

SAML 2.0 SSO Implementation for Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing

Using Active Directory and Active Directory Federation Services
as Identity Provider (IdP)

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Introduction

The intent of this document is to showcase a proof-of-concept on SAML 2.0 based Single Sign-On feature using Active Directory Federation Services (henceforth termed as AD FS) for Oracle Financial Services Lending and Leasing product (henceforth termed as OFSLL).

This document covers the basic steps followed to install and configure AD FS, followed by configuration of Weblogic Managed Server where the OFSLL application is deployed. The details mentioned are more of a lab setup, for production additional settings may be required which is out-of-scope of this document. This is a reference document for following audiences:

- » System Administrators
- » Weblogic Administrators
- » Product Managers
- » Technical Resources

Pre-requisite

Components

The list of components required for this POC are

- » Windows 2012 R2 Server (henceforth referred as AD Server)
 - » MS Active Directory installed and configured
 - » MS Active Directory Federation Services

Note: Windows 2012 R2 server comes default with AD FS 3.0 however does support 2.0, the scope of this document is AD FS 2.0

- » IIS Manager

Note: IIS Installation is out-of-scope; IIS can be installed as stand-alone or while installing AD FS, would get auto-selected as part of dependent required components.

- » Weblogic 10.3.6 Server (henceforth referred as OFSLL Server)

Assumptions

- » Windows 2012 R2 Domain Server is installed and configured as a domain controller and Active Directory is installed and configured on AD Server. The detailed installation and configuration steps of Windows 2012 R2 server and MS Active Directory are out-of-scope.
- » Weblogic is installed and configured with an OFSLL domain. The domain should have at least one Managed Server (henceforth referred as ofsl_managedserver2) apart from Admin Server. JRF templates are applied and OFSLL application is deployed on to the Managed Server.
- » The steps covered in this document are for a single Weblogic node setup and does not cover that of cluster setup. Where ever there is a difference for cluster setup same is denoted.

- » Add few users to Active Directory on AD Server
- » Install IIS Manager on AD Server

Installation of Active Directory Federation Services

Install AD FS on AD Server

Logon to AD Server (Active Directory Domain Server) using an administrator Id.

- » Open Server Manager
- » Click Add Roles and Features
- » Proceed the steps until Select server roles interface
- » Click Active Directory Federation Services and proceed with next

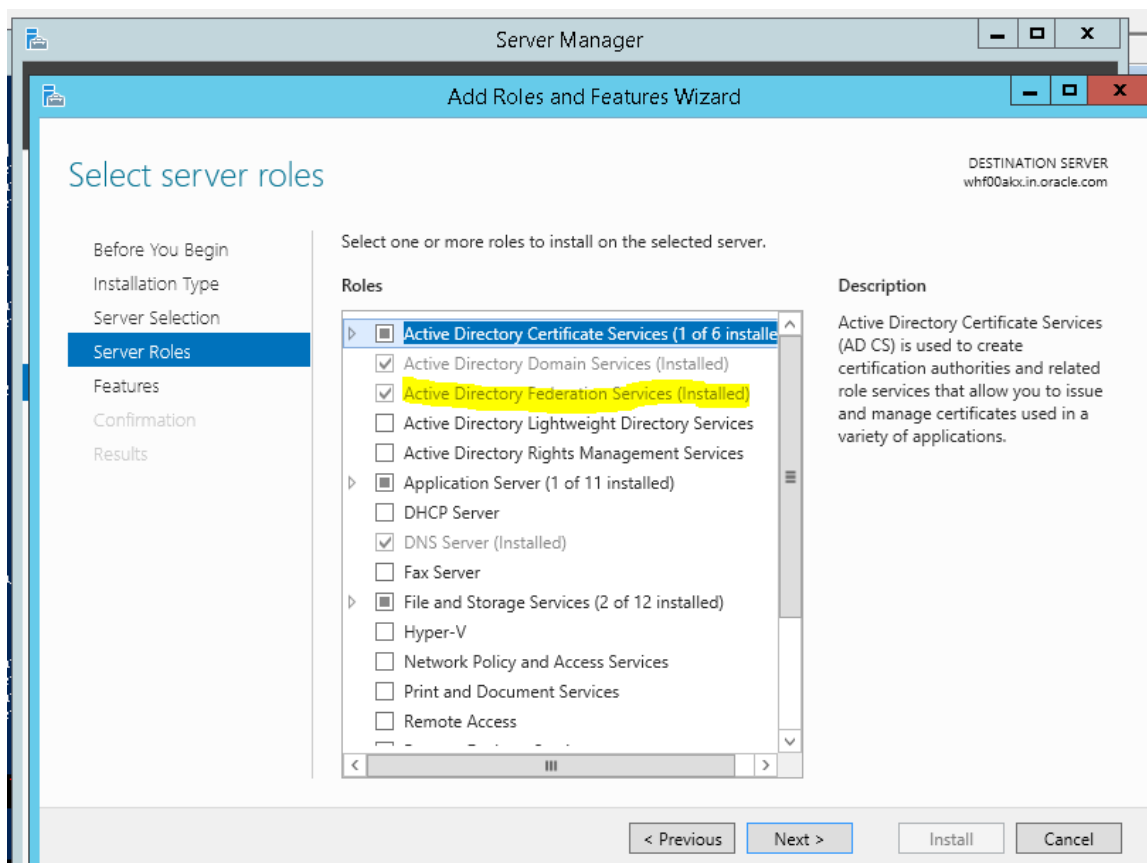


Figure 1. Install AD FS –Server Roles

» On the Select Features interface, click Next

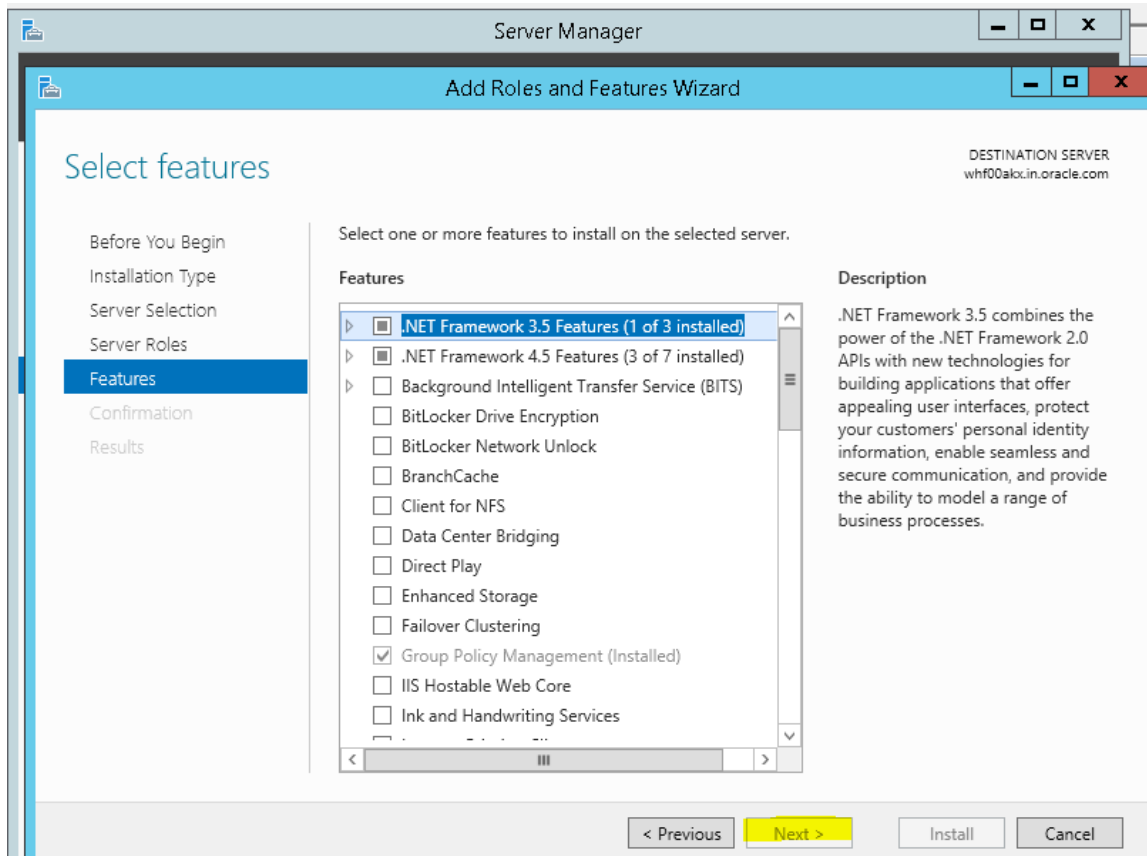


Figure 2. Install AD FS – Select Features

» On the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) interface, click Next

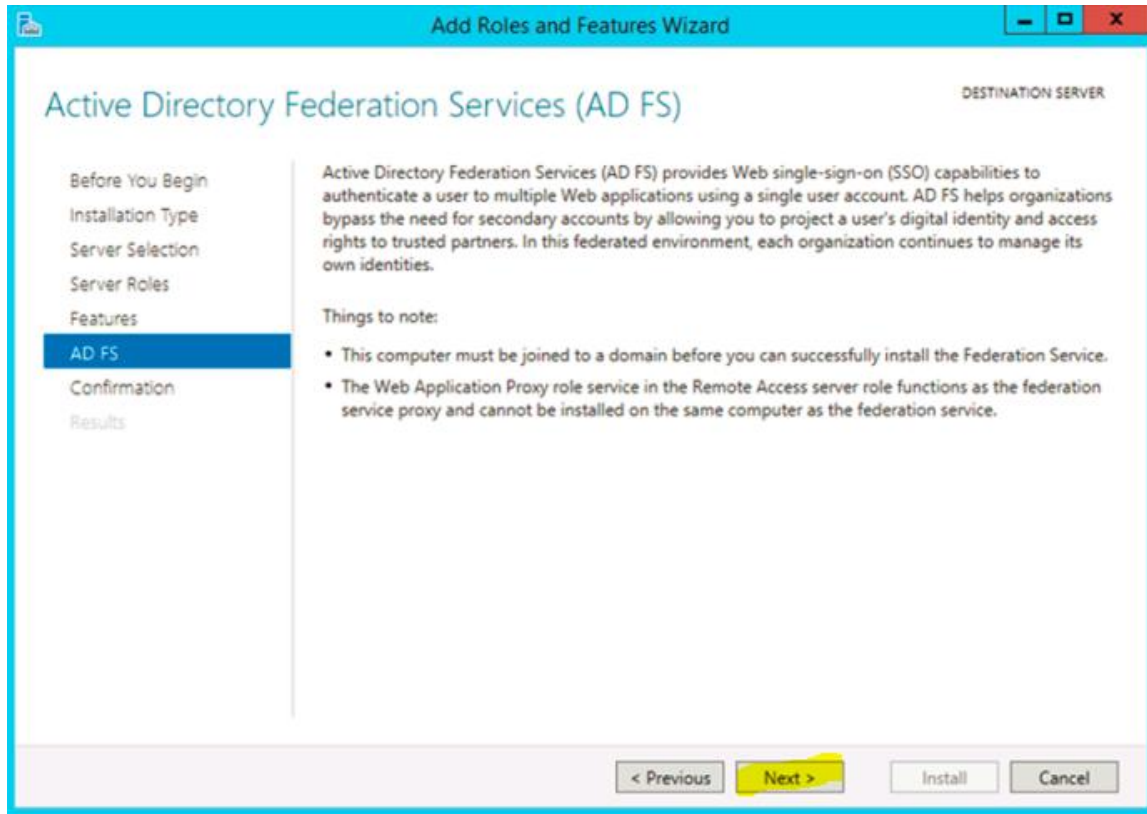


Figure 3. Install AD FS – AD FS Page

» Click Install

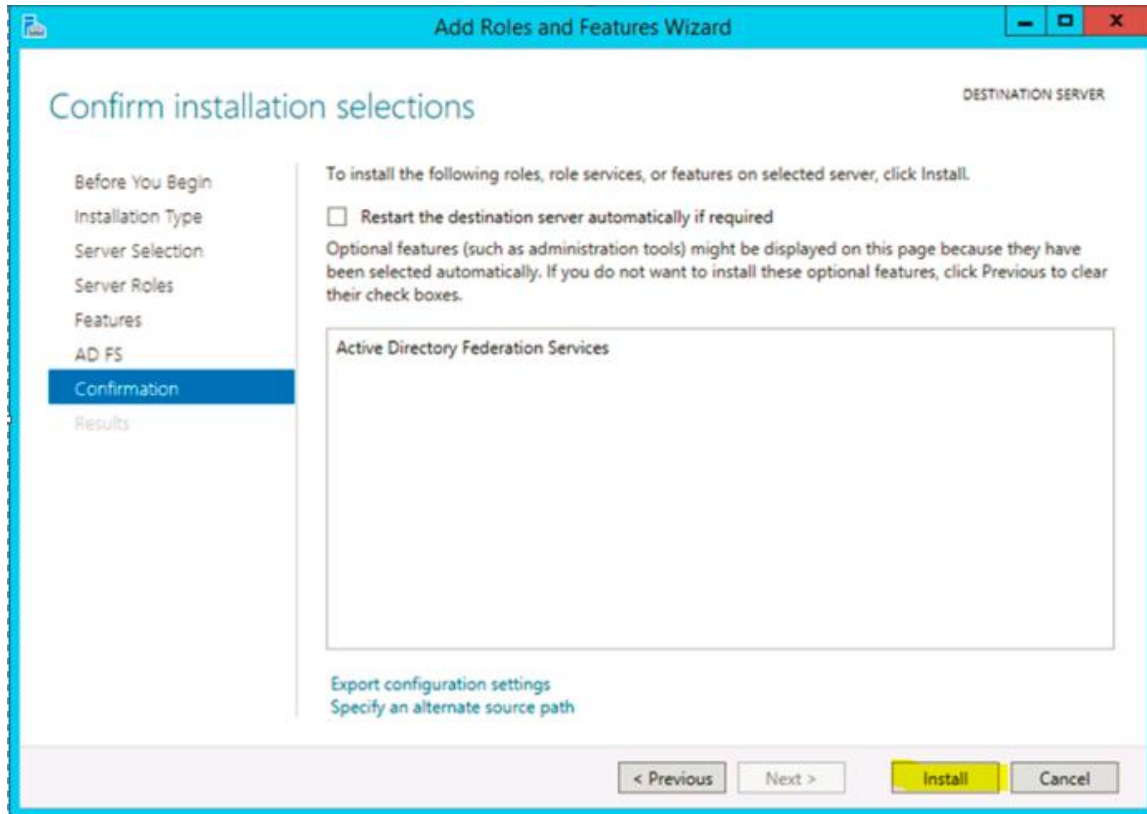


Figure 4. Install AD FS – Confirmation Page

» Once the installation completed, click “Configure the federation service on this server”

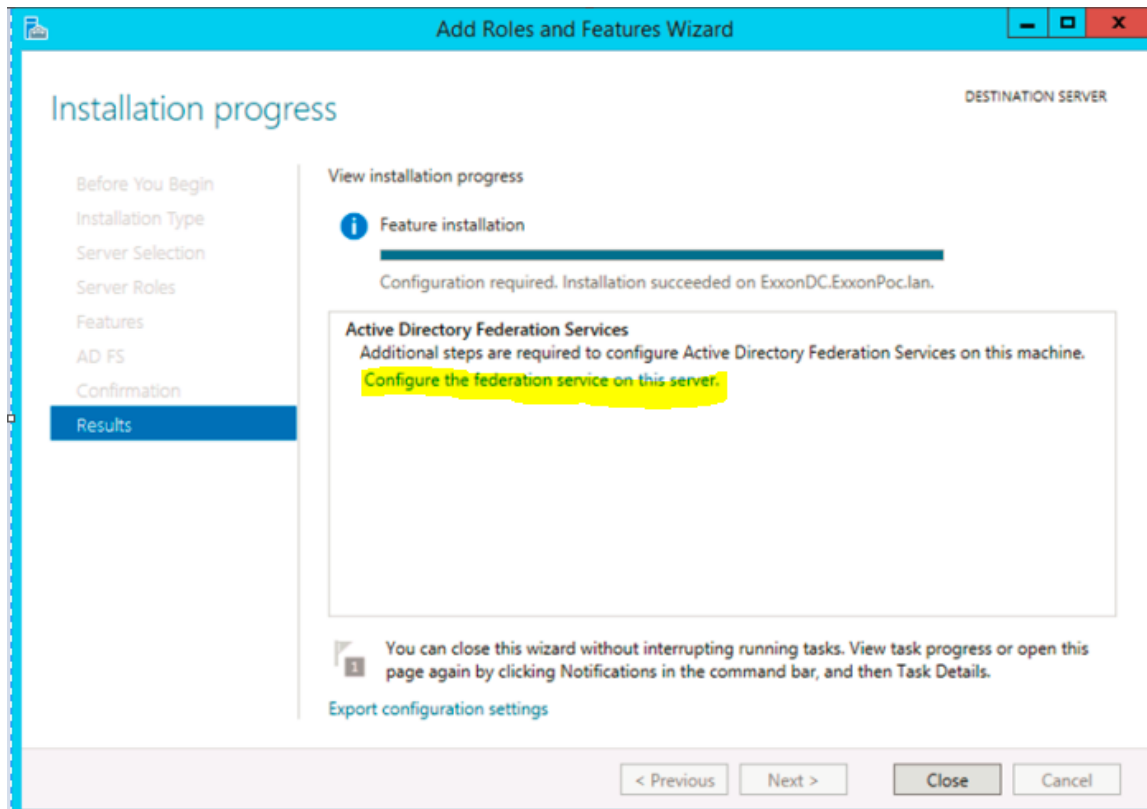


Figure 5. Install AD FS – Result Page

Configure AD FS

Before configuring AD FS ensure following are made available:

- » An Active Directory domain administrator account
 - » Default “Administrator” account can also be used
- » A publicly trusted certificate for SSL server authentication

Note: Since this is a POC, a self-signed certificate was used. Self-signed certificate can be created various ways; here going to showcase the self-signed certificate using makecert.exe and pvk2pfx.exe available as part of Windows 2012 R2 server, available as part of Windows SDK disk.

How to Create Self-signed Certificate

This step is optional and required since this POC is using a self-signed certificate.

- » Open Windows Power Shell command prompt on AD Server
- » Run following commands:
 - » `makecert.exe -n "CN=*.ofsll.com" -pe -a sha1 -len 2048 -r -cy authority -sv CACer.pvk CACer.cer -e 10/10/2020`

Note: a wild card self-signed certificate is created in above sample with an expiration year of 2020

- » `pvk2pfx.exe -pvk CACer.pvk -spc CACer.cer -pfx CACer.pfx -pi <password>`

How to Register the Certificate

The self-signed certificate (CACer.pfx) created above must be registered with AD Server.

- » Import above certificate using following steps:
 - » Open IIS Manager, click on Server Certificates

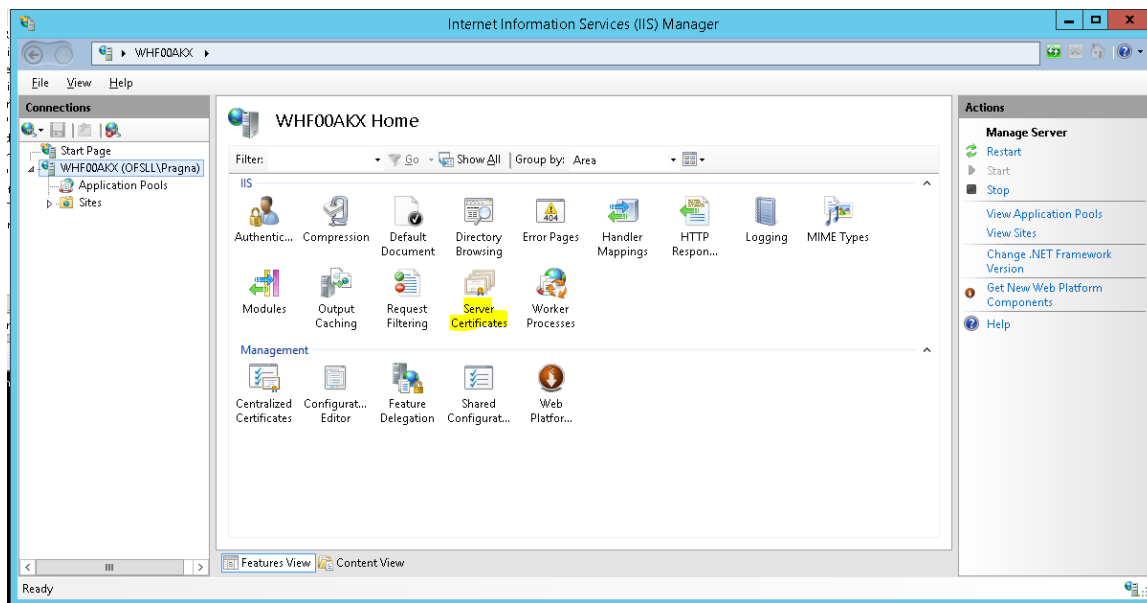


Figure 6. IIS Manager – Main Page

- » Click on import link

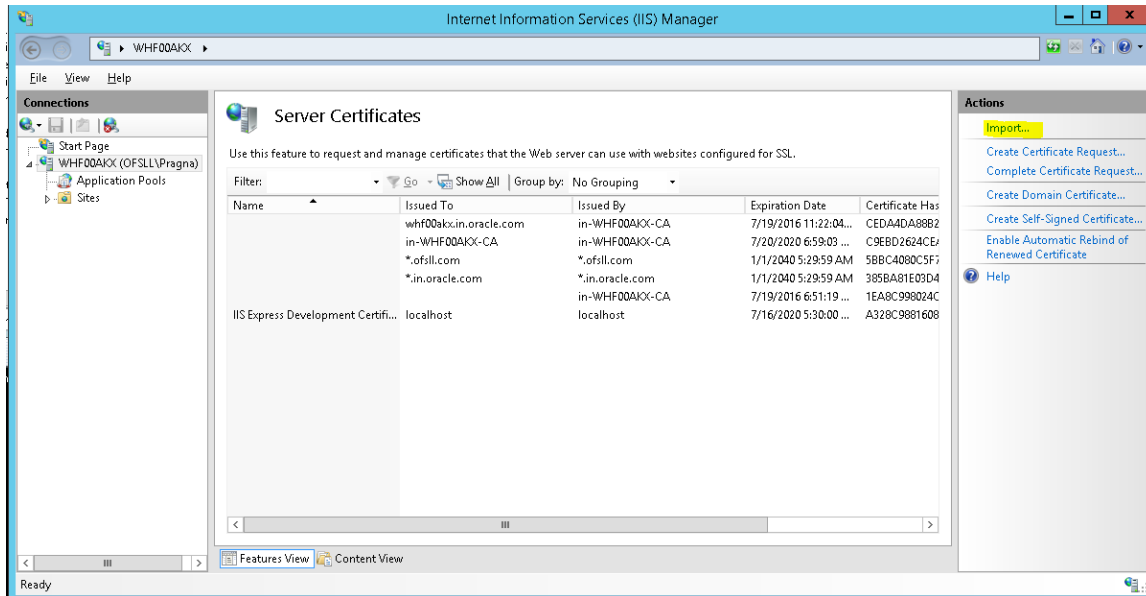


Figure 7. IIS Manager - Server Certificates

- » Upload the certificate “CACer.pfx” file generated in previous section and password
- » Click Ok to import the certificate

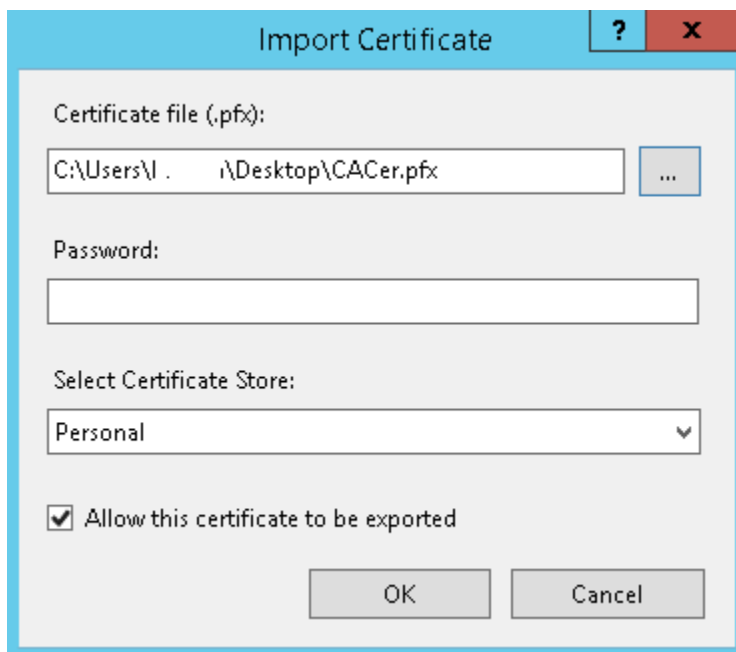


Figure 8. IIS Manager – Import Certificate

Now all pre-requisites are met and system is ready to configure AD FS.

AD FS Configuration

» On the Welcome interface, click Create the first federation server in a federation server farm, and click Next

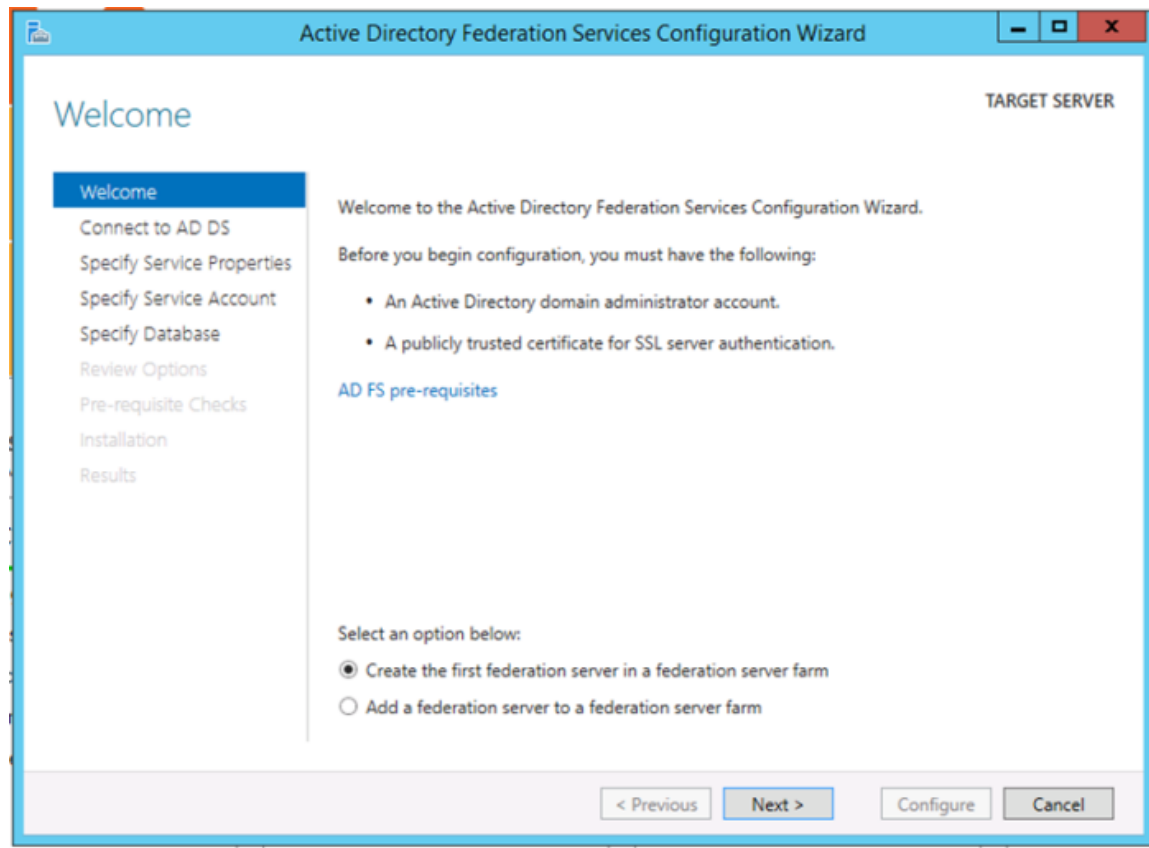


Figure 9. AD FS Configuration – Welcome Page

- » On the Connect to Active Directory Domain Services interface, proceed with Next.
 - » In the first panel of the AD FS Configuration Wizard we will specify the AD account that has permissions to perform the federation service configuration.

Note: This account must be a Domain Administrator or can also be the default “administrator” user account.

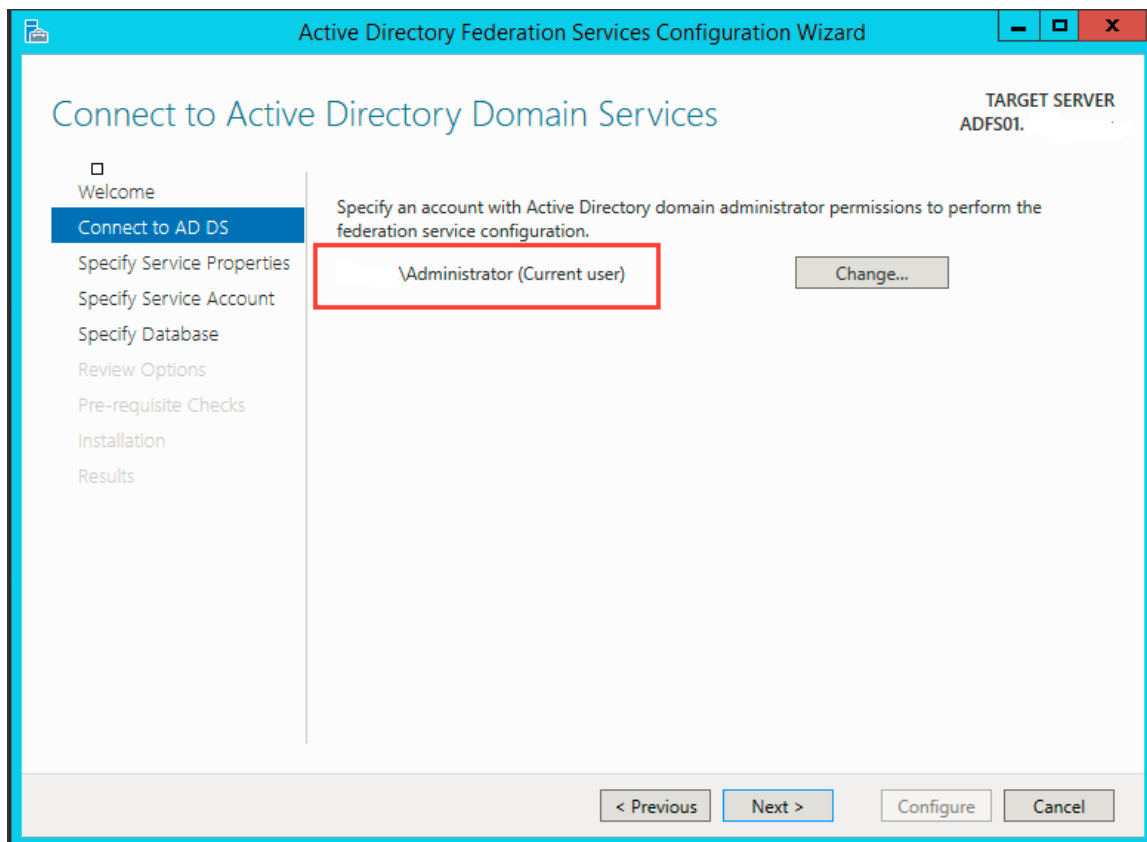


Figure 10. AD FS Configuration – AD Service Interface

» In the next panel, specify the service properties.

- » SSL Certificate → Select the certificate that was imported in previous section from the dropdown
- » Federation Service Name → Edit the default Federation Service Name of *.OFSLL.COM so that it reads as for example, STS.OFSLL.COM. This will be the federation service address and will serve as the root of sign-in URL.

Note: Ensure the service name is unique and no other services are using the same name.

- » Federation Service Display Name → Provide a Name for the Service

The screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Federation Services Configuration Wizard' window. The title bar includes standard Windows window controls. The main window has a blue header with the title 'Specify Service Properties'. On the left is a navigation pane with the following items: 'Welcome', 'Connect to AD DS', 'Specify Service Properties' (highlighted in blue), 'Specify Service Account', 'Specify Database', 'Review Options', 'Pre-requisite Checks', 'Installation', and 'Results'. The main content area is titled 'Specify Service Properties' and shows the 'TARGET SERVER ADFS01.' in the top right. The configuration fields are as follows: 'SSL Certificate:' with a dropdown menu showing '*.OFSLL.COM' and an 'Import...' button; 'Federation Service Name:' with a dropdown menu showing 'sts.ofsll.com' and an example 'Example: fs.contoso.com'; and 'Federation Service Display Name:' with a text box containing '* sts.ofsll.com' and a description 'Users will see the display name at sign in. Example: Contoso Corporation'. At the bottom are four buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Configure', and 'Cancel'.

Figure 11. AD FS Configuration – Service Property Setup

- » On the Specify Service Account interface, click create a domain user account or group Managed Service Account and then enter “ADFS_SVC”, and click next
 - » This is going to be the managed service account used by AD FS Service to run.

The screenshot shows the 'Specify Service Account' step of the 'Active Directory Federation Services Configuration Wizard'. The window has a blue title bar with the text 'Active Directory Federation Services Configuration Wizard' and standard Windows window controls. On the left is a navigation pane with a list of steps: 'Welcome', 'Connect to AD DS', 'Specify Service Properties', 'Specify Service Account' (which is highlighted with a blue background), 'Specify Database', 'Review Options', 'Pre-requisite Checks', 'Installation', and 'Results'. The main area of the wizard is titled 'Specify Service Account' and contains the following text: 'Specify a domain user account or group Managed Service Account.' Below this, there are two radio button options. The first option, 'Create a Group Managed Service Account', is selected. To its right, the 'Account Name:' is set to 'OFSLL\ ADFS_SVC'. The second option, 'Use an existing domain user account or group Managed Service Account', is unselected. Below it, the 'Account Name:' is set to '<Not provided>' with a 'Select...' button to its right. At the bottom of the wizard, there are four buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Configure', and 'Cancel'.

Figure 12. AD FS Configuration – Service Account Setup

- » On the Specify Configuration Database interface, click Create a database on this server using Windows Internal Database, and click Next

The screenshot shows the 'Specify Configuration Database' step of the 'Active Directory Federation Services Configuration Wizard'. The window has a blue title bar with the text 'Active Directory Federation Services Configuration Wizard' and standard Windows window controls. On the left is a navigation pane with a list of steps: 'Welcome', 'Connect to AD DS', 'Specify Service Properties', 'Specify Service Account', 'Specify Database' (which is highlighted with a blue background), 'Review Options', 'Pre-requisite Checks', 'Installation', and 'Results'. The main area of the wizard is titled 'Specify Configuration Database' and includes a 'TARGET SERVER' label in the top right corner. Below the title, there is a heading 'Specify a database to store the Active Directory Federation Service configuration data.' followed by two radio button options: 'Create a database on this server using Windows Internal Database.' (which is selected) and 'Specify the location of a SQL Server database.' Below these options are two text input fields: 'Database Host Name:' and 'Database Instance:'. A note below the 'Database Instance' field states 'To use the default instance, leave this field blank.' At the bottom of the wizard, there are four buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Configure', and 'Cancel'.

Figure 13. AD FS Configuration – Service Database Setup

» On the Review Options interface, click Next

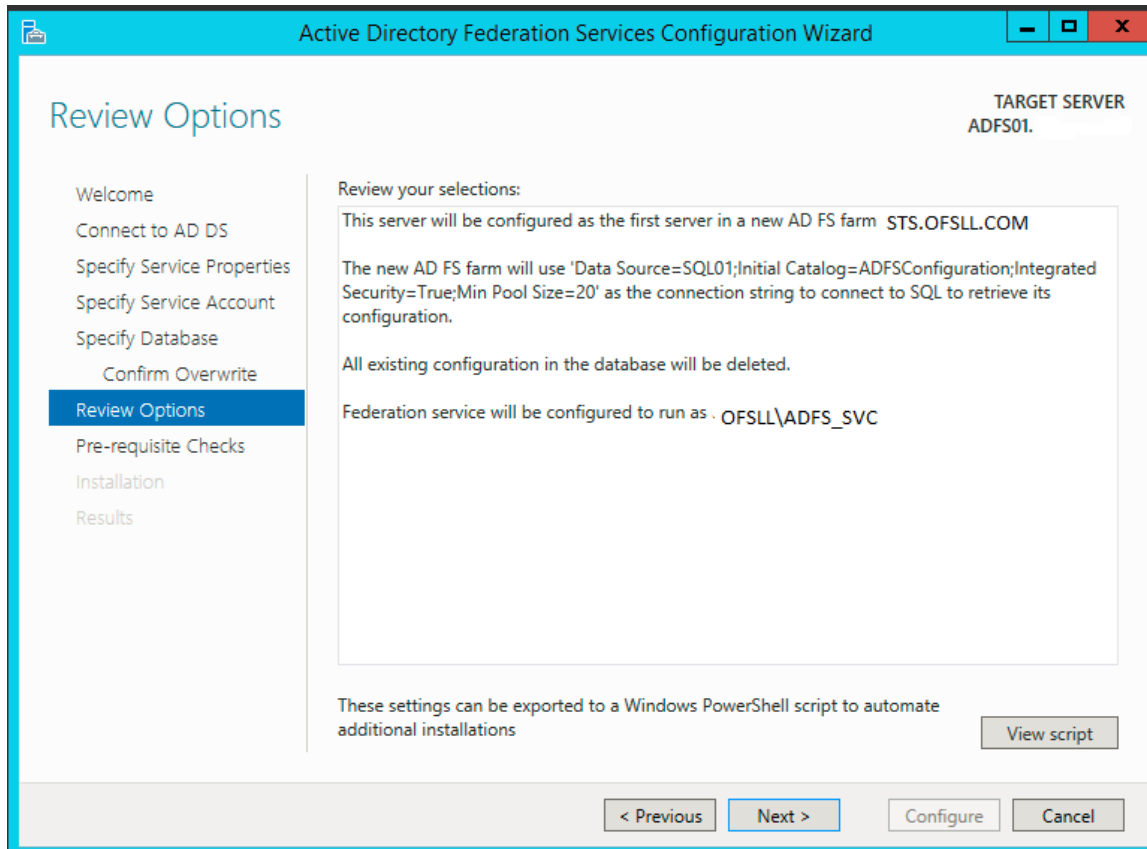


Figure 14. AD FS Configuration – Review Page

» On the Pre-requisite Checks interface, verify that all prerequisite passed and click Configure

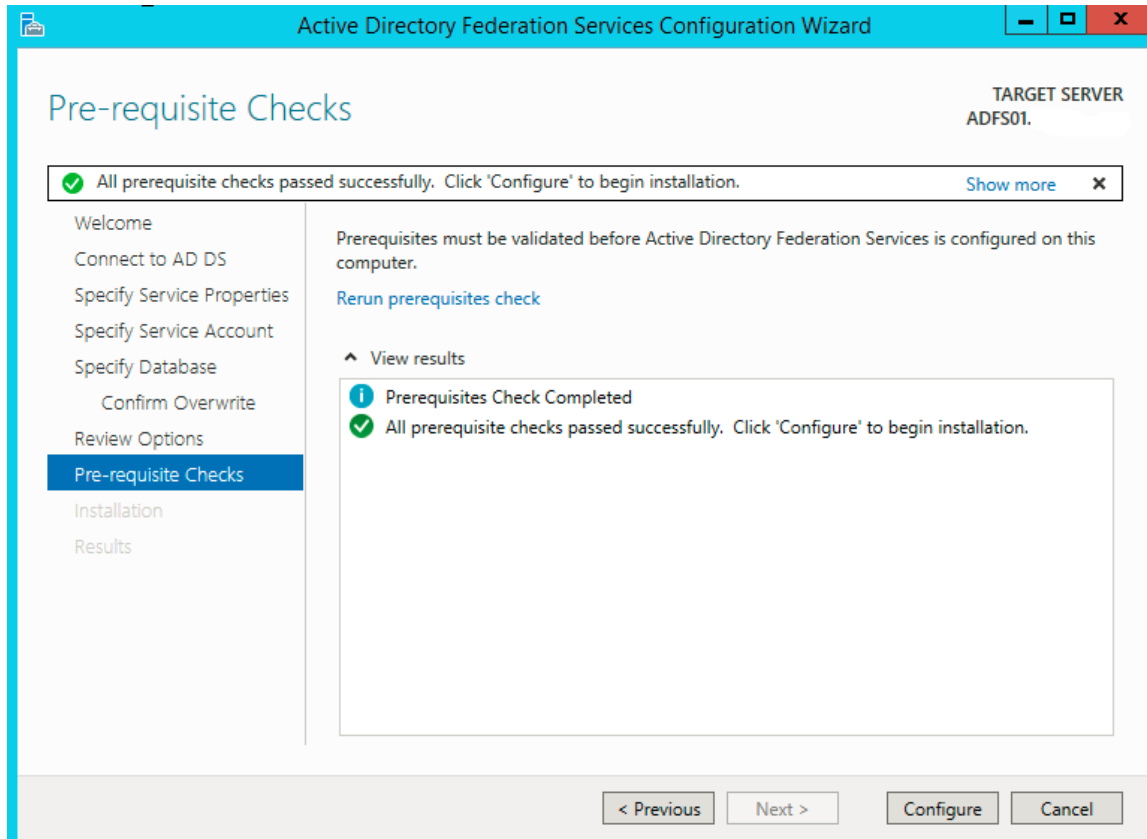


Figure 15. AD FS Configuration – Pre-requisite Check Page

» On the Results interface, click Close

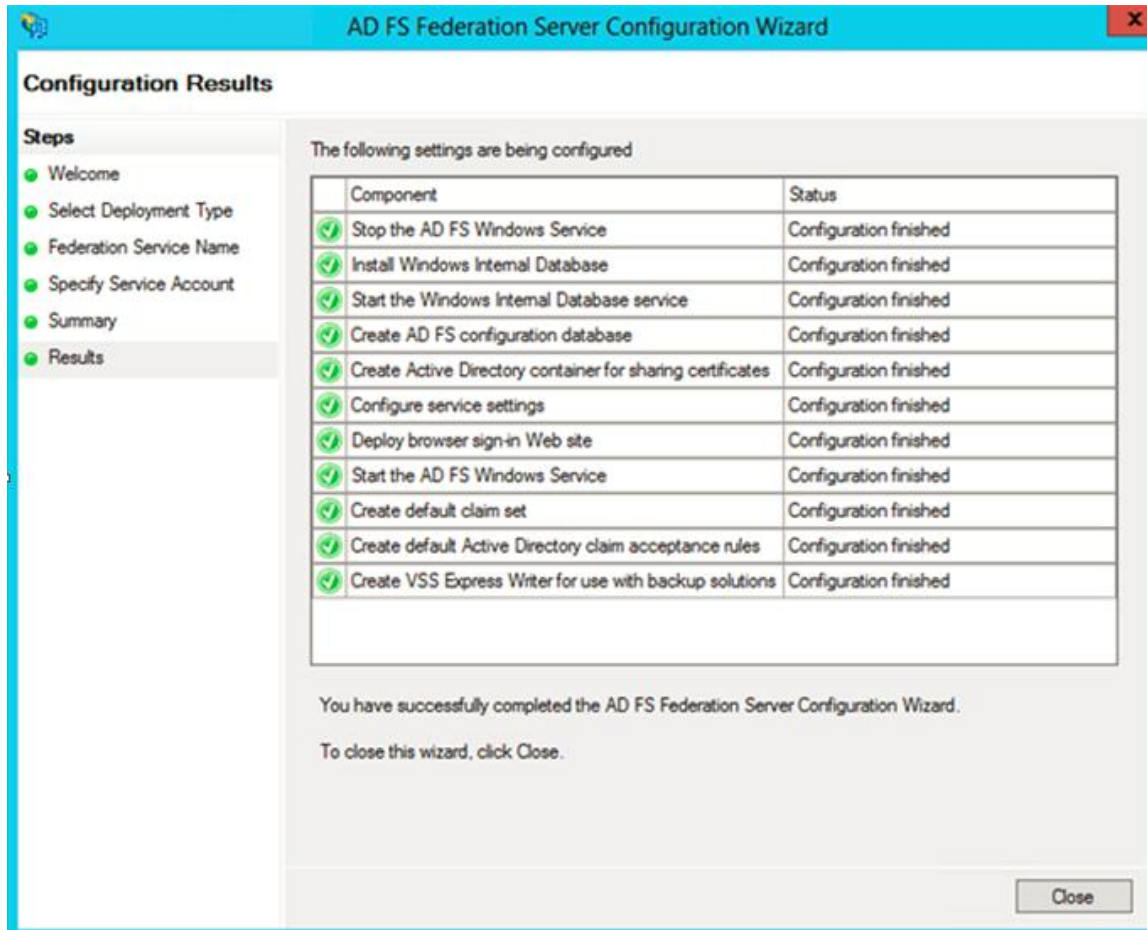


Figure 16. AD FS Configuration – Result Page

Verify AD FS Installation

Verify that the AD FS configuration is working properly.

- » Logon to AD server, open Internet Explorer.
- » Browse the URL of the federation metadata <https://<your federation service name>/federationmetadata/2007-06/federationmetadata.xml>
 - » For example, <https://sts.oftll.com/federationmetadata/2007-06/federationmetadata.xml>

- » Verify that no certificate-related warnings appear. If necessary, check the certificate and DNS settings. If successful below federation metadata file would open up.
 - » There may be a requirement to add the new service name (in this case sts.ofsll.com) be part of DNS entry or define an entry in HOSTS file.

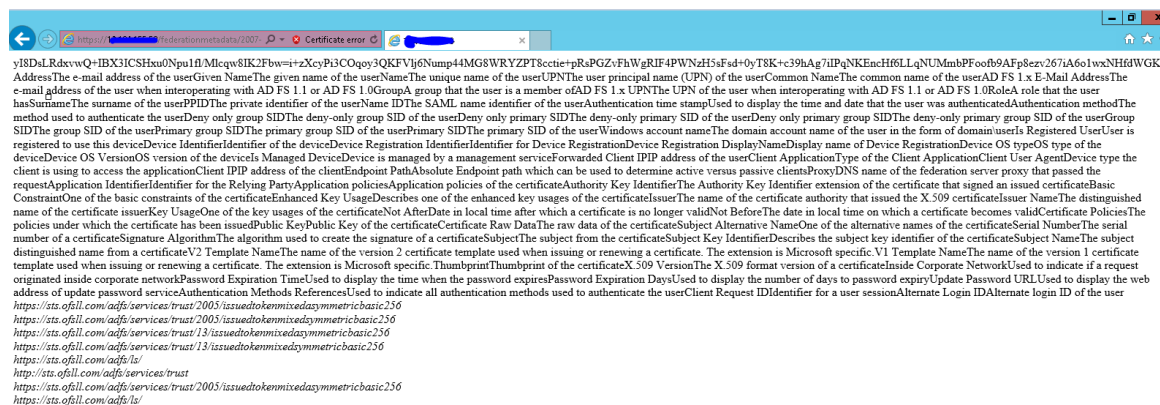


Figure 17. AD FS Configuration – Federation Metadata

All the pre-requisites are met for SAML 2.0 Web SSO Implementation on OFSLL Server. Ensure to download the above federationmetadata.xml file in a safe place. This file is required as Identity Provider (IdP) file for Web SSO implementation on OFSLL Server (i.e. OFSLL Domain Weblogic Server).

Configuration on Weblogic Domain Server as Service Provider (SP)

FTP the federationmetadata.xml downloaded in previous step onto OFSLL Server.

Pre-configuration of Managed Server

Before configuring the domain as Service Provider (SP), the SSL port has to be enabled on the Weblogic Managed Server (in this case on ofsll_managedserver2).

Note: While adding the endpoints in AD FS Management, http protocol errors out saying needs to be https URL; so SSL has to be enabled on managed server.

Enable SSL

- » Go to WebLogic Console, enable SSL in weblogic
- » Save and Activate Changes

Note: The default demo SSL certificate available as part of Weblogic domain has lesser bits length and encryption algorithm. The certificate while referred on AD server is going to error out. Hence the demo certificate has to be regenerated with a higher bits length of minimum 1024 as well as with a minimum SHA1 algorithm.

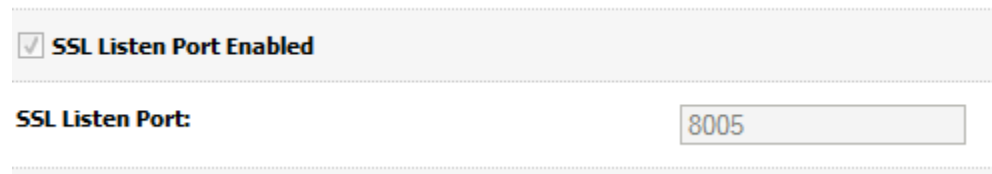


Figure 18. Weblogic Server – Enable SSL

Creation of Self-Signed Domain Certificate

Once again since this is POC, a self-signed certificate is created and used as part of Weblogic Domain. Steps followed to create a self-signed certificate for Weblogic domain are:

- » Logon on to OFSLL physical server via putty
- » Set the JDK classpath to the JDK1.6+ path
- » Run the following command
 - » `$JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -genkey -alias mykey -keyalg RSA -sigalg SHA1withRSA -keysize 2048 -validity 365 -keypass password1 -keystore identity.jks -storepass password123`

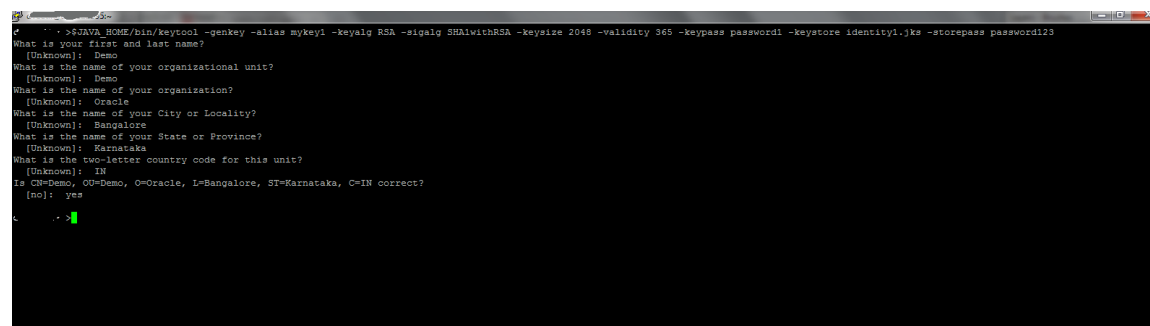


Figure 19. Weblogic Physical Server – Identity Generation

- » `$JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -export -alias mykey -file root1.cer -keystore identity.jks -storepass password123`

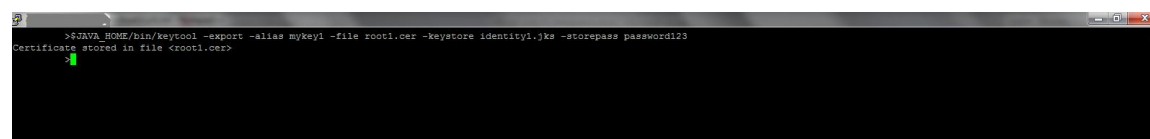


Figure 20. Weblogic Physical Server – Certificate Generation

» \$JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -import -alias mykey -file root.cer -keystore trust1.jks -storepass password123

```
>$JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -import -alias mykey1 -file root1.cer -keystore trust1.jks -storepass password123
Owner: CN=Demo, OU=Demo, O=Oracle, L=Bangalore, ST=Karnataka, C=IN
Issuer: CN=Demo, OU=Demo, O=Oracle, L=Bangalore, ST=Karnataka, C=IN
Serial number: 164464
Valid from: Fri Oct 30 14:37:13 IST 2015 until: Sat Oct 29 14:37:13 IST 2016
Certificate fingerprints:
MD5: EE:76:63:2E:2C:18:8E:41:A6:D9:CF:FF:EE:7A:FD:FE
SHA1: CC:15:13:37:5C:19:AD:72:8E:9A:5B:FS:15:EF:7C:74:8D:DF:23:09:2A
SHA256: D1:8C:D4:98:44:39:59:05:03:E4:CF:6C:A3:CF:55:69:24:1D:8E:32:17:62:39:94:05:32:B6:75:30:6D:34:12
Signature algorithm name: SHA1withRSA
Version: 3
Extensions:
#1: ObjectId: 2.5.29.14 Criticality=false
SubjectKeyIdentifier [
KeyIdentifier [
0000: 34 02 CB C4 26 95 63 02 1F A4 91 45 EC C4 9D 61 4...t.c....E...a
0010: EA F4 47 71 ..Gq
]
]
Trust this certificate? [no]: yes
Certificate was added to keystore
```

Figure 21. Weblogic Physical Server – Keystore Generation

» Copy the keystore files in the \$DOMAIN_HOME location, where \$DOMAIN_HOME is the Weblogic Domain path location.

```
~/app/middleware/user_projects/domains/OFSLLREL_domain
[OFSLLREL_domain]$ pwd
/scratch/oracle/app/middleware/user_projects/domains/OFSLLREL_domain
[OFSLLREL_domain]$ ll
total 132
drwxr-x--- 2 orafmw oinstall 4096 Jul 7 15:57 autodeploy
drwxr-x--- 5 orafmw oinstall 4096 Oct 14 18:39 bin
drwxr-x--- 11 orafmw oinstall 4096 Jul 7 16:02 config
drwxr-x--- 2 orafmw oinstall 4096 Jul 7 15:57 console-ext
drwxr----- 3 orafmw oinstall 4096 Sep 9 11:43 discoverycache
-rw-r----- 1 orafmw oinstall 32 Oct 29 16:09 edit.lok
-rw-r----- 1 orafmw oinstall 462 Jul 7 15:59 fileRealm.properties
-rw-r--r-- 1 orafmw oinstall 2210 Oct 14 18:00 identity1.jks
-rw-r--r-- 1 orafmw oinstall 2255 Jul 21 23:02 identity.jks
drwxr-x--- 2 orafmw oinstall 4096 Jul 7 15:59 init-info
drwxr-x--- 2 orafmw oinstall 4096 Jul 8 12:23 lib
-rw----- 1 orafmw oinstall 29968 Oct 29 15:11 nohup.out
drwxr----- 3 orafmw oinstall 4096 Jul 9 17:06 opmn
drwxr----- 2 orafmw oinstall 4096 Oct 14 18:46 pending
-rw-r--r-- 1 orafmw oinstall 857 Oct 14 18:01 root1.cer
-rw-r--r-- 1 orafmw oinstall 905 Jul 21 23:02 root.cer
drwxr-x--- 2 orafmw oinstall 4096 Jul 7 15:59 security
drwxr----- 6 orafmw oinstall 4096 Oct 13 18:39 servers
-rw-r----- 1 orafmw oinstall 274 Oct 14 18:33 shutdown.py
-rw-r----- 1 orafmw oinstall 767 Jul 7 15:59 startManagedWebLogic_readme.txt
-rwxr-x--- 1 orafmw oinstall 284 Jul 7 15:59 startWebLogic.sh
drwxr-x--- 8 orafmw oinstall 4096 Jul 8 10:17 sysman
drwxr----- 2 orafmw oinstall 4096 Oct 14 18:46 tmp
-rw-r--r-- 1 orafmw oinstall 920 Oct 14 18:01 trust1.jks
-rw-r--r-- 1 orafmw oinstall 967 Jul 21 23:02 trust.jks
[OFSLLREL_domain]$
```

Figure 22. Weblogic Physical Server – Domain Location

Steps to configure Custom Identity and Custom Trust

- » Login to Weblogic Admin console --> Environment --> Servers --> ofssl_managedserver2 --> Configuration --> Keystores
- » Click on "Change" button next to Keystores

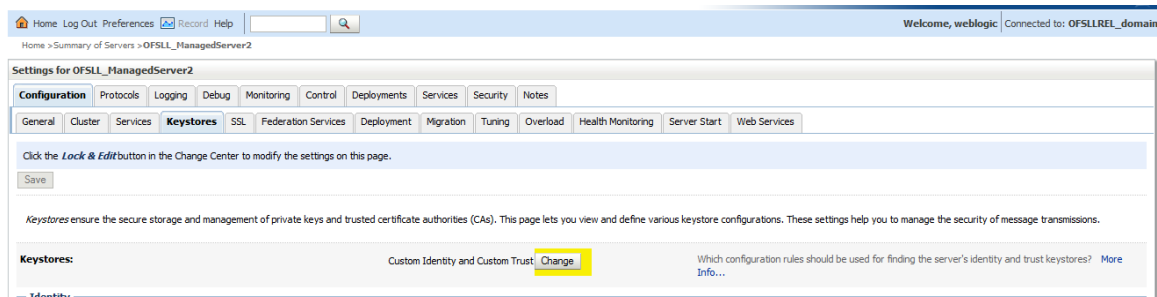


Figure 23. Weblogic Server – Keystore Location

- » Click on the drop down menu next to Keystores and select " Custom Identity and Custom Trust "
- » Fill in the following information :
 - » Custom Identity Keystore → location of the Identity keystore; for example identity.jks

Note: By default Weblogic will look for this keystore file in \$DOMAIN_HOME location.

- » Custom Identity Keystore Type → jks
- » Custom Identity Keystore Passphrase → this would be the storepass; for example in our case it is password123
- » Custom Trust Keystore → location of the Trust keystore; for example trust.jks

Note: By default Weblogic will look for this keystore file in \$DOMAIN_HOME location.

- » Custom Trust Keystore Type → jks
- » Custom Trust Keystore Passphrase → this would be the storepass; for example in our case it is password123

» Save the changes

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help Welcome, weblogic Connected to: OFSSLREL_domain

Home > Summary of Servers > OFSSL_ManagedServer2

Settings for OFSSL_ManagedServer2

Configuration Protocols Logging Debug Monitoring Control Deployments Services Security Notes

General Cluster Services **Keystores** SSL Federation Services Deployment Migration Tuning Overload Health Monitoring Server Start Web Services

Save

Keystores ensure the secure storage and management of private keys and trusted certificate authorities (CAs). This page lets you view and define various keystore configurations. These settings help you to manage the security of message transmissions.

Keystores: Custom Identity and Custom Trust [Change](#) Which configuration rules should be used for finding the server's identity and trust keystores? [More Info...](#)

— Identity —

Custom Identity Keystore: identity.jks The path and file name of the identity keystore. [More Info...](#)

Custom Identity Keystore Type: jks The type of the keystore. Generally, this is JKS. [More Info...](#)

Custom Identity Keystore Passphrase: The encrypted custom identity keystore's passphrase. If empty or null, then the keystore will be opened without a passphrase. [More Info...](#)

Confirm Custom Identity Keystore Passphrase:

— Trust —

Custom Trust Keystore: trust.jks The path and file name of the custom trust keystore. [More Info...](#)

Custom Trust Keystore Type: jks The type of the keystore. Generally, this is JKS. [More Info...](#)

Custom Trust Keystore Passphrase: The custom trust keystore's passphrase. If empty or null, then the keystore will be opened without a passphrase. [More Info...](#)

Confirm Custom Trust Keystore Passphrase:

Save

Figure 24. Weblogic Server – Keystore Settings

» Click on SSL tab

» Private Key Alias → This would be certificate alias; for example in our case it's "myKey"

» Private Key Passphrase → This would be keypass; for example in our case it's "password1"

» Save the changes

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help Welcome, weblogic Connected to: OFSSLREL_domain

Home > Summary of Servers > OFSSL_ManagedServer2

Settings for OFSSL_ManagedServer2

Configuration Protocols Logging Debug Monitoring Control Deployments Services Security Notes

General Cluster Services Keystores **SSL** Federation Services Deployment Migration Tuning Overload Health Monitoring Server Start Web Services

Save

This page lets you view and define various Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) settings for this server instance. These settings help you to manage the security of message transmissions.

Identity and Trust Locations: Keystores [Change](#) Indicates where SSL should find the server's identity (certificate and private key) as well as the server's trust (trusted CAs). [More Info...](#)

— Identity —

Private Key Location: from Custom Identity Keystore The keystore attribute that defines the location of the private key file. [More Info...](#)

Private Key Alias: mykey The keystore attribute that defines the string alias used to store and retrieve the server's private key. [More Info...](#)

Private Key Passphrase: The keystore attribute that defines the passphrase used to retrieve the server's private key. [More Info...](#)

Confirm Private Key Passphrase:

Certificate Location: from Custom Identity Keystore The keystore attribute that defines the location of the trusted certificate. [More Info...](#)

— Trust —

Trusted Certificate Authorities: from Custom Trust Keystore The keystore attribute that defines the location of the certificate authorities. [More Info...](#)

— Advanced —

Save

Figure 25. Weblogic Server – SSL Settings

- » Click on the "Advanced " field under the SSL tab
 - » Set the " Hostname Verification: " to None

Note: We need to select the hostname verification as none if the CN of the certificate is not the same as the hostname of the machine where Weblogic is installed.

- » Use JSSE SSL → Checked
- » Save the changes

The screenshot shows the 'Settings for OFSSL_ManagedServer2' page in the Weblogic Administration Console. The 'SSL' tab is selected, and the 'Advanced' section is expanded. The 'Hostname Verification' dropdown is set to 'None'. The 'Use JSSE SSL' checkbox is checked. Other settings include 'Private Key Location' (from Custom Identity Keystore), 'Private Key Alias' (mykey), 'Private Key Passphrase' (masked), 'Certificate Location' (from Custom Identity Keystore), 'Trusted Certificate Authorities' (from Custom Trust Keystore), 'Export Key Lifespan' (500), 'Two Way Client Cert Behavior' (Client Certs Not Requested), 'Cert Authenticator' (empty), 'SSLRejection Logging Enabled' (checked), 'Allow Unencrypted Null Cipher' (unchecked), 'Inbound Certificate Validation' (Built-in SSL Validation Only), and 'Outbound Certificate Validation' (Built-in SSL Validation Only).

Figure 26. Weblogic Server – SSL Advanced Settings

Configuring the domain as SAML 2.0 Service Provider

OFSLL Server is now pre-configured with required SSL and custom identity/trust settings as required by AD FS. Now let's proceed with SAML 2.0 Identity Settings on the OFSLL Server.

Creating SAML Identity Asserter

- » Log into Weblogic Admin console on the OFSLL Domain
- » Go to Security Realms -> myrealm -> Providers -> Authentication
- » Click the "Lock and Edit" button in the top-left hand corner
- » In the Authentication Providers screen, click the "New button" and select SAML2IdentityAsserter.
- » Name the new asserter SAMLIdentityAssert (or similar) and click "OK"
- » Activate Changes and Restart the server

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Home > Summary of Security Realms > myrealm > Providers > SAMLIdentityAssert > Providers

Create a New Authentication Provider

OK Cancel

Create a new Authentication Provider

The following properties will be used to identify your new Authentication Provider.

* Indicates required fields

The name of the authentication provider.

* **Name:** SAMLIdentityAssert

This is the type of authentication provider you wish to create.

Type: SAML2IdentityAsserter

OK Cancel

Figure 27. Weblogic Server – SAML2 Identity Asserter Setup

- » It has to say exactly SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion Provider "Supports Security Assertion Markup Language v2.0" and not 1.1 and shown below.

Authentication Providers		
Name	Description	Version
SAMLIdentityAssert	SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion Provider. Supports Security Assertion Markup Language v2.0.	1.0

Figure 28. Weblogic Server – SAML 2.0 version

Configuring SAML 2.0 Service Provider (SP)

- » Log into Weblogic Admin console on the OFSLL Domain
- » Go to Environment → Servers ofssl_managedserver2 → Federation Services → SAML 2.0 Service Provider
- » Most fields can be left as default except noted below
 - » Enabled → Checked
 - » Always Sign Authentication Requests → Checked
 - » Force Authentication → Unchecked
 - » Preferred Binding → POST
 - » Default URL → <https://<WeblogicServerName>:<ManagedServerPort>/ofssl142/faces/pages/OfsslHome.jspx>
; for example <https://ofssl.oracle.com:9704/ofssl142/faces/pages/OfsslHome.jspx>
- » Save and Activate Changes

Administration Console

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Welcome, weblogic Connected to: OFSSLREL_domain

Home > Summary of Servers > OFSSL_ManagedServer2

Settings for OFSSL_ManagedServer2

Configuration Protocols Logging Debug Monitoring Control Deployments Services Security Notes

General Cluster Services Keystores SSL Federation Services Deployment Migration Tuning Overload Health Monitoring Server Start Web Services

SAML 1.1 Source Site SAML 1.1 Destination Site SAML 2.0 General SAML 2.0 Identity Provider SAML 2.0 Service Provider

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to modify the settings on this page.

Save

This page configures the SAML 2.0 per server service provider properties

☒ Enabled	Specifies whether the local site is enabled for the Service Provider role. More Info...
☒ Always Sign Authentication Requests	Specifies whether authentication requests must be signed. If set, all outgoing authentication requests are signed. More Info...
☐ Force Authentication	Specifies whether the Identity Provider must authenticate users directly and not use a previous security context. The default is false. More Info...
☐ Passive	Determines whether the Identity Provider and the user must not take control of the user interface from the requester and interact with the user in a noticeable fashion. The default setting is false. More Info...
☐ Only Accept Signed Assertions	Specifies whether incoming SAML 2.0 assertions must be signed. More Info...
Authentication Request Cache Size:	10000 The maximum size of the authentication request cache. More Info...
Authentication Request Cache Timeout:	300 The maximum timeout (in seconds) of <AuthnRequest> documents stored in the local cache. More Info...
☒ POST One Use Check Enabled	Specifies whether the POST one-use check is enabled. More Info...
☒ POST Binding Enabled	Specifies whether the POST binding is enabled for the Service Provider. More Info...
☒ Artifact Binding Enabled	Specifies whether the Artifact binding is enabled for the Service Provider. More Info...
Preferred Binding:	POST Specifies the preferred binding type for endpoints of Service Provider services. Must be set to "None", "POST", or "Artifact". More Info...
Default URL:	https://c...:8005/ofssl142/faces/r... The Service Provider's default URL. More Info...

Save

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to modify the settings on this page.

Figure 29. Weblogic Server – SAML2.0 Service Provider

Configuring SAML 2.0 Federation properties for the Domain

- » Log into Weblogic Admin console on the OFSLL Domain
- » Go to Environment → Servers → ofssl_managedserver2 → Federation Services → SAML 2.0 General
- » Lock and Edit

- » Most fields can be left as default except noted below
 - » Replicated Cache Enabled → Un-checked

Note: this should not be checked for a single node managed server setup; only applicable for cluster setup.

- » Contact Person Given Name → Insert your first name
- » Contact Person Surname → Insert last name
- » Contact Person Type Select from list → pick one – doesn't matter which
- » Contact Person Company → Oracle
- » Contact Person Telephone Number → Insert a phone number
- » Contact Person Email Address → Your email address
- » Organization Name → Oracle
- » Organization URL → <http://www.oracle.com/>
- » Published Site URL must be in format → <https://<WeblogicServerName>:<ManagedServerPort>/saml2;> for example <https://ofssl.oracle.com:9704/saml2>

Note: If you have a cluster of Managed Servers, this should be the externally visible entry point to all Managed Servers in the cluster i.e. the URL exposed via a web server in front of the Managed Servers.

- » Entity ID → Domain name or similar, this must be unique; for example sso_domain
 - » Single Sign-on Signing Key Alias → myKey (this is the customer keystore)
 - » Single Sign-on Signing Key Pass Phrase → myKey passphrase
 - » Confirm Single Sign-on Signing Key Pass Phrase → myKey passphrase
 - » Recipient Check Enabled → Un-checked
- » Save and Activate Changes

» Restart the server

Administration Console

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help Welcome, weblogic Connected to: OFSSLREL_domain

Home > Summary of Servers > OFSSL_ManagedServer2

Settings for OFSSL_ManagedServer2

Configuration Protocols Logging Debug Monitoring Control Deployments Services Security Notes

General Cluster Services Keystores SSL **Federation Services** Deployment Migration Tuning Overload Health Monitoring Server Start Web Services

SAML 1.1 Source Site SAML 1.1 Destination Site **SAML 2.0 General** SAML 2.0 Identity Provider SAML 2.0 Service Provider

Save Publish Meta Data

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to modify the settings on this page.

This page configures the general SAML 2.0 per server properties

General

☒ **Replicated Cache Enabled** Specifies whether the persistent cache (LDAP or RDBMS) is used for storing SAML 2.0 artifacts and authentication requests. [More Info...](#)

Site Info

Contact Person Given Name:		The contact person given (first) name. More Info...
Contact Person Surname:		The contact person surname (last name). More Info...
Contact Person Type:	administrative	The contact person type. More Info...
Contact Person Company:	Oracle	The contact person's company name. More Info...
Contact Person Telephone Number:	1234567890	The contact person's telephone number. More Info...
Contact Person Email Address:		The contact person's e-mail address. More Info...
Organization Name:	Oracle	The organization name. More Info...
Organization URL:	http://www.oracle.com/	The organization URL. More Info...
Published Site URL:	http://c...:8003/saml2	The published site URL. More Info...
Entity ID:	sso_domain	The string that uniquely identifies the local site. More Info...

Bindings

☒ **Recipient Check Enabled** Specifies whether the recipient/destination check is enabled. When true, the recipient of the SAML Request/Response must match the URL in the HTTP Request. [More Info...](#)

☐ **Transport Layer Client Authentication Enabled** Specifies whether TLS/SSL client authentication is required. [More Info...](#)

Transport Layer Security Key Alias:		The string alias used to store and retrieve the server's private key, which is used to establish outgoing TLS/SSL connections. More Info...
Transport Layer Security Key Passphrase:		The passphrase used to retrieve the server's private key from the keystore. More Info...
Confirm Transport Layer Security Key Passphrase:		

☐ **Basic Client Authentication Enabled** Specifies whether Basic Authentication client authentication is required. [More Info...](#)

Basic Authentication User Name:		The username that is used to assign Basic authentication credentials to outgoing HTTPS connections. More Info...
Basic Authentication Password:		The password used to assign Basic Authentication credentials to outgoing HTTPS connections. More Info...
Confirm Basic Authentication Password:		

Artifact Resolution Service

☐ **Only Accept Signed Artifact Requests** Specifies whether incoming artifact requests must be signed. [More Info...](#)

Artifact Cache Size:	10000	The maximum size of the artifact cache. More Info...
Artifact Cache Timeout:	300	The maximum timeout (in seconds) of artifacts stored in the local cache. More Info...

Single Sign-on

Single Sign-on Signing Key Alias:	mykey	The keystore alias for the key to be used when signing documents. More Info...
Single Sign-on Signing Key Pass Phrase:	*****	The passphrase used to retrieve the local site's SSO signing key from the keystore. More Info...
Confirm Single Sign-on Signing Key Pass Phrase:	*****	

Save Publish Meta Data

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to modify the settings on this page.

Figure 30. Weblogic Server – SAML2.0 General

- » Go to Environment → Servers → ofssl_managedserver2 → Federation Services → SAML 2.0 General
- » Publish the Service provider (SP) metadata to an XML file using the “Publish Meta Data” button. Keep the file in a safe place – it will be used by AD Server at later stage. For example ofssl_metadata.xml in this case.

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Home > Summary of Security Realms > myrealm > Summary of Servers > OFSSL_ManagedServer2

Settings for OFSSL_ManagedServer2

Configuration Protocols Logging Debug Monitoring Control Deployments Services Security Notes

General Cluster Services Keystores SSL Federation Services Deployment Migration Tuning Overload Health Monitoring Server Start Web Services

SAML 1.1 Source Site SAML 1.1 Destination Site SAML 2.0 General SAML 2.0 Identity Provider SAML 2.0 Service Provider

Save Publish Meta Data

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to modify the settings on this page.

Publish SAML 2.0 Meta Data

OK Cancel

Metadata File Properties

This page writes the SAML 2.0 metadata for this server to a file.

Enter the name of the file (relative to the admin server) to write the metadata to.

Path: /tmp/ofssl_metadata.xml

Recently Used Paths: /tmp

Current Location: ofss220081.in.oracle.com / tmp

- .ICE-unix
- .esd-10102
- hsperfdata_emcadm
- hsperfdata_orafmw
- hsperfdata_root
- oracle-dfw-757168747812212245.tmp

Figure 31. Weblogic Server – Publish Meta Data

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8' standalone='no'?>
<md:EntityDescriptor xmlns:md='urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:metadata' entityID='sso_domain'>
<md:SPSSODescriptor AuthnRequestsSigned='false' WantAssertionsSigned='false' protocolSupportEnumeration='urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol'>
<md:keyDescriptor user='signing'>
<ds:KeyInfo xmlns:ds='http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#'>
<ds:X509Data>
<ds:X509Certificate>
MIIC7zCCAdegAwIBAgTEIkjbuzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADAAQwYDVQQLEwRPR1NTMRkwFQYD
VQ0DEeM4MC4ODQOUMTMyLjE1NTAeFw0xNTEwMDk0NTA5MTBhFw0xODAzMDUwNTA5MTBhMAcCgDTAL
BgNVNBAsTFE9GU1hkfzAVBgNVBAMTDjEwLjE4NC4zMzIuMTU1MTBIITABANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ
AQ8AMIEICBgKCAQEAAnrECXZGvCX8rOL53FCpNsPLSRXYmkS8ByyK7ay/1M4kxHp1+bK781rD2DoI
Q0UB5EQ/Uz5cm3pbkb1VUC8UFa94cw4Y+VkDgr/JudyF9ghHtb1z9QXVr+A+WAnu+trqpuuyyuLo
4HrLIZQ61fArLWdENKDgyITwsyQ3pey+UJFNC2eemdUnvl6dhgwCC2pQ1bqKz9JKChZYwL37bVA
xxv4UL1jgp908PQm6acVjkyvNUH7/r3JsIF5dEKtKu2V5qxZg981+1TX2uUSM/L1D+1Ljn6wnarbg
+w5f1B/14HQ28rCgwTe4496ZotwIDZCFvd8PBkuajWbQGr/OsXFwIDAQABoyEHzADBgnVHQ4E
FgQOU9E725X3U6yctvshgCRU711ZlQeqADEYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADggEBAERhePAGbyeSK1gQ4V9
cj3/pKXymXCkMcPhW97kwwEtP2qhHQQ116iUCza+iTyrGHxIm05ntsNeBe1S10QLdB9smypAgf
MBTnkfhunPMGYqr355mlA8mLE2574Q46cbN8NE1VBk0031FFfrphWwcWPssbInrxKE7bhZDqZ
QGAsxdZ73gzJLI5nyXQXALFX4phGDDYCZHwPSmSmIKpzJGLnwFRD8yU3dyppzNtAK1CRFA+GE23
YQ9yHu5zTH+aQHauZ3JOIvys5xCYG/V19ak8ZhHqbdJziXQhaTKI/lAQavdzUjqfIGhwK9w2wq6zm
49S3VSf7omX/k8Ym0=
</ds:X509Certificate>
</ds:X509Data>
</ds:KeyInfo>
</md:keyDescriptor>
<md:ArtifactResolutionService Binding='urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:SOAP' Location='http://
:9452/saml2/sp/ars/soap' index='0'>
<md:AssertionConsumerService Binding='urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-POST' Location='http://
:9452/saml2/sp/acs/post' index='
<md:AssertionConsumerService Binding='urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Artifact' Location='http://
:9452/saml2/sp/acs/artifact'
</md:SPSSODescriptor>
<md:Organization>
```

Configuring Identity Provider (IdP) as Service Provider on the Domain

- Home

Log Out

Preferences

Record

Help

Search

Welcome, weblogic

Connected to: OFSSLREL_domain
- Home > Summary of Security Realms > myrealm > Providers > SAMLIdentityAssert
- Settings for SAMLIdentityAssert
- ConfigurationManagementMigration
- On this page, you can add, delete, and view SAML 2.0 identity provider partners for this SAML 2.0 Identity Asserter.
- Customize this table
- Identity Provider Partners
- NewDelete

Showing 1 to 1 of 1PreviousNext

New Web Single Sign-On Identity Provider Partner
New WebService Identity Provider Partner

Showing 1 to 1 of 1PreviousNext

28 | SAML 2.0 SSO IMPLEMENTATION FOR ORACLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LENDING AND LEASING

» In the file browse screen, select the Identity Provider (IdP) metadata file (i.e. federationmetadata.xml)

Note: Federation Metadata Import fails with a java error if imported directly. The xml metadata needs to be changed manually.

Figure 34. Weblogic Domain – Identity Provider

Modify Federation Metadata

Remove the WS-Trust metadata content and the metadata signature as follows:

- » Open FederationMetadata.xml with a XML editor.
- » Delete the sections of the file shown below

WS-TRUST METADATA TAGS

Description	Section starts with	Section ends with
Metadata document signature	<ds:Signature xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#">	</ds:Signature>
WS-Trust & WS-Federation application service metadata	<RoleDescriptor xsi:type="fed:ApplicationServiceType"	</RoleDescriptor>
WS-Trust & WS-Federation security token service metadata	<RoleDescriptor xsi:type="fed:SecurityTokenServiceType"	</RoleDescriptor>

- » Save the edited file.

Remove the Service Provider metadata section from already edited Federation Metadata XML.

- » Open the previously modified FederationMetadata.xml using a XML editor.
- » Delete the following section of the file.

SP METADATA TAGS

Description	Section starts with	Section ends with
SAML 2.0 SP metadata	<SPSSODescriptor WantAssertionsSigned="true"	</SPSSODescriptor>

- » The starting two elements of the resulting modified file should look like:
 - » <EntityDescriptor ...>
 - » <IDPSSODescriptor...>

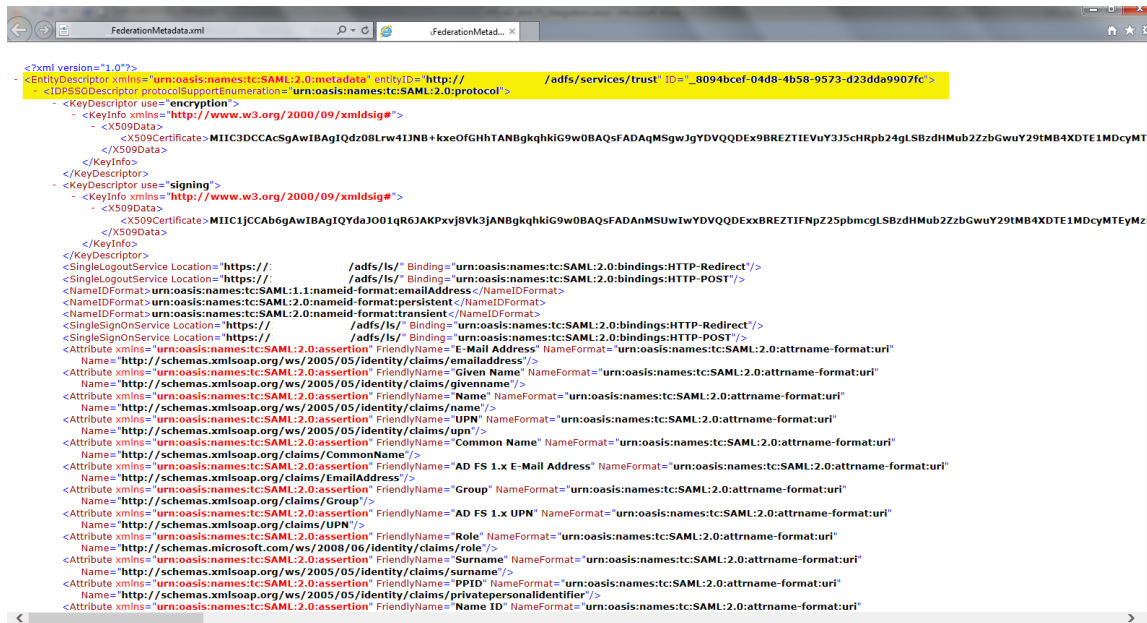


Figure 35. Modified Federation Metadata

- » Save the file.
- » Import the modified FederationMetadata.xml file on to OFSLL Domain

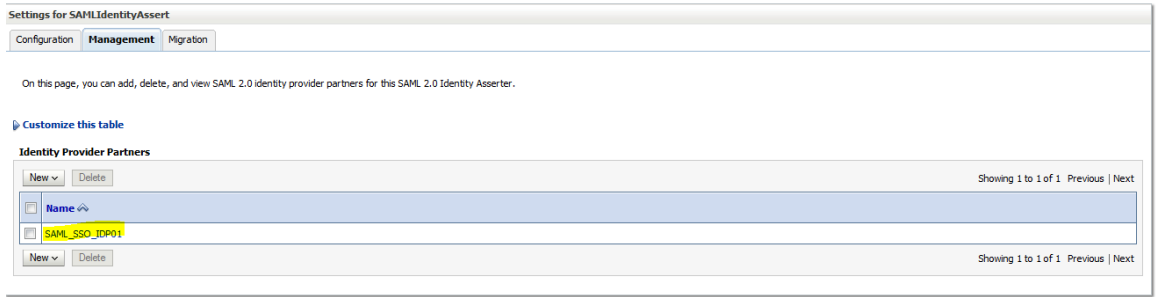


Figure 36. Weblogic Domain – Identity Provider

- » Click on the Identity Provider Partner, SAML_SSO_IDP01 that got created in above step, and leave most fields as default except noted below
 - » Name → SAML_SSO_IDP01
 - » Enabled → Checked
 - » Description → SAML_SSO_IDP01
 - » Redirect URI → /ofsl142/faces/*

Note: this is the OFSLL application URL context and depends on your application context defined

- » Only Accept Signed Artifact Requests → Checked
- » Save

Administration Console

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Welcome, weblogic Connected to: OFSLLREI_domain

Home > Summary of Security Realms > myrealm > Providers > SAMLIdentityAssert > SAML_SSO_IDP01

Settings for SAMLIdentityAssert

General Site Info Single Sign-On Signing Certificate Transport Layer Client Certificate Single Sign-On Service Endpoints Artifact Resolution Service Endpoints

Save

Configures a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-on Identity Provider Partner's General Properties

The parameters that can be set on this Administration Console page can also be accessed programmatically via the Java interfaces that are identified in this help topic. For API information about those interfaces, see Related Topics.

Overview

Name: SAML_SSO_IDP01 The name of this Identity Provider partner. [More Info...](#)

☒ Enabled Specifies whether interactions with this Identity Provider partner are enabled on this server. [More Info...](#)

Description: SAML_SSO_IDP01 A short description of this Identity Provider partner. [More Info...](#)

Authentication Requests

Identity Provider Name Mapper Class Name: The Java class that overrides the default username mapper class with which the SAML 2.0 Identity Asserter provider is configured in this security realm. [More Info...](#)

Issuer URI: http://its.ofsl.com/adfs/services/trust The Issuer URI of this Identity Provider partner. [More Info...](#)

☒ Virtual User Specifies whether user information contained in assertions received from this Identity Provider partner are mapped to virtual users in this security realm. [More Info...](#)

Redirect URIs: /ofsl142/faces/*
/FCJNeoWebui/* An optional set of URIs from which unauthenticated users will be redirected to the Identity Provider partner. [More Info...](#)

☒ Process Attributes Specifies whether the SAML 2.0 Identity Asserter provider consumes attribute statements contained in assertions received from this Identity Provider partner. [More Info...](#)

Signing

Only Accept Signed Authentication Requests: false Specifies whether authentication requests sent to this Identity Provider partner must be signed. [More Info...](#)

☒ Only Accept Signed Artifact Requests Specifies whether SAML artifact requests received from this Identity Provider partner must be signed. [More Info...](#)

Transport

☐ Send Artifact via POST Specifies whether SAML artifacts are delivered to this Identity Provider partner via the HTTP POST method. [More Info...](#)

Artifact Binding POST Form: The URL of the custom web application that generates the POST form for carrying the SAML response for Artifact bindings to this Identity Provider partner. Details about the required fields in this custom application are available in the OASIS SAML 2.0 specifications. [More Info...](#)

POST Binding POST Form: The URL of the custom web application that generates the POST form for carrying the SAML response for POST bindings to this Identity Provider partner. [More Info...](#)

Client User Name: The user name that must be specified in the basic authentication header that is expected from this Identity Provider partner when the partner connects to the local site's SOAP/HTTPS binding. [More Info...](#)

Client Password: The password of the client user name. [More Info...](#)

Confirm Client Password:

Save

Figure 37. Weblogic Domain – Identity Provider

Configure Domain for SSO

- » Add Active Directory as Authentication Provider
 - » Log into Weblogic Admin console on OFSLL Domain
 - » Go to Security Realms → myrealm → Providers → Authentication
 - » Add New Authentication Provider of Type ActiveDirectoryAuthentication

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help Welcome, weblogic Connected to: OFSLLREL_domain

Home > Summary of Servers > OFSLL_ManagedServer2 > Summary of Security Realms > myrealm > Providers > SAMLIdentityAssert > SAML_SSO_IDP01 > Summary of Security Realms > myrealm > Providers

Create a New Authentication Provider

OK Cancel

Create a new Authentication Provider

The following properties will be used to identify your new Authentication Provider.

* Indicates required fields

The name of the authentication provider.

* Name: MyADAuthenticator

This is the type of authentication provider you wish to create.

Type: ActiveDirectoryAuthenticator

OK Cancel

Figure 38. Weblogic Domain – New Authentication Provider

- » Go to Provider Specific tab and filling the following details
 - » Host → <active directory server name>
 - » Port → 389 (default port of AD Server)
 - » Principal → CN=adminstrator, CN=Users, DC=ofsll, DC=com

Note: User Id should be domain administrator of AD Server; DC details are that of Domain Name

- » Credential → password of administrator
- » User Base DN → OU=MyOrg, DC=ofsll, DC=com
- » All Users Filter → (&(sAMAccountName=*)(objectclass=user)) or the value can be (&(cn=*)(objectclass=user))
- » User From Name Filter → (&(sAMAccountName=%u)(objectclass=user)) or the value can be (&(cn=%u)(objectclass=user))
- » User Name Attribute → sAMAccountName or the value can be cn
- » User Object Class → user
- » Group Base DN → OU=MyOrg, DC=ofsll, DC=com
- » All Groups Filter → (&(cn=*)(objectclass=group))
- » Group From Name Filter → (&(cn=%g)(objectclass=group))
- » Static Group DN's from Member DN Filter → (&(member=%M)(objectclass=group))
- » GUID Attribute → objectguid

» Restart servers, first admin server, then Managed Server

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help Welcome, weblogic Connected to OPS1LR1L_domain

Home » Summary of Security Realms » myrealm » Providers » HyADAuthenticator

Settings for HyADAuthenticator

Configuration Performance

Common Provider Specific

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to modify the settings on this page.

Save

Use this page to define the provider specific configuration for this Active Directory Authentication provider.

Connection

Host: The host name or IP address of the LDAP server. More Info...

Port: 389 The port number on which the LDAP server is listening. More Info...

Principal: CN=ldapuser,CN=Users The Distinguished Name (DN) of the LDAP user that WebLogic Server should use to connect to the LDAP server. More Info...

Credential: The credential (usually a password) used to connect to the LDAP server. More Info...

Confirm Credential: The credential (usually a password) used to connect to the LDAP server. More Info...

SSL Enabled: Specifies whether the SSL protocol should be used when connecting to the LDAP server. More Info...

Users

User Base DN: OU=MyOrg,DC=oracle,DC=com The base distinguished name (DN) of the tree in the LDAP directory that contains users. More Info...

All Users Filter: (&(sAMAccountName=*)) If the attribute (user object class) is not specified (that is, if the attribute is null or empty), a default search filter is created based on the user schema. More Info...

User From Name Filter: (&(sAMAccountName=*)) If the attribute (user name attribute and user object class) is not specified (that is, if the attribute is null or empty), a default search filter is created based on the user schema. More Info...

User Search Scope: subtree Specifies how deep in the LDAP directory tree the LDAP Authentication provider should search for users. More Info...

User Name Attribute: sAMAccountName The attribute of an LDAP user object that specifies the name of the user. More Info...

User Object Class: user The LDAP object class that stores users. More Info...

Use Retrieved User Name as Principal: Specifies whether or not the user name retrieved from the LDAP server should be used as the Principal in the Subject. More Info...

Groups

Group Base DN: OU=MyOrg,DC=oracle,DC=com The base distinguished name (DN) of the tree in the LDAP directory that contains groups. More Info...

All Groups Filter: (&(cn=*)) An LDAP search filter for finding all groups beneath the base group distinguished name (DN). If the attribute is not specified (that is, if the attribute is null or empty), a default search filter is created based on the group schema. More Info...

Group From Name Filter: (&(cn=%g)(objectclass=*)) An LDAP search filter for finding a group given the name of the group. If the attribute is not specified (that is, if the attribute is null or empty), a default search filter is created based on the group schema. More Info...

Group Search Scope: subtree Specifies how deep in the LDAP directory tree to search for groups. Valid values are subtree and onelevel. More Info...

Group Membership Searching: unlimited Specifies whether group searches into nested groups are unlimited or limited. Valid values are unlimited and limited. More Info...

Max Group Membership Search Level: 0 Specifies how many levels of group membership can be searched. This setting is valid only if GroupMembershipSearching is set to limited. Valid values are 0 and positive integers. For example, 0 indicates only direct group memberships will be found, and a positive number indicates the number of levels to search. More Info...

Ignore Duplicate Membership: Determines whether duplicate members are ignored when adding groups. The attribute cycles in the Group membership. More Info...

Use Token Groups For Group Membership Lookup: Indicates whether to use the Active Directory TokenGroups attribute lookup algorithm instead of the standard recursive group membership lookup algorithm. More Info...

Static Groups

Static Group Name Attribute: cn The attribute of a static LDAP group object that specifies the name of the group. More Info...

Static Group Object Class: group The name of the LDAP object class that stores static groups. More Info...

Static Member DN Attribute: member The attribute of a static LDAP group object that specifies the distinguished names (DNs) of the members of the group. More Info...

Static Group DN's from Member DN Filter: (&(member=%M)(objectclass=*)) An LDAP search filter that, given the distinguished name (DN) of a member of a group, returns the DN's of the static LDAP groups that contain that member. If the attribute is not specified (that is, if the attribute is null or empty), a default search filter is created based on the group schema. More Info...

Dynamic Groups

Dynamic Group Name Attribute: The attribute of a dynamic LDAP group object that specifies the name of the group. More Info...

Dynamic Group Object Class: The LDAP object class that stores dynamic groups. More Info...

Dynamic Member URL Attribute: The attribute of the dynamic LDAP group object that specifies the URLs of the members of the dynamic group. More Info...

User Dynamic Group DN Attribute: The attribute of an LDAP user object that specifies the distinguished names (DNs) of dynamic groups to which this user belongs. More Info...

General

Connection Pool Size: 6 The LDAP connection pool size. Default is 6. More Info...

Connect Timeout: 0 The maximum time in seconds to wait for the connection to the LDAP server to be established. If this attribute is set to 0, there is no maximum time limit. More Info...

Connection Retry Limit: 1 Specifies the number of times to attempt to connect to the LDAP server if the initial connection failed. More Info...

Parallel Connect Delay: 0 The delay in seconds when making concurrent attempts to connect to multiple LDAP servers. More Info...

Results Time Limit: 0 The maximum number of milliseconds for the LDAP server to wait for results before timing out. If this attribute is set to 0, there is no maximum time limit. More Info...

Keep Alive Enabled: Specifies whether to prevent LDAP connections from timing out. More Info...

Follow Referrals: Specifies that a search for a user or group within the LDAP Authentication provider will follow referrals to other LDAP servers or branches within the LDAP directory. By default, this attribute is enabled. More Info...

Bind Anonymously On Referrals: By default, the LDAP Authentication provider uses the same DN and password used to connect to the LDAP server when following referrals during a search. If you want to connect as an anonymous user, enable this attribute. More Info...

Propagate Cause For Login Exception: Specifies whether the providers should propagate the cause of the LoginException. More Info...

Cache Enabled: Specifies whether a cache is used with the LDAP server. More Info...

Cache Size: 32 The size of the cache (in kilobytes) that is used with the LDAP server. More Info...

Cache TTL: 60 The time-to-live of the cache (in seconds) that is used with the LDAP server. More Info...

GUID Attribute: objectguid Specifies the name of the GUID attribute defined in the Active Directory LDAP server. The default value is objectguid. More Info...

Save

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to modify the settings on this page.

Figure 39. Weblogic Domain –Provider Specific Details

- » Ensure the AD Provider Control Flag is set as either Optional or Sufficient

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Home > Summary of Security Realms > myrealm > Providers > MyADAuthenticator

Settings for MyADAuthenticator

Configuration Performance

Common Provider Specific

Save

This page displays basic information about this Active Directory Authentication provider. You can also use this page to set the JAAS Control Flag to control how

Name:	MyADAuthenticator
Description:	Provider that performs LDAP authentication
Version:	1.0
Control Flag:	OPTIONAL

Save

Figure 40. Weblogic Domain –Provider Specific Details

- » Ensure the order of the Authentication providers are such that SAML Assert is first followed by AD Authenticator as show below

Settings for myrealm

Configuration Users and Groups Roles and Policies Credential Mappings **Providers** Migration

Authentication Password Validation Authorization Adjudication Role Mapping Auditing Credential Mapping Certification Path Keystores

An Authentication provider allows WebLogic Server to establish trust by validating a user. You must have one Authentication provider in a security realm, and you can configure multiple Authentication providers in a security realm. Different types of Authentication providers are designed to access different data stores, such as LDAP servers or DBMS. You can also configure a Realm Adapter Authentication provider that allows you to work with users and groups from previous releases of WebLogic Server.

Customize this table

Authentication Providers

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to activate all the buttons on this page.

Name	Description	Version
SAMLIdentityAssert	SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion Provider. Supports Security Assertion Markup Language v2.0.	1.0
MyADAuthenticator	Provider that performs LDAP authentication	1.0
DefaultAuthenticator	WebLogic Authentication Provider	1.0
DefaultIdentityAsserter	WebLogic Identity Assertion provider	1.0

Figure 41. Weblogic Domain –Authentication Provider Order

Configuring Domain as a partner with the Identity Provider (IdP)

FTP the ofssl_metadata.xml file that was published by the OFSLL Domain server in the previous step on to AD Server. Next the OFSLL domain configured in previous section is going to be registered and configured as part of Relying Party on AD FS.

Configure Relying Party

- » On AD Server, open AD FS Management Console from Server Management Console → Tools → ADFS Management

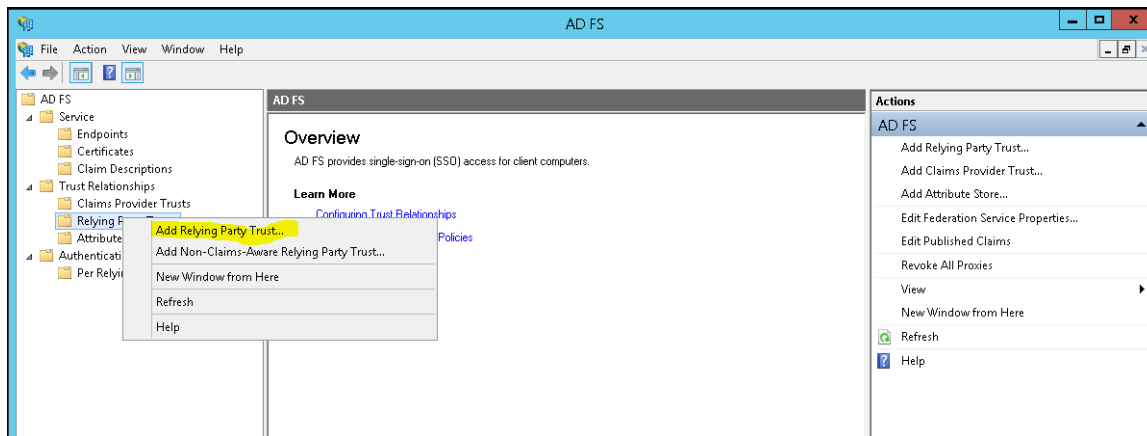


Figure 42. AD FS Server – Relying Party Trust

» Click start on the Welcome Page

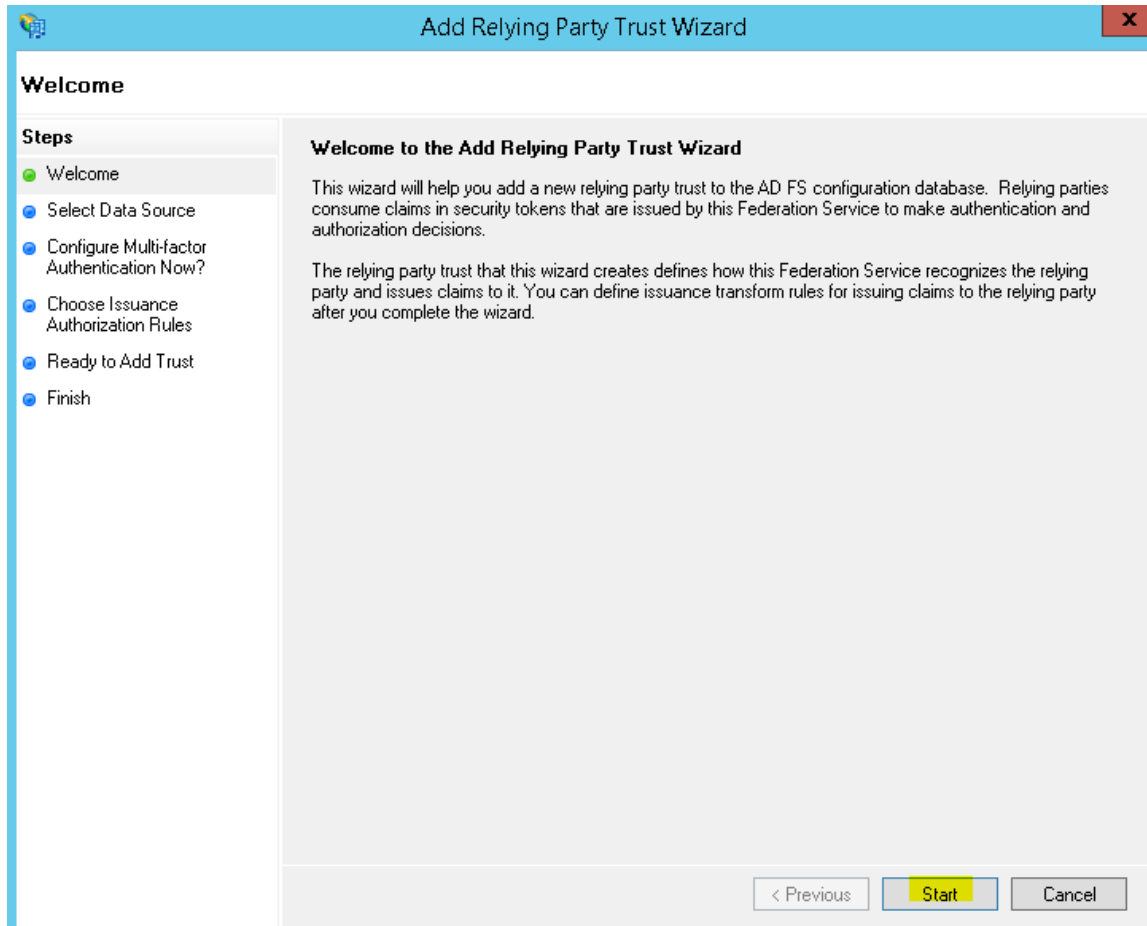
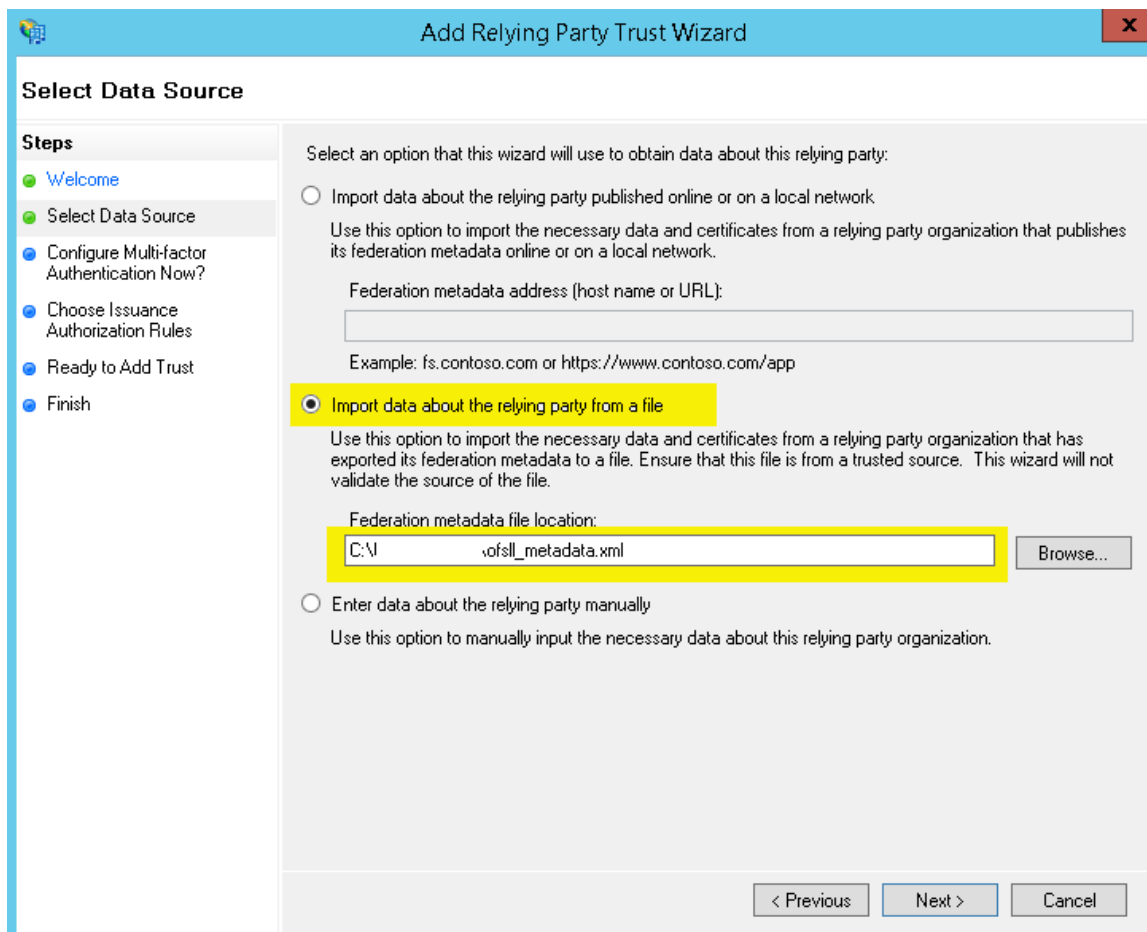


Figure 43. AD FS Server – Welcome Page

- » Select "Import data about the relying party from a file option and provide the path where the OFSLL Domain metadata file is copied; for example, ofssl_metadata.xml"



Add Relying Party Trust Wizard

Select Data Source

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Configure Multi-factor Authentication Now?
- Choose Issuance Authorization Rules
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Select an option that this wizard will use to obtain data about this relying party:

☐ Import data about the relying party published online or on a local network

Use this option to import the necessary data and certificates from a relying party organization that publishes its federation metadata online or on a local network.

Federation metadata address (host name or URL):

Example: fs.contoso.com or https://www.contoso.com/app

☒ Import data about the relying party from a file

Use this option to import the necessary data and certificates from a relying party organization that has exported its federation metadata to a file. Ensure that this file is from a trusted source. This wizard will not validate the source of the file.

Federation metadata file location:

C:\I\ofssl_metadata.xml

Browse...

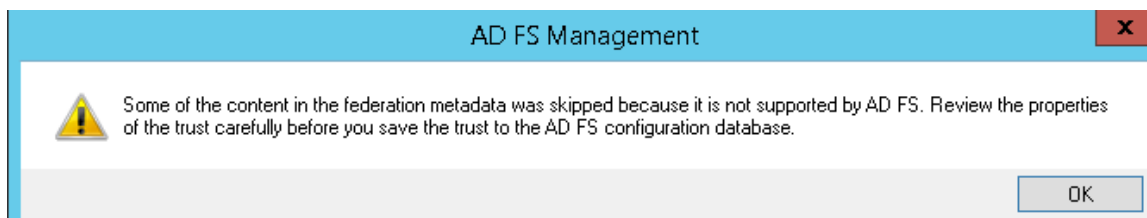
☐ Enter data about the relying party manually

Use this option to manually input the necessary data about this relying party organization.

< Previous Next > Cancel

Figure 44. AD FS Server – Define the metadata source

- » Click "Ok" on below message



AD FS Management

Some of the content in the federation metadata was skipped because it is not supported by AD FS. Review the properties of the trust carefully before you save the trust to the AD FS configuration database.

OK

Figure 45. AD FS Server – Warning Message

» Provide an unique Display Name and click Next

The screenshot shows the 'Add Relying Party Trust Wizard' window. The title bar is blue with the text 'Add Relying Party Trust Wizard' and a close button. The main window has a light blue border. On the left, there is a 'Steps' pane with a list of steps: 'Welcome', 'Select Data Source', 'Specify Display Name' (which is highlighted with a green dot and bold text), 'Configure Multi-factor Authentication Now?', 'Choose Issuance Authorization Rules', 'Ready to Add Trust', and 'Finish'. The main area of the wizard is titled 'Specify Display Name' and contains the instruction 'Enter the display name and any optional notes for this relying party.' Below this instruction, there is a 'Display name:' label followed by a text input field containing the text 'OFSSL_SSO'. Below the input field is a 'Notes:' label followed by a large text area. At the bottom right of the wizard, there are three buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >' (which is highlighted with a yellow background), and 'Cancel'.

Figure 46. AD FS Server – Relying Party Display Name

» Retain the default as shown below and continue Next

Configuring Authentication Policies.' At the bottom right, there are three buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'."/>

Add Relying Party Trust Wizard

Configure multi-factor authentication settings for this relying party trust. Multi-factor authentication is required if there is a match for any of the specified requirements.

Multi-factor Authentication		Global Settings
Requirements	Users/Groups	Not configured
	Device	Not configured
	Location	Not configured

☒ I do not want to configure multi-factor authentication settings for this relying party trust at this time.

☐ Configure multi-factor authentication settings for this relying party trust.

You can also configure multi-factor authentication settings for this relying party trust by navigating to the Authentication Policies node. For more information, see [Configuring Authentication Policies](#).

< Previous Next > Cancel

Figure 47. AD FS Server – Multi-factor Authentication

» Retain the default as shown below and continue Next

Add Relying Party Trust Wizard

Choose Issuance Authorization Rules

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Configure Multi-factor Authentication Now?
- Choose Issuance Authorization Rules**
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Issuance authorization rules determine whether a user is permitted to receive claims for the relying party. Choose one of the following options for the initial behavior of this relying party's issuance authorization rules.

☒ **Permit all users to access this relying party**

The issuance authorization rules will be configured to permit all users to access this relying party. The relying party service or application may still deny the user access.

☐ Deny all users access to this relying party

The issuance authorization rules will be configured to deny all users access to this relying party. You must later add issuance authorization rules to enable any users to access this relying party.

You can change the issuance authorization rules for this relying party trust by selecting the relying party trust and clicking Edit Claim Rules in the Actions pane.

< Previous **Next >** Cancel

Figure 48. AD FS Server – Authorization Rules

- » Next screen verify the following Tabs
 - » Identifiers Tab – ensure the “relying party identifiers” are showing the values correctly

The screenshot shows the 'Add Relying Party Trust Wizard' window. The title bar is blue with the text 'Add Relying Party Trust Wizard' and a close button. The main window has a light blue border. On the left, there is a 'Steps' pane with a list of steps: 'Welcome', 'Select Data Source', 'Specify Display Name', 'Configure Multi-factor Authentication Now?', 'Choose Issuance Authorization Rules', 'Ready to Add Trust' (highlighted with a green dot), and 'Finish' (highlighted with a blue dot). The main area has a tabbed interface with tabs: 'Monitoring', 'Identifiers' (selected), 'Encryption', 'Signature', 'Accepted Claims', 'Organization', 'Endpoints', and 'Not'. Below the tabs, there is a text box with the instruction: 'Specify the display name and identifiers for this relying party trust.' Below this, there are two input fields: 'Display name:' with the value 'DFSLL_SSO' and 'Relying party identifiers:' with the value 'sso_domain' (highlighted in yellow). At the bottom right, there are three buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

Figure 49. AD FS Server – Identifiers Tab

- » Signature Tab – ensure the certificates are valid by selecting the certificate and click “View”

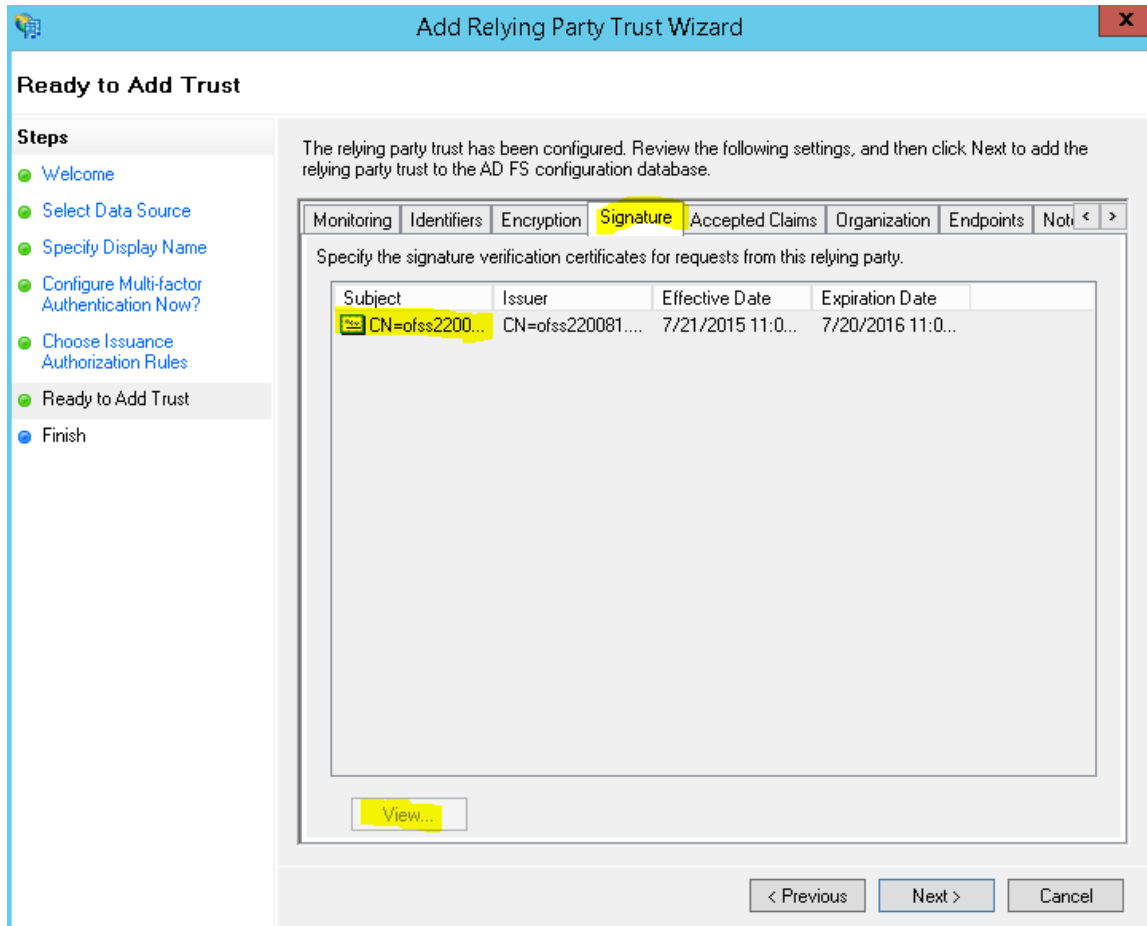


Figure 50. AD FS Server – Signature Tab

» Certificate details can be reviewed

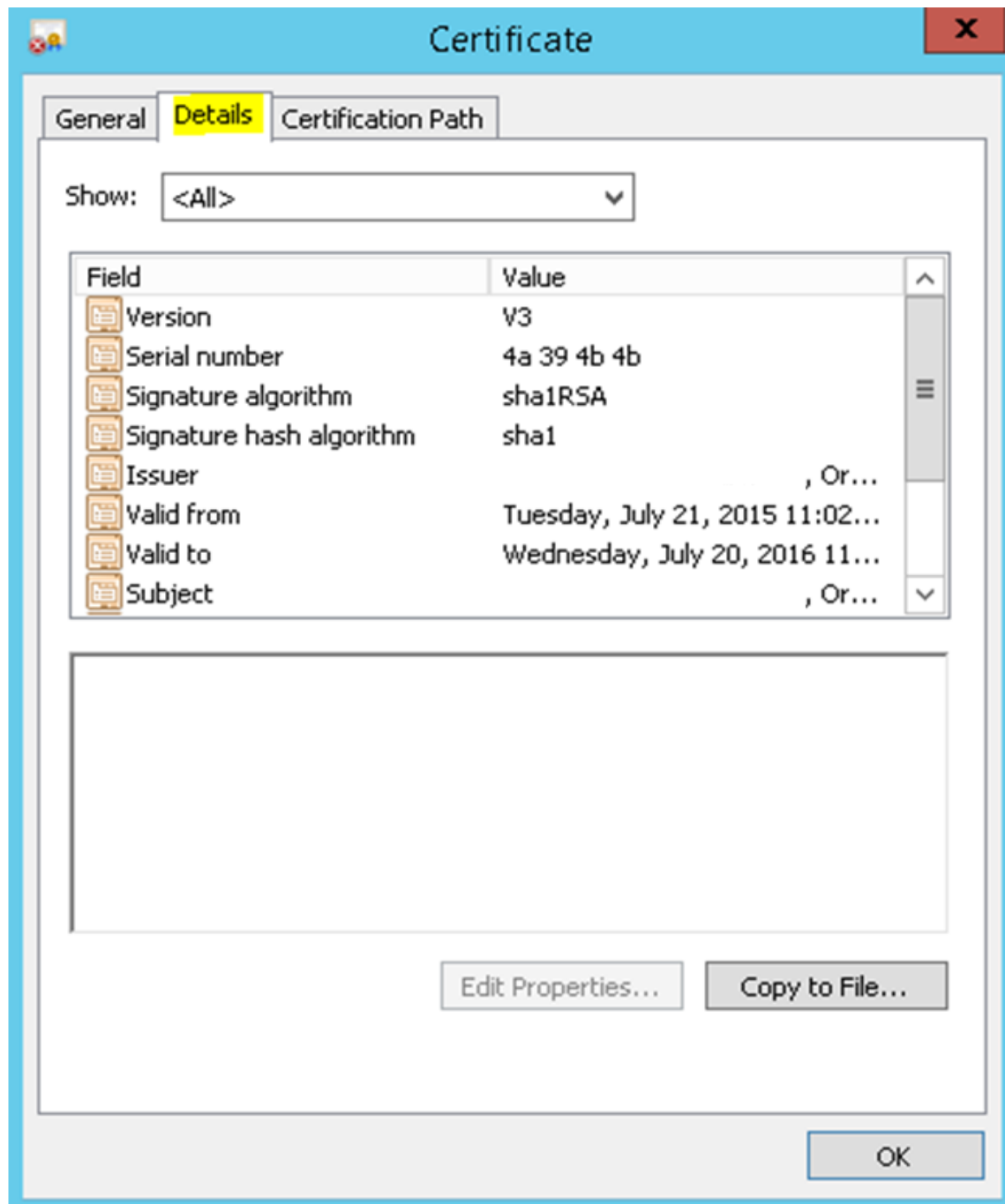


Figure 51. AD FS Server – Certificate Details

» Click Ok and then Next to complete the metadata load and creation of Relying Party Trust.

Editing the Relying Party Trusts

» Select the newly created Relying Party Trust and click “Properties”

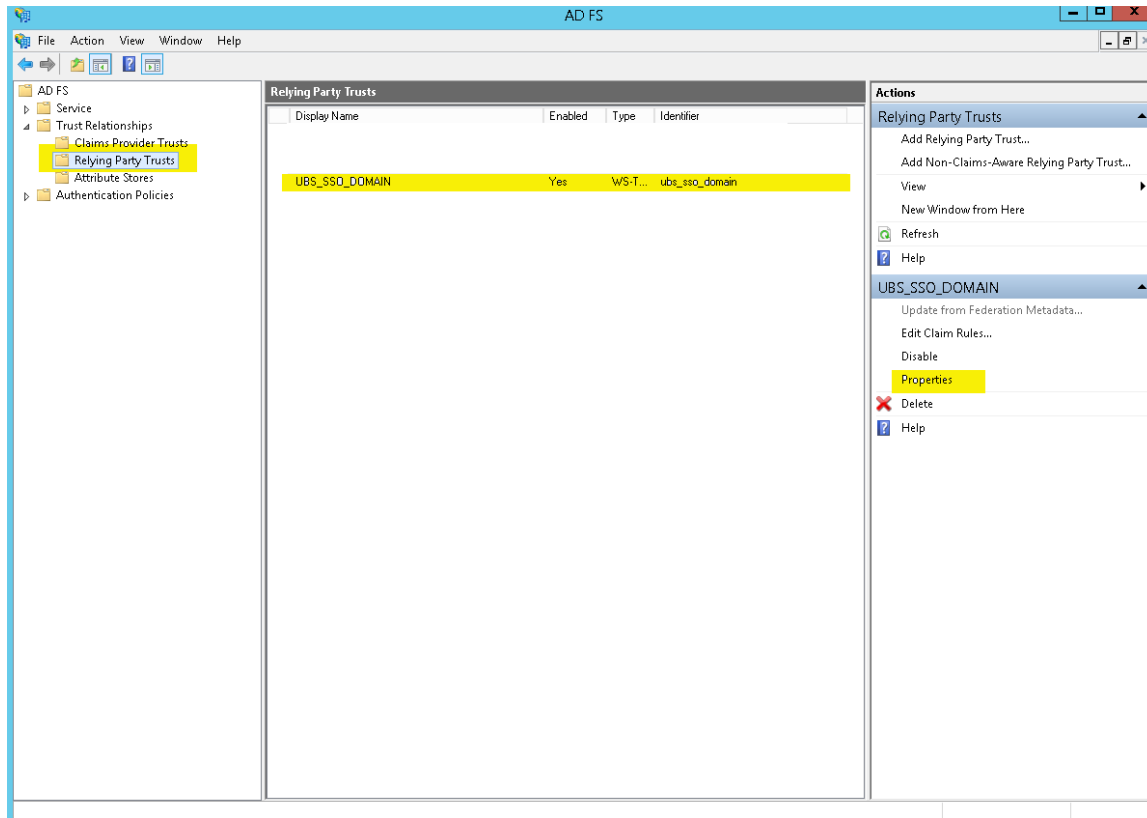


Figure 52. AD FS Server – Edit Relying Party Trust

- » Change algorithm from SHA-256 to SHA-1 Since SHA-1 is the encryption algorithm used while creating SSL Certificate

Note: This step is optional and only required if the encryption key used is SHA-1 else ignore this step

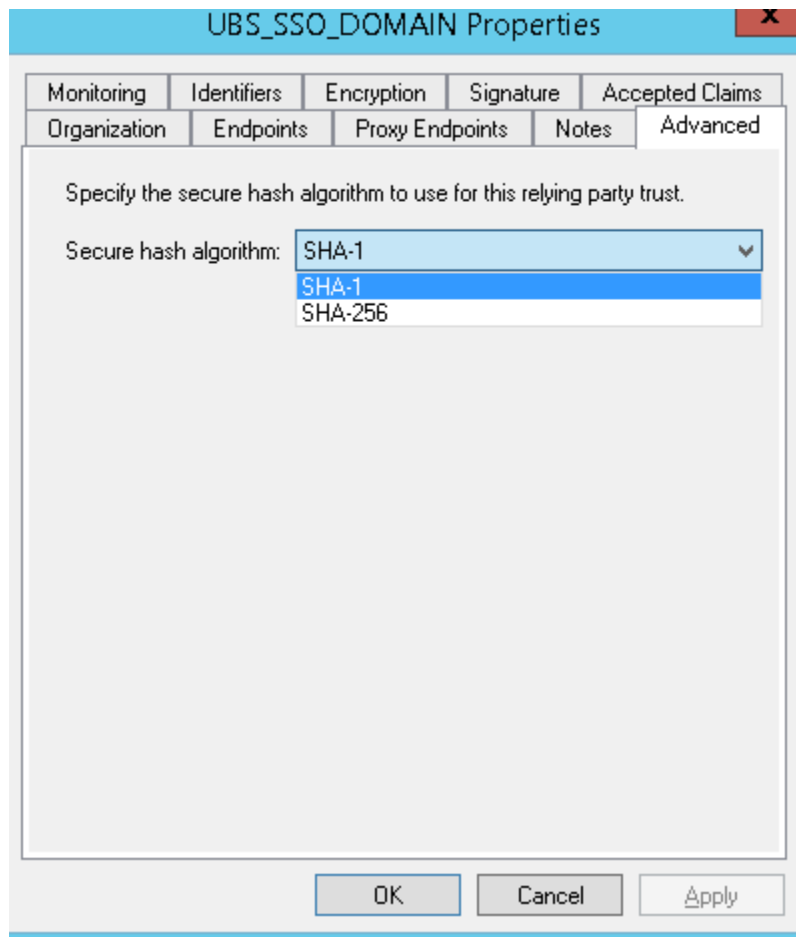


Figure 53. AD FS Relying Party – Advanced Tab

» Click on “Endpoints” and “Add SAML” to add end points.

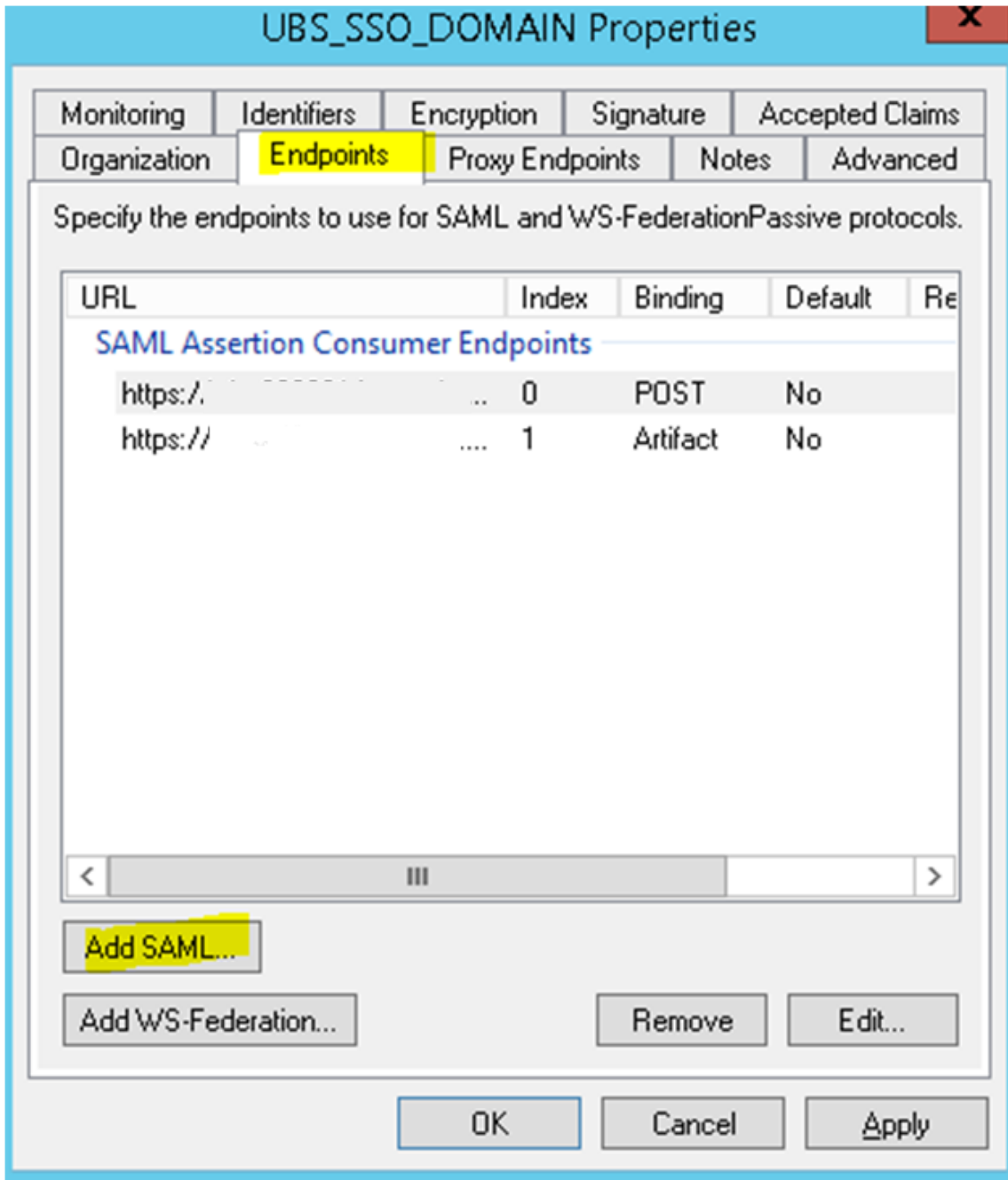


Figure 54. AD FS Relying Party – Endpoints Tab

- » Enter following values
 - » Binding → POST
 - » Index → 0
 - » Trusted URL → <https://<WeblogicServerName>:<ManagedServerPort>/saml2/sp/acs/post> ; for example <https://ofssl.oracle.com:9704/saml2/sp/acs/post>
- » Click Ok

Edit Endpoint

Endpoint type:
SAML Assertion Consumer

Binding:
POST

☐ Set the trusted URL as default

Index: 0

Trusted URL:
https://:8005/saml2/sp/acs/post
Example: https://sts.contoso.com/adfs/ls

Response URL:

Example: https://sts.contoso.com/logout

OK Cancel

Figure 55. AD FS Relying Party – Add Endpoint

- » Add another SAML end point details with following values
 - » Binding → Artifact
 - » Index → 1
 - » Trusted URL → <https://<WeblogicServerName>:<ManagedServerPort>/saml2/sp/acs/artifacts>; for example <https://ofssl.oracle.com:9704/saml2/sp/acs/artifacts>
- » Click Ok

Endpoint type:
SAML Assertion Consumer

Binding:
Artifact

☐ Set the trusted URL as default

Index: 1

Trusted URL:
https:///:8005/saml2/sp/acs/artifacts
Example: https://sts.contoso.com/adfs/ls

Response URL:
Example: https://sts.contoso.com/logout

OK Cancel

Figure 56. AD FS Relying Party – Add Endpoint

Adding Rules

- » Select the newly created Relying Party Trust and click “Edit Claim Rules”

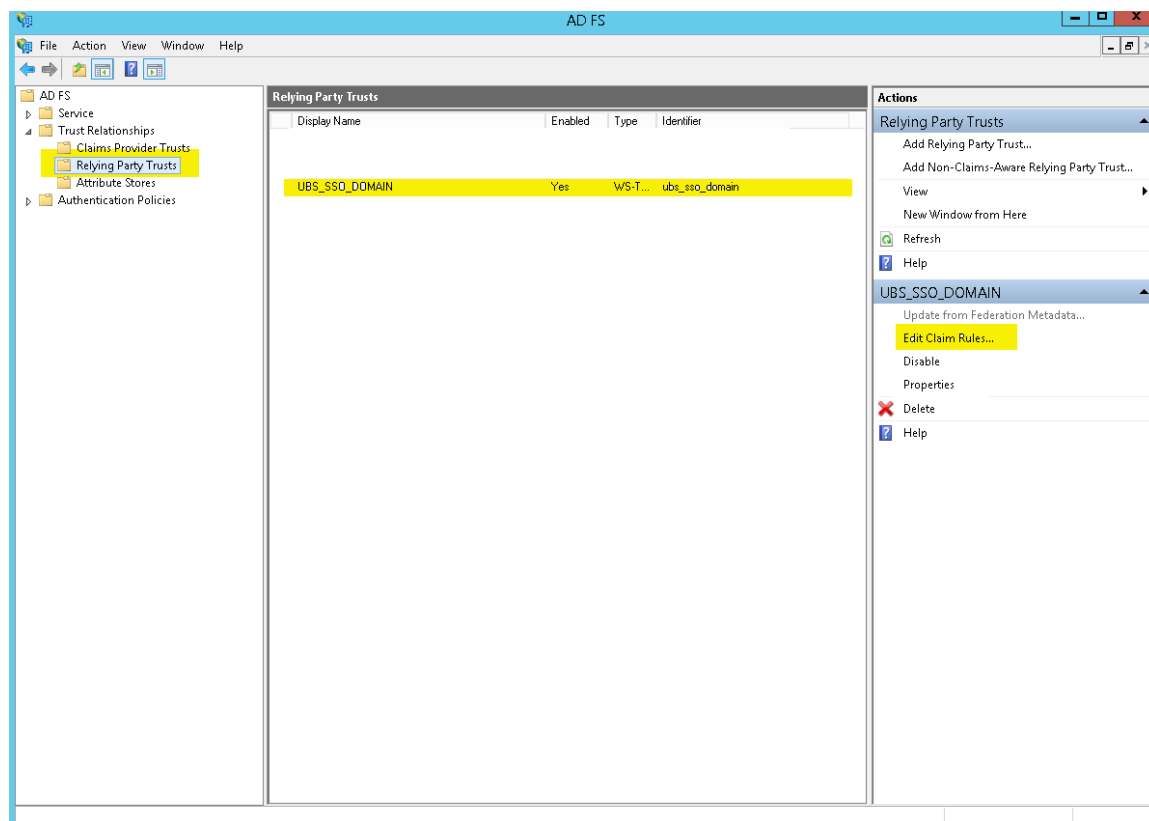


Figure 57. AD FS Relying Party – Edit Claims

» On “Issuance Transform Rules” tab, click on “Add Rule”

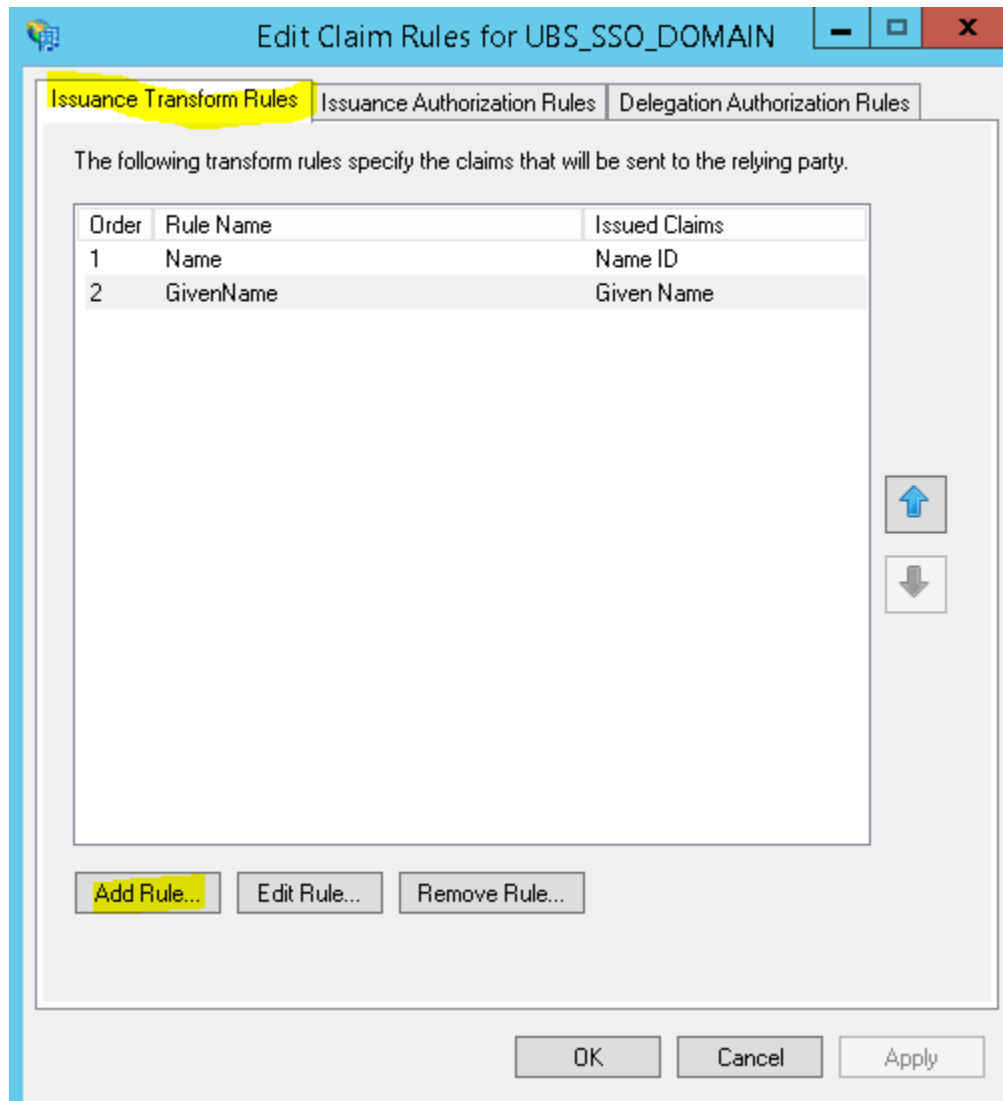


Figure 58. AD FS Relying Party – Add Rules

» Click on Next

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The dialog is divided into two main sections. On the left is a "Steps" sidebar with two items: "Choose Rule Type" (marked with a green dot) and "Configure Claim Rule" (marked with a blue dot). The main area on the right is titled "Select Rule Template" and contains the following text: "Select the template for the claim rule that you want to create from the following list. The description provides details about each claim rule template." Below this is a label "Claim rule template:" followed by a dropdown menu showing "Send LDAP Attributes as Claims". Underneath is a label "Claim rule template description:" followed by a text box containing the following text: "Using the Send LDAP Attribute as Claims rule template you can select attributes from an LDAP attribute store such as Active Directory to send as claims to the relying party. Multiple attributes may be sent as multiple claims from a single rule using this rule type. For example, you can use this rule template to create a rule that will extract attribute values for authenticated users from the displayName and telephoneNumber Active Directory attributes and then send those values as two different outgoing claims. This rule may also be used to send all of the user's group memberships. If you want to only send individual group memberships, use the Send Group Membership as a Claim rule template." At the bottom right of the dialog are three buttons: "< Previous", "Next >" (highlighted in yellow), and "Cancel".

Figure 59. AD FS Relying Party – Rule Template

- » Enter the following details
 - » Claim rule name → Name
 - » Attribute Store → Active Directory
 - » LDAP Attribute → SAM-Account-Name
 - » Outgoing Claim Type → Name ID
- » Click OK

Edit Rule - Name
✕

You can configure this rule to send the values of LDAP attributes as claims. Select an attribute store from which to extract LDAP attributes. Specify how the attributes will map to the outgoing claim types that will be issued from the rule.

Claim rule name:

Rule template: Send LDAP Attributes as Claims

Attribute store:

Mapping of LDAP attributes to outgoing claim types:

	LDAP Attribute (Select or type to add more)	Outgoing Claim Type (Select or type to add more)
▶	SAM-Account-Name	Name ID
*		

View Rule Language...

OK
Cancel

Figure 60. AD FS Relying Party – Add Name Rule

- » Add another set of Claim rules with following values
 - » Claim rule name → GivenName
 - » Attribute Store → Active Directory
 - » LDAP Attribute → Given-Name
 - » Outgoing Claim Type → GivenName
- » Click OK

Edit Rule - GivenName

You can configure this rule to send the values of LDAP attributes as claims. Select an attribute store from which to extract LDAP attributes. Specify how the attributes will map to the outgoing claim types that will be issued from the rule.

Claim rule name:

Rule template: Send LDAP Attributes as Claims

Attribute store:

Mapping of LDAP attributes to outgoing claim types:

	LDAP Attribute (Select or type to add more)	Outgoing Claim Type (Select or type to add more)
▶	Given-Name	Given Name
*		

Figure 61. AD FS Relying Party – Add GivenName Rule

User Management in AD

With the SAML 2.0 SSO integration, the user managements are handled within AD Server. Following are the steps that can be followed for user management within AD Server.

Create an AD Organization

Various organizations can be created within Active Directory, and users can be mapped to a specific organization. To create an organization:

- » Logon to AD Server with administrator privilege user Id
- » Open Server Manager → Tools → Active Directory Users and Computers
- » Click on the domain name at the left pane and right click, select New → Organizational Unit
- » Enter a name for the Organization Unit and click OK

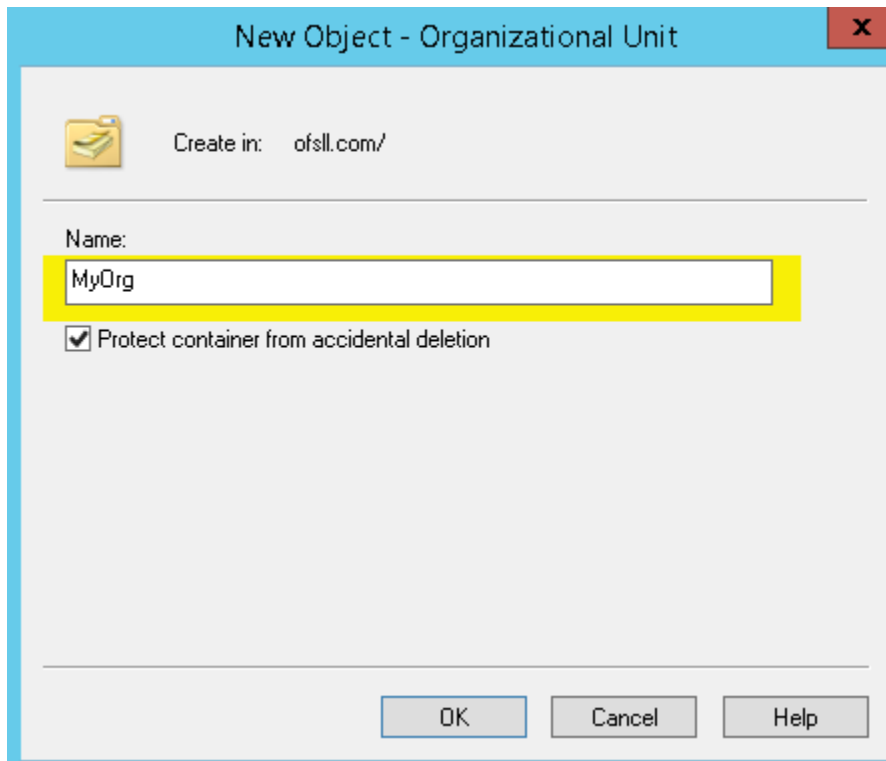


Figure 62. AD – Organizational Unit

Create an AD Group

Various groups can be created for a given organization, and users are mapped to a specific group within an organization. To create a group

- » Right-click on the newly created organizational unit name and select New → Group
- » Enter a name for the Group, other values can be default and click OK

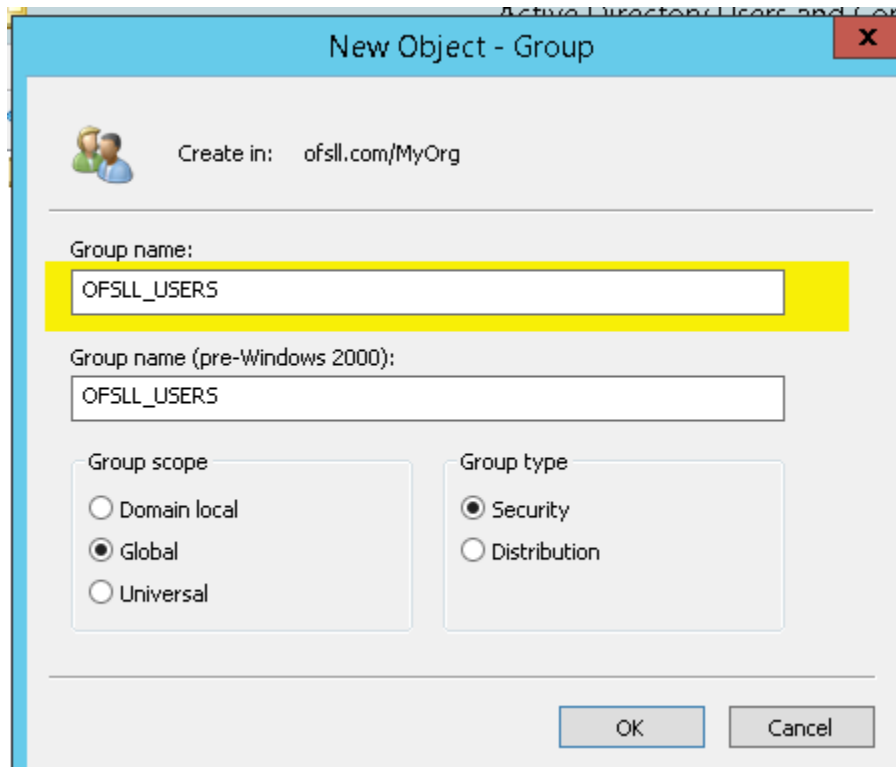
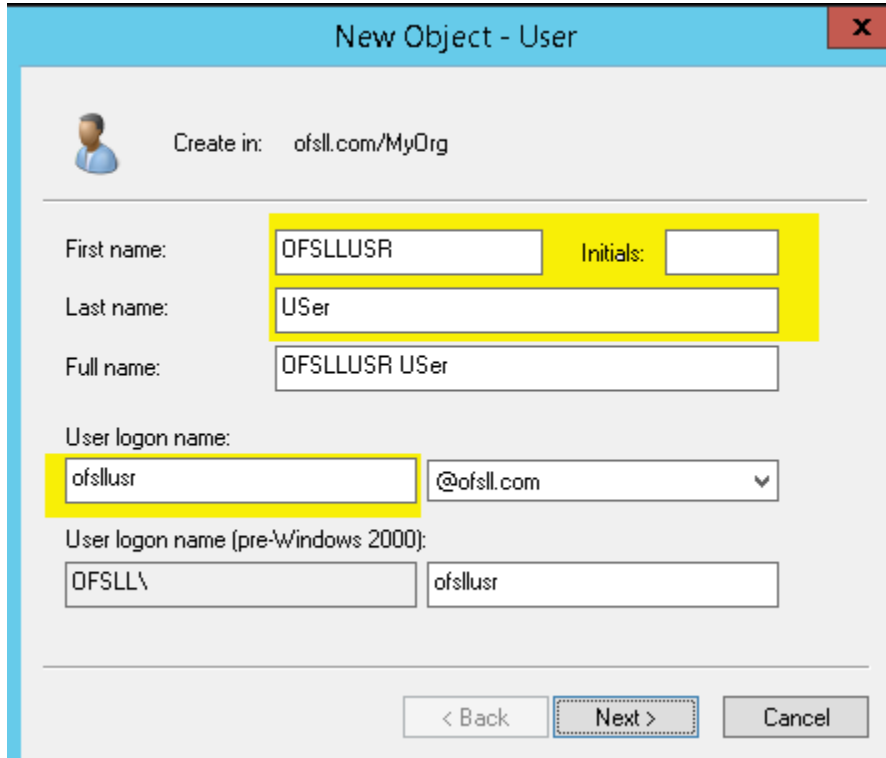


Figure 63. AD – Create Group

Create an AD User

Various users can be created for a given organizational unit and mapped to a given Group. To create an User

- » Right-click on the newly created organizational unit name and select New → User
- » Enter name of the User, provide a unique name for the User Logon field and click Next until User Id is created



The screenshot shows the 'New Object - User' dialog box in Active Directory. The dialog has a blue title bar with the text 'New Object - User' and a close button (X). Below the title bar, there is a user icon and the text 'Create in: ofssl.com/MyOrg'. The main area contains several input fields: 'First name:' with the value 'OFSSLUSR', 'Last name:' with the value 'User', and 'Full name:' with the value 'OFSSLUSR User'. There is also an 'Initials:' field which is empty. Below these, there is a 'User logon name:' section with a text box containing 'ofsslusr' and a dropdown menu showing '@ofssl.com'. Below that, there is a 'User logon name (pre-Windows 2000):' section with two text boxes, the first containing 'OFSSL\' and the second containing 'ofsslusr'. At the bottom of the dialog, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'. The 'Next >' button is highlighted with a dashed border.

Figure 64. AD – Create User

AD Group Mapping to AD User

AD Users created in above steps should be mapped to AD groups depend. To map the users to the group

- » Right-click on the newly created user and select “Add to a group”
- » Enter a valid group name and click OK

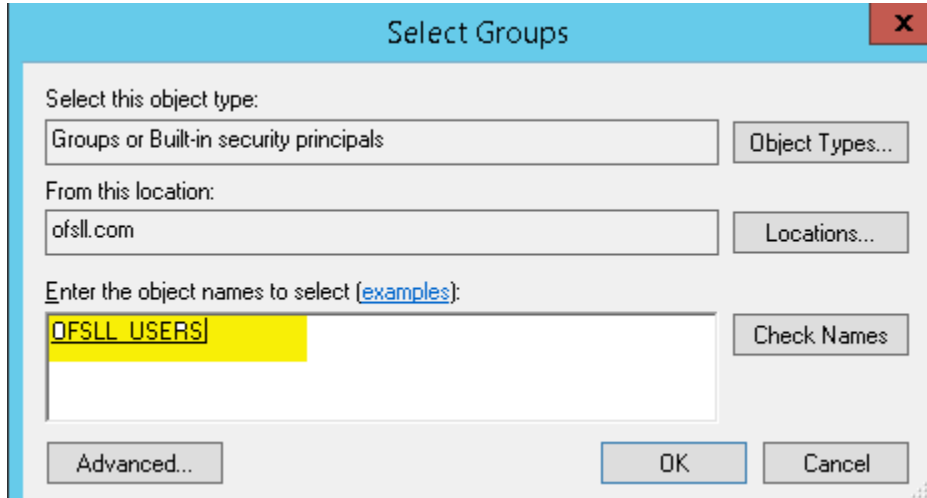


Figure 65. AD – Group Mapping

Users are now mapped and the AD Group. User provision steps are complete and as next steps these users are provisioned with OFSLL application access by adding these AD groups to Application via Enterprise Manager as mentioned in next section.

Addition of Active Directory Groups in EM

With user provisioning defined in AD Server, to provide access provision to these users to OFSLL application these AD groups must be mapped as Enterprise Role within OFSLL Server. This mapping is managed through Weblogic Enterprise Manager. Below are the steps to be followed:

- » Login to OFSLL <http://<WeblogicServerName>:<AdminPort>/em>; for example <http://ofsll.oracle.com:8001/em>
- » Select deployed OFSLL application as shown below

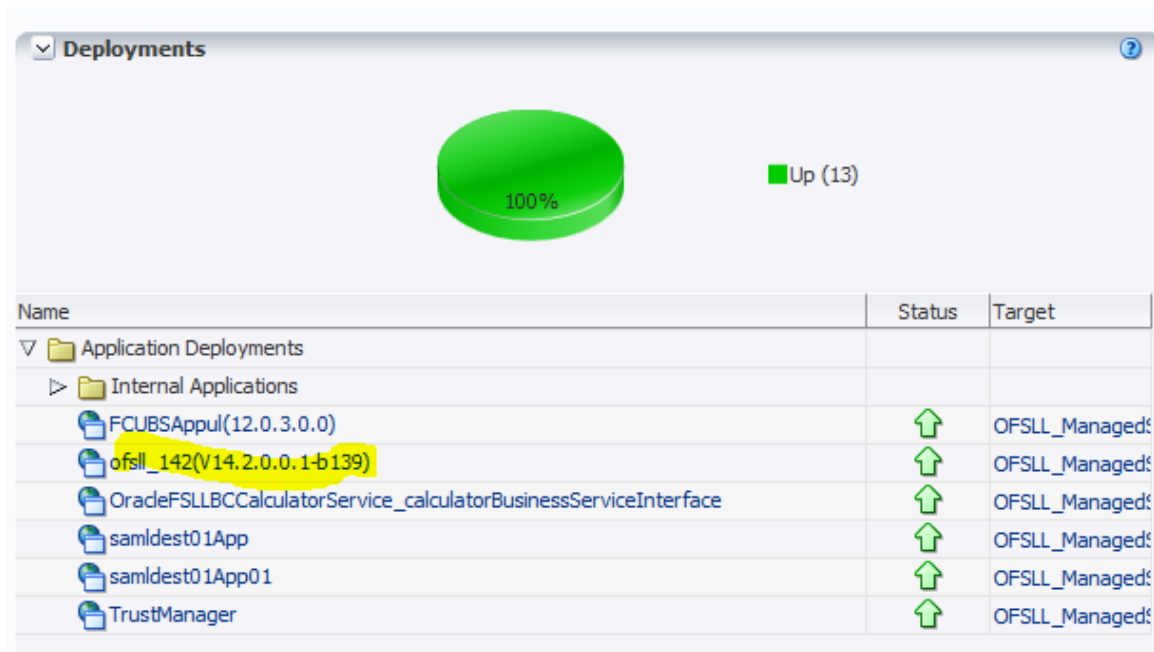


Figure 66. Weblogic EM –Deployments

» Select Application Deployment -> Security -> Application Roles

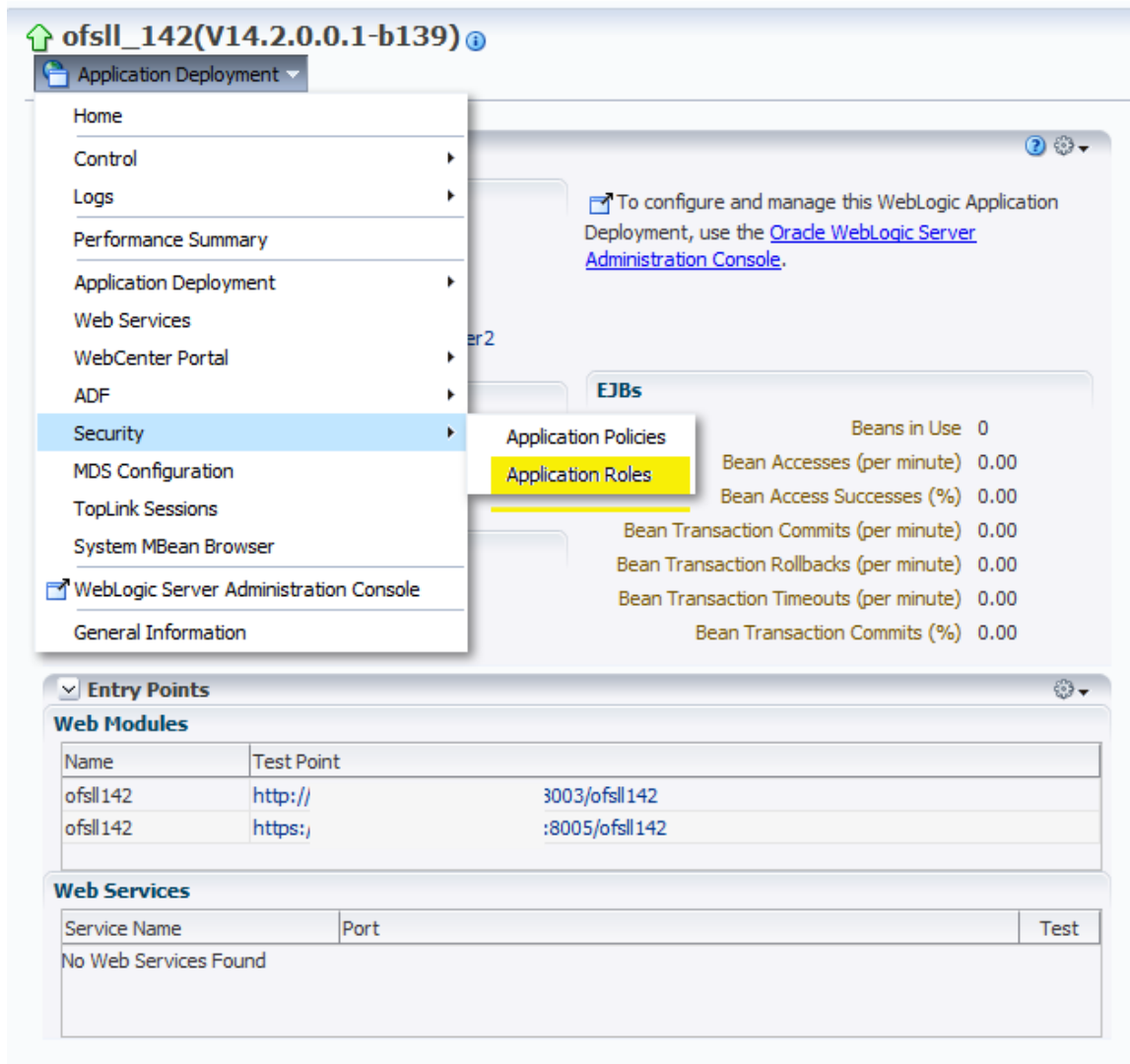
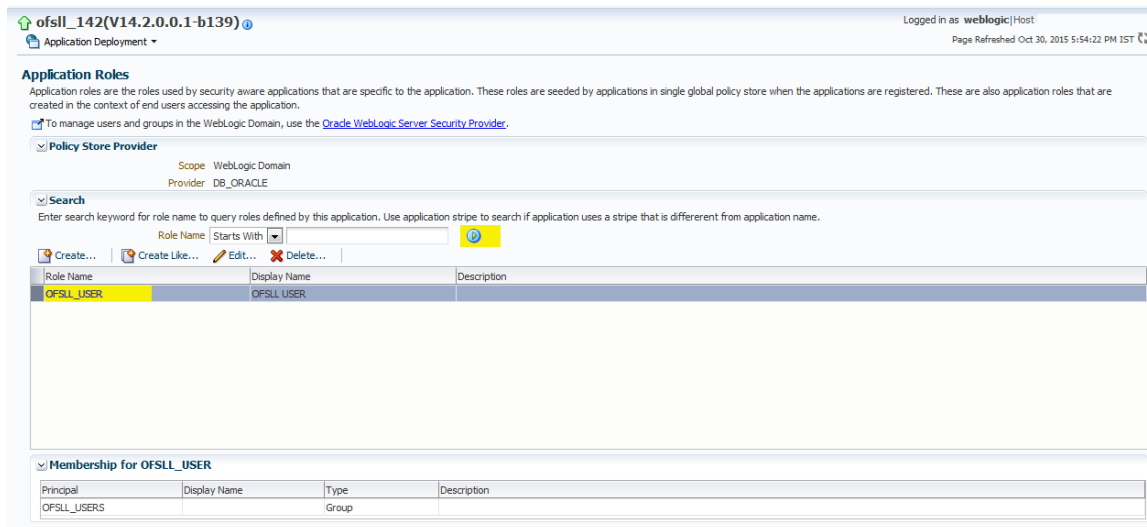


Figure 67. Weblogic EM – Application Roles

» Click on “Execute” button and below details shows up



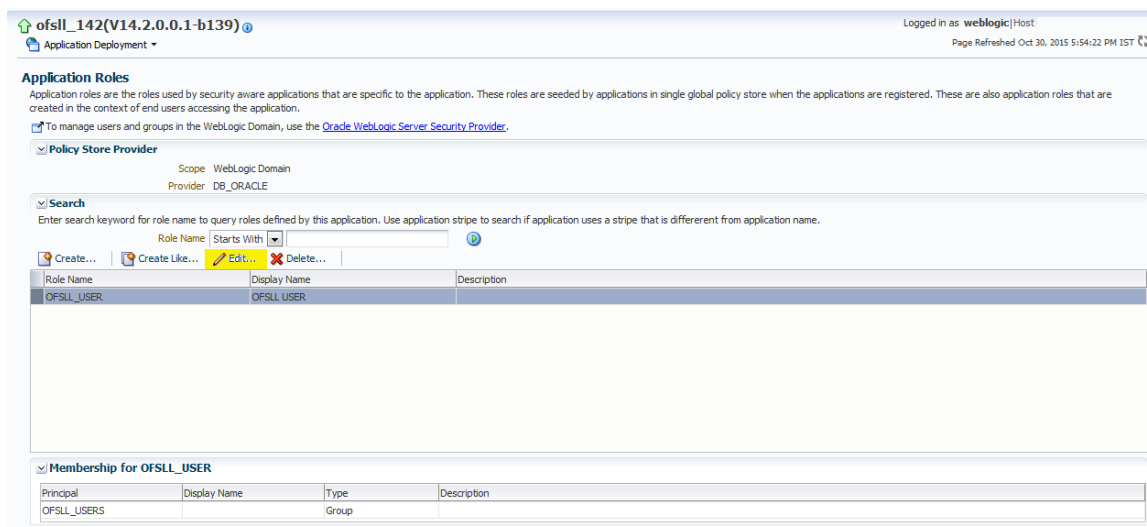
The screenshot shows the 'Application Roles' page in Weblogic EM. At the top, the application is identified as 'ofssl_142(V14.2.0.0.1-b139)' and the user is logged in as 'weblogic@Host'. The page title is 'Application Roles'. Below the title, there is a description of application roles and a link to the 'Oracle WebLogic Server Security Provider'. The 'Policy Store Provider' section shows the scope as 'WebLogic Domain' and the provider as 'DB_ORACLE'. The 'Search' section has a search bar and a 'Create...' button. Below the search bar, there is a table with columns 'Role Name', 'Display Name', and 'Description'. The table contains one row with 'OFSLL_USER' in the Role Name column and 'OFSLL USER' in the Display Name column. Below the table, there is a 'Membership for OFSLL_USER' section with a table showing 'Principal' as 'OFSLL_USERS' and 'Type' as 'Group'.

Role Name	Display Name	Description
OFSLL_USER	OFSLL USER	

Principal	Display Name	Type	Description
OFSLL_USERS		Group	

Figure 68. Weblogic EM – Application Roles

» Click on “Edit”



This screenshot is identical to the previous one, but the 'Edit...' button in the 'Create...' section is highlighted with a yellow box. The table below the search bar still shows 'OFSLL_USER' as the role name and 'OFSLL USER' as the display name.

Role Name	Display Name	Description
OFSLL_USER	OFSLL USER	

Principal	Display Name	Type	Description
OFSLL_USERS		Group	

Figure 69. Weblogic EM – Edit Application Roles

» Click on Members → “Add”

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Application Role' page in the Oracle Enterprise Manager console. The breadcrumb trail is 'Application Roles > Edit Application Role'. The page title is 'Edit Application Role : OFSLL_USER'. The 'General' tab is active, showing the following details:

- Application Stripe: ofsil_142#V14.2.0.0.1-b139
- Role Name: OFSLL_USER
- Display Name: OFSLL_USER
- Description: (empty text area)

The 'Members' section is below, with a note: 'An application role may need to be mapped to users or groups defined in enterprise LDAP server, or the role can be mapped to other application roles.' It contains an 'Add' button (highlighted in yellow) and a 'Delete...' button. Below these is a table with the following data:

Name	Display Name	Type
OFSLL_USERS		Group

Figure 70. Weblogic EM – Enterprise Roles List

- » On Add principal screen select Type as “Group” and click on Search.

Note: sometimes there is a chance that the AD related groups are not going to show up.

- » Under Advanced Option, select the check-box and click ok
- » Enter the AD group name manually and click OK, once again OK.

Add Principal

Specify criteria to search and select the application roles that you want to grant permissions to.

☒ **Search**

Type: **Group**

Principal Name: Starts With:

Display Name: Starts With:

Searched Principals

Principal	Display Name	Description
No principals found based on search criteria		

☒ **Advanced Option**

☒ Check to enter principal name here instead of searching from above. This option can be used for advanced scenarios related to custom authenticators.

Type: **Group**

* Principal Name: **OFSLL_USERS**

Display Name: **OFSLL_USERS**

OK Cancel

Figure 71. Weblogic EM – Addition of Enterprise Roles

The users defined to the AD Group now have access permission to OFSLL application.

Addition of Application Roles in EM

This particular settings is only required for granting access permission to the Customer Service screen, wherein the customer service screen is accessed directly from outside the OFSLL application by 3rd party system.

- » Logon to <http://<Weblogic ServerName>:<AdminPort>/em> ; for example <http://ofssl.oracle.com:8001/em>
- » Select deployed OFSLL application as shown below

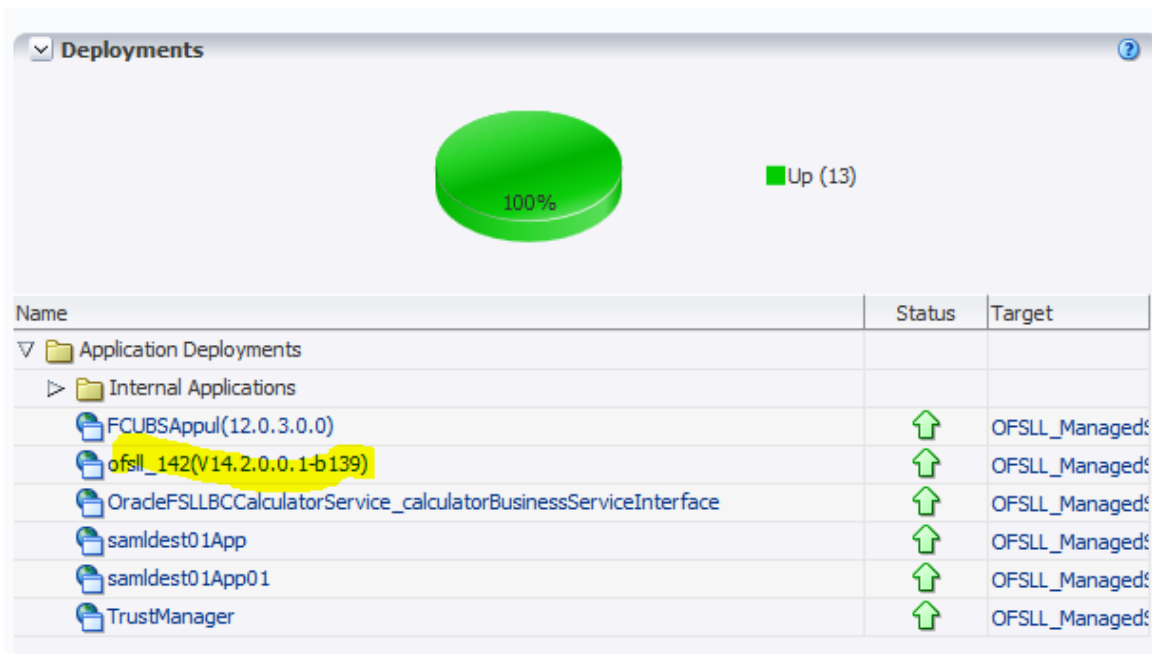


Figure 72. Weblogic EM –Deployments

» Select Application Deployment -> Security -> Application Policies

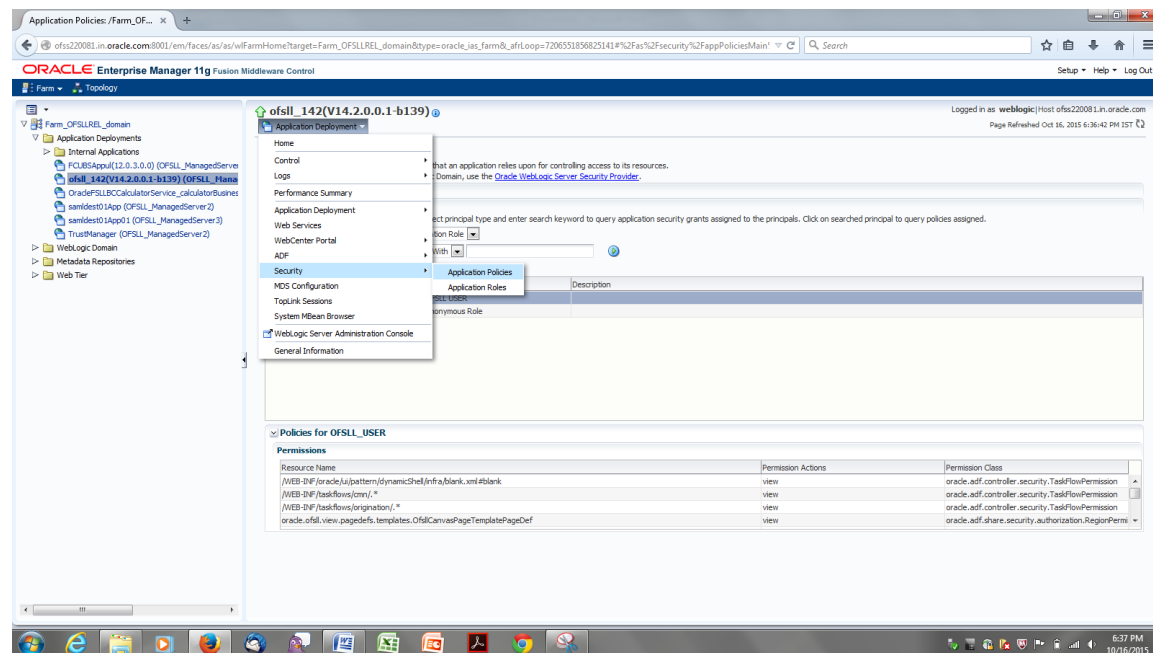


Figure 73. Weblogic EM –Security Policies

» Below detail shows up

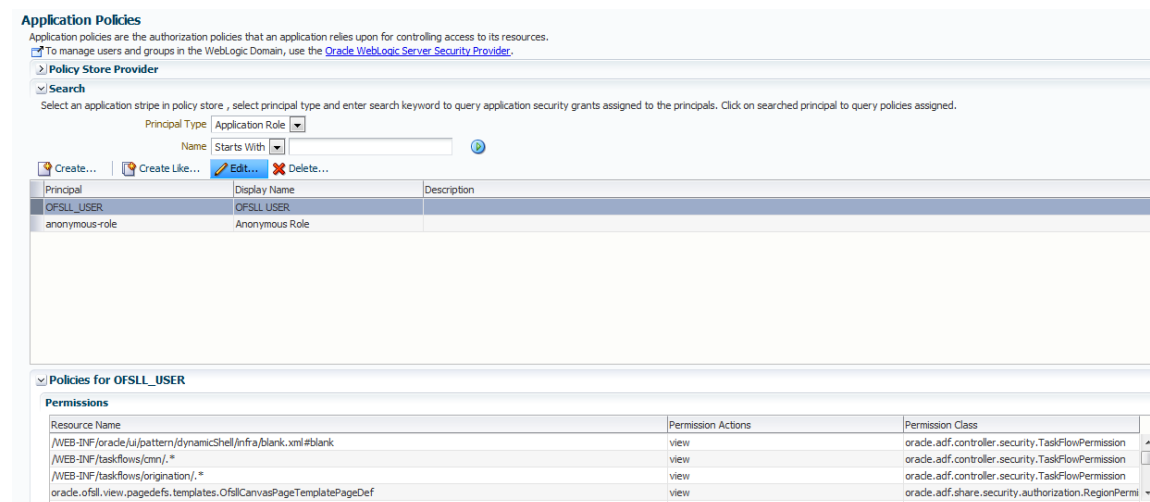


Figure 74. Weblogic EM – Application Policies

» For the Principal “OFSLL_USER” click on “Edit” below screen shows up

Application Policies > Edit Application Grant

Edit Application Grant OK Cancel

Application Stripe ofsl_142#V14.2.0.0.1-b139

Grantee

Select the grantees (user, group or application role) you want to add to the policy.

+ Add ✖ Delete...

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
OFSLL_USER	OFSLL USER	Application Role	

Permissions

+ Add ✎ Edit... ✖ Delete...

Permission Class	Resource Name	Permission Actions
oracle.adf.controller.security.TaskFlowPermission	/WEB-INF/oracle/ai/pattern/dynamicShell/infra/blank.xml#blank	view
oracle.adf.controller.security.TaskFlowPermission	/WEB-INF/taskflows/cmnr/*	view
oracle.adf.controller.security.TaskFlowPermission	/WEB-INF/taskflows/origination/*	view
oracle.adf.share.security.authorization.RegionPermission	oracle.ofsl.view.pagedefs.templates.OfslCanvasPageTemplatePageDef	view
oracle.adf.share.security.authorization.RegionPermission	oracle.ofsl.view.pagedefs.pages.OfslHomePageDef	view

Figure 75. Weblogic EM – Application Grant

» There is a likely chance that there is no permission defined for “oracle.ofsl.view.pagedefs.pages.OfslCustomerServicePageDef” Resource Name, which you need to add by clicking “Add” button under Permissions Tab

Application Policies > Edit Application Grant

Edit Application Grant OK Cancel

Application Stripe ofsl_142#V14.2.0.0.1-b139

Grantee

Select the grantees (user, group or application role) you want to add to the policy.

+ Add ✖ Delete...

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
OFSLL_USER	OFSLL USER	Application Role	

Permissions

+ Add ✎ Edit... ✖ Delete...

Permission Class	Resource Name	Permission Actions
oracle.adf.controller.security.TaskFlowPermission	/WEB-INF/oracle/ai/pattern/dynamicShell/infra/blank.xml#blank	view
oracle.adf.controller.security.TaskFlowPermission	/WEB-INF/taskflows/cmnr/*	view
oracle.adf.controller.security.TaskFlowPermission	/WEB-INF/taskflows/origination/*	view
oracle.adf.share.security.authorization.RegionPermission	oracle.ofsl.view.pagedefs.templates.OfslCanvasPageTemplatePageDef	view
oracle.adf.share.security.authorization.RegionPermission	oracle.ofsl.view.pagedefs.pages.OfslHomePageDef	view

Figure 76. Weblogic EM – Edit Application Permissions

» Below screen pops-up do not do anything here just click continue

Add Permission

Select from permissions and resources used in this application. Enter search criteria to search for right permissions.

Search

☒ Permissions ☐ Resource Types

Permission Class: oracle.adf.controller.security.TaskFlowPermission

Resource Name: Starts With

Search Results

Resource Name	Permission Actions
No permissions added.	

TIP Continue to go to next step if you want to enter policy details.

Continue **Cancel**

Figure 77. Weblogic EM – Add Permission

- » Enter the following values as shown in the image below and “select”
 - » Permission Class → oracle.adf.share.security.authorization.RegionPermission
 - » Resource Name → oracle.ofsll.view.pagedefs.pages.OfsllCustomerServicePageDef
 - » Permission Actions → view
- » Click Select

Add Permission

Select from permissions and resources used in this application. Enter search criteria to search for right permissions.
Customize resource or actions for selected permission.

Customize

* Permission Class: oracle.adf.share.security.authorization.RegionPermission

Resource Name: oracle.ofsll.view.pagedefs.pages.OfsllCustomerServicePageDef

Permission Actions: view

Back **Select** **Cancel**

Figure 78. Weblogic EM – Add Permission

- » Click “Ok” on subsequent screens and ensure the record is saved

- » Login to the OFSLL application with following context;
<https://<WeblogicServerName>:<ManagedServerPort>/<OfsllContext>/faces/pages/OfsllHome.jspx> ; for example
<https://ofsll.oracle.com:9704/ofsll142/faces/pages/OfsllHome.jspx>
- » The AD FS Sign-In page opens up, wherein provide your AD User Id/password credentials.

Note: on Firefox/Chrome browser the browser based AD FS Sign-In page opens whereas on IE a popup window open up.

- » Below IE AD FS Sign-in dialog box window

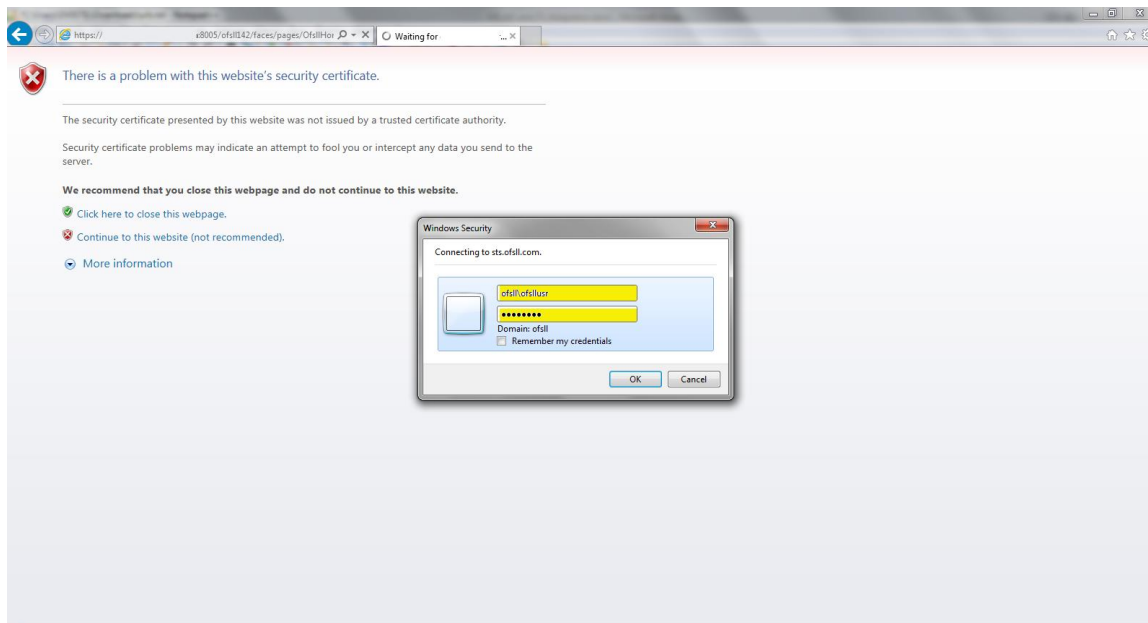


Figure 79. Internet Explorer: AD FS Sign-In pop-up windows

- » On successful authentication, OFSLL Home page opens up

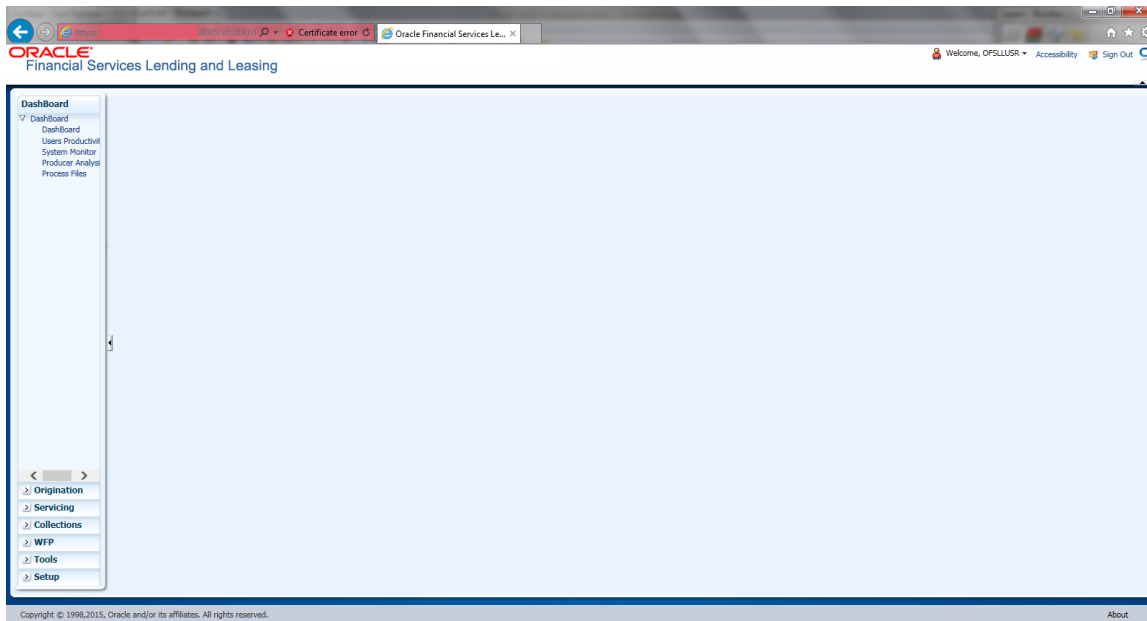


Figure 80. Internet Explorer: OFSLL Home Page

» AD FS Sign-In Page while using Firefox or Google Chrome browser

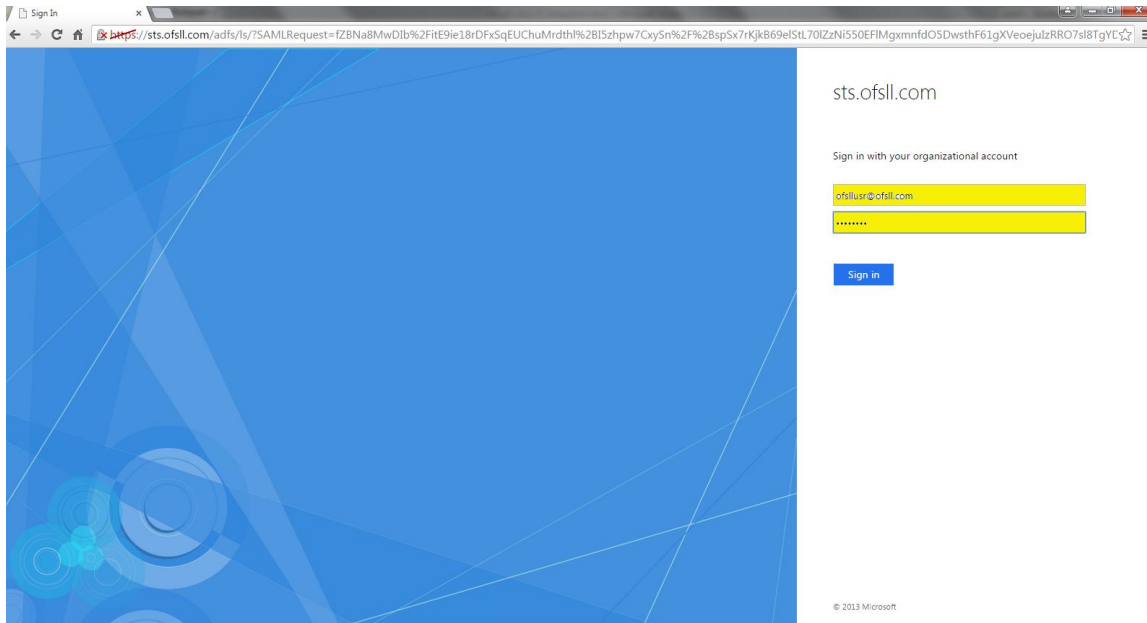


Figure 81. Google Chrome: AD FS Sign-In Page

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