Oracle Database

Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack

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1 Preface

This preface provides supporting information for the Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack Installation Guide.

Topics:

1.1 Audience

The intended audience of this guide are System Administrators (SA).

This guide is intended for System Administrators (SA) who use the Docker system to install Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack and related software. SAs are expected to be technically sound and proficient in UNIX, database administration, and web application administration to deploy using the Docker system.

1.1.1 Prerequisites for the Audience

This topic contains the prerequisites for the audience.

This document assumes that you have experience in using Docker and have a basic knowledge of the following:

- OFS AAAI pack components
- OFSAA architecture
- Application pack components
- Application architecture
- UNIX commands
- Database concepts
- Web server and web application server

1.2 Reference Documents

This section identifies the following additional documents related to the OFSAA Infrastructure:

Oracle Financial Services Advanced Analytical Applications Infrastructure Application Pack Installation and Configuration Guide
Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Environment Check Utility Guide
Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Administration Guide
Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide

For additional information on the application packs within the container pack, view the specific documentation on Oracle Help Center.

1.3 Conventions

Conventions that are used in this document:

The following text conventions are used in this document :

Table 1-1 List of conventions

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, file names, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.
Hyperlink	Hyperlink type indicates the links to external websites, internal document links to sections.

1.4 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this document.

The following table lists the abbreviations used in this document:

Table 1-2 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
MOS	My Oracle Support
OFSAA	Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications
OFS AAI	Oracle Financial Services Analytical Application Infrastructure
OFS AAAI	Oracle Financial Services Advanced Analytical Applications Infrastructure Application Pack
OHC	Oracle Help Center
OS	Operating System
RHEL	Red Hat Enterprise Linux
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
TNS	Transparent Network Substrate
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
VM	Virtual Machine

Table 1-2 (Cont.) Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
XML	Extensible Markup Language

2

Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack

This section provides an overview of containerization and tells how to install and manage Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack using Docker.

Topics:

2.1 An Introduction to Containerization

Containerization is the process of packaging an application along with its required libraries, frameworks, and configuration files together so that it can be run in various computing environments efficiently. In simpler terms, containerization is the encapsulation of an application and its required environment.

Containerized software will always run the same, regardless of the infrastructure. Put simply, containerization allows applications to be “written once and run anywhere.” This portability is important in terms of the development process and vendor compatibility. It also offers other notable benefits, like fault isolation, ease of management, and security, to name a few.

The abstraction from the host operating system makes containerized applications portable and able to run uniformly and consistently across any platform or cloud. Containers can be easily transported from a desktop computer to a virtual machine (VM) or from a Linux to a Windows operating system, and they will run consistently on virtualized infrastructures or traditional “bare metal” servers, either on-premise or in the cloud.

An open-source runtime engine (such as the Docker runtime engine) is installed on the host’s operating system and becomes the conduit for containers to share an operating system with other containers on the same computing system.

Docker is the chosen container platform to produce and run container images.

2.2 An Introduction to Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack on Docker

Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack offers Docker-based distributions for its applications in the most logical form that are easy to deploy, integrate, and maintain.

The following Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack distributions are available:

- Oracle Insurance Accounting Analyzer
- Oracle Insurance Loss Modeller

2.3 A Quick Start for Docker

The following table provides a quick start with a summary view of the Docker process.

Table 2-1 A Quick-Start for Docker

Sl. No.	Docker Process (click the links to go to the specified steps in the document)
1	Prepare the Environment for Docker 1. Download the Docker Images from OSDC 2. Add TNS Entries 3. Install the Required Docker Version 4. Deployment Topology 5. Create the User 6. Configure Oracle Wallet
2	Run the Docker Container
3	Post Docker Deployment Activities
4	Maintenance and Patching

2.4 Prepare the Environment for Docker

Before you run the Docker, prepare the software and hardware to be compliant with the requirements of the docker.

> **Note:**
>
> Only LINUX is supported for Docker installation.

Download the Docker Images from OSDC
Add TNS Entries
Install the Required Docker Versions
Deployment Topology
Single Node
Multi-Tier
High Availability
Create the User
Configure Oracle Wallet

2.4.1 Download the Docker Images from OSDC

This topic provides the steps on how to download the Docker images from Oracle Software Delivery Cloud.

To download the Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack Docker Images for Release 8.1.2.0.0, follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud (OSDC) with a valid Oracle account.
2. Search OSDC for Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack v8.1.2.0.0.
3. Download the **33928256.tar** File.

   Note: The Infodom_patches table will have applications entered as 8.1.2.0.0 and AAI as 8.1.2.0.0.

2.4.2 Add TNS Entries

The TNS Entries are automatically created when you configure Oracle Wallet.

For more information about how to configure Oracle Wallet, see the Configure Oracle Wallet section.

2.4.3 Install the Required Docker Version

The Docker version required for Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack is 19.03.11-ol and later versions. The information in this section helps you update an existing Docker version to the required version, or perform a new installation.

If the Docker in your environment is a version previous to 19.03.11-ol, then perform the steps in the Uninstall the Previous Version Section to uninstall the previous version and install the required version. However, if you want to perform a new installation, then perform the steps in the Install/Reinstall the Docker Section.

2.4.3.1 Uninstall the Previous Version

This topic provides detailed steps on how to uninstall the previous version.

1. Execute the following command in the command prompt and check the version of Docker:`$ docker version`
2. Uninstall any previous Docker versions if they are not version 19.03.11-ol or later as given by the result of the previous step.Execute the following command in the command prompt to uninstall Docker from Linux:`$ sudo yum remove docker \docker-client \docker-client-latest \docker-common \docker-latest \docker-latest-logrotate \docker-logrotate \ docker-engine`

NOTE: The Docker Images, Docker Containers, Volumes, or customized configuration files in the Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack host environment are not automatically removed.

3. Execute the following command in the command prompt to delete all Containers, Images, and Volumes:`$ sudo rm -rf /var/lib/docker`

2.4.3.2 Install or Reinstall the Docker

To install or reinstall the Docker if you have already uninstalled it as shown in the previous section, perform the following steps:

1. Execute the following command in the command prompt to update the system:`$ sudo yum update -y`
2. Execute the following command in the command prompt to update the yum repository:

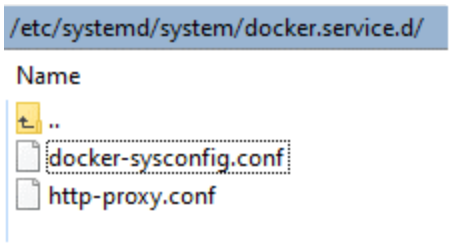
   If the `public-yum-ol7.repo` file is available in the `/etc/yum.repos.d` directory, then open it in the Vi editor with the command `sudo vi /etc/yum.repos.d/ public-yum-ol7.repo` and enable the **ol7_addons** repository to install the latest Docker release (19.03.11.ol).
3. Execute the following command in the command prompt to install Docker:`$ sudo yum install docker-engine -y`
4. Execute the following command in the command prompt and start the Docker service:`$ sudo service docker start`
5. Execute the following command in the command prompt and verify whether the Docker service is running:`$ sudo docker run hello-world`After you verify that the service is running, the Docker installation is successful.
6. Docker installation uses the following pre-configured ports which must be enabled in the server before installing the applications.
   - 9999
   - 6666
   - 6507
   - 6509
   - 6500
   - 6505
   - 6501
   - 10101
   - 7001
   - 7002
   - 7004
   - 7005
   - 7006
   - 7011
   - 5556
   - 8453

2.4.3.3 Set the Proxy

This topic provides detailed steps on how to set the proxy.

Perform the following steps to set the Proxy:

1. Navigate the **/etc/systemd/system/docker.service.d** path and create the following two files with root access.



   - **docker-sysconfig.conf**
   - **http-proxy.conf**

2. In the **docker-sysconfig.conf** File, provide the following parameters:
```
[Service]ExecStart=MountFlags=sharedEnvironmentFile=-/etc/sysconfig/
dockerEnvironmentFile=-/etc/sysconfig/docker-storageEnvironmentFile=-/etc/
sysconfig/docker-networkExecStart=/usr/bin/dockerd \ -g /scratch/docker
\ $OPTIONS \ $DOCKER_STORAGE_OPTIONS \ $DOCKER_NETWORK_OPTIONS
\ $INSECURE_REGISTRY
```
3. In the http-proxy.conf File, provide the following parameters:
```
[Service]Environment="HTTP_PROXY=http://www-proxy.idc.oracle.com:80/"
"NO_PROXY=localhost,127.0.0.1,.us.oracle.com,.oraclecorp.com"
Environment="HTTPS_PROXY=http://www-proxy.idc.oracle.com:80/"
"NO_PROXY=localhost,127.0.0.1,.us.oracle.com,.oraclecorp.com"
```
4. After placing the files with these parameters, restart the docker with the following command:`$ docker restart`

2.4.4 Deployment Topology

This topic provides information on how the deployment topology.

Before deploying, consider whether you must deploy in a Single, Multi-Tier, or High Availability Mode.

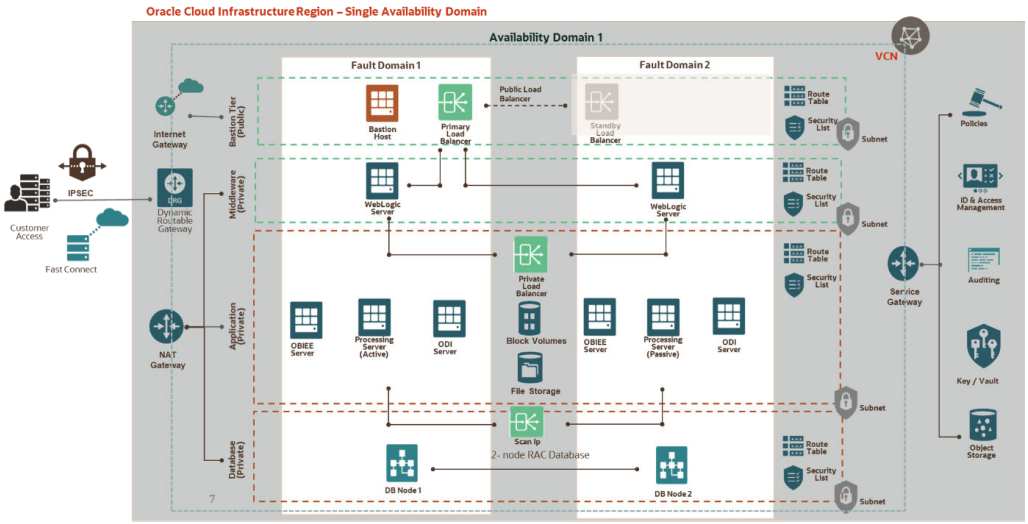
- All applications belonging to Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack Suite are bundled in a single Docker Image.
- The Docker Images will be refreshed whenever there is any change in the Application.
- The database is not part of the image and the containers will connect to the customer-provided database, as details are passed at Runtime.

2.4.4.1 Single Node

The following diagram shows the recommended best practice deployment of Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack on Docker with a Single Mode.

For more information on installing in this mode, see the Single Node Docker Installation Section.

Figure 2-1 Single Node

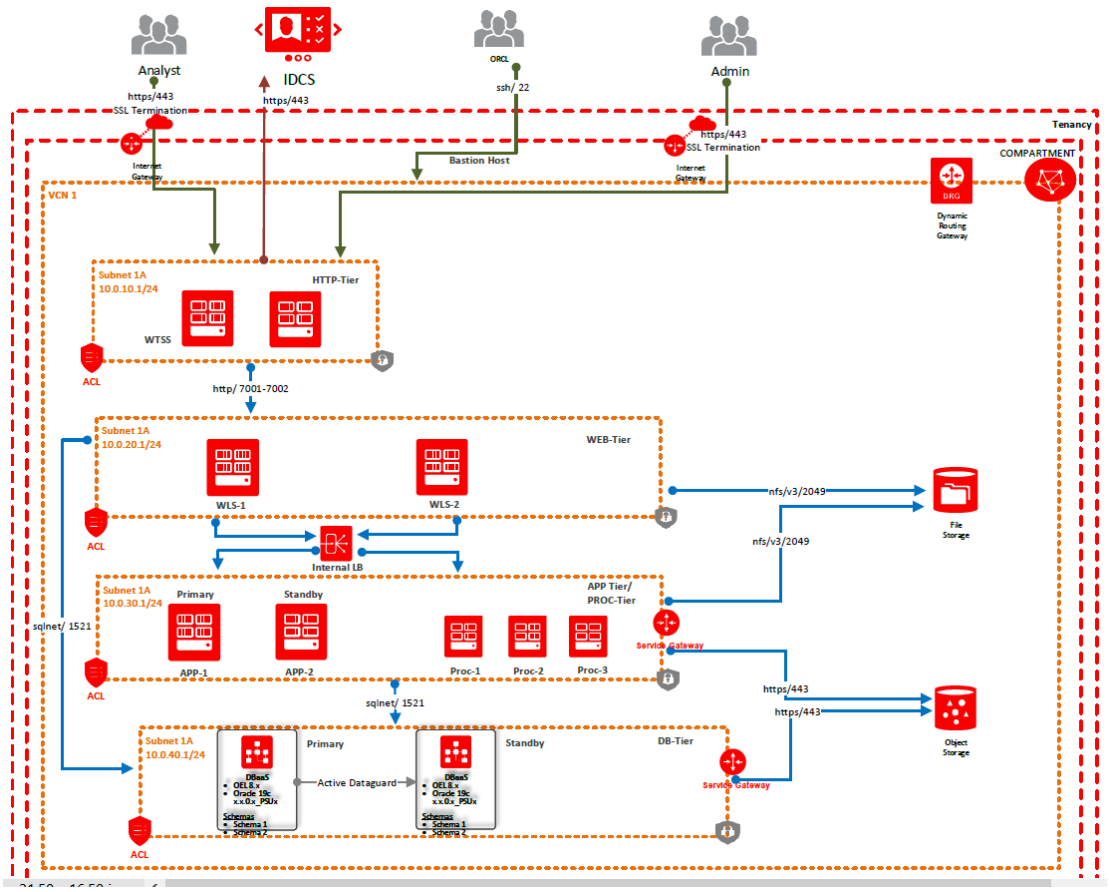


2.4.4.2 Multi-Tier

The following diagram shows the recommended best practice deployment of Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack on Docker with Multi-Tier Mode.

For more information on installing in this mode, see the Multi-Tier Docker Installation Section.

Figure 2-2 Multi-Tier

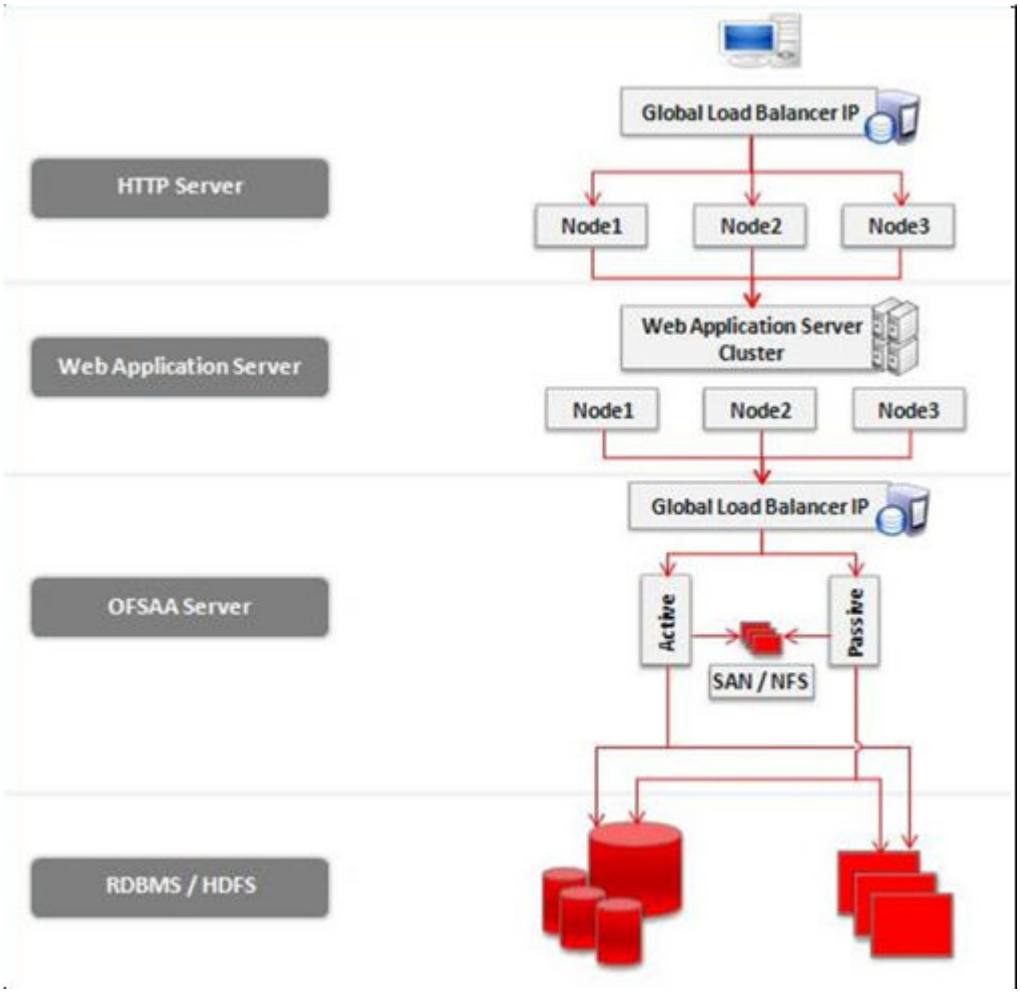


2.4.4.3 High Availability

The following diagram shows the recommended best practice deployment of Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack on Docker with High-Availability Mode.

For more information on installing in this mode, see the High-Availability Docker Installation Section.

Figure 2-3 High Availability



> **Note:**
>
> This release of Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack on Docker does not support deployment on Kubernetes (K8S).

2.4.5 Create the User

This section provides detailed steps on how to create the user.

1. Create the user `ofsaa811` with the `UID 1000`. For example:`useradd -u 1000 ofsaa811`If this UID is used by another user, then modify the UID of that user and map `1000` to `ofsaa811`.In case the UID of `ofsaa811` is still not corrected to `1000`, run the command: `# usermod -d /scratch/ofsaa811 -m -s /bin/ksh -c "Full installer ofsaa811" -g docker -u 1000 ofsaa811`

2. Add the user into the Docker Group. If the UID is not equal to `1000`, then add the user into a group with a GID equal to `1000` . For example: `usermod -aG docker ofsaa811`
3. If required, sys can be removed after creating the Schema creation from the tnsnames.
4. Create a `<DirPath>/ftpshare with 775` permission. If the UID is not `1000` , then change the group ownership of `ftpshare` to the group with a GID equal to `1000`. `hgrp -R <groupname> <DirPath>/ftpshare && chmod 775 <DirPath>/ftpshare`

> **Note:**
>
> The User and the Infodom Name cannot be modified.

2.4.6 Configure Oracle Wallet

This section provides details to configure the Oracle Wallet for Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack. To create a Wallet directory, it is mandatory to have an Oracle 19c client or have the Wallet and credentials directory pre-populated by an Oracle DBA.

> **Note:**
>
> The Wallet configuration steps apply if you have Oracle 19c client installed as ORACLE_HOME.

To configure Oracle Wallet, perform the following steps:

1. Log in as a user created for the Docker run.
2. Create the wallet by using the `create_wallet.sh` File. The following example shows the default values. Where values are shown in brackets <>, update as required to fit your implementation. `#!/bin/ksh # This script creates on new wallet on an Oracle db/client sever WALLETPASS=<Password123>WALLET_HOME=/scratch/ofsaa811/ftpshare/walletTNS_ADMIN=/scratch/ofsaa811/ftpshare/walletORACLE_HOME=</scratch/ofsaa811/app/product/19.3.0/client_1> # create wallet directory/bin/mkdir -p $WALLET_HOME # create wallet/usr/bin/printf "$WALLETPASS\n$WALLETPASS" | $ORACLE_HOME/bin/mkstore -wrl $WALLET_HOME -create # create SQLNET.ora locally for wallet entry if [! -w $TNS_ADMIN] ; then echo "You don't have write access to create sqlnet.ora !";echo "Modify manually as per Documents. Exiting";exit -1 ;fi > $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho "# sqlnet.ora Network Configuration File: $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/sqlnet.ora" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho "# Generated by Oracle configuration tools." >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho "" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho "SQLNET.WALLET_OVERRIDE = TRUE" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho "SSL_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION = FALSE" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho "SSL_VERSION = 0" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho "" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho "NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH= (TNSNAMES, EZCONNECT)" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho "" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho "WALLET_LOCATION = " >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho " (SOURCE =" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho " (METHOD = FILE)" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho " (METHOD_DATA =" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho " (DIRECTORY = $WALLET_HOME)" >> $TNS_ADMIN/`

```
sqlnet.oraecho " )" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.oraecho " )" >> $TNS_ADMIN/
sqlnet.ora echo "" >> $TNS_ADMIN/sqlnet.ora
```

3. Modify the script for the following values:`WALLETPASS=<Password123>WALLET_HOME=/scratch/ofsaa811/ftpshare/walletTNS_ADMIN=/scratch/ofsaa811/ftpshare/wallet ORACLE_HOME=</scratch/ofsaa811/app/product/19.3.0/client_1>`
4. Execute the script.The script execution creates a Wallet directory and Wallet-related files into the `ftpshare` mount along with `sqlnet.ora`.For example: `$./create_wallet.sh`
5. Create credentials and set the tns by using the following `load_wallet_tns.sh` File. This step applies to the config, all atomic, and all sandbox schemas that are in the Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack instance.
```
#!/bin/ksh # This script adds an entry to the wallet and adds an entry to tnsnames.ora# on an oracle db/client server if [ "$#" != "3" ]; then echo "" echo "Usage: $0 DB_ALIAS DB_USER DB_PASS " echo "example: $0 ABIHOFSAAATM abih_ofsaaatm password123" echo "" exit 2fi
WALLETPASS=<Password123>WALLET_HOME=/scratch/ofsaa811/ftpshare/walletTNS_ADMIN=/scratch/ofsaa811/ftpshare/walletORACLE_HOME=</scratch/ofsaa811/app/product/19.3.0/client_1>
DBALIAS=$1DBUSER=$2DBPWD=$3DBHOST=<Server Hostname>DBSID=<Service ID>
# add entry to walletecho $WALLETPASS | $ORACLE_HOME/bin/mkstore -wrl $WALLET_HOME -createCredential -nologo $DBALIAS $DBUSER $DBPWD # add entry to tnsnames.oratouch $TNS_ADMIN/tnsnames.oraecho " "
>> $TNS_ADMIN/tnsnames.oraecho "$DBALIAS = " >> $TNS_ADMIN/tnsnames.oraecho " (DESCRIPTION = " >> $TNS_ADMIN/tnsnames.oraecho
" (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST =" $DBHOST")(PORT = 1521))"
>> $TNS_ADMIN/tnsnames.oraecho
" (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME="$DBSID"))" >> $TNS_ADMIN/tnsnames.ora echo " )" >> $TNS_ADMIN/tnsnames.ora
```
6. Modify the script `load_wallet_tns.sh` for the following environment values:`WALLETPASS=<Password123>WALLET_HOME=/scratch/ofsaa811/ftpshare/walletTNS_ADMIN=/scratch/ofsaa811/ftpshare/wallet ORACLE_HOME=</scratch/ofsaa811/app/product/19.3.0/client_1>`
7. Additionally, modify the Database Server Host, PORT, and Service Name. Adjust the contents if your database has more than one database node. You must also create an alias for the ATOMIC schema without an underscore (_) by using the following format: `<Setup Info Name>ofsaaatm.DBHOST=<Server Host>PDBSERVICE=<Service Name>Usage: load_wallet_tns.sh DB_ALIAS DB_USER DB_PASSFor example:$./load_wallet_tns.sh CONFIG ppiy_ofsaaconf password123$./load_wallet_tns.sh ATOMIC ppiy_ofsaaatm password123$./load_wallet_tns.sh ppiyofsaaatm ppiy_ofsaaatm password123 $./load_wallet_tns.sh SYS Password123`

> **Note:**
>
> - The out-of-box schema names OFSAACONF and OFSAAATM cannot be changed.
> - SYS admin credentials for the database are mandatory for running schema creator scripts
> - Passwords must contain special characters and at least 2 capital letters.

2.4.7 Configure the OS File System Settings and Environment Settings in the .profile File

This section provides detailed information on configuring the operating system and file system settings and how to configure the environment settings.

Configurations

- Configure Operating System and File System Settings
- Configure the Environment Settings

2.4.7.1 Configure Operating System and File System Settings

Log in as a root user and create the .profile file at the home directory of the logged-in user if it is not already available. The user must have 755 permission on the file to execute it.

This file consists of various parameters for Environment Settings, OS, and File System Settings. Configure the following settings:

Table 4: Web Server Settings

Parameter	Configuration Action

File Descriptor Settings	In the `sysctl.conf` file, to change the number of file descriptors, do the following as the root user:
	1. Edit the following line in the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file:
	`fs.file-max = <value>`
	where `<value>` is greater than 15000
	• Apply the change by running the following command:
	`# /sbin/ sysctl -p`
	NOTE: The value specified here is the minimum value to be set for the installation process to go forward.

Parameter	Configuration Action
Total Number of Process Settings	In the `sysctl.conf` file set the value to greater than 4096. **NOTE**: The value specified here is the minimum value to be set for the installation process to go forward. For other modules, this value may depend on the available resources and the number of processes executed in parallel.
Port Settings	Default port numbers to be enabled on the system are 6500, 6501, 6505, 6507, 6509, 6510, 6666, 9999, and 10101.
OS Locale	Linux: en_US.UTF-8 Solaris: en_US.UTF-8 To check the locale installed, execute the following command: `locale -a | grep -i 'en_US.utf'`

If you are a non-root user, configure the following settings:

Table 5: Configure Operating System and File System Settings

Parameter	Configuration Action
Installation Directory	In the `.profile` file, set the variable FIC_HOME to point to the OFSAA Installation Directory.
.profile permissions	You must have 755 permission on the .profile file.

To set the parameters for the `.profile` file, login as a non-root user, and configure the environment settings.

> **Note:**
>
> Do not modify any other parameters other than the parameters mentioned in the following subsections

2.4.7.2 Configure the Environment Settings

This section provides information to configure the environment settings before installation.

Topics:

- Java Settings
- Oracle Database Server and Client Settings

2.4.7.3 Java Settings

The following table displays the Java settings required for installation.

Description	Example Value
In the `.profile` file, set PATH to include the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) absolute path. Ensure that SYMBOLIC links to JAVA installation are not set in the PATH variable.	`JAVA_HOME=/scratch/jdk<<version>>/jre` For example: `PATH=/usr/java/jre1.8.0_221/bin:$ORACLE_ HOME/ bin:$PATHJAVA_HOME=/scratch/jdk<<version>>/jre`

In the `.profile` file, set PATH to include the Java Runtime Environment bin path.	`JAVA_BIN=/scratch/<<version>>/jre/bin`
	For example:
	`PATH=/usr/java/jre1.8.0_221/bin:$ORACLE_ HOME/bin:$PATH`

Enable unlimited cryptographic policy for Java.	For more information, see the *Enabling Unlimited Cryptographic Policy* section from the OFS Analytical Applications Infrastructure Administration Guide.

2.4.7.4 Oracle Database Server and Client Settings

The following table displays the Oracle Database server and client settings required for installation.

Description	Example Value
In the `.profile` file, set TNS_ADMIN pointing to the appropriate tnsnames.ora file.	`TNS_ADMIN=$HOME/tns`
In the `.profile` file, set ORACLE_HOME pointing to the appropriate Oracle Client installation.	`ORACLE_HOME=/scratch/oraofss/app_client18c/product/ 18.0.0/client_1`
In the `.profile` file, set PATH to include the appropriate $ORACLE_HOME/bin path.	`PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/bin`
OFSAA Processing Server	Ensure that an entry (with SID/ SERVICE NAME) is added in the tnsnames.ora file.

2.5 Run the Docker Container

This section provides detailed instructions on running the Docker.

2.5.1 Single Node Installation

Single Node Installation for Docker

This section gives detailed information on Single Node installation.

2.5.1.1 Quick Start for Single Node

The following table lists the docker process.

Table 2-2 A Quick-Start for Docker

Sl. No.	Docker Process (click the links to go to the specified steps in the document)
1	Hardware and Software Requirements • Hardware Requirements • Software Requirements • WebLogic Licensing
2	Deploy the Schema Creator
3	Deply the APP Container
4	Deploy the DB Container
5	Deploy the WEB Container
6	Access the URL

2.5.1.2 Hardware Requirements

The following table displays the hardware requirements.

Table 5: Minimum Hardware Requirements

Step	Server	Additional Information
1	x86-64 servers a minimum of two cores having 256 GB RAM	The servers must contain a proportionate HDD space adequate for hosting the Application Container, Database Components Container, and the WebLogic Components Container.

2.5.1.3 Software Requirements

The following table displays the software requirements.

Table 2-3 Software Requirements

Step	Server	Additional Information
1	Oracle Database Server 19c	Identify this server either through Database as a Service (DBaaS) separately or any Database server installed at your premises.
2	Oracle Linux 7.6 and later versions	This is required to host the Application Container.
3	Oracle Client 19c	This is required to manage the Oracle Wallet connecting to the server identified in the first step.

> **Note:**
>
> The supported browsers are Microsoft Edge, Chrome, and Firefox.

2.5.1.4 WebLogic Licensing - BYOL

It is assumed that the Oracle client will provide a valid Oracle Weblogic Server 14.x (Enterprise Edition) license.

2.5.1.5 Deploy the Container

To start with Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack deployment, follow these steps:

1. Untar the **33928256.tar** File. to the host, machine to extract the folder structure. `tar zxvf <filename>`
2. The following folders will exist:
   - APP_STAGE
   - DB_STAGE
   - WEB_STAGE
   - OFS_IIA_PACK_SCHEMACREATOR_DOCKER
   - OFS_OILM_PACK_SCHEMACREATOR_DOCKER
   - docker_images_81200.tar
   - Loadimage.sh
   - OFS_IIA_8.1.2.0.0.zip
   - OFS_OILM_8.1.2.0.0.zip
   - Release notes
3. Execute `./loadimage.sh` to load all Docker Images.

   The following sections explain how to update files within these folders and deploy the containers.

2.5.1.6 Deploy the Schema Creator

To deploy the Schema Creator, perform the following steps:

1. Invoke the Schema Creator for the required application by navigating to the respective path:
   a. Navigate to **/<userhome_DirPath>/33928256.tar/ OFS_IIA_PACK_SCHEMACREATOR_DOCKER** Path for IAA.
   b. Navigate to **/<userhome_DirPath>/33928256.tar/ OFS_OILM_PACK_SCHEMACREATOR_DOCKER** Path for OILM.
2. To deploy the Application Packs, edit the param.env file's attributes in the **OFS_IIA_PACK_SCHEMACREATOR_DOCKER** and **OFS_OILM_PACK_SCHEMACREATOR_DOCKER** Folders as tabulated:

- **Table 2-4 Table**

Variables	Sample Values	Description
DEFAULT_SCHEMA_PWDS	password	The default schema password. This must be the same as configured in the Oracle Wallet.
SETUP_INFO_NAME	pop	The setup info name will be prefixed to create Config and Atomic Schemas. This has a maximum of four-character length. For example, dev, iut, and prod.
ELB	<Host_Name>	The host name of the external load balancer which hosts one or more WebLogic containers as a cluster.
ILB	<Host_Name>	The host name of the internal load balancer hosts the combination of the Application Containers and the Database Component Containers as clusters.
FTPSHARE_MOUNT	/<userhome_DirPath>/<ftpshare>	Path of the FTPSHARE volume.
WALLET_MOUNT	/<userhome_DirPath>/ftpshare/wallet	The Wallet local mount. Ensure to give 777 permission recursively.
TABLESPACE_PREFIX	<TableSpace.dbf files path>	The Tablespace.dbf file path as configured in the Database.

3. To deploy the schema creator for IAA, execute `Run.sh` from the **OFS_IIA_PACK_SCHEMACREATOR_DOCKER** path.
4. To deploy the schema creator for OILM, execute `Run.sh` from the **OFS_OILM_PACK_SCHEMACREATOR_DOCKER** path.
5. To check the log files for IAA, check the log files in **/ftpshare/logs/OFS_IIA_PACK**.
6. To check the log files for OILM, check the log files in **/ftpshare/logs/OFS_OILM_PACK**.
7. Create a folder within the **/<userhome_DirPath>/ftpshare/logs** (For example, Weblogic).Give the following permission to the created folder:`chmod 775`
8. This enables you to view the log from the ftpshare path.
   a. Connect to `<SETUP_INFO_NAME> _ofsaaconf`.
   b. Update the **V_PROP_NAME** Column for the value **LOG_HOME_PATH** to the ftpshare path in **aai_setup_props** Table. For example, **LOG_HOME_PATH / scratch/ofsaa811/ftpshare/logs/Weblogic**

9. For the debug mode, we can set `V_LOGGERLEVEL=0`for all the logger names in the **aai_dyn_svcs_servers** Table.

2.5.1.7 Deploy the APP Container

To deploy the APP Container, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the /<userhome_DirPath>/**33928256.tar/APP_STAGE** Path.
2. In Run.sh change the name of the image `AAAI811_APP aaai811_app` to the name of the latest app image.
3. Execute `Run.sh` present in the APP Folder.

   This deploys both IAA and OILM.
4. The deployment for this container is expected to take 45 minutes or less. To verify that the **APP** Container has been successfully deployed, check the logs under the ftpshare Folder at: `<userhome_DirPath>/ftpshare/logs`
5. Additionally, you can check the log files by using the following command: `docker logs -f MOCK812_APP`

2.5.1.8 Deploy the DB Container

To deploy the DB Container, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to the /<userhome_DirPath>/**33928256.tar /**DB_STAGE Path.
2. In Run.sh change the name of the image `AAAI811_DB aaai811_db` to the name of the latest DB image.
3. Edit the `params.env` File as tabulated:
   - **Table 2-5 Example of params.env Values**

Variables	Sample Values	Description
AM_REGISTRY_MODE	Host Name or IP or ILB	Provide mode for AM registry IP or HOSTNAME .

4. Execute `Run.sh` present in the DB folder
5. Deployment for this container is expected to take 90 minutes or less. To verify that the DB Container has been successfully deployed, check the logs in the `ftpshare` Folder at: `<userhome_DirPath>/ftpshare/logs`
6. Additionally, you can check the log files by using the following command: `docker logs -f MOCK812_DB`

2.5.1.9 Deploy the Web Container

To deploy the WEB Container, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the /<userhome_DirPath>/**33928256.tar /WEB_STAGE** Path.
2. In Run.sh change the name of the image `AAAI811_WEB aaai811_web` to the name of the latest WEB image.
3. Execute `Run.sh` that is present in the WEB folder.

4. Deployment for this container is expected to take 10 minutes or less. To verify that the WEB Container has been successfully deployed, check the log files in the ftpshare Folder at: `<userhome_DirPath>/ftpshare/logs`
5. Additionally, you can check the log files by using the following command: `docker logs -f MOCK812_WEBLOGIC`

To check that all the containers and the services are running correctly, run the following command:

```
docker ps -a
```

2.5.1.10 Access the URL

Perform the following steps to access the URL

- Access the URL from the following link:

  http://< Server1.in.oracle.com>:<portnumber>/context_name/

  > **Note:**
  >
  > Refer to the port number from `Run.sh`

  After **deployment**, perform the steps mentioned in the Post Docker Deployment Activities Section.

2.5.2 High Availability or Multi-Tier Docker Installation

A High Availability (HA) architecture is one of the key requirements for any Enterprise Deployment. It refers to the ability of users to access a system without loss of service.

Deploying a High Availability system minimizes the time when the system is down or unavailable and maximizes the time when it is running or available. This section provides an overview of high availability from a problem-solution perspective.

High Availability (HA) preparation is an integral part of contingency planning. This section explains how a standard OFSAA deployment should be architected to protect its applications from unplanned downtime and minimize planneddowntime.

2.5.2.1 Quick Start for High Availability or MultiTier

The following table lists the docker process.

Sl. No.	Docker Process (click the links to go to the specified steps in the document)
1	Assumptions
2	Exclusions or Limitations
3	Approach

Sl. No.	Docker Process (click the links to go to the specified steps in the document)
4	Configuration • Configuring Server 1 • Deploy the Schema Creator • Deploy the APP Container • Deploy the DB • Deploy the WEB Container • Configuring Server 2 • Deploy the APP Container • Deploy the DB • Deploy the WEB Container • Configure the Internal and External Load Balancer
5	Access the URL

This does not apply to setting up a DisasterRecovery (DR) instance. It should be used to ensure service continuity through the maintenance of an additional instance.

2.5.2.2 Assumptions

This section assumes the following to be true:

- A Load Balancer (software or hardware) is identified andinstalled.
- An appropriate backup strategy for OFSAA File System ($FIC_HOMEand FTPSHARE) and Oracle Database (or Databases) is (or are) already installed andconfigured.
- Installation of the OFSAA platform and applications on the primary node is completed andsetup is working.
- A secondary instance (node) for OFSAA is identified and configured withappropriate prerequisite software. No installation of OFSAA products is required at this stage.
- Hardware configurations (in terms of RAM, CPU, and CORE) do not vary between theOFSAA primary and secondary nodes.
- It is also mandatory that the file system references such as the OS mount and directories, web application server pro files, domains, deployed paths, and so on are the same between the primary and secondary nodes.

The following are the assumptions for HA configuration in OFSAA.

- The Global Load Balancer (or Balancers) is (or are) installed and any post-installation configuration (hardening) is completed before beginning with the following steps. If noload balancer is installed, you can install and configure it on any host at this time.
- The OFSAA primary node installation was not performed keeping in mind the HAarchitecture. That is, multiple HTTP Servers, Web Application Server cluster nodes, DB RAC cluster nodes, common file storage (FTPSHARE), and so on are not set up.
- The OFSAA primary node installation was performed using the local IP address orHostname.

2.5.2.3 Exclusions orLimitations

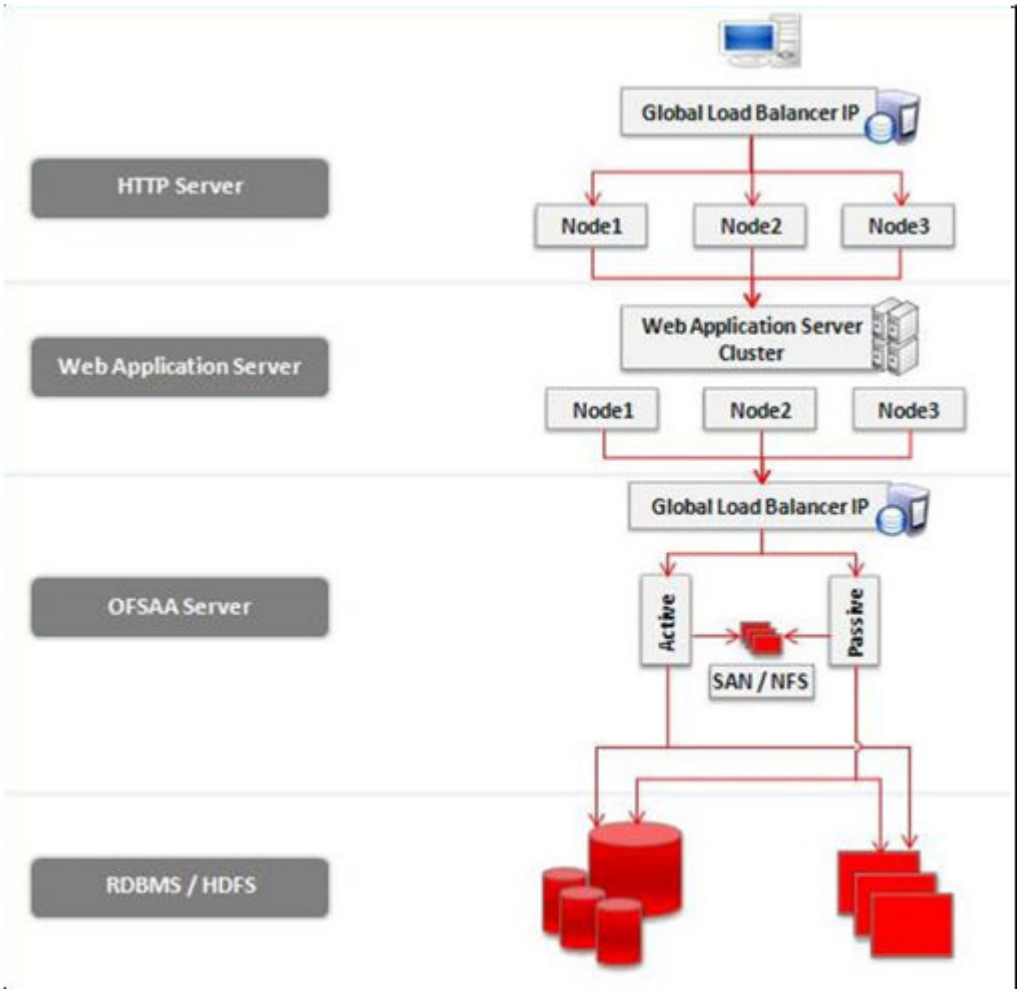
OFSAA High Availability (HA) architecture has the following limitation and exclusions.

- The OFSAA instance (or instances) configuration is in ACTIVE-PASSIVE mode. Due to the architectural limitations of the OFSAA platform, the OFSAA components (processing layer) cannot be configured for ACTIVE-ACTIVE mode. However, the web and database tiers can be configured for ACTIVE-ACTIVE mode.
  - This section does not consider any particular OFSAA Application-specific configuration.It documents the generic configuration across the platform that is generally applicable for the application stack deployed on top of it.
  - This section does not consider the reporting layer HA configuration. For example, the OBIEE server.
  - This section considers HA configuration only against Oracle WebLogic Server.

2.5.2.4 Approach

There are many ways to devise the HA architecture based on the requirements, but the following is the recommended approach (to be used as reference) to devise any further changes or modifications to the architecture as per the use cases. The following figure shows the OFSAA deployment architecture for HA configuration as the end state.

Figure 2-4 High-Availability



In this illustration, the HA setup is proposed to be ACTIVE-ACTIVE configuration at the HTTP Server, Web Application Server, and Database or HDFS layers. The OFSAA layer is configured for ACTIVE- PASSIVE configuration.

> **Note:**
>
> Access to OFSAA applications is provided using the Global Load Balancer IP or hostname (Virtual IP). In the event of a primary node failure, the access to the secondary node is seamless, requiring no changes to the configuration information across all tiers.
>
> Session Affinity or Sticky Session is configured at the HTTP Server level.
>
> At any time, OFSAA patch installations should be performed only on an active node. Promotions of patches to a passive node are taken care of as part of the sync-up process for File System components.

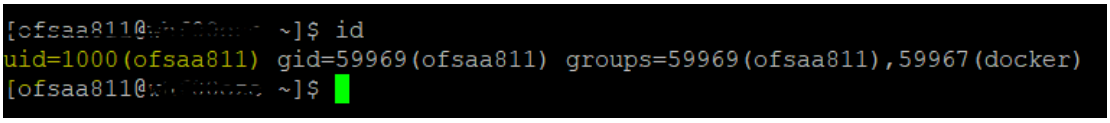
2.5.2.5 Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack Docker High Availability Configuration

Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack can be installed in a multi-tier deployment architecture. Below are the requirements and steps. In the **Server:-1** and **Server:-2**, the applications will be installed, for configuring the Internal **Load Balancer (ILB) Server:-3** is issued, for Configuring the **External Load Balancer (ELB) Server:-4** will be used.

The User installing the Oracle Enterprise Risk and Finance Insurance Products Container Pack in Server:-1 and Server:-2 should have the same ID as highlighted in the below screen shot.

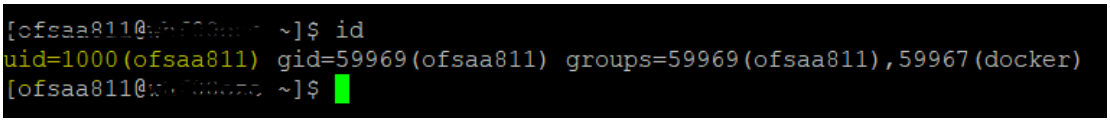
Server 1

Figure 2-5 Server 1



Server 2

Figure 2-6 Server 2



> **Note:**
>
> If the deployment is done on a non-OCI instance then copy the ftpshare folder from **Server:-1** and replace it in **Server:-2**

2.5.2.5.1 Configuring Server 1

(Required) <Enter a short description here.>

Server:-1 The following Applications will be installed on this server in and Multi-tier Deployment Architecture.

Deploy the Schema Creator

Perform the steps mentioned in the Deploy the Schema Creator Section.

Deploy the APP Container

Perform the steps mentioned in the Deploy the APP Container Section.

Deploy the DB

Perform the steps mentioned in section the Deploy the DB Container Section.

Deploy the WEB Container

Perform the steps mentioned in the Deploy the WEB Container Section.

2.5.2.5.2 Configuring Server 2

Server:-2 The following Applications will be installed on this server in and Multi-tier Deployment Architecture.

Deploy the APP Container

Perform the steps mentioned in the Deploy the APP Container Section.

Deploy the DB

Perform the steps mentioned in section the Deploy the DB Container Section.

Deploy the WEB Container

Perform the steps mentioned in the Deploy the WEB Container Section.

Configuring Internal and External Load Balancer

Perform the following tasks for HAPROXY:

- Log in as a root user
- Create a user HAPROXY and group HAPROXY `ofsaa811@SERVER:-3# useradd -d /<home directory>/haproxy -m -s /bin/ "Generic Account for haproxy" -g haproxy haproxyofsaa811@SERVER:-3# groupadd haproxy`
- Install HAPROXY

For example:

ILB=**server3.in.oracle.com** Host name of the Load balancer (HAPROXY) where the AM, DB, ICC, Routers servers details are configured.

ELB=**server4.in.oracle.com** Host name of the Load balancer (HAPROXY) where the 2 WebLogic servers details are configured.

ELB_PORT=80 port configured in the Load balancer (HAPROXY)

2.5.2.6 Sample HAPROXY ILB (Internal Load Balancer) Configuration File

Configure the Internal Load Balancer to forward requests to the HTTP Servers using any preferred routing algorithm such as round-robin. See the following configuration done using the HAProxy tool.

The following configuration was performed on HAProxy version 1.6.4. Configure the following setting in haproxy.cfg file:

```
#---------------------------------------------------------------------

# Example configuration for a possible web application. See the

# full configuration options online.

#

# http://haproxy.1wt.eu/download/1.4/doc/configuration.txt

#

#---------------------------------------------------------------------

#---------------------------------------------------------------------

# Global settings

#---------------------------------------------------------------------

global

# to have these messages end up in /var/log/haproxy.log you will

# need to:

#

# 1) configure syslog to accept network log events. This is done

# by adding the '-r' option to the SYSLOGD_OPTIONS in

# /etc/sysconfig/syslog

#

# 2) configure local2 events to go to the /var/log/haproxy.log

# file. A line like the following can be added to

# /etc/sysconfig/syslog

#

# local2.* /var/log/haproxy.log

#
```

```
log 127.0.0.1 local2
chroot /var/lib/haproxy
pidfile /var/run/haproxy.pid
maxconn 4000
user haproxy
group haproxy
daemon

# turn on stats unix socket
stats socket /var/lib/haproxy/stats

#---------------------------------------------------------------------
# common defaults that all the 'listen' and 'backend' sections will
# use if not designated in their block
#---------------------------------------------------------------------
defaults
listen http-incoming
mode http
log global
option httplog
option dontlognull
option http-server-close
#option forwardfor except 127.0.0.0/8
option redispatch
retries 3
timeout http-request 10s
timeout queue 1m
timeout connect 10s
timeout client 1m
timeout server 1m
timeout http-keep-alive 10s
timeout check 10s
maxconn 3000

#---------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
# main frontend which proxys to the backends
#---------------------------------------------------------------------

## Start Entries for OFSAA JAVA port and native port. ##
frontend haproxy_in
mode tcp
option tcplog
bind *:9999
default_backend haproxy_backend1

backend haproxy_backend1
balance roundrobin
mode tcp
option tcplog
server web1 server1.in.oracle.com:9999 check
## server web2 server2.in.oracle.com:9999 check

frontend haproxy_in1
mode tcp
option tcplog
bind *:6666
default_backend haproxy_backend2

backend haproxy_backend2
balance roundrobin
mode tcp
option tcplog
server web3 server1.in.oracle.com:6666 check
## server web4 server2.in.oracle.com:6666 check
## End Entries for OFSAA JAVA port and native port. ##

## Start Entries for OFSAA ICC port. ##
frontend haproxy_in2
mode tcp
option tcplog
bind *:6507
```

```
default_backend haproxy_backend3

backend haproxy_backend3
balance roundrobin
mode tcp
option tcplog
server web5 server1.in.oracle.com:6507 check
## server web6 server2.in.oracle.com:6507 check
## End Entries for OFSAA ICC port. ##

## Start Entries for OFSAA Router port. ##
frontend haproxy_in3
mode tcp
option tcplog
bind *:6500
default_backend haproxy_backend4

backend haproxy_backend4
balance roundrobin
mode tcp
option tcplog
server web7 server1.in.oracle.com:6500 check
## server web8 server2.in.oracle.com:6500 check
## End Entries for OFSAA Router port. ##

## Start Entries for OFSAA AM port. ##
frontend haproxy_in4
mode tcp
option tcplog
bind *:6505
default_backend haproxy_backend5

backend haproxy_backend5
balance roundrobin
mode tcp
```

```
option tcplog
server web9 server1.in.oracle.com:6505 check
server web10 server2.in.oracle.com:6505 check
## End Entries for OFSAA AM port. ##

## Start Entries for OFSAA MessageServer port. ##
frontend haproxy_in5
mode tcp
option tcplog
bind *:6501
default_backend haproxy_backend6

backend haproxy_backend6
balance roundrobin
mode tcp
option tcplog
server web11 server1.in.oracle.com:6501 check
server web12 server2.in.oracle.com:6501 check
## End Entries for OFSAA MessageServer port. ##
```

2.5.2.7 Sample HAPROXY ELB (External Load Balancer) Configuration File

Configure the External Load Balancer to forward requests to the HTTP Servers using any preferred routing algorithm such as round robin. See the following configuration done using the HAProxy tool.

The following configuration was performed on HAProxy version 1.6.4. Configure the following settings in the haproxy.cfg file:

```
#---------------------------------------------------------------------
# Example configuration for a possible web application. See the
# full configuration options online.
#
# http://haproxy.1wt.eu/download/1.4/doc/configuration.txt
#
#---------------------------------------------------------------------

#---------------------------------------------------------------------
# Global settings
#---------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
global
# to have these messages end up in /var/log/haproxy.log you will
# need to:
#
# 1) configure syslog to accept network log events. This is done
# by adding the '-r' option to the SYSLOGD_OPTIONS in
# /etc/sysconfig/syslog
#
# 2) configure local2 events to go to the /var/log/haproxy.log
# file. A line like the following can be added to
# /etc/sysconfig/syslog
#
# local2.* /var/log/haproxy.log
#
log 127.0.0.1 local2

chroot /var/lib/haproxy
pidfile /var/run/haproxy.pid
maxconn 4000
user haproxy
group haproxy
daemon

# turn on stats unix socket
stats socket /var/lib/haproxy/stats

#---------------------------------------------------------------------
# common defaults that all the 'listen' and 'backend' sections will
# use if not designated in their block
#---------------------------------------------------------------------
defaults
mode http
log global
option httplog
option dontlognull
```

```
option http-server-close

option forwardfor except 127.0.0.0/8

option redispatch

retries 3

timeout http-request 10s

timeout queue 1m

timeout connect 10s

timeout client 1m

timeout server 1m

timeout http-keep-alive 10s

timeout check 10s

maxconn 3000

#---------------------------------------------------------------------

# main frontend which proxys to the backends

#---------------------------------------------------------------------

frontend ft_web

bind *:80

default_backend bk_web

backend bk_web

balance roundrobin

cookie JSESSIONID prefix nocache

server s1 server1.oracle.com:7011 check cookie s1

server s2 server2.in.oracle.com:7011 check cookie s2
```

2.5.2.8 Access the URL

Perform the following steps to access the URL

- Access the URL with either one of the following links:`http://<Server1.in.oracle.com>:<portnumber>/context_name/` or`http://<Server2.in.oracle.com>:<portnumber>/context_name/`or `http://<ELBhostame>:<80>/context_name`

  After deployment, perform the steps mentioned in the Post Docker Deployment Activities Section

3
Post Docker Deployment Activities

This section provides information on the post-deployment activities.

3.1 Post Configurations

The application can be initialized in two ways:

- Initialization
  - Initializing the IAA Application
  - Initializing the OILM Application
- Customized Model Upload
- Model Upload by Using Command Line
- User Configurations for IAA
- User Configurations for OILM

3.1.1 Initialization

The following tasks are performed by the application Initialization process:

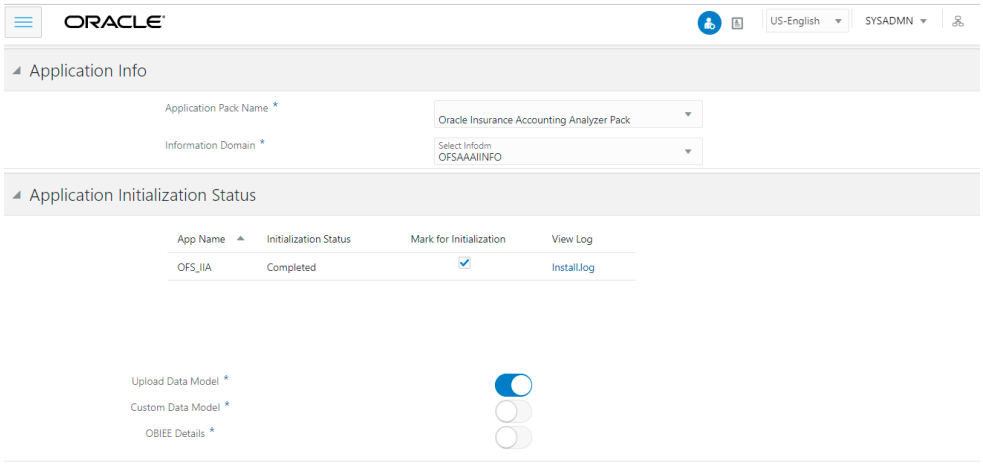
- Segment/Folder creation
- ETL Source creation
- Model upload
- Activation of the Application License

3.1.1.1 Initializing the IAA application

Perform the following steps to initailize the application:

1. Copy the required application patch zip (OFS_IIA_8.1.2.0.0.zip) from the **<userhome_DirPath> /33928256.tar** Path to the shared ftpshare **<userhome_DirPath> /ftpshare/apps_artifacts_n_volumes/OFS_IIA_8.1.2.0.0.zip** Mount Path.
2. Unzip the application patch zip by using the command: `unzip OFS_IIA_8.1.2.0.0.zip`
3. Provide `chmod -R 777` permission to the unzipped folder.
4. Log in to OFSAA UI with the SYSADMN credentials.

5. Click the Application Initializer tile under the **Administration** Page. The following UI appears.

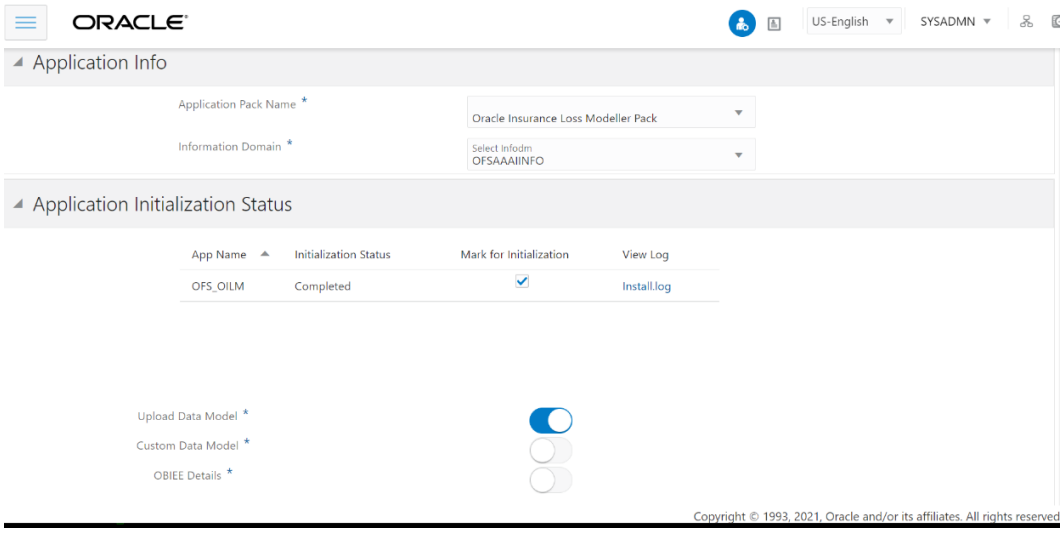


6. Select the pack and infodom from the **Application Pack Name** and **Information Domain** drop-down lists.
7. Select the check box adjacent to the application to install it.
8. Enable Upload Data Model to enable the model upload process.
9. Click **Initialize** to start the installation. This action also activates the license for the application. The application Installation logs can be viewed in the shared mount `/ftpshare/apps_artifacts_n_volumes/<Application ID>/logs`.

3.1.1.2 Initializing the OILM application

Perform the following stepd to initailize the application:

1. Copy the required application patch zip (OFS_OILM_8.1.2.0.0.zip) from the **<userhome_DirPath> /33928256.tar** Path to the shared ftpshare **<userhome_DirPath> /ftpshare/apps_artifacts_n_volumes/ OFS_OILM_8.1.2.0.0.zip** Mount Path.
2. Unzip the application patch zip by using the command: `unzip OFS_OILM_8.1.2.0.0.zip`
3. Provide `chmod -R 777` permission to the unzipped folder.
4. Log in to OFSAA UI with the SYSADMN credentials.
5. Click the Application Initializer tile under the Administration Page. The following UI appears.



6. Select the pack and infodom from the **Application Pack Name** and **Information Domain** drop-down lists.
7. Select the check box adjacent to the application to install it.
8. Enable **Upload Data Model** to enable the model upload process.
9. Click **Initialize** to start the installation. This action also activates the license for the application.
10. The application Installation logs can be viewed in the shared mount **/ftpshare/apps_artifacts_n_volumes/<Application ID>/logs**.

3.2 Customized Model Upload

Perform the following steps for customized model upload:

1. Customized model upload can also be performed by placing the datamodel.xml File over the shared **/ftpshare/apps_artifacts_n_volumes/custom_data_models** mount path.
2. Select the model file name in the **Application Initialisation** Screen.

   Perform the steps mentioned in either the Initializing the IAA Application or the Initializing the OILM Application Section.

3.3 Model Upload by Using Command Line

Perform the following steps:

1. Copy the required application patch zip (OFS_IIA_8.1.2.0.0.zip or OFS_OILM_8.1.2.0.0.zip) from the /**33928256.tar** Path to the shared ftpshare ftpshare/apps_artifacts_n_volumes Mount Path.
2. Unzip the respective application patch zip by using the command: `unzip OFS_IIA_8.1.2.0.0.zip` or `unzip OFS_OILM_8.1.2.0.0.zip`
3. Provide `chmod -R 777` permission to the unzipped folder.
4. Navigate to the `<userhome_DirPath>/ftpshare/apps_artifacts_n_volumes` Path and run the following command: `curl --location --request GET 'http://`

```
<HostName>:<PortNumber>/<ContextName>/webinstaller/initiate?
locale=en_US&selectedPackId=<ApplicationID>&infodom=OFSAAAIINFO&appLis
t=<ApplicationID>&user=SYSADMN&uploadDataModel=true&customDataModel=fa
lse&selectedModel=undefined'
```

The parameters in the preceding request might vary from application to application.

5. The application Installation logs can be viewed in the shared mount **/ftpshare/apps_artifacts_n_volumes/<Application ID>/logs**.

3.4 User Configurations for IAA

The following section provides information on the user configurations.

3.4.1 Creating Application Users

Create the application users in the OFSAA setup before use.

For details, see the User Administrator section in theOracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

3.4.2 Mapping Application User (or Users) to User Group

Starting the OFSAA 8.1.0.0.0 release, with the installation of the IIA application pack, preconfigured Application user groups are seeded. These user groups are unique to every OFSAA Application Pack and have application roles preconfigured.

For details, see the User Administrator section in the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

For more information on seeded User Groups, see IIA Pack User Group Names.

Map the application user (or users) to the respective Application User Group (or users) and subsequently authorize the entitlements by logging in as SYSAUTH (System Authorizer) user.

For details, see the Mapping or Unmapping Users section in the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

3.4.3 IAA Pack User Group Names

The section provides information about the User Group names seeded as part of the Oracle Insurance Accounting Analyzer application pack.

To access the IIA application, you can map the created users to the following user groups:

- **IIAADMINGRP** - IIA Admin Group
- **IIAANALYSTGRP** - IIA Analyst Group
- **IIAAPPROVERGRP** - IIA Approver Group

3.5 OILM Pack User Group Names

The following section provides information on the user configurations.

3.5.1 Creating Application Users

Create the application users in the OFSAA setup before use.

For details, see the User Administrator section in theOracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

3.5.2 Mapping Application User (or Users) to User Group

Starting the OFSAA 8.1.0.0.0 release, with the installation of the OILM application pack, preconfigured Application user groups are seeded. These user groups are unique to every OFSAA Application Pack and have application roles preconfigured.

For details, see the User Administrator section in theClick this link for more informationOracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

For more information on seeded User Groups, see OILM Pack User Group Names.

Map the application user (or users) to the respective Application User Group (or users) and subsequently authorize the entitlements by logging in as SYSAUTH (System Authorizer) user.

For details, see the Mapping or Unmapping Users section in theOracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

3.5.3 OILM Pack User Group Names

The section provides information about the User Group names seeded as part of the Oracle Insurance Loss Modeler application pack.

To access the OILM application, you can map the created users to the following user groups:

- **OILMADMINGRP** - OILM Admin Group
- **OILMANALYSTGRP** - OILM Analyst Group
- **OILMAPPROVERGRP** - OILM Approver Group

3.6 OBIEE Configuration - Deploy OFS IIA Analytics

The Oracle Insurance Accounting Analyzer Analytics application release 8.1.2.0.0 is based upon a dedicated reporting mart built from the new Fusion Financial Services Data Model. Oracle Insurance Accounting Analyzer Analytics 8.1.2.0.0 leverages several components of Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) or Oracle Analytics Server (OAS) technology including Dashboards and Answers. It also includes various Dashboards and Reports for the user to carry out various Insurance Accounting Analyzer-based analytics. Follow these steps to configure the Oracle Insurance Accounting Analyzer Analytics:

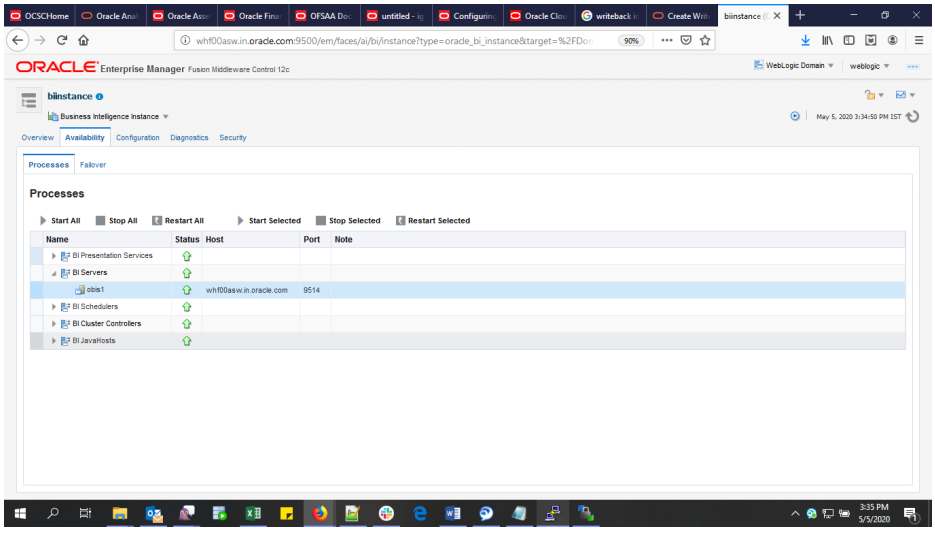
1. Make sure Oracle Business Intelligence 12.2.1.4.0 or OAS 5.5.0 installation is completed and available. See Installing and Configuring Oracle Business Intelligence 12c (12.2.1.4) (E91876-03) or Installing and Configuring Oracle Analytics Server 5.5.0 (F27232-03) for more details.
2. Configure the ODBC data source to connect to the Oracle BI Server:
    a. Navigate to **Control Panel,** select **Administrative Tools**, and then select **Data Sources (ODBC)**.

b. Select the **System DSN** tab and click **Add**.

c. Select a driver-specific to Oracle BI Server 2.2.1.4.0 or OAS 5.5 and click Finish.

d. Enter the **Name** and **Server** details (specify the Hostname or IP Address of the BI Server) and click **Next**.

e. Enter the Oracle BI Server login ID and password (Enter the User Name and Password created at the time of OBIEE or OAS installation). Update the port with the port number available for the BI Server in the **Availability** tab of Business Intelligence in the Enterprise Manager.For example: In the following figure, the port number is 9514.



f. Click **Next**.

g. Navigate to the RPD and Catalog folders available in the following directories. Copy the RPD and required Catalog files (as per the license agreement) in the server where the BI client tools are installed:

- $FIC_HOME/IIABI/OBIEE 12.2.1.4.0/Repository directory containing the IFRS17.rpd in the data model folder and archived.
- $FIC_HOME/IIABI/OBIEE 12.2.1.4.0/Catalog directory containing the IFRS17.catalog in the data model folder and archived

h. Click **Finish**.

3. Modify the connection pool and set the properties.

a. Open the OBI Administration tool.

b. Select Start, select Programs, select Oracle Business Intelligence and then select BI Administration.

c. Select File, select Open, select Offline, and then select the IFRS17.rpd file.

d. In the Open dialog box, select and open the IFRS17.rpd file.

e. Enter the Repository password as Admin123.

f. In the Physical layer, double-click the Connect Pool: IIABI to open its properties.

g. In the General tab, edit and check the following entries:

- **Call Interface:** (OCI 10g/11g).
- **Data source name:** <TNS Entry connecting to OFSAA atomic schema> For example: (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS_LIST=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=<Database IP address>)(PORT=1521)))(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=<Database Name>)))
- **User name:** <enter atomic db user name>.
- **Password:** <enter atomic db user password>.
- Confirm the password and click **OK** to close the window.
- Similarly, configure the connection pools for IIABITRANS and IIABI_INIT_BLOCK and IIABI.
  - Check Global Consistency, that is, press Ctrl+k.
  - Double-click on the warning (if you are using OAS).
  - Click **Reset to defaults** and click **OK**.
- Click **Save**.

h. Click **Yes** for the Global Consistency Message. No warnings should be generated at this stage.

i. Close the RPD file (close the file and exit).

4. Log in to the Oracle Insurance Accounting Analyzer Analytics application using the URL: http:// <ipaddress>:<port>/analytics (replace the port number based on your setup).

5. Follow these steps to configure the BI publisher Data Source:

- Log in to the Oracle Insurance Accounting Analyzer Analytics application.
- Navigate to **Administration**, select **BI Publisher**, and then select **Manage BI Publisher**.
- Click **JDBC Connection** from Data Sources.
- Click **Add Data Source**.
- Enter the Data Source name as **IIA**.
- Add Database details in the Connection string, that is the hostname (IP address), port number, and SID.
- Enter the username (schema name) and password.
- Click **Test Connection**.
- Ensure that the connection is successfully established. Click **Apply**.

6. Perform the following configuration for sub-ledger reports:

- **For OBIEE:**
  - Navigate to the **Oracle_Home/user_projects/domains/bi/config/fmwconfig/biconfig/OBIS** directory.
  - Edit the value in EVALUATE_SUPPORT_LEVEL to 2: EVALUATE_SUPPORT_LEVEL = 2; IN NQSCONFIG.INI file.
  - Save the file and restart the BI services.

- **For OAS:**
  - Navigate to the OAS reports URL and add /dv at the end of the URL. For example: http:// <ipaddress>:<port>/dv (replace the port number based on your setup)
  - Log in and click **Console**, then click **SystemSettings** and navigate to **EvaluateSupportLevel**.
  - Set the evaluate support level from *0* to *2*.
  - Click **Restart**.
  - Restart the OBI services.
  - After completing the preceding steps, the second report under Subledger appears without errors.

7. Perform the following OBIEE presentation server configuration steps:
   a. Navigate to the <<Oracle BI Instance Home>/config/fmwconfig/biconfig/OBIPS directory.
   b. Edit the instanceconfig.xml file.
   c. Insert the following code within the XML tag `<Views> </Views>.`
```
<Charts><MaxVisibleColumns>50000</MaxVisibleColumns><MaxVisiblePages>25000</MaxVisiblePages><MaxVisibleRows>10000000</MaxVisibleRows><MaxVisibleSections>50000</MaxVisibleSections><JavaHostReadLimitInKB>10240</JavaHostReadLimitInKB> </Charts>
```
   d. Insert the following code within the XML tag `<Views> </Views>.`
```
<Table><DefaultRowsDisplayedInDelivery>75</DefaultRowsDisplayedInDelivery><DefaultRowsDisplayedInDownload>6500</DefaultRowsDisplayedInDownload><MaxCells>4000000</MaxCells><MaxVisibleRows>140000</MaxVisibleRows></Table><Narrative><MaxRecords>500000</MaxRecords><DefaultRowsDisplayed>25</DefaultRowsDisplayed> </Narrative>
```
   e. Save the file and restart the BI services.

      Take a backup of the instanceconfig.xml file before making any changes.

3.6.1 RPD and Catalog Deployment

This section includes steps for the RPD and Catalog deployment.

3.6.2 Deploying the RPD

For RPD deployment, follow these steps:

1. Connect to the OBIEE server.
2. Create a folder. For example, tmp in the following directory: `<Oracle_Home>/user_projects/domains/domain_name`
3. Copy the IFRS17.rpd from the local directory (where you have saved the RPD) to the folder created in the preceding step.

4. Open the command prompt, and navigate to the following directory: `/scratch/<mount_name>/Middleware/Oracle_Home/user_projects/domains/bi/bitools/bin`
5. Execute the following command:.`/datamodel.sh uploadrpd -I <RPDfilepath> -W <RPDpassword> -SI ssi -U <username> -P <password>`For example:.`/datamodel.sh uploadrpd -I /Oracle_Home/user_projects/domains/bi/RPD/IFRS17.rpd -SI ssi -U weblogic -P weblogic123 rpd pass : Admin123`

3.6.3 Deploying the Web Catalog

For web catalog deployment, follow these steps:

1. Open the catalog manager, navigate to the File menu and open the catalog online by giving the necessary credentials based on your setup:
   - **Type**: Online
   - **URL**: http://<ipaddress>:<port>/analytics-ws
2. After the catalog is opened, it will display a directory structure on the left-hand side. Select the Catalog Root and select Shared Folders in the LHS tree structure.
   a. Go to the File menu and select Unarchive. It will ask for the path for a file.
   b. Browse the path of the archived catalog file saved in your local directory using the Browse button and click OK.
   c. The catalog must be extracted in the Shared Folders directory for the reports to display. A successful operation message is displayed.
   d. Restart the presentation services once again.
   e. Open the analytics OBIEE URL (http://<ipaddress>:<port>/analytics).
   f. Login with credentials based on your setup, and verify that the catalog is available.
   a. Click on catalog in the OBIEE application right top menu list.
   b. In the LHS menu, navigate to shared directories and verify all the directories are available.
   c. Navigate to Administration, then Maintenance and Troubleshooting, select Reload Files, and then click MetaData.

   If you need to clear the cache in OAS, click Issue SQL and run the Call SAPurgeAllcache() method.

3.6.4 Configure the OBI Administrator Tool

Follow the below steps to configure the OBI Administrator tool to point to the database schema:

1. Open the Administrator tool and navigate to File, select Open, and then select Online/Offline.
   a. If you are online, the Presentation, BusinessModel and Mapping, and Physical panes appear.
   b. If you are offline, then select the IFRS17.rpd file and provide the RPD password.
2. In the **Physical** pane, right-click **Insurance Connection Pool**, then **Insurance Connection Pool Init Blocks**, and then click Properties.
3. Click **Yes**.

4. Open the Atomic Schema and enter details as provided in the below example:
   - **Dsn** : `(DESCRIPTION =(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 10.40.136.96)(PORT = 1521))(CONNECT_DATA =(SERVER = DEDICATED)(SERVICE_NAME = IFRS18PDB)))`
   - **username**: `atm8081`
   - **password**: `password1`
5. If you are online, click **Check In Changes**. If you are offline, navigate to **File**, then select **Save** as, then select **Repository**, and then select the `IFRS17.rpd` file.

   After you complete the above steps, you must reload the files and metadata as detailed in step f in the Deploying the Web Catalog section.

3.6.5 Starting and Stopping Services in OBIEE

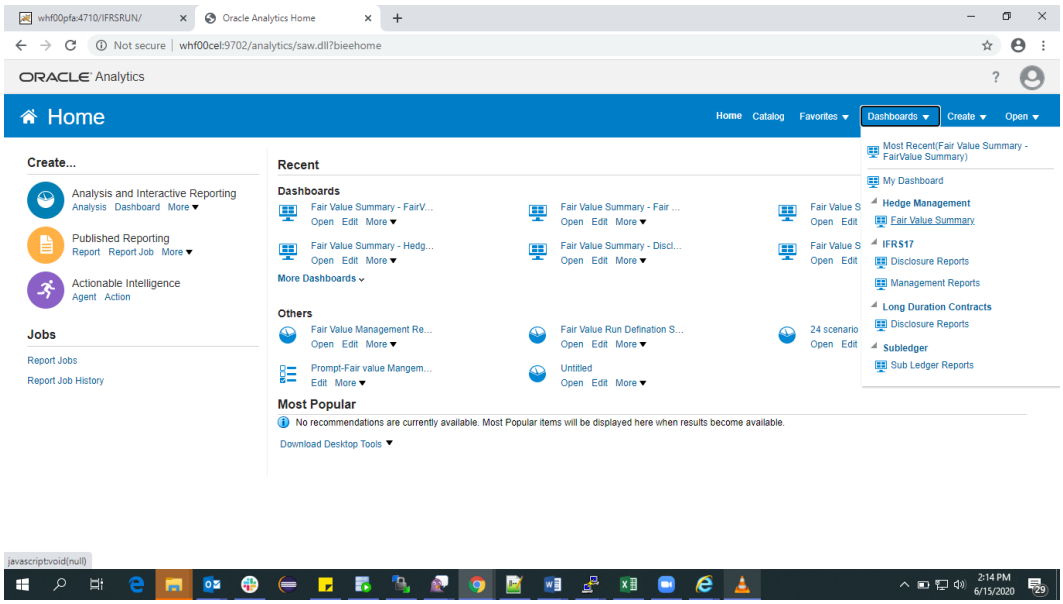
Follow the below steps to start and stop OBIEE services:

1. Connect to the OBIEE or OAS server.
2. Navigate to the /`scratch/<mount_name>/Middleware/Oracle_Home/user_projects/domains/bi/bitools/bin` directory.
3. Execute the following commands:
   a. Command to stop service: `./stop.sh`
   b. Command to start service: `./start.sh`

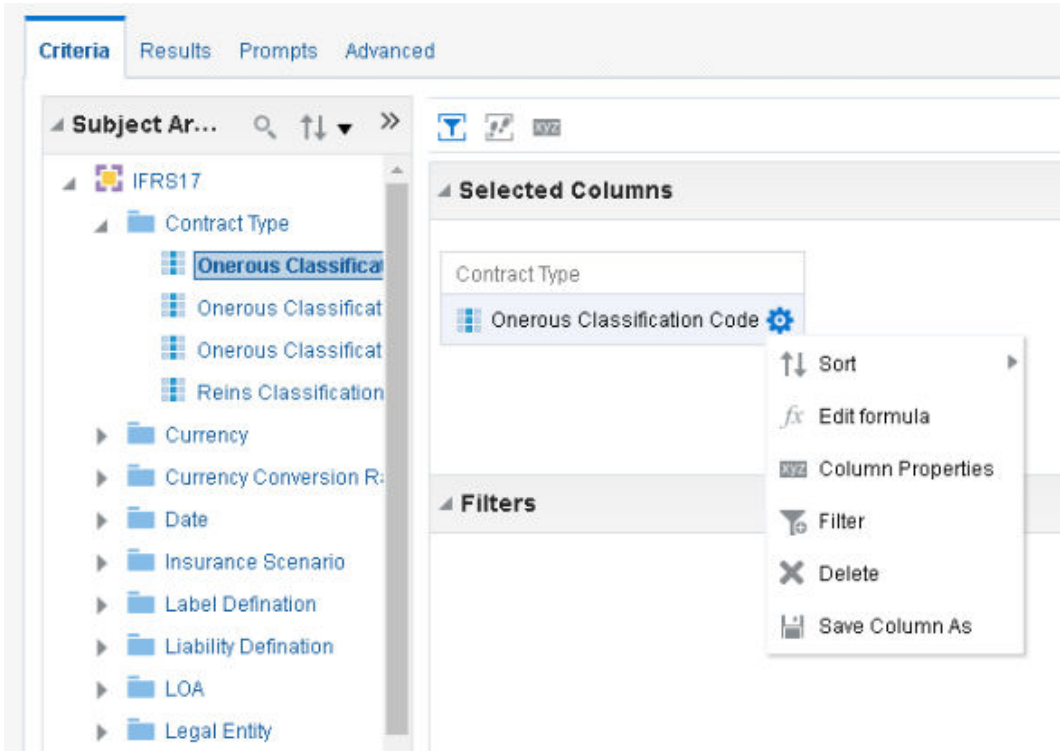
3.6.6 Editing Global Variables for OBIEE or OAS

To edit the global variables for OBIEE, in this release of the Oracle Insurance Accounting Analyzer application, follow these steps:

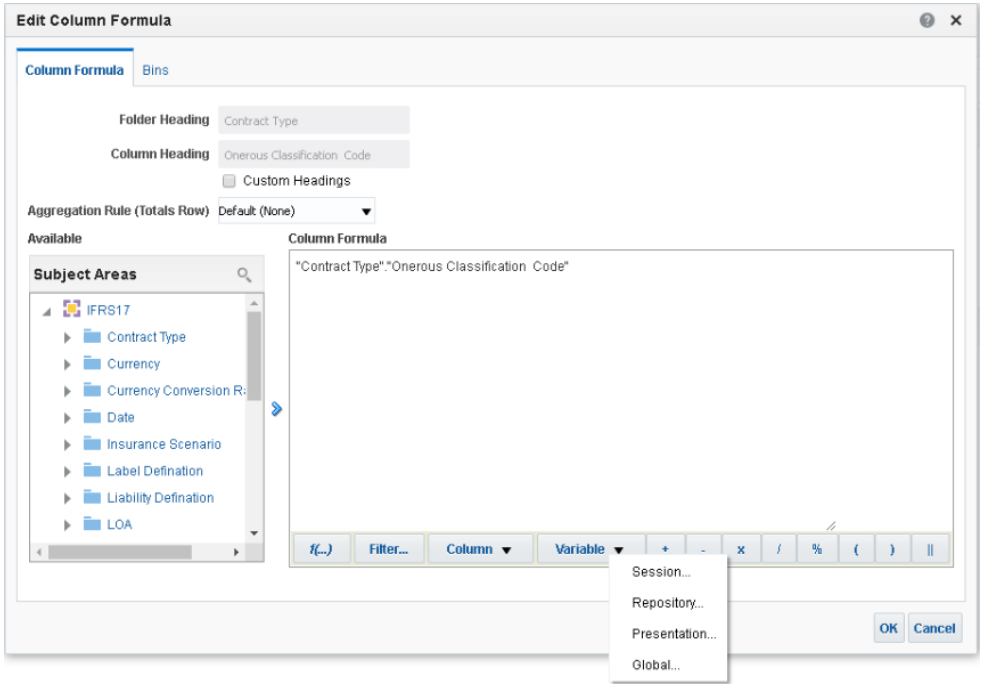
1. Host the RPD in the server where you have configured OBIEE or OAS and Catalog for the Oracle Insurance Accounting Analyzer application as part of this release.
2. Log in to OBIEE or OAS by using the URL format (http://<ipaddress>:<port>/analytics) to open the home page.



3. In the **Dashboard** drop-down list, click **DisclosureReports** to open the dashboard.
4. Click **Edit** on any of the reports to open the settings window.
5. In the **Criteria** tab, in the **SelectedColumns** pane, click **OnerousClassificationCode**.
6. Click **Settings**to open the settings submenu.



7. Click the **Edit** formula to open the **Edit Column Formula** window.



8. In the Variables drop-down list, select Global… to open the InsertGlobalVariable window.
9. Select the Global Variable that you want to edit, and then click **Edit Global Variable**
10. Edit a global variable with the following details:

Field	Value to be added
Name	denomination
Type	Text
Value	case when '@{denomination}{In Thousand}' = 'In Thousand' then 1000 when '@{denomination}{In Thousand}' = 'In Million' then 1000000 else 1 end

This variable is used to divide all amount values by thousand or million, depending on the selected criteria.

11. Click **OK**, and then click **OK** again to save.

3.7 Post Installation Steps for IAA

Run the following script in the Atomic Schema:

```
update rev_dimensions_B set MEMBER_CODE_COLUMN='COUNTRY_CODE',
HIERARCHY_TABLE_NAME='DIM_COUNTRY_HIER',
ATTRIBUTE_TABLE_NAME='DIM_COUNTRY_ATTR' where DIMENSION_ID IN (select
DIMENSION_ID from rev_dimensions_tl where DIMENSION_NAME='Country') /
```

3.8 Post Installation Steps for OILM

Run the following scripts in Atomic Schema after installing OILM:

Script 1

```
MERGE INTO FSI_DIM_LOADER_SETUP_DETAILS T

USING (

SELECT (select DIMENSION_ID from rev_dimensions_TL where
dimension_name='Product') N_DIMENSION_ID,'STG_PRODUCTS_B_INTF'
V_INTF_B_TABLE_NAME,'N_PRODUCT_DISPLAY_CODE'
V_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN,'STG_PRODUCTS_TL_INTF'
V_INTF_TL_TABLE_NAME,'STG_PRODUCTS_ATTR_INTF'
V_INTF_ATTR_TABLE_NAME,'STG_PRODUCTS_HIER_INTF'
V_INTF_HIER_TABLE_NAME,to_date(sysdate,'dd-mm-yyyy')
D_START_TIME,to_date(sysdate,'dd-mm-yyyy') D_END_TIME,'' V_COMMENTS,''
V_STATUS,'V_PRODUCT_NAME' V_INTF_MEMBER_NAME_COL,''
V_GEN_SKEY_FLAG,'V_PRODUCT_CODE' V_STG_MEMBER_COLUMN,'' V_STG_MEMBER_NAME_COL,''
V_STG_MEMBER_DESC_COL,'V_PROD_CODE' V_STG_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN FROM DUAL

UNION ALL

SELECT (select DIMENSION_ID from rev_dimensions_TL where
dimension_name='Location') N_DIMENSION_ID,'STG_LOCATION_B_INTF'
V_INTF_B_TABLE_NAME,'N_LOCATION_DISPLAY_CODE'
V_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN,'STG_LOCATION_TL_INTF'
V_INTF_TL_TABLE_NAME,'STG_LOCATION_ATTR_INTF'
V_INTF_ATTR_TABLE_NAME,'STG_LOCATION_HIER_INTF'
V_INTF_HIER_TABLE_NAME,to_date(sysdate,'dd-mm-yyyy')
D_START_TIME,to_date(sysdate,'dd-mm-yyyy') D_END_TIME,'' V_COMMENTS,''
V_STATUS,'V_LOCATION_NAME' V_INTF_MEMBER_NAME_COL,''
V_GEN_SKEY_FLAG,'V_LOCATION_CODE' V_STG_MEMBER_COLUMN,''
V_STG_MEMBER_NAME_COL,'' V_STG_MEMBER_DESC_COL,'V_LOCATION_CODE'
V_STG_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN FROM DUAL

UNION ALL

SELECT (select DIMENSION_ID from rev_dimensions_TL where dimension_name='Zone')
N_DIMENSION_ID,'STG_ECONOMIC_ZONE_MASTER'
V_INTF_B_TABLE_NAME,'V_ECONOMIC_ZONE_CODE'
V_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN,'STG_ECONOMIC_ZONE_MASTER'
V_INTF_TL_TABLE_NAME,'STG_ECONOMIC_ZONE_MASTER'
V_INTF_ATTR_TABLE_NAME,'STG_ECONOMIC_ZONE_MASTER'
V_INTF_HIER_TABLE_NAME,to_date(sysdate,'dd-mm-yyyy')
D_START_TIME,to_date(sysdate,'dd-mm-yyyy') D_END_TIME,'' V_COMMENTS,''
V_STATUS,'V_ECONOMIC_ZONE_CODE' V_INTF_MEMBER_NAME_COL,''
V_GEN_SKEY_FLAG,'V_ECONOMIC_ZONE_CODE'
V_STG_MEMBER_COLUMN,'V_ECONOMIC_ZONE_CODE'
V_STG_MEMBER_NAME_COL,'V_ECONOMIC_ZONE_DESC'
V_STG_MEMBER_DESC_COL,'V_ECONOMIC_ZONE_CODE' V_STG_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN FROM DUAL

UNION ALL

SELECT (select DIMENSION_ID from rev_dimensions_TL where
dimension_name='Country') N_DIMENSION_ID,'STG_COUNTRY_MASTER'
```

```
V_INTF_B_TABLE_NAME,'V_CCY_CODE' V_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN,'STG_COUNTRY_MASTER'
V_INTF_TL_TABLE_NAME,'STG_COUNTRY_MASTER'
V_INTF_ATTR_TABLE_NAME,'STG_COUNTRY_MASTER'
V_INTF_HIER_TABLE_NAME,to_date(sysdate,'dd-mm-yyyy')
D_START_TIME,to_date(sysdate,'dd-mm-yyyy') D_END_TIME,'' V_COMMENTS,''
V_STATUS,'V_COUNTRY_NAME' V_INTF_MEMBER_NAME_COL,''
V_GEN_SKEY_FLAG,'V_CCY_CODE' V_STG_MEMBER_COLUMN,'V_COUNTRY_NAME'
V_STG_MEMBER_NAME_COL,'V_COUNTRY_DESC' V_STG_MEMBER_DESC_COL,'V_CCY_CODE'
V_STG_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN FROM DUAL

) S

ON (T.N_DIMENSION_ID = S.N_DIMENSION_ID)

WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE

SET T.V_INTF_B_TABLE_NAME = S.V_INTF_B_TABLE_NAME,

T.V_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN = S.V_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN,

T.V_INTF_TL_TABLE_NAME = S.V_INTF_TL_TABLE_NAME,

T.V_INTF_ATTR_TABLE_NAME = S.V_INTF_ATTR_TABLE_NAME,

T.V_INTF_HIER_TABLE_NAME = S.V_INTF_HIER_TABLE_NAME,

T.D_START_TIME = S.D_START_TIME,

T.D_END_TIME = S.D_END_TIME,

T.V_COMMENTS = S.V_COMMENTS,

T.V_STATUS = S.V_STATUS,

T.V_INTF_MEMBER_NAME_COL = S.V_INTF_MEMBER_NAME_COL,

T.V_GEN_SKEY_FLAG = S.V_GEN_SKEY_FLAG,

T.V_STG_MEMBER_COLUMN = S.V_STG_MEMBER_COLUMN,

T.V_STG_MEMBER_NAME_COL = S.V_STG_MEMBER_NAME_COL,

T.V_STG_MEMBER_DESC_COL = S.V_STG_MEMBER_DESC_COL,

T.V_STG_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN=S.V_STG_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT

(N_DIMENSION_ID,V_INTF_B_TABLE_NAME,V_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN,V_INTF_TL_TABLE_N
AME,V_INTF_ATTR_TABLE_NAME,V_INTF_HIER_TABLE_NAME,D_START_TIME,D_END_TIME,
V_COMMENTS,V_STATUS,V_INTF_MEMBER_NAME_COL,V_GEN_SKEY_FLAG,V_STG_MEMBER_CO
LUMN,V_STG_MEMBER_NAME_COL,V_STG_MEMBER_DESC_COL,V_STG_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN)

VALUES

(S.N_DIMENSION_ID,S.V_INTF_B_TABLE_NAME,S.V_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN,S.V_INTF_TL
_TABLE_NAME,S.V_INTF_ATTR_TABLE_NAME,S.V_INTF_HIER_TABLE_NAME,S.D_START_TI
ME,S.D_END_TIME,S.V_COMMENTS,S.V_STATUS,S.V_INTF_MEMBER_NAME_COL,S.V_GEN_S
```

```
KEY_FLAG,S.V_STG_MEMBER_COLUMN,S.V_STG_MEMBER_NAME_COL,S.V_STG_MEMBER_DESC_COL,S
.V_STG_INTF_MEMBER_COLUMN )

/

MERGE INTO fsi_dim_attribute_map t

USING ( SELECT

(select DIMENSION_ID from rev_dimensions_TL where dimension_name='Country')
n_dimension_id,

'STG_COUNTRY_MASTER' v_stg_table_name,

'V_CCY_CODE' v_stg_column_name,

'Country' v_attribute_name,

'Y' v_update_b_code_flag

FROM

dual

)

s ON ( t.n_dimension_id = s.n_dimension_id

AND t.v_stg_table_name = s.v_stg_table_name

AND t.v_stg_column_name = s.v_stg_column_name

AND t.v_attribute_name = s.v_attribute_name )

WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE

SET t.v_update_b_code_flag = s.v_update_b_code_flag

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT (

n_dimension_id,

v_stg_table_name,

v_stg_column_name,

v_attribute_name,

v_update_b_code_flag )

VALUES

( s.n_dimension_id,

s.v_stg_table_name,

s.v_stg_column_name,

s.v_attribute_name,

s.v_update_b_code_flag )

/
```

```
MERGE INTO rev_dim_attributes_b t

USING (

SELECT

'5005' attribute_id,

'5005' attribute_varchar_label,

(select DIMENSION_ID from rev_dimensions_TL where
dimension_name='Country') dimension_id,

'' attribute_dimension_id,

'VARCHAR_ASSIGN_VALUE' attribute_value_column_name,

'VARCHAR2' attribute_data_type_code,

'N' allow_multiple_assignment_flag,

'N' attribute_required_flag,

'N' use_inheritance_flag,

'Y' queryable_for_reporting_flag,

'' default_assignment,

'-1' last_modified_by,

to_timestamp('31-08-2021 18:36:41.000000', 'dd-mm-yyyy hh24:mi:ss.ff')
last_modified_date,

'-1' created_by,

to_timestamp('31-08-2021 18:36:41.000000', 'dd-mm-yyyy hh24:mi:ss.ff')
creation_date,

'US' definition_language,

'' scale

FROM

dual u

)

s ON ( t.dimension_id = s.dimension_id

AND t.attribute_id = s.attribute_id )

WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE

SET t.attribute_varchar_label = s.attribute_varchar_label,

t.attribute_dimension_id = s.attribute_dimension_id,

t.attribute_value_column_name = s.attribute_value_column_name,

t.attribute_data_type_code = s.attribute_data_type_code,

t.allow_multiple_assignment_flag = s.allow_multiple_assignment_flag,
```

```
t.attribute_required_flag = s.attribute_required_flag,
t.use_inheritance_flag = s.use_inheritance_flag,
t.queryable_for_reporting_flag = s.queryable_for_reporting_flag,
t.default_assignment = s.default_assignment,
t.last_modified_by = s.last_modified_by,
t.last_modified_date = s.last_modified_date,
t.created_by = s.created_by,
t.creation_date = s.creation_date,
t.definition_language = s.definition_language,
t.scale = s.scale
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT (
attribute_id,
attribute_varchar_label,
dimension_id,
attribute_dimension_id,
attribute_value_column_name,
attribute_data_type_code,
allow_multiple_assignment_flag,
attribute_required_flag,
use_inheritance_flag,
queryable_for_reporting_flag,
default_assignment,
last_modified_by,
last_modified_date,
created_by,
creation_date,
definition_language,
scale )
VALUES
( s.attribute_id,
s.attribute_varchar_label,
s.dimension_id,
```

```
s.attribute_dimension_id,

s.attribute_value_column_name,

s.attribute_data_type_code,

s.allow_multiple_assignment_flag,

s.attribute_required_flag,

s.use_inheritance_flag,

s.queryable_for_reporting_flag,

s.default_assignment,

s.last_modified_by,

s.last_modified_date,

s.created_by,

s.creation_date,

s.definition_language,

s.scale )

/

MERGE INTO rev_dim_attributes_tl t

USING (

SELECT

(select DIMENSION_ID from rev_dimensions_TL where
dimension_name='Country') dimension_id,

'5005' attribute_id,

'Country' attribute_name,

'Country' description,

'-1' last_modified_by,

to_timestamp('31-08-2021 18:36:41.000000', 'dd-mm-yyyy hh24:mi:ss.ff')
last_modified_date,

'-1' created_by,

to_timestamp('31-08-2021 18:36:41.000000', 'dd-mm-yyyy hh24:mi:ss.ff')
creation_date,

'US' language,

'' source_lang

FROM

dual u

)
```

```
s ON ( t.language = s.language
AND t.dimension_id = s.dimension_id
AND t.attribute_id = s.attribute_id )
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE
SET t.attribute_name = s.attribute_name,
t.description = s.description,
t.last_modified_by = s.last_modified_by,
t.last_modified_date = s.last_modified_date,
t.created_by = s.created_by,
t.creation_date = s.creation_date,
t.source_lang = s.source_lang
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT (
dimension_id,
attribute_id,
attribute_name,
description,
last_modified_by,
last_modified_date,
created_by,
creation_date,
language,
source_lang )
VALUES
( s.dimension_id,
s.attribute_id,
s.attribute_name,
s.description,
s.last_modified_by,
s.last_modified_date,
s.created_by,
s.creation_date,
s.language,
```

```
s.source_lang )

/

MERGE INTO fsi_dim_attribute_map t

USING ( SELECT

(select DIMENSION_ID from rev_dimensions_TL where dimension_name='Zone')
n_dimension_id,

'STG_ECONOMIC_ZONE_MASTER' v_stg_table_name,

'V_ECONOMIC_ZONE_CODE' v_stg_column_name,

'Zone' v_attribute_name,

'Y' v_update_b_code_flag

FROM

dual u

)

s ON ( t.n_dimension_id = s.n_dimension_id

AND t.v_stg_table_name = s.v_stg_table_name

AND t.v_stg_column_name = s.v_stg_column_name

AND t.v_attribute_name = s.v_attribute_name )

WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE

SET t.v_update_b_code_flag = s.v_update_b_code_flag

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT (

n_dimension_id,

v_stg_table_name,

v_stg_column_name,

v_attribute_name,

v_update_b_code_flag )

VALUES

( s.n_dimension_id,

s.v_stg_table_name,

s.v_stg_column_name,

s.v_attribute_name,

s.v_update_b_code_flag )

/
```

Script 2

```
create or replace FUNCTION get_dimension_id(dimCode VARCHAR2,userId
VARCHAR2,filterOrder NUMBER

) RETURN NUMBER AS

dimId NUMBER DEFAULT 0;

nameOfDimension VARCHAR2(100) DEFAULT 'NA';

mapKey NUMBER DEFAULT -1;

BEGIN

IF dimCode is NULL THEN

RETURN 0;

END IF;


select DIMENSION_MAP_KEY into mapKey from FSI_OILM_CONFIGURATION_DETAILS where
user_id=userId and rownum=1;


select DIMENSION_NAME into nameOfDimension from FSI_OILM_CONF_DIMENSION_MAPPING
where DIMENSION_MAP_KEY=mapKey AND ORDER_ID=filterOrder and rownum=1;


IF nameOfDimension = 'Legal Entity' THEN

select LEGAL_ENTITY_ID into dimId from DIM_LEGAL_ENTITY_B where
LEGAL_ENTITY_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Product' THEN

select PRODUCT_ID into dimId from DIM_PRODUCTS_B where PRODUCT_CODE=dimCode and
rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Line of Business' THEN

select LOB_ID into dimId from DIM_LOB_B where LOB_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Business Unit' THEN

select BUSINESS_UNIT_ID into dimId from DIM_BUSINESS_UNIT_B where
BUSINESS_UNIT_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Sub Product' THEN

select SUBPRODUCT_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_SUBPRDT_B where
SUBPRODUCT_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Coverage' THEN

select COVERAGE_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_COVERAGE_B where
COVERAGE_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Location' THEN

select LOCATION_ID into dimId from DIM_LOCATION_B where LOCATION_CODE=dimCode
and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Development' THEN
```

```
select DEVELOPMENT_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_DEVLPMNT_B where
DEVELOPMENT_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Loss Type' THEN

select LOSS_TYPE_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_LOSSTYPE_B where
LOSS_TYPE_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Zone' THEN

select ZONE_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_ZONE_B where ZONE_CODE=dimCode and
rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Country' THEN

select COUNTRY_ID into dimId from DIM_COUNTRY_B where COUNTRY_CODE=dimCode
and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Source or Agent or Broker' THEN

select AGENT_BROKER_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_AGNTBR_B where
AGENT_BROKER_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Claim Manager' THEN

select CLAIM_MANAGER_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_CLM_MNGR_B where
CLAIM_MANAGER_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'UnderWritter' THEN

select UNDERWRITTER_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_UDR_WRTR_B where
UNDERWRITTER_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Segment' THEN

select segment_ID into dimId from Dim_Segment_B where segment_CODE=dimCode
and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Primay or Excess Layer' THEN

select PRIMARY_EXCESS_LAYER_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_PREXSLYR_B where
PRIMARY_EXCESS_LAYER_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Co Insuarnce Share' THEN

select COINSRSHAREPCT_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_COINSSHR_B where
COINSRSHAREPCT_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Lead Follower' THEN

select LEAD_FOLLOWER_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_LEAD_FLWR_B where
LEAD_FOLLOWER_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Reinsurance' THEN

select REINSURANCE_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_REINSRNC_B where
REINSURANCE_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;

ELSIF nameOfDimension = 'Currency' THEN

select CURRENCY_ID into dimId from FSI_OILM_CURRENCY_B where
CURRENCY_CODE=dimCode and rownum=1;
```

```
END IF;

RETURN dimId;

END get_dimension_id;

/
```

4
Appendix

This section contains information on starting and stopping docker services

This section provides the commands used to Start, Stop, and Log into Docker Containers and Services.

Use the following commands to start Docker Services:

- `docker start MOCK812_APP`
- `docker start MOCK812_DB`
- `docker start MOCK812_WEBLOGIC`

Use the following commands to stop Docker Services:

- `docker stop MOCK812_APP`
- `docker stop MOCK812_DB`
- `docker stop MOCK812_WEBLOGIC`

Use the following commands to log in to Docker Containers:

- `docker images`
- `docker ps`
- `docker exec -it MOCK812_APP /bin/ksh`
- `docker exec -it MOCK812_DB /bin/ksh`
- `docker exec -it MOCK812_WEBLOGIC /bin/ksh`

5
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

You can see the Frequently Asked Questions that are developed with the interest to help you resolve some of the issues. This intends to share the knowledge of problem resolution to a few of the known issues. This is not an official support document and just attempts to share the knowledge of problem resolution to a few of the known issues.

What must I do if I encounter an error due to the SubLedgerExcludeUrl.sh File?

Ignore the error related to the SubLedgerExcludeUrl.sh File.

Glossary

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