

Plato Infrastructure Services Installation Guide

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Plato Infrastructure Services Installation Guide

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1. Preface

1.1 Introduction

This guide would help you to install the Plato infrastructure services on designated environment. It is assumed that all the prior setup is already done related with WebLogic 12c installation, WebLogic managed server creation and Oracle DB installation. It is recommended to use dedicated managed server for each of the Plato infrastructure services.

1.2 Audience

This document is intended for WebLogic admin or ops-web team who are responsible for installing the OFSS banking products.

1.3 Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

1.4 Organization

This installation user guide would allow you to install following services in same order

- WebLogic system environment settings
- Plato Config Service
- Plato Discovery Service
- Plato API Gateway Service
- Plato UI Config Service
- Plato O (Conductor)
- Plato Orch Service
- Plato Feed Services
- Plato Batch Server
- Plato Alerts Management Services
- Security configuration and tool installation

2. Database Setup

2.1 Introduction

In this section you are going to setup database related configuration for PLATO Installation. Before you proceed ensure pre-installation setup is done.

2.2 Pre-requisite

Before you proceed with the document, ensure Schema's are being created. It is recommended to have different schema for **Plato** and **Plato Security**. To configure Plato security refer Security Configuration chapter. Make sure that the schema user has the below rights:

OPERATION						
DB OBJECT	CREATE	ALTER	DROP	INSERT	UPDATE	DELETE
TABLE	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VIEW	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SEQUENCE	Y	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA
PACKAGE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PACKAGE BODY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
INDEX	Y	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA
SYNONYM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FUNCTION	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TRIGGER	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TYPE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

To know server's port no refer ANNEXURE-1. "**How to check port no**" section.

Ensure to configure Placeholder parameters in Weblogic server for Plato Config service, setDomain.env. To know more, refer ANNEXURE-1. "**Place Holder update for Plato-Config-Services**" section.

3. Domain and Cluster Configuration

3.1 Plato Infrastructure Domain Configuration

3.1.1 Prerequisites

- Machine should have Java JDK1.8.0_241 has installed.
- Oracle Fusion Middleware 12cR2 12.2.1.4 has to be installed on the machine.

3.1.2 Domain Creation and Configuration

It is recommended to have different managed server in one domain for each application. For Creating Domain and Configuration please refer to ANNEXURE-1 “**How to create and Cluster Configuration**”.

4. Data Sources Creation

4.1 Prerequisite

Before you proceed with Data source creation Please make sure Domain and cluster configuration steps completed.

4.2 Data sources List

The table below lists the data sources to be created on each managed server prior to deployment of applications onto managed servers.

Data source Name	Data source JNDI	Targets
PLATO	jdbc/PLATO	Config Server, API Gateway Server, Plato Feed Server, Plato-Alerts-Management-Server,Plato-Batch-Server, Appshell Server
PLATOSEC	jdbc/PLATO_SECURITY	Config Server, API Gateway Server
PLATO_UI	jdbc/PLATO_UI_CONFIG	Plato UI Config Server, Appshell Server
CONDUCTOR	jdbc/PLATO-O	Plato-O, Plato Orch Server
PLATOFEED	jdbc/PLATOFEED	Plato-Feed-Server
PLATOALERTS	jdbc/PLATOALERTS	Plato-Alerts-Management-Server
PLATOBATCH	jdbc/PLATOBATCH	Plato-Batch-server

For creating data source in please refer ANNEXURE-1 “**How to create Data sources section**”.

5. Security Configuration and Tools Installation

5.1 Pre-requisite

Before you proceed with below,

- In case you are planning to use LDAP for web application authentication with Weblogic as provider for LDAP. Please first go through the steps of Embedded Weblogic setup steps in **ANNEXURE 1**.
- In case you are planning to use OAuth without OAM(i.e. Spring OAuth), please do the following **change in Weblogic configuration**:
In the config.xml file of the concerned domain in Weblogic add the following script at the end of **security-configuration** tag (Just before the line **</security-configuration>**)

```
<enforce-valid-basic-auth-credentials>false</enforce-valid-  
basic-auth-credentials>
```

To use the Standard LDAP directory authentication for Online Web Application authentication, please make sure LDAP server details is provided to you-

Like LDAP_URL, USER_STORE, LDAP_SERVER_CREDENTIAL_SALT, LDAP_SERVER_USER, LDAP_SERVER_BASE, LDAP_SERVER_CREDENTIAL, LDAP_USER_SEARCH_BASE, LDAP_USER_PREFIX, CORS_ALLOWED_ORIGINS, LDAP_SERVER_CREDENTIAL_SALT etc.

5.2 Plato Security JWT

Plato security module enables securing API micro services with JWT (JSON Web Tokens). JSON Web Tokens are an open, industry standard RFC 7519 method for representing claims securely between two parties. JSON Web Token (JWT) is a compact, URL-safe means of representing claims to be transferred between two parties. The claims in a JWT are encoded as a JSON object that is used as the payload of a JSON Web Signature (JWS) structure or as the plaintext of a JSON Web Encryption (JWE) structure, enabling the claims to be digitally signed.

5.3 Plato Security Configuration(Online Web Application Authentication)

Plato recommend to create new schema for security to keep the security related database objects at one place. If the environment is configured for multi-tenant, we require a security schema per tenant.

All the Plato security configurations are maintained at SECURITY_CONFIG table

Steps to configure in the table:

1. Change in case of **LDAP directory authentication** the below KEY with provided LDAP details:

KEY	VALUE
LDAP_SERVER_CREDENTIAL_SALT	Enter LDAP server Credential salt e.g. 0.9482628451234567
CORS_ALLOWED_ORIGINS	valid host names (comma delimited)
LDAP_URL	Enter LDAP Server URL Example: ldap://wxy00abc:9001
LDAP_SERVER_USER	Enter LDAP Server USERID Example: uid=admin
LDAP_SERVER_BASE	Enter LDAP server BASE Example: dc=oracle,dc=com
LDAP_SERVER_CREDENTIAL	Enter LDAP server encrypted password using provided jwt algorithm Example: m0o/F3UvlwvBSv5C/TSckA== (use plato encryption utility to generate encrypted password)
LDAP_USER_SEARCH_BASE	Enter LDAP User search Base Example: ou=people
LDAP_USER_PREFIX	Enter LDAP User Prefix Example: uid

2. Change incase of **SSO Agent** the below KEY with provided LDAP details:

KEY	VALUE
IS_SSO_CONFIGURED	True
CORS_ALLOWED_ORIGINS	valid host names(comma delimited)

5.4 User Store

Plato supports following user stores for authentication
Users Maintained at table.

1. Plato security can authenticate the users maintained at table (APP_USER) in the security schema. However we do not recommend to use this option.

6. Deployments

6.1 Pre-requisite

Before you proceed with below, please make sure previous steps are completed.

6.2 Deployment Order



7. Plato Infrastructure Software Deployment

Once everything is deployed, the managed servers. And for each application call path “/refresh” for refreshing the configuration properties.

7.1 Zookeeper Cluster Setup

To restart the server please refer to ANNEXURE-1.”How to restart” section.

7.1.1 Pre-requisite

JDK should be installed in all node machines.

Download zookeeper and extract the binary in all node machines. Zookeeper can be found at <Unzip the file>/THIRD_PARTY_SOFTWARES/ZOOKEEPER/ARCHIVE

7.1.2 Installation

- Untar/unzip the zookeeper binary and move them into a folder which will be the zookeeper home directory.
- Create two directories named logs and data inside the zookeeper home directory folder in all the nodes with appropriate permission.
- Inside the <zookeeper home directory>/data folder create a myid file. The myid file consists of a single line containing only the text of that machine's id. So myid of server 1 would contain the text "1" and nothing else. The id must be unique within the ensemble and should have a value between 1 and 255.
- Create a configuration file named zoo.cfg at <zookeeper **home** directory>/zookeeper_3.5.6/config
Add the following set of properties and values to that file:

```
dataDir= <zookeeper home directory>/data
tickTime=2000
clientPort= Zookeeper client Port value (2181)
initLimit=10
syncLimit=5

server.1=<hostname> :< peer port> :< leader port>
#1 is the id that we put in myid file.

server.2= <hostname> :< peer port> :< leader port>
#2 is the id that we will put in myid file of second
node.

server.3=<hostname> :< peer port> :< leader port>
#3 is the id that we will put in myid file of third
node.
```

Note: Any odd number of zookeeper servers can be configured under the cluster.

- Start the zookeeper on each node machine

Navigate to <zookeeper home directory>/zookeeper_3.5.6 and execute the below command

```
bin/zkServer.sh start
```

- To see who is the leader and followers in the cluster, run the below command on each node

```
echo stat | nc localhost 2181
```

- To check the zoo cluster functioning i.e dynamic leader election, kill the zookeeper process on the leader node and check again with the following commands on the remaining live zookeeper node.

```
echo stat | nc localhost 2181
```

7.2 Kafka Cluster Setup

7.2.1 Pre-requisite

JDK should be installed in all node machines.

Download Kafka and extract the binary in all node machines. Kafka can be found at <Unzip the file>/THIRD_PARTY_SOFTWARES/KAFKA/ARCHIVE

7.2.2 Installation

- Untar/unzip the kafka binary and move them into a folder which will be the kafka home directory.
- Create two directories named logs and data inside the kafka home directory folder in all the nodes with appropriate permission.
- Edit the below lines in the
<kafka home directory>/kafka_2.12-2.3.1/config/server.properties

```
broker.id= (Unique Integer which identifies the kafka broker in the cluster.)
listeners=PLAINTEXT://<hostname>:<Kafka broker listen port(9092)>
log.dirs=<kafka home directory>/logs
log.retention.hours= <The number of hours to keep a log file before deleting it (in hours), tertiary to log.retention.ms property>
log.retention.bytes= <The maximum size of the log before deleting it>
log.segment.bytes= <The maximum size of a single log file>
log.retention.check.interval.ms= <The frequency in milliseconds that the log cleaner checks whether any log is eligible for deletion>
zookeeper.connect=<zookeeper_hostname_1>:<zookeeper_client_port>,<zookeeper_hostname_2>:<zookeeper_client_port>,<zookeeper_hostname_3>:<zookeeper_client_port>, ...
```

- To start the Kafka, navigate to <kafka home directory>/kafka_2.12-2.3.1/ folder and run the below command on each node.

```
export JMX_PORT=[PORT VALUE]

nohup bin/kafka-server-start.sh config/server.properties &
```

The Default value of JMX Port is 9999.

Tail the log for server status.

- To create topic, navigate to <kafka home directory>/kafka_2.12-2.3.1/ folder and run the below command

```
/bin/kafka-topics.sh --create -zookeeper<hostname>:<client
port> --replication-factor 3 --partitions 3 --topic <topic
name>
```

- To list the available topic on kafka server, navigate to <kafka home directory>/kafka_2.12-2.3.1/ folder and run the below command

```
./bin/kafka-topics.sh --list -zookeeper <hostname>:<client
port>
```

- To describe the topic, navigate to <kafka home directory>/kafka_2.12-2.3.1/ folder and run the below command

```
./bin/kafka-topics.sh --describe --topic <topic name> --
zookeeper <hostname>:<client port>
```

- To start a producer, navigate to <kafka home directory>/kafka_2.12-2.3.1/ folder and run the below command

```
export JMX_PORT=[PORT VALUE]//Different Value from the server
JMX port

./bin/kafka-console-producer.sh --broker-list
<hostname>:<port>, <hostname>:<port>, --topic <topic name>
```

By default, port is taken as 9092 for the producer.

- To start a consumer console for viewing the received messages sent by the producer, use the following command

```
export JMX_PORT=[PORT VALUE]//Different Value from the server
JMX port

./bin/kafka-console-consumer.sh --bootstrap-server
<hostname>:<port>,<hostname>:<port>, --topic <topic_name> --
from-beginning
```

7.3 Tesseract Installation

7.3.1 Pre-requisite

1. Leptonica 1.76 may be present in the system. If not, please install it in server. Leptonica source tar ball (**leptonica-1.76.0.tar.gz**) can be found at

<Unzip the file>/THIRD_PARTY_SOFTWARES/Tesseract. Run below commands to install leptonica.

```
tar xvf leptonica-1.76.0.tar.gz
cd leptonica-1.76.0
./configure
make
make install
```

Note: Use sudo command if the user does not have access to installation directory.

```
sudo make
sudo make install
```

2. Make sure leptonica path is configured in pkg-config path and library path. For example, if leptonica is installed in (/usr/local/lib) then add it to the path with below command.

```
export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:/usr/local/lib/pkgconfig
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:/usr/local/lib
```

3. Make sure leptonica header is configured with the include directory. If header is present in (/usr/lib64/leptonica/include), configure it with below command....

```
export LIBLEPT_HEADERSDIR=/usr/lib64/leptonica/include
```

4. Download Tesseract rpm file in server machines. Tesseract rpm can be found at <Unzip the file>/THIRD_PARTY_SOFTWARES/Tesseract. There are two rpm files present. You can use any one of those based on the Linux distribution.

- tesseract-4.1.0-1.el7.x86_64.rpm (centos, Oracle Linux)
- tesseract-4.1.0-1.fc31.x86_64.rpm (fedora, Oracle Linux)

7.3.2 Installation

Run below command to directly install the rpm.

```
rpm -i RPM_<FILE_NAME>
```

You can also use `rpm -ivh` instead `rpm -i` of if you want to track the installation verbose.

Examples:

```
rpm -ivh tesseract-4.1.0-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
rpm -i tesseract-4.1.0-1.fc31.x86_64.rpm
```

Note: Use sudo command if the user does not have access to installation directory

```
sudo rpm -ivh tesseract-4.1.0-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

7.4 Conductor Installation

7.4.1 Pre-requisite

Ensure that the datasource jdbc/PLATO-O is created.

The maximum capacity attribute of the datasource connection pool should be greater than 100.

Please make sure Domain and cluster configuration steps completed.

Please note that conductor-server.war file needs to be deployed in a separate managed server because of its load and size.

7.4.2 Installation

1. Required properties should be set in the config.properties file found in {**unzip the file**}THIRD_PARTY_SOFTWARES\CONDUCTOR_SERVER\CONFIG. Please refer the below table to find the description of properties in the config.properties. This file should be placed at <<CONFIG.PROPERTIES LOCATION >>
2. An additional environment variable is required for setting up the conductor. Include the below mentioned -Dparam along with the existing environment variables.
-Dconductor.properties = << CONFIG.PROPERTIES LOCATION >>/config.properties
3. Deploy the conductor-server.war file in the weblogic. To deploy application please refer ANNEXURE-1. "How to deploy section".

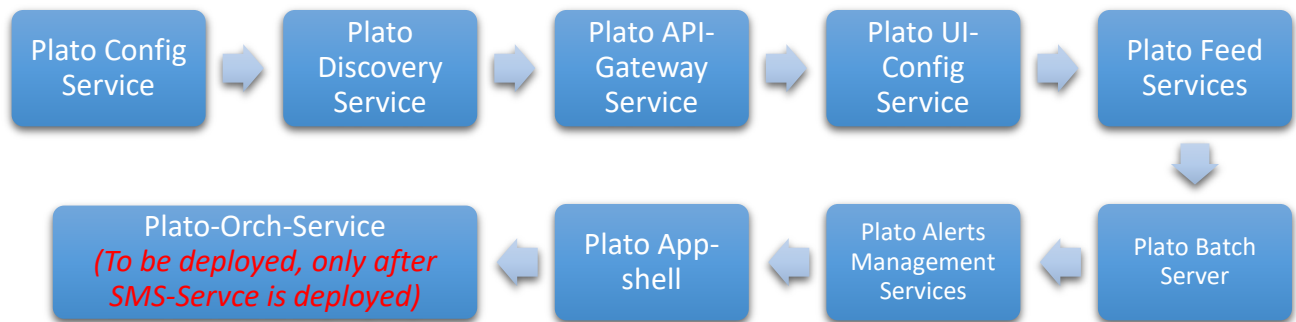
Property Name	Property Description
flyway.enabled	Set this to true to enable flyway and false to disable flyway.
flyway.setbaselineOnMigrate	Set this to true to enable flyway baselineOnMigrate and false to disable.
eureka.registration.enabled	Should be set to true to enable discovery registration.
eureka.hostName	plato-o
eureka.instanceId	plato-o:<port-number>
eureka.serviceUrl.default	Discovery service URL (http://<hostname>:<port>/plato-discovery-service/eureka)
eureka.registerWithEureka	true
eureka.name	plato-o
eureka.vipAddress	plato-o
eureka.port	Port Number on which the conductor server war file is deployed.

8. Plato Deployments

8.1 Pre-requisite

Before you proceed with below, please make sure previous steps are completed.
Below table give details of the deployments required on each Server for the Plato application to run.

8.2 Plato Applications Deployment Order



Installation Summary for Plato Services:

Application	Archive name	OSDC path	Targets
Plato-config-service	plato-config-service-5.1.0.war	{unzip the file}PLATO\plato-config-service\	Config Server
Plato-discovery-service	plato-discovery-service-5.1.0.war	{unzip the file}PLATO\plato-discovery-service\	Discovery Server
Plato-api-gateway	plato-api-gateway-5.1.0.war	{unzip the file}PLATO\plato-api-gateway\	Api Gateway
Plato-ui-config-service	Plato-ui-config-service-5.1.0.war	{unzip the file}PLATO\plato-ui-config-service\	Plato UI Config
Plato-Orch-Service (To be deployed after sms-service is deployed)	Plato-Orch-Service-5.1.0.war	{unzip the file}PLATO\plato-orch-service\	Plato-Orch-Service
Plato-Feed-Services	Plato-Feed-Services-5.1.0.war	{unzip the file}PLATO\plato-feed-services\	Plato-Feed-Services
Plato-Batch-Server	Plato-Batch-Server-5.1.0.war	{unzip the file}PLATO\plato-batch-server\	Plato-Batch-Server
Plato-Alerts-Management-Services	Plato-Alerts-Management-Services-5.1.0.war	{unzip the file}PLATO\plato-alerts-management-services\	Plato-Alerts-Management-Server
Appshell	app-shell.war	{unzip the file}UI\app-shell.war	Appshell Server

Note: Eventhub based applications should not to be deployed in admin server

8.3 **Steps to Deploy as Application**

To deploy application please refer ANNEXURE-1. “**How to deploy section**”.

8.4 **SSL Configuration**

We recommend only https-based connections. Below, are the recommendations:

1. Appshell needs to be secured with SSL
2. Api-Gateway needs to be secured with SSL.
3. Appshell to Api-gateway communication should happen over SSL. The api-gateway url mentioned as -D parameter for appshell should be ssl enabled(i.e. https-based)

4.

9. Restarts and Refresh

Once everything is deployed, the managed servers. And for each application call path “/refresh” for refreshing the configuration properties.

9.1 Restarting Servers

To restart the server please refer to ANNEXURE-1.”**How to restart**” section.

10.

Logging Area

10.1 Introduction

This part of the document will talk about the logs area where after deployment of Plato Applications in WebLogic server.

10.2 Logging Area

Plato Application writes logs in the below area of the server-

<WEBLOGIC_DOMAIN_CONFIG_AREA>/ logs/plato-api-gateway.log

Let's assume a domain has been created **platoinfra_domain** in the following area of the server
"/scratch/oracle/middleware/user_projects/domains/platoinfra_domain". Logging area for Plato

=<URL>