Oracle® Communications Unified Inventory Management

Installation Guide



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About This Content

This guide provides instructions for installing Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM).

Audience

This document is for system administrators, database administrators, and developers who install and configure UIM. The person installing the software should be familiar with the following topics:

- Operating system commands
- Database configuration
- Oracle WebLogic Server
- Network management

Before reading this guide, you should have familiarity with UIM. See *UIM Concepts*.

UIM requires Oracle Database and Oracle WebLogic Server. See the documentation for these products for installation and configuration instructions.

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Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document.

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

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1

Unified Inventory Management Installation Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the installation process of Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM).

> **Note**
>
> Active Topology Automator (ATA), Unified Topology for Inventory and Automation (UTIA), and Unified Topology are used interchangeably in this document. These refer to the same application.

Overview of the UIM Installation Procedure

Installing UIM involves a number of steps that you or others must complete:

1. Review system requirements. See "Unified Inventory Management System Requirements".
2. Install Oracle Database and configure it for UIM. See "Installing and Configuring the Oracle Database".
3. Install Oracle WebLogic Server and configure it for UIM. See "Installing and Configuring Oracle WebLogic Server ".
4. Install UIM. See "Installing Unified Inventory Management".
5. Perform post-installation configuration tasks. See "Unified Inventory Management Post-Installation Tasks".
6. Verify the installation. See "Verifying the Unified Inventory Management Installation".
7. Upgrade UIM. See "Upgrading Unified Inventory Management".
8. (Optional) Troubleshooting UIM. See "Troubleshooting the Unified Inventory Management Installation".
9. (Optional) Configure Oracle Maps. See "Configuring Oracle Maps".
10. (Optional) Configure Unified Inventory and Topology microservices. See "Unified Inventory and Topology"

Installation Options

There are many options you can choose during installation. This section describes the options that have the largest impact on the installation process.

Interactive Install and Silent Install

"Installing Unified Inventory Management" describes the following ways you can install UIM:

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- **Interactive install**: A typical installation or custom interactive installation where you interact with the Oracle NextGen Installer UI.
- **Silent install**: A script-based installation.

Both installations provide the same options. Oracle recommends that you use interactive install for your first installation.

Ensuring a Successful UIM Installation

UIM installation should be performed only by qualified personnel. You must be familiar with the following before you begin the installation:

- UNIX operating system
- Oracle WebLogic Server administration
- Oracle Database administration

Additionally, you should have experience installing Java-related packages.

Follow these guidelines:

- Pay close attention to the system requirements. Before you begin installing the application, ensure your system has the required base software. In addition, ensure that you know all of the required configuration values, such as host names and port numbers.
- Make a note of any new configuration values as you create them. You will be required to enter configuration values later in the procedure.
- As you install each component, verify that it installed successfully before continuing the installation process.
- Monitor the installation log files, to verify the installation events. See "Checking the Installation Logs" for information on the installation log files.

Directory Placeholders Used in This Guide

Table 1-1 lists the placeholders that are used in this guide to refer to directories related to the UIM application.

Table 1-1 Directory Placeholders

Placeholder	Directory Description
UIM_Home	The directory in which the UIM software is installed. This directory contains various installation-related files.
MW_Home	The directory in which the Oracle Fusion Middleware products are installed. This directory contains the base directory for the WebLogic Server, a utilities directory, and other files and directories.
WL_Home	The directory in which the WebLogic Server is installed. It is located in the *MW_Home* directory.
Domain_Home	The directory containing the configuration for the domain into which UIM is installed. The default location is *MW_Home***/user_projects/domains/***domain_name*, where *domain_name* is the name of the WebLogic server domain for UIM.

Unified Inventory and Topology

UIM supports the following microservices that are collectively called as Unified Inventory and Topology:

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- Active Topology Automation (ATA)
- Oracle Communications Unified Operations Message Bus
- Common Authentication
- Authorization service
- Service Impact Analysis
- Message Reconciliation

You can configure these microservices to avail the corresponding services offered.

See "About Unified Inventory and Topology" in *Unified Inventory and Topology Deployment Guide*, for deploying and configuring the microservices.

Planning UIM Installation

For information on planning UIM installation, see "Planning UIM Installation" in *Unified Inventory and Topology Deployment Guide*.

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2

Unified Inventory Management System Requirements

This chapter describes the hardware, operating system, software, server, and database requirements for installing Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM) and its affiliated services.

Software Requirements

For details about the software required to support the UIM components, see "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix*.

Hardware Sizing Guidelines for UIM Application

Table 2-1 provides hardware sizing guidelines for UIM application.

> **Note**
>
> - The information in this section is meant as a guideline. The values in this section are approximate and consider distributed HA. Accurate sizing for a production system requires a detailed analysis of the proposed business requirements and subsequent performance tests in the desired environment.
> - The following sizing guidelines are based on an average CPU utilization rate of 60% - 70%. These guidelines do not account for Disaster Recovery environments or other environments such as testing and development.
> - The following benchmarking is performed on AMD EPYC™ 77J3 or any equivalent processor.
> - For deployments on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancies, the equivalent server is VM.Standard.E4.Flex with the specified OCPUs and memory.

Attribute-Level Encryption

UIM 8.0.1 supports attribute-level encryption across the UI, API, and persistence layers. Performance validation shows low impact under expected load conditions:

- CPU utilization increases by approximately 8% under load.
- Response time increases by up to 500 ms for transactions involving encrypted attributes. Testing was performed using payloads containing approximately 25 encrypted attributes.

> **Note**
>
> This feature enhances data security while maintaining acceptable performance levels.

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UIM Volume Characteristics

Table 2-1 UIM Volume Characteristics

Deployment Size	Small	Medium	Large	Extra-Large
Services/day	<= 300,000	<= 600,000	<= 1,500,000	<= 3,000,000
Services/hour	<= 33,500	<= 66,500	<= 166,500	<= 333,000
Number of Subscribers Base (in Millions)	<= 10	<= 20	<= 50	<= 100

> **Note**
>
> UIM volume characteristics are based on the 5G Mobile cartridge pack, where one service invokes five Web service operations against UIM. Each service is composed of 1 CFS and 2 RFS.

UIM Application Server Sizing

Table 2-2 UIM Application Server Sizing

Deployment Size	Small	Medium	Large	Extra-Large
UIM Traditional Application Serverx86-64/Linux Platform	CPU: 2 x 2 core - 2.55 GHz 8 threads RAM: 2 x 30 GB HDD: 2 x 150 GB	CPU: 2 x 4 core - 2.55 GHz 16 threads RAM: 2 x 60 GB HDD: 2 x 300 GB	CPU: 8 x 4 core - 2.55 GHz 64 threads RAM: 8 x 60 GB HDD: 8 x 300 GB	CPU: 14 x 4 core - 2.55 GHz 112 threads RAM: 14 x 60 GB HDD: 14 x 300 GB
UIM Cloud Native Application Server	Number of PODS: 2 Compute/ POD(OCPUs): 2 RAM/POD (GB): 32	Number of PODS: 2 Compute/ POD(OCPUs): 4 RAM/POD (GB): 64	Number of PODS: 4 Compute/ POD(OCPUs): 4 RAM/POD (GB): 64	Number of PODS: 7 Compute/ POD(OCPUs): 8 RAM/POD (GB): 128

> **Note**
>
> UIM 7.5 and later cloud native deployments require an additional 5% compute resources for Kubernetes and container management.
>
> UIM 7.5 and later versions have native application monitoring capabilities which require a minimum 2 GB additional allocation in the heap if the monitoring feature is enabled.
>
> The Table 2-3 provides database sizing information.

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UIM Database Server Sizing

Table 2-3 UIM Database Server Sizing

Deployment Size	Number of RAC Nodes	Compute/POD (OCPUs)	RAM/Node (GB)	Initial Storage (TB)	Storage Growth (Annual in TB)
Small	2	8	120	0.4	1.2
Medium	2	16	240	2	4
Large	2	24	320	4	6
Extra-Large	2	24	320	6	12

Hardware Sizing Guidelines for UIM Services

The UIM application features several components that run in a containerized form within a Kubernetes environment. The sizing for each of these components is listed in the following tables. The total value represents the hardware footprint that is required to run each component on Kubernetes. The sizing is divided between application components and database components.

Table 2-4 provides hardware sizing guidelines for UIM services.

ATA Volume Characteristics

Table 2-4 ATA Volume Characteristics

Deployment Size	Small	Medium	Large	Extra-Large
Vertices and Edges	10 Million	25 Million	50 Million	60 Million
Number of Network Nodes	0.5 Million	1 Million	2.5 Million	3.5 Million
Number of Equipment	0.5 Million	2 Million	7.5 Million	10 Million
Number of Locations and Network Entity Codes	0.5 Million	1 Million	2.5 Million	3.5 Million
Number of Connectivity	1 Million	2 Million	4 Million	6 Million

Sizing for Application Components

This section provides hardware sizing guidelines for application components.

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> **Note**
>
> - Network Plan and Design (NPD) is a module using which you can create, edit, and view networks in UIM. It uses OpenSearch and SmartSearch for searching locations, resources and connectivity to build a network using a guided flow. For more information on using NPD, see "Creating Networks" in *UIM Online Help*.
> - The block storage is essential for OpenSearch PODs to operate effectively. Oracle recommends you to attach block storage volume claims of the setups that are greater than 20GB with Open Source OpenSearch cluster setup. Block storage is essential for Message Bus to operate effectively.
> - The suggested sizing of ATA Consumer Unified Operations Message Bus allows a seamless processing of up to 20, 30, 50, 70 TPS respectively for Small, Medium, Large, Extra-Large size. This can be scaled up based on your requirement.
> - The suggested sizing of Alarm Consumer Unified Operations Message Bus allows a seamless processing of up to 10, 20, 40, 50 TPS respectively for Small, Medium, Large, Extra-Large size. It can be scaled up based on your requirement.

Deployment Size: Small

Table 2-5 Application Components Hardware Sizing Guidelines - Deployment Size: Small

Component	Application POD	Number of Pods	Compute/POD (OCPUs)	RAM/POD (GB)
NPD or Service Impact Analysis Components	SmartSearch	2	0.5	1
	SmartSearch Consumer	1	0.5	1
	OpenSearch (Data node and Leader node)	3	2	3
	OpenSearch Dashboard	1	0.25	1
	Impact Analysis API	1	0.5	1
	Alarm Consumer	3	0.5	1
ATA Service and In-memory Graph	ATA API	2	1	3
	ATA UI	1	4	6
	ATA Consumer	2	0.5	1
	PGX	2	2	10
Unified Operations Message Bus	Kafka Broker	2	2	2
	Strimzi Operator	1	0.25	1
	Kafka Controller	2	1	2

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Deployment Size: Medium

Table 2-6 Application Components Hardware Sizing Guidelines - Deployment Size: Medium

Component	Application POD	Number of Pods	Compute/POD (OCPUs)	RAM/POD (GB)
NPD and Service Impact Analysis	SmartSearch	2	0.5	1
	SmartSearch Consumer	1	0.5	1
	OpenSearch (Data node and Leader node)	3	3	3
	OpenSearch Dashboard	1	0.25	1
	Impact Analysis API	2	0.5	1
	Alarm Consumer	3	0.5	1
ATA Service and In-memory Graph	ATA API	3	1	3
	ATA UI	1	4	6
	ATA Consumer	3	0.5	1
	PGX	2	2	15
Unified Operations Message Bus	Kafka Broker	3	2	2
	Strimzi Operator	2	0.25	1
	Kafka Controller	2	1	2

Deployment Size: Large

Table 2-7 Application Components Hardware Sizing Guidelines - Deployment Size: Large

Component	Application POD	Number of Pods	Compute/POD (OCPUs)	RAM/POD (GB)
NPD and Service Impact Analysis	SmartSearch	3	0.5	1
	SmartSearch Consumer	2	0.5	1
	OpenSearch (Data node and Leader node)	3	3	3
	OpenSearch Dashboard	1	1	2
	Impact Analysis API	3	0.5	1
	Alarm Consumer	5	0.5	1
ATA Service and In-memory Graph	ATA API	3	1	3
	ATA UI	1	6	9
	ATA Consumer	5	0.5	1
	PGX	2	2	25
Unified Operations Message Bus	Kafka Broker	3	2	2
	Strimzi Operator	2	0.25	1
	Kafka Controller	3	1	2

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Deployment Size: Extra-Large

Table 2-8 Application Components Hardware Sizing Guidelines - Deployment Size: Extra-Large

Component	Application POD	Number of Pods	Compute/POD (OCPUs)	RAM/POD (GB)
NPD and Service Impact Analysis	SmartSearch	3	0.5	1
	SmartSearch Consumer	2	0.5	1
	OpenSearch (Data node and Leader node)	4	3	3
	OpenSearch Dashboard	1	1	2
	Impact Analysis API	3	0.5	1
	Alarm Consumer	7	0.5	1
ATA Service and In-memory Graph	ATA API	3	1	3
	ATA UI	2	4	6
	ATA Consumer	5	0.5	1
	PGX	2	2	40
Unified Operations Message Bus	Kafka Broker	3	2	2
	Strimzi Operator	2	0.25	1
	Kafka Controller	3	1	2

Sizing for Database Components

This section provides hardware sizing guidelines for database components.

Deployment Size: Small

Table 2-9 Database Components Hardware Sizing Guidelines - Deployment Size: Small

Component	Database POD	Number of RAC Nodes	Compute/POD (OCPUs)	RAM/POD (GB)	Initial Storage (TB)	Storage Growth (Annual in TB)
Database Component	ATA DB	2	4	60	0.3	0.2

Deployment Size: Medium

Table 2-10 Database Components Hardware Sizing Guidelines - Deployment Size: Medium

Component	Database POD	Number of RAC Nodes	Compute/POD (OCPUs)	RAM/POD (GB)	Initial Storage (TB)	Storage Growth (Annual in TB)
Database Component	ATA DB	2	8	120	0.5	1

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Deployment Size: Large

Table 2-11 Database Components Hardware Sizing Guidelines - Deployment Size: Large

Component	Database POD	Number of RAC Nodes	Compute/POD (OCPUs)	RAM/POD (GB)	Initial Storage (TB)	Storage Growth (Annual in TB)
Database Component	ATA DB	2	12	160	1	1.5

Deployment Size: Extra-Large

Table 2-12 Database Components Hardware Sizing Guidelines - Deployment Size: Extra-Large

Component	Database POD	Number of RAC Nodes	Compute/POD (OCPUs)	RAM/POD (GB)	Initial Storage (TB)	Storage Growth (Annual in TB)
Database Component	ATA DB	2	16	320	1.5	3

Information Requirements

During UIM installation, you are required to enter configuration values such as host names and port numbers. You define some of these configuration values when you install and configure the Oracle database and WebLogic Server.

If you have already installed Oracle Communications products, the installer reads the values from the existing Oracle Communications products and uses them as default values. If no Oracle Communications products are installed, the installer uses the default values shown in the following tables.

Each chapter contains tables for the configuration values.

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3

Installing and Configuring the Oracle Database

This chapter describes the process of installing the Oracle Database and configuring the Oracle database for Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM).

Installing Oracle Database

The Oracle Universal Installer checks for a database to connect to during the installation process. Ensure that a database is running before you start installing UIM. If you already have a database running, you must create a tablespace for UIM.

Download and install Oracle Database for this version of UIM. See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for the appropriate version of Oracle Database to install.

For information on installing Oracle Database, see the Oracle Database installation documentation.

About Spatial, Graph, and Locator in Database

By default, the Spatial and Graph are installed with the Enterprise edition database. UIM uses only the Oracle Locator that comes with the database and it does not use the Spatial and Graph. You can remove the installed Spatial and Graph from the database.

To remove the Spatial and Graph from the database:

1. Connect to the database as the **SYS** user with **SYSDBA** privileges.

   Enter the **SYS** as **SYSDBA** and enter the SYS account password when prompted.
2. Start the **SQL*Plus**.
3. Enter the following statements:

   Linux:

   ```
   @$ORACLE_HOME/md/admin/mddins.sql
   ```

   Windows:

   ```
   @%ORACLE_HOME%\md\admin\mddins.sql
   ```

Configuring Oracle Database

The Oracle database must be configured for UIM. Specifically, this section covers the following:

- Database Connection Information
- Setting the Database Parameters
- Setting the Database Time Zone
- Creating and Configuring Your Tablespaces
- Creating the Database RCU Schema for UIM

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- Installing and Configuring Oracle Database Real Application Clusters
- Tuning the Database
- Enabling and Configuring Server Affinity

Database Connection Information

Table 3-1 lists database connection details that you are required to provide during the Oracle Database installation.

Table 3-1 Database Connection Information

Information Type	Description	Default Value
Hostname	Host name of the server where you install the Oracle database.	This option has no default value.
Port number	The number assigned to this specific port. Port numbers are usually predefined and you can accept the provided default value.	**1521**
User name	Your database user name. You define the user name when you install the database.	**sys**
Password	The password to connect to the database as the user for which you provided the user name. You define this password along with the user name during database installation. **Note**: The password should comply to Oracle Database Password Policy. It should contain one lower case alphabet, one upper alphabet, one number, and one special character.	This option has no default value.
Service Name	The name of the database service or instance to remotely connect to the database.	**orcl**

Setting the Database Parameters

If you are installing Oracle Database on a UNIX system, set the following parameters:

- 8-bit ASCII character set
- NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.WE8ISO8859P1 (for English)

  or

  NLS_LANG=AL32UTF8 (for any other language)

Setting the Database Time Zone

The Oracle database must have the correct time zone setting because UIM uses the datatype TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE in its database schema.

See *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for information and instructions on setting the time zone.

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> **Note**
>
> - After UIM is installed, the database time zone cannot be changed. Ensure the time zone is correctly set before installing UIM.
> - The Database server and the Application server must be in the same time zone.

Creating and Configuring Your Tablespaces

You must set up your tablespaces before installing UIM. For a minimum installation, there are at least two tablespaces, one permanent and one temporary.

The permanent tablespace stores UIM data, and the temporary tablespace is used by Oracle as a workspace while processing UIM commands. For a minimum installation, place the UIM data in one permanent tablespace. Tablespaces should be created by an experienced Oracle DBA. For assistance, contact Oracle.

In a high-throughput system, create each tablespace or set of data files on a different physical disk. Place the Oracle redo log files on a separate physical disk. You should not have any other load on this disk.

In a production system, use a RAID device for physical storage.

This example shows how to create your permanent tablespace:

```
create tablespace large_data
datafile '/u01/oradata/UIM/data_001M01_01.dbf' size 2200M
extent management local
uniform size 1M;
```

This example shows how to create your temporary tablespace:

```
create temporary tablespace large_temp
tempfile '/u01/oradata/UIM/temp_001M01_01.dbf' size 1600M
extent management local
uniform size 1M;
```

> **Note**
>
> If you are using Chinese UTF8 characters, the block size for the tablespaces must be configured larger than 2 KB.

Creating the Database RCU Schema for UIM

You create the schema using the Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility (RCU). RCU enables you to create and drop database schemas that are required for Fusion Middleware products.

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> **Note**
>
> A new schema must be created for all new UIM installations. Upgrade installations will use the schema created during the installation of that UIM instance.
>
> The RCU can run on the Linux and Microsoft Windows platforms. A Linux or Windows system can be used to remotely access and configure the database.

RCU for Linux or Microsoft Windows is available with the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure distribution.

> **Note**
>
> For information about how to install this software and obtain RCU, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing and Configuring the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure* at:
>
> https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/14.1.2/infin/index.html

For information on creating the MetaData schema, see the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility User's Guide*.

Schema User Name Information

Table 3-2 lists schema user details that you are required to provide during schema installation.

Table 3-2 Schema User Information

Information Type	Description	Default Value
Schema User Name	Your schema user name that you will use to access the UIM schema.	This option has no default value.
Schema User Password	The password to access the UIM schema for the schema user you defined.	This option has no default value.

> **Caution**
>
> If you attempt to create a common user or role, and the following Oracle Database error message is returned:
>
> ```
> ORA-65096: invalid common user or role name
> ```
>
> refer to "Problem: RCU Creation Fails Due to Invalid Common User or Role Name".

To create the schema for UIM using RCU:

1. Export the environment variables by running the following commands:

   ```
   export JAVA_HOME=$JDK_HOME
   ```


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```
export ORACLE_HOME=$MW_Home
```

2. Run the following command:

```
. /MW_Home/oracle_common/bin/rcu
```

The Welcome screen of the Repository Creation Utility appears.

3. Click **Next**.

The Create Repository screen appears.

4. Under **Create Repository**, select **System Load and Product Load**, and click **Next**.

The Database Connection Details screen appears.

5. Do the following:

a. From the **Database Type** list, select **Oracle Database enabled for edition-based redefinition**.

b. For **Connection String Format**, select **Connection Parameters**.

c. In the **Host Name** field, enter the database system host name or IP address.

d. In the **Port** field, enter the port number for the system hosting the database.

e. In the **Service Name** field, enter the service name.

f. In the **Username** field, enter the user name for the database user.

> **Note**
>
> This user account must have the following privileges: CATALOG, CONNECT, Create User, Create Session, Grant Any Privilege, Grant Any Role, Select Any Table, Select any Dictionary.

> **Caution**
>
> You must use the same user name and password when providing database user information during UIM installation.

g. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the database user.

h. From the **Role** list, select **SYSDBA**.

i. Click **Next**.

The Checking Global Prerequisites screen appears, displaying the progress of establishing the connection with the specified database.

j. Click **OK**.

The Select Components screen appears.

6. On the Select Components screen, do the following:

a. Select **Create new prefix** and enter the prefix value.

The prefix is any appropriate name for your schema. RCU adds a suffix to this name.

b. Expand **Oracle AS Repository Components**.

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c. Expand **AS Common Schemas** and select **Metadata Services**, **Audit Services**, **Audit Services Append**, **Audit Services Viewer**, and **Oracle Platform Security Services**.

> **Note**
>
> The Service Table (*prefix*_**STB** and *prefix*_**WLS**) schemas are default selections and you cannot change them. You defined the prefix in step 6.a.

d. Click **Next**.

The Checking Component Prerequisites screen appears, displaying the progress of the component prerequisites check before the schemas are created.

e. Click **OK**.

The Schema Passwords screen appears.

7. Select **Use same password for all schemas**.

> **Caution**
>
> You must use the same user name and password when providing UIM schema user information during UIM installation.

8. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the schema.
9. In the **Confirm Password** field, enter the password for the schema again and click **Next**.

   The Map Tablespaces screen appears.
10. Review the entries on the Map Tablespaces screen and click **Next**.

    (Optional) To create new tablespaces or modify existing tablespaces, click **Manage Tablespaces**.

    The RCU Confirmation screen appears.
11. Click **OK**.

    The Creating Tablespaces progress screen appears, displaying details of the creation and validation of the tablespaces.
12. Click **OK**.

    The Summary screen appears. Review and verify the information you have provided.
13. Click **Create**.

    The Completion Summary screen appears, displaying details of the newly created repository.
14. Click **Close**.
15. Tune the authorization properties on the OPSS schema. Set the **-Djps.subject.cache.key** Java system property to **5**.

    See *Oracle Fusion Middleware Performance and Tuning Guide* for more information.

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Installing and Configuring Oracle Database Real Application Clusters

If your network data requires multiple databases for storage purposes, Oracle recommends Oracle Real Application Clusters for high availability and scalability. Refer to the Oracle Real Application Clusters documentation on the Oracle Help Center.

Database Connection Information for Real Application Clusters Database

Table 3-3 lists database connection details for an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database that you are required to provide during the Oracle RAC installation.

Table 3-3 Database Connection Information for Oracle RAC Database

Information Type	Description	Default Value
RAC Database Connection String	The information string that is used to connect to the Oracle RAC database.	This option has no default value.
User name	Your database user name. You define the user name when you install the database.	**sys**
Password	The password to connect to the database as the user for which you provided the user name. You define this password along with the user name during database installation.	This option has no default value.

Tuning the Database

Table 3-4 and Table 3-5 provide recommended database parameters for tuning your database for the UIM installation. These are the minimum requirements for UIM.

Table 3-4 Database Creation Parameters

Parameter	Recommended Value
SGA+PGA	At least 4 GB in total. Oracle recommends that you use as much memory as you have available in the system, and also use Automatic Memory Management.
Processes	You can calculate the minimum number of processes required to handle the connection requests of all UIM application servers using the following formula: *Cumulative Maximum Capacity of all Data Sources * Number of UIM Application Servers*
Connection mode	Dedicated server
Redo log file size	1024 MB minimum

Table 3-5 Database Initialization Parameters

Parameter	Recommended Value
db_file_multiblock_read_count	16
distributed_lock_timeout	1800

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Table 3-5 (Cont.) Database Initialization Parameters

Parameter	Recommended Value
dml_locks	9700
job_queue_processes	10
log_buffer	31457280
open_cursors	5000
parallel_max_servers	640
plsql_code_type	NATIVE

Enabling and Configuring Server Affinity

Server affinity is a performance feature that ensures all database operations performed on data on an Oracle RAC cluster are directed to the same Oracle RAC instance. When server affinity is enabled and configured, the target Oracle RAC instance is determined by data. For example, a business interaction ID; in this scenario, server affinity ensures all operations that operate on a business interaction ID are routed to the same Oracle RAC node, reducing global cache transfers.

Server affinity is also known as data affinity.

> **Note**
>
> By default, UIM uses extended architecture (XA) affinity. Server affinity differs from XA affinity in that XA affinity ensures all database operations performed on an Oracle RAC cluster within the context of a transaction are directed to the same Oracle RAC instance. In XA affinity, the affinity context is established based on the global transaction id, where as in server affinity the affinity context is established based on the data.

In UIM, server affinity is based on EclipseLink partitioning. See the EclipseLink documentation for more information on EclipseLink partitioning:

http://wiki.eclipse.org/EclipseLink/Examples/JPA/Partitioning

To enable and configure server affinity:

1. Update the following property value in the **Domain_Home/UIM/config/affinity-config.properties** file to **true**:

   ```
   uim.affinity.configuration.enabled=true
   ```

2. In the WebLogic Server Administration Console, create JDBC Multi Data Sources pointing to each node in the Oracle RAC cluster. For example, if there are two nodes in the Oracle RAC cluster, define two Multi Data Sources by doing the following:

   a. Create two generic data sources pointing to both nodes in the Oracle RAC.

      For example:

      - InventoryTxAffinityNode1

        with JNDI name jdbc/InventoryTxAffinityNode1

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- InventoryTxAffinityNode2

  with JNDI name jdbc/InventoryTxAffinityNode2

b. Create a Multi Data Source with JNDI name jdbc/InventoryTxNode1DataSource.

c. Add InventoryTxAffinityNode1 to the Multi Data Source, and select the Algorithm Type of **Failover**.

   This defines InventoryTxAffinityNode1 as a data source pointing to Node1 while Node1 is up, and which fails over to Node2 if Node1 is down.

d. Add InventoryTxAffinityNode2 to the Multi Data Source, and select the Algorithm Type of **Failover**.

   This defines InventoryTxAffinityNode2 as a data source pointing to Node2 while Node2 is up, and which fails over to Node1 if Node2 is down.

e. Create a Multi Data Source with JNDI name jdbc/InventoryTxNode2DataSource.

f. Add InventoryTxAffinityNode2 to the Multi Data Source, and select the Algorithm Type of **Failover**.

   This defines InventoryTxAffinityNode2 as a data source pointing to Node2 while Node2 is up, and which fails over to Node1 if Node2 is down.

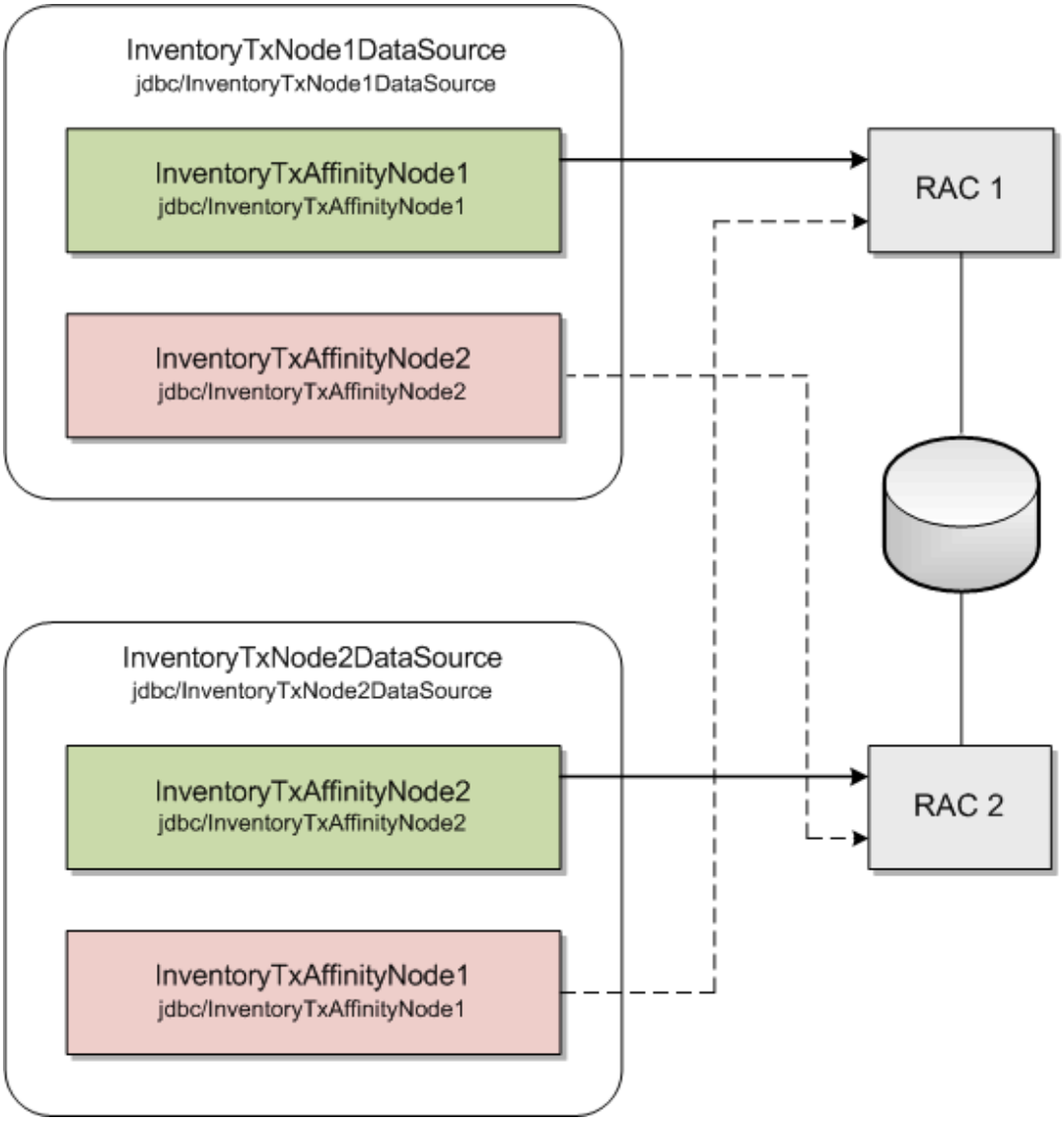
g. Add InventoryTxAffinityNode1 to the Multi Data Source, and select the Algorithm Type of **Failover**.

   This defines InventoryTxAffinityNode1 as a data source pointing to Node1 while Node1 is up, and which fails over to Node2 if Node1 is down.

Figure 3-1 shows the server affinity example that step 2 describes. In the figure, the solid arrows indicate the primary path, and the dotted arrows indicate the secondary path.

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Figure 3-1 Service Affinity Example



3. Repeat step 2 for each node that is available. Ensure that every node in the Oracle RAC has a Multi Data Source that is primary.
4. In the **Domain_Home/UIM/config/affinity-config.properties** file, configure the data sources that you created by specifying the following (provide name and JNDI name):

```
uim.affinity.connectionpool.name.1           = node1
uim.affinity.connectionpool.node1.datasource = jdbc/InventoryTxNode1DataSource
uim.affinity.connectionpool.name.2           = node2
uim.affinity.connectionpool.node2.datasource = jdbc/InventoryTxNode2DataSource
```

> **Note**
>
> If a new node is added, this list must be updated to include the new node, and the WebLogic Server must be restarted.

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5. The affinity policy that is provided with the UIM installation is based on ID. If this does not meet your requirements, you can define an affinity policy that does meet your requirements in the **Domain_Home/UIM/config/affinity-config.properties** file.

   Table 3-6 lists and describes the properties that define an affinity policy.

Table 3-6 Affinity Policy Property Names and Descriptions

Property Name	Property Description
uim.affinity.policy.name	Name of the affinity policy. The name of your affinity policy, *policyName*, is then used in the remaining property names.
uim.affinity.*policyName*.algorithm	Determines the Java class that implements this algorithm. The default value should be **oracle.communications.inventory.api.framework.persistence.affinity.ExtendedHashPartitioningPolicy**.
uim.affinity.*policyName*.key	The context ID, which determines the Oracle RAC node.
uim.affinity.*policyName*.connectionpools	List of connection pools the affinity policy uses.
uim.affinity.*policyName*.entity.list	List of entities to which the affinity policy is applied.

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4

Installing and Configuring Oracle WebLogic Server

Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM) is installed and run on Oracle WebLogic Server. This chapter describes procedures relating to installing the WebLogic Administration Server and configuring it for UIM.

About Java Requirements

WebLogic Server is a Java application and needs a Java environment in which to run.

When WebLogic Server is installed on Linux, Oracle recommends that you use the Oracle Java Development Kit (JDK).

Installing the Oracle JDK

Use a 64-bit Java Runtime Environment (JRE) on a 64-bit operating system (OS) for a successful UIM installation. The JRE is contained in the JDK.

Download JDK for the required platform from the Oracle Technology Network website:

http://www.oracle.com/technology

For information on installing the JDK, see the JDK installation documentation.

Downloading and Installing Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure

Download Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure the Oracle software delivery website.

https://edelivery.oracle.com/

> **Note**
>
> The Oracle WebLogic Server software is available in a 32-bit version, for each supported platform, and in a generic 64-bit version, supported across all the platforms.

For information about installing Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure, see the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure documentation.

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> **Tip**
>
> You can launch the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure installation from a command line by entering the following:
>
> ```
> JAVA_HOME/bin/java -jar fmw_fmwVersion_infrastructure.jar
> ```
>
> where *fmwVersion* is the Fusion Middleware release version number.

Installing Patches

After you install Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure, you must install any applicable patches.

Download the patches from the My Oracle Support website:

`https://support.oracle.com`

You apply patches using the OPatch tool. For information about downloading and applying patches, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Install, Patch and Upgrade* at this website:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/14.1.2/install-patch-tasks.html

For additional information about using the OPatch tool, refer to this document:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/14.1.2/opatc/patching-opatch.pdf

Installing Optional Software Supported by UIM

Download and install the supported software items as needed for your requirements. See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for the full list of optional software items that are supported by UIM and their required software versions.

Oracle Analytics Server

Use Oracle Analytics Server for data visualization and augmented AI analytics. Optionally, download the Oracle Analytics Server software from one of the following websites:

- `https://www.oracle.com/solutions/business-analytics/analytics-server/analytics-server.html`
- `http://edelivery.oracle.com/`

Install and configure Oracle Analytics Server using the information on the Installing and Configuring Oracle Analytics Server website:

`https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/bi/analytics-server/install-config-oas/index.html`

Creating a WebLogic Domain for a Single Server Installation

This section provides instructions on installing UIM on a single server. A single server arrangement is used for a small UIM deployment.

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WebLogic Server Connection Information

Table 4-1 lists WebLogic Server connection details that you are required to provide during the WebLogic Server installation.

Table 4-1 Application Server Connection Information

Information Type	Description	Default Value
Host Name	The host name for this WebLogic Server instance.	*current_hostname*
Port Number	The number assigned to this specific port. Port numbers are usually predefined and you can accept the provided default value.	**7001**
User Name	Your WebLogic Server user name. You define this name when you install WebLogic Server.	weblogic
Password	The password to connect to WebLogic Server as the user for which you provided the user name. You define this password along with the user name during the WebLogic Server installation.	This option has no default value.

Creating a Standalone WebLogic Domain

To create a standalone WebLogic domain:

1. Navigate to the following directory:

   MW_Home`/oracle_common/common/bin`

2. Enter the following command:

   ```
   ./config.sh
   ```

   The Configuration Type screen of the Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard appears.

3. Select the **Create a new domain** option and in the **Domain Location** field, enter the full path for the domain or click **Browse** to navigate to the directory in which your domains are located, and then click **Next**.

   The Templates screen appears.

4. Select the **Create Domain Using Product Templates** option and from the provided list, select the following products:

   - **Basic WebLogic Server Domain - 14.1.2.0.0 [wlserver]** (This product is selected by default and you cannot deselect it.)
   - **Oracle Enterprise Manager - 14.1.2.0.0 [em]**
   - **Oracle JRF - 14.1.2.0.0 [oracle_common]**
   - **WebLogic Coherence Cluster Extension - 14.1.2.0.0 [wlserver]**

   > **Note**
   >
   > The selection of the **WebLogic Coherence Cluster Extension** template for this step does not imply or require the use of the Oracle Coherence product.

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5. Click **Next**.

   The Application Location screen appears.

6. The **Domain Name**, **Domain Location**, and **Application Location** fields are populated based on the domain path and domain name provided earlier.

7. Click **Next**.

   The Administrator Account screen appears.

8. In the **Name** field, enter the administrator user name.

9. In the **Password** field, enter the administrator user password. The password must be a minimum of 8 alphanumeric characters, and must contain at least one number or special character.

   In the **Confirm Password** field, reenter your password.

10. Click **Next**.

    The **Domain Mode, Enable or Disable Default Ports and JDK** screen appears.

11. In the Domain Mode section, select the **Production** option and deselect **Disable Secure Mode**. In the **Domain Mode, Enable or Disable Default Ports** section, select **Enable Listen Ports (non-SSL Ports)**. Deselect **Enable Administration Port (SSL Port)**.

    In the JDK section, select the required JDK by doing the following:

    - Select **Available JDKs** and select a JDK from the list provided. or
    - Select **Other JDK** and browse to the location of another JDK. Ensure that this JDK is supported. See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for details.

12. Click **Next**.

    The Database Configuration Type screen appears.

13. Select the **RCU Data** option and enter the connection information that you specified for the Service Table (STB) schema component in the Repository Creation Utility (RCU):

    a. In the **Vendor** field, select the vendor name for the component schema.

    b. In the **DBMS/Service** field, enter the database management system or service name for the component schema.

    c. In the **Driver** field, select the driver used by the component schema.

    d. In the **Host Name** field, enter the host name/IP address for the component schema.

    e. In the **Port** field, enter the port number used by the schema component.

    f. In the **Schema Owner** field, enter the owner name for the schema component.

    > **Note**
    >
    > The default schema owner name is *prefix*_**STB**, where *prefix* is the prefix that you defined in RCU for the Service Table schema.

    g. In the **Schema Password** field, enter the password for the schema component.

    h. Click **Get RCU Configuration**, which retrieves the schema information.

    i. After the schema information is retrieved successfully, click **Next**.

       The Component Datasources screen appears.

14. Do one of the following:

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- For single-instance database: Verify the values in the fields and click **Next**, the JDBC Test screen appears. Continue with step 15.
- For Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) database: Select the **Convert to RAC multi data source** check box and click **Next**.

  The Oracle RAC Multi Data Source Component Schema screen appears.

  a. From the **Driver** list, select the driver used by the component schema.
  b. In the **Service Name** field, enter the service name for the RAC database.
  c. In the **Host Name** field, enter the host name/IP address of the RAC database node.
  d. In the **Instance Name** field, enter the instance name fo the RAC database node.
  e. In the **Port** field, enter the configured port of the RAC database node.
  f. Add additional hosts by clicking **Add Host** and repeat steps 14.c through 14.e for each new host added.
  g. Click **Next**.

     The JDBC Test screen appears, which enables you to test the configurations for the schemas.

15. Select the check boxes beside the schemas you want to test and click **Test Selected Connections**.
16. Verify that all the JDBC component connections pass the validation test and click **Next**.

    The Advanced Configuration screen appears.
17. Select the following:
    - **Administration Server**
18. Click **Next**.

    The Administration Server screen appears.
19. Do the following:

    a. In the **Server Name** field, enter the Administration Server name.

       This single server serves as the UIM domain Administration Server.

    b. In the **Listen Address** field, select a DNS or an IP address.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle recommends you to use DNS hostname, than the IP address, during installation.
>
> Use listener addresses that are equal to a resolvable DNS host or IP address. Do *not* use **localhost** or **127.0.0.1**. Those addresses interfere with clustered servers.

    c. Select **Enable Listen Port** field and accept the default port.
    d. Select the **Enable SSL Listen Port** check box to enable SSL.

       It is not a requirement to either enable or disable SSL.

       If you decide to enable SSL, ensure that you configure SSL for WebLogic Server using correct cipher suites.

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For more information, see “Configuring SSL in Oracle Fusion Middleware" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware* at:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/14.1.2/asadm/configuring-ssl1.html

e. In the **SSL Listen Port** field, enter a port that is not used by another domain.

This field is enabled only if you selected the **Enable SSL Listen Port** check box.

f. Click **Next**.

The Configuration Summary screen appears.

20. Review the summary to verify the contents of your domain.

(Optional) Click **Previous** to return to prior screens to modify their content.

21. Click **Create** to create the domain.

22. To finish the domain creation process, click **Done**, after the domain is created successfully.

See Oracle Fusion Middleware documentation for more information.

23. To set memory requirements, see "Setting Memory Requirements for UIM".

24. Start the WebLogic Server. See "Starting the WebLogic Server".

For more information on WebLogic domains, see *Oracle WebCenter Content* documentation.

You can now manually start the Administration Server, and log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Console.

Starting the WebLogic Server

To start the WebLogic Server:

1. Open a command window.
2. Navigate to the *Domain_Home* directory, and enter the following command:

```
./startWebLogic.sh
```

The script starts the WebLogic Server.

3. Look at the bottom of the Administration server command window.

The command window should contain the following lines:

```
Server state changed to RUNNING
Server started in RUNNING mode
```

4. Verify that the server starts by logging in to the WebLogic Remote console or by checking the log files.

a. To access the WebLogic server administration console, use WebLogic Remote Console application.

For more information on WebLogic Remote Console Installation and Usage, see https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/weblogic-remote-console/

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> **Note**
>
> Starting with Oracle Fusion Middleware 14c, direct access to the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console via the traditional console URL is no longer supported. Instead, administrators must use the WebLogic Remote Console to manage and administer Oracle WebLogic Server.

b. Once connected with the WebLogic Server administration Console using WebLogic Remote Console application, in the Edit tree, expand **Environment**, and click **Servers**. The Summary of Servers screen appears.

c. View the **State** of the server and see RUNNING.

   If the State is not RUNNING, you may need to wait for a short period and refresh the page.

Setting Memory Requirements for UIM

In UNIX environment, you must set appropriate memory requirement values in the WebLogic Server to be able to install UIM. Not allotting enough memory space for the WebLogic domain can cause errors during installation.

Setting Memory Requirements for UIM in UNIX Environments

To set memory requirements for UIM in UNIX environments:

1. In the *Domain_Home*/**bin** directory, open the **setUIMEnv.sh** file.
2. By default, the memory arguments are set to the following values:

```
USER_MEM_ARGS="-Xms1024m -Xmx3000m -Xmn850m -
XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -XX:+UseG1GC -XX:ParallelGCThreads=8"
```

3. You can change the memory settings based on the hardware requirements. See "Hardware Sizing Guidelines for UIM Application" for more information.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle recommends that you set the heap size for the Young Generation (-Xmn) to a value between 25% and 33%. Start with a value of 33%, and then gradually decrease it to 25% if the heap size of the Old Generation continues to run out of space.

Creating a WebLogic Domain for a Server Cluster Installation with a Shared Disk Storage

A server cluster arrangement is used for load balancing, scalability, and failover. A clustered server installation (also called an Administration Server with cluster-managed servers installation) is one in which one or more WebLogic Server instances are managed by a separate Administration Server. In this arrangement, clustering the Managed Servers in WebLogic allows the servers to work together as one unit, rather than as several independent

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processing units. This is the configuration Oracle recommends because it provides protection if a server fails.

When working with a cluster, deploy the Cartridge Management Web Services (CMWS) and UIM adapters on the machine where the Administration server is running.

Installation Scenario

This installation scenario includes two clustered Managed Servers (uim01 and uim02) that are separate from the Administration Server, an Administration server, and a hardware load balancer, used for load balancing. Managed Servers are instances of WebLogic Servers used to host enterprise applications; in this case, UIM.

> **Note**
>
> For more information on configuring the load balancer, see "Unified Inventory Management System Administration Overview" in *UIM System Administrator's Guide.*

This example uses a shared disk storage environment.

For cluster deployments, it is mandatory that the **UIM_Home** directory and the **DOMAIN_Home/bin** folder be placed in a shared disk location. The advantages of using shared disk storage include easier UIM installation, maintenance, and cartridge deployment. In addition, using shared disk storage allows the Administration Server and all of the managed servers in the cluster to use the same instance of WebLogic Server. The machines on which the servers reside must have access to the shared storage.

UIM does not support session replication, but it does support server failover.

Server Cluster Example

See Table 4-2 and Table 4-3 for information on setting up the cluster arrangement.

Table 4-2 Server Cluster Example Values

Information Type	Values
Domain_Home directory	*MW_Home*/user_projects/domains/cluster01
Domain login	weblogic
Domain password	*password*
Cluster DNS	UIMClusterDNS (includes the uim01 and uim02 listening IP addresses.)

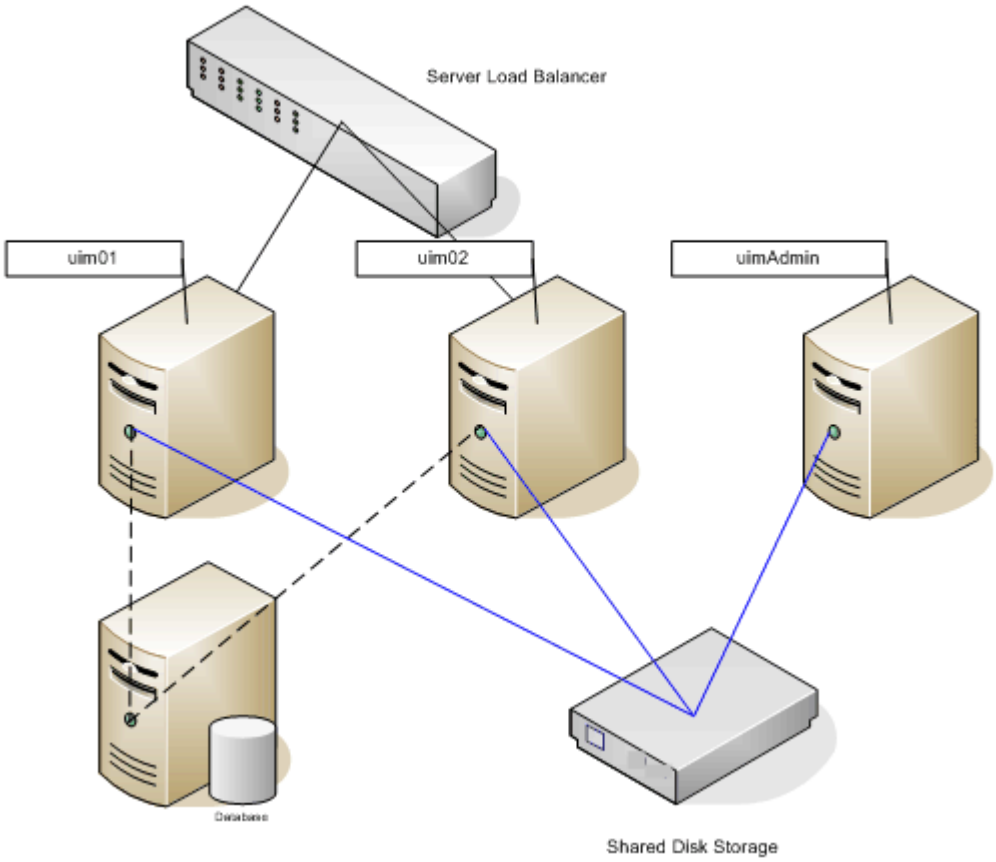
Table 4-3 Servers in a Sample Cluster

Information Type	Administration Server	Cluster-Managed Server #1	Cluster-Managed Server #2
WebLogic Server	uimAdmin	uim01	uim02
Listening port	XX.XX.XX.XX:8063	XX.XX.XX.XX:8065	XX.XX.XX.XX:8066
Machine	UIM1	UIM2	UIM3

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Figure 4-1 shows the servers in a sample server cluster.

Figure 4-1 Servers in a Sample Cluster



Server Cluster Prerequisites

The prerequisites for setting up a server cluster are:

- Oracle WebLogic administration experience.
- A hardware load balancer. Refer to the server load balancer configuration for details.
- A DNS entry containing all of the cluster-managed servers' listening addresses, serves as the UIM cluster address.
- A machine hosting multiple cluster-managed servers. The machine must be multi-homed.

> **Note**
>
> UIM recommends using Multicast for Cluster messaging mode. For more information, see "Communications In a Cluster" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administering Clusters for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Overview of Steps for Setting Up a Server Cluster

> **Note**
>
> The figures shown in this section are for reference only. The actual server names that you will use may be different from those shown in the figures.

Installing an Oracle WebLogic Server cluster arrangement involves:

- Installing Oracle WebLogic Server in a Clustered Environment
- Creating a Domain
- Starting the WebLogic Server
- Starting the Cluster Servers
- Configuring the WebLogic Server StuckThreadMaxTime Value

Installing Oracle WebLogic Server in a Clustered Environment

Install WebLogic Server on the shared disk storage by following the procedures in "Downloading and Installing Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure".

Creating a Domain

To create a domain:

1. Navigate to the *MW_Home*/**oracle_common/common/bin** directory and run the following command:

   ```
   ./config.sh
   ```

   The Configuration Type screen of the Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard appears.
2. Select the **Create a new domain** option and in the **Domain Location** field, enter the full path for the domain or click **Browse** to navigate to the directory in which your domains are located, and then click **Next**.

   The Templates screen appears.
3. Select the **Create Domain Using Product Templates** option and from the provided list, select the following products:
   - **Basic WebLogic Server Domain - 14.1.2.0.0 [wlserver]**

     > **Note**
     >
     > This product is selected by default and you cannot deselect it.

   - **Oracle Enterprise Manager - 14.1.2.0.0 [em]**
   - **Oracle JRF - 14.1.2.0.0 [oracle_common]**
   - **WebLogic Coherence Cluster Extension - 14.1.2.0.0 [wlserver]**

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- **Note**

  The selection of the **WebLogic Coherence Cluster Extension** template for this step does not imply or require the use of the Oracle Coherence product.

4. Click **Next**.

   The Application Location screen appears.

5. Do the following:

   a. The **Domain Name**, **Domain Location**, and **Application Location** fields are populated based on the domain path and domain name entered in the first screen.

   b. Click **Next**.

      The Administrator Account screen appears.

6. In the **Name** field, enter the administrator user name.

7. In the **Password** field, enter the administrator user password. The password must be a minimum of 8 alphanumeric characters, and must contain at least one number or special character.

   In the **Confirm Password** field, re-enter your password.

8. Click **Next**.

   The Domain Mode and JDK screen appears.

9. In the Domain Mode section, select the **Production** option and deselect **Disable Secure Mode**. In the **Enable or Disable Default Ports for Your Domain** section, select **Enable Listen Ports (non-SSL Ports)** and for enabling SSL ports, select **Enable SSL Listen Ports**. Deselect **Enable Administration Port (SSL Port)**.

   In the JDK section, select the required JDK by doing the following:

   - Select **Available JDKs** and select a JDK from the list provided.
   - Select **Other JDK** and browse to the location of another JDK. Ensure that this JDK is supported. See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for details.

10. Click **Next**.

    The Database Configuration Type screen appears.

11. Select the **RCU Data** option and enter the connection information that you specified for the Service Table (STB) schema component in the Repository Creation Utility (RCU):

    a. In the **Vendor** field, select the vendor name for the component schema.

    b. In the **DBMS/Service** field, enter the database management system or service name for the component schema.

    c. In the **Driver** field, select the driver used by the component schema.

    d. In the **Host Name** field, enter the host name/IP address for the component schema.

    e. In the **Port** field, enter the port number used by the schema component.

    f. In the **Schema Owner** field, enter the owner name for the schema component.

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> **Note**
>
> The default schema owner name is *prefix*_**STB**, where *prefix* is the prefix that you defined in RCU for the Service Table schema.

g. In the **Schema Password** field, enter the password for the schema component.

h. Click **Get RCU Configuration**, which retrieves the schema information.

i. After the schema information is retrieved successfully, click **Next**.

The Component Datasources screen appears.

12. Do one of the following:

- For single-instance database: Verify the values in the fields and click **Next**, the JDBC Test screen appears. Continue with step 13.
- For Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) database: Select the **Convert to RAC multi data source** check box and click **Next**.

  The Oracle RAC Multi Data Source Component Schema screen appears.

  a. From the **Driver** list, select the driver used by the component schema.

  b. In the **Service Name** field, enter the service name for the RAC database.

  c. In the **Host Name** field, enter the host name/IP address of the RAC database node.

  d. In the **Instance Name** field, enter the instance name of the RAC database node.

  e. In the **Port** field, enter the configured port of the RAC database node.

  f. Add additional hosts by clicking **Add Host** and enter host name, instance name, and port for each new host added.

  g. Click **Next**.

  The JDBC Test screen appears, which enables you to test the configurations for the schemas.

13. Select the check boxes beside the schemas you want to test and click **Test Selected Connections**.

14. Verify that all the JDBC component connections pass the validation test and click **Next**.

The Advanced Configuration screen appears.

15. Select the following:

- **Administration Server**
- **Topology**
- **Deployments and Services**

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> **Note**
>
> Oracle recommends that production environments for UIM use a minimum of an Administration Server and one or more Managed Servers or Clusters. Lab environments can be installed on an Administration Server only, if desired.
>
> If you select only **Administration Server**, the Domain Creation wizard does not display some dialog boxes pertaining to managed servers or clusters.

16. Click **Next**.

    The Administration Server screen appears.

17. Do the following:

    a. In the **Server Name** field, enter your Administration Server name.

    b. In the **Listen Address** field, select a DNS or an IP address.

    > **Note**
    >
    > Oracle recommends you to use the DNS hostname instead of the IP address during installation.
    >
    > Use listener addresses that are equal to a resolvable DNS host or IP address. Do not use **localhost** or **127.0.0.1**. Those addresses interfere with clustered servers.

    c. Select **Enable Listen Port** and accept the default port.

    d. Select **Enable SSL** if you are enabling SSL.

    It is not a requirement to either enable or disable SSL.

    If you decide to enable SSL, ensure that you configure SSL for WebLogic Server using correct cipher suites.

    For more information, see “Cipher Suites" in *Fusion Middleware Securing Oracle WebLogic Server* at:

    https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/14.1.2/asadm/configuring-ssl1.html

    e. In the **SSL Listen Port** field, enter a port that is not used by another domain.

    This field is enabled only if you selected the **Enable SSL** check box.

    f. In the **Server Groups** list, accept the provided default value.

    g. Click **Next**.

    The Managed Servers screen appears.

18. Do the following:

    a. Click **Add** to add a managed server to the cluster.

    b. In the **Server Name** field, enter a name for the managed server.

    c. In the **Listen Address** field, enter the host, or IP address of the machine where the managed server is running.

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> **Note**
>
> Oracle recommends you to use the DNS hostname instead of the IP address during installation.
>
> Use listener addresses that are equal to a resolvable DNS host or IP address. Do not use **localhost** or **127.0.0.1**. Those addresses interfere with clustered servers.

d. In the **Listen Port** field, enter the number of the port where the managed server will listen for incoming messages.

e. Select **Enable SSL** as required.

f. In the **SSL Listen Port** field, enter the appropriate value only if SSL is selected.

g. (Optional) Click **Add** to add more managed servers as required on your UIM deployment.

h. Click **Next**.

The Clusters screen appears.

> **Note**
>
> If you are creating the domain without using a shared storage:
>
> - Ensure that the servers (MS1 and MS2) are on different machines.
> - Ensure that MS1 and Administration Server are on the same machine.
> - Ensure to apply hotfixes (if any) on all Managed Servers.

19. Do the following:

a. Click **Add** to start configuring the cluster.

b. In the **Cluster Name** field, enter the name for the cluster.

c. In the **Cluster Address** field, provide the cluster address information.

The cluster address contains each managed server along with the managed server's port separated by a comma. Separate the managed server and the port number by a colon.

d. Click **Next**.

The Server Template screen appears.

20. Click **Next**.

The Dynamic Servers screen appears.

21. Click **Next**.

The Assign Servers to Clusters screen appears.

22. Assign the servers to the cluster by moving the managed servers in the left pane to the required cluster in the right pane.

23. Click **Next**.

The Coherence Clusters screen appears, displaying the Coherence cluster that is automatically added to the domain.

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This screen appears only if you included Coherence in the WebLogic Server installation.

24. Do the following:
    a. In the **Name** field, accept the default cluster name or type a new name for the Coherence cluster.
    b. In the **Coherence Listen Port** field, enter the port number to use as the Coherence cluster listen port.
25. Click **Next**.

    The Machines screen appears. Use this screen to change the configuration information for the machines. A machine is the logical expression of the system that hosts one or more WebLogic Server instances. The Administration Server and the Node Manager application use the machine definition to start remote servers.
26. (Optional for shared storage) Add the machines by doing one of the following:

> **Note**
>
> This step is mandatory if you are creating the domain without using a shared storage.

- Select the **Machine** tab, and do the following:
    a. Click **Add** to create the first machine.
    b. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the machine.
    c. In the **Node Manager Listen Address** field, enter the host, or IP address of the node manager.
    d. In the **Node Manager Listen Port**, enter the port number for the node manager.
    e. (Optional) Create further machines as required on your UIM deployment.
    f. Click **Next**.

       The Deployments Targeting screen appears.
- Select the **Unix Machine** tab, and do the following:
    a. Click **Add** to create the first UNIX machine.
    b. If required, select **Enable Post Bind GID**. The default state is unselected.
    c. In the **Post Bind GID** field, enter a value or select the default.
    d. If required, select **Enable Post Bind UID**. The default state is unselected.
    e. In the **Post Bind UID** field, enter a value or select the default.
    f. In the **Node Manager Listen Address** field, enter the host, or IP address of the node manager.
    g. In the **Node Manager Listen Port** field, enter the port number of the node manager.
    h. (Optional) Create further machines or UNIX machines as required on your UIM deployment.
    i. Click **Next**.

       The Assign Servers to Machines screen appears.

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27. Assign the servers to the machines by moving the servers in the left pane to the required machine in the right pane.
28. Click **Next**.

    The Virtual Targets screen appears.
29. Click **Next**.

    The Partition screen appears.
30. Click **Next**.

    The Deployments Targeting screen appears.
31. Under **Targets** (on the right-hand side), select the Administration Server; under **AppDeployment** (on the left-hand side), select **em**; and then click the right arrow, which moves **em** to the Administration Server for deployment.

    > ⚠ **Caution**
    >
    > Do not deploy Enterprise Manager to the managed servers in the WebLogic domain for a server cluster installation. Only deploy Enterprise Manager on the Administration Server.
    >
    > Refer to "Problem: Deploying Enterprise Manager Error on Managed Servers" for more information on the error you encounter if this occurs.
32. Under **Targets** (on the right-hand side), select **Cluster**; select the library (on the left-hand side); and then click the right arrow, which moves all libraries to the Cluster for deployment.
33. Click **Next**.

    The Services Targeting screen appears.
34. Under **Targets**, select the Administration Server, under **Services**, select all the services; and then click the right arrow, which moves the services to the Administration Server.
35. Repeat step above to target services (libraries) to the cluster.
36. Click **Next**.

    The Configuration Summary screen appears.
37. Review the summary to verify the contents of your domain and click **Create** to create the domain.

    > ⓘ **Note**
    >
    > You can ignore the CFGFWK-40318 warning message.

    The Configuration Progress screen appears, which displays the progress of the domain creation process.

    After the domain is created successfully, the Configuration Success screen appears.
38. Click **Finish**.

    See Oracle Fusion Middleware documentation for more information.
39. To set memory requirements, see "Setting Memory Requirements for UIM".

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40. To deploy cartridges over SSL ports, update `setUIMEnv.sh` with the following Java options and restart the managed server using SSL port:

```
export JAVA_OPTIONS=-Dweblogic.DefaultProtocol=t3s
./startManagedWebLogic.sh ms1 t3s://10.177.127.61:9002
```

41. Start the WebLogic Server. See "Starting the WebLogic Server".

    You can now log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Console and start the Administration Server manually.

> **Note**
>
> Create domains for remote machine in the same manner, in the respective machines.

Starting the WebLogic Server

You start the WebLogic Server in a clustered environment in the same way that you start the WebLogic Server in a single server environment. See "Starting the WebLogic Server".

Starting the Cluster Servers

Depending on whether you have configured the node manager, you can start the UIM cluster servers one of two ways:

- If you have not configured the node manager, you must start the cluster servers through a command prompt on the first cluster server.

  See "Starting the Cluster Servers from the First Cluster Server".
- If you have configured the node manager, you can start the cluster servers through the WebLogic Server Administration Console.

  See "Starting the Cluster Servers from the WebLogic Server".

Starting the Cluster Servers from the First Cluster Server

To start the cluster servers from the first cluster server:

1. Log in to the first cluster server machine.
2. Navigate to the *Domain_Home*/**bin** directory.
3. Start the cluster server by running the following command from the machine where the managed server is defined:

   `./startManagedWebLogic.sh` *`cluster_server_name admin_server_URL`*
4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 for each cluster server.
5. Verify that the server started:
   a. Log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Console.
   b. In the Domain Structure tree, expand **Environment**, and click **Servers**.

      The Summary of Servers page appears.
   c. View the **State** of the cluster servers and see RUNNING.

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If the State is not RUNNING, you may need to wait a short period and refresh the page.

Starting the Cluster Servers from the WebLogic Server

To start the cluster servers from the WebLogic Server:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Console.
2. In the Domain Structure tree, expand **Environment**, and click **Servers**.

   The Summary of Servers page appears.
3. Click the link for the managed server.

   The Settings for the selected server page appears.
4. Click the **Server Start** tab.
5. In **Class Path**, enter the following. (These are the classpaths defined in the **setUIMEnv.sh** and **startUIM.sh** files, which you must also define for the node manager.)

   ```
   UIM_Home/lib/aspectjrt.jar:
   UIM_Home/lib/aspectjtools.jar
   ```

   where *UIM_Home* is the UIM directory under domain. For example, **/opt/Weblogic/user_projects/domains/UIM_Rel/UIM**.

   And where *MODULES_HOME* is the modules directory under Middleware. For example, **/opt/Weblogic/modules**.
6. In **Arguments**, enter the following. (These are the arguments defined in the **setUIMEnv.sh** and **startUIM.sh** files, which you must also define for the node manager.)

   ```
   -Duim.home=UIM_Home
   -Dweblogic.log.Log4jLoggingEnabled_uim=true
   -Dlog4j.configuration_uim=loggingconfig.xml
   -Duim.logging.watchdog.timer=5000
   -Djava.io.tmpdir=UIM_Home/tmp
   -Dweblogic.management.discover.retries=6
   -javaagent:UIM_Home/lib/aspectjweaver.jar -Daj.weaving.verbose=false
   -Dsun.lang.ClassLoader.allowArraySyntax=true
   -XX:-UseSSE42Intrinsics
   -DUSE_JAAS=false -Djps.policystore.hybrid.mode=false
   -Djps.combiner.optimize.lazyeval=true -Djps.combiner.optimize=true
   -Djps.authz=ACC
   -DUIMMaster=ManagedServer
   ```

   where *UIM_Home* is the UIM directory under domain. For example, **/opt/Weblogic/user_projects/domains/UIM_Rel/UIM**.

   And where *ManagedServer* is the managed server name. For example, ManagedServer1.
7. Click **Save**.

Configuring the WebLogic Server StuckThreadMaxTime Value

During the installation of Oracle WebLogic Server and UIM in a clustered environment, if the execute thread takes more time than the *Stuck Thread Max Time:* declared in WebLogic, a *Stuck Thread Max Time:* error is displayed.

Stuck Thread Max Time: is a configurable property in WebLogic for performance tuning. It is defined as “The number of seconds that a thread must be continually working before this

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server considers the thread stuck". The minimum value is 0 seconds; the default value is 600 seconds.

Consider setting *Stuck Thread Max Time:* from its default 600 seconds to a larger value such as 3600 seconds.

Use the WebLogic Server Administration Console to change this value:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Console.
2. In the left section, under Domain Structure, expand **Environment**.
3. Click **Servers**, and then click the link for each managed server.
4. For each managed server, click the **Configuration** tab and then click the **Tuning** tab.
5. Increase the value of **Stuck Thread Max Time** to 3600.
6. Restart your domain. Your changes will take effect only after a restart.

Creating a WebLogic Domain for a Server Cluster Installation without a Shared Disk Storage

You can install UIM on a WebLogic Server cluster across the UIM domain. Oracle recommends that you set up a server cluster with shared disk storage. The advantages of using shared disk storage include easier UIM installation, maintenance, and cartridge deployment. However, you can set up UIM on a server cluster without a shared disk storage.

About Setting Up UIM in a Server Cluster

A server cluster arrangement is used for load balancing in most of the UIM production environments. A clustered server installation (also called an administration server with cluster-managed servers installation) is one in which one or more WebLogic Server instances are managed by a separate Administration Server. In this arrangement, clustering the managed servers in WebLogic allows the servers to work together as one unit, rather than several independent processing units. This is the configuration Oracle recommends because it provides protection when a server fails.

Installation Scenario

This section describes an installation scenario that includes two clustered managed servers (MS1 and MS2), an administration server and a proxy. After the installation, the pack or unpack mechanism of the domains is considered in this section.

> **Note**
>
> Ensure that at least one managed server (for example, MS1) is present and running on the same machine as the administration server is running, and MS1 is up and running during cartridge deployment.

Server Cluster Example

In this example, the WebLogic directory and the UIM domain directory are not shared.

See Table 4-4 and Table 4-5 for more information on setting up the cluster arrangement.

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Table 4-4 Server Cluster Example Values

Information Type	Values
ORACLE_Home	HOME/Oracle_14.1.2.0.0
Domain_Home directory	*HOME/Oracle*_14.1.2.0.0/user_projects/domains/UIMCLUSTER1
Domain login	weblogic
Domain password	*password*
Cluster DNS	CLUSTER1 (includes the MS1 and MS2 listening IP addresses.)
JMS Store	JMS DB store (not the file store)

Table 4-5 Servers in a Sample Cluster

Information Type	Administration Server	Cluster-Managed Server #1	Cluster-Managed Server #2
WebLogic Server	AdminServer	MS1	MS2
Listening port	XX.XX.XX.XX:9111	XX.XX.XX.XX:9113	XX.XX.XX.XX:9115
Machine	blr00boe.*example*.com	blr00boe.*example*.com	blr00aif.*example*.com

Server Cluster Prerequisites

The prerequisites for setting up a server cluster without a shared storage are:

- You need Oracle WebLogic administration experience.
- You must have the same directory structure in both the machines (admin server and cluster-managed server).
- Follow the same directory structure as the WebLogic installed directory.
- The machine that hosts multiple cluster-managed servers must be multi-homed.
- Web services on JMS must be configured to have persistent stores on the database instead of the file stores.
- All cluster-managed servers must reside in the same subnet for multicast traffic.
- Use multicast for the following:
  - WebLogic cluster heart beating and JNDI update.
- Ensure that multicasts do not collide.

Setting Up a Server Cluster without a Shared Storage

To set up an Oracle WebLogic Server cluster arrangement without a shared storage:

1. Install WebLogic on an Administration Server. See "Installing Oracle WebLogic and UIM on an Administration Server Machine" for instructions.
2. Create a domain with two managed servers (MS1 and MS2) and a proxy. See "Creating a Domain" for instructions.

   The End Of Configuration page appears after the domain is created successfully on node1.

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> **Note**
>
> See Table 4-5 for the server, port, and machine values of MS1, MS2, and Proxy.

3. Zip the domain to the **UIMCLUSTER1.zip** file.
4. Go to node2 and unzip the domain file.
5. Start the WebLogic Server. See "Starting the WebLogic Server" for instructions.
6. Start the server cluster. See "Starting the Cluster Servers" for instructions.
7. (Optional) If the execute thread takes more time than the value of **Stuck Thread Max Time**, increase the property value. See "Configuring the WebLogic Server StuckThreadMaxTime Value " for instructions.
8. Configure the WebLogic proxy timeout value to avoid auto-logout from UIM while doing long-running transactions during UIM installation.
9. Install UIM. See "Installing Unified Inventory Management" for more information.

Installing Oracle WebLogic and UIM on an Administration Server Machine

Install the WebLogic and UIM software on the administration server by following the procedures in "Downloading and Installing Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure" and *UIM System Administrator's Guide*.

Creating a WebLogic Domain for a Dynamic Server Cluster Installation

Dynamic clusters consist of server instances that can be dynamically scaled up to meet the resource needs of your application. A dynamic cluster uses a single server template to define configuration for a specified number of generated (dynamic) server instances. See "Dynamic Clusters" from *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administering Clusters for Oracle WebLogic Server* for more information.

> **Note**
>
> You can install UIM on WebLogic Server dynamic cluster across the UIM Domain from UIM 7.5.1 release.

Installation Scenario

This installation scenario includes dynamically managed servers (MS1,MS2,..,MSn) in dynamic cluster and an administration server. The configuration is same as the installation scenario of "Installation Scenario", with difference in the cluster as dynamic with dynamic servers.

Server Cluster Example

The server cluster example values are as follows:

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Table 4-6 Server Cluster Examples for Dynamic Clusters

Information Type	Values
Domain_Home directory	*MW_Home*/user_projects/domains/dynaclustdomain1
Domain login	weblogic
Domain password	*password*

The server template values are as follows:

Table 4-7 Server Template Values for Dynamic Clusters

Information Type	Values
Name	dyna-server-template
Listen Port	9100
SSL Listen Port	9500

The dynamic server values are as follows:

Table 4-8 Dynamic Server Values

Information Type	Values
Cluster name	dynaCluster
Server Name Prefix	ms
Server Template	dyna-server-template
Dynamic Cluster Size	6
Machine Name Match Expression	<default value>
Calculated Machine Names	<default value>
Calculated Listen Ports	true
Dynamic Server Group	<default value>

Server Cluster Prerequisites

See "Server Cluster Prerequisites" for the server cluster prerequisites.

Setting Up a Dynamic Server Cluster

To set up a dynamic server cluster:

1. Install WebLogic Server. See "Installing Oracle WebLogic and UIM on an Administration Server Machine" for instructions.
2. Create a domain with dynamic managed servers and dynamic cluster. See "Creating a Domain" for instructions.
    a. In **Managed Servers**, do not configure any managed server and click **Next**.

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b. In **Server Template**, enter values for **Name** and **Listen Port**. See "Server Cluster Example" for the values.

c. (Optional) Enter the values for **SSL Listen Port** and **Enable SSL**.

d. In **Dynamic Servers**, enter the values for **Cluster Name**, **Server Name Prefix**, **Dynamic Cluster Size**, and **Calculated Listen Ports**. See "Server Cluster Example" for the values.

3. Start the WebLogic Server. See "Starting the WebLogic Server" for instructions.
4. Start the server cluster. See "Starting the Cluster Servers" for instructions.
5. (Optional) If the execute thread takes more time than the value of **Stuck Thread Max Time**, increase the property value. See "Configuring the WebLogic Server StuckThreadMaxTime Value " for instructions.
6. Install UIM. See "Installing Unified Inventory Management" for more information.

Configuring the WebLogic Server to Not Use KSS Demo Identity and Trust Keystores

By default, the Administration server is configured to use the demonstration identity and trust keystores. Oracle recommends that you not use the demonstration keystores in a production environment.

To configure the WebLogic Server to not use the KSS demonstration identity and trust keystores:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Remote Console using the Administrator credentials.

   The WebLogic Server Administration Console is displayed.
2. Go to **Edit Tree**.
3. In the left pane, click the name of the domain where you want to install UIM.
4. Select **Security**, and then **Show Advanced Fields**.
5. Deselect the **Use KSS For Demo** check box.
6. Click **Save** and commit changes.
7. Restart the Administration server.

Enabling WebLogic SSL Port

You must enable the WebLogic SSL port in the WebLogic Server Remote Console to avoid the rerouting of URL from SSL to non-SSL.

To enable the WebLogic SSL port:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Server Remote Console using your credentials.

   The WebLogic Console is displayed.
2. Open the **Environments** tab.
3. Click **Servers** and then click **SSL_Managed_Server**.
4. Under **General**, select **Show Advanced Fields**.
5. For **WebLogic Plug-In Enabled**, enable the filed.

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6. Enable **Client Cert Proxy Enabled**.
7. Click **Save**, commit your changes, and restart the WebLogic Server.

> **Note**
>
> Your changes will take effect only after a restart.

Installing and Configuring Additional Software

You can perform the following steps to enhance UIM performance:

- Installing and Configuring an Authentication Provider
- Configuring WebLogic Server for the Authentication Provider
- Configuring Custom Authentication Providers

Installing and Configuring an Authentication Provider

The WebLogic Server includes an embedded LDAP store that acts as the default security provider data store for the Default Authentication, Authorization, Credential Mapping, and Role Mapping providers. You manage the embedded LDAP store using the WebLogic Server Administration Console. The Oracle Universal Installer uses this embedded LDAP server by default as the security provider. During installation, you can change the setting to use third-party security providers with WebLogic Server. See *Oracle Fusion Middleware Securing Oracle WebLogic Server* for information on the embedded LDAP server.

You can use an external LDAP store or security provider if your requirements are greater and you need more security options than are provided by the embedded LDAP server.

Oracle recommends Oracle Internet Directory as an external LDAP store.

> **Note**
>
> The use of Oracle Internet Directory requires a separate license. Contact your Oracle representative for information on acquiring a license.

You require the following information to configure the Oracle Internet Directory:

- A static IP address

  You require a static IP address in order to install the Oracle Identity Management suite.
- Oracle Database
- WebLogic Server
- Application Development Runtime
- Identity Management
- Fusion Middleware

For information on installing and configuring Oracle Internet Directory, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle Identity Management*.

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Configuring WebLogic Server for the Authentication Provider

To enable the WebLogic Server to work with an external LDAP store, or Oracle Internet Directory:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Remote Console.
2. Under Your Application's Security Settings, click **Security Realms**.

   The Summary of Security Realms screen appears.
3. Select the realm *YourRealmName*, for which you need to set the Oracle Internet Directory as the external LDAP store.

   The Settings For *YourRealmName* screen appears.
4. Click the **Providers** tab, and then click the **Authentication** tab.
5. Click **New**.

   The Create a New Authentication Provider screen appears.
6. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the authenticator.
7. From the **Type** list, select **OracleInternetDirectoryAuthenticator**.
8. Click **OK**.

   The Settings For *YourRealmName* screen appears, showing the newly created authentication name in the **Authentication** tab.
9. Click the link for the authentication name.

   The Settings for *AuthenticatorName* screen appears.
10. In the **Control Flag** list, select **SUFFICIENT**.
11. Click **Save**.
12. Click the **Provider Specific** tab.
13. Under the Connection section, in the following fields, enter the relevant values:
    - Host
    - Port
    - Principal
    - Credentials
    - Confirm Credentials
14. Under the Users section, in the following fields, enter the relevant values:
    - User Base DN

      Ensure that you provide the following value:

      ```
      cn=Users,dc=idc,dc=oracle,dc=com
      ```
    - All User Filter
    - User From Name Filter
    - User Search Scope
    - User Name Attribute
    - User Object Class

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15. Under the Groups section, in the following fields, enter the relevant values:
    - Group Base DN

      Ensure that you provide the following value:

      ```
      cn=Groups,dc=idc,dc=oracle,dc=com
      ```
    - All Groups Filter
    - Group From Name Filter
    - Group Search Scope
    - Group Membership Searching
    - Max Group Membership Search Level
16. Click **Save**.
17. Restart the WebLogic Server.
18. Log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Console.
19. Navigate to the **Settings For** *YourRealmName* screen, and click **Reorder**.

    The Reorder Authentication Providers screen appears.
20. Use the Up and Down arrows to reorder the listed Authentication Providers, and click **OK**.

Configuring Custom Authentication Providers

You can configure custom authentication providers for your external security provider. In which case, you are required to manually create users and groups before starting UIM installation.

Create the following groups and the corresponding users in the new authentication provider store:

- Group: **uim-users**

  User: **uimuser**

  (**uimuser** is a member of the **uim-users** group.)
- Group: **uim-metrics-users**

  User: **uimmetricsuser**

  (**uimmetricsuser** is a member of the **uim-metrics-users** group.)

> **Note**
>
> Ensure that you create the groups and users in the default security realm.

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5

Installing Unified Inventory Management

This chapter describes how to install Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM).

About the UIM Installer

You install UIM using the Oracle NextGen Installer. This installer installs the core application and configures connections with the components, based on the connection details you provide. You can install UIM by using interactive install or silent install.

- **Interactive install:** Use interactive install when you want to interact with the installer UI during installation, such as installing a UIM production environment. See "Installing UIM Using the Interactive Mode".
- **Silent install:** Use silent install when you are installing UIM using the same configuration repeatedly, such as installing multiple UIM test environments. Silent install does not use the installer UI. Rather, it is a scripted installation that runs in the background. See "Installing UIM Using Silent Mode".

Installing UIM Using the Interactive Mode

This section describes the procedure for installing UIM using the interactive mode.

Prerequisite

- Configure the WebLogic Server to not use the demonstration identity and trust keystores. See "Configuring the WebLogic Server to Not Use KSS Demo Identity and Trust Keystores" for more information.

To install UIM by using the interactive install:

> **Note**
>
> In the event that the installation fails for some reason, you are required to create a new WebLogic domain and a new database user before you begin installation again.
>
> For upgrade scenarios, retry the installation and if the installation fails again contact My Oracle Support.
>
> See "Installing and Configuring Oracle WebLogic Server ".

> **Note**
>
> The installer must be launched from a host which has access to *Domain_Home* on the UIM AdminServer. If UIM is installed using a shared file system, then this is not an issue.

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1. Download the required version of the JRE, which is contained in the JDK. See "Installing the Oracle JDK" for more information.
2. Create a temporary directory *(temp_dir)*.
3. Download the UIM software pack from the Oracle software delivery website and save it to *temp_dir*.
4. Run the Oracle NextGen Installer file (**UnifiedInventoryManagementInstaller_*{release}*.jar**) using the following command:

   ```
   java -jar UnifiedInventoryManagementInstaller_{release}.jar
   ```

   The Welcome screen of the installation wizard appears.
5. Click **Next** and from the **Installation Location** screen, enter the path of **Domain Home**, where UIM will be installed.
6. Click **Next**.

   The Select Installation Type screen appears.

   > **Note**
   >
   > The installer creates an Inventory directory if it does not detect any installed Oracle products on the system. The Inventory directory manages all Oracle products installed on your system.

7. Select **Complete** as the type of UIM installation, and click **Next**.
8. Do the following:
   a. In the **Host Name** field, enter the Listen address of the Administration server (IP address or the host name of the host machine).
   b. In the **Port Number** field, enter the Administration server port number.
   c. In the **User Name** field, enter user name with which you connected to the Administration server.

      > **Note**
      >
      > This user should belong to the WebLogic Server Administrator's group.

   d. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the user name that you provided in the **User Name** field.
   e. Select or deselect the **Use SSL** check box based on your business need.
   f. In the **KeyStore Location** field, enter the keystore location if the **Use SSL** check box is selected.
   g. Click **Next**.

      The Target Selection screen appears.
9. Select the option for the server, or cluster, where you want to deploy UIM, and click **Next**.

   The Database Type Selection screen appears.

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> **Note**
>
> If you select a managed server, ensure that all managed servers and the node managers are running.

10. Select the option for the database type to be used and click **Next**.
    - If you select Standard Oracle Enterprise Database, the Database Connection Information screen appears.
    - If you select Oracle Real Application Clusters Database, the RAC DB Connection screen appears.
11. Enter the Oracle RAC Database Nodes Connection information, by doing the following:
    a. In the **RAC Database Connection String** field, enter the connection details to connect to the Oracle RAC database.

       For example:

       ```
       HOST_NAME1:PORT1:SERVICE_NAME,HOST_NAME2:PORT2:SERVICE_NAME
       ```

    b. In the **User Name** field, enter the user name for the Oracle RAC database SYSDBA user.

       > **Note**
       >
       > The user must have the privileges: **CATALOG**, **CONNECT**, **Create User**, **Create Session**, **Grant Any Privilege**, **Grant Any Role**, **Select Any Table**, **Select any Dictionary**, **CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW**, **QUERY REWRITE**, **RESOURCE**, **UNLIMITED TABLESPACE**.

    c. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the user name that you provided in the **User Name** field.
    d. Click **Next**.

       The MDS Schema information screen appears.
12. Enter the Database Connection information by doing the following:
    a. In the **Host Name** field, enter the IP address or host name of the machine where the database server is installed.
    b. In the **Port Number** field, enter the port number with which the installer will connect to the database server.
    c. In the **User Name** field, enter the user name for the database SYSDBA user.

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> **⚠ Caution**
>
> You must use the same user name and password that you provided when you set up the database schema using the Repository Creation Utility (RCU).
>
> The user must have the following privileges: CATALOG, CONNECT, Create User, Create Session, Grant Any Privilege, Grant Any Role, Select Any Table, Select any Dictionary, CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW, QUERY REWRITE, RESOURCE, UNLIMITED TABLESPACE.
>
> See "Creating the Database RCU Schema for UIM" for more information.

d. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the user name that you provided in the **User Name** field.

e. In the **Service Name** field, enter the service name for that uniquely identifies your database on the system.

f. Click **Next**.

The MDS Schema Information screen appears.

13. Enter the MDS Schema information by doing the following:

a. In the **User Name** field, enter the user name for the MDS schema (**prefix_MDS**).

> **ⓘ Note**
>
> You must use the same user name and password provided when the UIM MDS schema was created.

b. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the user name that you provided in the **User Name** field.

14. Select whether or not to create the UIM database schema and click **Next**.

> **ⓘ Note**
>
> If you select to create the UIM database schema, the schema will be empty.
>
> If you select not to create the UIM database schema, then you are using an existing schema (from a previous install or a manually created UIM schema).

15. If you select **Yes**, the **Do you want to create the UIM JDBC Store or File Store?** dialog box appears. But, if you want to use the existing UIM schema, select **No**. The **Existing Schema Information** screen appears.

16. Select the type of store to create and click **Next**.

The Unified Inventory Management Schema Information screen appears.

> **ⓘ Note**
>
> If **File Store** is selected, a file store (**inv_jms_store**) is created at the *Domain_Home*/**UIM** location.

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17. Enter the UIM database schema information, by doing the following:
    a. In the **User Name** field, enter the user name for the Unified Inventory Management schema.
    b. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the user name that you provided in the **User Name** field.
    c. In the **System Tablespace** field, enter the name for the permanent tablespace.
    d. In the **Temp Tablespace** field, enter the name for the temporary tablespace.
    e. Click **Next**.

    The Security Provider Selection screen appears.
18. (Optional) The Existing UIM Schema screen appears when you do not create a new UIM Schema.
    - In the **User Name** field, enter the user name for the Unified Inventory Management schema.
    - In the **Password** field, enter the password.

    The Security Provider Selection screen appears.
19. Select the security provider you want to use and click **Next**.
    - If you select the default WebLogic security provider (**Embedded_LDAP**) option, theUIM Administrator user creation (Optional) screen appears.
    - If you select the external security provider option (**External_LDAP**), the External Security Provider Connection Information screen appears. Continue with the next step.
20. Enter the External Security Provider information, by doing the following:
    a. In the **LDAP Server Host Name** field, enter the host name for the external LDAP server.
    b. In the **LDAP Server Port Number** field, enter the port number for the external LDAP server.
    c. In the **LDAP Server User Name** field, enter the user name for the external LDAP server.
    d. In the **LDAP Server Password** field, enter the password for the external LDAP server.
    e. In the **User Base DN** field, enter the user base DN.
    f. In the **Group Base DN** field, enter the group base DN.
    g. In the **Use SSL?** field, clear the check box if you do not want to use SSL.

       This option is checked by default. If you accept the default, ensure that your server is SSL-enabled. The SSL port would have been configured when creating the domain.
    h. In the **KeyStore Location** field, enter the location for the keystore.
    i. Click **Next**.

       The CMWS User Information screen appears.
21. Do the following:
    a. In the **User Name** field, enter the user name for the UIM user.

       This user accesses and uses Unified Inventory Management.
    b. In the **Password** field, define a password for the UIM user.

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> **Note**
>
> The UIM user password length must be between 8 to 12, should contain atleast one lowercase, one uppercase, one number, and one special character. No character can appear more than 4 times in total or more than 3 times in a row.
>
> Also, the user name must not be part of the password, not even in the reverse order.

In the **Confirm Password** field, enter the password again, to confirm it.

c. Click **Next**.

The CMWS User Information screen appears.

22. Enter the CMWS User information, by doing the following:
    a. In the **User Name** field, enter the user name for the CMWS user.
    b. In the **Password** field, enter password.

> **Note**
>
> The CMWS user password length must be between 8 to 12, should contain atleast one lowercase, one uppercase, one number, and one special character. No character can appear more than 4 times in total or more than 3 times in a row.
>
> Also, the user name must not be part of the password, not even in the reverse order.

    c. In the **Confirm Password** field, enter the password again.
    d. Click **Next**.

The Java Home screen appears.

23. Verify and update the Java Home path.
24. Click **Next**.

The Installation Summary screen appears.

25. Review the selections you have made in the preceding screens, and click **Install**.

The Installation Progress screen appears.

26. You can view the installation progress.

On successful installation of Unified Inventory Management, the End of Installation Complete screen appears.

> **Note**
>
> Record the URL that is displayed in the End of Installation screen, to access UIM.

27. (For installing UIM without using a shared storage) Zip the **<Domain_Home>/bin** and **<Domain_Home>/UIM** directories on node 1 and unzip them on node 2.

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> **Note**
>
> You need to zip the **<Domain_Home>/bin** and **<Domain_Home>/UIM** directories on node 1 and unzip them on node 2 for all UIM upgrade or patch installations.

28. Perform the UIM post-installation tasks. See "Unified Inventory Management Post-Installation Tasks" for more information.
29. Restart the Administration server by using the following command from within the *Domain_Home*/**bin** directory:

    ```
    ./startUIM.sh
    ```

> **Note**
>
> For clustered deployments, you need to edit the **setDomainEnv.sh** file and set the **WLS_JDBC_REMOTE_ENABLED** parameter to true. The **setDomainEnv.sh** file is located in the *Domain_Home***/bin** directory.
>
> The following is an example of the parameter:
>
> ```
> WLS_JDBC_REMOTE_ENABLED="-Dweblogic.jdbc.remoteEnabled=true"
> ```

30. Start the managed server by using the following command:

    ```
    ./startUIM.sh Managed_Server_Name Admin_URL
    ```

For information on verifying the successful installation of UIM, see "Verifying the Unified Inventory Management Installation".

Installing UIM Using Silent Mode

Use silent mode when you are installing UIM using the same configuration repeatedly. Silent mode does not use the installer UI, instead it uses a response file that must be setup with the configuration values required for your specific installation. Silent install runs in the background and is not visible to the user.

About the Response File

The installer uses a response file, which contains a predefined set of values, such as server connection details.

The response file template: **oracle.communications.inventory.rsp** comes as a part of the UIM installation package.

The following response file template contains all the fields that the installer requires to perform installation in silent mode:

uim/Disk1/stage/Response

When you extract the installer JAR file, the response file template is saved in the Response directory at the location: **Disk1/stage/Response**.

Populating the Response File

The following tables show the UIM response file template properties and the corresponding values that should be specified for a complete installation scenario.

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Installation Location Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
ORACLE_HOME	Provide Domain_Home location.

Installation Type Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
INSTALLATION_TYPE	Type of installation. The allowed values are **Complete** or **Upgrade**. Set **Install** for a fresh installation.

Weblogic Admin Server Connection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
APP_ADMIN_HOST	The hostname or IP address of the WebLogic Admin Server.
APP_ADMIN_PORT	The port number for the WebLogic Admin Server (enclose in double quotes). For SSL-based deployment, provide the SSL port value and specify the keystore file location in the APP_SERVER_KEYSTORE property.
APP_SERVER_USER	The user name for the WebLogic Admin Server.
APP_SERVER_PASSWD	The password for the WebLogic Admin Server.
APP_SERVER_KEYSTORE	The path to the keystore file required for SSL-based deployment (for example, certs/Keystore.jks).

Target Selection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
APP_TARGET_NAME	Name of the target (such as `AdminServer` or `CL1`) where UIM will be installed.

Database Selection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
DATABASE_TYPE	Type of the database used (Accepted values: **Standard Oracle Enterprise Database** or **Oracle Real Application Cluster Database**).

Standard DB Details (Required only if DATABASE_TYPE = Standard Oracle Enterprise Database)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
DB_HOST_NAME	The hostname of the standard Oracle database.
DB_HOST_PORT	The port number of the standard Oracle database (enclose in double quotes).
DB_USER_NAME	The user name with SYSDBA privileges for the standard Oracle database.
DB_PASSWORD	The password for the SYSDBA user of the standard Oracle database.

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Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
DB_SERVER_SERVICE	The service name of the standard Oracle database.

RAC DB Details (Required only if DATABASE_TYPE = Oracle Real Application Cluster Database)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
RAC_CONNECTION_STRING	The connection string details for Oracle RAC, in the format: HostName1:Port1:Service1,HostName2:Port2:Service2.
RAC_SERVER_USER	The user name for connecting to the Oracle RAC database.
RAC_SERVER_PASSWORD	The password for the Oracle RAC database server.

Schema Creation Details (Required only if INSTALLATION_TYPE=Complete)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
DB_SCHEMA	The flag to indicate whether to create the UIM schema (Allowed values: "`true`" or `false`). For fresh installation, provide `true`. In case you want to use some existingUIM schema, provide `false`.

Store Type Details (Required only if DB_SCHEMA=”true”)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
STORE_CHECK	Provide "`true`" if you want to use File Store, else provide "`false`" if you want to use JDBC Store (required only if DB_SCHEMA=”`true`” and the value must be enclosed in double quotes).

UIM Schema Details (Required; TableSpace not required if DB_SCHEMA=”false”)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
APP_SCHEMA_USER	Provide the name of new UIM schema to be created if DB_SCHEMA=”`true`” or In case DB_SCHEMA=”`false`”, then provide the name for existing UIM schema.
APP_SCHEMA_PASS	Provide the password for the new UIM schema to be created if DB_SCHEMA=”`true`” or In case DB_SCHEMA=”`false`”, then provide the password for existing UIM schema.
APP_SCHEMA_SYSTABLESPACE	Provide the System Tablespace (required only if DB_SCHEMA=”`true`”).
APP_SCHEMA_TABLESPACE	Provide the Temp Tablespace (required only if DB_SCHEMA=”`true`”).

Security Provider Selection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
SECURITY_PROVIDER_NAME	Type of the security provider to select (Allowed values: `Embedded_LDAP` or `External_LDAP`).

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Embedded LDAP Details (User creation is optional; values can be left empty even if SECURITY_PROVIDER_NAME is set to Embedded LDAP)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
LDAP_USER_NAME	The user name to be created in the embedded LDAP directory
LDAP_PASSWD	The password for the newly embedded LDAP user **Note**: Password requirements: • Length must be between 8 to 12. • It should contain at least one uppercase letter, one lowercase letter, one number and one special character. • It must not contain user name directly or in reverse • No character can appear more than 4 times in total or more than 3 times in a row.

External LDAP Details (Required only if SECURITY_PROVIDER_NAME=External LDAP)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
LDAP_SERVER_HOST	The hostname of the external LDAP server.
LDAP_SERVER_PORT	The port number of the external LDAP server.
LDAP_SERVER_USER	The user name for connecting to the external LDAP server.
LDAP_SERVER_PASSWORD	The password for the external LDAP server user.
LDAP_USER_BASE_DN	The user BASE DN information of external LDAP server.
LDAP_GROUP_BASE_DN	The group BASE DN information of external LDAP server.
LDAP_SERVER_KEYSTORE	The path to the keystore file for the external LDAP server (for example: certs/externalLDAPKeystore.jks).

CMWS User Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
INPUT_CMWS_USERNAME	The user name to be created for CMWS User
INPUT_CMWS_USERPASSWORD	The password for the CMWS user **Note**: Password requirements: • Length must be between 8 to 12. • It should contain at least one uppercase letter, one lowercase letter, one number and one special character. • It must not contain user name directly or in reverse • No character can appear more than 4 times in total or more than 3 times in a row.

> **Note**
>
> Before using the response file, ensure that any optional properties or values not required by the installer are left empty. When you provide a Boolean value (true or false) or any pure integer value such as port number, enclose the values inside double quotes.

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Starting Silent Install

Before you begin installing UIM by using silent install, ensure that you have provided all required input values in the response file template.

To install UIM by using silent install:

1. Download the required version of Java. See “Installing the Oracle JDK” for more information.
2. Set the **JAVA_HOME** environment variable.
3. Use the following command to start the installation, where *path* is the response file location:

   ```
   java -jar UnifiedInventoryManagementInstaller -responseFile path
   ```

   Where *path* is the response file location.

   The installation will run silently in the background.
4. When the installation completes, manually shut down all of the servers.
5. Perform the UIM post-installation tasks. See "Unified Inventory Management Post-Installation Tasks" for more information.
6. Restart the Administration server by using the following command from within the *Domain_Home*/**bin** directory:

   ```
   ./startUIM.sh
   ```
7. Restart the managed servers by using the following command:

   ```
   ./startUIM.sh Managed_Server_Name Admin_URL
   ```
8. After the installation is complete, open the following file to get the URL to access UIM:

   Domain_Home/**UIM/install/readme.txt**
9. Copy and paste the URL in a Web browser and press **Enter** to access UIM.

   You can now access the UIM application.

For information on verifying the successful installation of UIM, see "Verifying the Unified Inventory Management Installation".

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6

Unified Inventory Management Post-Installation Tasks

This chapter provides instructions for Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM) post-installation tasks.

Configuring a Trusted Certificate for UIM

Oracle WebLogic Server provides a default certificate that automatically configures the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) settings in your Web browser. To use another certificate, you must manually reconfigure SSL.

> **Note**
>
> UIM uses a default certificate provided by Oracle WebLogic Server. As a result, when you connect to the UIM UI for the first time, the Web browser displays a warning page with a message indicating that the security certificate presented is not issued by a trusted certificate authority.
>
> This is expected behavior. Accept this untrusted certificate to continue to connect to the UIM UI.

For information about configuring SSL for UIM, see "Unified Inventory Management System Administration Overview" in *UIM System Administrator's Guide*.

Deploying UIM Cartridges

Oracle recommends that you deploy all of the base cartridges into UIM. Base cartridges are located in the *Domain_Home*/**UIM/cartridges**/**base** directory. For information on base cartridges, see "Overview" in *UIM Cartridge Guide*.

> **Note**
>
> The **ora_uim_mds_cartproj.zip** and **ora_uim_model_cartproj.zip** cartridges are located in this same directory, but these two cartridges should not be deployed into UIM.

You can deploy cartridges interactively from Oracle Communications Service Catalog and Design - Design Studio. You can automate cartridge deployment by using the Design Studio Cartridge Management Tool. Or, you can deploy cartridges using the UIM Cartridge Deployer Tool.

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> **Note**
>
> If you are creating the Weblogic domain without using a shared storage:
>
> - In **system-config.properties** file, update the `uim.home.isSharedFileSystem` property based on the file system in which UIM is installed. The default value is `true`. If it is not a shared file system, change the value to `false`.
> - For any manual updates in the configuration or resources files after the cartridge deployment, pack and unpack **DOMAIN_HOME/UIM** contents to all nodes. If configuration or resources are part of cartridge deployment then packing and unpacking contents to other nodes is not required.

See "Overview" in *UIM Cartridge Guide* for information about deploying cartridges and cartridge packs.

> **Note**
>
> When working in a Development Environment, with several cartridge deployments, you might see *NullPointerException* and *ORA-01653* errors. See Knowledge Article 1506444.1 - *NullPointerException and 'ORA-01653: unable to extend table DEV_MDS.MDS_COMPONENTS' Errors When Deploying UIM Cartridges* to resolve the errors.

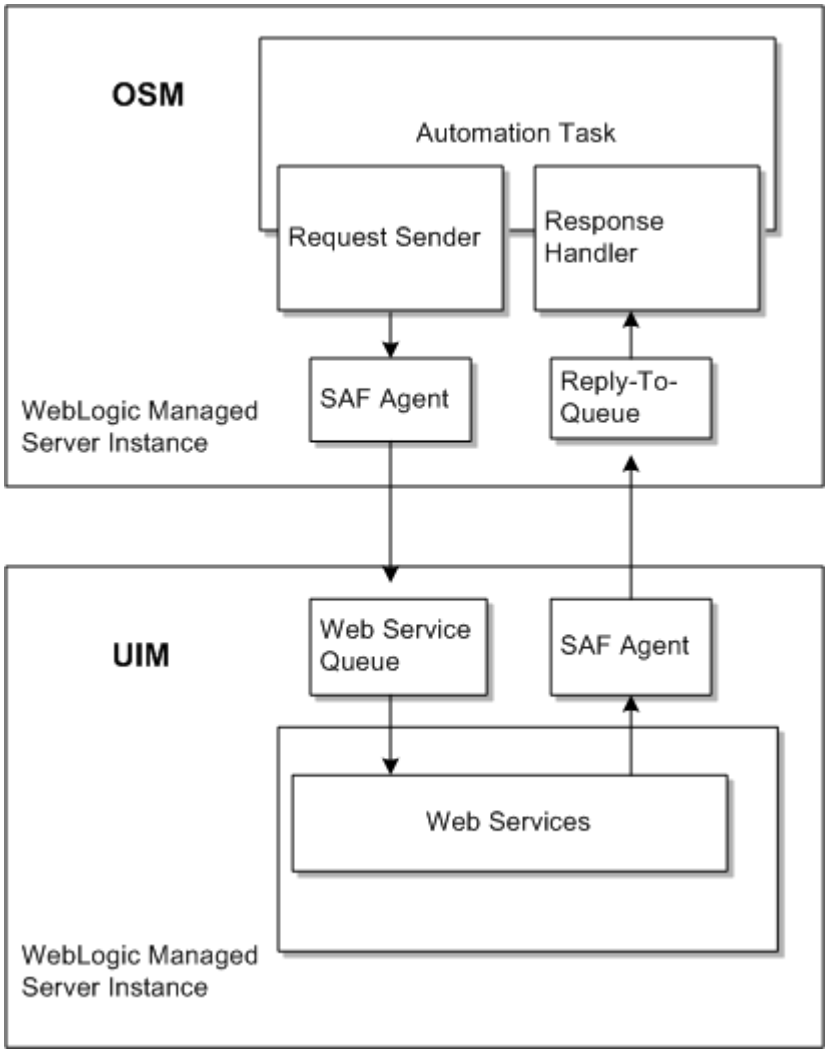
Connecting the UIM Web Service Interface to a Remote Application

Oracle recommends that you create a SAF agent between the UIM WebLogic Server and a remote application server. Oracle recommends this SAF agent for the Web Service interfaces to ensure reliable communication.

Figure 6-1 illustrates an example SAF configuration between the Web Service interface on UIM and a Web Service client on a remote application, in this case, the Oracle Order Service and Management (OSM) application.

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Figure 6-1 SAF Agent Configuration Between UIM and a Remote Application (OSM)



In this example, an OSM SAF agent sends requests to the UIM request queue, and UIM returns responses through the UIM SAF agent to the OSM reply-to queue.

For detailed instructions for creating SAF queues and topics between UIM and OSM, see Knowledge Article 1431235.1 - *Configuring WebLogic Resources for OSM Integration With ASAP And UIM On Different Domains* on the My Oracle Support website:

https://support.oracle.com

This article is applicable to any remote application that uses a WebLogic JMS server to send and receive Web Service messages.

Routing Traffic Between Proxy and Cluster

For more information, see *Fusion Middleware Administering Clusters for Oracle WebLogic Server* at:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/weblogic-server/14.1.2/clust/index.html

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Configuring Mail Sessions

To enable the notification functionality in UIM, you must configure JavaMail for the UIM WebLogic Server. For more information about notifications, see "Overview" in *UIM Developer's Guide*. Refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Documentation for Administration Console Online Help* for configuring the mail session at the website:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/weblogic-server/14.1.2/fmwch/pagehelp/Mailcreatemailsessiontitle.html

Table 6-1 describes the important configuration properties in the mail session.

Table 6-1 Mail Session Properties

Property	Value description
JNDI Name	This is the unique JNDI name that modules use to access this mail session. For example, you can set the JNDI name to “mail/InventoryMailSession."
JavaMail SSL enable	Indicate if SSL is enabled. For example, you can set “mail.smtp.sll.enable=true."
JavaMail port	Indicates the port for a specific protocol for the mail session. For example, you can set “mail.smtp.port=465."
JavaMail host	Indicates the mail host for a specific protocol. For example, you can set “mail.smtp.host=mail.*example*.com."

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7

Verifying the Unified Inventory Management Installation

This chapter describes how to verify that Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM) is installed correctly.

Checking the Installation Logs

You can verify the UIM installation by viewing the installation logs. The installation logs can be found at **CentralInventorylocation/logs**. You can use the following log files to monitor installation and post-installation events:

- **install***TimeStamp***.log**
- **oraInstall***TimeStamp***.err**
- **oraInstall***TimeStamp***.out**
- **launcher***TimeStamp***.log**
- **dbScripts***TimeStamp***.log**

Checking the State of Installed Components

You can verify that UIM is installed by checking the state of all installed components.

To check the state of all installed components:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Server Remote Console.
2. In the left section, under Domain Structure, click **Deployments**.

   The Summary of Deployments page appears.
3. Ensure that all of the managed servers are running.
4. If UIM is installed successfully, the following deployments appear in the **Active** state:
   - cartridge_management_ws
   - DMS Application
   - em
   - FMW Welcome Page Application
   - oracle.communications.inventory
   - oracle.communications.inventory.cartridgeadapter
   - oracle.communications.inventory.javadoc
   - wsil-wls

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Logging In to Unified Inventory Management

You can verify that UIM is installed by logging in to the UIM application.

To log in to UIM:

1. Open a Web browser. See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for supported Web browsers.
2. Enter the URL as provided by the installer at the end of the installation.
3. Press the **Enter** key.

   The Unified Inventory Management login page appears.
4. Do the following:
   a. In the **User Name** field, enter the UIM user name.
   b. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the UIM user name.

> **Note**
>
> Use the same UIM user name and password that you provided when you installed UIM.

The Unified Inventory Management home page appears, verifying that UIM is installed successfully.

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8

Troubleshooting the Unified Inventory Management Installation

This chapter describes how to troubleshoot the Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM) installation.

Reporting Problems

Before calling Oracle Support, perform the following:

- Problems can often be fixed by shutting down UIM and restarting the computer that it runs on. See "Unified Inventory Management System Administration Overview" in *UIM System Administrator's Guide* for more information.
- If that does not solve the problem, the first troubleshooting step is to look at the error log for the application or process that reported the problem.
- Prepare and gather the following pertinent information:
  - A clear and concise description of the problem, including when it began to occur.
  - Relevant portions of the relevant log files.
  - Relevant configuration files.
  - Recent changes in your system, even if you do not think they are relevant.
  - List of all UIM components and patches installed on your system.

When you are ready, report the problem to Oracle Support.

Problem: RCU Creation Fails Due to Invalid Common User or Role Name

If MDS schema creation through RCU fails and the following error message appears:

```
ORA-65096: invalid common user or role name.
```

The error is due to the use of a database name that is not valid for common users or roles. In addition to the usual rules for user and role names, common user and role names must start with C## or c## and consist only of ASCII characters.

Solution

When using the RCU installer (see "Creating the Database RCU Schema for UIM"), you need to provide the Oracle 19*c* pluggable database (pdb) details.

To create a valid user name:

1. Ensure that the pdb is up.
2. Open a command prompt and log in to SQL*Plus.

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3. Run the following command to change the open mode of the PDB SID from mounted to opened:

   ```
   alter pluggable database $PDB_SID open;
   ```

4. Run the following command to switch to the PDB SID:

   ```
   alter session set container=$PDB_SID
   ```

For more information about how to configure the pdb, see *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, 19c Release 3 (19.3).*

Problem: Database Server and Application Server Have Different Dates

If the DB server and the Application server have different dates, then the two servers will not be able to communicate with each other.

Solution

Ensure that the Database server and Application server dates are set close to each other. They can have different dates due to time zone differences, but they should not be in different weeks.

See *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for information and instructions on setting the date.

Problem: Unable to Create the UIM Administrator User Except During Installation

If the UIM Administrator user is not created during installation, then the user will not be able to log in to the UIM user interface or the UIM Web services.

Solution

To create the UIM Administrator user, after the UIM installation has been completed:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Server Remote Console.
2. In the left section, under Domain Structure, click **SecurityRealms**.

   The Summary of Security Realms page appears.
3. Click **myrealm**.

   The Settings for myrealm page appears.
4. Click the **Users and Groups** tab.
5. Click the **Groups** tab, click **New** and enter the following group properties:
   - Group name
   - Group description
   - Provider (select from the list)
6. Create the new group, click **OK**.
7. Click the **Users** tab, click **New** and enter the following user properties:
   - User name

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- User description
- Provider (select from the dropdown list)
- User password

8. Create the new user, click **OK** and commit your changes.
9. Log in to the Enterprise Manager console.
10. In the left section, expand **WebLogic Domain** and select the domain name.
11. Right-click the domain name, select **Security**, and then select **Application Roles**.

    The Application Roles page appears.
12. In the **Application Stripe** field, select **oracle.communications.inventory** from the dropdown list, and then click the search icon.

    A list of role names will appear.
13. Select the **uimuser** role and click **Edit**.

    The Edit Application Role: uimuser page appears.
14. In the Members section, click **Add**.

    The Add Principal dialog box appears.
15. In the **Type** field, select **Group** from the dropdown list and then click the search icon.
16. Select the group created in the above steps, and then click **OK**.
17. Click **OK** to save and close the Edit Application Role: uimuser page.

Problem: Unable to Run SQL Script

If the number of processes is not set high enough to accommodate your installation, the installer is interrupted and the following error message appears:

```
Unable to run SQL Script.
```

If you click **Retry**, the same error message appears.

If you click **Continue**, errors regarding JMS connections and JDBC connections not being found are encountered.

After the installation completes, you may notice that several database resources in the WebLogic domain were not created. In this situation, the UIM installer log reflects the following:

```
Exception Name: oui.j2ee.core.exception.JOUIUnabletoConnectException
Exception String: Error: Unable to run SQL Script.
SQL Exception: Error Code = 17002, SQL State = null,
Oracle DB Message = Io exception: Connection refused
(DESCRIPTION=(TMP=)(VSNNUM=186647296)(ERR=12516)(ERROR_STACK=
(ERROR=(CODE=12516)(EMFI=4)))).
Exception signaled in a connect operation.
Please check installer log files for more details.
Exception Severity: 1
```

And the UIM installer error log reflects the following:

```
INFO: Creating SQL script execution log file at [ /scratch/share/domains/
clusterUim723b240/UIM/scripts/llr_log.txt]
Sep 4, 2016 2:29:12 PM oui.j2ee.core.common.JDBCComponent getEncryptedConnectionImpl
```


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```
SEVERE: SQL Exception: Error Code = 17002, SQL State = null, Oracle DB Message = Io
exception: Connection refused(DESCRIPTION=(TMP=)(VSNNUM=186647296)(ERR=12516)
(ERROR_STACK=
(ERROR=(CODE=12516)(EMFI=4))))
Sep 4, 2016 2:29:12 PM oui.j2ee.actions.database.AI_RunSQLScriptSP installAction
SEVERE: Error: Unable to run SQL Script. SQL Exception: Error Code = 17002, SQL State =
null , Oracle DB Message = Io exception: Connection refused(DESCRIPTION=(TMP=)
(VSNNUM=186647296)(ERR=12516)(ERROR_STACK=(ERROR=(CODE=12516)(EMFI=4)))). Exception
signaled in a connect operation. Please check installer log files for more details.
```

This problem is encountered when your total number of processes exceeds the specified number of processes. The problem can occur when running multiple managed servers, which multiplies the number of database connections used. For example, if you have 3 persistent stores per managed server, and you have 20 managed servers, 60 processes are consumed just for the persistent stores.

Solution

Change the number of processes to a higher number. The default number of processes is 150 and Oracle recommends that this value be set to 2000 when installing the database, as described in "Tuning the Database".

To change the number of processes:

1. Open a command prompt and log in to SQL*Plus.
2. Run the following command to determine the current number of processes:

   ```
   show parameter process;
   ```

   The output shows the following:

   ```
   NAME                         TYPE        VALUE
   ---------------------------  ----------  ----------
   aq_tm_processes              integer     1
   cell_offload_processing      xtensi     true
   db_writer_processes          integer     1
   gcs_server_processes         integer     0
   global_txn_processes         integer     1
   job_queue_processes          integer     1000
   log_archive_max_processes    integer     4
   processes                    integer     150
   processor_group_name         string
   ```

3. Run the following command to change the number of processes:

   ```
   alter system set processes=2000 scope=spfile;
   ```

4. Run the following command to validate the current number of processes:

   ```
   show parameter process;
   ```

   The output should show the following:

   ```
   NAME                         TYPE        VALUE
   ---------------------------  ----------  ----------
   aq_tm_processes              integer     1
   cell_offload_processing      boolean     true
   db_writer_processes          integer     1
   ```


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```
gcs_server_processes          integer     0
global_txn_processes          integer     1
job_queue_processes           integer     1000
log_archive_max_processes     integer     4
processes                     integer     2000
processor_group_name          string
```

Problem: Timers are Not Started

If the timers are not started for any reason, you need to manually restart them.

Solution

To restart the timers:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Remote Console.
2. On the Home page, under Domain Structure, click the **Deployments** link.

   The Summary of Deployments page appears.
3. Expand **oracle.communications.inventory**.
4. Expand **EJBs**.
5. Click the **TimerBean** link.

   The Settings for TimerBean page appears.
6. Click the **Control** tab.
7. Select a timer and click **Activate Timers**.

   This restarts the selected timer.

Problem: Deploying Enterprise Manager Error on Managed Servers

This problem occurs if you create a WebLogic domain for a server cluster installation and deploy the Enterprise Manager to the managed servers. In this scenario the following NullPointerException error can occur:

```
<ManagedServer01> <[STANDBY] ExecuteThread: '2' for queue:
'weblogic.kernel.Default (self-tuning)'> <<WLS Kernel>> <>
<9ce3222e-dd29-4da5-b4a8-73602be2e080-00000003> <1482848744159> <BEA-101165>
<Could not load user defined filter in web.xml:
oracle.sysman.eml.app.EMTargetAuthFilter.
java.lang.NullPointerException
at oracle.sysman.eml.app.EMTargetAuthFilter.init(EMTargetAuthFilter.java:119)
at weblogic.servlet.internal.FilterManager$FilterInitAction.run
 (FilterManager.java:374)
```

Solution

Do not deploy Enterprise Manager to the managed servers in a WebLogic domain. Only deploy Enterprise Manager on the Admin Server.

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Problem: Errors Observed in Managed Server Logs When Redeploying Cartridges During UIM Upgrade

When redeploying cartridges during UIM upgrade, you observe the following errors in the managed server logs:

```
[EL Severe]: ejb: 2017-10-20 14:00:54.023--ServerSession(810796743)--Exception
[EclipseLink-22106] (Eclipse Persistence Services - 2.6.5.v20170607-b3d05bd):
org.eclipse.persistence.exceptions.RemoteCommandManagerException
Exception Description: Could not create external JMS connection with Topic UIMCacheTopic
and Topic Factory UIMPomsTopicConnectionFactory. Also, check your context properties are
set correctly.
Internal Exception: Exception [EclipseLink-22101] (Eclipse Persistence Services -
2.6.5.v20170607-b3d05bd):
org.eclipse.persistence.exceptions.RemoteCommandManagerException
Exception Description: Could not obtain JNDI context, check your properties are set
correctly.
Internal Exception: javax.naming.AuthenticationException:
[Security:090938]Authentication failure: The specified user failed to log in.
javax.security.auth.login.FailedLoginException: [Security:090302]Authentication
Failed: User specified user denied [Root exception is
javax.security.auth.login.FailedLoginException: [Security:090938]Authentication failure:
The specified user failed to log in.
javax.security.auth.login.FailedLoginException: [Security:090302]Authentication Failed:
User specified user denied]
```

Solution

Do the following:

1. Delete the **stage**, **tmp**, and **cache** directories from the following location:

   Domain_Home/**servers/ManagedServers**

2. Redeploy the cartridges.

Problem: Errors Observed After Domain Upgrade

After upgrading the domain, you observe the following errors:

```
weblogic.application.library.LibraryDeploymentException: [J2EE:160145]Failed
to deploy library Extension-Name: jax-rs, Specification-Version: 2,
Implementation-Version: 2.22.4.0, because of conflicting library Manifest
values, and library information registered with the server:
[Implementation-Version: 2.22.4.0 vs. 2.22.1.0]. Check the library
MANIFEST.MF file and correct version information there to match server
settings, or undeploy the misconfigured library.
     at
weblogic.application.internal.library.LibraryDeploymentFactory.getLibData(Libr
aryDeploymentFactory.java:129)
     at
weblogic.application.internal.library.LibraryDeploymentFactory.createDeploymen
t(LibraryDeploymentFactory.java:50)
     at
weblogic.application.internal.DeploymentManagerImpl.createDeployment(Deploymen
tManagerImpl.java:195)
     at
weblogic.application.internal.DeploymentManagerImpl.access$800(DeploymentManag
erImpl.java:61)
```


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```
     at
weblogic.application.internal.DeploymentManagerImpl$DeploymentCreatorImpl.crea
teDeployment(DeploymentManagerImpl.java:628)
     Truncated. see log file for complete stacktrace
```

Solution

Do the following:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Server Remote Console.
2. In the left section, under **Domain Structure**, click **Deployments**.

   The Summary of Deployments page appears.
3. Select the check box beside the **jax-rs-2.0.war** library and click **Delete**.
4. Reinstall the **jax-rs-2.0.war** library from the following location:

   MW_Home/**wlserver/common/deployable-libraries/jax-rs-2.0.war**

Problem: Errors Observed During UIM Installation

When installing UIM, you observe the following errors:

```
Error: Unable to execute command. DB Tool utility execution failed. Internal error
xtensio. Please check installer log files for more details.
SEVERE: Error: Unable to check user privilege in Oracle database. Privilege check
failed : The DB user does not have required privileges.
Please check whether the user has the following privileges ''CREATE USER','CREATE
SESSION','GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE','GRANT ANY ROLE','SELECT ANY TABLE','SELECT ANY
DICTIONARY''.
Exception signaled in a SQL operation. Please checkinstaller log files for more details.
Exception in thread "main" java.sql.SQLException: ORA-28040: No matching authentication
protocol
at oracle.jdbc.driver.T4CTTIoer.processError(T4CTTIoer.java:439)
at oracle.jdbc.driver.T4CTTIoer.processError(T4CTTIoer.java:388)
at oracle.jdbc.driver.T4CTTIoer.processError(T4CTTIoer.java:381)
```

Solution

Do the following:

1. Add the following properties in the **ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/sqlnet.ora** file:

   ```
   SQLNET.ALLOWED_LOGON_VERSION_SERVER=8
   SQLNET.ALLOWED_LOGON_VERSION_CLIENT=8
   ```
2. Restart the database.

Problem: Error Occurred While Expanding oracle.communications.inventory in the Console

While expanding the **oracle.communications.inventory** deployment from a WebLogic console, you observe the IesRunTasksRemote exception.

Solution

Deploy the **uim_core_lib.ear** and set the **Targets** to both **Administration** and the **Cluster** servers.

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Problem: Clustered Server Fails to Start After Disabling HTTP Port

After disabling the HTTP port on a clustered WebLogic Server, the server fails to start. The following error is displayed:

```
<BEA-003111> <No channel exists for replication calls for cluster
<ClusterName> >
```

This issue occurs because the default channel for replication (**Default**) is not created when the HTTP port is disabled. Instead, when only the HTTPS port is enabled, the channel **DefaultSecure** is created.

Solution

The default channel used for cluster replication calls is **Default**. When the HTTP port is disabled, the **Default** channel is not available. When the HTTPS port is enabled instead of HTTP, the **DefaultSecure** channel is created. To use the **DefaultSecure** channel for replication calls, you must configure the WebLogic cluster accordingly.

To resolve this issue, configure the WebLogic cluster to use the **DefaultSecure** replication channel in the WebLogic Administration Console:

1. Click **Lock and Edit**.
2. Navigate to **Environment**, **Clusters**, and select the corresponding cluster (for example: <UIM Cluster>).
3. Select the **Configuration** tab, then the **Replication** sub-tab.
4. Enable the **Secure Replication Enabled** option.
5. Click **Save**.
6. Click **Activate Changes**.

> **Note**
>
> - Before making any configuration changes, back up the **$WLS_Domain/config/config.xml** file.
> - Enabling secure replication transmits session data for in-memory replication over SSL using the default secured channel. This enhances security for replication traffic but may significantly degrade cluster performance. Enable this option only if security requirements outweigh the potential performance impact.

DB Tools Script Issues

This section includes common DB tools script issues.

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DB Tools Failure During Schema Upgrade

Problem: The UIM schema upgrade using DB Tools fails with the following error:

```
B32297599 - Start
B32297599 - Failed
ORA-06550: line 6, column 13:
PL/SQL: ORA-00942: table or view does not exist
```

Due to this error, subsequent SQL scripts are not processed, resulting in failure of the schema upgrade.

Cause: This issue can occur if Oracle Spatial and Graph components are not installed or are not configured correctly in the database.

Solution

To resolve this issue, install Oracle Spatial and Graph manually and verify the installation before rerunning DB Tools, as follows:

1. Connect to the Oracle Database as a user with administrative privileges:

   ```
   CONNECT / AS SYSDBA
   ```

2. Run the Spatial installation script:

   ```
   @$ORACLE_HOME/md/admin/mdinst.sql
   ```

3. Verify that the Spatial components are installed correctly by running the following queries:

   ```
   SELECT * FROM MDSYS.USER_SDO_STYLES;
   SELECT * FROM MDSYS.USER_SDO_THEMES;
   SELECT * FROM ALL_SYNONYMS WHERE OWNER = 'PUBLIC' AND TABLE_OWNER =
   'MDSYS';
   SELECT COMP_NAME, VERSION, STATUS FROM DBA_REGISTRY WHERE COMP_ID = 'SDO';
   ```

4. Confirm that the queries return valid results and that the component status is `VALID`.
5. Rerun DB Tools to continue the schema upgrade.

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9

Upgrading Unified Inventory Management

This chapter explains how to upgrade your existing system to the latest release of Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM).

About Upgrading UIM

In this chapter, the release you are upgrading from is called the *old* release. The release you are upgrading to is called the *new* release.

Upgrading to a new release of UIM consists of the following tasks:

- Planning the upgrade
- Performing the pre-upgrade tasks
- Upgrading UIM
- Performing the post-upgrade tasks

Supported Upgrade Paths

This release of UIM supports the direct upgrade path from release 7.4.1 and above to release 8.0.0.

Planning Your Upgrade

Before you plan your upgrade, do the following:

- Read the Release Notes for the UIM version to which you are upgrading, specifically, the “Known Issues" section.
- Read the What's New for the UIM version to which you are upgrading, to know about the new features introduced in that release.

Depending on the components affected by the upgrade, your upgrade team may include the following:

- A database administrator, to manage the database upgrade and tune the database.
- A system integrator, to handle new and existing customizations.
- A system administrator, to manage the WebLogic Server and UIM software upgrade.
- A UNIX administrator, to manage accounts, network setup, and IP configurations.

Identify who might be affected by the upgrade. For example:

- You might need to give your system administrators and UIM users notice of any system downtime.
- Tell your system administrators in advance about any changes to the system architecture (for example, Oracle database, client, or WebLogic Server upgrades).
- Train your administrators, users, cartridge developers, or system integrators on new functionality introduced by the upgrade that has an impact on their role.

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You might need to make changes to your system after the upgrade is complete to accommodate new or modified features or functionality. For example, if the new release provides new security functionality, additional system configuration steps may be required. See "Upgrade Impacts" for more information.

The best way to estimate the duration of an upgrade is to perform the upgrade procedure on a test system with a copy of the production data. See "Testing the Upgrade in a Test Environment" for more information.

It is not necessary to shut down UIM or the UIM WebLogic Server domain before an upgrade. However, you must ensure that UIM is not running any operations.

Oracle recommends scheduling your upgrade during non-peak hours to minimize the disruption to your operations.

Testing the Upgrade in a Test Environment

Oracle recommends running the upgrade procedure on a test system with a copy of your production data before upgrading your production system. Test the upgrade by doing the following:

- Successfully completing all the pre-upgrade, upgrade, and post-upgrade tasks.
- Comparing the default behavior between the old and the new releases.
- Recreating any custom configurations and extensions.
- Confirming that all new behavior and functionality works.
- Ensuring that the database tables are properly installed.
- Ensuring that the database data is correct.
- Starting the WebLogic Server domain.
- Ensuring that users and user permissions are correct.
- Ensuring that productized and custom cartridges build and deploy properly.
- Logging into UIM and verifying the version number of installed components.

Upgrade Impacts

This section explains any important system changes introduced by an upgrade.

New features and new functionality are described in *UIM Release Notes*.

When upgrading to a new release of UIM, you may need to address the following upgrade impacts:

- Database Software Changes
- Database Schema Changes
- Fusion Middleware Changes
- Java Development Kit Changes
- Application Component Changes
- API Changes
- Design Studio Changes
- Cartridge Changes

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Database Software Changes

This section applies to all supported upgrade paths.

You must upgrade both the server and client to the required Oracle Database Software version. See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for more information.

Database Schema Changes

This section applies to all supported upgrade paths.

The new version of UIM requires an updated database schema. Regardless of the UIM release from which you are upgrading, and regardless of whether you opt to upgrade the Oracle Database software, you must update the database schema.

The schema changes between releases are described in the **Comparison Betweeen 7.***X*.*X* **and 8.***X*.*X*.**xls** file, which is available in the **config** folder after you extract the **ora_uim_dbtools.jar** file. See "About Upgrading UIM" for more information.

Fusion Middleware Changes

You must upgrade your version of Fusion Middleware, which includes WebLogic Server and ADF Runtime. Apply all applicable patches.

See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for version information regarding Oracle Fusion Middleware Application Development Runtime (and applicable patches) and Repository Creation Utility.

Java Development Kit Changes

This section applies to all supported upgrade paths.

This version of UIM requires an updated version of the Java Development Kit (JDK). Regardless of the UIM release from which you are upgrading, you must update the JDK version. See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for version information regarding Sun Hotspot (JDK) for Linux or Solaris.

Application Component Changes

The Oracle Application Installer updates all the UIM components.

API Changes

Review the Domain_Home/*UIM*/**doc/ora_uim_delta.war** file when upgrading UIM to determine if any of the upgrades affect your current extensions. The **ora_uim_delta.war** file contains information regarding changes between releases.

Design Studio Changes

You must upgrade your version of Oracle Communications Service Catalog and Design - Design Studio.

See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for version information regarding Design Studio.

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Design Studio can be set up before or after you upgrade UIM. See Design Studio Installation Overview (1) in *SCD Installation Guide* for more information. Rather than upgrading Design Studio, install the new version and keep the old version until after you have finished upgrading UIM.

Cartridge Changes

After the upgrade is complete, cartridges must be migrated to the new release of UIM using the Design Studio Cartridge Migration Tool. It is possible that migrated cartridges contain minor compilation errors that prevent them from building and deploying. If a cartridge fails to build, open it in Design Studio and correct any compilation errors.

Upgrading UIM

This section details the upgrade procedures to upgrade UIM:

- From release 7.4.1 and above to release 8.0.0 by doing the following tasks:
  - Pre-Upgrade Tasks for Release 7.4.1 and above
  - Upgrading UIM
  - Post-Upgrade Tasks

Pre-Upgrade Tasks for Release 7.4.1 and above

Pre-upgrade tasks must be performed while the UIM WebLogic Server is inactive.

These pre-upgrade tasks apply if your old version of UIM is version 7.4.1 and above. Perform the following pre-upgrade tasks:

1. Back up the UIM and MDS databases. See "Unified Inventory Management System Administration Overview" in *UIM System Administrator's Guide* for more information.
2. Back up the UIM WebLogic Server domain. See the WebLogic Server documentation for more information.

> **Note**
>
> Verify that the file/folder being backed up meets the file size or pathname length requirements for the backup utility being used. For example, the maximum pathname length for the tar application is 256 characters.

3. If the old version of your UIM user interface was customized, back up the changes.

> **Caution**
>
> UIM does not maintain backward compatibility for the user interface. If the old version of your UIM user interface was customized and you do not back up the changes, you will lose them. (You will re-apply the changes when performing the post-upgrade tasks.)

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4. Before upgrading the domain, perform a backup by copying the directories that contain Fusion Middleware files. You can do this by archiving and compressing the source Oracle home and the Administration Server domain. Do the following:

   a. Shut down all processes in the Oracle home. For example, shut down the Managed Servers, the Administration Server, and any system components.

   b. Back up the Oracle home (ORACLE_HOME) on all hosts. For example:

   ```
   (UNIX) tar -cf oracle_home_backup_062015.tar ORACLE_HOME/*
   (Windows) jar cMf oracle_home_backup_0462015.jar ORACLE_HOME\*
   ```

   c. Back up the Administration Server domain separately. This backs up Java components and any system components in the domain.

   ```
   (UNIX) tar -cf domain_home_backup_062015.tar DOMAIN_HOME/*(Windows) jar cMf
   domain_home_backup_062015.jar DOMAIN_HOME\*
   ```

5. Start the WebLogic Administration Server and open the WebLogic Console.

6. On the left side Domain Structure Panel, select the services and then go to **Data Sources**.

7. Locate all WLSSchemaDataSource. In the connection pool for each WLSSchemaDataSource, change the user name from `<PREFIX>_WLS_RUNTIME` to `<PREFIX>_WLS` and save your changes.

8. If Mapviewer is installed in your existing domain: then follow the below steps:

   a. Delete the Mapviewer template from **domain-info.xml** file in **$WLS_Domain/init-info** location:

   ```
   < xtension-template-ref name=”Oracle MapViewer” version=”12.2.1.4.0”
   location=”$INFRA_ORACLE_HOME$/oracle_common/common/templates/wls/
   oracle.mapviewer_template.jar” symbol=”oracle.mapviewer_12.2.1.4.0/
   oracle_common_ORACLE_HOME”/>
   <install-comp-ref name=”oracle.mapviewer” version=”12.2.1.4.0”
   symbol=”oracle.mapviewer_12.2.1.4.0/oracle_common_ORACLE_HOME”
   product_home=”$INFRA_ORACLE_HOME$/oracle_common”/>
   ```

   b. Undeploy Mapviewer components from WebLogic console:

   ```
   <app-deployment>
       <name>mapviewer</name>
       <target>cl1</target>
       <module-type>ear</module-type>
       <source-path>/scratch/Oracle/Middleware/Oracle_Home/oracle_common/
   modules/oracle.mapviewer/mapviewer.ear</source-path>
       <deployment-order>500</deployment-order>
       <security-dd-model>DDOnly</security-dd-model>
       <staging-mode>nostage</staging-mode>
     </app-deployment>
         <app-deployment>
       <name>mapviewer-1</name>
       <target>cl1</target>
       <module-type>ear</module-type>
       <source-path>/scratch/Oracle/Middleware/mapviewer.ear</source-path>
       <security-dd-model>DDOnly</security-dd-model>
       <staging-mode>nostage</staging-mode>
       <plan-staging-mode xsi:nil=”true”></plan-staging-mode>
   ```


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```
    <cache-in-app-directory>false</cache-in-app-directory>
  </app-deployment>
```

9. Stop the UIM domain servers.
10. Run the readiness check before proceeding:
    a. Navigate to *MW_HOME*/**oracle_common/upgrade/bin/**.

       Where *MW_HOME* is the directory in which Oracle Fusion Middleware 14.1.2 is installed. This directory contains the Upgrade Assistant (UA) tool, which you use to upgrade the schema.

    b. Launch the UA tool with readiness flag:

       ```
       ./ua -readiness
       ```

       The Welcome screen appears.

    c. Click **Next**.

       The Upgrade Type screen appears.

    d. Select **Domain based**, provide the domain directory, and click **Next**.

    e. Verify **Database Type** and **Connect String** details that are autopopulated.

    f. In **DBA User Name**, enter the database administrator user name.

    g. In **DBA Password**, enter the password for the administrator user.

    h. Click **Connect**.

       If the provided details are valid, you can proceed.

    i. In the **Schema User Name** list, the OPSS schema for the current WebLogic domain is autopopulated. As the order is not fixed, the schema can be different from OPSS such as UMS or STB. Ensure only the schema for the current domain is present.

       All details are autopopulated for the schemas.

    j. Verify the details and click **Next**.

    k. If the password is missing or the schema details are missing (**<DOMAIN NAME>_** instead of **<DOMAIN_NAME>_UMS**), add the corresponding details and proceed.

       The Summary screen appears. The readiness check will begin.

    l. If everything is green, proceed with the upgrade.
11. Upgrade the UIM RCU Schemas:
    a. Navigate to *MW_HOME*/**oracle_common/upgrade/bin/**

       where *MW_HOME* is the directory in which Oracle Fusion Middleware 14.1.2 is installed.

    b. Launch the UA tool to upgrade the schema.

       ```
       ./ua
       ```

       The Welcome screen appears.

    c. Click **Next**.

       The Upgrade Type screen appears.

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d. Select **Individually Selected Schemas**, and click **Next**.

   The Available Components screen appears, which enables you to select components to upgrade. Select the components that are present in the WebLogic domain.

e. Click **Next**.

   The Domain directory screen appears.

f. Select the domain directory for upgrade, and click **Next**.

   The Prerequisites screen appears.

g. Confirm that the database backup is complete by selecting the **All affected servers are down**, **All affected data is backed up**, **Database version is certified by Oracle for Fusion Middleware upgrade**, and **Certification and system requirements have been met** check boxes, and click **Next**.

   The OPSS Schema screen appears.

> **Note**
>
> The schemas (IAU, STB, OPSS, WLS, and MDS) may appear in different sequence after step 7g.

h. From the **Database Type** list, select the database type.

i. In **Connect String**, enter the *hostname:portnumber/SID* string.

> **Note**
>
> For a clustered environment, the *hostname:portnumber/SID* must specify the primary Oracle RAC node.

j. In **DBA User Name**, enter the database administrator user name.

k. In **DBA Password**, enter the password for the administrator user.

l. Click **Connect**.

   If the provided details are valid, the **Schema User Name** and **Schema Password** fields become enabled.

m. From the **Schema User Name** list, select the OPSS schema for the current WebLogic domain.

n. In **Schema Password**, enter the database password, and click **Next**.

o. Verify the details and click **Next**.

p. If the password is missing or the schema details are missing (**<DOMAIN NAME>_** instead of **<DOMAIN_NAME>_UMS**), add the corresponding details and proceed.

   The Summary screen appears. The readiness check will begin.

q. Click **Next**.

   The Upgrade Summary screen appears.

r. Verify the details of the services to be upgraded and click **Upgrade**.

   The Upgrading Components screen appears. You can monitor the progress of the upgrade from this screen.

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s. After the upgrade completes, click **Next**.

   The Upgrade Success screen appears.

t. Verify that the upgrade was successful and click **Close**.

12. Reconfigure the WebLogic domains using the Fusion Middleware Reconfiguration Wizard, which you open using the following command:

```
./MW_Home/oracle_common/common/bin/reconfig.sh
```

a. On the Select Domain screen, from the **Existing Domain Location** list, select the UIM domain that you want to upgrade and click **Next**.

   The Reconfiguration Setup Progress screen appears, displaying the progress of the reconfiguration setup process.

b. Click **Next**.

   The Domain Mode and JDK screen appears.

   The domain mode cannot be changed during reconfiguration. It is inherited from the original domain.

c. Select the **JDK** option and browse to the folder (JAVA_HOME) where the JDK is installed and click **Next**.

   Ensure that you have installed the correct version of the JDK. See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for more information.

   The Database Configuration Type screen appears.

d. Select the **RCU Data** option, complete the required fields, and then click **Get RCU Configuration**, which retrieves the schema information.

   You select the **RCU Data** option to connect to the database to retrieve schema information for all schemas that are included in the domain.

e. Click **Next**. If you are using RAC Database, select **WLS Runtime Schema and Convert** to RAC multi data source option. Then provide the details for RAC Database. Do the same for other schemas and proceed.

f. Navigate through the different screens by clicking **Next** on each screen and specify your settings as necessary.

   The Advanced Configuration screen appears.

g. Select **Administration Server** and then select the other categories for which you want to perform advanced configuration and click **Next**.

   The Administration Server screen appears.

   For each category you select, the appropriate configuration screen appears that allows you to perform advanced configuration.

h. Navigate through the different screens by clicking **Next** on each screen and specify your settings as necessary.

i. On the Deployments Targeting screen, under **Targets**, select the **oracle.communications.inventory** application and then click the left arrow, which moves the application to the **Deployments** section.

j. On the Deployments Targeting screen, under **Deployments**, select **Library**, and then under **Targets**, select the server or cluster, and then click the right arrow, which moves all the libraries to the targeted server or cluster for deployment.

k. Click **Next**.

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The Services Targeting screen appears.

l. Under **Services**, select all the services, and then under **Targets**, select the server or cluster, and then click the right arrow, which moves the services to the targeted server or cluster for deployment.

m. Click **Next** until the Configuration Summary screen appears.

n. Review the detailed configuration settings of the domain and click **Reconfig**.

The Reconfiguration Progress screen appears, which displays the progress of the reconfiguration process.

After the reconfiguration process completes, the Reconfiguration Success screen appears.

o. Click **Finish**.

See Oracle Fusion Middleware documentation for more information.

13. Upgrade the WebLogic domain configurations by doing the following:

a. Navigate to the *MW_Home*/**oracle_common/upgrade/bin/ua** directory.

This directory contains the Fusion Middleware Upgrade Assistant 14.1.2, which you use to upgrade the WebLogic domain configurations.

b. Launch the Fusion Middleware Upgrade Assistant.

The Welcome screen appears.

c. Click **Next**.

d. Select **All Configurations used by a domain**, and in the **Domain Directory** field, select the WebLogic domain directory you want to upgrade, and then click **Next**.

The Prerequisites screen appears.

e. Confirm that the database backup is complete by selecting the **All affected data is backed up**, **Database version is certified by Oracle for Fusion Middleware upgrade**, and **Certification and system requirements have been met** check boxes, and click **Next**.

f. Navigate through the different screens by clicking **Next** on each screen and specifying your settings as necessary.

g. On the Upgrade Success screen, verify that the upgrade was successful and click **Close**.

See Oracle Fusion Middleware documentation for more information.

14. Upgrade the Oracle Database software. See "Database Software Changes" for more information.

See the Oracle Database documentation for information on upgrading the database software to a newer version.

15. Apply any required Oracle Database patches.

See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for more information on the Oracle Database patches.

See the Oracle Database documentation for information on applying patches to the database.

16. Upgrade the UIM database schema by performing the following steps:

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> **Warning**
>
> Data can change when you upgrade the UIM database schema.

a. Create two temporary directories, *temp_dir* and *temp_dir_schema*.

b. Download the UIM software for your operating system from the Oracle software delivery website and save it to *temp_dir*.

c. From the ZIP file, extract the **ora_uim_dbtools.jar** file into *temp_dir_schema*.

   The **ora_uim_dbtools.jar** file is located in the root of the downloaded ZIP file.

d. In *temp_dir_schema*, open the **ora_uim_dbtools.jar** file and extract the contents into *temp_dir_schema*.

> **Note**
>
> For dbtools to work, you must have both the **ora_uim_dbtools.jar** file itself, and its extracted contents, in the *temp_dir_schema* directory.

e. Open the *temp_dir_schema***/config/databases.xml** file in an editor, where will you see the following:

```
<db:database name="SID">
    <db:driver>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</db:driver>
    <db:connectionUrlString>
        jdbc:oracle:thin:@DBHostName:port:SID
    </db:connectionUrlString>
    <db:schemaComparison fromSchema="UIM_701"
        fromFile="\\filepath\dist\scripts\create.sql" toSchema="UIM_710"
        toFile="\\filepath\dist\scripts\create.sql">
    </db:schemaComparison>
</db:database>
```

   Modify the <db:database> element name attribute value (**SID** in the above XML) to be the SID value of the database you are upgrading.

   Modify the <db:connectionUrlString> element value (**DBHostName:port:SID** in the above XML) to be the database you are upgrading.

> **Note**
>
> For a clustered environment, the **DBHostName:port:SID** must specify the primary Oracle RAC node.
>
> For a pluggable database (PDB), specify <db:connectionUrlString> in the following format:
>
> jdbc:oracle:thin:@**DBHostName:port/SID**

f. Grant the execute permission for the **runDB.sh** script.

g. Run the DB upgrade with the following command:

```
runDB.sh DBTOOLS_PATH JAVA_HOME upgrade
```


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where *DBTOOLS_PATH* is the directory location of the **ora_uimdbtools.jar** file, and where *JAVA_HOME* is the directory location of your Java installation (up to the **jdk/bin** directory).

For example:

```
./runDB.sh /home/uimdev/download/dbupgrade/temp_dir_schema
/usr/jdk21.0.6_patch/bin upgrade
```

where *patch* is the version of your JDK. You will be prompted to enter the database SID, and the UIM DB userid and password for the DB you want to migrate.

You will also be prompted to enter **upgrade** to confirm that an upgrade is to be performed on the database.

> **Note**
>
> The database contains tables that record if a script has been run against the database and if the script can be re-run. If the script has been previously run and it has been identified as *Not re-runnable*, the message *Update has already run* displays next to the script name in the **DbVersionController.log** file.

The following is an example of the **DbVersionController.log** file:

```
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST: Applying Framework Update: sqlfrmwrk - Success
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST: Applying Framework Update: sqlfrmwrk1 - Success
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST: Applying Framework Update: sqlfrmwrk2 - Success
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST:
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST:
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST: DbVersionController Completed Wednesday, January 11,
2017 6:34:22 AM PST
```

View the **DbVersionController.log** file to verify that all the scripts were successful or have already been run.

17. If the domain names or managed server names for the old WebLogic domain and the new WebLogic domain are different, then delete the records from the UIM database schema tables named **WL_LLR**_*servername*.

    For example, if there were two managed servers (*uim_ms1* and *uim_ms2*) from the previous UIM release, you would need to delete the records from the following tables:

    WL_LLR_UIM_MS1 and *WL_LLR_UIM_MS2*

18. Restart all the servers, including the Administration server, using the following command:

    ```
    ./startUIM.sh
    ```

19. In the managed server start-up log, exceptions can be observed that are related to **jax-rs** and **inventory.ear**. Managed server will be in **ADMIN** state. Therefore, manually undeploy these from WebLogic console **or** remove **jax-rs** and **inventory.ear** entries from **config.xml** file.

20. Stop the servers, clear **tmp**, clear cache of admin and managed servers, and start the servers.

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POMS Cache Coordination MDB

While upgrading UIM Traditional instance from a release before 7.5.0 to a 8.0.0 release, the following updates are required in each of the custom applications:

- Update to **<CUSTOM_APPLICATION.ear>/poms-ejbs.jar/META-INF/ejb-jar.xml**
- Update to **<CUSTOM_APPLICATION.ear>/poms-ejbs.jar/META-INF/weblogic-ejb-jar.xml**

In the **ejb-jar.xml** file, add the following **activation-config-property** elements under **activation-config**:

```
<activation-config>
   <activation-config-property>
     <activation-config-property-name>topicMessagesDistributionMode</
activation-config-property-name>
     <activation-config-property-value>One-Copy-Per-Server</activation-config-
property-value>
   </activation-config-property>
   <activation-config-property>
     <activation-config-property-name>distributedDestinationConnection</
activation-config-property-name>
     <activation-config-property-value>EveryMember</activation-config-
property-value>
   </activation-config-property>
</activation-config>
```

In the **weblogic-ejb-jar.xml** file, **ejb-name** has to be unique across all the custom applications. To ensure that is unique, prefix the name with your custom application name as follows:

```
<ejb-name>PREFIX_WITH_CUSTOM_APPLICATION_NAMECacheCoordinationMDB</ejb-name>
```

Upgrading UIM

This section assumes you have already performed the pre-upgrade steps appropriate for the release of UIM from which you are upgrading. This section also assumes you have downloaded the software pack to *temp_dir*.

Perform the following tasks to upgrade UIM.

Upgrading UIM Using Interactive Mode

To upgrade UIM using Interactive Mode:

1. Navigate to the *temp_dir* directory and extract the contents of the downloaded software pack.
2. Navigate to the installer directory, and run the following command to start the installer:

   ```
   java -jar UnifiedInventoryManagementInstaller_{release}.jar
   ```

   Ensure that you have installed the correct version of the JRE. See "UIM Software Compatibility" in *UIM Compatibility Matrix* for more information.

   The installer Welcome screen appears.

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3. Click **Next**. Give the *Domain_Home* path. Click **Next**.
4. In the Select Installation Type screen, select **Upgrade** and provide the existing Oracle Home path from the previous installation. The **Oracle Home** field will be enabled only when **Upgrade** is selected.

   The installer scans the specified directory and folder.
5. Click **Next**. The WebLogic Administration Server Connection Information screen appears.

   The WebLogic Administration Server Connection Information screen appears.
6. Details are autopopulated. Enter the password and verify other details:
   a. In **Host Name**, enter the Listen address of the Administration server (IP address or the host name of the host machine).
   b. In **Port Number**, enter the Administration server port number.
   c. In **User Name**, enter the user name with which you connected to the Administration Server.

      > **Note**
      >
      > This user should belong to the WebLogic Server Administrator's group.

   d. In **Password**, enter the password for the user name you provided in **User Name**.
   e. Click **Next**.

      The WebLogic Server/Cluster Selection screen appears.

      > **Note**
      >
      > In the following steps, the WebLogic Server should be running.

7. Select the same target WebLogic Server or cluster of servers belonging to the WebLogic Server domain to upgrade, and click **Next**.

   The Database Type Selection screen appears.
8. Select the same database type that is used by your old UIM installation:
   - If your old installation is connected to a standalone database, select **Standard Oracle Enterprise Database** and click **Next**.

     The Database Connection Information screen appears.

     Do the following:

     a. Verify if the retrieved field values are correct.
     b. Enter the password and click **Next**.
   - If your old installation is connected to an Oracle RAC database, select **Oracle Real Application Cluster Database** and click **Next**.

     The Oracle RAC DB screen appears.

     Do the following:

     a. Verify if the retrieved field values are correct.
     b. Enter the password and click **Next**.

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9. The MDS Schema information page appears. Verify if the retrieved field values are correct and provide details for rest.
   a. In **User Name**, enter the user name for the MDS schema.
   b. In **Password**, enter the password for the user name you provided in **User Name**.

> ⚠ **Caution**
>
> You must use the same user name and password that you provided when you set up the database schema using the Repository Creation Utility (RCU).
>
> The user must have the following privileges: CATALOG, CONNECT, Create User, Create Session, Grant Any Privilege, Grant Any Role, Select Any Table, Select any Dictionary.
>
> See "Creating the Database RCU Schema for UIM" for more information.

   The UIM existing database schema screen appears.
10. Enter the UIM database schema information, by doing the following:
    a. In **User Name**, enter the user name for the Unified Inventory Management schema.
    b. In **Password**, enter the password for the user name you provided in **User Name**.
    c. Click **Next**.

       The Java Home selection screen appears. Provide the corresponding details.
11. Click **Next**.

    The Summary screen appears.
12. Click **Install**. The installation will start. You can view the installation progress.

    On successful installation of Unified Inventory Management, the End of Installation screen appears.
13. Perform the post-upgrade tasks. See "Post-Upgrade Tasks" for more information.

Upgrading UIM Using Silent Mode

Use the silent mode when you are upgrading UIM using the same configuration repeatedly. Silent mode does not use the installer UI, instead it uses a response file that must be setup with the configurationvalues required for your specific upgrade. Silent mode runs in the background and is not visible to the user.

About the Response File

The installer uses a response file, which contains a pre-defined set of values, such as server connection details.

The following response file template comes as part of the UIM installation package:

```
oracle.communications.inventory.rsp
```

The response file templates contain all the fields that the installer requires to perform upgrade in silent mode.

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When you extract the installer JAR file, the response file templates are saved in the **Response** directory at the location **Disk1/stage/Response**.

Populating the Response File

The following tables show the UIM response file template properties and the corresponding values that should be specified for a upgrade scenario.

Installation Location Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
ORACLE_HOME	Provide the existing Domain_Home location here where UIM is already installed

Installation Type Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
INSTALLATION_TYPE	Type of installation. The allowed values are **Complete** or **Upgrade**. Set **Upgrade** for an upgrade.

Weblogic Admin Server Connection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
APP_ADMIN_HOST	The hostname or IP address of the WebLogic Admin Server.
APP_ADMIN_PORT	The port number for the WebLogic Admin Server (enclose in double quotes). For SSL-based deployment, provide the SSL port value and specify the keystore file location in the APP_SERVER_KEYSTORE property.
APP_SERVER_USER	The user name for the WebLogic Admin Server.
APP_SERVER_PASSWD	The password for the WebLogic Admin Server.
APP_SERVER_KEYSTORE	The path to the keystore file required for SSL-based deployment (for example, certs/Keystore.jks).

Target Selection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
APP_TARGET_NAME	Name of the target (such as `AdminServer` or `CL1`) where UIM will be installed.

Database Selection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
DATABASE_TYPE	Type of the database used (Accepted values: **Standard Oracle Enterprise Database** or **Oracle Real Application Cluster Database**).

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Standard DB Details (Required only if DATABASE_TYPE = Standard Oracle Enterprise Database)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
DB_HOST_NAME	The hostname of the standard Oracle database.
DB_HOST_PORT	The port number of the standard Oracle database (enclose in double quotes).
DB_USER_NAME	The user name with SYSDBA privileges for the standard Oracle database.
DB_PASSWORD	The password for the SYSDBA user of the standard Oracle database.
DB_SERVER_SERVICE	The service name of the standard Oracle database.

RAC DB Details (Required only if DATABASE_TYPE = Oracle Real Application Cluster Database)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
RAC_CONNECTION_STRING	The connection string details for Oracle RAC, in the format: HostName1:Port1:Service1,HostName2:Port2:Service2.
RAC_SERVER_USER	The user name for connecting to the Oracle RAC database.
RAC_SERVER_PASSWORD	The password for the Oracle RAC database server.

MDS Schema Information Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
MDS_DB_USER_NAME	The user name for the MDS (Metadata Services) schema created using RCU utility.
MDS_DB_USER_PASSWD	The password for the MDS (Metadata Services) schema.

Schema Creation Details (Not Required for Upgrade)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
DB_SCHEMA	The flag to indicate whether to create the UIM schema (Allowed values: "`true`" or `false`). For upgrade, leave empty.

Store Type Details (Not Required for Upgrade)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
STORE_CHECK	Option to choose between FileStore and JDBC store. For Upgrade case, leave empty.

UIM Schema Details (Required; TableSpace not required for Upgrade)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
APP_SCHEMA_USER	The name for existing UIM schema.
APP_SCHEMA_PASS	The password for existing UIM schema.
APP_SCHEMA_SYSTABLESPACE	The system Tablespace. For Upgrade, leave empty.

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Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
APP_SCHEMA_TABLESPACE	The Temp Tablespace. For Upgrade, leave empty.

Security Provider Selection Details (Not Required for Upgrade)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
SECURITY_PROVIDER_NAME	Type of the security provider to select (Allowed values: `Embedded_LDAP` or `External_LDAP`). For Upgrade, leave empty.

Embedded LDAP Details (Not Required for Upgrade)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
LDAP_USER_NAME	The user name to be created in the embedded LDAP directory. For Upgrade, leave empty.
LDAP_PASSWD	The password for the newly embedded LDAP user. For Upgrade, leave empty.

External LDAP Details (Not Required for Upgrade)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
LDAP_SERVER_HOST	The hostname of the external LDAP server. For Upgrade, leave empty.
LDAP_SERVER_PORT	The port number of the external LDAP server. For Upgrade, leave empty.
LDAP_SERVER_USER	The user name for connecting to the external LDAP server. For Upgrade, leave empty.
LDAP_SERVER_PASSWORD	The password for the external LDAP server user. For Upgrade, leave empty.
LDAP_USER_BASE_DN	The user BASE DN information of external LDAP server. For Upgrade, leave empty.
LDAP_GROUP_BASE_DN	The group BASE DN information of external LDAP server. For Upgrade, leave empty.
LDAP_SERVER_KEYSTORE	The path to the keystore file for the external LDAP server. For Upgrade, leave empty.

CMWS User Details (Not Required for Upgrade)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
INPUT_CMWS_USERNAME	The user name to be created for CMWS User. For Upgrade, leave empty.
INPUT_CMWS_USERPASSWORD	The password for the CMWS user. For Upgrade, leave empty.

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> **Note**
>
> Before using the response file, ensure that any optional properties or values not required by the installer are left empty. When you provide a Boolean value (true or false) or any pure integer value such as port number, enclose the values inside double quotes.

Starting Silent Upgrade

Before you begin upgrading UIM by using silent mode, ensure that you have provided all required input values in the response file template.

To upgrade UIM by using silent mode:

1. Download the required version of Java. See “Installing the Oracle JDK” for more information.
2. Set the **JAVA_HOME** environment variable.
3. Use the following command to start the installation, where *path* is the response file location:

   ```
   java -jar UnifiedInventoryManagementInstaller -responseFile path
   ```

   Where *path* is the response file location.

   The installation will run silently in the background.
4. Perform the UIM post-installation tasks. See "Unified Inventory Management Post-Installation Tasks" for more information.

Post-Upgrade Tasks

These post-upgrade tasks apply if your old version of UIM is version 7.4.1, or above. Complete all of the following post-upgrade tasks after upgrading UIM, if necessary:

1. After you complete the UIM upgrade installer, re-encrypt the WebLogic password:
   a. Locate **password_encryptor.jar**:

      ```
      <DOMAIN_HOME>/UIM/util/password_encryptor.jar
      ```

   b. Create a temporary directory. Copy `password_encryptor.jar` to the temporary directory, and extract the JAR file contents into the same directory. Keep the JAR file and its extracted contents in the temporary directory.
   c. Assign the required permissions to `runEncryptor.sh`, and then run the following command:

      ```
      ./runEncryptor.sh <PASSWORD_ENCRYPTOR_PATH> <JAVA_HOME>/bin
      <CLEAR_TEXT_WEBLOGIC_PASSWORD>
      ```

   d. Copy the encrypted password returned by the script.

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e. Locate `runtime-poms.properties`:

```
<Domain_Home>/UIM/app/plan/AppFileOverrides/platform/runtime-
poms.properties
```

f. Replace `<encrypted-password>` with the value returned by `runEncryptor.sh`:

```
poms.cache.coordination.password=<encrypted-password>
poms.cache.coordination.password.encrypted=true
```

2. Verify that the upgrade process completed successfully before performing the remaining post-upgrade tasks. See "Verifying the Unified Inventory Management Installation" for more information.
3. If the old version of your UIM user interface was customized, apply the changes to the new version of UIM. (You backed up these changes when performing the pre-upgrade tasks.)
4. Install the new version of Design Studio. See the Design Studio documentation for more information.

   Oracle recommends installing the new version of Design Studio along side the old version of Design Studio so that you can migrate custom cartridges to the new version more easily.
5. Deploy all the 8.0.0 base cartridges into the upgraded UIM environment. For information on base cartridges, see "Overview" in *UIM Cartridge Guide*.
6. Redeploy any custom cartridges and cartridge packs, after migrating and compiling the cartridges and cartridge packs using Design Studio. See the Design Studio documentation for more information.
7. Repackage the **8.0.0 custom.ear** file by doing the following, regardless of whether any custom code needs to be added:
   a. In the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console, undeploy the existing **7.4.x custom.ear** or **7.x custom.ear** file.
   b. Make a backup copy of the **8.0.0 custom.ear** file located in the *UIM_Home***/app/8_0_0** directory.
   c. Extract the contents of the **8.0.0 custom.ear** file to a temporary directory, such as **tempDirCustom**.
   d. Copy any custom code from **7.x custom.ear** to **8.0.0 custom.ear** (which is extracted to **tempDirCustom**).
   e. Repackage the **8.0.0 custom.ear** file with the upgraded content in the **tempDirCustom** directory.
   f. Copy the upgraded and repackaged **custom.ear** file to the *UIM_Home***/app/8_0_0** directory.

   > **Note**
   >
   > You will deploy the repackaged **custom.ear** file in a later post-upgrade step, after you have restarted the WebLogic Server.
8. For cluster server upgrades, increase the **Stuck Thread Max Time** value of each server from 600 to 1200:
   a. Log in to the WebLogic Server Administration Console.

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b. In the left section, under Domain Structure, expand **Environment**.

c. Click **Servers**.

   The Summary of Servers page appears.

d. Click the link for each managed server.

   The Settings for *ManagedServer* page appears, where *ManagedServer* is the name of the managed server you selected.

e. Click the **Configuration** tab.

f. Click the **Tuning** sub-tab.

g. In **Stuck Thread Max Time**, change the value from **600** to **1200**.

h. Click **Save**.

9. Deploy the **custom.ear** file by running the following command:

```
java -cp MW_Home/wlserver/server/lib/weblogic.jar weblogic.Deployer -adminurl t3://
ServerName:Port -user UserName -password Password -deploy Domain_Home/UIM/app/
uimVersion/custom.ear -targets ServerName -name custom -plan Domain_Home/UIM/app/
plan/Plan.xml
```

   where:

   - *MW_Home* is the directory in which the Oracle Fusion Middleware 14.1.2 products are installed.
   - *Domain_Home* is the directory containing the configuration for the domain into which UIM is installed.
   - *ServerName* is the name of the Administration Server machine.
   - *Port* is the Administration Server port number.
   - *UserName* is the user name with which you connect to the Administration server.
   - *Password* is the password for the Administration server.
   - *name* is the name of the file. This value defaults to the base name of the deployment file or directory.
   - *targets* is the administration server name or cluster server name.
   - *uimVersion* is the directory of the UIM release version.

10. UIM replaces the **system-config.properties** file during the upgrade process. If you do not back up the changes you made in the **system-config.properties** file, you will lose them; however, you must re-apply those changes after upgrading UIM.

11. Undeploy **uim_custom_lib.ear** and any incremented versions. These EAR files are not used when you deploy custom cartridges that contain Java code in UIM 8.26.0.

12. In the **system-config.properties** file, update the `uim.home.isSharedFileSystem` property according to the file system where UIM is installed. The default value is `true`. Set the property to `false` if UIM is not installed on a shared file system.

Upgrading UIM Using Staging Instance

This section describes the Blue-Green upgrade process for UIM using a staging instance, which leverages Oracle Data Guard. This approach minimizes production downtime and ensures that the latest version is verified in a staging environment before cutover.

In this approach:

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- **The Blue Environment** represents the current production system that is available to all users.
- **The Green Environment** functions as a dedicated staging environment, where the backed-up UIM schema is upgraded and validated by attaching the new application. The UIM schema is secured and synchronized using Data Guard. All upgrade and test operations are performed in Green, ensuring no disruption to the Blue (production) environment. After the validation is complete, Green environment becomes the new production environment.

The Blue-Green upgrade involves the following phases:

- **Phase 1:** Staging and testing the upgrade in the Green environment
- **Phase 2:** Preparation before cutover
- **Phase 3:** Production cutover (go-live on Green)
- **Phase 4:** Upgrading the Standby (Blue) environment
- **Phase 5:** Data Guard switchover

Prerequisites

The prerequisites for performing the Blue-Green upgrade are:

- **Primary Production Environment (Blue environment)**: The environment with an older version of the application.
- **Secondary CDBs (Green Environment)**: Provision two new Oracle Container Databases (CDBs) using the same CDB configuration as the Blue production environment.
- **Establish Data Guard Configuration**: Configure Oracle Data Guard to enable real-time replication of the production data of the UIM schema from the Blue CDB to one of the two Green CDBs.

> **Note**
>
> You need two CDBs because, starting with Oracle Database 23ai, PDB-level data replication using Data Guard is supported. For more information, refer to the Oracle Data Guard documentation. With Oracle Database 19c and earlier, PDB-level replication is not supported.

Key Considerations and Best Practices

The key considerations and best practices for performing a Blue-Green upgrade are:

- **Schema Management:** Use separate CDBs for WebLogic schemas to prevent accidental data loss during replication setup and switchovers
- **Validation:** Carefully verify each step, especially while making manual updates to tables or changing data sources.
- **Backup:** Perform RMAN or schema-level backups before making any critical changes.
- **Testing:** Perform full regression, smoke, and sanity tests after each major transition, both before and after cutover.

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Blue-Green Upgrade Phases

This section provides details about various phases involved in performing the Blue-Green upgrade.

Phase 1: Staging and Testing

This section includes the tasks you perform for staging and testing.

> **Note**
>
> The Blue environment is the current live production instance and remains online throughout this phase. The Green environment is configured and upgraded separately for staging and validating with the latest application version.

In this phase:

1. Temporarily disable Data Guard replication between the Blue (source) and Green (standby) CDBs and enable read-write mode on the Green CDB.
2. Upgrade the Green CDB to a database version compatible with the target UIM application.
3. Create the RCU schema using the FMW 14c RCU utility by following the steps in "Installing and Configuring the Oracle Database".

   Note: Create the RCU schema in the staging PDB within the CDB that does not have Data Guard enabled.
4. Create domain using the FMW 14c Domain Creation utility by following the steps in "Installing and Configuring Oracle WebLogic Server ".

   > **Note**
   >
   > - Make sure the domain configuration is consistent with the production environment.
   > - During domain creation, use the RCU schema you created in the previous step and associate it with the domain.
5. Perform a model upgrade on the replicated UIM schema using **UIMDBTools**, where the production schema is replicated to the staging CDB using Data Guard:

   > **Warning**
   >
   > Data may change when you upgrade the UIM database schema.

   a. Create two temporary directories, **temp_dir** and **temp_dir_schema**.
   b. Download the UIM software for your Operating System from the Oracle software delivery website and save it to **temp_dir**.
   c. From the ZIP file, extract the **ora_uim_dbtools.jar** file to **temp_dir_schema**.

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> **Note**
>
> You will find the **ora_uim_dbtools.jar** file in the root folder of the downloaded ZIP file.

d. In **temp_dir_schema**, open the **ora_uim_dbtools.jar** file and extract the contents into **temp_dir_schema**.

> **Note**
>
> For **UIMDBTools** to work, you must have both the **ora_uim_dbtools.jar** file and the corresponding extracted contents, in the **temp_dir_schema** directory.

e. Open the **temp_dir_schema/config/databases.xml** file in an editor that contains the following:

```
<db:database name="SID">
    <db:driver>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</db:driver>
    <db:connectionUrlString>
        jdbc:oracle:thin:@DBHostName:port:SID
    </db:connectionUrlString>
    <db:schemaComparison fromSchema="UIM_701"
        fromFile="\\filepath\dist\scripts\create.sql"
toSchema="UIM_710"
        toFile="\\filepath\dist\scripts\create.sql">
    </db:schemaComparison>
</db:database>
```

f. Modify the <db:database> element's name attribute value (**SID** in the above XML) to be the SID value of the database you are upgrading.

g. Modify the <db:connectionUrlString> element's value (**DBHostName:port:SID** in the above XML) to the database you are upgrading.

> **Note**
>
> - For a clustered environment, the **DBHostName:port:SID** must specify the primary Oracle RAC node.
> - For a pluggable database (PDB), specify <db:connectionUrlString> in the format: `jdbc:oracle:thin:@DBHostName:port/SID`

h. Grant the **execute** permission for the **runDB.sh** script.

i. Run the DB upgrade using the following command:

```
runDB.sh DBTOOLS_PATH JAVA_HOME upgrade
```


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Where, **DBTOOLS_PATH** is the directory location of the **ora_uimdbtools.jar** file, and **JAVA_HOME** is the directory location of your Java installation (up to the jdk/bin directory). For example:

```
./runDB.sh /home/uimdev/download/dbupgrade/temp_dir_schema /usr/
jdk21.0.6_patch/bin upgrade
```

Where patch is the version of your JDK. The system prompts you to:

- Enter the database SID and the UIM DB userid and password for the DB you want to migrate.
- Enter **upgrade** to confirm that an upgrade is to be performed on the database.

> **Note**
>
> The database contains tables that record if a script is run against the database and if the script can be run again. If the script is previously run and is identified that it cannot be run again, the message **Update has already run** appears next to the script name in the **DbVersionController.log** file.

The following is an example of the DbVersionController.log file:

```
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST: Applying Framework Update: sqlfrmwrk - Success
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST: Applying Framework Update: sqlfrmwrk1 - Success
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST: Applying Framework Update: sqlfrmwrk2 - Success
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST:
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST:
1/11/17 6:34:22 AM PST: DbVersionController Completed Wednesday,
January 11, 2017 6:34:22 AM PST
```

j. Check the **DbVersionController.log** file to verify that all scripts have run successfully.

6. Connect to the Green-side UIM schema and update the application version to target UIM version in the **UIM.ApplicationInfo** table.

> **Note**
>
> A database administrator should perform this task.

7. Install UIM target version by following “Upgrading UIM”.
8. Compile all required UIM cartridges with the corresponding compatible SCD version and deploy them.
9. Perform end-to-end sanity and regression testing in the Green environment.

Phase 2: Before Production Cutover

This section includes the tasks you should perform before the production cutover.

In this phase:

1. Shutdown all Green application servers.

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2. Reactivate Data Guard to synchronize the Green PDB with the most recent UIM data from the Blue production environment.

> **Note**
>
> This process reverts the Green-side UIM schema to the older version currently used in the production database. This is mandatory to ensure the latest production data is completely transferred to the staging environment.

3. Monitor and verify whether data synchronization happened.

Phase 3: Production Cutover

This phase includes the tasks you should perform in production cutover.

> **Note**
>
> The production Blue environment must be taken offline, resulting in a scheduled downtime.

In this phase:

1. Shutdown the Blue application servers.
2. Disable Data Guard and enable **read/write** mode on the Green database.
3. Upgrade the UIM schema on the Green side by performing **step 5** in "Phase 1: Staging and Testing".
   Connect to the Green-side UIM schema and update the application version to the target UIM version in the **UIM.ApplicationInfo** table.

> **Note**
>
> A database administrator should perform this task.

4. Start all Green environment servers after clearing the **tmp** files and cache from each server.
5. Redeploy all the latest cartridges and perform a Sanity test.
6. Redirect production traffic to the upgraded Green environment by updating the production URLs accordingly.
   Once complete, the Green environment becomes the new production environment.

Phase 4: Standby Upgrade

This section includes the tasks that you should perform for the Standby (Blue) upgrade.

> **Note**
>
> - The Green environment is now the active production system.
> - After Blue Side upgrade, the Blue environment will serve as the backup

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In this phase:

1. Upgrade the UIM schema on the Blue side by performing **step 5** in Phase 1: Staging and Testing.
2. Upgrade the Blue environment using the in-place upgrade steps mentioned in Upgrading UIM.
3. Verify the Blue environment to make sure everything works as expected.
4. Shutdown the Blue environment server and keep it as a backup.

Phase 5: Data Guard Switchover

This section includes the tasks you should perform for data guard switchover.

> **Note**
>
> This Switchover requires production downtime. Therefore, you must plan it during maintenance.

In this phase:

1. Shutdown the Green UIM servers.
2. Export DB dump of the UIM schema from the Green side (active production).

> **Note**
>
> Back up both Green and Blue schemas before proceeding, as the following steps may result in data loss if the database dump is not performed correctly.

3. Reactivate Data Guard replication from the Blue CDB to the Green CDB.
4. Perform a Data Guard switchover to make Green as the production (primary) CDB and Blue as the standby CDB.
5. Restore the UIM schema in the Green sideby importing the UIM schema dump into the Green CDB.
6. Restart all Green environment servers after clearing the **tmp** files and cache from each server.
7. Perform final Sanity testing on the Green environment.
   The Green environment becomes the primary production setup, while the Blue environment becomes the standby or backup.

Upgrading UIM

Upgrading Unified inventory management using Blue-Green upgrade can performed using:

- **Installation in Interactive mode**. See "Performing Blue-Green Upgrade Using Interactive Installer".
- **Installation in silent mode**. See "Performing Blue-Green Upgrade in Silent Mode".

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Performing Blue-Green Upgrade Using Interactive Installer

To perform Blue-Green upgrade using interactive installer:

1. Download the required version of JRE, which is located in JDK. See "Installing the Oracle JDK" for more information.
2. Create a temporary directory (**temp_dir**).
3. Download the UIM software pack from the Oracle software delivery website and save it to temp_dir:
4. Run the Oracle NextGen Installer **UnifiedInventoryManagementInstaller_{release}.jar** using the following command:

   ```
   java -jar UnifiedInventoryManagementInstaller_{release}.jar
   ```

   The Welcome screen of the installation wizard appears.
5. Click **Next** and from the Installation Location screen, enter the path of **Domain Home**, where UIM will be installed.
6. Click **Next**.
   The Select Installation Type screen appears.

   > **Note**
   >
   > The installer creates an Inventory directory if it does not detect any installed Oracle products on the system. The Inventory directory manages all Oracle products installed on your system.
7. Select **Complete** as the type of UIM installation and click **Next**.
8. Do the following:
   a. In the **Host Name** field, enter the Listen address of the Administration server (IP address or the host name of the host machine).
   b. In the **Port Number** field, enter the Administration server port number.
   c. In the **User Name** field, enter username with which you connected to the Administration server.

      > **Note**
      >
      > This user should belong to the WebLogic Server Administrator's group.

   d. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the username that you provided in the **User Name** field.
   e. Select or clear the **Use SSL** check box based on your business need.
   f. In the **KeyStore Location**field, enter the keystore location if the **Use SSL** check box is selected.
   g. Click **Next**.
      The Target Selection screen appears.
9. Select the option for the server or cluster where you want to deploy UIM and click **Next**.

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The Database Type Selection screen appears.

> **Note**
>
> If you select a managed server, ensure that all managed servers and the node managers are running.

10. Select the option for the required database type and click **Next**.
    - If you select **Standard Oracle Enterprise Database**, the Database Connection Information screen appears.
    - If you select **Oracle Real Application Clusters Database**, the RAC DB Connection screen appears.
11. Enter the Oracle RAC Database Nodes Connection information as follows:
    a. In the **RAC Database Connection String** field, enter the connection details to connect the Oracle RAC database. For example:

       ```
       HOST_NAME1:PORT1:SERVICE_NAME,HOST_NAME2:PORT2:SERVICE_NAME
       ```

    b. In the **User Name** field, enter the username for the Oracle RAC database SYSDBA user.

       > **Note**
       >
       > The user must have the privileges: **CATALOG, CONNECT, Create User, Create Session, Grant Any Privilege, Grant Any Role, Select Any Table, Select any Dictionary, CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW, QUERY REWRITE, RESOURCE, UNLIMITED TABLESPACE**.

    c. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the username that you provided in the **User Name** field.
    d. Click **Next**.
       The MDS Schema information screen appears.
12. Enter the Database Connection information as follows:
    a. In the **Host Name** field, enter the IP address or host name of the machine where the database server is installed.
    b. In the **Port Number** field, enter the port number with which the installer will connect to the database server.
    c. In the **User Name** field, enter the username for the database SYSDBA user.

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> **Note**
>
> - You must use the same username and password that you provided when you set up the database schema using the Repository Creation Utility (RCU).
> - The user must have the following privileges: **CATALOG, CONNECT, Create User, Create Session, Grant Any Privilege, Grant Any Role, Select Any Table, Select any Dictionary, CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW, QUERY REWRITE, RESOURCE, UNLIMITED TABLESPACE.**

See "Creating the Database RCU Schema for UIM" for more information.

d. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the username that you provided in the **User Name** field.

e. In the **Service Name** field, enter the service name for that uniquely identifies your database on the system.

f. Click **Next**.
The MDS Schema Information screen appears.

13. Enter the MDS Schema information as follows:

a. In the **User Name** field, enter the username for the MDS schema (prefix_MDS).

> **Note**
>
> You must use the same username and password provided when the UIM MDS schema was created.

b. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the username that you provided in the **User Name** field.

14. Select **yes** to create the UIM database schema and click **Next**.

> **Note**
>
> This creates an empty UIM schema, which will navigate to the upgraded UIM schema later.

15. Select the same type of store that the production environment (Blue Side) uses and click **Next**.
The Unified Inventory Management Schema Information screen appears.

> **Note**
>
> If **File Store** is selected, a file store **(inv_jms_store)** is created at the **Domain_Home/UIM** location.

16. Enter the UIM database schema information as follows:

a. In the**User Name** field, enter the user name for the UIM schema.

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b. In the **Password** field, enter the password for the username that you provided in the **User Name** field.

c. In the **System Tablespace** field, enter the name for the permanent tablespace.

d. In the **Temp Tablespace** field, enter the name for the temporary tablespace.

e. Click **Next**.
The Security Provider Selection screen appears.

17. Select the security provider you want to use and click **Next**.

- If you select the default WebLogic security provider **Embedded_LDAP** option, the UIM Administrator user creation (Optional) screen appears. Do the following:

  a. In the **User Name** field, enter the user name for the UIM user.
  This user accesses and uses Unified Inventory Management.

  b. In the **Password** field, define a password for the UIM user.

  > **Note**
  > – The UIM user password length must be between 8 to 12, should contain atleast one lowercase, one uppercase, one number, and one special character. No character can appear more than four times in total or more than three times in a row.
  > – The username must not be part of the password, not even in the reverse order.

  c. In the **Confirm Password** field, enter the password again, to confirm it.

  d. Click **Next**.
  The CMWS User Information screen appears.

- If you select the external security provider option **(External_LDAP)**, the External Security Provider Connection Information screen appears. Do the following:

  a. In the **LDAP Server Host Name** field, enter the host name for the external LDAP server.

  b. In the**LDAP Server Port Number** field, enter the port number for the external LDAP server.

  c. In the **LDAP Server User Name** field, enter the username for the external LDAP server.

  d. In the **LDAP Server Password** field, enter the password for the external LDAP server.

  e. In the **User Base DN** field, enter the user base DN.

  f. In the **Group Base DN** field, enter the group base DN.

  g. In the **Use SSL?** field, clear the check box if you do not want to use SSL.
  This option is selected by default. If you accept the default, ensure that your server is SSL-enabled. The SSL port should be configured during domain creation.

  h. In the **KeyStore Location** field, enter the location for the keystore.

  i. Click **Next**.
  The CMWS User Information screen appears.

18. Enter the CMWS User information as follows:

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a. In the **User Name** field, enter the username for the CMWS user.

b. In the **Password** field, enter the password.

> **Note**
>
> - The UIM user password length must be between 8 to 12, should contain at least one lowercase, one uppercase, one number, and one special character. No character can appear more than four times in total or more than three times in a row.
> - The username must not be part of the password, not even in the reverse order.

c. In the **Confirm Password** field, enter the password again.

d. Click **Next.**
The Java Home screen appears.

19. Verify and update the Java Home path.

20. Click **Next.**
The Installation Summary screen appears.

21. Review the selections you have made in the previous screens and click**Install**.
The Installation Progress screen appears.

22. You can view the installation progress.
On successful installation of Unified Inventory Management, the End of Installation Complete screen appears.

> **Note**
>
> The URL that appears on the End of Installation screen that you use to access UIM.

23. Before starting the server, modify the UIM data sources in **<Domain_Home>/config/jdbc** to refer the upgraded Green UIM schema.

24. (Optional) For installing UIM without using a shared storage, compress the **<Domain_Home>/bin** and **<Domain_Home>/UIM** directories on node 1 into a zip file and extract them on node 2.

> **Note**
>
> You need to compress the **<Domain_Home>/bin** and **<Domain_Home>/UIM** directories on node 1 and extract them on node 2 for all UIM upgrade or patch installations.

25. Restart the Administration server using the following command in the **Domain_Home/bin** directory:

```
./startUIM.sh
```


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> **Note**
>
> For clustered deployments, edit the **setDomainEnv.sh** file and set the WLS_JDBC_REMOTE_ENABLED parameter to **true**. The **setDomainEnv.sh** file is in the **Domain_Home/bin** directory.

The following is an example for the parameter:

```
WLS_JDBC_REMOTE_ENABLED="-Dweblogic.jdbc.remoteEnabled=true"
```

26. Start the managed server:

```
./startUIM.sh Managed_Server_Name Admin_URL
```

27. Perform the UIM post-installation tasks. See "Unified Inventory Management Post-Installation Tasks" for more information.

Performing Blue-Green Upgrade in Silent Mode

Use the Silent mode when you are upgrading UIM using the same configuration repeatedly. The Silent mode does not use the installer UI. Instead, it uses a response file that must be setup with the configuration values required for your specific installation. The Silent mode runs in the background and is not visible to the user.

About the Response File

The installer uses a response file, which contains a predefined set of values, such as server connection details. The response file template, **oracle.communications.inventory.rsp,** is a part of the UIM installation package. The response file template contains all fields that the installer requires to perform upgrade in the Silent mode.

When you extract the installer JAR file, the response file template is saved in the Response directory at the location: **uim/Disk1/stage/Response**.

Populating the Response File

The following tables show the UIM response file template properties and the corresponding values that should be specified for Blue-Green Upgrade scenario.

Installation Location Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
ORACLE_HOME	Provide Domain_Home location.

Installation Type Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
INSTALLATION_TYPE	Type of installation. The allowed values are **Complete** or **Upgrade**. Set **Complete** for Blue-Green upgrade.

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Weblogic Admin Server Connection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
APP_ADMIN_HOST	The hostname or IP address of the WebLogic Admin Server.
APP_ADMIN_PORT	The port number for the WebLogic Admin Server (enclose in double quotes). For SSL-based deployment, provide the SSL port value and specify the keystore file location in the APP_SERVER_KEYSTORE property.
APP_SERVER_USER	The user name for the WebLogic Admin Server.
APP_SERVER_PASSWD	The password for the WebLogic Admin Server.
APP_SERVER_KEYSTORE	The path to the keystore file required for SSL-based deployment (for example, certs/Keystore.jks).

Target Selection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
APP_TARGET_NAME	Name of the target (such as `AdminServer` or `CL1`) where UIM will be installed.

Database Selection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
DATABASE_TYPE	Type of the database used (Accepted values: **Standard Oracle Enterprise Database** or **Oracle Real Application Cluster Database**). Use the same Type of Production environment.

Standard DB Details (Required only if DATABASE_TYPE = Standard Oracle Enterprise Database)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
DB_HOST_NAME	The hostname of the standard Oracle database. **Note:** You must use the details that you provided when you set up the database schema using the Repository Creation Utility (RCU).
DB_HOST_PORT	The port number of the standard Oracle database (enclose in double quotes).
DB_USER_NAME	The username with SYSDBA privileges for the standard Oracle database.
DB_PASSWORD	The password for the SYSDBA user of the standard Oracle database.
DB_SERVER_SERVICE	The service name of the standard Oracle database.

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RAC DB Details (Required only if DATABASE_TYPE = Oracle Real Application Cluster Database)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
RAC_CONNECTION_STRING	The connection string details for Oracle RAC, in the format: HostName1:Port1:Service1,HostName2:Port2:Service2. **Note:** You must use the details that you provided when you set up the database schema using the Repository Creation Utility (RCU).
RAC_SERVER_USER	The username for connecting to the Oracle RAC database.
RAC_SERVER_PASSWORD	The password for the Oracle RAC database server.

Schema Creation Details (Required only if INSTALLATION_TYPE=Complete)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
DB_SCHEMA	The flag to indicate whether to create the UIM schema (Allowed values: "`true`" or "`false`"). For upgrade, leave empty. For Blue Green Upgrade installation, provide "`true`". **Note:** This will create an empty UIM schema, which points to the upgraded UIM schema later.

Store Type Details (Required only if DB_SCHEMA=”true”)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
STORE_CHECK	Provide "`true`" if you want to use File Store. Provide "`false`" if you want to use JDBC Store (required only if DB_SCHEMA=”true” and the value must be enclosed in double quotes). **Note:** Select the same type of store that the production environment (Blue Side) uses.

UIM Schema Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
APP_SCHEMA_USER	The name for the new UIM schema to be created. **Note:** This schema is temporary schema that the installer creates. Later we will point it to pointed to the upgraded UIM schema.
APP_SCHEMA_PASS	The password of the new UIM schema to be created if DB_SCHEMA=”true” or in case DB_SCHEMA=”false”, then provide the password for existing UIM.
APP_SCHEMA_SYSTABLESPACE	The system Tablespace(required only if DB_SCHEMA=”true”).
APP_SCHEMA_TABLESPACE	The Temp Tablespace (required only if DB_SCHEMA=”true”).

Security Provider Selection Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
SECURITY_PROVIDER_NAME	Type of the security provider to select (Allowed values: `Embedded_LDAP` or `External_LDAP`).

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Embedded LDAP Details (User creation is optional)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
LDAP_USER_NAME	The user name to be created in the embedded LDAP directory.
LDAP_PASSWD	The password for the newly embedded LDAP user Password requirements: • Length must be between 8 to 12. • It should contain at least one uppercase letter, one lowercase letter, one number and one special character. • It must not contain username directly or in reverse. • No character can appear more than four times in total or more than three times in a row.

External LDAP Details (Required only if SECURITY_PROVIDER_NAME=External LDAP)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
LDAP_SERVER_HOST	The hostname of the external LDAP server.
LDAP_SERVER_PORT	The port number of the external LDAP server.
LDAP_SERVER_USER	The user name for connecting to the external LDAP server.
LDAP_SERVER_PASSWORD	The password for the external LDAP server user.
LDAP_USER_BASE_DN	The user BASE DN information of external LDAP server.
LDAP_GROUP_BASE_DN	The group BASE DN information of external LDAP server.
LDAP_SERVER_KEYSTORE	The path to the keystore file for the external LDAP server (for example: certs/externalLDAPKeystore.jks).

CMWS User Details (Required)

Property Name	Description (with Default Value)
INPUT_CMWS_USERNAME	The user name to be created for CMWS User.
INPUT_CMWS_USERPASSWORD	The password for the CMWS user. Password requirements: • Length must be between 8 to 12. • It should contain at least one uppercase letter, one lowercase letter, one number and one special character. • It must not contain username directly or in reverse. • No character can appear more than four times in total or more than three times in a row.

> **Note**
>
> Before using the response file, ensure that any optional properties or values that are not required by the installer are left empty. When you provide a Boolean value (true or false) or any pure integer value such as port number, enclose the values inside double quotes.

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Starting the Silent Install

Before you start installing UIM by using the Silent install, ensure that you have provided all required input values in the response file template.

To install UIM by using the Silent install:

1. Download the required version of Java. See “Installing the Oracle JDK” for more information.
2. Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable.
3. Use the following command, to start the installation:

   ```
   java -jar UnifiedInventoryManagementInstaller -responseFile path
   ```

   Where, `path` is the response file location.

   The installation will run in the background.
4. When the installation completes, manually shut down all servers.
5. Before starting the server, modify the UIM data sources in **<Domain_Home>/config/jdbc** to refer the upgraded Green UIM schema.
6. (Optional) For installing UIM without using a shared storage, compress the **<Domain_Home>/bin** and **<Domain_Home>/UIM** directories on node 1 into a zip file and extract them on node 2.

   > **Note**
   >
   > You need to compress the **<Domain_Home>/bin** and **<Domain_Home>/UIM** directories on node 1 and extract them on node 2 for all UIM upgrade or patch installations.
7. Perform the UIM post-installation tasks. See "Unified Inventory Management Post-Installation Tasks" for more information.
8. Restart the Administration server in the **Domain_Home/bin** directory:

   ```
   ./startUIM.sh
   ```
9. Restart the managed servers:

   ```
   ./startUIM.sh Managed_Server_Name Admin_URL
   ```
10. After the installation is complete, open the **Domain_Home/UIM/install/readme.txt** file to get the URL to access UIM.
11. Copy and paste the URL in a Web browser and press **Enter** to access UIM.
    You can now access the UIM application.

For information on verifying the successful installation of UIM, see "Verifying the Unified Inventory Management Installation".

About Rolling Back UIM

If the installer fails to successfully upgrade UIM, you must manually restore the WebLogic Server domain, the database schema, and the database domain. See the chapter, "Unified

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Inventory Management Backup and Restore " in *UIM System Administrator's Guide* for more information about restoring the database. See the WebLogic Server documentation for more information about restoring the WebLogic Server domain.

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10

Setting Up Unified Inventory Management for Single Sign-On Authentication

This chapter provides instructions for setting up Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM) for single sign-on (SSO) authentication.

UIM implements the single sign-on (SSO) authentication solution using SAML 2.0 authentication protocol from Identity Provider (IdP), which enables you to seamlessly access multiple applications without being prompted to authenticate for each application separately. The main advantage of SSO is that you are authenticated only once, which is when you log in to the first application; you are not required to authenticate again when you subsequently access different applications with the same (or lower) authentication level (as the first application) within the same web browser session.

UIM also supports the single logout (SLO) feature. If you access multiple applications using SSO within the same web browser session, and then if you log out of any one of the applications, you are logged out of all the applications.

This solution supports SSO authentication between UIM and Network Integrity applications.

Installing Required Software

Install and configure the following software that UIM requires for implementing SSO authentication:

- External Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) Server. Oracle recommends Oracle Internet Directory (OID) or Oracle Unified Directory (OUD) as the LDAP store external to the WebLogic Server.
- For the list of software that can be optional if you use an Identity Provider other than OAM, see "Common Authentication Service".

> **Note**
>
> – See "Configuring KeyCloak as Identity Provider for UIM, ATA, and Message Bus" for information on using KeyCloak as an Identity Provider for the UIM Cloud Native Environment..
>
> – You can use any Identity Provider that supports SAML 2.0 protocol and OIDC or OAuth2.0 protocols.

Configuring SSO using SAML 2.0 Protocol from Identity Provider

You can use SAML 2.0 for enabling SSO in UIM. SSO allows you to log into applications using a single username and password combination.

For security concepts and definitions, see the **Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)** section in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Configuring SAML for SSO

To configure SAML for SSO:

1. Create SAML Assertion Provider and SAML Authenticator.
2. Enter **General Information**.
3. Configure SAML Service Provider.
4. Publish the Service Provider metadata.
5. Register IdP in WebLogic.
6. Update the **Deployment Plan** of UIM.
7. Verify the SAML configuration.

Creating SAML Assertion Provider and SAML Authenticator

1. Access the WebLogic Server Remote Console as administrator.
2. Select **Security Realm**.
3. Select **myrealm**.
4. Select **Authentication Providers**, and then click **New**.
5. Enter **SAML2IdentityAsserter** as **Name**, select **SAML2IdentityAsserter** as **Type**, and then click **OK**.
   The **SAML2IdentityAsserter** is displayed under the **Authentication Providers** table.
6. On the **Providers** page, click **New**.
7. Enter **SAMLAuthenticator** as **Name**, select **SAMLAuthenticator** as **Type**, and then click **OK**.
   The **SAMLAuthenticator** is displayed under the **Authentication Providers** table.
8. Click **Reorder**.
9. Select and reorder the providers in the following order:
   a. SAML2IdentityAsserter
   b. SAMLAuthenticator
   c. DefaultAuthenticator
   d. DefaultIdentityAsserter
10. Click **OK**.
11. Click **SAMLAuthenticator**.
12. Select **SUFFICIENT** as **Control Flag** and then click **Save**.
13. Return to the Providers page.
14. Click **DefaultAuthenticator**.
15. Select **SUFFICIENT** as **Control Flag** and then click **Save**.
16. Commit your changes.
17. Restart the server.

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Specifying General Information

To specify General Information:

1. Access the WebLogic Server Remote Console as administrator.
2. Click **Environment** and then select **Servers**.
3. Click the manager server (AdminServer) that has the Inventory application (for example, **ms1**).
   - In a clustered environment, perform these steps on ms1, ms2 and so on. In a standalone environment, perform these steps on the admin server.
4. For all ms1, ms2, and Proxy servers, enable the **Client Cert Proxy Enabled** and set the **WebLogic Plug-In Enabled** to `yes` for a proper SSL redirection.
5. Click **Save**.
6. Click **Federation Services** and then select **SAML 2.0 General**.
7. Define the site information and additional settings for the SAML assertion.
8. Generate the service provider metadata file.
9. Modify the **General** settings as showin the the table by replacing the information according to your requirement and the server.
10. Click **Save** and commit your changes.

Table 10-1 Attribute and Values

Attribute	Sample Value
Published Site URL	`https://<InventoryHostName>:<InventorySSLPort>/saml2`
Entity ID	`samlUIM` **Note**: You can enter any identification value, as long it is unique in Identity Cloud Service and in your WebLogic Domain.
Recipient Check Enabled	`Deselected`
Replicated Cache Enabled	`Deselected` (for single instance or non-clustered) `Selected` (for clustered environment)

Configuring the SAML Service Provider

To configure the SAML service provider:

1. Access the WebLogic Server Remote Console as administrator.
2. Click **Environment** and then select **Servers**.
3. Click the manager server (AdminServer) that has the Inventory application (for example, **ms1**).
   - In a clustered environment, perform these steps on ms1, ms2 and so on. In a standalone environment, perform these steps on the admin server.

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4. Select **Configuration**, then **Federation Services** and then **SAML 2.0 Service Provider**.
5. Select **Enabled**.
6. Select **Single Logout Enabled**.
7. Select **Assertion Subject Timeout Check**.
8. Select **POST** as **Preferred Binding**.
9. (Optional) Provide the list of **Allowed redirect URIs** to be used by Service Provider for after logout redirections.
10. Select **POST** as **Preferred Binding**.
11. Enter *https://<InventoryHost>:<InventorySSLPort>/Inventory/* as **Default URL**, and then click **Save**.
12. Commit your changes.

Publishing the Service Provider Metadata

To publish the service provider metadata:

1. Access the WebLogic Server Remote Console as administrator.
2. Click **Environment** and then select **Servers**.
3. Click the manager server (AdminServer) that has the Inventory application (for example, **ms1**).
   - In a clustered environment, the later steps must be performed on each managed server that has the Inventory application. (other than **proxy** and **admin server**)
4. Select **Configuration**, **Federation Services**, and then **SAML 2.0 General**.
5. Click **Publish Meta Data**.
   The Publish SAML 2.0 Meta Data page appears.
6. In the **Path** field, enter the full path and filename of the metadata file. For example, **C:\mydomain\myserver\sppmeta.xml**.
7. Click **OK**.

Registering Identity Provider in WebLogic Server

To register a SAML Identity Provider in WebLogic server:

1. Upload the **IdPMetadata.xml** file from the Identity Provider to the server hosting WebLogic (for example, **/path/to/metadata/file/IDCSMetadata.xml**).
2. Open the WebLogic server as administrator.
3. Click **Security Realm** and then select **myrealm**.
4. Click **Providers**, and then select **SAML2IdentityAsserter**.
5. Click **Management**, click **New**, and then select **New Web Single Sign-On Identity Provider Partner**.
   The Create a Web Single Sign-On Identity Provider Partner page appears.

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> **Note**
>
> This is required for enabling Identity Provider users with UIM group to access the UIM UI. See Configuring the SAML Authentication Provider for more information.

6. In the **Name** field, enter **WebSSO-IdP-Partner-1**.
7. In the **Path** field, enter the path to the XML file that contains the Identity Provider metadata.
8. Click **OK**.
9. Click the **WebSSO-IdP-Partner-1** link.
10. Ensure that the Identity Provider details appear in the **Site Info** and **Single Sign-On Signing Certificate** tabs.
11. In the **General** tab, select **Enabled**, **Virtual User**, and **Process Attributes** check boxes.
12. In the **Redirect URIs** field, enter **/Inventory/faces/***.
13. Click **Save** and commit your changes.
    The WebLogic server displays a confirmation message.
14. Sign out of the WebLogic server and close your browser.

Updating the Deployment Plan of Unified Inventory Management

Update the Plan.xml (Standalone) file or ClusterPlan.xml (Cluster) file depending on your environment, for the authentication to happen. These changes are applicable for a traditional UIM installation.

To update the deployment plan of UIM:

1. Within **<variable-definition>**, override the value of the existing **logoutURL** variable with the Identity Provider logout URL.
   Replace **/oracle/communications/platform/logout.jspx** with the Identity Provider logout URL. For example, **https://*<WL_SP_hostname>*:*<WL_SP_port>*/saml2/sp/slo/init**.

```
<variable>
    <name>logoutURL</name>
    <value>IDP_LOGOUT_URL</value>
</variable>
```

2. Update the **<module-override>** section of **inv.war** module name as follows:

```
<module-override>
    <module-name>inv.war</module-name>
    <module-type>war</module-type>
    <module-descriptor external="false">
        <root-element>weblogic-web-app</root-element>
        <uri>WEB-INF/weblogic.xml</uri>
        <variable-assignment>
            <name>cookie-path</name>
            <xpath>/weblogic-web-app/session-descriptor/cookie-path</xpath>
            <operation>remove</operation>
        </variable-assignment>
    </module-descriptor>
    <module-descriptor external="false">
```


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```
            <root-element>web-app</root-element>
            <uri>WEB-INF/web.xml</uri>
            <variable-assignment>
                <name>logoutURL</name>
                <xpath>/web-app/context-param[param-name="loginURL"]/param-
value</xpath>
                <operation>replace</operation>
            </variable-assignment>
         <variable-assignment>
                <name>endURL</name>
                <xpath>/web-app/context-param[param-name="endUrl"]/param-
value</xpath>
                <operation>replace</operation>
            </variable-assignment>
        </module-descriptor>
</module-override>
```

Verifying SAML Configuration

To verify the SAML configuration:

1. Enter the URL **http://<InventoryHostname>:<InventorySSLPort>/Inventory** to open the Inventory login page.
   The login page of the Identity Provider appears.
2. Enter the login credentials.
   The UIM home page appears.
3. After you log in, you can logout using the **Logout** option from the top right corner of the page.
   The login page of Identity Provider appears or a successful logout message appears, based on the configurations entered in Identity Provider.
4. Close the browser or tab.

To register UIM in Identity Provider:

1. Use **Entity ID** (for example, **samlUIM**).

> **Note**
>
> This value must be same as the value provided in "Configuring the SAML Service Provider" under the **SAML 2.0 General** section within the **Federation Services** section.

2. Enter **Assertion consumer URL** as **http://<InventoryHostname>:<InventorySSLPort>/saml2/sp/acs/post**

Registering UIM in an Identity Provider

You can register UIM in an Identity Provider as a SAML application.

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> **Note**
>
> - Instructions mentioned in this section are with reference to Identity Cloud Services (IDCS). In case you use a different Identity Provider, ensure that you follow the corresponding instructions of the Identity Provider while registering UIM.
> - Ensure SAML response contains the **groups** information as **SAML 2.0 attributeStatement**.
> - The attributes shared through SAML response must be in **basic** format for them to be considered.

To register a service provider (SP) with any Identity Provider, you can perform a manual configuration or import the SP Metadata (xml) file to the Identity Provider.

To import SP metadata files for creating SAML clients, use any Identity Provider other than IDCS. If you are using any other Identity Provider, and if it supports configuration using a service provider metadata file (for example: KeyCloak), you can publish the metadata file of UIM and use it to create a SAML client.

Manually Configuring UIM Details in Identity Provider

To manually configure UIM in an Identity Provider, for example IDCS:

1. Access the IDCS console and log in as administrator.
2. Navigate to the **Domains** and select the domain (*Default domain*) to add UIM as a SAML application.
3. Click **Add Application** to register UIM as a SAML application.
   a. Select **SAML Application** and click **Launch app catalog**.
   b. Enter **UIM Inventory Application** as **Name** and **UIM Inventory Application as SAML application** as **Description**.
   c. Click **Next**.
   d. Enter **Entity ID**, for example: *samlUIM*. This should be same as the value provided in "Configuring the SAML Service Provider" under the **SAML 2.0 General** section under **Federation Services**.
   e. Enter **http://InventoryHostname:InventoryPort/saml2/sp/acs/post** as **Assertion consumer URL**.
   f. Select **Unspecified** as **Name ID format**.
   g. Select **Username** as **Name ID value**.
   h. Upload the SSL Certificate of UIM. This is required for SLO to work.
   i. Enter **https://<WL_SP_hostname>:<WL_SP_port>/saml2/sp/slo** as **Single logout URL**.
   j. Enter **https://<WL_SP_hostname>:<WL_SP_port>/saml2/sp/slo** as **Logout response URL**.
   k. Click **+ Additional attribute** at the bottom-right corner of the page.
      i. Enter **Groups** as **Name**.

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> **Note**
>
> The **Groups** attribute is case-sensitive.

ii. Select **User attribute** as **Type**.

iii. Select **Group membership** as **Type value**.

iv. Select **All groups** as **Condition**.

l. Click **Finish**.

4. Click **Activate** to create the application (UIM Inventory Application).
5. Click **Activate application** in the pop-up window.
6. Click **Download identity provider metadata** for downloading the IdP metadata xml. For example, IDCSMetadata.xml.
7. Click **Users** on the left side pane to assign users. Ensure the desired users are added to your domain prior to this step.
   a. Click **Assign groups** for adding domain groups to the registered application.
   b. Choose the desired users from the pop-up window and click **Assign**.
8. Click **Groups** on the left-side pane to assign groups.

> **Note**
>
> Ensure **uim-users** group is created or added to your domain before performing this step.

   a. Click **Assign users** for adding the domain users to the registered application.
   b. Choose **uim-users** from the pop-up window and click **Assign**.

Creating SAML2.0 Client in Identity Provider by Importing UIM Metadata (xml)

If your Identity Provider provides you an option to create SAML 2.0 client by importing the metadata file, you can use the published metadata file of UIM to create SAML2.0 client.

> **Note**
>
> You can create SAML2.0 client in an identity provider other than IDCS.

For traditional UIM, to publish the metadata file, verify the step on "Publishing the Service Provider Metadata".

For UIM cloud native, to publish metadata file, see "Publishing UIM Cloud Native Service Provider Metadata File" in *UIM Cloud Native Deployment Guide*.

Configuring WebLogic for Using Identity Provider for Authorization

You configure WebLogic to access the Identity Provider users in the Oracle Enterprise Manager (EM) console for authorization (in UIM).

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For WebLogic server to authenticate users with the Identity Provider, the Identity Provider must be associated with an OAuth client that is registered with the Identity Provider. The OAuth client allows the provider access to the Identity Provider.

For authorization, the roles or groups information must be shared as **basic** format attributes in the SAML assertion response. For more information, see SAML 2.0 Basic Attribute Profile Required.

Updating the SSL.hostnameVerifier Property

The IDCS provider can access IDCS only if you update the **SSL.hostnameVerifier** property.

To update the **SSL.hostnameVerifier** property:

1. Go to the WebLogic Administrator Remote Console and open **Environment**, **Servers**, your server (**AdminServer**), **Configuration** and then **SSL**.
2. Open **Advanced**.
3. Change **Hostname Verification** from **BEA Hostname Verifier** to **Custom Hostname Verifier**.
4. Set **Custom Hostname Verifier** to **weblogic.security.utils.SSLWLSWildcardHostnameVerifier**.
5. Click **Save** and then commit your changes.
6. Start the Administration server and all Managed WebLogic servers.

Configuring Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider

The Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider is an authentication and identity assertion provider that accesses users, groups, and Identity Provider scopes, and application roles stored in the IDCS Identity Provider.

Before you can configure the provider, you must obtain the required OAuth client information from IDCS Identity Provider. To do so, you create a trusted application in the Identity Provider. A trusted application in the Identity Provider is a type of custom application that can be accessed by multiple users and hosted in a secure and protected place (server) where the trusted application uses OAuth 2.0. Because you know where the application is hosted, you can treat that application as trusted. Creating the application in Identity Provider results in the provisioning of an OAuth client.

Creating the OAuth Client

To create OAuth client in the Identity Cloud Service console:

> **Note**
>
> Perform similar steps for any Identity Provider.

1. Log into the Identity Cloud Service console as an administrator.
2. Create a trusted application. See Adding a Trusted Application in Administering Oracle Identity Cloud Service.

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> **Note**
>
> The OAuth client can be used only within the specific tenant in which it was provisioned.

In the **Add Trusted Application** window:

1. Enter a client name and a description (optional).
2. Select **Configure this application as a client now** to configure the authorization settings:
   a. Select only **Client Credentials** as the allowed grant type.
   This setting is used when the authorization scope is limited to the protected resources under the control of the client or to the protected resources registered with the authorization server. The client presents the corresponding credentials to obtain an access token.
   b. Assign the client to the Identity Domain Administrator application role. To do so, select **Grant the client access to Identity Cloud Service Admin APIs** and then, in the pop-up window that appears, select **Identity Domain Administrator**.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Using the Identity Domain Administrator application role provides write access to the Oracle Identity Cloud Service user store. The WebLogic Server Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider does not support any update operations. Therefore, you must use the Identity Cloud Service Administration Console to modify the content of the user store.

3. Go through the remaining pages in the wizard and click **Finish**.
4. Note down the Client ID and Client Secret that appear when you create the application. You need these values when you configure the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider. The attributes that you must provide while configuring the provider are:
   - Tenant: Name of the primary tenant in the Identity Provider where you provisioned the OAuth client.
   - ClientId: The OAuth client ID used to access the Identity Provider identity store.
   - ClientSecret: The OAuth Client Secret (password) used to generate access tokens.
   - Client tenant (Optional): Name of the OAuth client tenant in which the Client ID is available. This attribute is not required if the Client tenant is same as the primary tenant.
5. Activate the application.

Configuring Identity Cloud Integrator Provider

To configure Identity Cloud Integrator Provider:

1. Log into the WebLogic Server Administration Remote console.
2. Select **Security Realm** in the **Domain Structure** pane.
3. On the Summary of Security Realms page, select the name of the realm (for example, **myrealm**) and click **myrealm**.
   The **Settings for myrealm** page appears.

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4. On the **Settings for Realm Name** page, select **Providers** and then **Authentication**.
5. To create a new Authentication Provider in the **Authentication Providers** table, click **New**.
6. In the **Create a New Authentication Provider** page, enter the name of the authentication provider. For example, **IDCSIntegrator**.
7. Select the **OracleIdentityCloudIntegrator** type of the authentication provider from the drop-down list and click **OK**.
8. In the **Authentication Providers** table, click the newly created Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator **IDCSIntegrator** link.
9. In the **Settings for IDCSIntegrator** page, select **Sufficient** from the drop-down list for **Control Flag** and click **Save**.
10. Go to the **Provider Specific** page to configure the additional attributes for the security provider.
11. Enter the values for the following fields and click **Save**:
    - Host
    - Port 443(default)
    - select SSLEnabled
    - Tenant
    - Client Id
    - Client Secret.

    > **Note**
    >
    > If the IDCS URL is **idcs-abcde.identity.example.com**, then IDCS host is **identity.example.com** and tenant name is **idcs-abcde**. Keep the default settings for the other sections of the page.

12. Select **Security Realm**, **myrealm**, and then **Authentication Providers**.
13. In the **Authentication Providers** table, click **Reorder**.
14. In the **Reorder Authentication Providers** page, move **IDCSIntegrator** to the top and click **OK**.
15. In the **Authentication Providers** table, click the **DefaultAuthenticator** link.
16. In the **Settings for DefaultAuthenticator** page, select **Sufficient** from the drop-down list for **Control Flag** and click **Save** and commit your changes.
17. Restart the Administration server.

Setting Up Trust between IDCS and WebLogic

To set up `trust` between IDCS and WebLogic:

1. Import the certificate in KSS store.
    a. Open the Administration Server node.

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b. Get the IDCS certificate as follows:

```
echo -n | openssl s_client -showcerts -servername <IDCS_URL> -connect
<IDCS_URL>:443|sed -ne '/-BEGIN CERTIFICATE-/,/-END CERTIFICATE-/p'
> /tmp/idcs_cert_chain.crt

#sample echo -n | openssl s_client -showcerts -servername
xyz.identity.oraclecloud.com -connect idcs-
xyz.identity.oraclecloud.com:443|sed -ne '/-BEGIN CERTIFICATE-/,/-END
CERTIFICATE-/p' > /tmp/idcs_cert_chain.crt
```

c. Import the certificate and run the **<ORACLE_HOME>/oracle_common/common/bin/wlst.sh** file.

d. Run the following commands:

```
connect('weblogic','<admin_pwd>','t3://<WEBLOGIC_HOST>:7001')
svc=getOpssService(name='KeyStoreService')
svc.importKeyStoreCertificate(appStripe='system',name='trust',password='
',alias='idcs_cert_chain',type='TrustedCertificate',filepath='/tmp/
idcs_cert_chain.crt',keypassword='')
syncKeyStores(appStripe='system',keystoreFormat='KSS')
```

e. Run `exit()`.

2. Restart the Administration server and Managed servers.

Creating an Administrator User in IDCS Administration Console for WebLogic

You must create an Administrator user in IDCS because once the Managed servers are configured for SAML, the domain administrator user (usually, the **weblogic** user) cannot log into the Managed servers.

> **Note**
>
> You must perform this procedure only if you use IDCS as Identity Provider.

To create WebLogic Administrator user in IDCS for WebLogic JaxWS connection:

1. In IDCS, go to the **Groups** tab and create the **Administrators** and **sysmanager** roles.
2. Go to the **Users** tab and create a **wls admin** user, for example, **weblogic** and assign it to the **Administrators** and **sysmanager** groups.
3. Restart all Managed servers.

Managing Group Memberships, Roles, and Accounts

To manage group memberships, roles, and accounts, you must update **OPSS** and **libOVD** to access IDCS.

The following procedure is required only if you use IDCS for user authorization.

Ensure that all servers are stopped (including **Administration**) before proceeding further.

To manage group memberships, roles, and accounts:

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1. Shutdown all servers that use WebLogic Server Administration Console.

   > **Note**
   >
   > You must use - `kubectl` patch domain command for starting or stopping pods and not the WebLogic Server Administration Console.

2. Run the following:

   ```
   #Run the wlst.sh
   cd /u01/oracle/oracle_common/common/bin/
   ./wlst.sh
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > This does not require a connection to the WebLogic Administration Server.

3. Read the domain as follows:

   ```
   readDomain(<DOMAIN_HOME>)
   ```

4. Add the template as follows:

   ```
   addTemplate(<MIDDLEWARE_HOME>/oracle_common/common/templates/wls/
   oracle.opss_scim_template.jar")
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > This step may throw a warning, which can be ignored. The **addTemplate** is deprecated. Use **selectTemplate** followed by **loadTemplates** instead of **addTemplate**.

5. Update the domain as follows:

   ```
   updateDomain()
   ```

6. Close the domain as follows:

   ```
   closeDomain()
   ```

7. Exit from the Administration server container using `exit()`.
8. Start the Administration and Managed servers.

Configuring SSO using OAuth 2.0 Protocol from Identity Provider

You can use OAuth 2.0 protocol for enabling SSO in UIM. SSO allows you to log into applications using a single username and password combination.

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Enabling OAuth in WebLogic Remote Console

This section provides the details on enabling OAuth 2.0 in your WebLogic Remote Console.

Configuring the WebLogic OpenID Connect Identity Assertion Provider

The WebLogic OpenID Connect provider is an authentication and identity assertion provider that delegates authentication services for web applications to the OpenID providers.

For performing configuration, see https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/weblogic-server/14.1.2/secmg/configuring-openid-connect-provider.html#GUID-97DE6B50-E07B-4949-B0CA-1936A04288D4.

Preparing the Inventory Application for WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider

Before you can use the WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider to delegate authentication of web applications, you must create an OAuth client in the OpenID provider and include the required client attributes in the web application.

Create an **oidcAuth.properties** file containing the configuration details that WebLogic Server uses to identify the OpenID provider responsible for authentication services for the application.

1. Create a directory named **WEB-INF**.
2. Create a new file named **oidcAuth.properties** inside the **WEB-INF/** directory.
3. Retrieve the following configuration attributes from the OAuth client in the OpenID provider and add them to the **oidcAuth.properties** file as follows:

   ```
   issuer=<issuer identifier>
   clientId=<client ID>
   clientSecret=<client secret>
   redirectUrl=<redirect URL>
   ```

   oidcAuth.properties

   ```
   issuer=<IDP-Host>/realms/<realm-name>
   clientId=xxxxx
   clientSecret=xxxxx
   redirectUrl=<Inventory-Host>:<Inventory-Port>/Inventory/faces/
   InventoryUIShell
   ```

4. Save your changes.
5. Navigate to **<$DOMAIN_HOME>/UIM/app**, where UIM is installed.
6. Create a **temp/** directory.
7. Extract the **inventory.ear** file into the newly created **temp/** directory.
8. Place the **oidcAuth.properties** file into **inv.war**, which is generated after extracting **inventory.ear**.

   ```
   jar uvf <$DOMAIN_HOME>/UIM/app/temp/inv.war ./WEB-INF/oidcAuth.properties
   ```


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> **Note**
>
> Ensure you are in the location where you created the **WEB-INF/** directory.

9. Generate a new **inventory.ear** file with the updated contents by running the recommended packaging command inside the **temp/** directory.

   ```
   jar cvf inventory.ear .
   ```

10. Replace the existing **inventory.ear** file in **<$DOMAIN_HOME>/UIM/app** with the newly created **inventory.ear**.
11. Restart the UIM server.

> **Note**
>
> If the identity provider is SSL enabled, add the corresponding certificates to JDK.

Configuring Logout for the WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider

> **Note**
>
> This configuration would enable Single Logout (SLO), if the `IDP_LOGOUT_URL` is used for SLO.

Modify the UIM deployment plan as follows:

1. Update the appropriate deployment plan based on your environment:
   - Use **Plan.xml** for standalone environments.
   - Use **ClusterPlan.xml** for clustered environments.
2. Within the `<variable-definition>` section, override the value of the existing `endURL` variable with the IdP logout URL.
   For example, with Keycloak: `https://<keycloak-server>/realms/<realm>/protocol/openid-connect/logout?client_id=<CLIENT_ID>&post_logout_redirect_uri=https://<your-app-login-page>`

   ```
   <variable>
       <name>endURL</name>
       <value>IdP_LOGOUT_URL_with_client_id_&_post_logout_redirect_uri</value>
   </variable>
   ```

3. In the `<module-override>` section of the `war` module, add the required settings as follows:

   ```
   <module-override>
       <module-name>inv.war</module-name>
       <module-type>war</module-type>
       <module-descriptor external="false">
           <root-element>weblogic-web-app</root-element>
   ```


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```
            <uri>WEB-INF/weblogic.xml</uri>
            <variable-assignment>
                <name>cookie-path</name>
                <xpath>/weblogic-web-app/session-descriptor/cookie-path</xpath>
                <operation>remove</operation>
            </variable-assignment>
        </module-descriptor>
        ...
        ...
</module-override>
```

4. Ensure the `post_logout_redirect_uri` value is also configured in your IdP (such as Keycloak).
5. Restart the UIM server to apply the changes.

> **Note**
>
> - If your IdP uses SSL, import the corresponding certificates into the JDK truststore.
> - This configuration would enable Single Logout (SLO), if the `IDP_LOGOUT_URL` is used for SLO.

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11

Configuring OAuth 2.0 Authentication for UIM REST APIs

This chapter describes how to configure, enable, and verify OAuth 2.0 bearer-token authentication for UIM REST APIs.

OAuth authentication applies to requests sent to the deployed UIM REST application paths. The documented OpenAPI REST endpoint URL pattern is:

```
https://<host>:<port>/Inventory/RSOpenAPI/*
```

Where deployed, OAuth authentication also applies to these REST applications:

Table 11-1 OAuth-Protected REST Applications

REST Application	Endpoint URL Pattern
Legacy UIM REST API	`https://<host>:<port>/InventoryRS/*`
Reference REST API	`https://<host>:<port>/ReferenceRestUIM/*`

Prerequisites for OAuth 2.0 Authentication

Before configuring OAuth 2.0 authentication, obtain the following information from the identity-provider administrator:

- HTTPS token endpoint, if REST clients require a documented token-acquisition URL.
- HTTPS token-introspection endpoint.
- OAuth client ID and client secret for UIM introspection.
- Required token audience value or values, if enforced by the deployment.
- Token claim name that identifies the calling user.
- Token role or group claim that identifies UIM REST API users. The access token used for UIM REST API access must include the existing `uim-users` group requirement in the configured role or group claim.
- HTTPS certificate chain for the identity-provider endpoint, if the certificate is not already trusted by the UIM JVM.

Configuring OAuth 2.0 Runtime Properties

Edit the deployed **system-config.properties** file in **UIM_Home/config**. See "#unique_184" in *UIM System Administrator's Guide* for more information.

Configure the existing OAuth properties as required by the deployment. Uncomment or add `oauth.introspection.endpoint.uri`, `oauth.roles.claim`, `oauth.username.claim` for REST bearer-token validation.

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Configuring OAuth 2.0 Authentication

To configure OAuth 2.0 authentication:

1. For an existing deployment, back up the deployed **system-config.properties** file in **UIM_Home/config**. For a new installation, configure the properties before starting the managed servers.
2. Configure the existing OAuth properties, including:

   ```
   oauth.enabled=true
   ```

3. Uncomment or add the UIM REST API OAuth properties for token introspection, username claim, role or group claim, and excluded paths.
4. Configure the identity-provider certificate chain in the JVM trust store used by the UIM managed servers, if the identity-provider endpoint certificate is not already trusted.
5. Start the managed servers if you configured the properties before startup. For an existing deployment, restart each UIM managed server.
   In a clustered deployment, update and start or restart every managed server so that all nodes use the same OAuth configuration.
6. Verify that the token user is represented by the configured username claim and that the configured role or group claim includes `uim-users` for UIM REST API access.
7. Verify Bearer authentication against each server or through the load balancer.
   The following **system-config.properties** sample shows only the UIM REST API OAuth properties. Replace the placeholder values with values for your deployment.

   ```
   # newly added for UIM REST APIs
   oauth.introspection.endpoint.uri=http://<hostname>:<port>/auth/realms/UIM/
   protocol/openid-connect/token/introspect
   oauth.roles.claim=groups
   oauth.username.claim=upn
   ```

Starting or Restarting UIM

If you configure OAuth properties before starting the managed servers, no additional restart is required for those values to be loaded.

If you change OAuth properties after UIM is running, restart the UIM managed servers so that they load the updated runtime configuration.

Obtaining an Access Token

Configure the REST client with the OAuth grant approved for the deployment and obtain an access token from the identity provider.

Token acquisition is identity-provider-specific. This guide does not prescribe customer token endpoints, client IDs, client secrets, or grant parameters.

Users must have the `uim-users` role to access UIM REST APIs. The access token must include `uim-users` in the role or group claim configured by `oauth.roles.claim`.

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Calling a Protected REST Endpoint

For more information on calling a protected REST endpoint, see *UIM REST API Guide*.

How OAuth 2.0 Authentication Works at Runtime

OAuth 2.0 authentication works as follows during runtime:

1. Receives a REST request with a Bearer authentication header for a REST endpoint URL.
2. (Optional) OAuth validation is skipped for paths specified in the `oauth.excluded.paths` property.
3. Validates the access token with the identity provider by using the configured token-introspection URL.
4. Accepts the request only when the token is active and meets the configured audience requirement, if audience validation is configured.
5. Establishes the authenticated caller from the configured username claim and reads UIM REST API group membership from the configured role or group claim. For example, the groups claim contains `uim-users`.

> **Note**
>
> Missing, malformed, expired, inactive, invalid, or non-validatable tokens result in an authentication failure.

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12

Configuring Oracle Maps

This chapter provides instructions on configuring Oracle MapViewer for use with Oracle Communications Unified Inventory Management (UIM) that has Active Topology Automator (ATA) microservice enabled.

Downloading and Deploying Mapviewer

Download mapviewer by following the instructions mentioned in http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/mapviewer/downloads/index.html

Deploy mapviewer by following the instructions mentioned in https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/23/jimpv/introduction-to-map-visualization-component.html

Choosing a Map Option

UIM provides different options for you to point to your map data. UIM supports the following options:

- Point to the Oracle Map service (default). See "Pointing to the Oracle Map Service (Default)".
- Use existing map data. See "Using Existing Map Data".
- No existing map data. See "Using a Sample Map".

Pointing to the Oracle Map Service (Default)

UIM is preconfigured for the Oracle Map service.

The default map can be previewed from the following link:

`http://elocation.oracle.com/elocation/ajax/`

To review the proprietary information statements, see:

`http://elocation.oracle.com/elocation/legal.html`

World Mercator (Oracle Spatial SRID 54004) is a projection coordinate system widely used by tile-based online mapping services. The **elocation_mercator.world_map** served by `elocation.oracle.com` is rendered in this coordinate system.

See "Linking UIM Map Profile to MapViewer".

Using Existing Map Data

If you already have map data, you can define a custom data source that points to it. See the steps starting from "Defining the Map Data Source".

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Using a Sample Map

If you do not have map data but would like to see your UIM data on a map background, you may download a world sample map from the Oracle Technology Network at the following link:

http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/mapviewer/downloads/index.html

After you have accessed the link, download the sample:

1. You must accept the *OTN License Agreement* to download this software. Click **Accept License Agreement**.
2. Click **Download Data Bundle**.
3. Follow the instructions in the downloaded ZIP file.

Next, see the steps starting from "Defining the Map Data Source".

Configuring MapViewer

To configure MapViewer for UIM, perform the procedures in the following sections:

1. Persisting the Map View Configuration
2. Defining the Map Data Source
3. Defining Base Maps
4. Modifying the Map Profile Defaults
5. Linking UIM Map Profile to MapViewer
6. Enabling Map View
7. Installing Map Builder

Persisting the Map View Configuration

To persist the map view configuration between restarts and between servers on multiple machines, use the following DB persistence configuration in UIM schema:

1. Create the **SPATIAL_MAPVIZ_CONFIGS** table as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE SPATIAL_MAPVIZ_CONFIGS
    (
       NAME VARCHAR2(256) NOT NULL,
       CONTENT CLOB,
       CONSTRAINT mvconfigs_pk PRIMARY KEY (NAME)
    );
```

2. Add `-Doracle.maps.config=jdbc/InventoryMapDataSource` Java options in `setDomainEnv.sh` in traditional environment as follows:

```
EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES="-
Djavax.management.builder.initial=weblogic.management.jmx.mbeanserver.WLSMB
eanServerBuilder -Doracle.maps.config=jdbc/InventoryMapDataSource $
{EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES}"
export EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES
```


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3. Restart all admin and managed servers to apply the changes.

> **Note**
>
> Set `disableTopology` to **false** in **topologyProcess.properties** for map viewer support.

Defining the Map Data Source

To define the data source:

1. Log in to MapViewer by entering the following in a Web browser:

   http://*ServerName:PortNumber*/mapviewer

   where *ServerName* is the application server used by UIM and *PortNumber* is the port used by UIM.

   The **Log In** page is displayed.

2. Enter the **user name and password** that you used for the WebLogic Server installation and then select **Log In**.

   The MapViewer home page is displayed.

3. To define the map data source, select **Configuration**.

   The Edit **mapViewerconfig.xml** file is displayed.

4. Scroll down to the **Predefined Data Sources** section within the file.

5. Copy the entire contents starting from the map_data_source tag to the end and paste the copied information below the existing predefined data source information within the Predefined Data Sources section.

```
<!--*************************************************************************-->
<!--*************************Predefined Data Sources*************************-->
<!--*************************************************************************-->
<map_data_source name="UIMDATA"
                  container_ds="jdbc/InventoryMapDataSource"
                  number_of_mappers="8"
                  allow_jdbc_theme_based_foi="false"
                  editable="false"
   />
```

   You should create the data source on the domain where the mapviewer is installed and should be pointing to the UIM database, otherwise this step will fail.

   See "Copying the JNDI URL of Map Data Source" for information about copying the JNDI URL for your map data source.

6. Find <*mds_config*> under **Map Data Server Configs** section and add the following datasource within the <*mds_config*> tag:

```
<!-- ************************************************************** -->
  <!-- ******************* Map Data Server configs  ******************* -->
  <!-- ************************************************************** -->
<data_source name="UIMDATA">
       <allow_predefined_themes>true</allow_predefined_themes>
       <allow_dynamic_themes>true</allow_dynamic_themes>
    </data_source>
```


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7. Click **Save & Restart**.

   Two messages **File mapViewerConfig.xml has been saved** and **MapViewer has been restarted** are displayed above the Config area. The jdbc_password is displayed as encrypted.

8. Select **Admin**.

   The UIMDATA data source that is configured should appear in the existing **Data Sources** table.

9. Select **Datasources** and verify if the corresponding value (for example, MAPDATA) is displayed in the *Existing data sources* table.

10. Go to **Admin** tab and open **Create tile layer**.

11. From **Tile layer type**, select **Oracle Maps** and click **Next**.

    The Tile Layer Properties page appears.

12. Under **External tile layer** section, enter the **Name** as **ELOCATION_MAP**.

13. From **Data source**, select **UIMDATA** and click **Next**.

    The Tile Layer XML page appears.

14. Click **Submit**.

    The system saves the configuration changes and you can verify the changes from **Existing map tile layers** section in **Manage tile layers** page.

Copying the JNDI URL of Map Data Source

This section provides information on how to copy the JNDI name of the map data source into the WebLogic domain where MapViewer is installed.

To copy the JNDI name of the map data source:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Remote Console.
2. Click **Edit Tree**.
3. In the tree, expand **Services**, **Data Sources**, and then click **InventoryMapDataSource**.

   The Summary of JDBC data sources page appears.

4. From the header dropdown list, select *YourDataSource*.

   The Settings for *YourDataSource* page appears.

5. In the **JNDI Names** field, copy the JNDI name, **jdbc/***YourDataSource*.

Defining Base Maps

There is no limit to the number of base maps that can be used for UIM. For example, you can use an existing world map as the base map.

To point to the world map:

1. Go to **Admin** tab and open **Create tile layer**.
2. From **Tile layer type**, select **Oracle Maps** and click **Next**.

   The Tile Layer Properties page appears.

3. Under **External tile layer** section, enter the **Name** as **ELOCATION_MAP**.
4. From **Data source**, select **UIMDATA** and click **Next**.

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The Tile Layer XML page appears.

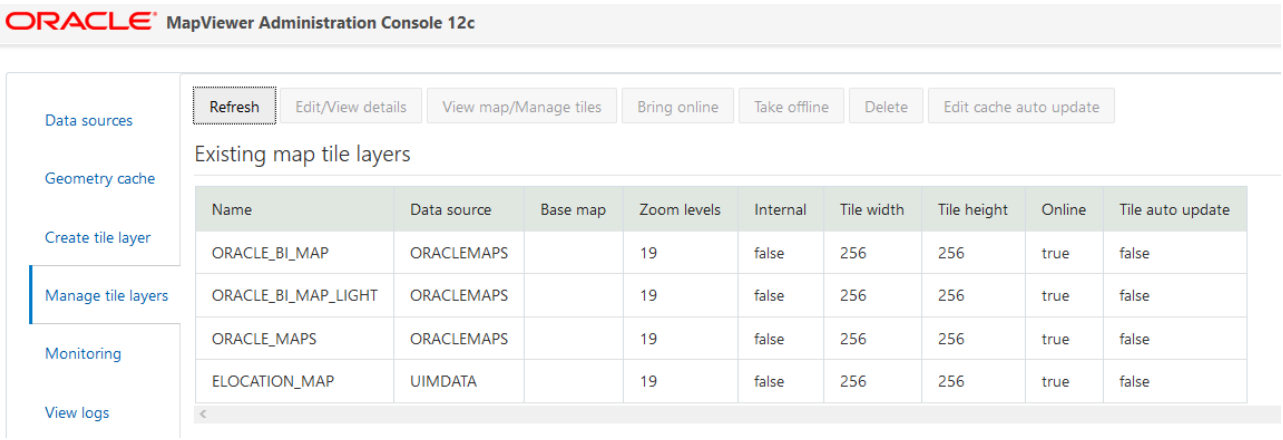
5. Click **Submit**.

   The system saves the configuration changes.

6. Verify the map is set up changes from **Existing map tile layers** section in **Manage tile layers** page.

   Figure 12-1 shows an example of existing map tile layers.

Figure 12-1 Example of Existing Map Tile Layers



The map tile layer is the link between UIM and MapViewer.

There is no limit to the number of map tile layers you can set up.

Modifying the Map Profile Defaults

If you want to change the default settings for the map profile, set the *UIM_Home*/**config/resources/event/topologyProcess.properties** file on the application server to:

```
# Map Profile Default Settings
defaultBaseMap=ELOCATION_MAP
defaultApplicationDatasource=UIMDATA
defaultMapTileServerUrl=https://elocation.oracle.com/mapviewer/mcserver
defaultMapCopyright=Copyright \u00a9 2007, 2021 Oracle Corp
```

> **Note**
>
> If you are pointing to an internal base map and not the Oracle map service, leave the `defaultMapTileServerUrl=` blank.

Linking UIM Map Profile to MapViewer

This section is applicable only for Networks Map View.

For other Map View pages (in Pipe, Service and Connectivity), you cannot set the Map Profile values. For these Map View pages, the map profile values from **Map Profile Default Settings** section in the **topologyProcess.properties** file are considered by default.

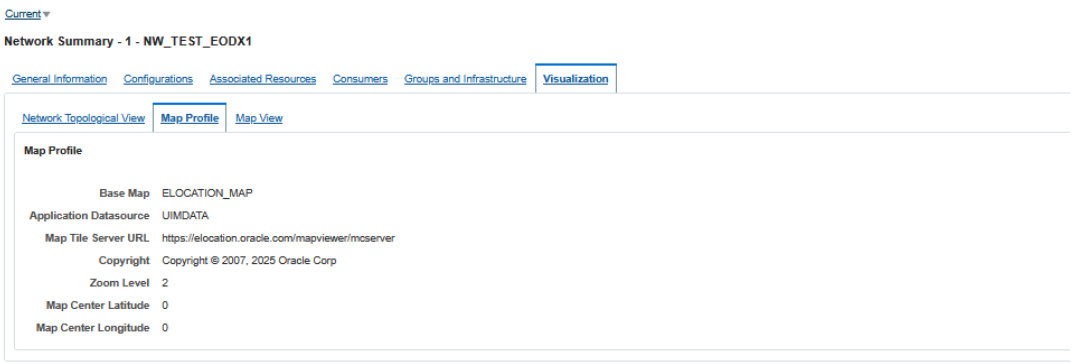
To link the UIM map profile to MapViewer:

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1. Ensure you are logged into UIM.
2. Select the **Network** link.
3. Search for and open any **Network**.
4. Open the **Map Profile** subtab under the **Visualization** tab.

   The Map Profile page is displayed.
5. Enter Map Center Latitude.
6. Enter Map Center Longitude.

   The following image shows a MapViewer DataSource/Map Tile Layer Name combination.



7. Click **Save**.

   The Network Summary page is displayed.
8. Open the **Map View** subtab under the **Visualization** tab.
9. The **Map View canvas** is displayed.

Enabling Map View

To enable Map View:

1. Provide the following permissions to <UIMSCHEMA> user:
   - Set **global_names** value to **FALSE**.
   - Provide **Create SYNONYM** and **DATABASE LINK** permissions.

   > **Note**
   >
   > You need to log in as the database administrator to provide these permissions.
2. Log out of the database administrator's profile and log in as <UIMSCHEMA> user.
3. Open **system-config.properties** file from the UIM domain **{DOMAIN_HOME}/UIM/config** and set the **uim.ui.mapViewEnabled** property value to **true**.
4. Go to the extracted **ora_uim_dbtools.jar** file and open the **sqlscripts** folder.
5. Run **UIM_TOP_DBLINK.sql** and provide the Topology schema details when the system prompts for it.

   See "Database Schema Changes" for more information.

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> **Note**
>
> Run the **UIM_TOP_DBLINK.sql** script every time you migrate to a new Topology schema.

Installing Map Builder

Oracle Map Builder is a standalone application that lets you create and manage the mapping metadata (styles, themes, and base maps) that is stored in the database.

Oracle Map Builder is downloaded as a JAR file (**mapbuilder.jar**) from the Oracle software delivery website. You can run it as a standalone Java application in the JRE:

```
java -jar mapbuilder.jar [Options]
```

It is important to use the **Mapbuilder.jar** file that is downloaded from the Oracle software delivery website in order to stay on the same release with the MapViewer application that is shipped with UIM.

See the *User's Guide For Oracle MapViewer* for detailed information on MapViewer. For a link to the document, see "Viewing MapViewer Documentation".

Viewing MapViewer Documentation

The *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide For Oracle MapViewer* contains detailed MapViewer documentation. The following is a link to the library page, where the document is located:

http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/mapviewer/documentation/index.html

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13

Enabling Geographic Redundancy and Disaster Recovery

This chapter describes a generic architecture for UIM across multiple geographically redundant sites in a primary-standby (active-passive) deployment. This chapter provides the following information:

- Architecture for Geographically Redundancy (GR) in UIM
- Installation, configuration, and operational best practices
- Switchover and failover test procedures and test results

About Geographic Redundancy and Disaster Recovery in UIM

The UIM application architecture supports high availability across distributed application and database clusters in a typical single site deployment. UIM operations run continuously regardless of the failure of a single application or database node in a production environment. However, in some cases, continuity of operations with minimal loss of service is required, in the event of a complete failure (due to a natural disaster) in the primary UIM or OSS application stack.

The following figure shows a highly available single-site architecture is comprised of: UIM, deployed to a clustered WebLogic domain with two or more managed servers on multiple hosts, and an active-active RAC database. When a single managed server or database instance becomes unavailable, the surviving nodes can automatically take up the excess load. For more information on system requirements for attaining UIM high availability, see Unified Inventory Management System Requirements.

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Figure 13-1 UIM Single-Site High Availability Architecture

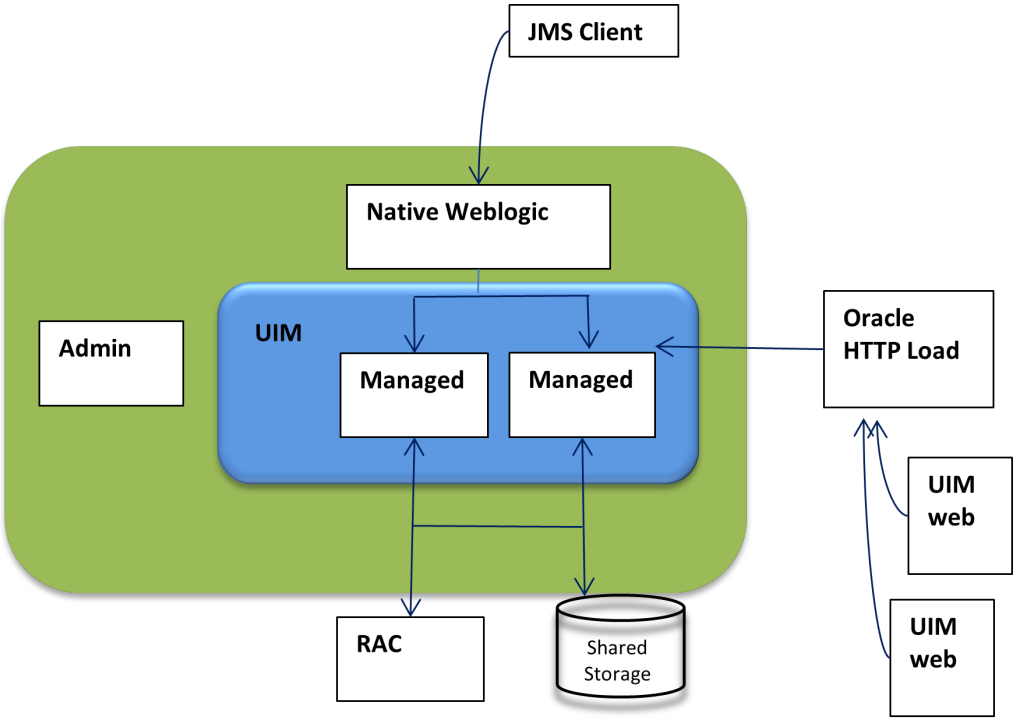
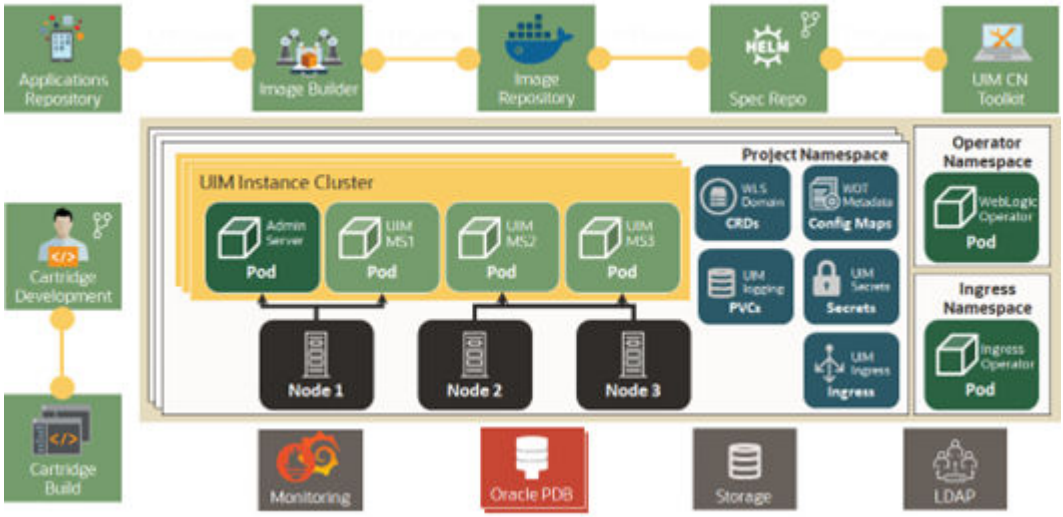


Figure 13-2 UIM Cloud Native Single-Site Availability Architecture



Additional resiliency is achieved when UIM is deployed to geographically redundant sites in a symmetric primary-standby configuration, where the standby site is a duplicate of the primary site. When the primary site becomes unavailable and cannot be recovered within a reasonable amount of time or with a reasonable amount of effort, UIM services can fail over to the standby site, effectively making the standby site the new primary site.

This chapter describes a generic architecture for UIM across multiple geographically redundant sites in a primary-standby (active-passive) deployment. The architecture described provides guidelines for projects with geographically redundant site availability requirements.

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This chapter provides information about the following:

- Architecture for Geographically Redundancy(GR) for UIM
- Installation, configuration, and operational best practices
- Switchover and failover test procedures and test results

About Switchover and Failover

The purpose of a geographically redundant deployment is to provide resiliency in the event of a complete loss of service in the primary site, due to a natural disaster or other unrecoverable failure in the primary UIM site. The resiliency is achieved by creating one or more passive standby sites that can take the load when the primary site becomes unavailable.

The role reversal from the standby site to the primary site can be accomplished in any of the following ways:

- Switchover, in which the operator performs a controlled shutdown of the primary site before activating the standby site. This is primarily intended for planned service interruptions in the primary UIM site. Following a switchover, the former primary site becomes the standby site. The site roles of primary site and standby site can be restored by performing a second switchover operation, which is switchback.
- Failover, in which the primary site becomes unavailable due to unanticipated reasons and cannot be recovered. The operator then transitions the standby site to the primary role. The primary site that is down cannot act as a standby site and will require reconstruction of the database as a standby database before restoring the site roles.

Geographically Redundant Traditional UIM Deployment

A geographically redundant UIM deployment comprises two or more geographically distant sites: a primary site, which has the production environment, and one or more offline standby sites where each site includes the UIM deployment and its associated RAC database as shown in the following figure.

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Figure 13-3 UIM Multi-Site Geographically Redundant Architecture

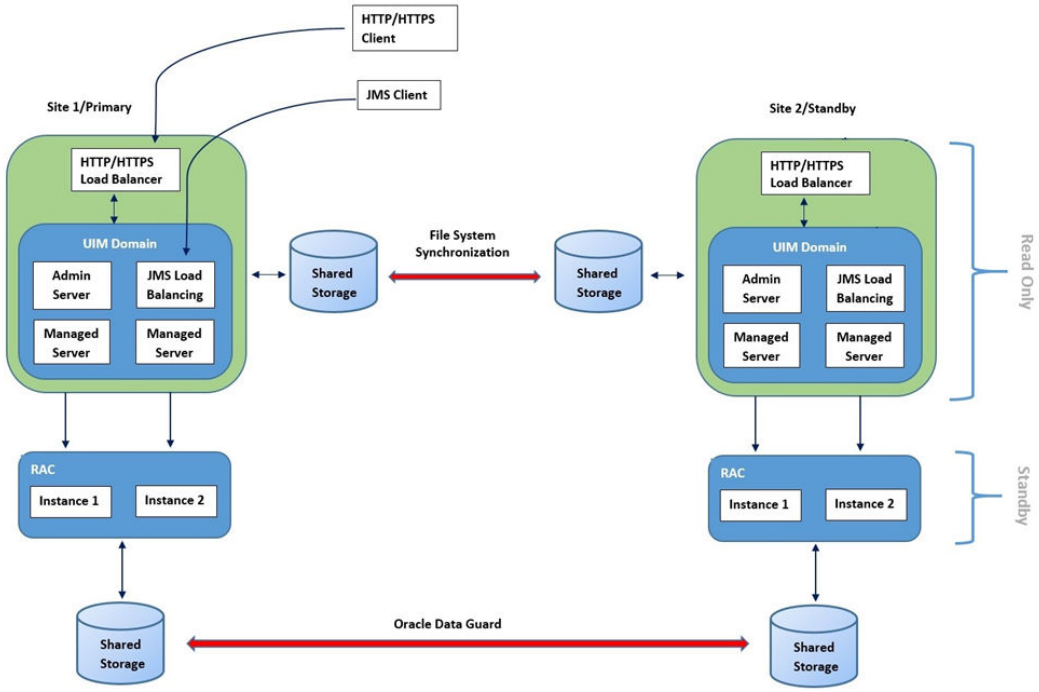


Figure 2. UIM Multi-Site Geographically Redundant Architecture.

About the Primary Site

The primary site is identical in nature to a typical single-site deployment of UIM (see Figure 1). The application layer consists of a clustered WebLogic domain with two or more managed servers, an Admin server, and an HTTP/HTTPS load balancer. Additionally, using a Node Manager on each machine in the domain is recommended to manage the admin server and managed server processes.

The UIM workload is distributed across the managed servers in the WebLogic cluster. If a cluster node goes down, the workload is redistributed across the surviving cluster nodes. A Store-and-Forward (SAF) agent can provide additional resiliency for JMS messages by buffering incoming requests, if the destination JMS targets become unavailable.

The database layer consists of a RAC database, typically in an active-active configuration, where each managed server is affiliated with a given database instance. In the event of a failure in a single database instance, the surviving instance will pick up the load. The database layer stores all transactional data including:

- JMS messages backed by a JDBC persistent store
- SAF messages
- UIM data and Metadata
- LDAP Policy data

About the Standby Site

After either a switchover or failover operation, the targeted standby site assumes the role of a primary site for both the application stack and the database. Standby sites are synchronized

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periodically with the primary site to maintain service continuity in the event of a catastrophic failure at the primary site.

The above figure shows a two-site active/passive UIM configuration for geographic redundancy. In this deployment scenario, the primary and standby site(s) are installed in geographically different locations, typically in different data centers. Interconnection is established through WAN. This multi-site deployment has the following features:

- Multiple symmetric sites: In a multiple symmetric site, the primary site runs and actively processes service requests while the secondary site is passive; the secondary UIM WLS cluster is available but cannot process **create** and **update** requests while the database is in a standby role.
- The UIM WLS domain is replicated from the primary site to the secondary site using file system replication utilities such as.**rsync**.
- Oracle Data Guard is used to replicate the UIM RAC database from the primary site to the secondary site. All updates to the primary database (including database sequences) are automatically propagated to the secondary database in near-realtime.

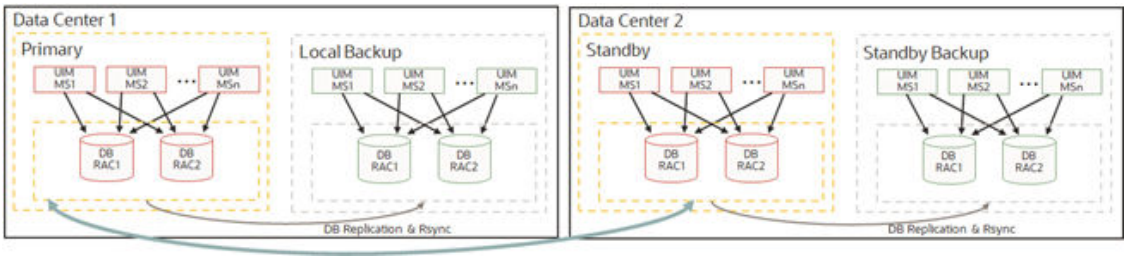
The Oracle Data Guard standby database is not read-write accessible. As a result, the UIM application cluster cannot be run in the standby site.

Geographically Redundant UIM Cloud Native Deployment

A geographically redundant UIM CN deployment comprises two or more geographically distant sites: a primary site, which has the production environment, and one or more offline standby sites where each site includes the UIM CN deployment and its associated RAC database as shown in the following figure.

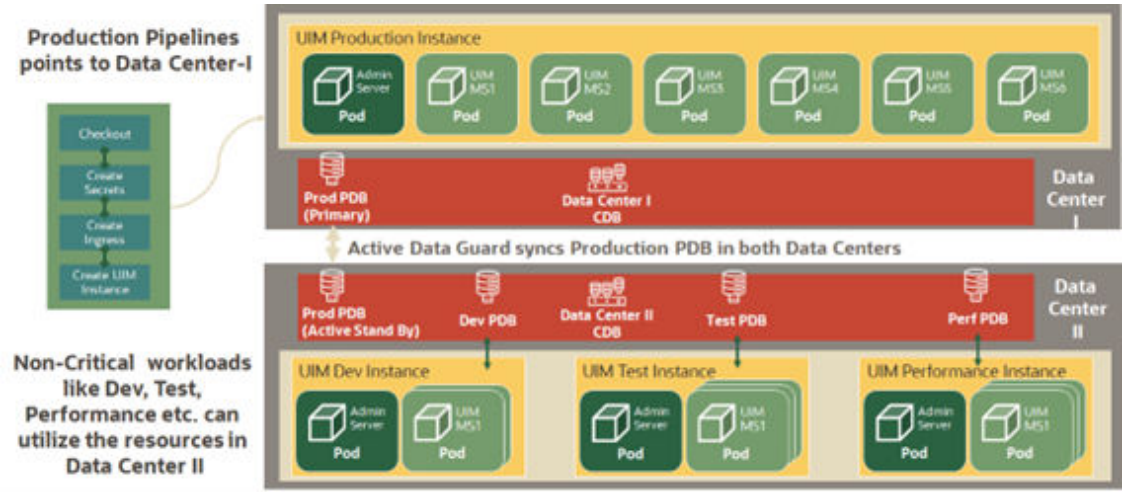
UIM in data center1 is the primary and active instance and UIM in data center 2 can be a cold/ warm standby.

Figure 13-4 UIM Cloud Native Deployment and the Associated RAC Database



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Figure 13-5 Active-Passive Deployment



About the Primary Site

The primary site is identical to a typical single-site deployment of UIM. The application layer consists of a clustered WebLogic domain with two or more managed server pods, an Admin server pod, and an Ingress pod as load balancer. Additionally, there is a WebLogic Operator pod to support WebLogic server on Kubernetes environment. UIM CN pipelines are used for continuous deployment and these pipelines point to Data Center 1 in normal operations.

The UIM workload is distributed across the managed servers in the WebLogic cluster. If a pod goes down, the workload is redistributed across the surviving cluster pods. And if a Kubernetes worker node goes down, then workload is distributed across managed servers on surviving Kubernetes nodes. A Store-and-Forward (SAF) agent can provide additional resiliency for JMS messages by buffering incoming requests when the destination JMS targets become unavailable.

The database layer consists of a RAC database, in an active-active configuration, where each managed server is affiliated with a given database instance. In the event of a failure in a single database instance, the surviving instance will pick up the load. The database layer stores all transactional data including:

- JMS messages backed by a JDBC persistent store
- SAF messages
- UIM data and Metadata
- LDAP Policy data

About the Standby Site

After a switchover or a failover operation, the targeted standby site assumes the role of a primary site for both the application stack and the database. Standby sites are synchronized periodically with the primary site to maintain service continuity in the event of a catastrophic failure at the primary site. The above figure shows a two-site active/passive UIM configuration for geographic redundancy. In this deployment scenario, the primary and standby site(s) are installed in geographically different locations, typically in different data centers. Interconnection is established through WAN. This multi-site deployment provides:

- Multiple symmetric sites: In multiple symmetric sites, the primary site runs and actively processes service requests while the secondary site is passive. The secondary UIM WLS

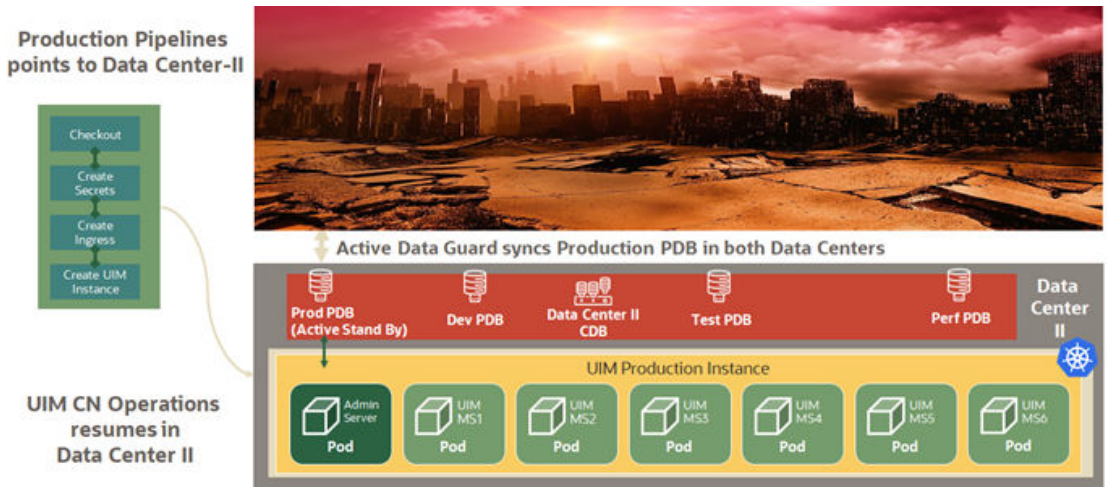
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cluster is available but cannot process create and update requests while the database is in a standby role.

- Non-critical workloads such as development, testing, and performance can utilize the resources in Data Center 2.
- Oracle Data Guard is used to replicate the UIM RAC database from the primary site to the secondary site. All updates to the primary database (including database sequences) are automatically propagated to the secondary database in near-realtime.

The Oracle Data Guard standby database is not read-write accessible. As a result, the UIM application cluster cannot be run in the standby site.

Figure 13-6 Active-Passive Deployment During Disaster and Recovery



When a disaster strikes on DataCenter1, the following operations are performed:

- Stop all non-critical workloads in Data Center 2
- Redirect the production pipeline to use Data Center 2

Prerequisites for Geographic Redundancy

This section provides the prerequisites for supporting geographic redundancy in UIM.

Synchronize File Systems

For UIM geographic redundancy, Oracle recommends using a common file system utility such as **rsync** for replicating and synchronizing the primary site file system with the standby site. The **rsync** utility has the following advantages:

- It is available on most Unix and Linux distributions, including Oracle Solaris and Oracle Enterprise Linux.
- Differences between source and target files are computed using an algorithm that ensures that only the changes to files are copied from the primary site to the standby site.
- It can use SSH as a secure channel.
- If network bandwidth is an issue, **rsync** can compress data during transfer.

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The **rsync** utility does not support creation of nested target subdirectories. You cannot create a full target directory path unless the target directory is a subdirectory of the source directory. For example, if the source directory is specified as **/share/apps/Oracle** and the target is specified as **/share/apps/Oracle/Middleware/user_projects/domains/UIM_domain**, **rsync** does not create the directories under **../Oracle**.

Other options for file system replication include:

- Using ZFS. ZFS is available for Oracle Solaris and available in open-source variants for Linux
- Oracle Solaris Cluster Geographic Edition
- File system utilities such as rcp, scp, ftp, or sftp are not well suited for incremental synchronization, but can be used for initial file system replication

Synchronize UIM Domain

Oracle Data Guard can manage database synchronization without any additional file system updates. The standby UIM domain, on the other hand, must be kept in synchronous with the primary site by using ZFS, Oracle Solaris Cluster Geographic Edition, or other file system utilities that can be used for initial file system replication. Files that must be kept in continuous synchronization include any files that are expected to be created or modified during the normal course of UIM operation. For example:

- The **system-config.properties** file and other property files
- Java code changes that include hotfixes or changed rulesets containing Java code

If the **rsync** utility is used to incrementally update the standby site, it will also detect differences in any files in the UIM domain that contain site-specific configuration such as host name, IP address, local directory name, and data source information (such as database host names, service names, and so on). When **rsync** detects the differences, it replaces the content in the standby site with the versions currently on the primary site which could prevent the standby UIM site from operating correctly. These files must be updated after synchronization to reflect local site-specific values. The impact can be minimized using virtual host names.

Oracle Data Guard

Oracle Data Guard is used to replicate the primary UIM Oracle RAC database for the standby sites. Oracle Data Guard can be configured with either a physical standby database or a logical standby database. The main considerations for each are as follows:

- Physical Standby: The physical standby database is a block-by-block duplicate of the primary database, synchronized by the automatic application of archived redo logs transferred to the standby database through Oracle Net (SQL*Net). By default, a physical standby database is mounted for archive recovery only. With the purchase of an additional license, the physical standby can be opened for read-only access using Active Data Guard.
- Logical Standby: The logical standby database is a logical copy of the primary standby database that does not necessarily have to match the schema of the primary standby database. Logical standby databases transform archived redo logs into SQL DML (insert, delete, and update) statements, which are then populated into the standby database and applied automatically. Logical standby databases are opened in read-only mode and can have additional tables, views, and indexes that are not present in the primary standby database.

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Oracle recommends using a logical standby database for implementing a geographic redundancy solution for UIM to ensure that a standby database is in **read only** mode and to have the standby site ready to start when needed.

Data Protection Modes

Oracle Data Guard can operate in one of following data protection modes:

- **Maximum Performance:** This is the default data protection mode. This mode allows transactions to commit as soon as all redo data generated by those transactions has been written to the online redo log. Transmission of redo data to the standby database is done asynchronously, so that the primary database performance is not affected by the transmission delays when writing the redo logs to the standby database.
- **Maximum Availability:** This mode guarantees zero data loss if the primary database fails but only if the complete set of redo logs has been successfully transmitted to the standby database. In maximum availability mode, transactions commit only after all redo data required for those transactions has been successfully transmitted to the standby database. If there are delays in transmitting the redo logs, the primary database will continue to process transactions but will operate as if it is in the maximum performance mode.
- **Maximum Protection:** This mode is similar to the maximum availability mode. In the maximum protection mode transactions are allowed to commit only after the complete set of redo logs required to recover those transactions has been successfully written to the standby database. However, the primary database will shut down if anything prevents the transmission of the redo logs. For this reason, it is recommended that at least two standby databases be configured in the maximum protection mode to reduce the risk of a single standby database failure.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle recommends you operate Oracle Data Guard in the Maximum Performance mode for UIM geographic redundancy solutions.

Network Configuration

Oracle recommends that a network performance assessment be conducted, considering the current or anticipated redo rates, both peak and average. While configuring a network, the following considerations must be considered:

- The network bandwidth required for the average or peak redo rates, depending on the typical redo dynamics of the primary database. For example, if redo rates are stable and **ASYNC** transport is used, the high but short-lived peaks in redo generation can be ignored. The estimation network bandwidth is mentioned in the later sections.
- The impact of network latency on redo transmission, which is dependent on the transport mode:
  - **SYNC**: Both Maximum Protection and Maximum Availability modes require SYNC transport. In this case, minimal network latency is required to reduce the performance impact on the primary database.
  - **ASYNC**: The default Maximum Performance mode uses ASYNC transport which minimizes performance impact on the primary database and is not as susceptible to issues related to network latency.
    - Multiple redundant network paths

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For more information regarding network configuration and tuning for Oracle Data Guard, see *Oracle Database High Availability Best Practices*.

Network Bandwidth Estimation

There is no precise network bandwidth that can be applied to generic Data Guard deployments. The bandwidth must be sufficient to accommodate the typical redo log generation rate, which is dependent on the number and size of transactions during a given period.

Assuming an overhead of 30% for Oracle Net, the following calculation, as described in *Oracle Data Guard 11gR2 Administration Beginner's Guide*, provides an estimate of the required network bandwidth for Data Guard redo log transmission:

```
Required Bandwidth (Mbps) = ((Redo Rate bytes per second / 0.7) * 8) /
1,000,000
```

There are several methods available for determining the redo generation rate and typical bandwidth requirement based on the actual performance of the primary system:

- AWR snapshot reports: The Load Profile section of this report provides an average 'Redo Generated Per Sec' value that shows the redo rate in bytes-per-second averaged over the snapshot period.
- **Sysmetric** views that can provide more accurate estimates as they are averaged over 60 and 15 second intervals. For example, the **dba_hist_sysmetric_history** view can be queried directly for this value.
- For a more historical calculation, the data provided by the **v$archived_log** view provides the amount of redo generated for each log change.

Example 13-1 Estimation for a Simple Network Bandwidth

To estimate the bandwidth requirement for Data Guard, in an environment averaging 7500 orders per hour, the following query is executed on the primary database server as a **sysdba** user:

```
SELECT
(AvgRedorate_Bps * 8 / 0.7) / (1000000) AvgBandwidth_Mbps FROM (
SELECT
AVG(value) AvgRedoRate_Bps FROM
dba_hist_sysmetric_history WHERE
metric_name = 'Redo Generated Per Sec'
AND begin_time >= (select sysdate - 7 from dual)
);
```

For 7 days and an average redo rate of 727304.442 bytes per second, the above calculation provides the following results:

- **Period (days)**: 7
- **Average Redo Rate (bytes per second)**: 727304.442
- **Average Bandwidth (Mbps)**: 8.312

In this example, rounding upwards yields a conservative network bandwidth estimate of 10 Mbps for Data Guard redo log transmission.

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If the recommended Maximum Performance Data Guard data protection mode is used, infrequent spikes in redo log activity can be accommodated if the network is tuned for the average redo generation rate. If, however, there are frequent peaks or the variation in redo rate is significant, the maximum redo rate for the specified period will have to be taken into consideration.

Advanced Compression in Oracle Data Guard

If network bandwidth or latency cannot accommodate the primary database redo dynamics and there is sufficient memory and CPU to perform the compression, Oracle Database Advanced Compression may be configured to send the redo logs in compressed form, thus reducing pressure on the network and potentially increasing transmission speed.

The Advanced Compression feature uses **zlib** compression at level 1, similar to the **gzip** utility.

To estimate the effectiveness of the compression, locate and compress a redo log file using the following **gzip** command:

```
$gzip -1 <archive.arc>
```

Then use the following gzip command to compare the compressed and uncompressed data:

```
$gzip --list <archive.arc.tgz>
```

> **Note**
>
> Oracle Database Advanced Compression requires additional licensing.

Host Configuration

This section describes considerations for host configuration.

Shared Storage Configuration

Both UIM WebLogic domain and Data Guard configurations benefit from shared storage for data files. Ideally, the names of the shared directories should be identical on both primary and standby sites to facilitate site replication. For Oracle Data Guard, archived redo log directories should have the same name.

For the UIM WebLogic domain, this is not a mandatory requirement, but reduces the complexity of synchronizing configuration files across sites as the domain configuration files and scripts necessarily contain full paths for JRE and script locations.

Hostname Virtualization

The primary and standby sites must be created on hosts that are separated geographically and may belong to different subnets. In UIM domain configuration, hostnames are stored in domain configuration files, which are then site-specific. As described in the section on file system synchronization, hostnames must be associated with the local site.

Oracle recommends that some form of hostname virtualization should be used to simplify UIM domain replication and that hostnames, rather than IP addresses, should be used for all cluster and server configuration. An easy approach is to add additional entries to the local **/etc/hosts**

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file for each WebLogic and RAC database host. For example, on the first node of the primary site, the relevant hosts file entry might appear as follows:

```
10.1.2.3    real.primary_host_1.domain v-UIM-appserver-node-1
```

On the first node in the standby site, the entry may appear as follows:

```
10.1.2.4    real.standby_host_1.domain v-UIM-appserver-node-1
```

When UIM domain is created on the primary server, the hostname **v-UIM-appserver-node-1** is used for the first node, resulting in the following entries in the generated UIM domain configuration file (domain config.xml):

```
<server>
    <name>AdminServer</name>
    <machine>UnixMachine_1</machine>
    <listen-address>v-UIM-appserver-node-1</listen-address>
    <server-diagnostic-config>
        <name>AdminServer</name>
        <diagnostic-context-enabled>true</diagnostic-context-enabled>
    </server-diagnostic-config>
</server>
```

While synchronizing the domain configuration, the hostnames will not have to be modified in the two sites.

IP Address Virtualization

Within the UIM domain, for communication between the managed servers and the admin server, the hostname virtualization process that is explained above can be used. Remote clients, however, may be unable to connect to UIM following a switchover or failover operation. To mitigate this, IP address management software (IPAM) can be used to reassign the UIM application host names to the IP addresses reserved for the standby UIM application servers.

UIM Geo-Redundancy Lab Architecture

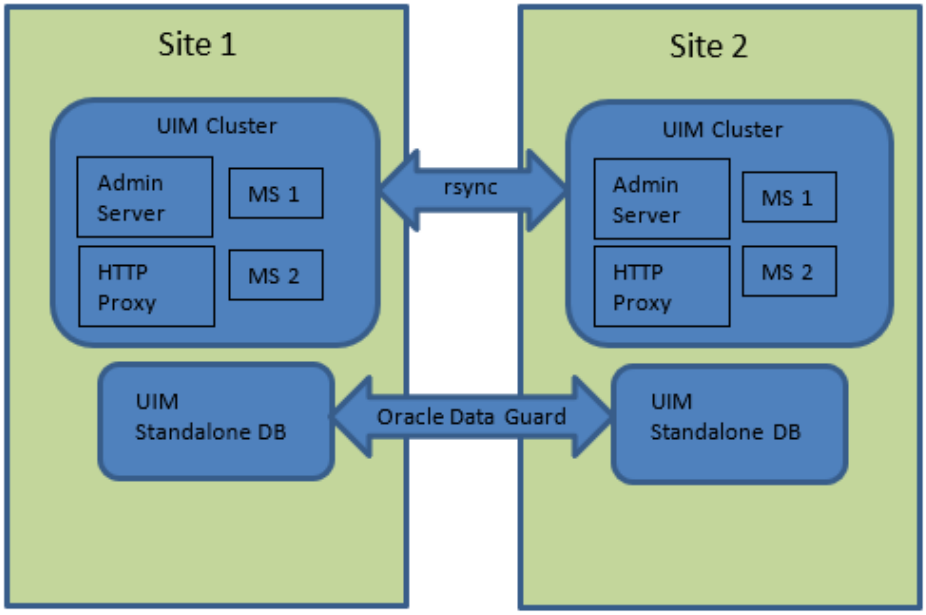
To demonstrate the feasibility of a multi-site geo-redundant deployment for UIM, a Geo-Redundancy (GR) lab environment has been established as described in the later sections.

The UIM Geo-Redundancy (GR) lab architecture, as shown in the following figure, is based on the two-site high-availability deployment discussed earlier. Each site in the GR lab deployment comprises two Oracle Enterprise Linux virtual machines (VM); one each for the WLS domain and the Oracle standalone database, respectively.

The UIM application includes UIM installed on the corresponding Oracle WebLogic Server with 19c Standalone database. The list of hardware and software components is mentioned in the later sections.

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Figure 13-7 UIM Geo-Redundancy Lab Architecture



UIM Application Architecture

UIM is installed on a cluster with two managed servers: domain admin server and a HTTP proxy. A second domain is configured on node 1 comprising only an admin server.

Database

The UIM database is configured as 19c standalone database nodes. Oracle Data Guard handles database replication: the Data Guard documentation procedure is used to manage the primary and standby databases and to run the switchover and failover operations.

Installation and Configuration

This section describes the installation and configuration of the geo-redundancy test environment. For more information on UIM high-availability installation and configuration, *UIM Installation Guide*.

Hardware Components

The application and database servers are configured as follows:

- Operating System: Oracle Linux Server release 7.7
- CPU: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v3 @2.30 GHz
- RAM: 28 GB
- NFS Storage: 292 GB

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Software Components

The list of installed software components is as follows:

Table 13-1 UIM GR Lab Software Components

Software Component	Installed Version
UIM	7.4.1.0 (or later)
Oracle WebLogic	12.2.1.3 (or later)
Java Development Kit (JDK)	1.8.0_221 (or later)
Oracle Enterprise Database	19.4.0.0.0 (or later)

Installing Oracle Data Guard

To install Oracle Data Guard:

1. On site 1, configure the primary UIM database.
2. Create and configure the standby UIM database on site 2. See the Oracle Data Guard documentation for detailed instructions, Oracle Data Guard configuration details are listed in the following section.

UIM GR Lab Data Guard Configuration

The configuration details for Oracle Data Guard for the UIM GR lab are as follows:

- Symmetric Topology. Disaster recovery configuration that is identical (identical number of hosts, load balancers, instances, applications, and port numbers) across tiers on the primary and standby sites. The systems are configured identically, and the applications access the same data.
- Logical Standby Database.
- Maximum Performance Mode. Transactions commit as soon as all redo data generated by those transactions has been written to the online log. Redo data is asynchronously written to the standby database.

Mapviewer themes and styles are saved in the MDSYS schema. As part of Data Guard syncing process, the MDSYS schema is not synced to the standby database. For Mapviewer to work properly in the standby environment, run the following scripts in the MDSYS schema in the standby database:

```
<domain_home>/UIM/scripts/usersdothemes.sql
<domain_home>/UIM/scripts/uimdefaultstyles.sql
```

Installing the Applications

To install the applications:

1. On site 1, install the WebLogic Server and Oracle Application Development Framework.
2. On site 1, configure and start a clustered WebLogic domain with two managed servers for UIM. Where ever applicable, use hostnames, instead of IP addresses.
3. On site1, install UIM and configure both the database schema and the application server.

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> **Note**
>
> While configuring the WebLogic domain for UIM, Oracle recommends using a JDBC store for the JMS persistent store, instead of the default file store. Replication of JMS transactional data is managed automatically through Oracle Data Guard, ensuring a consistent transactional state across the sites.

4. Replicate WebLogic and UIM domain directories to the standby site.
   For the geo-redundancy test environment, use **rsync** to synchronize the complete WebLogic and UIM domain file systems including deployed cartridges, property file changes and security changes, except for log and temporary directories from site 1 to site 2.
5. After the synchronization, domain configuration files on site 2 are modified using the Unix/Linux sed utility to ensure that all host-specific entries correspond to the correct site.

Error

After completing the installation procedures, if you see the following error while starting the UIM server on site 2, then follow the resolution provided.

```
Caused By: oracle.security.jps.JpsRuntimeException: JPS-01050: Opening of
wallet based credential store failed.
```

Resolution

Create an empty **/tmp** directory in the <*domain_home*>/**UIM** folder in site 2 with required folder permissions.

Switchover and Failover Test Procedures

This section describes the procedures to run the UIM GR test scenarios.

Switchover Procedure (Graceful Shutdown)

The switchover procedure is used to test continuity of service after a controlled context switch from the primary site to the secondary site.

1. Ensure that UIM is running on the primary site and that request submission is in progress.
2. Stop the operations.
3. Wait for UIM to stop processing incoming requests.
4. Perform a graceful shutdown of the UIM domain.
5. Switch the primary database role to the backup database.
6. Start UIM on the secondary site.
7. Resume request submission.

As an alternative, UIM can be shut down gracefully before request submission is stopped.

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Failover Procedure

In a production environment, failover is the result of a catastrophic loss of service on the primary site. If the primary database becomes unavailable and cannot be recovered, the Data Guard **Activate** commands can be issued on the backup server. This results in change of role from a backup database to the primary database, but it will not convert the primary database to the backup database. As a result, when the failed primary site becomes available again, it will have to be rebuilt as a physical standby database to re-enable Data Guard protection.

1. Ensure that UIM is running on the primary site and that request submission is in progress.
2. When the number of in-progress requests has reached a steady state, abort the primary database.
3. Shut down UIM. Graceful shutdown is not required.
4. Issue Data Guard Activate statement on the standby database.
5. Start UIM on the secondary site.
6. Ensure that request submission has resumed.

> **Note**
>
> After the original primary site is recovered, the same switchover procedure can be repeated to switch back to the original primary site.

Test Cases

Perform the following test cases for switchover and failover scenarios to ensure that secondary site has all the information replicated and is available to resume the operations:

- Cartridge Deployment
- Entities creation from UI
- Property file changes
- Security changes from console (Users create/update)

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A

Configuring KeyCloak as Identity Provider for UIM, ATA, and Message Bus

This chapter helps you with information on configuring KeyCloak as an Identity Provider for UIM, ATA, and Message Bus.

For more information on ATA and Message Bus, see "About Unified Inventory and Topology" in *Unified Inventory and Topology Deployment Guide*.

Prerequisites for Configuring KeyCloak

The following prerequisites are required for configuring KeyCloak:

- Install **KeyCloak**.
- Download all artifacts required to deploy all UIM, ATA and Message Bus.

Creating a New Realm

To create a new realm:

1. Provide a name for the realm. For example **IdentityGuard**.
2. Set **Enabled**.
3. Click **Create**.
   A new realm is created.

Configuring a SAML-Based Authentication Provider in UIM

This section describes how to configure a SAML-based authentication provider for UIM.

> **Note**
>
> If you have already configured one authentication provider, such as SAML or OAuth, you do not need another.

Downloading the Identity Provider Metadata File

To download the Identity Provider metadata file:

1. Switch to the realm you created.
2. Go to **Realm Settings**.
3. Click **SAML 2.0 Identity Provider Metadata**.
4. Save the file at a desired location.

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Creating a UIM Instance

Prerequisite: UIM has to be registered with an authentication provider (such as SAML or OAuth) to generate the metadata file, which is required during UIM Image creation. Follow the instructions mentioned in the "Enabling SAML Based Authentication Provider" section in *UIM Cloud Native Deployment Guide* to enable SAML-based authentication provider.

Creating a UIM Cloud Native Instance

1. Build UIM CN images using the downloaded IdP metadata file.
2. Create UIM CN instance. You can provide a SAML **entityId** of your choice and the same will be used by the KeyCloak SAML client. For example: **samlUIM**.
3. Publish UIM CN Metadata file, as KeyCloak supports SAML client creation using Service Providers Metadata file.

For more information on creating a UIM cloud native instance, see "Overview of the UIM Cloud Native Deployment" in *UIM Cloud Native Deployment Guide*.

Creating a UIM Traditional Instance

After creating instance, configure SAML Authentication on the instance. See "Configuring SAML for SSO" for more information.

Creating a SAML Client for UIM

To create a SAML client for UIM:

1. Log in to KeyCloak and switch to your realm.
2. Click on the **Clients** tab.
3. Choose the **import client** option and add **UIMCNMetadata.xml** (the SP metadata file) to **resource file**.
4. **Client ID** is automatically selected from SP metadata file. It is the same as provided in the **project.yaml** of UIM CNTK.
5. Turn off the **Client Signature Required** flag.
6. Click **Save** and verify the client configuration.
7. If SSL is enabled, add UIM certificates to **JAVA_HOME** of KeyCloak.

Creating a SAML Client Role

To create a SAML client role:

1. Log into KeyCloak and switch to your realm.
2. Click on the **Clients** tab.
3. Click on the client you have created above.
4. Click **Roles.**
5. Create a role with the name **uim-users.**

Adding Role Mapper in SAML Client Scope

To add role mapper in SAML client scope:

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1. Log into KeyCloak and switch to your realm.
2. Click on the **Clients** tab.
3. Click on the client you have created above.
4. Click **Client Scopes**.
5. Under the **Mappers** tab, add the role list mapper by clicking **Add Mapper** under the clientId-dedicated scope.
6. Provide **Groups** as **Role attribute name**.
7. Enable **Single Role Attribute**.
8. Under the **Scope** tab, enable **Full scope allowed**.

Adding and Mapping Users to the SAML Client Role

To add users and map them to the SAML client role:

1. Log in to KeyCloak and switch to your realm.
2. Click on the **Users** tab.
3. Click **Add User** to create users in Keycloak.
4. Add UIM Embedded LDAP and External LDAP users.
5. Map the users to the SAML client role as follows:
   a. Click on the user you created, under the **Users** tab.
   b. Click **Role Mapping** and then **Assign Role.**
   c. Switch to **filter by clients** and search for the **uim-users** role.
   d. Select the **uim-users** role and click **Assign.**

Creating OAuth Client for UIM, ATA, and Message Bus

> **Note**
>
> If you have already configured one authentication provider, such as SAML or OAuth, you do not need another.

To create OAuth client for UIM, ATA, and Message Bus:

1. Log in to KeyCloak and switch to your realm.
2. Click on the **Clients** tab.
3. Click **Create Client**.
4. Choose **client type** as **OpenID Connect**.
5. Provide **client id** of your choice. For example: **topologyOauthClient**.
6. Click **Next**.
7. Enable **client Authentication** and select **Standard Flow**, **Direct access grants**, and **Service accounts roles**.
8. Click **Next**.

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9. Add the following **Valid redirect URIs** :
   - https://<unified-topology-hostname>:<loadbalancer-port>/topology
   - https://<unified-topology-hostname>:<loadbalancer-port>/redirect/ata-ui
   - https://<instance>.<project>.uniauth.<hostSuffix>:<loadbalancer-port>/topology
   - https://<instance>.<project>.<hostSuffix>:<loadbalancer-port>/Inventory/faces/InventoryUIShell

   > **Note**
   >
   > This URI is valid if you enable OAuth for UIM.

10. Add `https://<topology-hostname>:<loadbalancer-port>/apps/ata-ui` and `https://<instance>.<project>.<hostSuffix>:<loadbalancer-port>/Inventory` as **Valid post logout redirect URIs**.

    > **Note**
    >
    > The inventory URI is valid if you enable OAuth for UIM.

11. Click **Save** and verify the client configuration.

Configuring the Client Scope and Audience

To configure the client scope and audience:

1. Log in to KeyCloak and switch to your realm.
2. Click **Client Scopes**.
3. Click **Create Client Scope**.
4. Provide the name as **ataScope**.
5. Enter the protocol as **OpenID Connect**.
6. Enable the **Include in token scope**.
7. Click **Save**.
8. Go to **Mappers** and then configure a **New Mapper**.
9. Choose the Mapper type as **Audience**.
10. Provide a **Name** and **Included Custom Audience** as **ataAudience**.
11. Enable **Add to access token**.
12. For UIM, perform the following:
    a. Go to **Mappers**, click **Add Mapper**, and then select **From predefined mappers**.
    b. Select **upn** from the list and click **Add**.
    c. Go to **Mappers**, click **Add Mapper**, and then select **By Configuration**.
    d. Provide the name as **groups**.
    e. Enable **Add to Access Token**.
13. Click **Save**.

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Adding Scope to the Client

To add scope to the client:

1. Log in to KeyCloak and switch to your realm.
2. Click on the **Clients** tab.
3. Click on your OIDC client. For example: **topologyOauthClient**.
4. Open the **Client Scope** tab.
5. Modify **AssignedType** of **microprofile-jwt** from `Optional` to `Default`.
6. Choose the above created Scope (**ataScope**) by clicking **Add Client Scope** .
7. Click **Save**.

Creating Realm Roles and Assigning the Roles to the Authorized Users

You create realm roles and assign them to the users with **Authorization** enabled.

Creating Realm Roles

To create realm roles:

1. Log in to KeyCloak and switch to your realm.
2. Open the **Realm Roles** tab.
3. Click **Create Role**.
4. Provide the required role name. For information on the roles, see "About Authentication".
5. Click **Save**.
6. (Optional) Follow steps 3, 4 and 5 above to add another role.

Mapping Realm Roles to the Authorized Users

To map the created realm roles to the authorized users:

1. Open the **Users** tab.
2. Select the user that needs a corresponding role to be assigned.
3. Click **Role Mapping** and then **Assign Role**.
4. Search for and select the required role. For more information on the roles, see "About Authentication".
5. Click **Assign**.

Configuring Session Timeouts

To configure the SSO session timeout:

1. Log in to KeyCloak and switch to your realm.
2. Click **Realm Settings** under **Configure**.

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3. Navigate to the **Sessions** tab and set **SSO Session Idle** to a value less than the WebLogic application timeout value. The default WebLogic application timeout is **30** minutes.

Getting OpenID Endpoint Configurations

To get **OpenID** endpoint configurations:

1. Log in to KeyCloak and switch to your realm.
2. Click on the realm settings.
3. Click **OpenID Endpoint Configuration**.
   The OpenID endpoint configurations appear.

Configuring Message Bus and ATA with OAUTH Client

To configure Message Bus and ATA with OAUTH client:

1. Create the **oauthConfig** secret.

   > **Note**
   >
   > See "Enabling Authentication for ATA and Messaging Bus" from *Unified Inventory and Topology Deployment Guide*, for more information.

2. Create aapUIUser secret and aapUser Secret for topology UI and API.

   > **Note**
   >
   > See "Create Secrets for ATA UI Authentication" and "Create Secrets for Authentication on Unified Topology API" in *Unified Inventory and Topology Deployment Guide* for more information.

3. Add **openid** as an additional base scope in the **topology-ui-user-credentials.yaml** and **topology-user-credentials.yaml** files. For example, the base scope must be as follows:

   ```
   base-scope: “ataScope openid”
   ```

4. Use the client ID and client secret of **topologyOauthClient** for the above steps and for all endpoint URLs.

   > **Note**
   >
   > See Getting OpenID Endpoint Configurations for more information.

Integrating UIM with ATA and Message bus

To integrate UIM with ATA and Message bus:

1. See "Integrating UIM with ATA and Message Bus" in *Unified Inventory and Topology Deployment Guide* and use the appropriate values configured through KeyCloak IDP.

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The sample properties for KeyCloak IdentiyGaurd Realm are as follows:

```
Client Id : topologyOauthClient
Client Secret: xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Client scope: ataScope
Client Audience: ataAudience
```

> **Note**
>
> These are OpenID connect values.

2. Use the endpoint URLs mentioned in your realm. See "Getting OpenID Endpoint Configurations" for more information.

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B

Configuring Oracle HTTP Server as Proxy

Oracle HTTP Server (OHS) can be used as a proxy server for UIM. It can be installed in the collocated mode or standalone mode. Oracle recommends you to install in the standalone mode and this document includes the steps for the standalone mode.

Directory and Placeholders Used

The following table shows the directory and place holders used in this document.

Table B-1 Directory Placeholders Used

Placeholder	Directory Description
Oracle_Home	The home directory where OHS is installed.
OHS_Domain	The location where domain is created. The default location is **<Oracle_Home>/user_projects/domains/<OHS_DomainName>**, where **<OHS_DomainName>** is the name of the OHS domain.
OHS_Component	The component directory that is created during domain creation.
Wallet_Path	The directory where Oracle Wallet is created. The default path is **<Oracle_Home>/sohsfmw/user_projects/domains/<OHS_DomainName>/config/fmwconfig/components/OHS/instances/<OHS_Component>/keystores/<Wallet_Name>**, where **Wallet_Name** is the name of Oracle wallet.

Configuring OHS

To configure OHS when installed in the standalone mode:

1. Download and install Oracle HTTP Server 14.1.2. For more information on installing OHS, see the OHS installation documentation: https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/14.1.2/wtins/product-installation.html

   > **Note**
   >
   > For information on OHS system requirements and specifications, see https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/fusion-middleware/14.1.2/sysrs/system-requirements-and-specifications.html.

2. Once OHS is successfully installed, go to **<Oracle_Home>/oracle_common/common/bin** and run `config.sh` to create a domain.

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3. After the domain is created, start the node manager. If the node manager port conflicts with the node manager port of WebLogic domain, change the node manager port of OHS using WLST. Start the node manager using the following command:

   ```
   ./startNodeManager.sh
   ```

   You can locate this file in your **<OHS_Domain>/bin** directory.

4. Once the node manager is up, start your OHS component using the following command and provide the node manager password when prompted:

   ```
   ./startComponent.sh <ComponentName>
   ```

   You can locate this file in your **<OHS_Domain>/bin** directory.

5. Try accessing your OHS URL to verify that the OHS server is up:

   `http://<OHS_HostName>:<OHS_NonSSLPort>` or `https://<OHS_HostName>:<OHS_SSLPort>`

   The OHS Welcome page appears.

Changing Node Manager Port

To change the node manager port, go to **<Oracle_Home>/oracle_common/common/bin** and run `./wlst.sh`:

```
[uimqa@orchlinux9-6 bin]$ ./wlst.sh
Initializing WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) ...
Welcome to WebLogic Server Administration Scripting Shell
Type help() for help on available commands
wls:/offline> readDomain('<Oracle_Home>/user_projects/domains/
<OHS_DomainName>')
wls:/offline/ohsop80idp4>cd('Machine')
wls:/offline/ohsop80idp4/Machine>cd('localmachine')
wls:/offline/ohsop80idp4/Machine/localmachine>cd('NodeManager')
wls:/offline/ohsop80idp4/Machine/localmachine/NodeManager>cd('localmachine')
wls:/offline/ohsop80idp4/Machine/localmachine/NodeManager/localmachine>ls()
-rw-   Adapter                                    null
-rw-   AdapterName                                null
-rw-   AdapterVersion                             null
-rw-   DebugEnabled                               false
-rw-   Id                                         0
-rw-   InstalledVMMAdapter
-rw-   ListenAddress                              localhost
-rw-   ListenPort                                5556
-rw-   NMSocketCreateTimeoutInMillis             15000
-rw-   NMType                                    null
-rw-   Name                                      localmachine
-rw-   NodeManagerHome                           null
-rw-   Notes                                     null
-rw-   PasswordEncrypted                         ********
-rw-   ShellCommand                              null
-rw-   Tag
-rw-   UserName                                  null
wls:/offline/ohsop80idp4/Machine/localmachine/NodeManager/
```


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```
localmachine>set('ListenPort',5555)
wls:/offline/ohsop80idp4/Machine/localmachine/NodeManager/
localmachine>updateDomain()
wls:/offline/ohsop80idp4/Machine/localmachine/NodeManager/
localmachine>closeDomain()
wls:/offline>exit()
Exiting WebLogic Scripting Tool.
```

Updating the mod_wl_ohs.conf File

You must edit the **mod_wl_ohs.conf** file to enable the OracleHTTP Server instance to forward requests to the applications deployed on the Oracle WebLogic Server or clusters.

To update the **mod_wl_ohs.conf** file:

1. Navigate to **<OHS_Domain>/config/fmwconfig/components/OHS/instances/<OHS_component>** and open **mod_wl_ohs.conf**.
2. Add directives as follows:
   - To forward requests to the UIM application running on a single Oracle WebLogic Server instance, specify `/Inventory` within the `<location>` element as follows:

     ```
     <Location /Inventory>
     SetHandler weblogic-handler
     WebLogicHost host
     WebLogicPort port
     </Location>
     ```

     Where:
     - `host` is the name of the WebLogic Administration server machine.
     - `port` is the port of the server on which UIM is installed.
   - To forward requests to the UIM application running on a cluster of Oracle WebLogic Server instances, specify `/Inventory` within a new `<location>` element as follows:

     ```
     <Location /InventoryWS> SetHandler
     weblogic-handler WebLogicHost host
     WebLogicPort port
     </Location>
     ```

     Where:
     - `host1` and `host2` are the names of the WebLogic Administration server machines.
     - `port1` and `port2` are the ports of the managed servers.
   - To forward requests to the UIM Webservices running on a single Oracle WebLogic Server instance, specify `/InventoryWS` within a new `<location>` element as follows:

     ```
     <Location /InventoryWS> SetHandler
     weblogic-handler WebLogicHost host
     ```


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```
WebLogicPort port
</Location>
```

Where:

- `host` is the name of the WebLogic Administration server machine.
- `port` is the port of the server on which UIM is installed.

- To forward requests to the UIM application running on a single Oracle WebLogic Server instance into which you want to deploy cartridges, specify `/InventoryWS` within a new `<location>` element as follows:

```
<Location /cartridge> SetHandler
weblogic-handler WebLogicHost host
WebLogicPort port
</Location>
```

Where:

- `host` is the name of the WebLogic Administration server machine.
- `port` is the port of the server on which UIM is installed.

- Similarly, specify `/em` within the `<location>` element to access em console.

```
<Location /cartridge> SetHandler
weblogic-handler WebLogicHost host
WebLogicPort port
</Location>
```

Where:

- `host` is the name of the WebLogic Administration server machine.
- `port` is the port of the server on which UIM is installed.

Configuring SSL for OHS

Prerequisite: The custom certificate and corresponding keystore should be generated for UIM.

To configure SSL for OHS:

1. Go to the path **<OHS_Domain>/ config/fmwconfig/components/OHS/instances/ <Component> /keystores/** and create Oracle wallet for OHS as follows:

```
./orapki wallet create -wallet <Wallet_Name> -auto_login_only
./orapki wallet add -wallet <Wallet_Name> -trusted_cert -cert <CERT_FILE> -
auto_login_only
```

The wallet is created.

2. Add keystore to the wallet as follows:

```
./orapki wallet jks_to_pkcs12 -wallet <Wallet_Name> -keystore <Keystore
file> -jkspwd <Password>
```


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3. Go to **<Oracle_Home>/user_projects/domains/<OHS _Domain>/config/fmwconfig/components/OHS/instances/<OHS_Component>** and edit **ssl.conf** file. Search for **Path to the wallet** and update it with the created wallet path.
4. Update **mod_wl_ohs.conf** file, located at **<Oracle_Home>/user_projects/domains/<OHS Domain>/config/fmwconfig/components/OHS/instances/<OHS component>** with created wallet as follows:

```
<IfModule weblogic_module>
   WLSSLWallet "<Wallet_Path>"
</IfModule>
SSL ports of managed servers should be mentioned for WeblogicCluster and
add SecureProxy ON and WLProxySSLPassThrough ON parameters in <Location/>.
Example:
<Location /Inventory>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
    WebLogicCluster <Host1>:<MS1_SSL_Port>,<Host2>:<MS2_SSL_Port>
    Debug ALL
    DebugConfigInfo ON
    SecureProxy ON
    WLProxySSLPassThrough ON
  </Location>
```

5. Enable the WebLogic plugin for Admin Server and Managed Servers.
6. In the WebLogic console, update the front-end host and HTTPS port with OHS host and port.
7. To configure the SSL Policy or Certificate in WebLogic Console, follow the instructions mentioned in *System Administrator's Guide*.

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