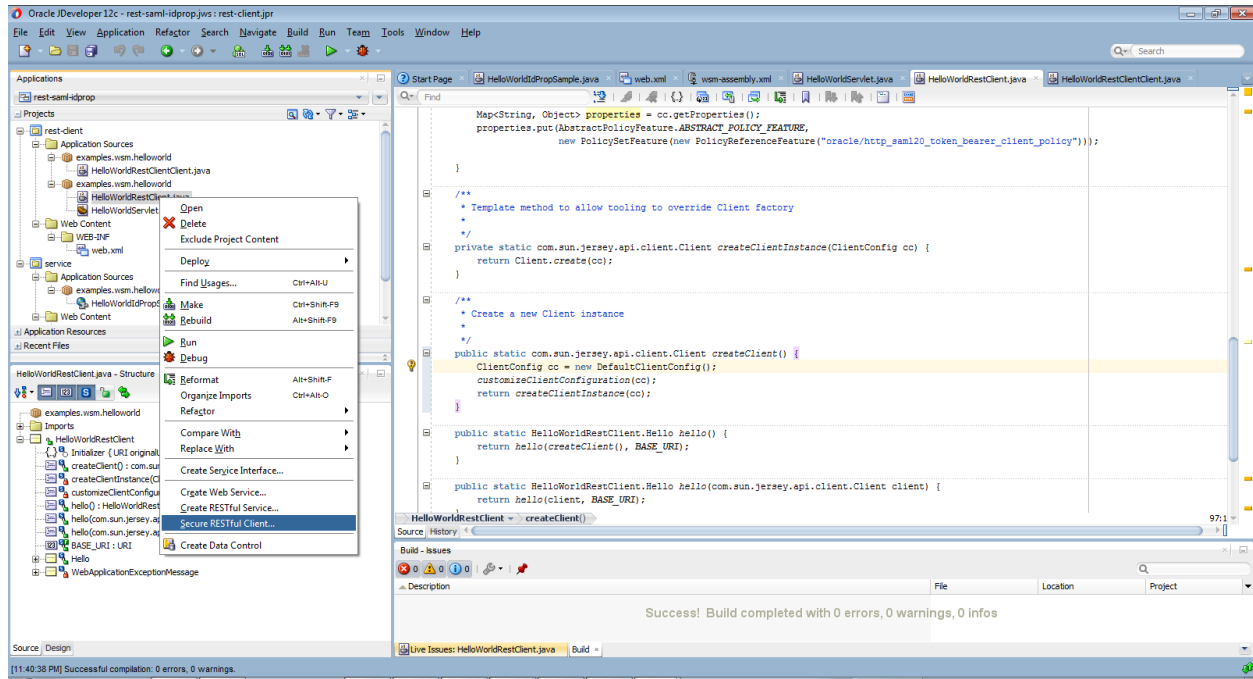
    }

}
```

For purposes of brevity I have provided the code snippet for how to call the generated RESTful Proxy Client code above.

4.6 Modifying the REST Client Security Policy

One can modify the OWSM client policy used to secure the client by right-clicking on the RESTful Client Proxy class and selecting “Secure RESTful Client” from the context menu as shown below.

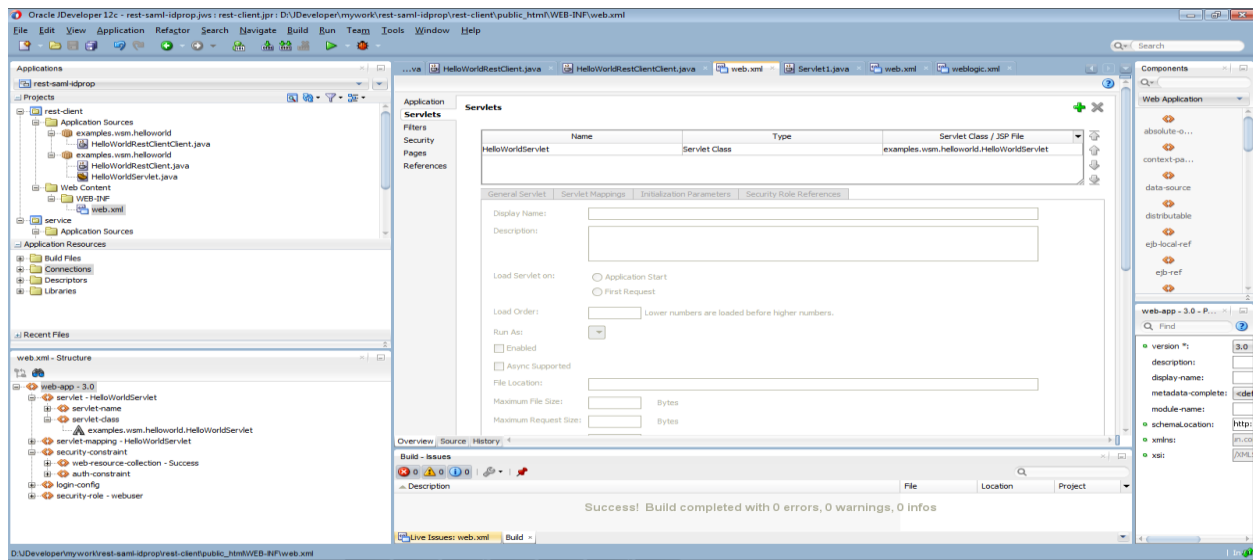


You can use the above dialog to make a different policy selection if required. In this case I did not modify the policy since I had already selected the correct policy.

NOTE: Any changes you do in terms of selecting a different policy via this dialog will be effective and the corresponding code in the RESTful Proxy Client will be modified.

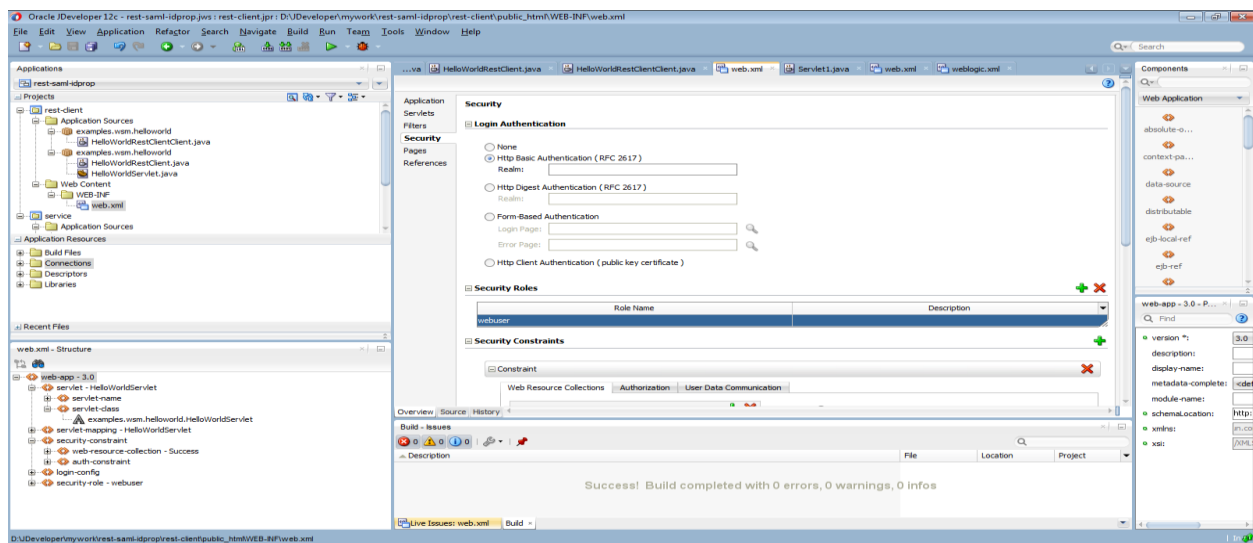
4.7 Secure the HelloWorldServlet web application

Open web.xml for the “rest-client” Project in JDeveloper and add an entry for the HelloWorldServlet as shown below.

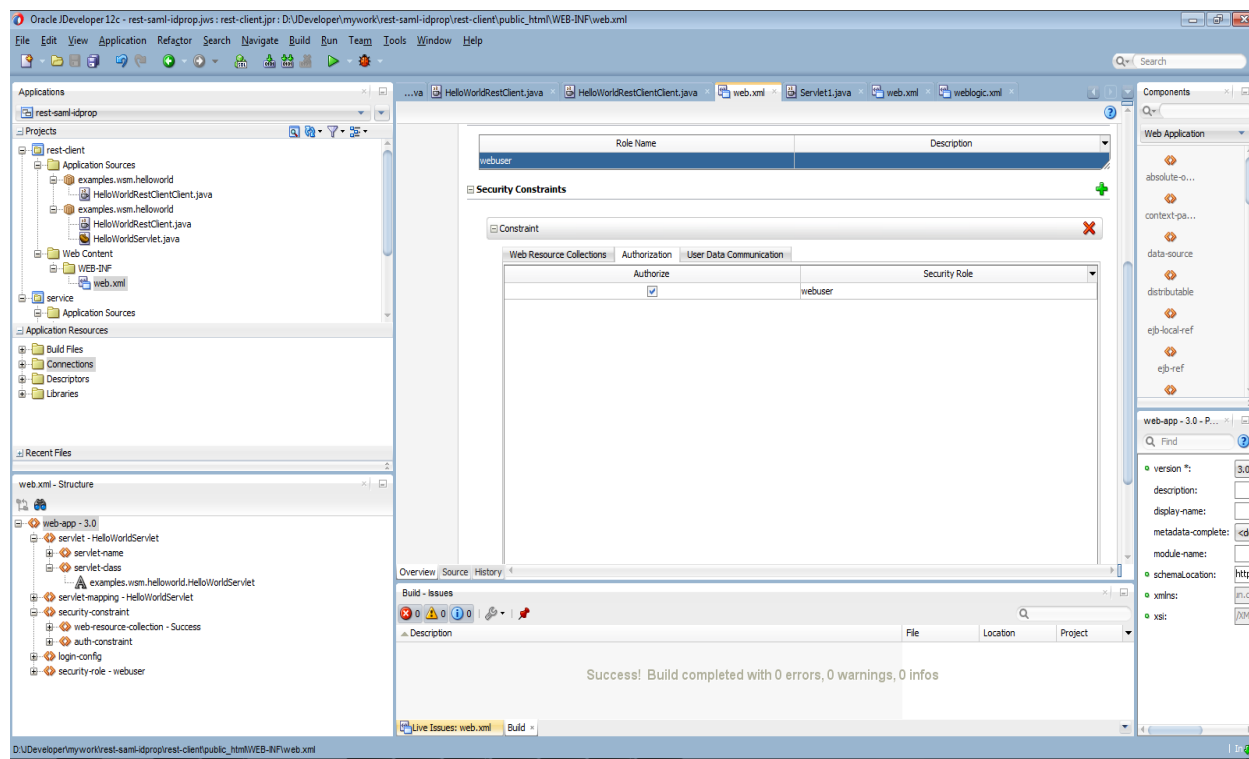
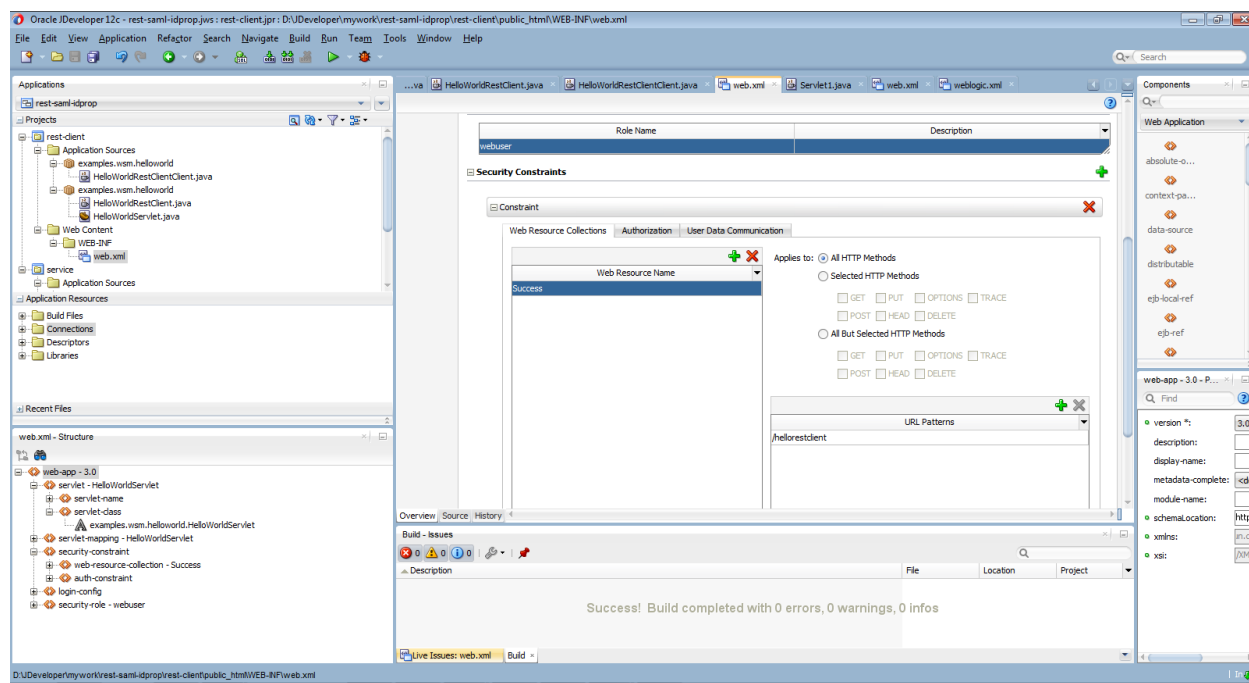


4.7.1 Select Authentication Mechanism

Select “HTTP Basic Authentication” mechanism.



4.7.2 Add Security Constraints



4.7.3 Final “web.xml” for the HelloWorldServlet

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'windows-1252'?>

<web-app xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"

    xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_3_0.xsd"

    version="3.0">

    <servlet>

        <servlet-name>HelloWorldServlet</servlet-name>

        <servlet-class>examples.wsm.helloworld.HelloWorldServlet</servlet-class>

    </servlet>

    <servlet-mapping>

        <servlet-name>HelloWorldServlet</servlet-name>

        <url-pattern>/hellorestclient</url-pattern>

    </servlet-mapping>

    <security-constraint>

        <web-resource-collection>

            <web-resource-name>Success</web-resource-name>

            <url-pattern>/hellorestclient</url-pattern>

        </web-resource-collection>

        <auth-constraint>

            <role-name>webuser</role-name>

        </auth-constraint>

    </security-constraint>

    <login-config>

        <auth-method>BASIC</auth-method>

    </login-config>

    <security-role>

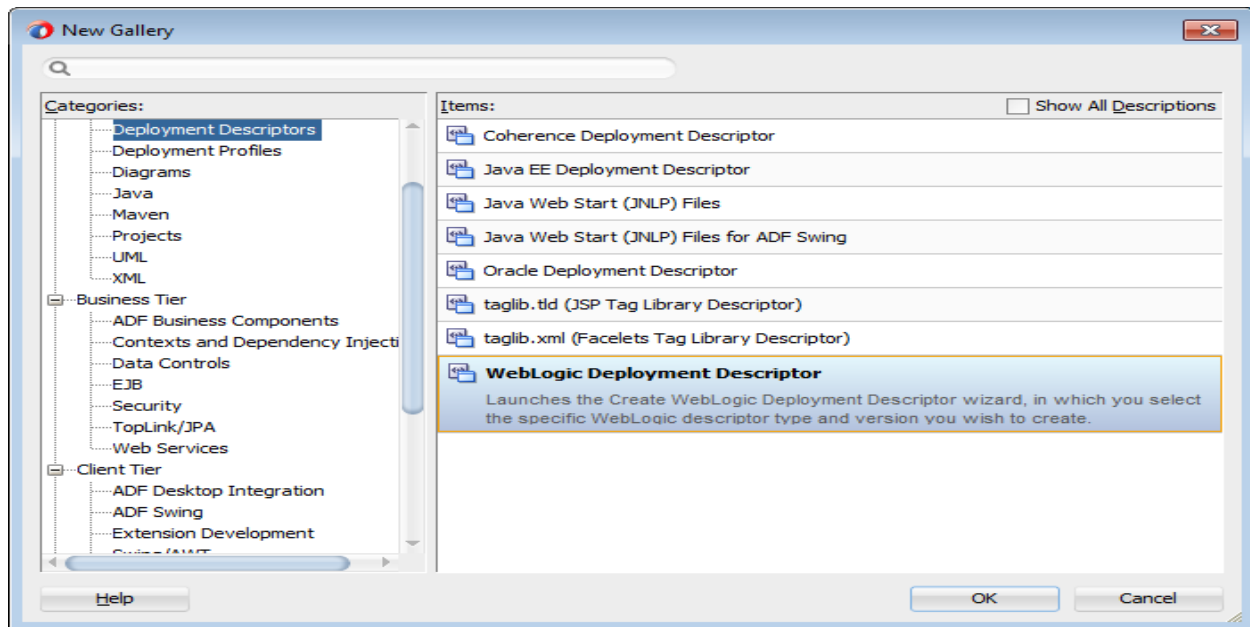
        <role-name>webuser</role-name>

    </security-role>

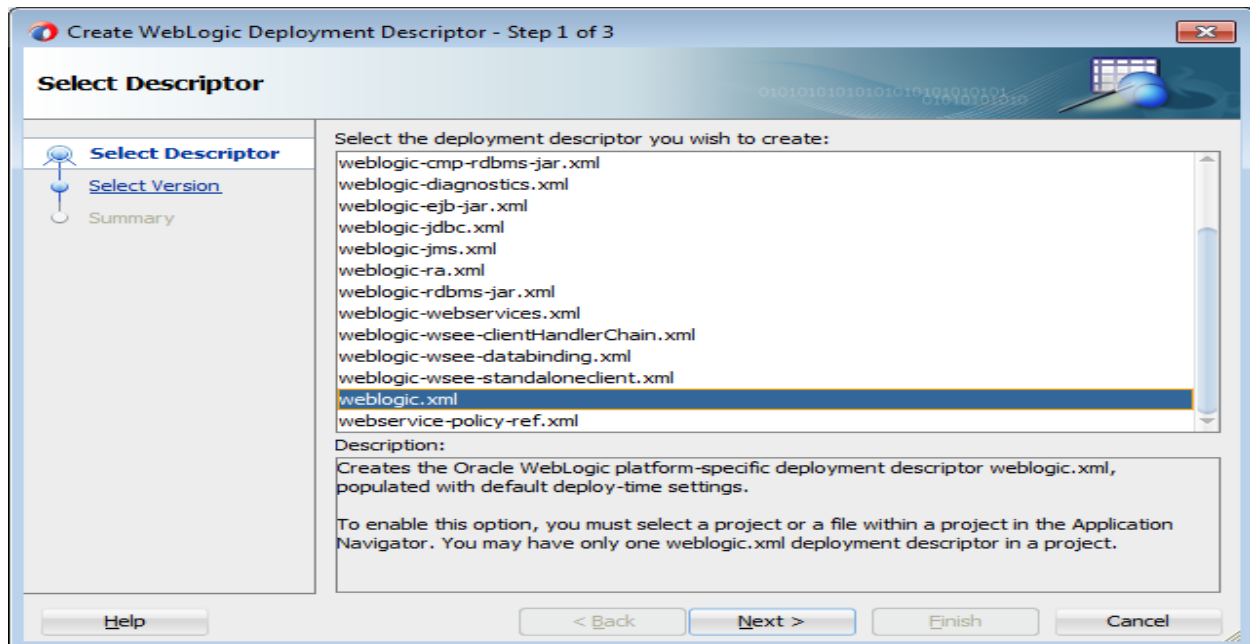
</web-app>
```

4.7.4 Create weblogic.xml deployment descriptor

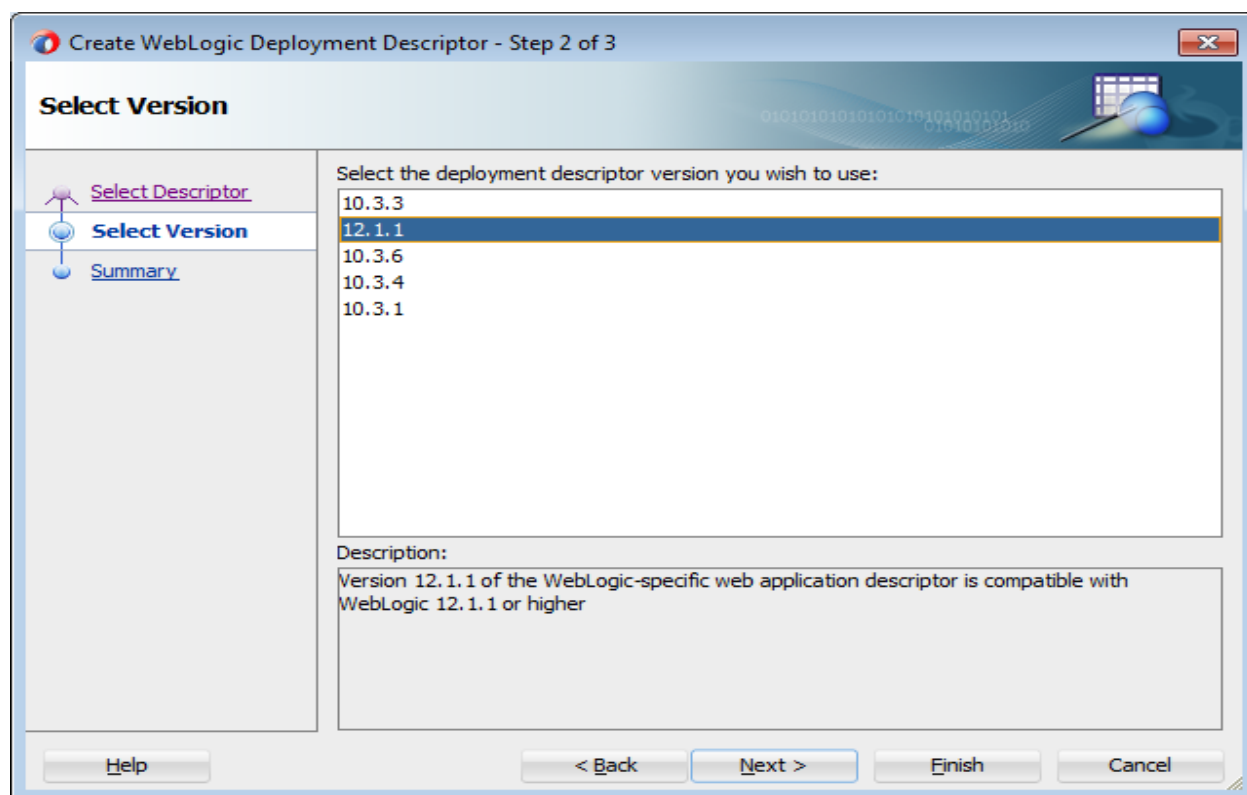
Right click on the project and select “New->From Gallery”.



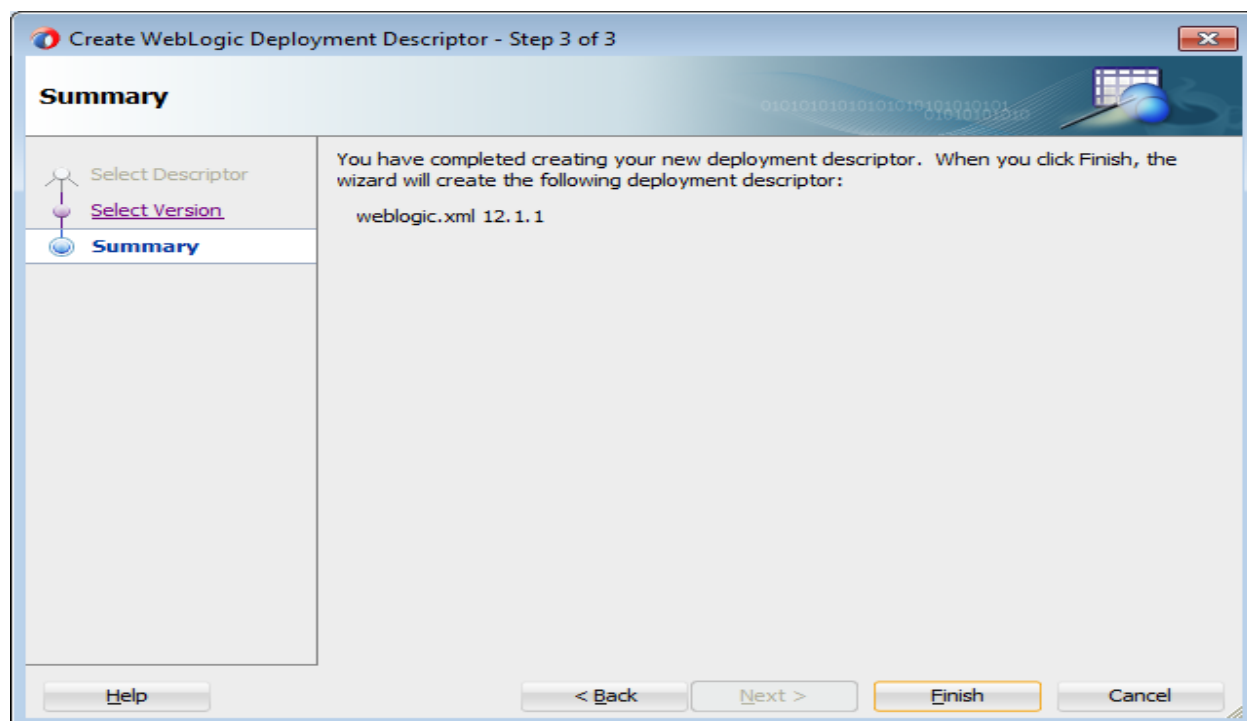
Click “OK”



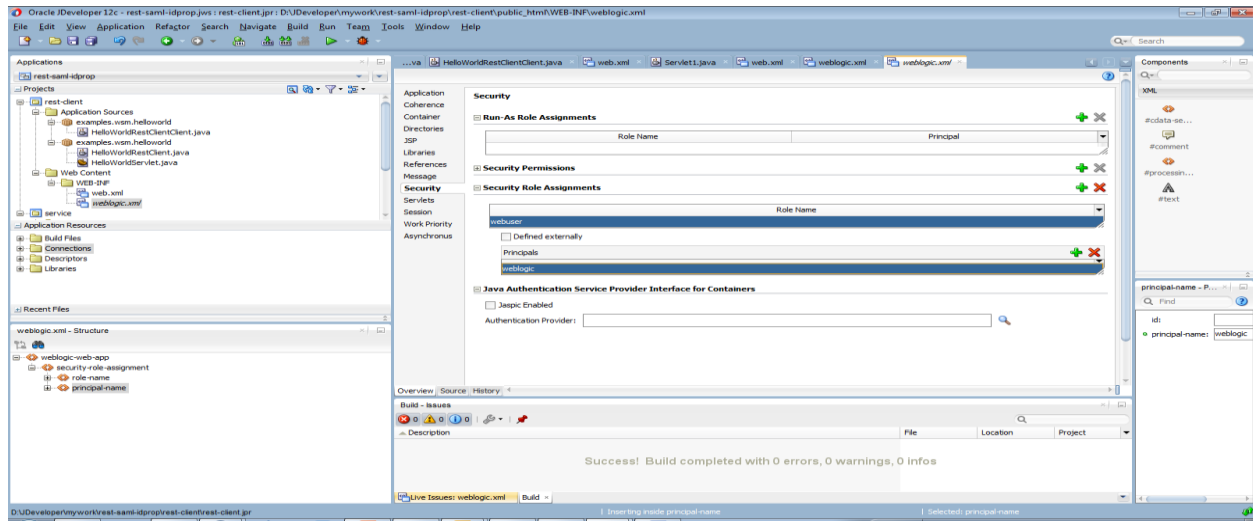
Click “Next”



Click "Next"



Click "Finish"



4.7.5 weblogic.xml for the HelloWorldServlet

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'windows-1252'?>

<weblogic-web-app xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"

    xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/weblogic/weblogic-web-app http://xmlns.oracle.com/weblogic/weblogic-web-app/1.4/weblogic-web-app.xsd"

    xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/weblogic/weblogic-web-app">

  <security-role-assignment>

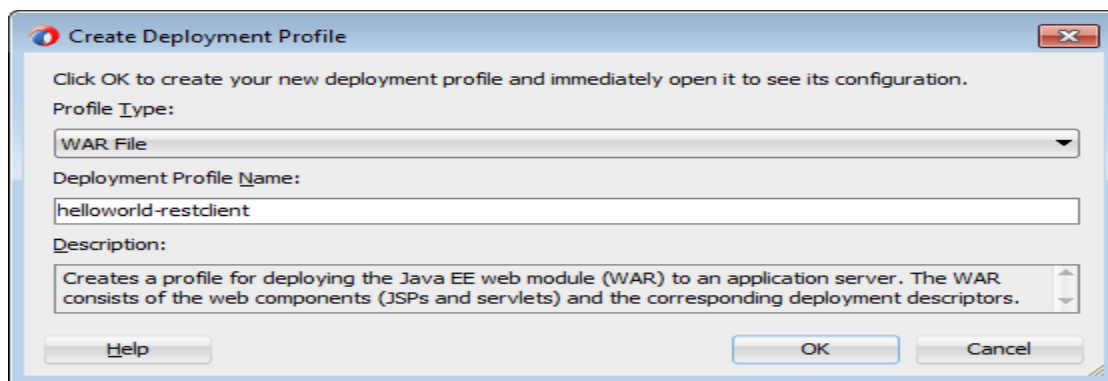
    <role-name>webuser</role-name>

    <principal-name>weblogic</principal-name>

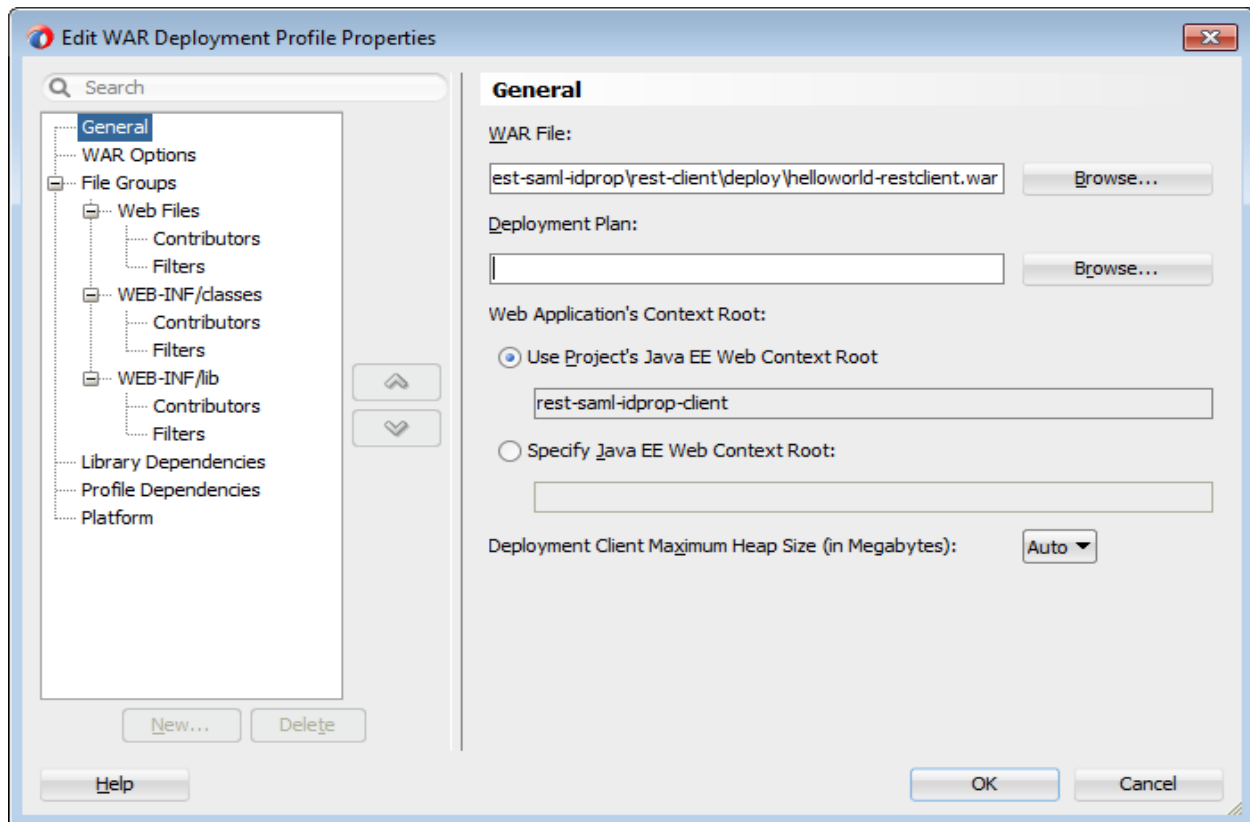
  </security-role-assignment>

</weblogic-web-app>
```

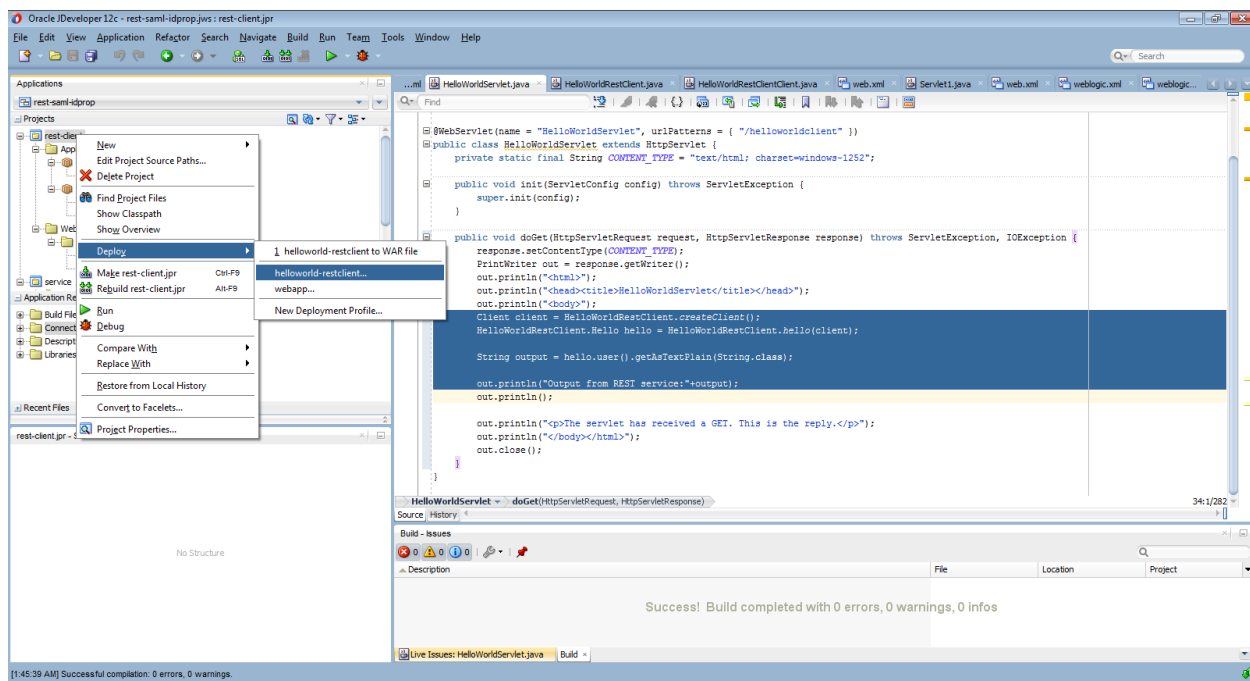
4.8 Create Deployment Profile and WAR for the Client

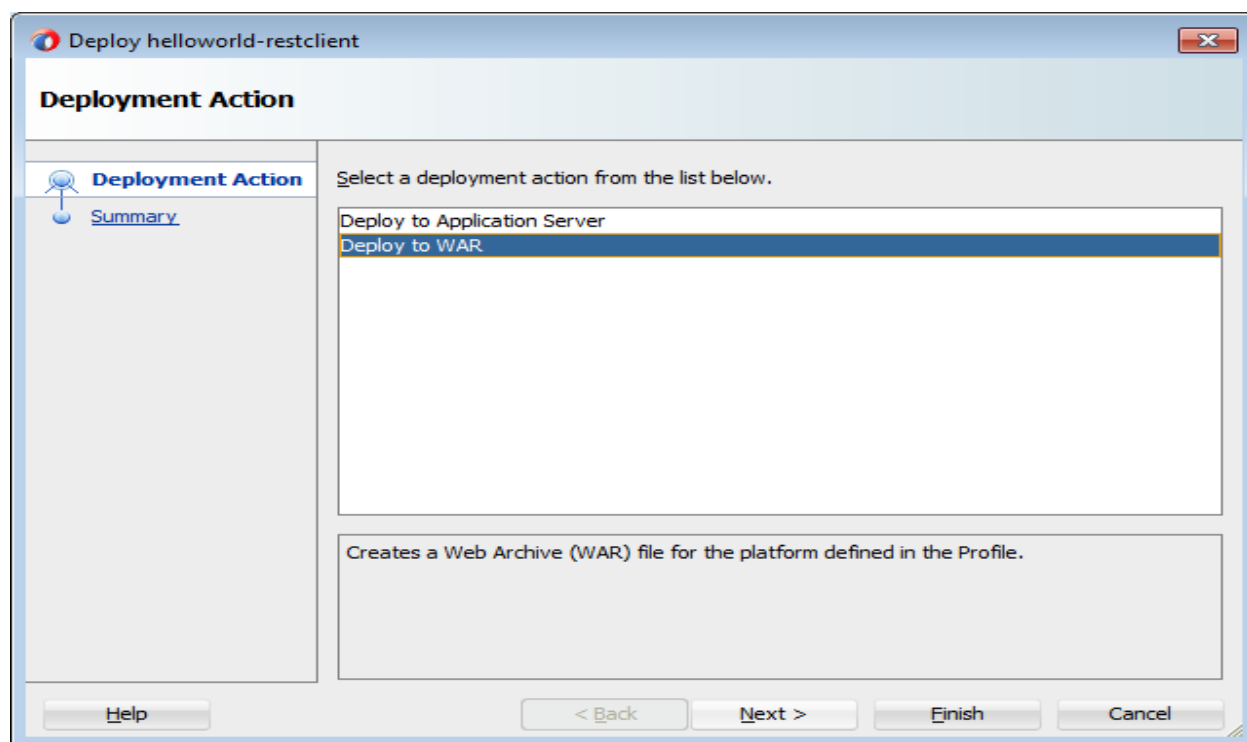


Click "OK"

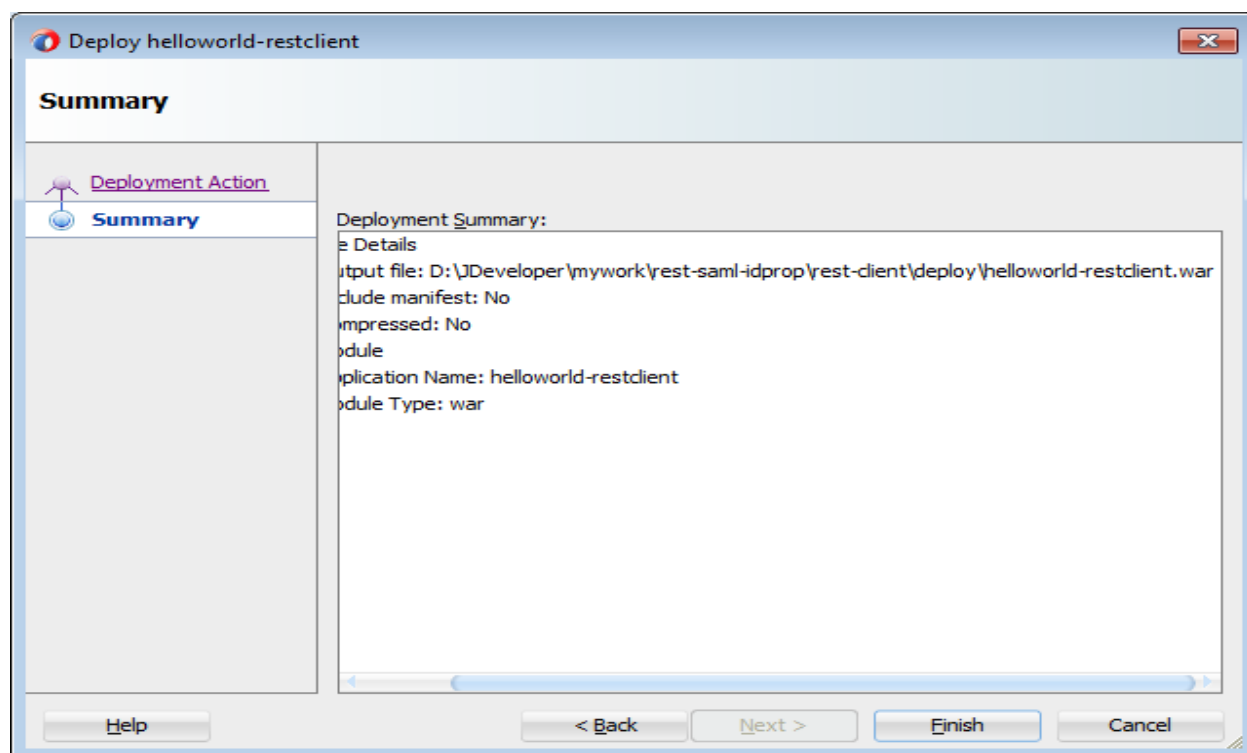


Click "OK"





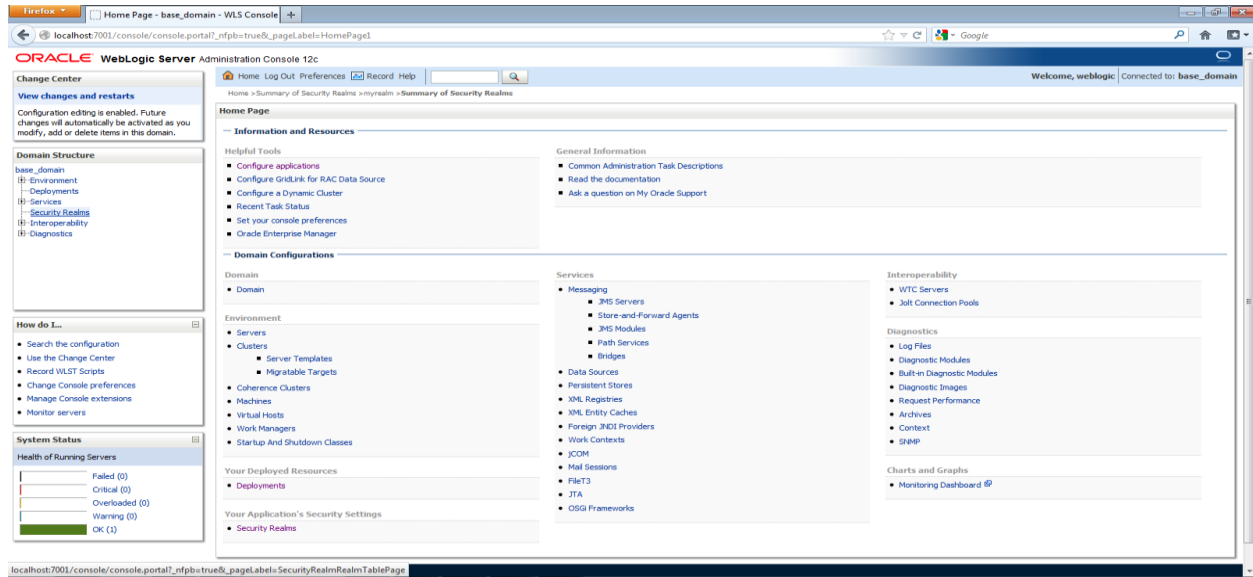
Click "Next"



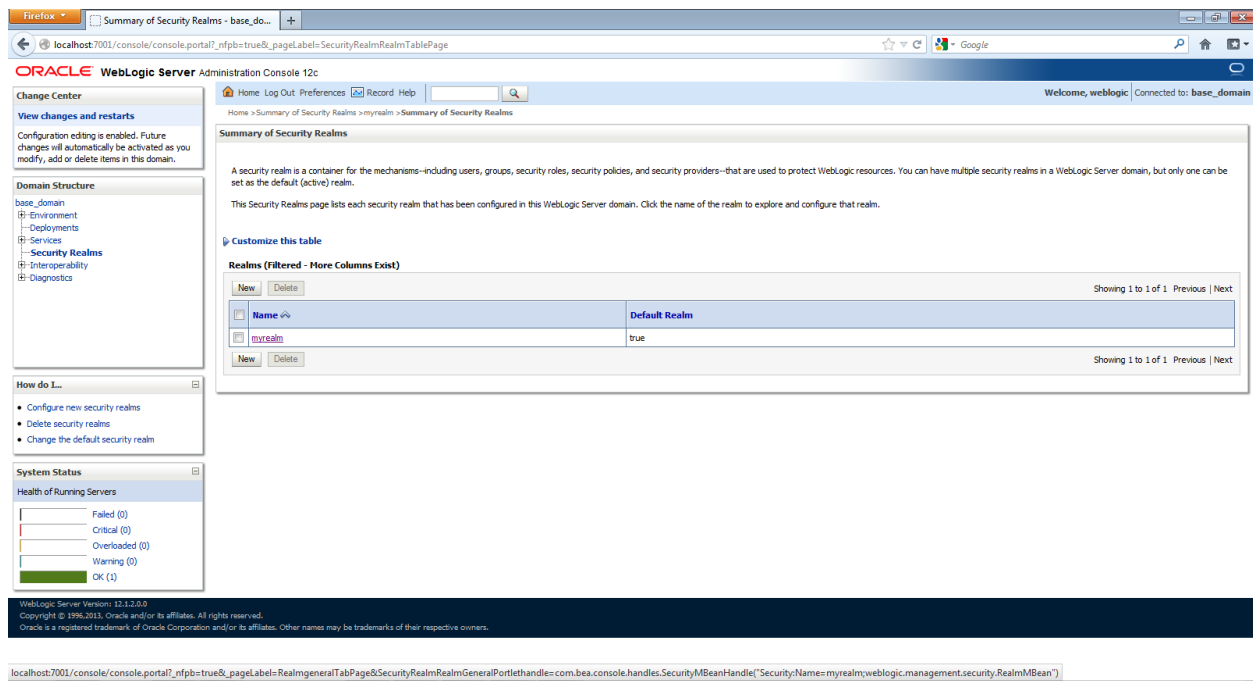
Click "Finish"

5 Create users in weblogic using WLS Console

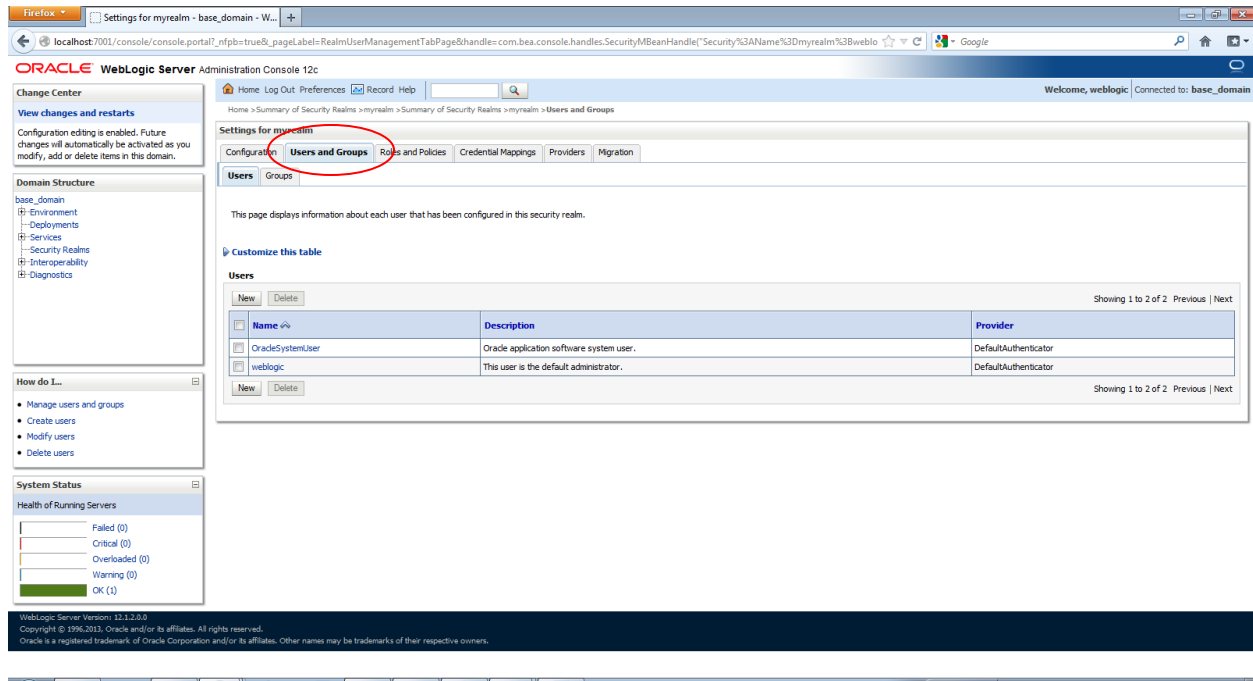
We will create some users for purposes of testing. These users will be created in embedded Ldap that ship with Weblogic. Log into WLS console as shown below.



Click on “Security Realms” on the LHS, this will open the Security Realms page on the RHS. By default Weblogic ships with a single realm called “myrealm”

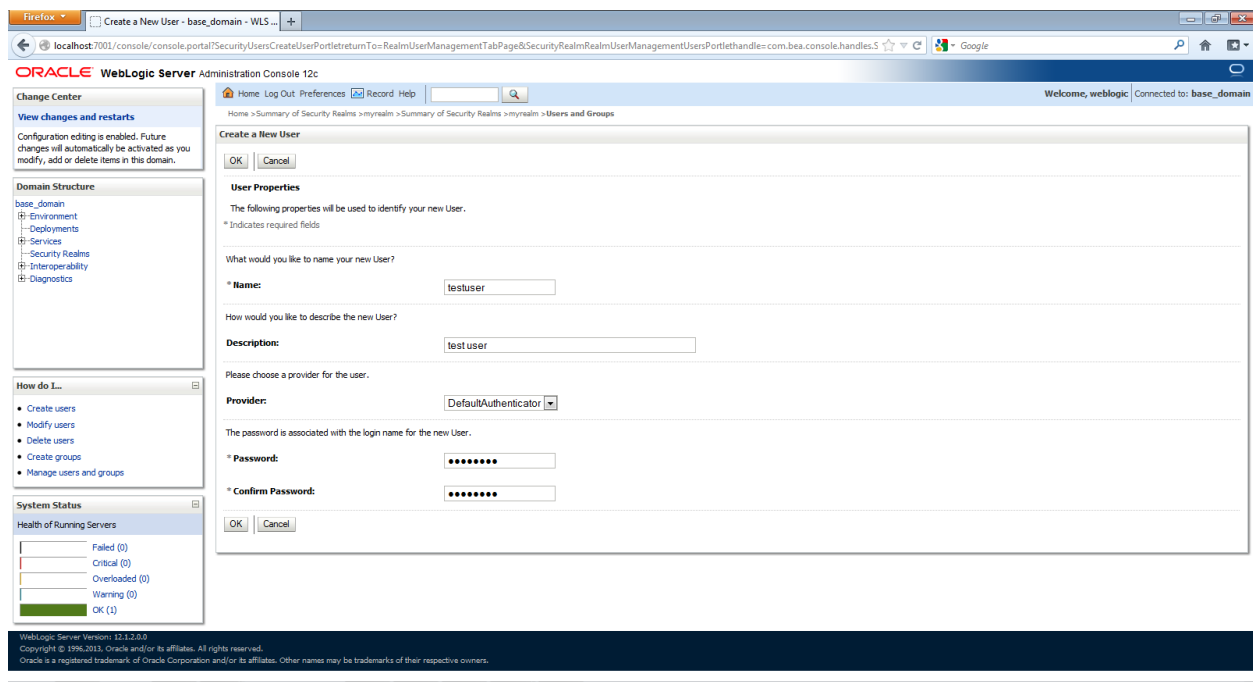


Click on “myrealm” in the above page. Click on the “Users and Groups” tab as shown below. This will list all the users/groups associated with that realm.

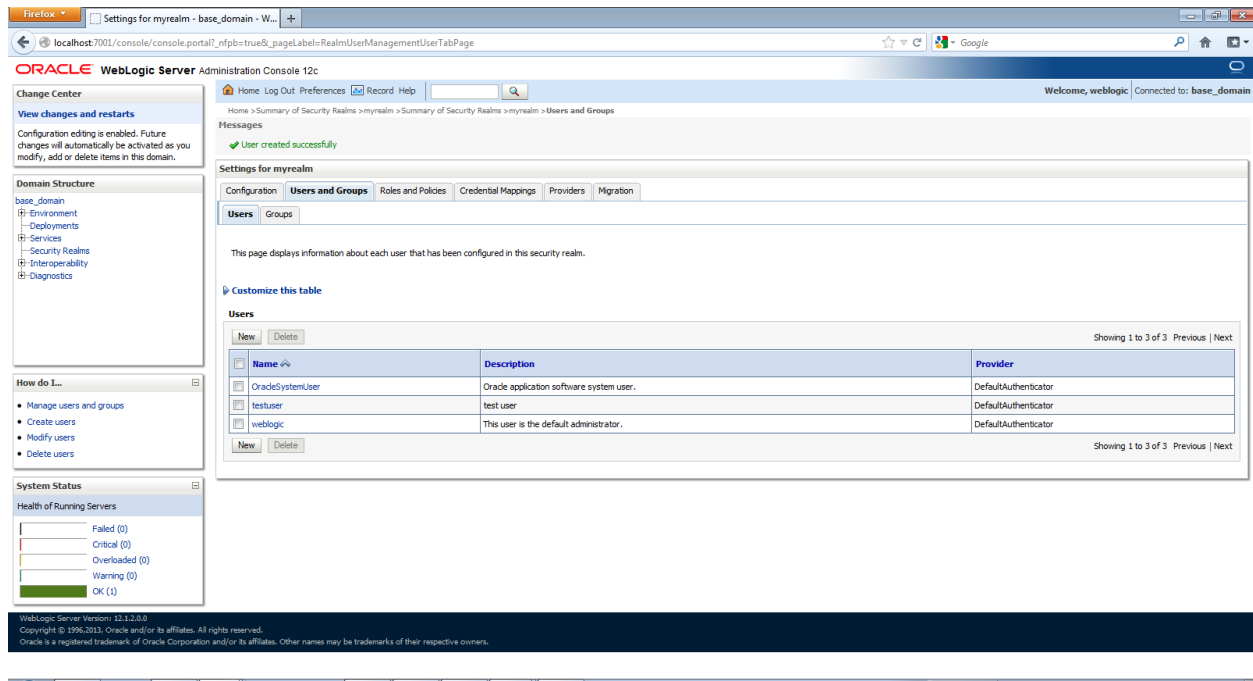


Click “New” to create a new user in the above page.

Create a user called “testuser”. Provide the password for “testuser” as shown below.

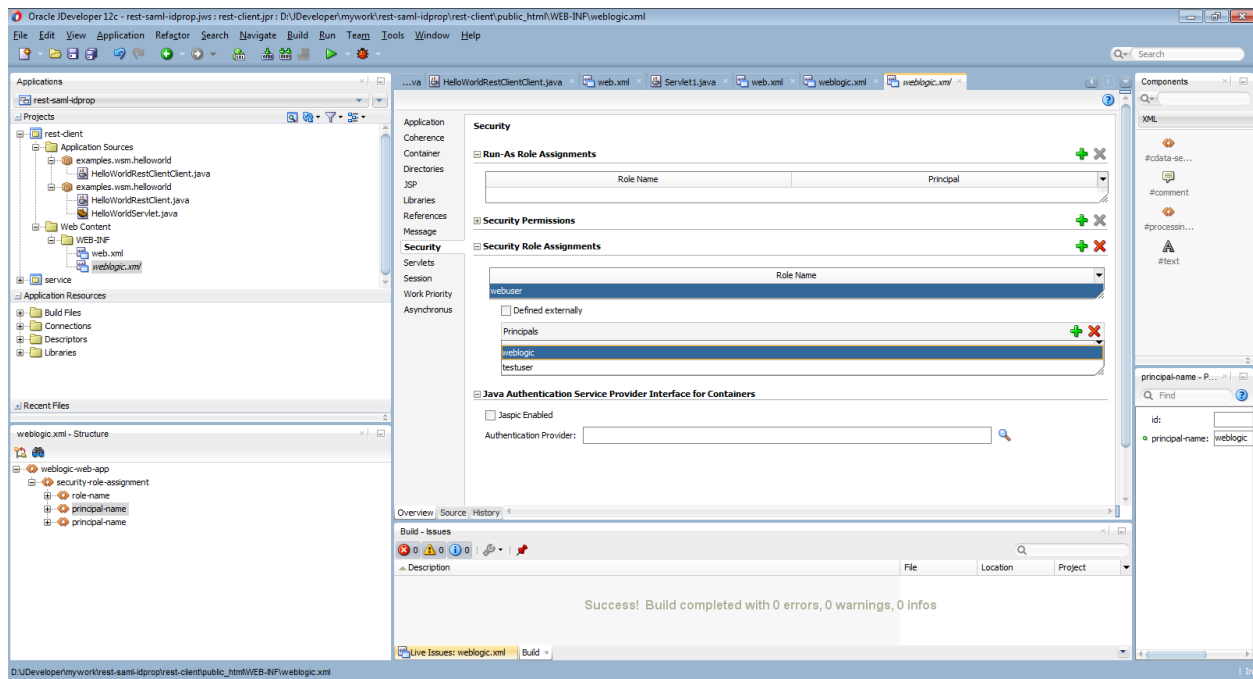


Click “OK” to complete creation of the new user “testuser”



If user creation is successful – then testuser will be listed along with the prebuilt users that ship with Weblogic as shown in the screenshot above.

5.1 Mapping newly created “testuser” in weblogic.xml



NOTE: Here I have mapped the role to individual Ldap users. It is better to map it to an Ldap Group.

6 Deploy the client application to Weblogic using EM

base_domain @

Select Archive Select Target Application Attributes Deployment Settings

Deploy Java EE Application : Select Archive

Specify the application or the exploded directory. Optionally you can specify a deployment plan.

Archive or Exploded Directory

Java EE archives, Web Modules (WAR files), EJB Modules (EJB JAR files), Resource Adapter Modules (RAR files), Coherence Archives (GAR files), JDBC Modules, JMS Modules, and library files (Jar files) can be deployed. You can also deploy an exploded archive that is present on the server where Enterprise Manager is running.

☒ Archive is on the machine where this Web browser is running.

☐ Archive or exploded directory is on the server where Enterprise Manager is running.

Deployment Plan

The deployment plan is a file that contains the deployment settings for an application. You can use a previously saved deployment plan for this application. Later in the deployment process, you can optionally edit the deployment plan and save it for a future deployment of this application. If you do not have a deployment plan, one will be created automatically during the deployment process when deployment configuration is done. The deployment plan is not applicable when you deploy a library.

☒ Create a new deployment plan when deployment configuration is done.

☐ Deployment plan is on the machine where this Web browser is running.

Deployment Type

The archive or exploded directory can be deployed as a regular application or a library. Application libraries are deployments that are available for other deployments to share. Libraries should be available on all of the targets running their referencing applications. The deployment type option will be set as library automatically when you deploy a library file (Jar file).

☒ Deploy this archive or exploded directory as an application

☐ Deploy this archive or exploded directory as a library

Information

Use this page to deploy Java EE applications that require Oracle Metadata Services (MDS) or that take advantage of the Oracle Application Development Framework (Oracle ADF). If your application is a SOA composite, use the SOA Composite deployment wizard. If your application is not a SOA composite or it does not require an MDS repository or ADF connections, then you can deploy your application using this wizard or the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console.

Click "Next"

base_domain @

Select Archive Select Target Application Attributes Deployment Settings

Deploy Java EE Application : Select Target

Select the WebLogic server or cluster that you want this application to be deployed to.

Select	Name	Type	Deployed Applications
☒	AdminServer	Oracle WebLogic Server	bd

Click "Next"

base_domain

Select Archive Select Target **Application Attributes** Deployment Settings

Deploy Java EE Application : Application Attributes

Archive Type: Web Module (WAR file)
 Deployment Plan: Create a new plan
 Deployment Target: AdminServer
 Deployment Type: Application

* Application Name: helloworld-restclient

Context Root of Web Modules

Web Module	Context Root
helloworld-restclient.war	rest-saml-idrop-client

Distribution

☒ Install and start application (servicing all requests)
☐ Install and start application in administration mode (servicing only administration requests)
☐ Install only. Do not start.

Other Options

Application Source Accessibility

☒ Use the defaults defined by the deployment's targets. Recommended selection.
☐ Copy this application onto every target. During deployment, the files will be copied automatically to the managed servers to which the application is targeted.
☐ Make the application accessible from the source location that it will be deployed on. You must ensure that each target can reach the location.

Deployment Plan Source Accessibility

☒ Use the same accessibility as the application.
☐ Copy the deployment plan onto every target. During deployment, the files will be copied automatically to the managed servers to which the application is targeted.
☐ Make the deployment plan accessible from the source location that it will be deployed on. You must ensure that each target can reach the location.

Click "Next"

base_domain

Select Archive Select Target Application Attributes **Deployment Settings**

Deploy Java EE Application : Deployment Settings

Archive Type: Web Module (WAR file) Application Name: helloworld-restclient
 Deployment Plan: Create a new plan Version: Not versioned
 Deployment Target: AdminServer Context Root: rest-saml-idrop-client
 Deployment Type: Application Deployment Mode: Install and start application (servicing all requests)

Deployment Tasks

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

Name	Go To Task	Description
Configure Application Security		Configure application policy migration, credential migration and other security behavior.

Deployment Plan

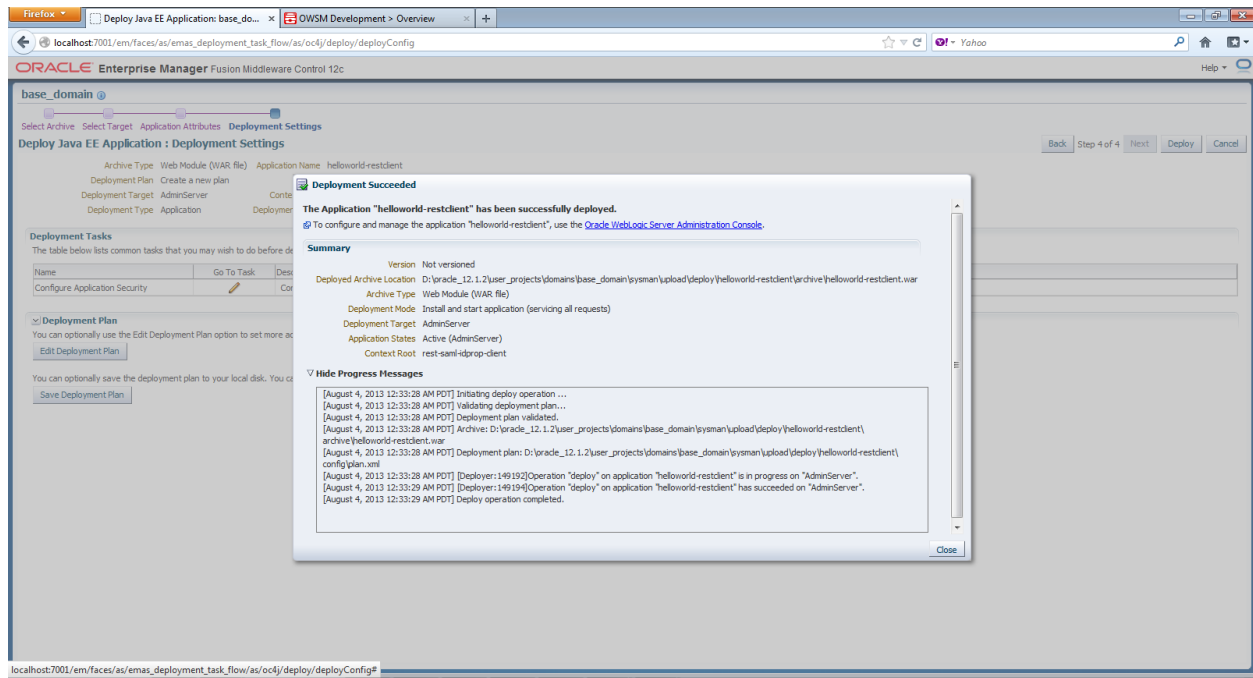
You can optionally use the Edit Deployment Plan option to set more advanced deployment options which the deployment tasks above do not cover.

[Edit Deployment Plan](#)

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

[Save Deployment Plan](#)

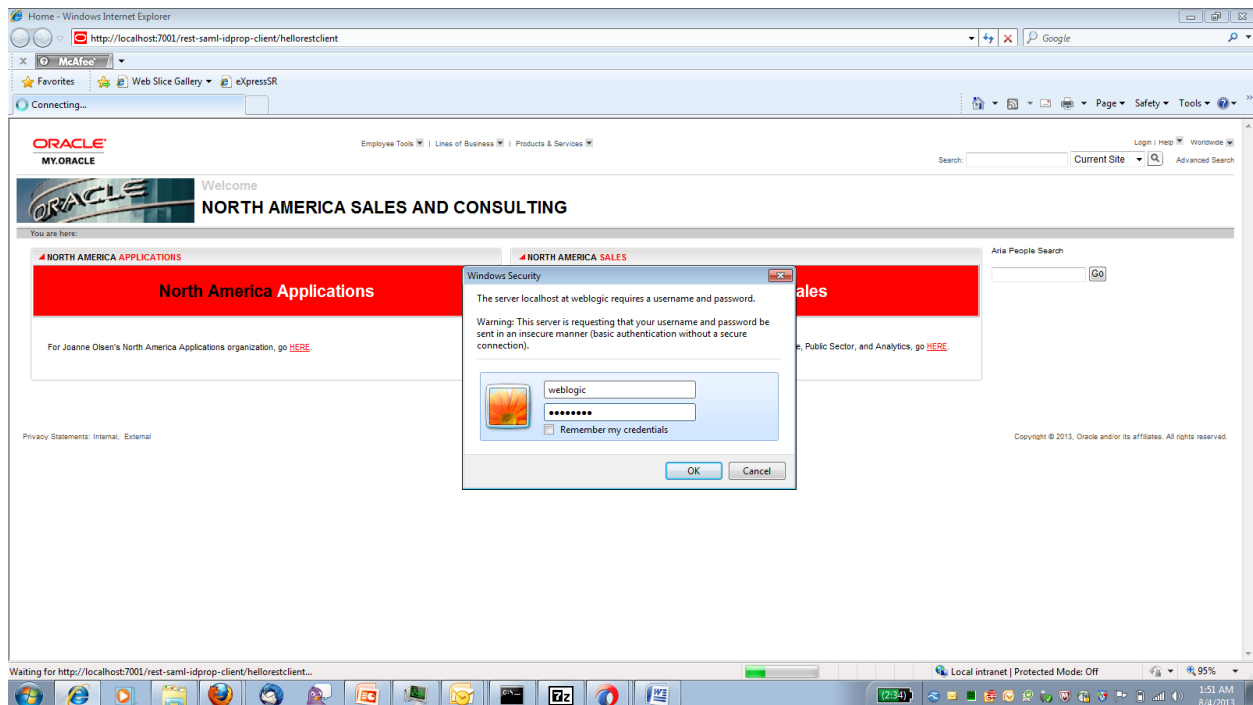
Click "Deploy"

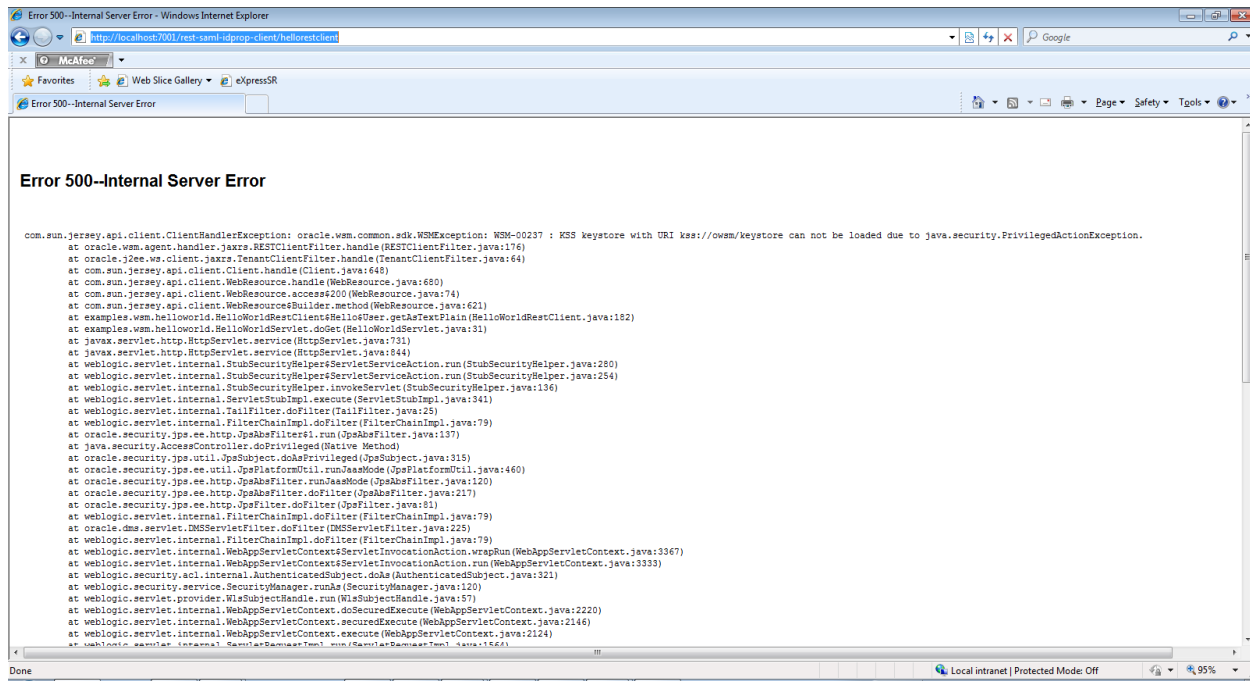


Click "Close"

6.1 Negative Testing

For the SAML token to work we need to set up the keystore. This is required as the SAML token is signed. Since we have not set up the keystore – testing will fail.





7 Set up Keystore

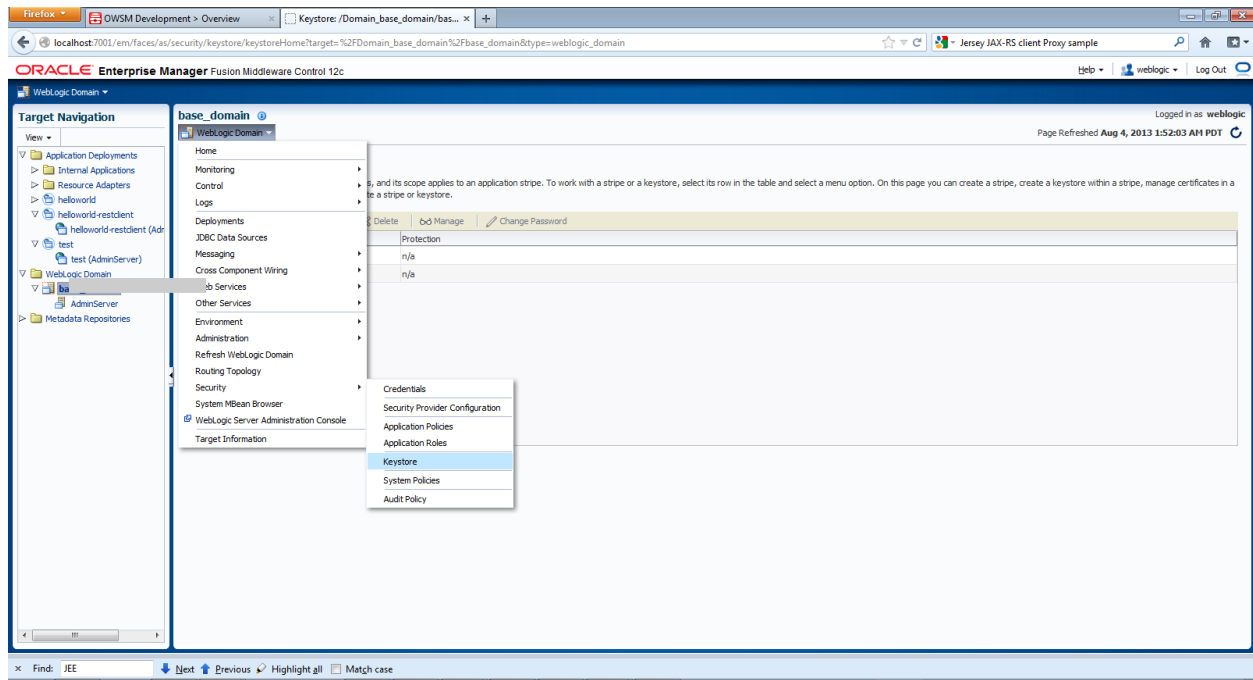
OWSM needs to sign the SAML bearer token, in order to do that it uses public key cryptography. Thus a keystore needs to be setup. In 12.1.2 the default keystore is KSS (Keystore Service) and this is different from 11g where the default keystore was JKS.

KSS is a service provided by Oracle Platform Security Services (OPSS) and there are a number of reasons for preferring KSS over JKS.

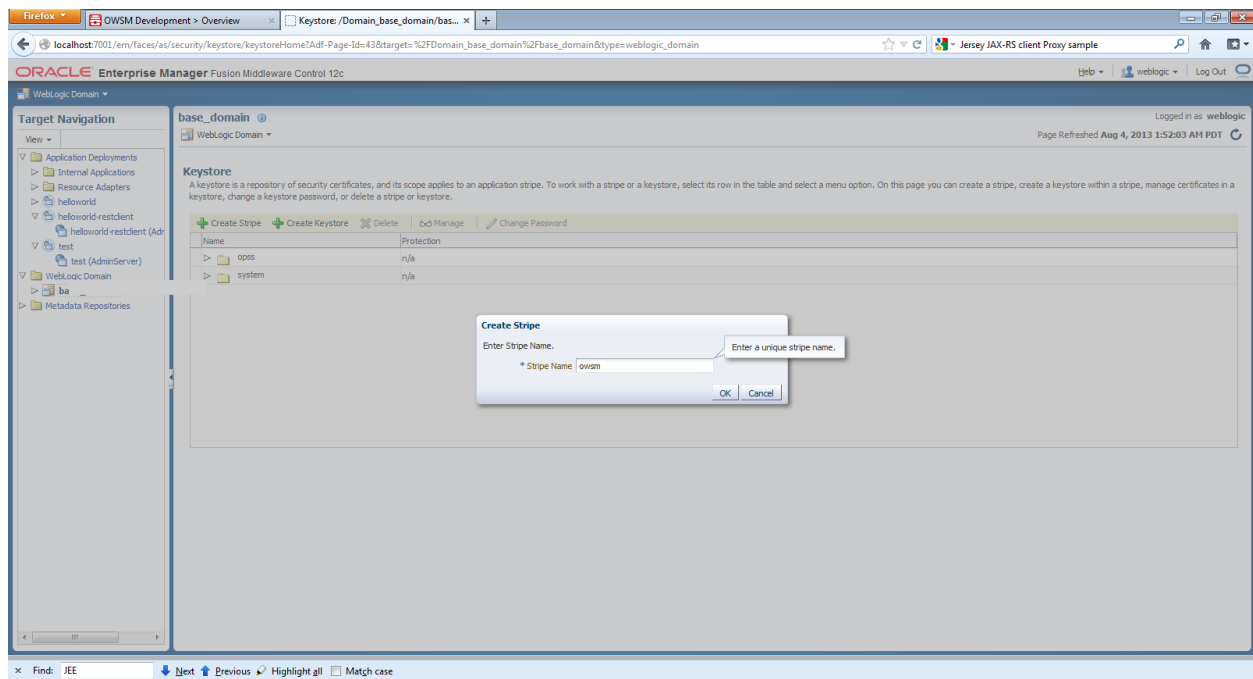
- KSS provides integrated tooling
 - EM and WLST support for creating/updating/import/exporting keys/certs
 - Internal CA for generating CA signed keys/certs
- KSS provides better lifecycle management.
 - Ability for multiple domains to share the same keystore is easier – since KSS provides centralized storage (ex: DB based storage)
 - Ability for segregation of keystores – ex: OWSM can have its own keystore via the concept of “stripe” that exists in KSS.
 - Simplified management as it doesn’t need passwords for accessing the private keys in the keystore.

7.1 Create “owsm” stripe and keystore

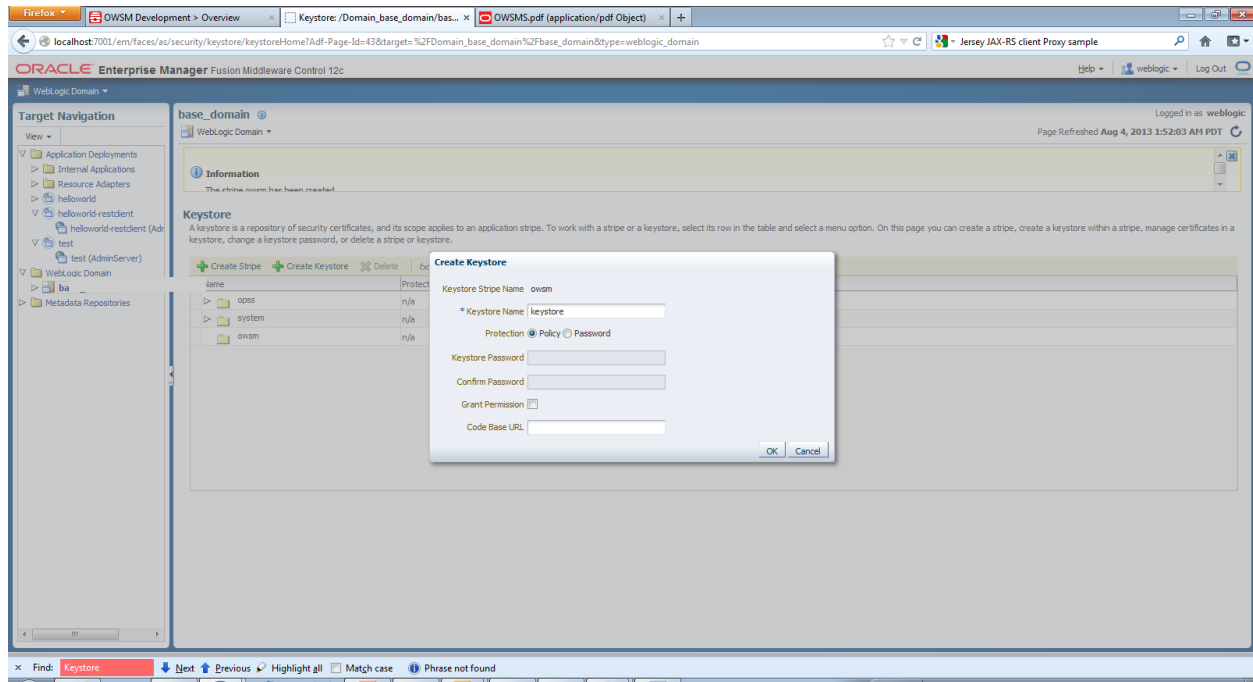
Click on the Weblogic domain on the LHS. Click on “Weblogic Domain->Security->Keystore” as shown in the screenshot below.



Click on “Create Stripe” as shown in the screenshot below.

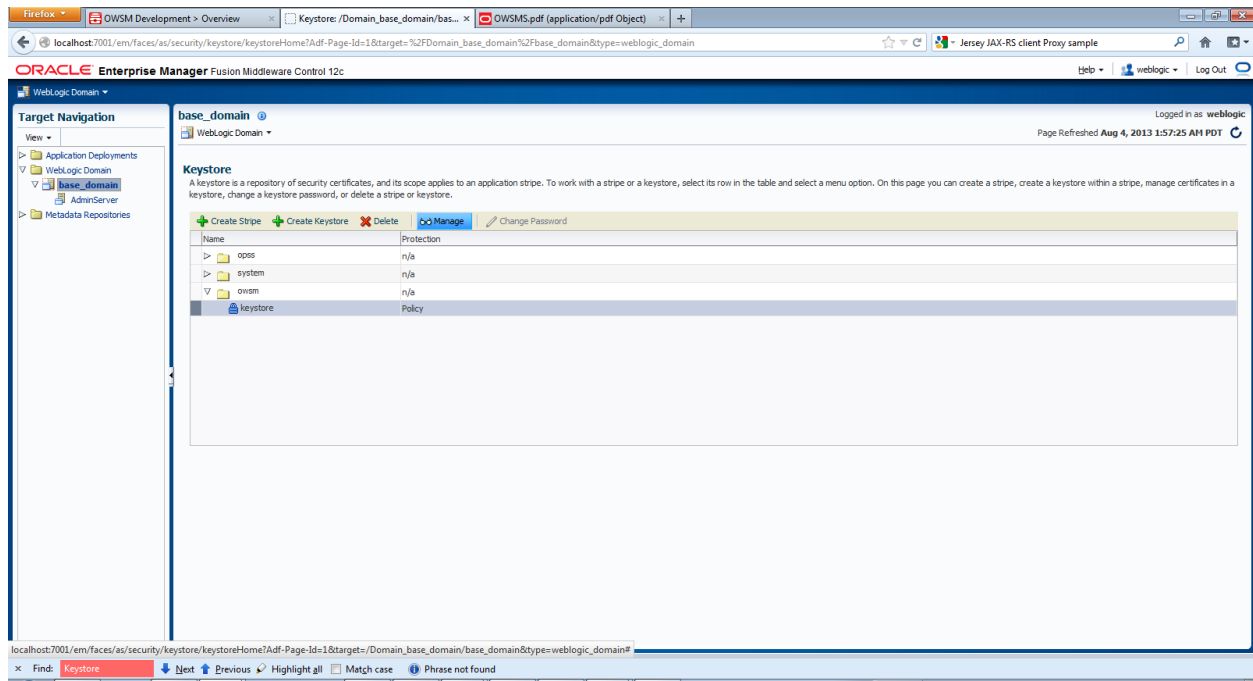


Create a Keystore under the “owsm” stripe by clicking on “Create Keystore” button. The keystore can be policy protected or password protected. Password protected will make it behave similar to JKS. I suggest you retain the default which is policy based and uncheck the “Grant Permission” checkbox as shown in the screenshot below.

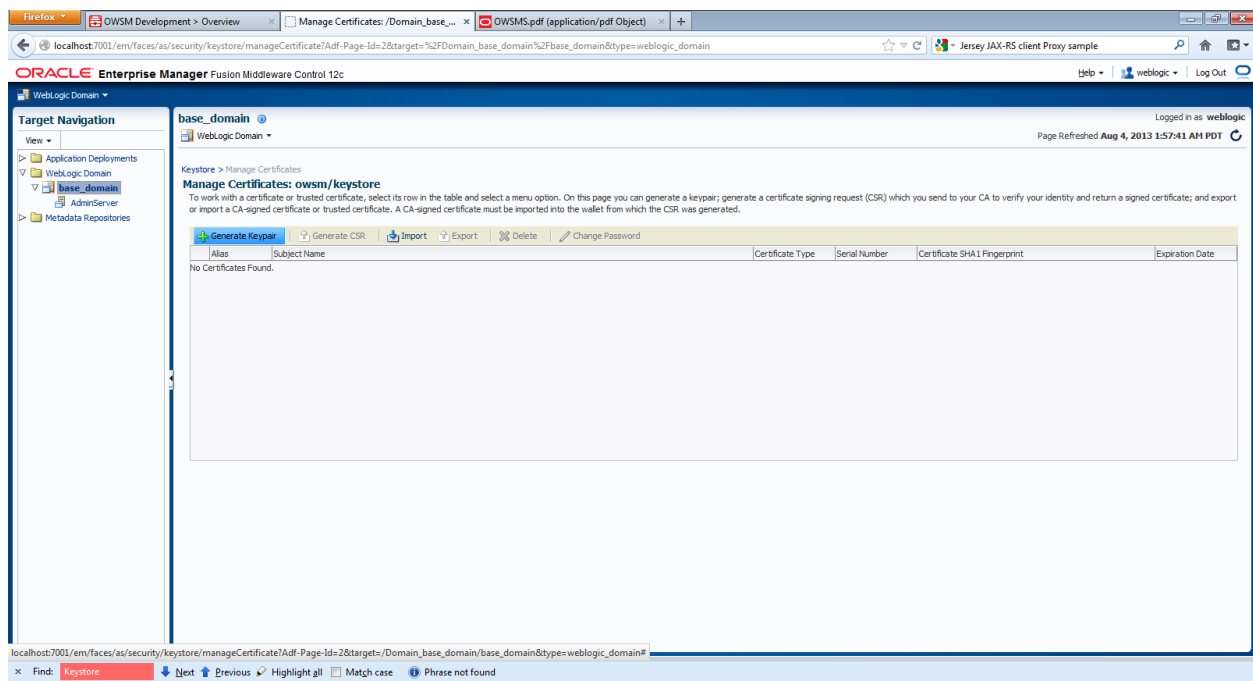


7.2 Generate keypair

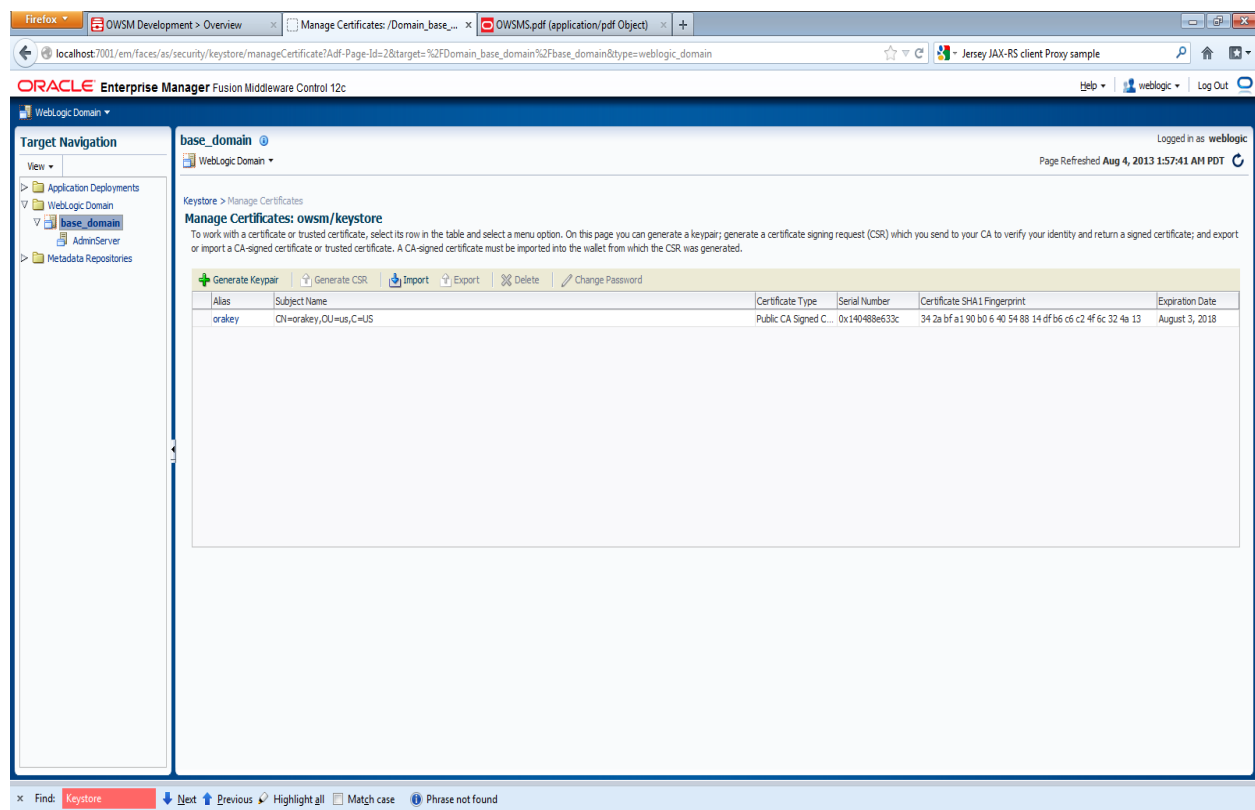
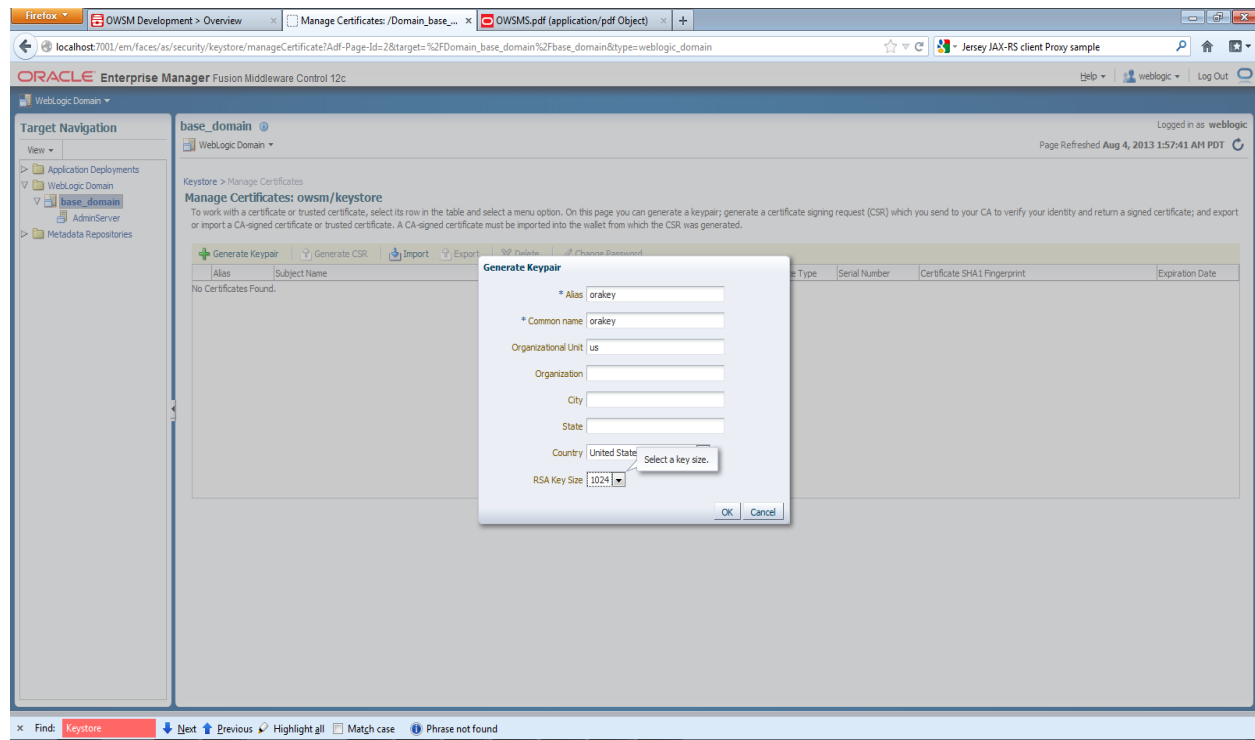
The next step is to generate a keypair. You can do this by selecting the “owsm->keystore” and clicking on “Manage” as shown in the screenshow below.



Generate a keypair by clicking on “Generate Keypair”.

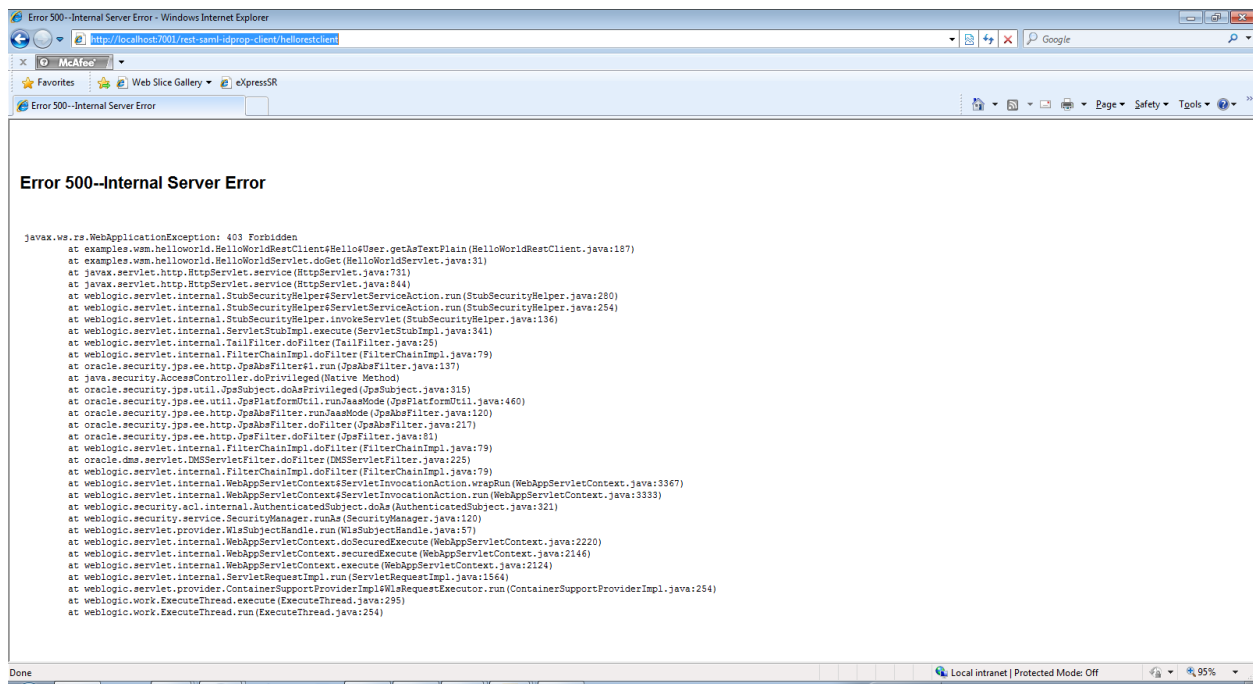


Use the default alias “orakey”. If you want to use a different alias – then additional steps will be required.



7.3 Negative Testing

Even though we created the keystore – if you test – you will see it results in a failure as shown below.



7.4 Import the “democa” CA certificate into “owsm” stripe

The reason it fails even after the keystore is set up is that the keypair we generated was signed by the Internal CA that ships with KSS and the validation of the cert on the service side will fail as OWSM Agent is unable to validate the Certificate path for the signing certificate.

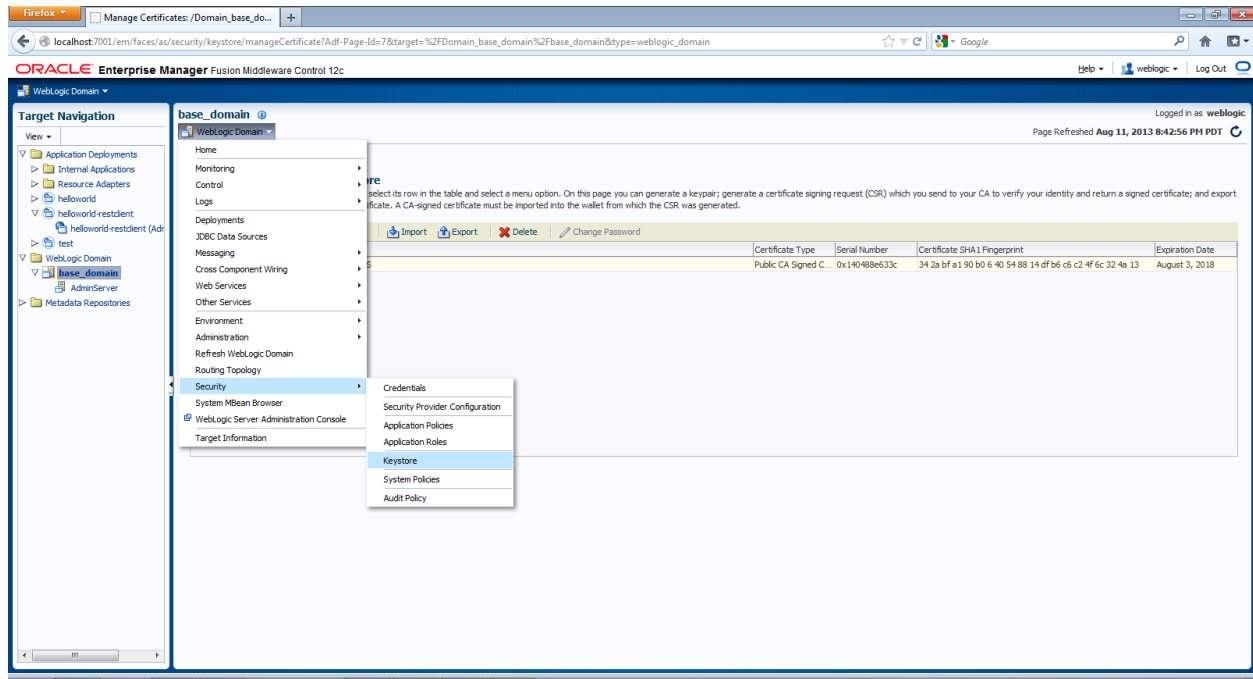
Note: You will not run into this issue if you use self-signed certificates. Since we have used CA signed (albeit an Internal CA signed certificate) – you need to import the CA cert into the OWSM keystore.

So you need to import the public certificate of the CA into the “owsm” stripe. Importing CA cert is a three step process:

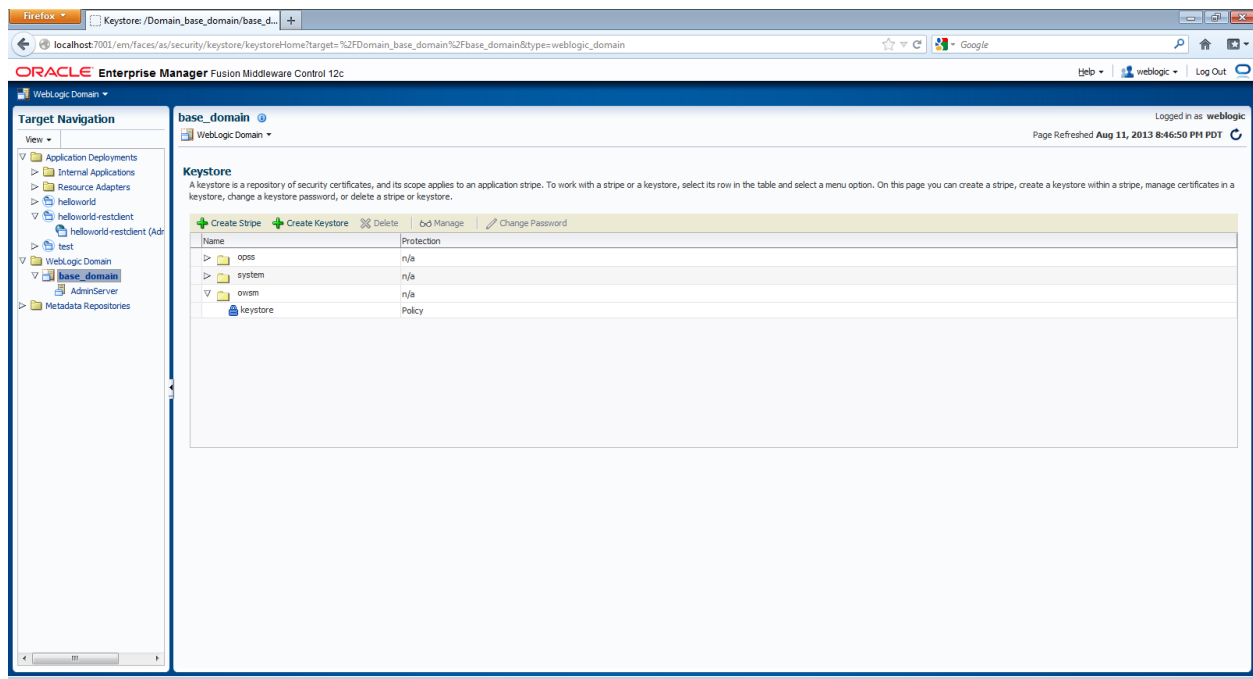
- Identify the Certificate Authority (CA)
- Export the CA cert from the “system” stripe in KSS.
- Import the CA cert into the “owsm” stripe in KSS

7.4.1 Identify the Issuer of the “orakey” key

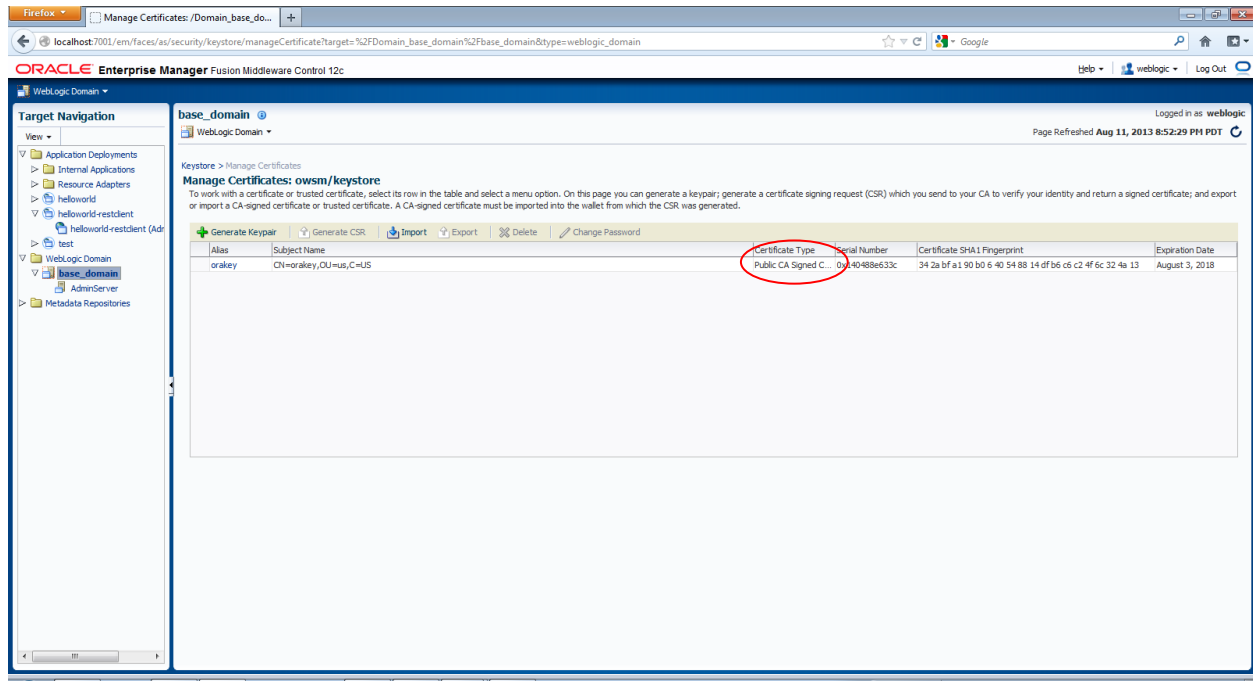
Navigate to the Keystore service in EM as shown in the screenshot below. “Weblogic Domain->Security->Keystore”



Expand the “owsm” stripe as shown in the screenshot below.

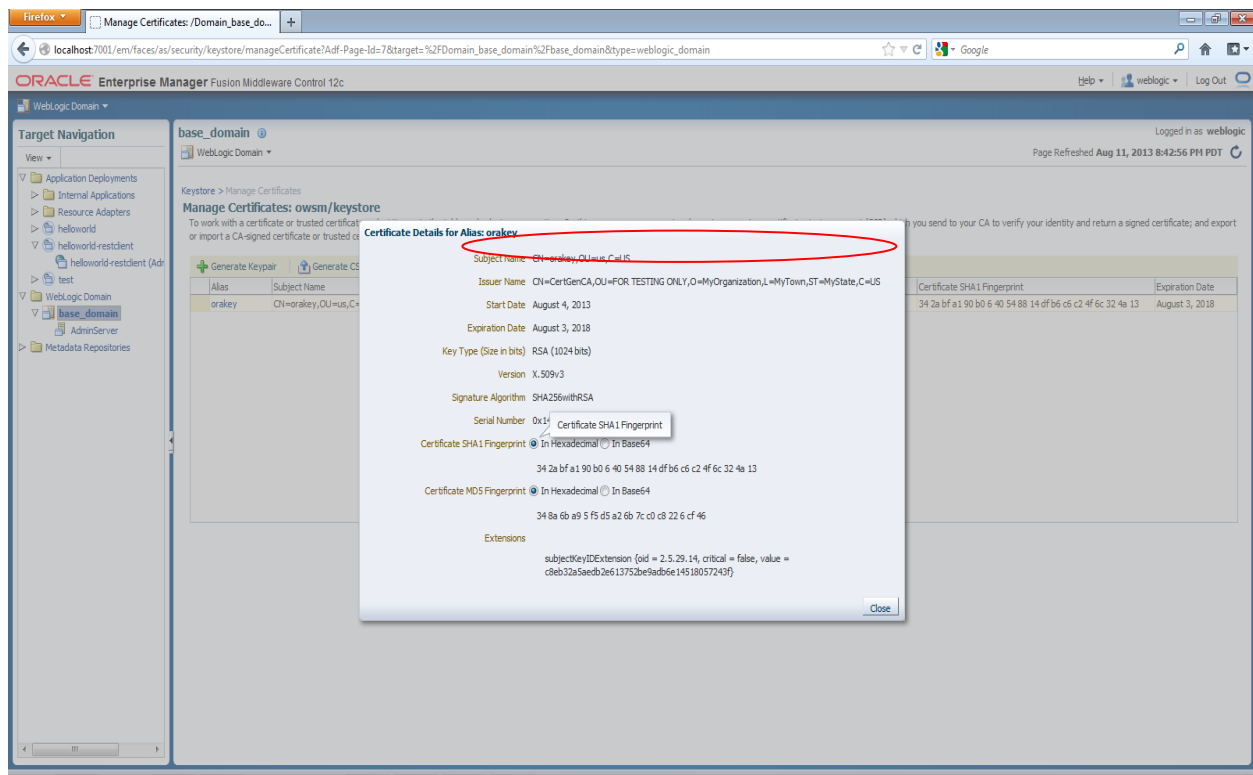


Select “keystore” and click on “Manage”. This will list all the keys/certs in the keystore as shown in the screenshot below.



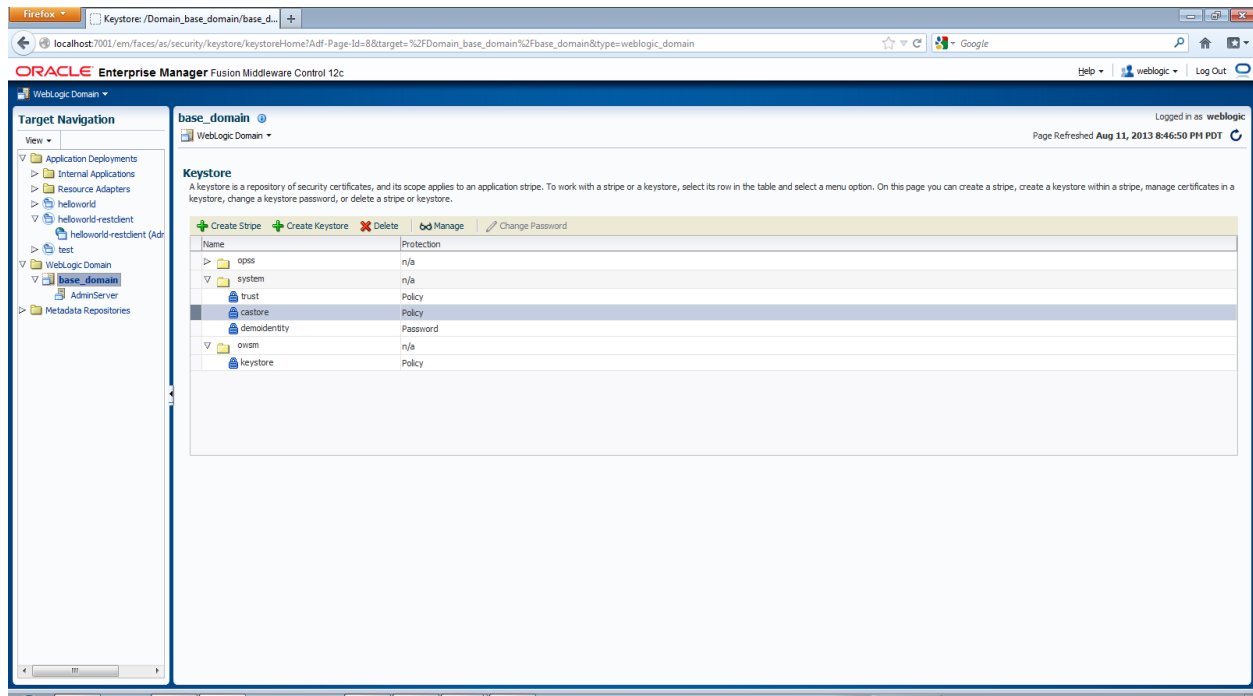
Click on “orakey” for details.

You will notice that the key pair that was generated was CA signed as shown in the screenshot below.

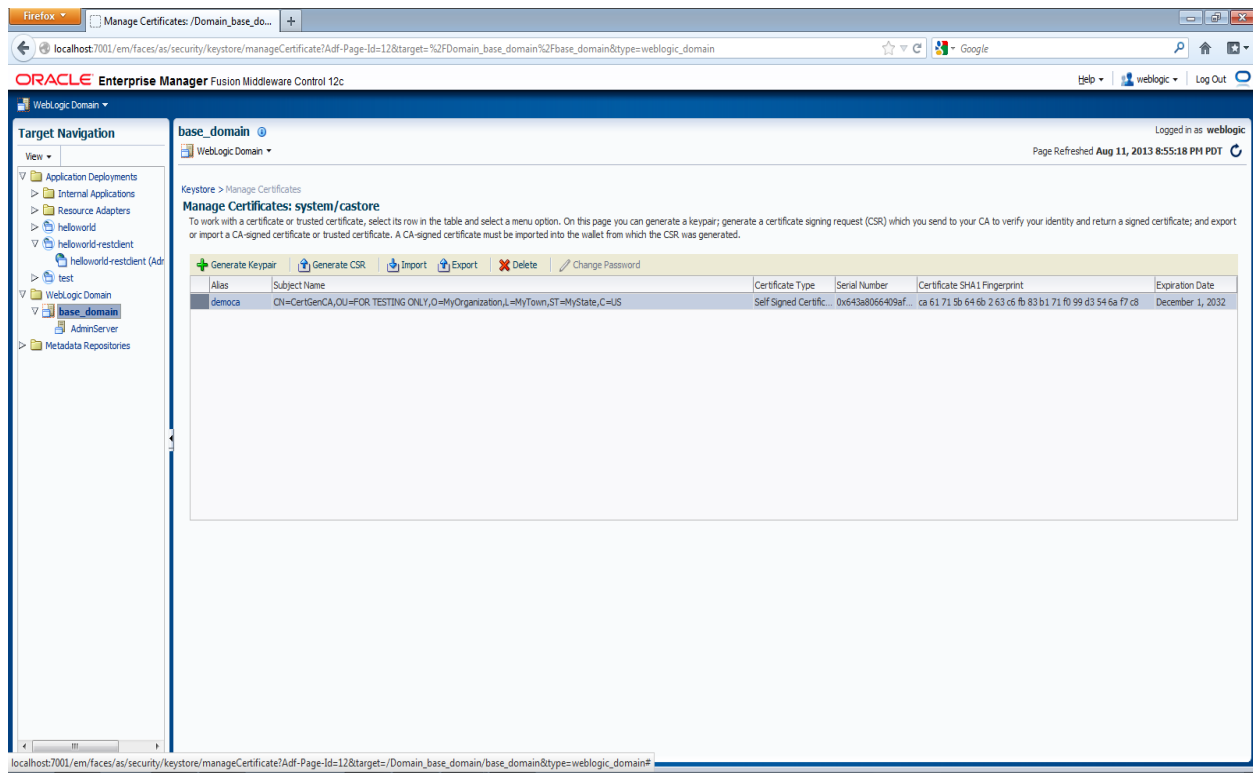


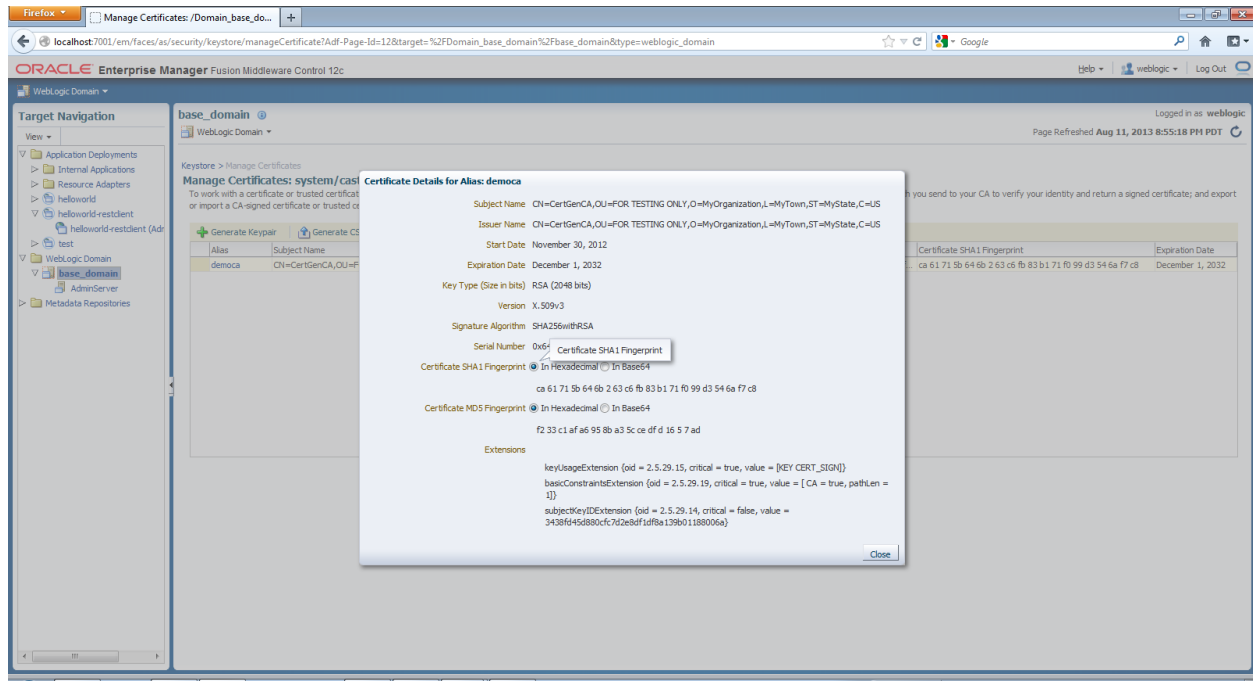
7.4.2 Export “democa” CA cert from “system” stripe

Expand the “system” stripe. Select “castore” and click on “Manage”.

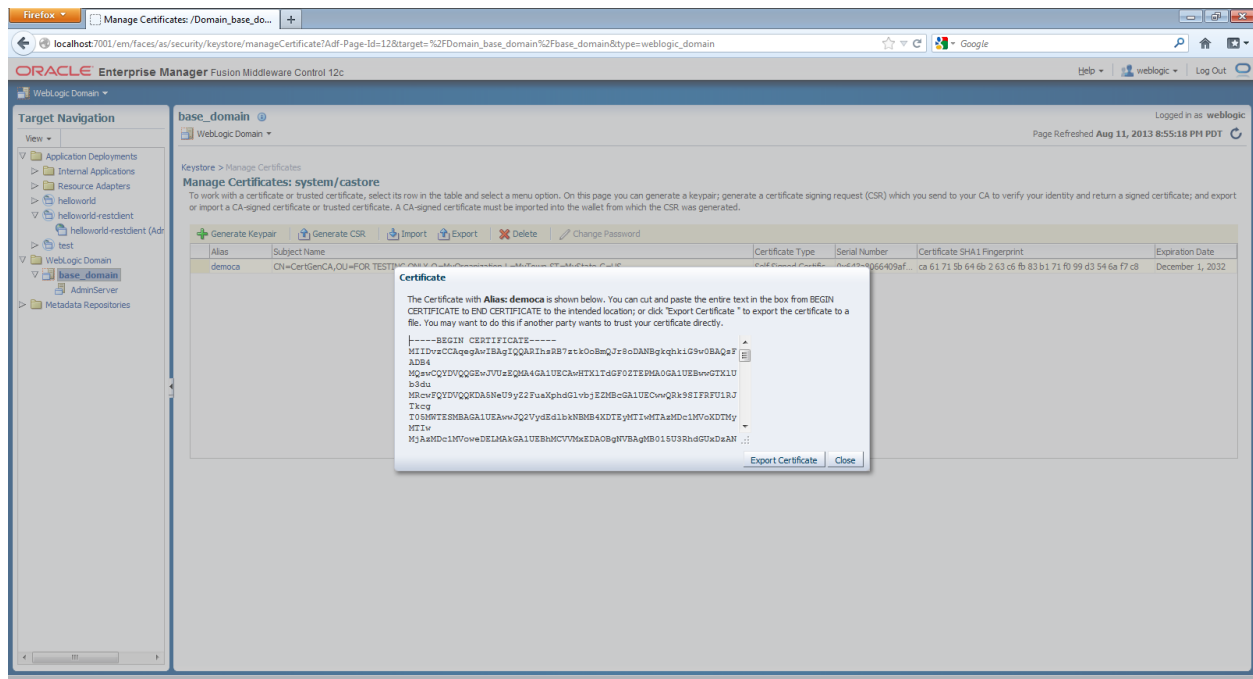


You will see a “democa” alias.



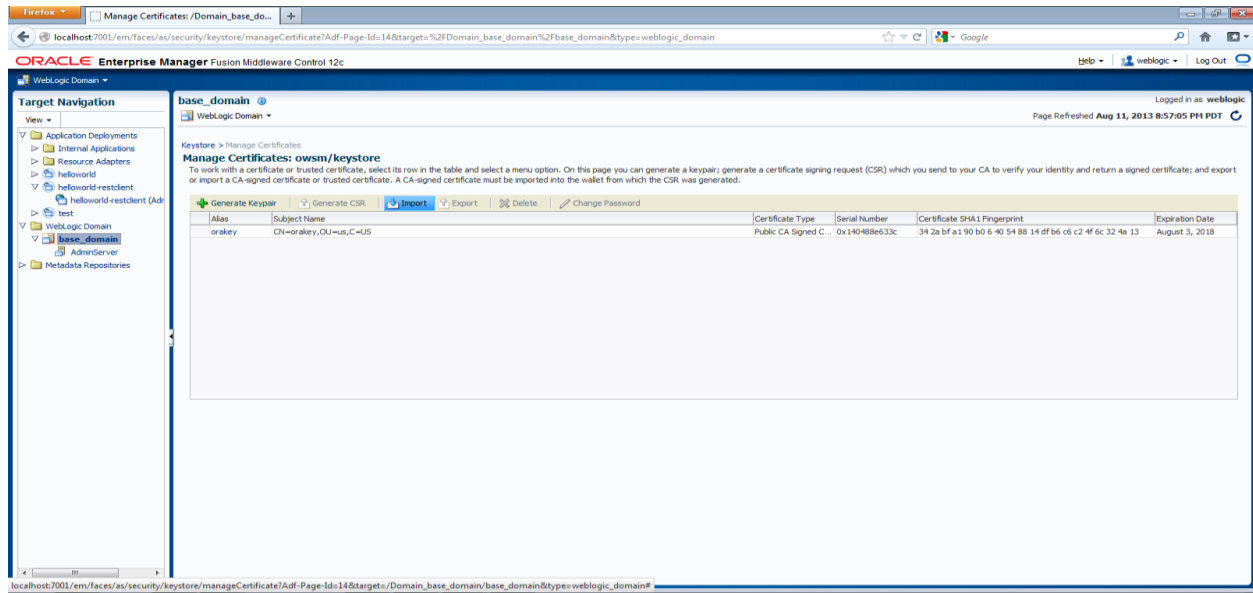


Click on “Export” and click on “Export Certificate” as shown in the screenshot below. You will be prompted to save the cert to a file. Save it on the file system.

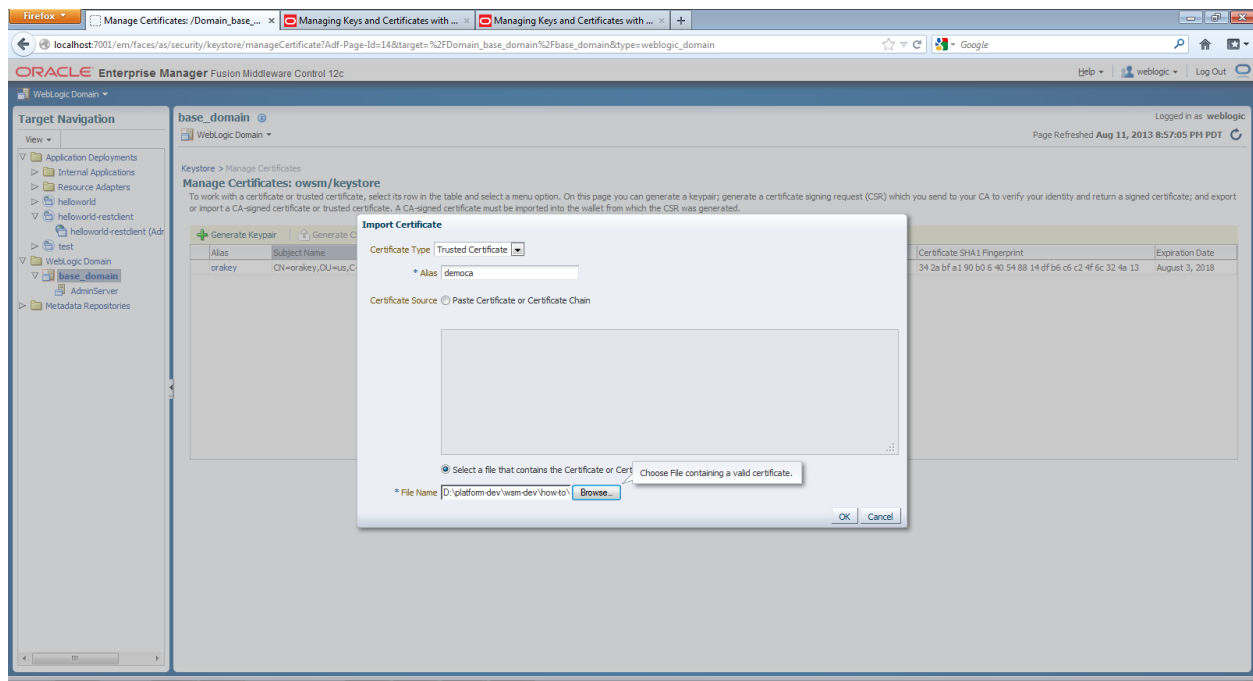


7.4.3 Import “democa” CA cert to “owsm” stripe

To import the “democa” cert, navigate to the “owsm” strip and click on “Manage”. This will open the owsm/keystore page. Click on “Import” as shown in the screenshot below.



Clicking on “Import” will open a dialog box as shown in the screenshot below. Select the Certificate Type as “Trusted Certificate”. Provide the alias as “democa” and select the file from the file system saved from section 7.4.2.



Click “OK”

The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control 12c interface. The browser address bar indicates the URL: `localhost:7001/em/aces/as/security/keystore/manageCertificate?Adf-PageId=14&target=/Domain_base_domain/base_domain&type=weblogic_domain`. The page title is "Manage Certificates: owsm/keystore".

On the left, the "Target Navigation" pane shows a tree structure with "base_domain" selected. The main content area shows an "Information" message: "TrustedCertificate imported successfully." Below this, the "Manage Certificates: owsm/keystore" section provides instructions and a table of certificates.

Manage Certificates: owsm/keystore

To work with a certificate or trusted certificate, select its row in the table and select a menu option. On this page you can generate a keypair; generate a certificate signing request (CSR) which you send to your CA to verify your identity and return a signed certificate; and export or import a CA-signed certificate or trusted certificate. A CA-signed certificate must be imported into the wallet from which the CSR was generated.

Generate Keypair	Generate CSR	Import	Export	Delete	Change Password				
Alias	Subject Name	Certificate Type	Serial Number	Certificate SHA-1 Fingerprint	Expiration Date				
oracle	CN=oracle,OU=us,C=US	Public CA Signed Certificate	0x140488e653c	34 2a bf a1 00 b0 6 40 54 89 14 df b6 c5 c2 4f 6c 32 4e 13	August 3, 2018				
democa	CN=CertGenCA,OU=FOR TESTING ONLY,O=MyOrganization,L=MyTown,ST=MyState,C=US	Trusted Certificate	0x643a8066409afc...	ca 61 71 5b 64 6b 2 63 c5 fb 83 b1 71 f0 99 d3 54 6a f7 c8	December 1, 2032				

8 Testing

