Oracle Utilities Application Framework

Server Administration Guide



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1 Introduction

Welcome to the Oracle Utilities Application Framework Server Administration Guide. This guide outlines the technical concepts for operating and configuring the product on its platforms as outlined in the product installation documentation.

This document includes the following:

- Architecture
- Concepts
- Operations
- Monitoring
- Configuration
- Miscellaneous Operations and Configuration
- Operations from Oracle Enterprise Manager
- Oracle Scheduler Integration
- Parameters

This guide applies to the following products:

- Oracle Utilities Customer Care and Billing v26.
- Oracle Utilities Customer to Meter v26.10
- Oracle Utilities Customer Program Management v26.10
- Oracle Utilities Meter Data Management v26.10
- Oracle Utilities Market Settlements Management v26.10
- Oracle Utilities Operational Device Management v26.10
- Oracle Utilities Smart Grid Gateway v26.10
- Oracle Utilities Work and Asset Management v26.10

> **Note**
>
> Oracle Utilities Application Framework refers to the underlying framework on which different Oracle Utilities applications are built. In this document, we use that term when talking about functionalities or features that apply for all the applications listed above.

Other Documentation

This document is part of the product technical documentation. There are groups of manuals that should also be read for additional specific advice and information:

- Oracle Utilities Application Framework Installation Guide
- Oracle Utilities Application Framework Quick Installation Guide

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- Oracle Utilities Application Framework DBA Guide
- Oracle Utilities Application Framework Security Guide

These documents are available from Oracle Help Center.

Reference Papers

A number of supplemental reference papers are available for the Oracle Utilities Application Framework based products from My Oracle Support. At the time of publication the following reference papers are available on specific topics:

Reference Paper	Article
Technical Best Practices	KB679040
Performance Troubleshooting Guideline Series	KB673968
Software Configuration Management Series	KB647246
Security Overview	KB365464
LDAP Integration	KB346924
Interface Integration Overview	KB677635
Single Sign On Integration	KB621001
Architecture Guidelines	KB582569
Batch Best Practices	KB504761
Database Vault Integration	KB594173
BI Publisher Integration Guidelines	KB495605
Oracle SOA Suite Integration	KB222901
Oracle WebLogic JMS Integration	KB394396
Oracle Identity Management Suite Integration	KB228352
Advanced Security Overview	KB547261
Integration Reference Solutions	KB487427
Oracle Service Bus Integration	KB667121
Audit Vault Integration	KB666292
Private Cloud Planning Guide	KB489719
Migrating from XAI to IWS	KB226523
ILM Planning Guide	KB606262
Oracle Utilities Application Framework - Batch Scheduler Integration	KB404348
Implementing Oracle In-Memory Option in Oracle Utilities Application Framework Products	KB503608
Using Groovy Script in Oracle Utilities Applications	KB426349

Refer to My Oracle Support for additional reference papers.

Notes

- All examples and screen captures are used for publishing purposes only and may vary from the actual values seen at your site.
- This document covers Oracle Utilities Application Framework v26.10.

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- For publishing purposes, the Oracle Utilities Application Framework product will be referred to as “product” in this document.
- Sections of this manual cover the background processing (also known as batch) aspects of the Oracle Utilities Application Framework for completeness only.
- This document now covers aspects of the bundling of Oracle Service Bus and SOA infrastructure. The relevant settings for this component are marked with OSB and SOA acronyms. Not all products use the Oracle Service Bus and SOA infrastructure natively; please refer to the installation guide for clarification. Refer to the Oracle SOA Suite documentation for more information about these products.

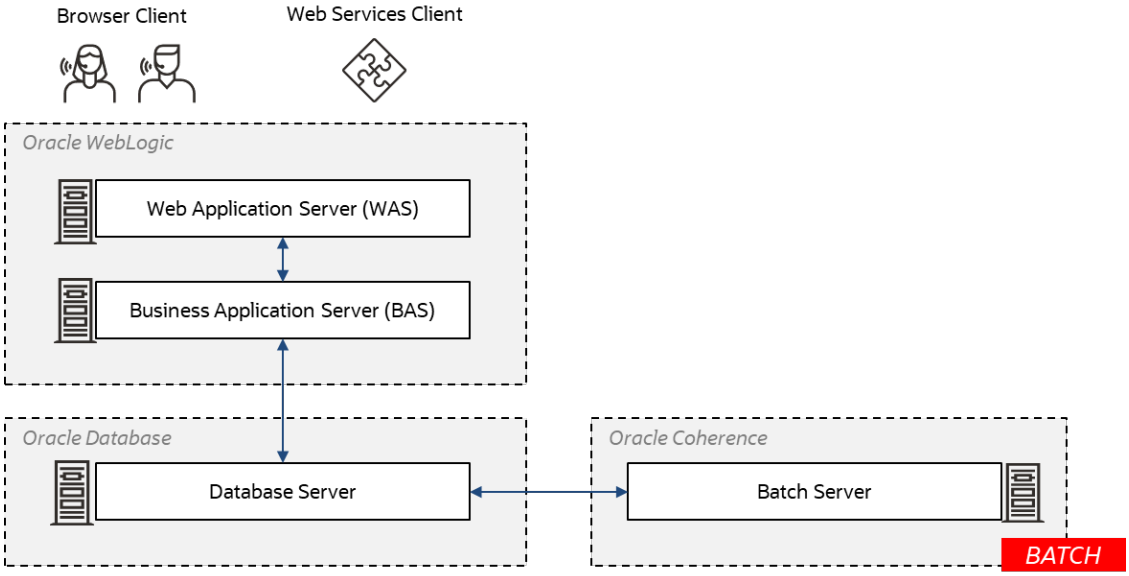
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2
Architecture

This chapter describes the architecture used by Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications.

Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications are multi-layered products with distinct tiers. The figure below illustrates its architecture:

Figure 2-1 Product Architecture



The architecture components are as follows:

- **Browser Client** – The client component is a browser-based interface which is light and only requires a web browser to operate.
- **Web Services Client** – The client component for integration is a web service based with support for both SOAP and REST protocols.
- Communication between the client and server uses the HTTPS protocol across a TCP/IP network. Non communications (HTTP) is also supported. The user requires only a URL containing the product hostname and the allocated port number in the address bar of a web browser to access the application.

> **Note**
>
> It is possible to use proxies to hide or translate the hostname and port numbers. Refer to the documentation provided with the Oracle WebLogic documentation for proxy support instructions.

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> **Note**
>
> By default, SSL is enabled with minimal facilities for all new installations. Refer to the SSL documentation provided with Oracle WebLogic to enable SSL to your individual needs.

> **Note**
>
> The default SSL certificate provided by Oracle is recommended for demonstration and development purposes only. It is highly recommended that customers purchase their own certificates for use for SSL.

- **Web Application Server (WAS)** – The product web application is housed in a JEE compliant web application server (refer to the **Supported Platforms** section of the installation guide for supported Oracle WebLgic versions). This server can be run on a variety of supported Linux and Unix platforms (refer to the **Supported Platforms** section of the guide for operating systems and versions supported). Within the web application server, the pages for the product are rendered using a combination of metadata and formatting rules to ensure a consistent look and feel. These pages are written using a combination of JEE, JavaScript and Java. These pages are cached on the web server and served to the client upon request. If the page requires business rules to be invoked then business objects are called from this server.
- **Business Application Server (BAS)** – The business component of the architecture can be installed as part of the web application server (default) or as a separate component. This means the business application server is also housed in a JEE compliant web application server (refer to the **Supported Platforms** section of the installation guide for Oracle WebLogic versions supported). This server can be run on a variety of supported Linux and Unix platforms (refer to the **Supported Platforms** section of the installation guide for operating systems and versions supported). Within the business application server the following components are implemented:
- **Business Objects** – The business logic for each object in the system is expressed as a Java object. It contains all the SQL, programmatic rules and structures to manage the data for the transactions.
- **DB Connection Pool** – If any database access is required, we use an industry component called Universal Connection Pool to manage and pool the connections to the database for the batch component and use Oracle WebLogic's own native JDBC-based data source connection pooling for the online and web services component. This will reserve connections and ensure efficient use of connections to the database. To access, the database product uses the Oracle Database Client provided to ensure correct connection. These clients are multi-protocol for maximum flexibility.
- **Database Server** – The Oracle Database used for the implementation is implemented in the database server. The product supports a number of database versions (refer to the **Supported Platforms** section of the installation guide for database versions supported). The database server only stores and retrieves the data for the product as all the business logic is in the business objects.
- **Batch Server** – In some cases, processes need to be processed in bulk and in the background. The batch server is a set of JVM's clustered using Oracle Coherence. This feature supports multi-threaded background processes processing records in bulk across a cluster (BATCH).

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> **Note**
>
> The Oracle Coherence implementation is embedded in the application and is restricted to the background processing component only. Implementation of other Oracle Coherence features beyond that provided with the integration requires the purchase of a full Oracle Coherence license.

- **Online Help** – The product's online help is designed to assist users in day to day usage of the product and is readily available through the product's embedded help window. It is hosted on Oracle Help Center, which is the Oracle's official website that offers user assistance assets for Oracle products. Online help is pre-configured to use Oracle Help Center and does not require any deployment as part of the implementation of Oracle Utilities Application Framework based products.

Roles and Features

Each tier in the architecture has a specific role in the operation of your application. The sections below outline the roles and features of each tier.

Browser Client

The Browser User Interface (BUI) is a combination of HTML, JavaScript and Oracle JET for creating interactive web applications. This makes web pages more responsive by exchanging small amounts of data with the server, so that the entire page does not have to be reloaded each time the user makes a change. This increases the web page's interactivity, speed, and usability.

> **Note**
>
> Refer to the installation guide for the supported browsers and versions.

> **Note**
>
> In past releases, Adobe/Apache Flash Player was required for displaying and interacting with graphs. This is no longer required.

There are no ActiveX or Java components in the base product installation. This means that the deployment of the browser client is relatively simple as the only required component to use the product is a supported version of a web browser on the client machine. If the implementation requires ActiveX controls for extensions, then they can be added and used for the implementation.

The browser tier for this product is provided for the end users to access the product on a desktop. The client provides the following roles in the architecture:

- **Screen Rendering and Caching** – All the screens are rendered using standard HTML and JavaScript (not Java). The rendering is performed as the screen is served from the web application server and stored in the local browser cache.
- **User Interaction** – The client provides the user with the screen interaction. Once the page is rendered, the user can interact (manipulate data and screen elements) in accordance

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with their business transaction. The browser client is responsible for ensuring navigation and interaction with the user interface elements.

- **User Context** – The product is stateless and therefore the client stores the transactional context locally and passes this to the transaction as required. The client records the context of the transaction in the browser memory.

No business logic is stored on the client component.

Web Application Server

Your application is a set of Oracle WebLogic web applications that are housed in an Oracle WebLogic domain. The product and the web application server provide the following roles in the architecture:

- **Authentication** – The web application server software that houses the product provides adapters to common security repositories. This means that security products interfaced to the web application server software can be used in conjunction (with configuration) with the product.
- **Managing Client connections** – The web application server software manages any client connections (during and after they are authenticated) for processing and availability.
- **Page Server** – The major responsibility of the web application server is to serve pages to the client on demand. At start-up time (or at the first request for a particular page) the product generates the screens dynamically using metadata and rendering style sheets. These are cached for reuse locally.
- **Cache Management** – For performance reasons, the static data (usually metadata and configuration data) is cached in memory on the web application server.

No business logic is stored on the web application server component. The web application server component of the product is written in Java and JavaScript.

Business Application Server

Your application composes of business applications that are housed in Oracle WebLogic (this can be the same instance of the web application server or a separate one). The product and the business application server provide the following roles in the architecture:

- **Authorization** – After authentication has been performed by the Web application server, the business application server is responsible for determining which functions and which data can be accessed.
- **Data Integrity** – The business application server contains the business logic to maintain referential integrity for the product data.
- **Validation** – The business application server contains the business logic that contains all the validation rules for the product data.
- **Business Rules** – The business application server contains the business logic that implements business rules and performs calculations.
- **SQL** – The business application server contains all the SQL statements and formats and processes results from those SQL statements.

The business application server Component of the product is written in Java.

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Database Server

Your application contains a database schema within a database management system. The database server has the following roles in the architecture:

- **Data Storage** – The database is responsible for efficiently storing all data.
- **Data Retrieval** – The database is responsible for efficiently retrieving data using SQL provided by the business application server.
- **Data Management** – The database is responsible for efficiently managing all data.

No business logic is stored on the Database Server.

> **Note**
>
> Refer to the DBA Guide for your product for specific facilities supported by the Database Server.

Batch Server

One of the major features of your application is its set of background processes. Background processing is a major part of the product with numerous background processes supplied as standard.

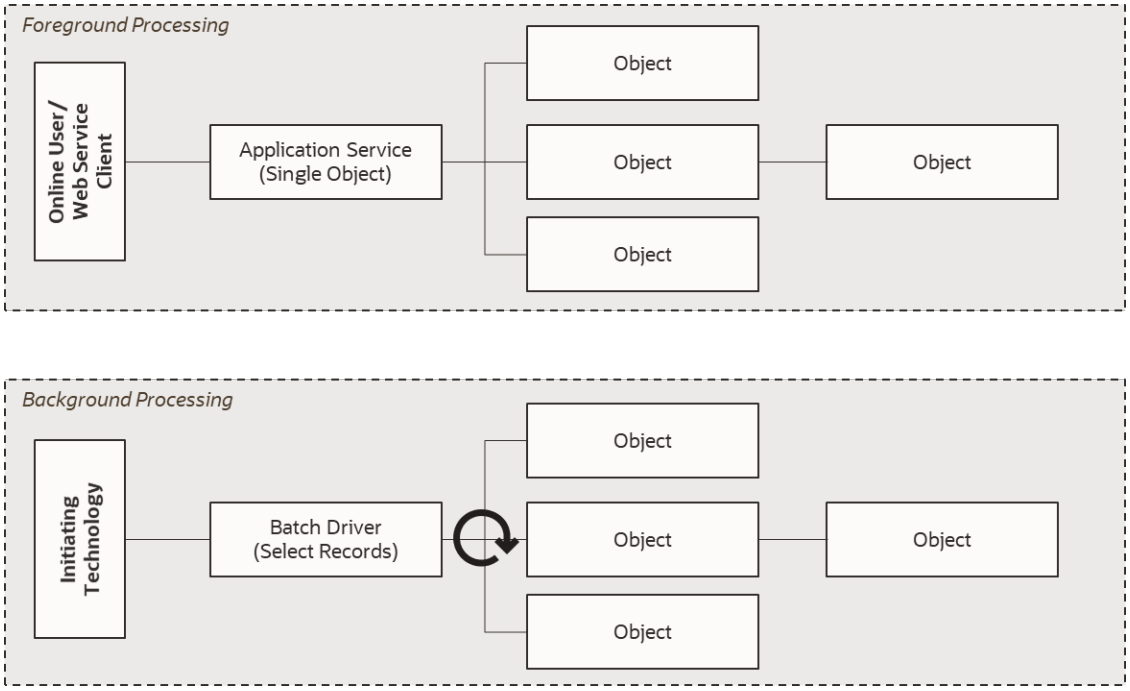
The easiest way to understand the concept behind background processing is to think that background processing is like a super efficient user that operates on a batch of objects. That is why background processing is commonly called Batch.

> **Note**
>
> *For publishing purpose the term batch* may also be used to denote background processing in this document.

Online typically operates on one object at a time, initiated by an online user or a web service call, where batch can operate on one or more objects (also known as a set of objects) at a time, initiated using several technologies.

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Figure 2-2 Batch Processing Architecture



The main reasoning behind the super efficient user is that each background process consists of a driver object that identifies the set of valid objects to process and then processes each object through the same business objects that the online uses. For example, the **BILLING** driver determines which accounts are eligible to be billed according to business calendar and then passes each account to the rate object to produce a bill. Contrast this with online bill generation, where the user identifies the account manually, and then that single account is passed to the same rate object to be billed. The background process can call more than one object during the duration of the background process.

For the batch process, all of the database access and object access (including access to business objects, algorithms, user exits (server side only) etc is done through the Oracle Utilities Application Framework.

Background Processing and Architecture

The background processing component is run within the Oracle Utilities Application Framework and is associated typically with the business application server. It is not associated with the web application server nor requires for it to be active to operate. The only component other than product that the background processing component requires is the database server (or tier).

Depending on the initiation method employed the background processing component uses a standalone copy of the product to perform access to the database and business objects and its own copy of the same business objects used by the business application server.

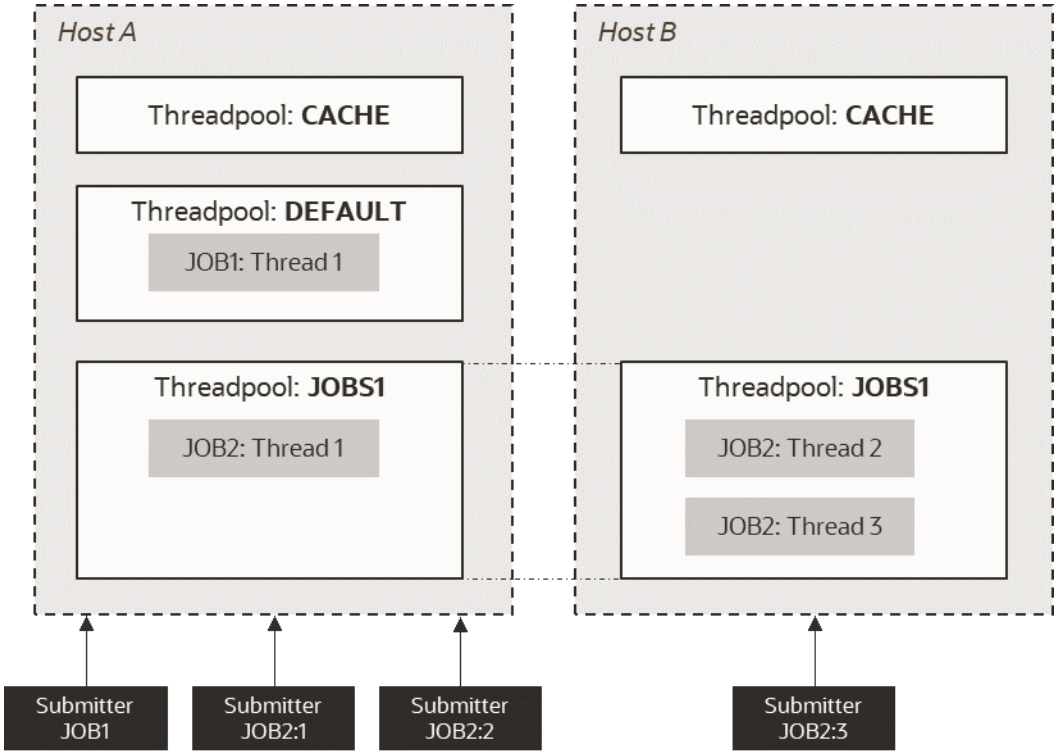
Essentially the background processing has its own resources (Java Virtual Machines, connection pools) independent of the rest of the architecture and can therefore be run on the same hardware as the rest of the architecture or on dedicated hardware.

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Batch Architecture Overview

The background processing component of the architecture is a scalable clustered batch approach that allows implementation, using configuration to spread the batch load across a clustered based architecture.

Figure 2-3 Batch Architecture Overview



The architecture has the following features:

- A background process cluster is defined using the inbuilt Oracle Coherence configuration. This cluster defines the group of hosts, either communicating through unicast or multicast, which will execute background processing threads.

> **Note**
>
> The Oracle Coherence implementation within the product uses a subset of the Oracle Coherence feature set, specifically Named (or Job) Caches.

- Within the cluster, the configuration defines threadpoolworkers (also known as workers). These are running Java Virtual machines where the batch processes are executed. Threadpoolworkers are named to segregate batch threads and can be clustered across hosts defined in the Coherence cluster. Threadpoolworkers are defined with a maximum limit on the number of threads supported per instance of the threadpool.
- Background processes are submitted (known as submitters) to the named threadpools either at a particular threadpool/host instance or automatically distributed across a threadpool across the cluster.

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- A background process is defined within the metadata as a batch control (see Batch Controls) which defines the physical characteristics of the job as well as any configurable parameters of the background process.
- When a background process is executed, several threads (1 to many) are specified in the execution. Each thread will create Batch Instance records to track the progress of the job internally (exposed through the **Batch Run Tree** transaction within the product).
- Oracle Coherence is used, internally, to manage the communication between the cluster and all the members (such as workers and submitters) within that cluster. If a submitter or workers completes the thread or aborts, then the cluster is informed and synchronized to take this into account. For instance, in the case of a status change (completion or abort) the Batch Instance record is updated to reflect the state of the job.

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3
Concepts

Before you attempt to configure or operate an Oracle Utilities Application Framework application, there are important concepts you should understand. These concepts are addressed in this chapter as a basis for the content of the technical documentation.

This chapter includes the following:

- Environment
- Administration User ID and Group
- Native Support
- Directory Structure
- Software Directory Structure
- Output Structure
- Environment Variables
- Common Application Logs
- Batch Concepts

Environment

In a product implementation and post-implementation there will be a number of copies of the product installed. Each copy of the product is known as an environment. Each environment will be created for a specific purpose, according to your site plans, and accessible to a group of users deemed necessary for that purpose. For example, there will be at least one testing environment where designated personnel will perform their testing tasks.

For planning purposes an environment is an instance of:

- The web applications deployed in an Oracle WebLogic domain. This may be in a single server or across a cluster of servers.
- The business applications deployed in an Oracle WebLogic domain. This can be the same physical Oracle WebLogic Server or another instance (such as a separate server). This may be in a single server or across a cluster of servers.
- A database containing the application's schema. Physically, a schema can exist in an individual database instance or be shared within a database instance (that is, you can install multiple schemas of the product in the same database). This may be in a single server or across a cluster of servers.

While there is no restriction on the number of environments, it is recommended that the minimal number of copies of the product is installed using the guidelines outlined in the Environment Management document in the Software Configuration Management Series (KB647246) on My Oracle Support.

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Environment Identifier

An environment identifier is generated as part of the installation. This identifier is used by the technical utilities to manage the components and servers across the architecture. The environment identifier is used in the following ways:

- The Oracle Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities uses the environment identifier to link child targets to a Utilities Environment target. This is used for monitoring and managing disparate targets (within a single host or across multiple hosts).
- It is used for tracking purposes only outside of the Oracle Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.

This feature is used in conjunction with the Server Roles facility.

Server Roles

One of the features of the installation and configuration is the ability to design architecture roles to a single installation (a product home). This allows the product to support specific roles per installation or a combination of roles for a single installation for flexibility. There are three roles available:

Role	Usage
`batch`	This installation will use the batch server functionality.
`integration`	This installation will use the web service functionality.
`online`	This installation will use the online functionality.

Selection of each of the roles will enable or disable certain parameters that are available in the configureEnv.sh (see configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings) utility.

> **Note**
>
> Even though the role can be set for individual sets of functionality, all the code and facilities are installed and patched to support post installation role change.

> **Note**
>
> If the role is changed post installation, additional parameters may need to be provided.

Once the role is set, several additional configuration parameters are set in the ENVIRON.INI:

- SERVER_ROLE_BATCH (see SERVER_ROLE_BATCH - Whether the Batch Server Is Enabled in This Installation)
- SERVER_ROLE_INTEGRATION (see SERVER_ROLE_INTEGRATION - Whether the IWS Server Is Enabled in This Installation)
- SERVER_ROLE_ONLINE (see SERVER_ROLE_ONLINE - Whether the Online Server Is Enabled in This Installation)

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Administration User ID and Group

Prior to installing your application, you create a UNIX administration user ID and administration group. This account is used to install and operate the product. The administration user ID and product group are provided as parameters during the installation process. By default, the product administration user ID is **splsys** (`SPLADMIN` parameter and environment variable) and the group is **splusr** (`SPLADMINGRP` parameter and environment variable). However, alternative values can be used according to your site standards.

The administration userid is responsible for the following:

- It is the owner of the files installed for the application.
- It is the only userid that should be used to run any of the administration tools provided with the application.
- It is the userid that owns the UNIX resources used by the application. When the product is running, this userid owns the processes associated with running the base software.

The administration userid should be protected from unauthorized use. If components of the responsibility of administration need to be delegated to other users on the machine, we recommend not giving out the administration userid. Instead, an alternative solution may be sought (such as using **sudo** or similar security tools).

The administration userid should not be used for any of the following:

- As a product end user. By default, the administration userid does not have access to the functionality of the application.
- To run product background processes.
- To manipulate data files exported from or imported into the application from any interfaces.

This technical document will refer to the administration userid as **splsys**. If your site uses an alternative userid as the administration userid, substitute that userid value for **splsys**.

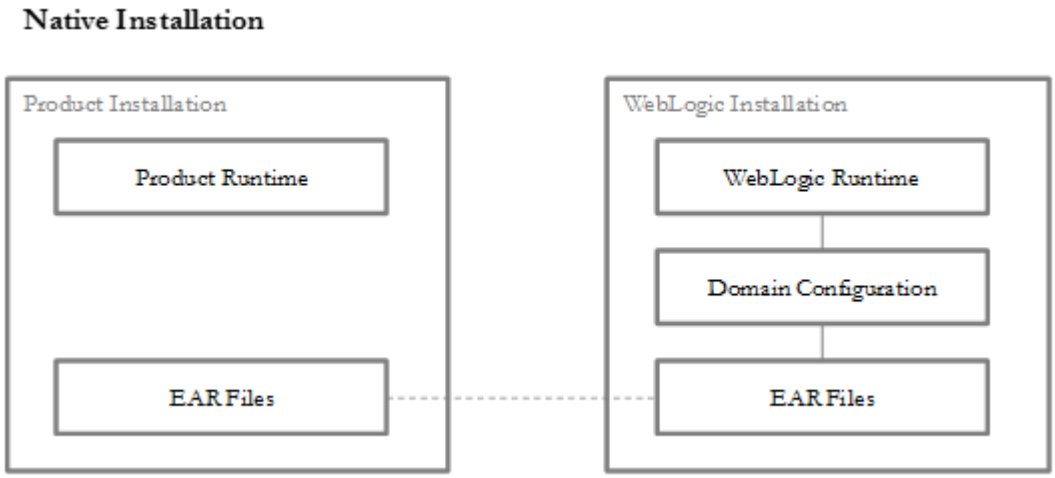
> **Note**
>
> **Implementation Tip:** It is possible to implement a different owner per environment in the product. Why would you want to do this? If you want to allow developers or testers to restart environments themselves, you can give access only to appropriate environments to distribute the administration. This can be achieved by installing the application with different userids. You must log in and administrate each environment with its account only.

Native Support

> **Note**
>
> From Oracle Utilities Application Framework Version 4.3.0.5 and above, only native installation support is provided for Oracle WebLogic. There is no option for embedded mode installation.

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In the native mode, your application is deployed to the Oracle WebLogic domain location using the Oracle WebLogic deployment tools and managed from the console. In this mode the product runtime for the product is either embedded in the EAR files or referenced indirectly by the EAR file. The domain files exist under the Oracle WebLogic installation location, as other Oracle applications use. The product files are deployed to the Oracle WebLogic location using the deployment utilities provided by Oracle WebLogic (console or WLST can be used). This means that all the administration for any Oracle WebLogic configuration can be performed from the console rather than from command lines and configuration files.



> **Note**
>
> For native installation instructions refer to Native Installation Oracle Utilities Application Framework (KB319908) available from My Oracle Support and the installation guides for the product.

Directory Structure

To facilitate upgrades and ease maintenance, your application's installation process creates a very specific directory hierarchy under the administration user ID of `splsys` (by default). The structure holds all the code, system products, scripts and temporary files that are created by the product during installation and operation.

> **Note**
>
> The directory structure and the files within the application must remain as delivered for it to work as expected.

> **Note**
>
> At no time should you modify any of the supplied programs or scripts without the express direction of Oracle.

There are two different directory structures that the product application uses:

- Base code directory structure (denoted in this documentation as <SPLDIR>)

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- Application output directory structure / log directory (denoted in this documentation as <SPLDIROUT>)

Within each of the structures, there is a mount point and a subdirectory for each environment <environment> installed on the machine. The base mount point <SPLDIR> contains the environment directories that hold all the application software for each particular environment. The application output mount point <SPLDIROUT> contains the environment directories that hold temporary files (such as the output batch) as well as batch log files. The default <SPLDIR> directory is /spl and the default <SPLDIROUT> directory is /spl/sploutput.

When a user logs on to an environment of the application, either using the browser-based interface, or directly on UNIX/Linux, the environment is set up (that is, environment variables, and so on) to point to the appropriate directory structure under the mount point. The environment variable that points to an environment directory under <SPLDIR> is $SPLEBASE. The environment variable that points to an environment directory under <SPLDIROUT> is $SPLOUTPUT. The SPLEBASE and SPLOUTPUT environment variables are two of the standard environment variables used by the utilities provided with the product and runtime.

> **Note**
>
> **Implementation Tip:** The actual location of the application directory <SPLDIR> and application output directory <SPLDIROUT> is up to site standards. The product does not care where it is installed as it internally uses the environment variables to access the correct locations.

The actual location for the mount points can differ per environment if you want. This is handy if you need to vary the location because you do not have enough space for all your non-production environments. Typically the number of environments during an implementation varies according to the level of access and desired amount of testing and training. The only restriction is that there can only be one location for SPLEBASE and SPLOUTPUT per environment.

Software Directory Structure

The following components are stored in the base code directory structure:

- **Runtimes for Components** – All the runtime executables for the base software.
- **Business Object Binaries** – All the binaries that contain the business logic.
- **Configuration Files** – All the configuration files for the business objects and runtimes.
- **Scripts** – Any administration or runtime scripts that are supplied to the customer.
- **Supported Plug-ins** – Source and executable for supplied plug-ins.

The following table outlines the typical contents of these directories:

Directory	Contents
bin	Utilities and commands for operations and configuration.
etc	A set of directories holding configuration files used in the application, as well as template files and base libraries used to generate the configuration files.
java	Location of temporary files for Java execution.
ks	Location of Key Stores.

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Directory	Contents
oem	Application Management Suite for Oracle Utilities generated files. **Note:** Files in this directory are generated by the discovery process used with the Oracle Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.
logs	Location of the application's specific log files.
osbapp	Oracle Service Bus integration (optional).
product	Directories containing any bundled software with the product.
scripts	Directory containing any implementation specific scripts.
soaapp	Oracle SOA integration (optional).
splapp	Directories containing the JEE web applications (see Software (splapp) Directory).
structures	Internal structures used for configuration utilities.
templates	Base templates used to build configuration files.
tmp	Directory used to hold intermediary files used for the deployment process.
tools	Location of service pack, single fix and group fix utilities (see Tools Directory).
updates	Location of installed_fixes.txt **Note:** The updates directory only exists after at least one patch has been installed. If the directory does not exist, then no patches have been installed on this environment.

Software (splapp) Directory

Under the splapp subdirectory for each environment there are several subdirectories:

Directory	Contents
applications	Location of the web application product files.
billView	Location of the online bill viewing files (products supporting bill view only).
businessapp	Location of the business application product files.
certs	Location of security certificates.
config	Location of temporary configuration files.
iws	Location of native web services.
pending	Internal use only.
standalone	Location of common Java libraries and the batch component of the product.
tpw	Location of threadpool worker specific files.
xmlMetaInfo	Location of the service definitions for the product.

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> **Note**
>
> **Warning:** Under no circumstances should files be manually altered in these directories unless instructed by Oracle Support. The Oracle Utilities SDK will deposit files in the relevant locations in this structure using the Packaging component of the SDK or using the Development tools directly.

Tools Directory

> **Note**
>
> In past releases the utilities to install patches were included in each patch. This is not the case anymore as they are centralized as part of the installation.

> **Note**
>
> These utilities are not usually executed manually but are part of general installations and automation from Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities

The tools directory is used for deployment and patching tools used by Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities and the internal patching utilities. The directories are in the following structure:

Directory	Contents
bin	General Software patching utilities.
bin/db	Database Patching utilities.
bin/db/bin	Binaries for patching.
bin/db/config	Logging configuration for patching utilities.
bin/db/lib	Java Libraries for patching utilities.
domaintemplates	Oracle WebLogic Domain Templates for product.

Directory Permissions

The directories within the application are controlled by the operating system security relating to the administration user assigned to the product. The table below outlines the permissions under the `$SPLEBASE` location:

Directory/files	Owner	Group	Other
etc	rwx	r-x	---
Individual files	rw-	r--	---
logs	rwx	rwx	---
logs/system	rwx	rwx	---
Individual log files	rw-	r--	---
Oracle WebLogic Configuration Files	rw-	r--	---

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Directory/files	Owner	Group	Other
Oracle WebLogic shell scripts (.sh)	rwx	r-x	---
product	rwx	r-x	---
product/apache-ant/bin/ant	rwx	r-x	---
scripts, tools, updates	rwx	r-x	---
Shell scripts (.sh) in bin	rwx	r-x	---
osbapp, soaapp, splapp	rwx	r-x	---
structures	rwx	r-x	---
templates	rwx	r-x	---
tmp	rwx	r-x	---

Legend:

- r – Read Only
- rw – Read Write
- rwx – Read/Write/Execute
- rx – Read/Execute
- blank – no permissions.

These permissions are set by the `setpermissions.sh` utility which is executed as outlined in the *Installation Guide*.

Output Structure

The application's processes (batch and online) that produce output and logs place information in this directory structure. The environment directories are referenced by the environment variable `SPLOUTPUT`. By default, this directory is created as `/spl/splapp`, though this can be substituted for an alternative during the installation process. The table below illustrates the typical directory structure for this location:

Directory	Contents
logs/system	Directory containing application logs files. This is independent of the web application, business application or database servers' log files.
logs/backup	Default location of backup of logs if SPLBCKLOGDIR is set.

The implementation may add subdirectories as their site standards and implementation dictates.

Environment Variables

Your application uses several environment variables to determine where information is stored and to be placed for its internal operations. Becoming familiar with these variables will assist you in finding information quickly and efficiently.

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> **Note**
>
> If a custom script is written to access or write information to the product functionality, it is highly recommended that the following variables be referenced in your scripts. This is to maximize the chance that your script will remain functional across upgrades.

The following table outlines some of the key environment variables:

Variable	Usage
ANT_ADDITIONAL_OPT	Options for **ant** in accordance with the configuration settings at installation time.
ANT_HOME	Location of **ant** build utilities.
ANT_OPTS	Options for **ant** for Oracle SDK.
ANT_OPT_MAX	Maximum memory settings for **ant** in accordance with the configuration settings at installation time.
ANT_OPT_MIN	Minimum memory settings for **ant** in accordance with the configuration settings at installation time.
CMPDB	Database Type (ORACLE).
DBNAME	Database Name.
ENVFILE	Location and name of environment configuration file.
HOSTNAME	Name of host (fully qualified).
JAVA_HOME	Location of JDK.
LD_LIBRARY_PATH	Library Path.
NLS_DATE_FORMAT	Oracle NLS Date Format.
NLS_LANG	Oracle NLS Language string.
NLS_SORT	Oracle NLS Sorting.
ONLINEBILLINI	Location of document rendering software template building configuration files.
ONLINEDOCINI	Location of document rendering software configuration files.
OPSYS	Operating System Name.
OPSYSINFO/OPSYSVER	Operating System Version.
ORACLE_CLIENT_HOME	Location of the Oracle Client software (used for location of perl). If full Oracle Database software is installed on the host this value will match ORACLE_HOME.
ORACLE_HOME	Location of the DBMS software.
OSTYPE	Operating System Type.
PERL5LIB/PERLIB	Location of Perl Libraries.
PERL_HOME	Location of Perl.
SERVER_ROLES	Roles enable for this server.
SERVER_ROLE_BATCH	Whether the batch server is included.
SERVER_ROLE_INTEGRATION	Whether the integration server is included.
SERVER_ROLE_ONLINE	Whether the online server is included.
SPLADMIN	Administration user ID.
SPLADMINGROUP	Administration group.
SPLApp	Name of root web application WAR file.

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Variable	Usage
SPLAPP	See SPLOUTPUT.
SPLBCKLOGDIR	Location of backups of online log files (must be set manually).
SPLEBASE	Location of software for environment.
SPLENVIRON	Name of environment.
SPLOUTPUT	Location of output for environment.
SPLRUN	Location of runtime for environment.
SPLSDKROOT	Location of SDK (Development environment only).
SPLSYSTEMLOGS	Location of product specific logs.
SPLVERSION	Version identifier of product (prefixed with V).
SPLVERSION_NUM	Version number of product.
WEB_ISEXPANDED	Whether web application is expanded or not (not = WAR/EAR files).
WEB_SERVER_HOME	Location of web application server software.
WL_HOME	Location of Oracle WebLogic installation (WebLogic supported platforms only).

Note

If a custom script is written to access or write information to the product functionality, it is highly recommended that the following variables be referenced in your scripts. This is to maximize the chance that your script will remain functional across upgrades.

Note

`HIBERNATE_JAR_DIR` is used for the installation process only. After installation is complete the jar files located at the locations specified by these environment variables are copied to the correct locations for execution.

Note

Additional variable may be created by various operating system and product utilities. The list above constitutes the non-temporary variables.

Common Application Logs

When the application is operating, the infrastructure logs messages within its own logs. For example, the database will log database errors or messages to the database logs, Oracle WebLogic will log web application errors or messages to the Oracle WebLogic server logs and so on. The name and location of these logs is set by relevant vendors of those logs. Refer to the documentation provided with that software on where logs are stored and their logging conventions.

Additionally, the application writes several application specific logs to $SPLSYSTEMLOGS. Some of these logs are further classified into technical and user logs. As the name suggests, the technical logs contain tracing information for SQLs, stack traces of Java code and other

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similar technical traces. Essentially, these are errors that suggest the system is misconfigured or is being run in a way that is not expected and contain Application Trace Data which is required for diagnostic purposes. Whereas the user log consists of a Business logic messages, Business trace data.

The following are the logs:

- `spl_web-tech.log` - Web application server application messages that are technical n nature.
- `spl_web-user.log` - Web application server application messages that contain user/ business data or traces.
- `spl_service-tech.log` – Technical messages for the business application server. If the business application server exists on the same Oracle WebLogic Server instance (that is, as per a local install) as the web application server for an environment, then this log does not exist and all messages are written to the spl_web-tech.log.
- `spl_service-user.log` – Business logic/trace messages for the business application server. If the business application server exists on the same Oracle WebLogic Server instance (that is, as per a local install) as the web application server for an environment then this log does not exist and all messages are written to the spl_web-user.log.
- `spl_iws.log` – Web Services Adapter messages.
- Background processing logs are also categorized into technical and business logs and are in $SPLOUTPUT for the following:
- `threadpoolworker.<threadpool>.<datetime>-tech.log` - The threadpoolworker technical log for threadpool <threadpool> started at <datetime>.
- `threadpoolworker.<threadpool>.<datetime>-user.log` - The threadpoolworker business log for threadpool <threadpool> started at <datetime>.
- `<batch_cd>.<datetime>.THD<thread>.stderr/ <batch_cd>.<datetime>.THD<thread>.stdout` - The submitter log for thread <thread> of background process <batch_cd> started at <datetime>.

The format of all logs is as follows:

Field	Comments
<userid>	User ID of transaction (blank or "-" for system generated messages).
<transactionId>	Transaction identifier.
<ECID>	Execution Context Identifier (weblogic).
<date/time>	Time of transaction in format YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MM:SS,SSS
<threadinfo>	Information of the thread.
<log level>	Logging level enabled.
(<class>)	Java class generating message (see Javadocs) (applicable for tech logs).
<message>	<message contents>

Sample log entries:

User Application Error logs:

```
SPLRXO - 364812-788-1  2016-11-16 13:08:44,371 [[ACTIVE] ExecuteThread: '13'
for queue: 'weblogic.kernel.Default (self-tuning)'] INFO
```


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```
(support.changehandlers.ChangeEventHandler) PK1 PK2 combination not found.
Check if the fields are populated. Message Number 11001, 402.
```

Tech Application Error logs:

```
SPLRXO - 364812-788-1  2016-11-16 13:08:44,371 [[ACTIVE] ExecuteThread: '13'
for queue: 'weblogic.kernel.Default (self-tuning)'] INFO
(support.changehandlers.ChangeEventHandler) The following rule was violated:
Characteristic Value should be valid : userCharacteristic:Characteristic
Value should be valid for entity 'F1US'
```

> **Note**
>
> : With Oracle Utilities cloud services based on Oracle Utilities Application Framework, access logs can be viewed from the online application through the **Show Access Log** button on the Debug screen, provided system administrators have set/granted users access to the Administrator access mode for the F1ACCLOG application service.

Batch Concepts

> **Note**
>
> **The DISTRIBUTED** mode, supported in previous versions of Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications, has been removed. Customers using this mode should migrate to **CLUSTERED** mode using either a single server configuration (**ss**) or unicast configuration (**wka**) using bedit (see Configuring Batch Using Bedit).

The batch component of the architecture has a number of key concepts to understand.

Batch Clustering Concepts

As mentioned in the previous section, Oracle Coherence is used internally to cluster the resources needed for the batch architecture. This is similar in concept to a cluster used by the JEE web application server for online and web services.

- A cluster is one or more hosts that can execute batch processes. A cluster is named to delineate it from other clusters in your network. Oracle Coherence Named Caches are used to implement the cluster.
- Members of a cluster are hosts, threadpools and submitters. Each member is tracked by the cluster for high availability. At least one member must be active for a cluster to operate.
- Intracluster communication between members of the cluster can be achieved using uni-cast (also known as Well Known Addresses) or multi-cast.
- In uni-cast implementations, each host and associated port is defined in the cluster. Each cluster member has definitions of other members. This mode is a less dynamic configuration but optimizes host to host communications for large clusters.

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> **Note**
>
> As each member must have its own configuration. To add or remove members requires manual synchronization of configuration files.

> **Note**
>
> Large clusters are many hosts, large number of threadpools and/or large number of threads executing at the same time.

- In multi-cast (default) implementations, a multi-cast address and port are defined across the cluster which members attach to when executing. This mode is dynamic but traffic across nodes can be excessive for large clusters.
- A threadpool is a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) that executes batch threads. It is a long running JVM that batch threads are submitted to. Threadpools are named to group resources across a cluster when using multiple instances of a threadpool.
- A threadpool has a configurable maximum capacity for running batch threads to prevent overloading of JVM's. Running multiple instances of a threadpool (within or across hosts) can increase the limit and implement high availability.

> **Note**
>
> Threads in background processing are typically heavier in terms of resource usage than typical Java threads hence lower thread limits.

- Clusters can support dedicated cache threadpools. In a cluster, each member can potentially communicate to each other member. In a large network this can cause network overheads that can adversely affect performance. To minimize the impact of network traffic, it is possible to configure a cache threadpool that will act as a central coordinator in the cluster to optimize and channel intramember communication.
- Clusters can support administration threadpools. In a cluster, it is possible to check on the status in real time using JMX across the cluster by connecting to any node in it. It is possible to set up an administration node that can act as a single point of contact across the cluster to monitor performance, in a similar vein as the administration server in the JEE architecture. These adminstration threadpools can be used by command line utilities, jconsole, Oracle Enterprise Manager through Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities and/or Coherence Management Pack.
- Submitters are instances of individual background processes or individual threads of background processes that are submitted to a named threadpool. The submitter waits for the thread or background process to complete or abort and reports the status of the thread or background process to the operating system. This latter facility is used by Batch Scheduling tools to determine the status of the background process.
- Submitter can be targeted to specific instances of a threadpool or submitted to the cluster of threadpools. Submitters can execute specific threads or all threads in a single execution.

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Batch Controls

> **Note**
>
> The system is delivered with all necessary batch controls for the supplied base background processes.

Background processes within your application must be defined using meta data (as well as physical code) to execute the process in the architecture. Refer to the online help and user documentation for details of the attributes associated with a batch control.

Standard Parameters

To standardize all the background processes, your application uses common standard parameters to uniformly provide functionality across all processes. The table below lists all the standard parameters:

Parameter	Usage
Batch code	Code is the unique identifier of the background process.
Batch thread number	Thread number is only used for background processes that can be run in multiple parallel threads. It contains the relative thread number of the process. For example, if the billing process has been set up to run in 20 parallel threads, each of the 20 instances receives its relative thread number (1 through 20).
Batch thread count	Thread count is only used for background processes that can be run in multiple parallel threads. It contains the total number of parallel threads that have been scheduled. For example, if the billing process has been set up to run in 20 parallel threads, each of the 20 instances receives a thread count of 20.
Batch rerun number	Rerun number is only used for background processes that download information that belongs to given run number. It should only be supplied if you need to download an historical run (rather than the latest run).
Batch business date	Business date is only used for background processes that use the current date in their processing. For example, billing using the business date to determine which bill cycles should be downloaded. If this parameter is left blank, the system date is used.

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Parameter	Usage
Commit Interval	Override maximum records between commits. This parameter represents the number of transactions that are committed in each unit of work. This parameter is optional and overrides the background process's Standard Commit between records (each background process's Standard Commit between records is documented in the product documentation). You would reduce these values, for example, if you were submitting a batch process during the day and you wanted more frequent commits to release held resources. You might want to increase these values when a background process is executed at night (or weekends) and you have a lot of memory on your servers.
Application Service	This is the application service that is associated to the batch. All the users who are allowed in the application service which is associated with particular batch control will be allowed to submit the batch job.
Language	This is the language code used to retrieve messages and format output from background processes.
Traces	Trace program at start (Y/N), trace program exit (Y/N), trace SQL (Y/N) and trace output. • If trace program start is set to Y, a message is displayed whenever a program is started. • If trace program at exit is set to Y, a message is displayed whenever a program is exited. • If trace SQL is set to Y, a message is displayed whenever an SQL statement is executed. • If trace out is set to Y, message are output from the program at execution points. **Note:** This facility should only be used in development.

Additional Key Parameters

In all batch controls there are two additional parameters that may not be specified in the batch control definition but are available for use within each job:

- `MAX-ERRORS (maxErrors)` - This is the error tolerance for the job. When the number of errored records in a thread for a job has been exceeded that thread is stopped with an appropriate error code. This setting is to prevent large amounts of errors to influence the state of the job.
- `DIST-THD-POOL (threadPool)` - This allows an individual pool to be specified for the execution of the job. This is primarily used with online submission.
- `emailMode` - Defines the status for which an email notification is sent when a job ends. This does not apply to individual threads but when all threads are complete.

> **Note**
>
> This is used for online submission when an email address is provided on the job submission and the email server is configured.

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Valid values are:

- **ERROR** - Send an email when at least one thread ends in error status.
- **SUCCESS** - Send an email when all threads end successfully.
- **ALL** (Default) - Always sends an email when all threads end regardless of status.

- `overrideLowIdValue` - Specifies a new low id to use in calculating the range for a thread. The application assumes by default that the Id is between 0's (for example, 000000000) and 9's (for example, 9999999999), but this parameter will override the low value. The product calculates each thread's low and high id by slicing the job's range into chunks using the thread number and count. It is typically more appropriate for sequentially allocated Ids to evenly distribute work among threads. The parameter value can be an actual number or it can be set to auto. If the parameter is set to auto, then the value is set to the lowest current value on the associated database table. The table name is determined from the batch program's query iterator.
- `overrideHighIdValue` - Specifies a new high id to use in calculating the range for a thread. By default, the application assumes that the Id is between 0's (for example, 000000000) and 9's (for example, 9999999999), but this parameter will override the high id. The product calculates each thread's low and high id by slicing the job's range into chunks using the thread number and count. It is typically more appropriate for sequentially allocated Ids to evenly distribute work among threads. The parameter value can be an actual number or it can be set to auto. If the parameter is set to auto, then the value is set to the highest current value on the associated database table. The table name is determined from the batch program's query iterator.
- `idRangeOverrideClass` - Provides for a custom class to do thread range calculation. The class name specified must implement interface com.splwg.base.api.batch.BatchIdRangeOverride. During batch execution, this override class will be instantiated and the setter methods called to initialize the Ids as required. The low and high getter methods will be called to retrieve the high and low ids to be used for the run
- `numRecordsToFlush` - Defines how frequently to flush the Hibernate cache to prevent high heap consumption and OutOfMemoryErrors. In SingleTransactionStrategy there are no commits throughout the run, so this parameter can be used to flush the Hibernate cache periodically. This parameter is only applicable to jobs that use SingleTransactionStrategy.
- **Note**

  The parameters `overrideLowIdValue` and `overrideHighIdValue` are only applicable to jobs that use ThreadIterationStrategy.

These parameters may be added to the Batch Control or properties files used for running the job.

In addition to the above, configuration options can be associated with batch controls for several purposes such as grouping of batch controls for reporting or prioritizing certain types of batch controls. This can be done through the **Options** tab on the **Batch Control** portal. Refer to **Defining Batch Controls** in the online help for more details.

Batch Run Tree

Within your application's browser interface, there is an ability to monitor the status and outcomes of individual processes. This can be useful for finding out what actually occurred if an error condition occurred. Refer to the online help for more information about this facility.

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The **Batch Run Tree** is available to any valid user and is a method to communicate the execution information to the relevant business representatives.

Timed Jobs

> **Note**
>
> **Monitor processes are ideal for Timed Jobs**.

By default, background processes start and finish when they have processed the records it has selected at the start of execution. In this case, to process more records it is necessary to run the batch process again.

In some business processes, it may be necessary to continually execute a job to process work that is ready at any time. For example, processing payments, meter reads, asset changes or tasks as they appear. This situation is handled as a **Timed Job**. This batch control type is configured with a **Timer Interval** (the desired runtime between executions in seconds) and a **Timer Active** flag (to enable and disable the job activity).

When the **Timer Active** flag is set to `true`, the product executes the job for the duration of the **Timer Interval** before executing another instance of the job. This allows the job to run continuously over time, whilst the **Timer Active** flag is set to true.

Each instance of the job will start and stop using the following rules:

- The job will only execute when the**Timer Active** flag is set to `true`. To the next execution from starting this value should set to `false`.
- The job will execute using the parameters on the**Batch Control** including the dedicated parameters for **Timed Jobs** such as `UserID`, Batch Language and Email Address.
- Once the**Timer Interval** has been reached, the job will commit after the latest transaction is complete and update the **Batch Control** is complete or errored (as appropriate).
- The next instance of the process is repeated as above.

> **Note**
>
> **Due to varying transaction workloads the time taken may exceed the Timer Interval**. This situation can be tracked using **Level of Service** if desired.

Level of Service

> **Note**
>
> **For backward compatibility purposes, Level of Service** is in the disabled state and requires configuration of targets in the **Level of Service** algorithm.

One of the features of the background processing architecture is that all executions of a batch control are tracked internally. This is typically expressed in the **Batch Run Tree** for information purposes but can also be used to calculate an indicator of the level of service if desired using the **Batch Control** - **Level Of Service** algorithm.

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Algorithms of this type return one of three levels of service:

- **Disabled** - Batch level of service algorithm is not enabled for the batch control or no data is available for comparison.

> **Note**
>
> This can occur for the initial execution only.

- **Error** - Indicates that errors were detected. In this case a message is also returned to indicate the issue.
- **Normal** - Indicated when there were no errors or issues detected by the algorithm.

> **Note**
>
> **It is possible to write custom Level of Service** algorithms to compare any appropriate business metric.

Explanation of Commit Interval

The Commit interval parameter is a tuneable parameter to affect the impact of the background processes on the other processes running and prevent internal database errors. In most cases using the defaults will satisfy your site requirements. It is also important to understand their impact to ascertain whether any change is required.

During processing of any background process a main object is used to drive the process. Each process tables one or more objects to process. For example, billing processes accounts, meter reading processes meter reads or meter events, asset Processing uses assets, workforce processing uses tasks etc. For other processes it is other objects that are considered the main object. This status of the object or status of related transaction data is used to determine when a transaction is complete.

For the Commit interval this concept is important as:

- When a certain number of main objects have been processed then a database commit is issued to the database. This number is the expressed in **Commit Interval**. The larger the commit interval the larger the amount of work that the database has to keep track of between commit points.

> **Note**
>
> The number of records in progress utilizes redo log space so the size of the redo logs in the database and commit interval must be compatible. The higher the commit interval the more redo log space is required.

- At any time in a process a commit for objects processed may be caused by the reaching the**Commit Interval** or the end of the job, whichever comes first.

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Explanation of Thread Limit and Thread Number

> **Note**
>
> Optimization discussions for these parameters are covered in the Batch Best Practices (KB504761) document available from My Oracle Support.

One of the features of the Oracle Utilities Application Framework is the ability to run background processes using multiple threads.

The threading concept in Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications is simple. Each thread takes a predetermined slice of the data to work on. The last thread checks if all other threads are finished and updates the status of the batch control records. For example, if you have 10 threads, then each thread takes 1/10th of the work. As each thread is executing it processes its workload and then completes, the last thread executing is responsible for updating the overall process status to indicate completion.

Implementing threading means you have to execute a number of background processes with an ascending thread number up to the thread limit. For example, if you have a background process with 10 threads, you must run 10 background processes each with a unique thread number between 1 and 10 to complete the background process. Threads can be located on the same machine or different machines. For example, you can run threads 1 to 5 on one machine and threads 6 – 10 on another.

> **Note**
>
> If there is limited data skew in the data then the threads should finish around the same time. If there is some data skew, then some threads may finish later than others.

To implement multi-threading when you submit a process:

- Specify a thread limit greater than 1 as a parameter.
- Execute a background process for every thread with a sequential thread number up to an including the thread limit. There are a couple of implementation guidelines with threading:
- Make sure the number of threads is not excessive. You do not want to flood the CPU's.
- You must submit a process per thread. In some submission methods this is done automatically and in some it is done manually.
- Threading will increase throughout BUT it will cause higher than usual resource usage (CPU, Disk etc) as well as higher contention. Excessive threading can in fact cause performance degradation in online as well as background processing. Therefore, the number of threads should not be excessive.

Almost all background processes within your application support multiple threads (typically the only background processes that are single streamed are extracts and data loads as they involve reading and writing files).

Explanation of Restart and Rerun

Your application allows all background processes to be restarted or rerun as required. During the execution of the background process, restart information per thread is stored within

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framework, like a checkpoint. This checkpoint is performed at the last commit point as dictated by the **Commit Interval** or the **Timeout** value (**Timeout** applies to Oracle implementations only). When a commit is performed, the last commit point is recorded for the execution. If a thread of a background process fails, the database automatically rolls back to the last commit point. The thread can then be restarted from that point automatically or from the start of the data. To indicate the restart, the thread is executed with the same parameters as the original.

Additionally, processes are re-runable. A background process is re-runable when you can specify a specific run number to be re-run as required or specify a specific business date to reprocess. Using a rerun number or a previously used business date are all that is required to rerun a process.

> **Note**
>
> Not all background processes use Run number as a run indicator. Refer to the online documentation for which batch processes are re-runable.

Submission Methods

There are several methods for submission supported by your application.

- Online Submission - This allows testing users to submit batch jobs from the online component. This facility is typically used for non-production environments.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle strongly recommends that online submission is not used for Production environments.

- Command Line Submission - A number of commands are available to start/stop threadpools and jobs from the command line or from a third party scheduler.

Online Submission

One of the most important testing or demonstration facilities of the product is the ability to submit batch processes from the online component of Oracle Utilities Application Framework. An authorized user can submit any batch process using an online batch submission page.

The on-line batch submission page enables you to request a specific background process to be run. Refer to the online help for a discussion on how to use the online submission function. When submitting a background process on-line, you may override standard system parameters and you may be required to supply additional parameters for your specific background process. After submitting your background process, you may use this page to review the status of the submission.

Basically, the following process is used to submit background processes using the online submission method:

- The process to be executed is registered online as to be submitted (or queued). This marks the process execution as `Pending`. When you request a batch process to be submitted from on-line, the execution of the desired background process will result in the creation of a batch run. Just as with background processes executed through your scheduler, you may use the **Batch Run Tree** page to view the status of the run, the status

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of each thread, the run-instances of each thread, and any messages that might have occurred during the run.

> **Note**
>
> Your online submission record is assigned a status value so that you may know whether your batch process has been submitted and whether or not it has ended; however, it will not contain any information about the results of the background process itself. You must navigate to the Batch Run Tree page to view this detail.

- A background process is scheduled using the submission daemon that will pickup any Pending background process executions and execute them. When you save a record on the batch process submission page, the batch process does not get submitted automatically. Rather, it saves a record in the batch process table. A special background process will periodically check this table for pending records and will execute the batch process. This background process will update the status of the batch process submission record so that a user can determine when their batch process is complete.

> **Note**
>
> At installation time, your system administrator will set up this special background process or configure the scheduler daemon to periodically check for pending records in the batch process submission table. Your administrator will define how often the system will look for pending records in this table.

It should be noted that this special background process only submits one pending batch process submission record at a time. It submits a batch process and waits for it to end before submitting the next pending batch process.

> **Note**
>
> If you request a batch process to be run multi-threaded, the special background process will submit the batch process as requested. It will wait for all threads to complete before marking the batch process submission record as ended.

During execution the status of the execution in the **Batch Run Tree** is updated as well as the original submission screen. If you wish the system to inform you when the background process completes, you may supply your email address. The email you receive will contain details related to the batch process's output; similar to the batch process results you would see from the **Batch Run Tree**.

> **Note**
>
> This assumes that during the installation process, your system administrator configured the system to enable email notification. Your administrator may also override the amount of detail included in the email notification.

To use this facility the following must be enabled:

- The online submission daemon and DEFAULT threadpoolworker is configured using the following parameters:

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- The BATCHENABLED (see BATCHENABLED - Whether Online Batch Server is Enabled) setting must be set to true.
- The BATCHDAEMON (see BATCHDAEMON - Whether Online Batch Daemon is Enabled) setting must be set to true.
- The BATCHTHREADS (see BATCHTHREADS - Number of Online Batch Server Threads) setting must be greater than zero.

> **Note**
>
> The default setting for BATCHTHREADS is 5 threads. This setting should only be altered if large numbers of testers need to use the DEFAULT threadpoolworker at the same time.

- An external DEFAULT threadpool and daemon is started using the `-d Y` option on the threadpoolworker (seethreadpoolworker.sh - Manage Threadpools) or `starttpw.sh` (see starttpw.sh - Start Threadpoolworker) command.

> **Note**
>
> For example:
>
> ```
> threadpoolworker.sh -p DEFAULT=5 -d Y
> ```

Command Line Submission

At a site implementing an Oracle Utilities Application Framework application, the batch processes to be executed to support the business as well as perform expected maintenance on the system needs to be scheduled, managed and executed from a central point. In most sites, this is done by using a third party batch process scheduler that controls the scheduling and execution of any batch processes across a site.

To support the use of such a scheduler with any Oracle Utilities Application Framework based product, several scripts and related configuration files have been provided to allow the scheduler to execute the batch processes.

The scripts and configuration files allow for three fundamental facilities that can be used by external scheduling tools:

- The interface is command line-based (it can also be invoked using a java-based API), which most external scheduling tools support. See the product javadocs for a description of the interface.
- The command-based utilities return a standard return code to indicate the batch process has been whether successful or unsuccessful. Actions dependent on the return code within the scheduler can then be configured.
- The logs within the utilities provided are in a common format that can be interrogated by the external scheduler to provide finer grained actions (especially for unsuccessful executions).

For additional advice about interfacing external schedulers with your application, refer to the Batch Best Practices (KB504761) reference paper on My Oracle Support.

The following guidelines apply:

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- Any command should execute `splenviron` (see splenviron – Set Environment Variables) prior to execution.
- Threadpoolworkers should be started prior to running any batch job threads using the threadpoolworker (see threadpoolworker.sh - Manage Threadpools) or `starttpw.sh` (see starttpw.sh - Start Threadpoolworker) command in the scheduler.
- Batch Job threads should be submitted using the `submitjob` (see submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission)) command.
- If threadpoolworkers need to be shutdown the `jmxbatchclient -k` (see jmxbatchclient.sh – JMX batch command line) command should be used.

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4
Operations

There are several common operations that a site will perform on an Oracle Utilities Application Framework application. This chapter outlines the steps involved in these common operations.

> **Note**
>
> This chapter only applies to the embedded mode installation of your application. Customers using native mode installations should start and stop servers through the Oracle WebLogic console, WLST or Oracle Enterprise Manager.

This chapter includes the following:

- Command Line Utilities
- Starting and Stopping Using Consoles

Command Line Utilities

Your application includes several command scripts to aid with its configuration and operation. This section provides information about these utilities.

bedit - Batch Edit

> **Note**
>
> The `splenviron.sh` utility must be executed before this utility can be used.

> **Note**
>
> This facility is only available if **Enable Batch Edit** is set to true in the installation.

To simplify the configuration of batch a new administration facility has been introduced. The bedit.sh is provided to guide the administrator through the cluster, threadpool and submitter configuration process using templates.

Command Usage:

```
bedit.sh [-h] [[-g] [-t arg] [-b arg|-e arg|-l arg|-c|-s|-w] [file]] | [-A]
```

Where:

-h	Shows command usage.
--h	Shows extended help.

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-g	Generates configuration from the template and exits immediately. The configuration file name may be specified explicitly or implicitly as described under Mutually Exclusive Arguments below.
-t arg	Template to use. Examples: wka for Well-Known-Addresses; mc for Multicast; ss for Single Server. This is optional. The default is determined from be.prefs, be.properties or be.default.properties, in that order.

Mutually Exclusive Arguments:

-b arg	Configures batch code specific properties files. Maintains job.<arg>.properties files.
-e arg	Configures general submitter mode properties files. Supports **THIN** and **LOCAL** execution mode. Maintains submitbatch.<arg>.properties files.
-l arg	Configures threadpool label specific properties files. Maintains threadpoolworker.<arg>.properties files.
-c	Configures the cluster configuration. Shortcut name for tangosol-coherence-override.xml
-s	Configures the base submitter configuration. Shortcut name for submitbatch.properties.
-w	Configures the base threadpoolworker configuration. Shortcut name for threadpoolworker.properties.
file	The properties file to edit. This must be a valid batch properties or Coherence XML configuration override file. May be used instead of the shortcut forms above and must be the last argument if specified.

Exclusive Argument:

-A	Generates ALL the base configuration files and exit. Combines -c, -w and -s option. Option -A must be the only option if specified.

Examples:

```
bedit threadpoolworker.properties
bedit -t wka -c
bedit -c -l cache
```

> **Note**
>
> For more information about `bedit.sh`, refer to the Configuring Batch Using Bedit section of this guide.

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buildJavadocsIndex.sh - Builds Java Docs

> **Note**
>
> The `splenviron.sh` utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

> **Note**
>
> This utility is only used for development environments where javadocs must be generated for other developers to use.

> **Note**
>
> This utility only works on custom java classes where source is provided with the customization installation and after the customizations have been installed.

The build javadocs utility, `buildJavadocsIndex`, creates the javadocs for any custom java code for use for development. The utility does the following:

- After the custom java code has been installed using the SDK utilities, the utility generates the javadoc using the associated JDK.
- The utility optionally adds the generated to the javadoc to the product javadoc already installed.
- If running in embedded mode, the server needs to be restarted to reflect the change. If running in native mode the EAR file deployment needs to be updated.

Command Usage:

```
buildJavadocsIndex.sh [-h] [-n]
```

Where:

blank	Generates javadocs and update SPLWeb EAR file.
`-h`	Shows usage.
`-n`	Generates javadocs but skips EAR update.

configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings

> **Note**
>
> The `splenviron.sh` utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

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> **Note**
>
> This utility can be used by both embedded and native mode customers. In native mode, some settings need to be specific values to support the native mode. Refer to the Installation Guide for further instructions on the use for the different modes.

The `configureEnv.sh` utility is an interactive method for configuring an environment on the system stored in the `etc/`ENVIRON.INI. This configuration script sets up important parameters used by other scripts within the system. Normally this script is executed without parameters and the current environment (that is, the environment that you are currently attached to) is configured.

Command Usage

```
configureEnv.sh ([-a]|[-g]) [-i] [-h]
```

Where:

blank	Configures basic configuration options.
`-a`	Configures advanced configuration options.
`-c`	Calculates variables only through silent mode. This refreshes ENVIRON.INI from individual changes.
`-g`	Configures all configuration options (basic and advanced).
`-h`	Shows usage.
`-i`	Configures Installation options (used for initial installation)

Refer to ENVIRON.INI - Environment Configuration File for more information on the output of this command.

> **Note**
>
> If an unauthorized user attempts to execute this command, the following error message is shown: `Can't open …./configure.log for output`

createDBStandalone.sh - Creates Database Patches

> **Note**
>
> The `splenviron.sh` utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

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> **Note**
>
> This utility is used for patching only. Refer to the patch documentation for more information.

The `createDBStandalone.sh` utility, assembles all the needed components to allow database patches to be applied from a remote server. This utility creates the jar file named `db_patch_standalone.jar` containing the following:

- Relevant files in the bin directory needed for the patch.
- Relevant libraries needed for the patch.
- Relevant configuration files needed for the patch.

Command Usage

```
createDBStandalone.sh [-h] [-l <location>]
```

Where:

blank	Performs complete extraction in default location `$SPLEBASE/tools/dbstandalone`.
`-h`	Shows usage.
`-l<location>`	Outputs jar file to the location `<location>`. If you do not specify a location then it will default to the blank action.

extractCMSourceUNIX.sh - Migrate Code Across Upgrades

> **Note**
>
> The `splenviron.sh` utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

> **Note**
>
> This utility is only used for extracting development source from one environment to another. This is used for initial migration from Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.x to Oracle Utilities Application Framework V4.x.

> **Note**
>
> This utility only works on custom Java classes where source is provided with the customization installation and after the customizations have been installed.

When migrating from Oracle Utilities Application Framework Version 2.x to Oracle Utilities Application Framework Version 4.x, this utility extracts the source that was retained in the

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upgrade and reorganizes it to conform to the newer structures used in Oracle Utilities Application Framework Version 4.x. This is used as an initial load only and does not need to be executed again once the reorganization is complete.

The utility does the following:

- Existing code customizations are extracted to a central location.
- The code customization are reorganized into the Oracle Utilities Application Framework Version 4.x format.

The applyCM utility provided with the Oracle Utilities SDK can then be used to install the customizations on an initial environment as outlined in the Software Configuration Management Series (KB647246) available from My Oracle Support.

Command Usage

```
extractCMSourceUNIX.sh -v version -t target [-e][-h]
```

Where:

`-h`	Shows usage.
`-v version`	Version identifier for custom build. This is the build number that is used for `CMVERSION.TXT`. This parameter is required.
`-t target`	Directory location for files to be housed. `applyCM` will be run against this location in future steps. This parameter is required

initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings

> **Note**
>
> The `initialSetup.sh` script replaces the `gen*.sh` script provided with previous releases of the Oracle Utilities Application Framework.

> **Note**
>
> The splenviron.sh utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

> **Note**
>
> **Warning:** This command will reset all configuration files to template settings. Any direct customization to configuration files will be lost. Backup configuration files prior to running this script. If changes are necessary for your site then use user exits (see User Exit Include Files) or custom templates (see Implementing Custom Templates) to retain settings across executions of `initialSetup.sh`.

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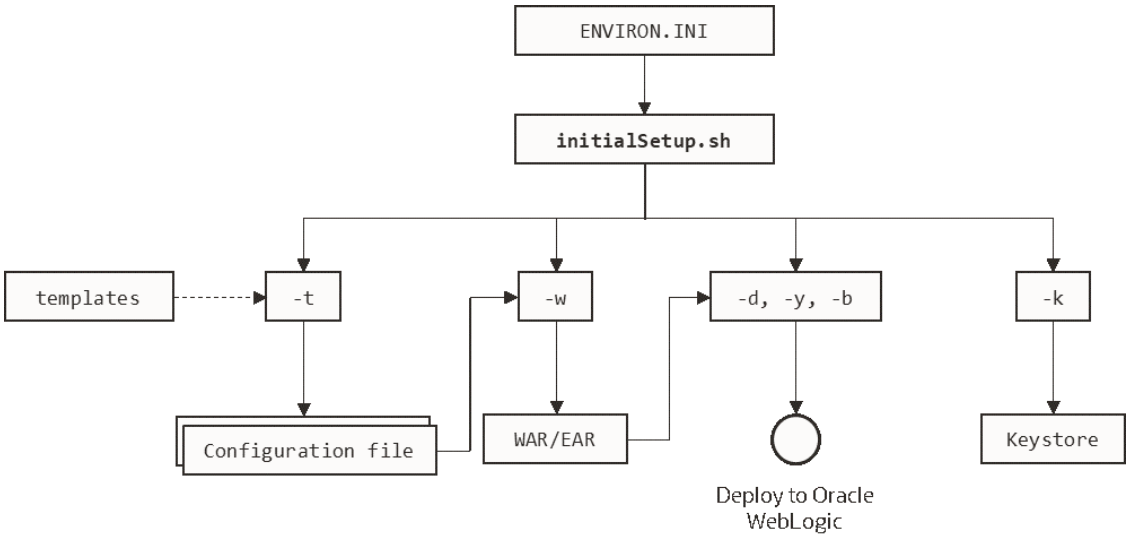
During the installation and configuration process several configuration files used by the components of the architecture are built to be used by the various components of the architecture. The utility takes the ENVIRON.INI settings (see ENVIRON.INI - Environment Configuration File) and using a set of provided templates (located in the `etc` directory), builds the necessary configuration files for the product components.

This utility has three functions:

- Build/Rebuild the configuration files from templates.
- Build/Rebuild the WAR/EAR files used by the product.
- For customers using `native` mode, manual redeployment is necessary.
- Build/Rebuild the keystore files.

This concept is shown in the diagram below:

Figure 4-1 initialSetup Command Structure



While this utility is used at installation time and configuration to reflect configuration settings in the application, it can also be used to reset the configuration files to the original settings, as well as to reflect changes made to configuration files.

Command Usage

```
initialSetup.sh [-h] [-t] [-w] [-d] [-b] [-y] [-v] [-k] [-f] [-s]
```

Where:

blank	Process Templates, Build WAR/EAR files and Deploy to JEE Web Application Server in one process.
`-h`	Shows usage.
`-t`	Processes templates only.

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`-w`	Builds WAR/EAR files only.
`-v`	Displays the version.
`-s`	Imports Key Store from external location (KS_IMPORT_KEYSTORE_FOLDER).
`-k`	Generates Key store.
`-f`	Forces Task, skipping any warnings (used for silent installs only).

Examples:

```
$ initialSetup.sh
100207.02:37:33 <info> Template generation step.
100207.02:37:43 <info> FW template generation step.
100207.02:37:43 <info> Create war file for SPLApp.war.
100207.02:38:26 <info> Create war file for javadocs.war.
100207.02:38:26 <info> Create war file for rest.war.
100207.02:41:11 <info> FINISHED INITIAL INSTALL SETUP at Thu Aug  7 02:41:11
EST 2009
100207.02:41:11 <info> See file /spl/TRAINING/logs/system/initialSetup.sh.log
for details
```

> **Note**
>
> If an unauthorized user attempts to execute this command the following error message is shown: `ERROR: Could not create a backup of log file.`

installSFGroup.sh - Install Software Patches

> **Note**
>
> The `splenviron.sh` utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

> **Note**
>
> This utility is in the `tools/bin` directory of the software installation.

> **Note**
>
> This utility does not handle prerequisities unless used with the `PatchDeployUtility` (see PatchDeployUtility.sh - Create and Deploy Patch Rollups).

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> **Note**
>
> This utility only does software installation. Database installation is handled by `ouafDatabasePatch` (see ouafDatabasePatch.sh - Install Database Patches).

The `installSFgroup` utility installs a single or group of software fixes that have been downloaded.

Command Usage

```
installSFgroup.sh -f InputFile -d InputDir -p product -v version -e
splenviron -r splebase -l logfile
```

Where:

`-f InputFile`	Fills path of list of single fixes to install. This can be generated from PatchDeployUtility (see PatchDeployUtility.sh - Create and Deploy Patch Rollups), included in a service pack, included in a fix or manually created.
`-d InputDir`	Location of single fixes downloaded from My Oracle Support. These must be unzipped.
`-p product`	Product Name for patch file (this is the prefix of the file) (optional).
`-v version`	Version number of files (optional).
`-e splenviron`	Environment Name to apply fixes to. Defaults to current SPLENVIRON environment variable if not specified.
`-r splebase`	Root location of software for environment. Must match value in `/etc/cistab` (see cistab - Global Configuration Files). Defaults to current SPLEBASE environment variable if not specified.
`-l logile`	Name of log file to output. Defaults to `install.log` if not specified.

invokeDBUpdatePatch.sh - Regenerates passwords in Installation Options

> **Note**
>
> The splenviron.sh utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

The *invokeDBUpdatePatch.sh* utility, updates the Installation options that use encryption for key updates.

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It is recommended to refer to the Keystore Configuration (KB378909) reference paper for details of how and when to use this utility.

iwsdeploy - Inbound Web Services Deployment

> **Note**
>
> The splenviron.sh utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

The Inbound Web Services deployment utility, *iwsdeploy.sh*, creates the Web Services EAR file and deploys that EAR file to the servers. The process does the following:

- Extracts the Inbound Web Services that are new or changed as indicated on the deployment record (`Needs Redeployment` *status*).
- For each Web Service generates several artifacts required by the Web Application Server to define and execute the Web Service.
- Builds the components into an EAR file called `Webservices.ear` located in the `$SPLEBASE/splapp/iws/gen` directory.
- Deploys the EAR file to the container configured.

It also is possible to perform this activity using the Inbound Web Services Deployment online function. It is recommended that in non-production both methods are available but in production iwsdeploy.sh utility is used.

The `iwsdeploy.sh` utility does not have any options at the present time.

Command Usage: `iwsdeploy.sh`

jmxbatchclient.sh – JMX batch command line

> **Note**
>
> The splenviron.sh utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

> **Note**
>
> For more examples of usage of this command refer to the Batch Best Practices (KB504761) document available from My Oracle Support.

> **Note**
>
> This facility will only operate if the BATCH_RMI_PORT is populated.

While the JMX client interface provided allows real time information to be displayed in a JMX browser, if a JMX browser is not used then the JMX interface may be interfaced using a

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command line utility. This utility is useful to allow third party products (such as batch schedulers) or other systems to control and monitor the state of the system.

This JMX batch command line allows the following to be performed:

- Identify what thread pools are defined in a threadpoolworker.
- See what active batch processes or threads are currently running.
- Be able to cancel a thread or a batch process.
- Gracefully shutdown a threadpoolworker.
- The command line utility is in the following format:

To execute the command line, the administrator must:

- Log on to the machine running the application (any tier where the product software exists).
- Attach to the environment using the `splenviron.sh` command. This sets the appropriate environment settings for the script.
- Execute the JMX Batch command line utility:

```
jmxbatchclient.sh –j [URL] [options]
```

Where [options] are:

`-c`	Specifies that active threads should be canceled. Can be used with `–f` option to cancel only batch processes matching the regular expression provided. **Note:** Canceled threads are marked with the date, time, userid and IP address of the user who initiated the cancel command.
`-d`	Displays the details of the currently active threads.
`-f`	If a large number of threads are currently active, a filter can be supplied to only display or cancel threads that match the regex based pattern. For example the threadpool be filtered to show only the BAT1 with the option: -f .*BAT1.* as follows: `jmxbatchclient.sh -j service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://myserver:9999/oracle/ouaf/batchConnector -f .*BAT1.*` would yield: Options: `-j service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://myserver:9999/oracle/ouaf/batchConnector -f .*BAT1.*`

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	Connecting to `service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://myserver:9999/oracle/ouaf/batchConnectorActiveGridNodethreadPools=[MYSERVER:5,LOCAL_THREAD_POOL:b9835d11f15fd71b:681ba91d:1200151a3c8:-8000:0,SCHEDULER_DAEMON_THREAD_POOL:1]BatchThread_ZZQABAT1_1_of_1.31`
`-h`	Display the available options and their descriptions.
`-j`	JMX URL to perform the action against (Required).This should match the `spl.runtime.management.connector.url.default` property specified in the `threadpoolworker.properties`.
`-k`	Specifying this option will result in the cancellation of all currently running threads and the stoppage of the threadpoolworker process. **Note:** Active threads within a canceled threadpoolworker are marked with the date, time, userid and IP address of the user who initiated the kill command.
`-l`	By default, all logging information is displayed and logged using log4j2. Supplying this option will result in only select information being displayed to the system output.
`-s`	Display the summary of the currently active threads is a listing format.
`-t <wait>`	Amount of time, in ms, to wait as expressed in `<wait>` for active jobs to cancel.
`-z`	Display the cache details. Must be used in conjunction with `-j` option.

ouafDatabasePatch.sh - Install Database Patches

> **Note**
>
> The splenviron.sh utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

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> **Note**
>
> For more information about patching refer to the Software Configuration Management SeriesFor more information about patching refer to the (KB647246) available from My Oracle Support.

The `ouafDatabasePatch` allows database patches to be installed from the command line or through the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities. This utility is a companion to `installSFGroup` (see installSFGroup.sh - Install Software Patches) which installs the software component of patches.

Command Usage:

```
ouafDatabasePatch.sh [-h] [-u] [-v] [-x] [-t toolsdir] [-p ouafparms]
```

Where:

`-h`	Shows usage for patch.
`-u`	Shows usage of command.
`-v`	Displays version of patch.
`-x`	Database Password for applying patch.
`-b`	Location of tools bin directory.
`-p`	Additional parameters passed to utility (in accordance with patch documentation). This must be the last parameter on the command line. This is primarily used by the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.

PatchDeployUtility.sh - Create and Deploy Patch Rollups

> **Note**
>
> The splenviron.sh utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

> **Note**
>
> For more information about patching refer to the Software Configuration Management Series (KB647246) available from My Oracle Support.

The `PatchDeployUtility` allows prerequisite product software and database patches to be analyzed, downloaded and applied in a single installation. This utility can be used from the command line or through the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.

There are three phases for the utility to execute:

- **Report** Mode - Generate a patch dependency list for a particular patch.

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- **Download** Mode - Download the patches not already downloaded from the Report mode list.
- **Rollup** Mode - Create a single installer to install all the patches in the patch dependency list in one install.

> **Note**
>
> This utility does not install the patches. They must be installed using the `installSFgroup` and `ouafDatabasePatch` utilities.

Command Usage:

```
PatchDeployUtility.sh -f patchfile -m mode -l missingfile -d dir -r dir -n
missingfile
```

Where:

`-f patchfile`	The full path and file name to the `patchdependency.txt` file of the patch to use as a reference point. This parameter is used by the **REPORT** mode only and is required for that mode.
`-m mode`	Mode. Supported values: **REPORT**, **DOWNLOAD** or **ROLLUP**.
`-l missingfile`	Full path and file name for output for **REPORT** mode. This file will contain the list of fixes that have not been downloaded. This parameter is used by the **REPORT** mode only and is required for that mode.
`-d dir`	Full path to location where any missing patches will be downloaded to when using the **DOWNLOAD** mode. This is also used by the **ROLLUP** mode as a source directory.
`-r dir`	Fills to location where the rollup files will be generated. This is the location used by the `installSFGroup` (see installSFGroup.sh - Install Software Patches) and `ouafDatabasePatch` (see ouafDatabasePatch.sh - Install Database Patches) utilities will be executed from. This parameter is by the **ROLLUP** mode only and is required for that mode.
`-n missingfile`	Full patch and file name of the missing patches generated by the **REPORT** mode. This parameter is used by **DOWNLOAD** and **ROLLUP** modes.

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For example:

```
PatchDeployUtility.sh  -f /scratch/mypatches/fix10001/data/etc/
patchdependency.txt -m REPORT  -l /scratch/patches/missing.txt
PatchDeployUtility.sh  -n /scratch/patches/missing.txt -m DOWNLOAD -d /
scratch/mypatches
PatchDeployUtility.sh  -n /scratch/patches/missing.txt -m ROLLUP -d /scratch/
mypatches  -r /scratch/myrollups
```

showjavaproc.sh - Show java processes

> **Note**
>
> The splenviron.sh utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

> **Note**
>
> This utility is mainly useful for embedded installations. It can be used for native installations but the environment name will not be rendered.

The `showjavaproc.sh` utility lists the process ids for the WebLogic servers installed on the machine.

Command Usage:

```
showjavaproc.sh [-e envname] [-q]
```

Where:

blank	Finds all of the WebLogic servers running on the machine.
`-e envname`	Filters the output by environment name. If it is found then output a 1 return code.
`-q`	Do not put output on screen. Useful for custom scripting.

For example:

```
showjavaproc.sh -e MYENVIRON || echo "Weblogic Java Process is running"
showjavaproc.sh -e MYENVIRON && echo "Weblogic Java Process is NOT running"
```

splenviron – Set Environment Variables

> **Note**
>
> On the Linux/UNIX environment this utility creates a subshell upon completion.

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The splenviron.sh utility initializes a defined set of environment variables and paths for an environment. This script must be run before any other script or utility is run within the environment.

Command Usage:

```
splenviron.sh -e <environment> [-c <command>] [-q] [-h]
```

Where:

-e <environment>	<environment> is the environment id as installed in the cistab file.
-c <command>	Runs <command> after running splenviron.sh. Command must be enclosed in double quotes (""). Default is shell (for example: ksh).
-q	Quiet Mode. Do not show output from command. Any output from the –c command will be shown.
-h	Shows usage.

Samples:

```
splenviron.sh –e DEMO


splenviron –e DEV


splenviron.sh –e DEMO –c "cat file.lst"
```

The splenviron.sh utility is executed whenever an environment needs to be initialized. One of the options to this script allows system administrators to optionally include the execution of an additional command as part of the environment initialization. This enables the system administrator to more finely tune the environment shell so they can change such settings as TimeZone, PATH or environment variables.

Extending the splenviron Command

If your implementation needs to add environment variables (or modify existing variables) for a third-party product you may wish to integrate with that product. For example, you might want to add some custom Java classes from a component that you want to use with the product.

When you run the splenviron.sh utility it sets the environment variables for the environment. These are standard variables as well as any required for operation of the product. For example, there are variables that can be used in utilities so they can be used across environments.

These environment variables can be extended (or added to) using one of the following options:

- **Change to ALL environments on machine** - If your integration is common across all environments then you can set or alter environment variables using the following technique:

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- Create a script in a central location on the machine that sets or alters the appropriate environment variables. Ensure that the product administrator user ID has read/execute access to the location and the script.
- Set the CMENV environment variable with the location and name of the script to execute prior to running the `splenviron.sh` utility (for example, in your logon profile).
- When the `splenviron.sh` utility is run it will detect the script specified in the CMENV environment variable and execute the script to set or alter the environment variables.
- **Change to a specific environment on machine** - If your integration is specific to an environment (or different for each environment, for example if you have a development as well as a test copy of the third party product) then you can set or alter environment variables using the following technique:
- Create a script called `cmenv.sh` in the `scripts` subdirectory of the environment (usually `$SPLEBASE/scripts`). Ensure the permissions are set appropriately for the product administration account to execute the script.
- When the `splenviron.sh` utility is run it will detect the cmenv.sh script and execute the script to set or alter the environment variables at the end of the `splenviron.sh` utility.
- **Combination of both previously outlined options** – It is possible to combine the techniques in a combination which can mean you can have maximum flexibility. If you follow the instruction of both techniques, then the following will happen in the following order:
- When the `splenviron.sh` utility is run it will detect the script specified in the CMENV environment variable and execute the script to set or alter the environment variables.
- If there is a `cmenv.sh` script in the `scripts` subdirectory of the environment, it will execute the script to set or alter the environment variables. This may override, add or alter environment variables already set.

In using this override technique, remember:

- If you alter any pre-existing environment variables, then ensure your changes are not going to circumvent product requirements. For example, do not alter paths used by the product.
- If you add files or directories to library variables or `CLASSPATH` ensure your changes are suffixed at the end of the variable. This is especially important for java classes as classes you use may conflict with product supplied ones; adding them at the end of the `CLASSPATH` will minimize the effects of conflicts.
- Do not remove any environment variables used by the product.

starttpw.sh - Start Threadpoolworker

> **Note**
>
> The splenviron.sh utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

> **Note**
>
> This utility is useful for developers.

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This utility is a wrapper utility that calls the threadpoolworker script for use in command line batch submitters or from the command line.

Command Usage:

```
starttpw.sh [-h] [-Q] [threadpoolworker options]
```

Where:

blank	Runs the `[threadpoolworker options]` in the background (nohup).
`-h`	Shows usage.
`-Q`	Runs the `[threadpoolworker options]` in the foreground.

submitbatchREST.sh - Submit Batch Threads through the REST API

> **Note**
>
> : The `splenviron.sh` utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

> **Note**
>
> : This script is recommended instead of using the legacy script `submitjob.sh` as the legacy script does not populate the batch job submission tables

This script uses the product's REST service `F1-SubmitJob`, submit operation to submit a batch job for execution. The REST service creates an entry in the Batch Job Submission table, which is polled by the batch daemon to pick up and execute the job.

Batch job parameters are defaulted from the batch control, when a job is submitted using its script. So, only the parameter information that is not already defaulted from the batch control configuration needs to be provided as input to this script.

The following options can be specified when executing utility `submitjob.sh`:

Command Usage:

```
submitbatchREST.sh [-b][-r][-a][-n][-l][-s][-c][-t][-d][-f][-m][-p] [-e] [-q]
[-o][-x][-u][-i][-w]
```

Where command line options are:

`-b <batch control>`	Batch control of the batch process to submit. When submitting a batch process, a batch code is always required. The parameters are defaulted from the batch control. Override parameters can be provided using the -x

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	option. This is the only mandatory parameter for calling this script.
`-r <batch rerun number>`	Previous rerun number of the batch that needs re-submission.
`-a`	Batch submission user. Defaults to the user used for login.
`-n`	Email ID to which notification should be sent on batch completion.
`-l`	Language to be used for batch process.
`-s`	Desired batch job execution start date time. Defaults to current date time.
`-c`	Number of threads to be used for running the batch. Defaults to the value from corresponding batch control.
`-t`	Batch thread number that needs re-submission
`-d`	Batch business date in YYYY-MM-DD format. Defaults to current date.
`-f`	Maximum commit records to override commit interval. Defaults to 1.
`-m`	Maximum timeout in minutes, to override program's timeout.
`-p`	To trace the start of program for troubleshooting purposes. Defaults to false.
`-e`	To trace exit of program for troubleshooting purposes. Defaults to false.
`-q`	To trace SQL executions for trouble shooting purposes.
`-o`	To trace standard out of background processes for troubleshooting purposes.
`-x`	Batch job extra parameters can be set as comma delimited list of parameter & value. Any parameter passed must already be defined on the batch control. Defaults to batch control configuration.
`-u`	Login details can be provided in the format UserID:Password. If not provided, environment variables SUBMITREST_USER and SUBMITREST_PWD must be set. • SUBMITREST_USER - username to be used for authentication. • SUBMITREST_PWD - plain text password to be used for authentication

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`-i`	Complete REST URI for batch job submission. If not provided, either the environment variables `WEB_HOST`, `WEB_SSLPORT/WEB_PORT` and `WEB_CONTEXT_ROOT` must be set (OR) `SPLEBASE` must be set to get the environment details `WEB_WLHOST`, `WEB_WLSSLPORT/ WEB_WLPORT` and `WEB_CONTEXT_ROOT` from ENVIRON.INI. • WEB_HOST - Hostname of the target environment. • WEB_SSLPORT - Port number of the target environment, in cases where SSL is used. • WEB_PORT - Port number of the target environment, in cases where SSL is not used. • WEB_CONTEXT_ROOT - Root context of the target environment.
`-w`	Interval time in seconds, to wait between polling of batch job status. Default value is 10 seconds, which is also the minimum value that can be provided. Provide larger values for long running batches to save resource usage.

Note

Environment variables, if any, needs to be set using EXPORT command. These variables will not persist between server machine restarts/unsettings. So, they will need to be set again.

Note

The script exits with success code on batch job's successful completion.

submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission)

Note

The splenviron.sh utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

Note

For more examples of usage of this command refer to the Batch Best Practices (KB504761) document available from My Oracle Support.

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> **Note**
>
> This utility is not available in Oracle Utilities SaaS Cloud implementations. The Oracle Utilities SaaS Cloud includes a REST based interface that serves as an alternative.

> **Note**
>
> : This is a legacy method of batch submission. Please try to use submitbatchREST.sh for batch submission as this updates all the necessary batch tables.

> **Note**
>
> Using this facility will not record Submission Method or Submission User, as it directly integrates with the Batch Architecture and does not use the Batch Daemon.

The following options can be specified when executing utility submitjob.sh:

Command Usage:

```
submitjob.sh [-B][-b][-c][-d][-e][-f][-g][-h][-i][-J][-l][-L][-m] [-n] [-p][-
P][-Q][-R][-r][-s][-t][-u][-x][-X]
```

Where the command line options are:

`-b <batch code>`	Batch code of the batch process to submit. When submitting a batch process, a batch code is always required. Either this option or *-p* may be specified, not both. If this option is specified, `submitjob` will use the supplied batch code to look for a default properties file for that batch code (for example: `VAL-SA.properties` or `VAL-SA.properties.xml` as discussed above) and use those properties if found.
`-c <thread count>`	Concurrent number of threads in which to run the process.
`-d <date>`	Process / business date. Format is YYYY-MM-DD
`-e < THIN|CLUSTERED>`	Execution mode for this submission. If execution mode THIN is selected, the JVM will create a full application context and run the batch process inside the JVM â€“ that is, it will not be submitted to a thread pool for a worker JVM to pick up and run. This is analogous to running the batch process using the existing `SPLBATCH.sh` utility. THIN mode is for development purposes only.

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	If CLUSTERED is selected, the batch process will be submitted to run in the specified distributed thread pool (option `-p`). It is also possible to have the submitter JVM be a worker JVM and run the batch process (like THIN mode, but in parallel threads). See option `-L`.
`-f <record count>`	Record commits frequency count.
`-g <four Y|N switches>`	Positional tracing switches: • Program entry • Program exit • SQL statements • General program debugging info For example, NNYN will trace all SQL statements. Value of NNNN disables all tracing.
`-h`	Shows help information. Displays the available options and their descriptions. The information is not logged.
`-i <RMI port number>`	Port number of RMI Registry to start and/or reference. If specified with `-R`, this number will be used only to substitute applicable URL `{port}` references. This option will not add any new RMI/JMX properties - it can only be used to override existing ones. See note below.
`-J`	Do not start JMX connector. This option disables JMX monitoring for this JVM. As far as `submitjob` is concerned, options `-i`, `-R` and `-J` are only applicable to batch processes submitted in THIN mode, or CLUSTERED mode to the LOCAL thread pool. For each property prefixed by `spl.runtime.management.connector.url` that is defined with the default set of properties (for example: in the `submitbatch.properties` file), the framework will start a JMX Connector for the specified URL. This activates JMX monitoring inside the worker node so that a client JMX console can be used to monitor and manage active threads. If this option is specified, the framework will not start any JMX connectors.
`-l <ENG|FRA|etc.>`	Language code. Relevant language pack must be installed.

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`-L`	Submit this batch to the **LOCAL** thread pool (this JVM). Only applicable for **CLUSTERED** mode. If specified, any default thread pool property is ignored. This option and `-p` are mutually exclusive. By specifying option `-L`, the batch process is submitted to the **LOCAL** thread pool that every submitter JVM offers by default. This option is only applicable in a **CLUSTERED** mode execution (`-e`). This is like submitting the batch process in **THIN** mode (that is, a worker JVM is not needed to run the batch process), except thread pool **LOCAL** can run multiple batch threads concurrently. For example, the following command will run batch process VAL-SA inside this submitter JVM (**LOCAL** thread pool) in 8 threads concurrently: `submitjob.sh -b VAL-SA -c 8 -L -e CLUSTERED`
`-n <email address>`	Send a notification email when a batch process has ended to `<email address>`. See Sending Emails at the Conclusion of Batch Processes for more information.
`-p <threadpool name>`	Distributed thread pool in which to run the batch process. This option and -L are mutually exclusive.
`-P`	Issue console prompts for the standard batch process parameters. When submitting a batch process, a batch code is always required. Either this option or `-b` may be specified, not both. If `-P` is specified, the submitter JVM will prompt for the batch code and other run parameters. If a batch-specific properties file exists for the batch code entered at the prompt, it will NOT be used; the only defaults in effect would be the ones specified in `submitbatch.properties`.
`-Q`	Preview of the properties that would be in use for the run without running the application. Specify other options along with this option to show how they would override or substitute the default properties. The information is not logged.
`-R`	Do not start a local RMI registry. As far as `submitjob` is concerned, options `-i`, `-R` and `-J` are only applicable to batch processes submitted in **THIN** mode, or **CLUSTERED** mode to the **LOCAL** thread pool. If the `spl.runtime.management.rmi.port` property is defined as a default property (for example:

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	in the `submitbatch.properties` file), the batch framework will attempt to start an RMI registry on the given port number. This option can be used to suppress the automatic RMI registry startup. It may be required if an externally started RMI registry is already running. Note that if this option is used, the RMI port number supplied through the `-i` option is only used for substitution in the JMX Connector URLs.
`-r <run number>`	Runs the number of batch process to rerun.
`-s <space name>`	Space name for hard partition of workers. Default is MAIN. Used for development only.
`-t <thread number>`	Number of individual threads for this submission. Specify 0 to automatically submit all threads.
`-u <user id>`	Application user id used for batch process
`-x <name=value,name=value,...>`	name=value pairs of INDIVIDUAL soft parameters expected by the batch program. Value portion may be enclosed in quotes. These parameters will be merged with any existing (defaulted) soft parameters. This option and -X are mutually exclusive.
`-X <name=value,name=value,...>`	`name=value` pairs of ALL soft parameters expected by the batch program. Value portion may be enclosed in quotes. These parameters will replace all existing (defaulted) soft parameters. This option and `-x` are mutually exclusive.
`-z <jvmoptions>`	Java options to use for submitter.

This utility returns two return codes:

- Zero (0) - The job or thread was successful.
- Non-Zero - The job or thread was NOT successful.

threadpoolworker.sh - Manage Threadpools

> **Note**
>
> The splenviron.sh utility must be executed before this utility can be used. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

> **Note**
>
> For more examples of usage of this command refer to the Batch Best Practices (KB504761) document available from My Oracle Support.

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The following options can be specified when executing the `threadpoolworker` script.

Command Usage:

```
threadpoolworker.sh [-d][-h][-i][-J][-p][-Q][-R][-s]
```

Where command line options are:

`-d <Y|N>`	Whether the node is acting as a scheduler daemon. Specify `N` for No and `Y` for Yes. If you are already using a scheduler daemon in the online system or are not using online submission, then set this to *N*. Default is *N*.
`-h`	Shows command line help. Lists the available options and their descriptions. It is formatted for a 121-column width display. The information is not logged.
`-i <RMI Port>`	Overrides port number for JMX. If specified with -R, this number will be used only to substitute applicable URL {port} references. This option will not add any new RMI/JMX properties - it can only be used to override existing ones. This option specifies the port number to: Use this command when the framework starts an RMI Registry and Substitute in all JMX Connector URL {port} references.
`-J`	Do not start JMX monitoring. For each property prefixed by `spl.runtime.management.connector.url` that is defined with the default set of properties (for example: in the `threadpoolworker.properties` file), the framework will start a JMX Connector for the specified URL. This activates JMX monitoring inside the worker node so that a client JMX console can be used to monitor and manage active threads. If this option is specified, the framework will not start any JMX connectors.
`-l2 <READ_ONLY|READ_WRITE|OFF>`	Enables or disables batch caching. Default: **READ_WRITE**, **OFF** and **READ_ONLY** are reserved for specific processes. The value of **OFF** is used for selected utilities such as Content Migration Assistant and deployment utilities.
`-p <name=value,name=value,…>`	Thread pools offered by this worker node. Consists of one or more `name=value` pairs, where "name" is the name of the pool and "value" the number of threads offered in the pool. For example, `DEFAULT=5,ONLINE=3`
`-Q`	Preview of the properties that would be active for this run. Used for testing. Preview of the properties that would be in use for the run without running the application. Specify other options along with this option to show how they would merge with, override or substitute the default properties. The information is not logged.
`-R`	Do not start a local RMI registry. If the `spl.runtime.management.rmi.port` property is defined as a default property (for example: in the threadpoolworker.properties file), the batch framework will

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	attempt to start an RMI registry on the given port number. This option can be used to suppress the automatic RMI registry startup. It may be required if an externally started RMI registry is already running. **Note:** If this option is used, the RMI port number supplied through the `-i` option is only used for substitution in the JMX Connector URLs.
`-s <space name>`	Space name for "hard partition" of workers. Default is MAIN. Reserved for internal use only.
`-sf <file-path>`	Generates or appends command to a script. Reserved for system use.
`-s1 <line to add to script>`	Adds line to script reference. Reserved for system use.
`-z <jvm options>`	Adds or override JVM options for threadpool.

When `threadpoolworker.sh` is invoked, the command-line options will alter its default configuration. The default configuration options come from either internal system defaults or the `threadpoolworker.properties` file described above.

The properties are overridden in the following order:

- The `threadpoolworker.properties` supersedes the internal system defaults.
- The command-line options supersede the defaults in `threadpoolworker.properties` and the internal system defaults.

Example:

Assuming we have the above set of properties in `threadpoolworker.properties` and script `threadpoolworker.sh` is invoked as follows:

```
threadpoolworker.sh –d Y
```

This will replace the default "daemon" property to "N" (that is false) so that the properties now look as follows:

```
com.splwg.grid.distThreadPool.threads.DEFAULT=5
com.splwg.grid.distThreadPool.threads.LOCAL=0
com.splwg.batch.scheduler.daemon=false
spl.runtime.management.rmi.port=9999
spl.runtime.management.connector.url.default=service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://
{host}:{port}/oracle/ouaf/batchConnector
```

Starting and Stopping Using Consoles

In the native mode installation, there are a number of ways to start and stop your application:

- Log in to the Oracle WebLogic Administration console for the domain and navigate to the server section where the product is installed. Using the Control function, start or stop the servers as necessary.

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> **Note**
>
> This facility also allows enabling or disabling Administration Mode for a server. This allows administration tasks on that server while disabling end user access.

- For customers using Oracle Enterprise Manager, log into the Oracle Enterprise Manager console the product can be started and stopped using the following target types:
- WebLogic Domain
- WebLogic Server for product servers
- Domain Application Deployment

> **Note**
>
> Refer to Oracle WebLogic Console Operations for starting and stopping information.

- For customers using the Oracle Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities the product can be started and stopped using the following target types:
- Oracle Utilities Environment - Starts and Stops all child targets in a single operation.
- Oracle Utilities Web Application
- Oracle Utilities Web Services
- Oracle Utilities Batch Server

> **Note**
>
> Refer to Operations from Oracle Enterprise Manager for information on operations from OEM.

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5

Monitoring

This chapter outlines some basic monitoring regimes and methods for Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications. It is highly recommended that you read the Performance Troubleshooting Guides (KB673968) document on My Oracle Support.

During monitoring you are typically looking for unusual activity and seeing if the current configuration of the product can handle the peaks and troughs of usage.

Unusual activity is activity that is not representative of the normal activity. For example, maybe during a marketing campaign the call center traffic doubles. This would be regarded as unusual activity. At this point, the current configuration may not be configured to handle the traffic so the problem needs to be identified and the configuration changed to cater for the new load.

Also, during normal operations underlying problems may surface in the form of long running transactions, increases in error rates (in logs and timeouts) or runaway transactions. Runaway transactions are transactions that seem to be looping. These can be caused by data inconsistencies or bugs. Most of them are due to an unusual combination of data entries.

Some customers collect usage information to identity and analyze unusual activity. This is known as Site Profiling, Capacity Planning or Availability Planning. This is typically Proactive activity.

Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications store within the database usage information that can be extracted for this purpose. This section outlines the methods and techniques you can use to extract this information reactively and proactively.

This chapter includes the following:

- Monitoring Regimes
- Monitoring Client Machines
- Monitoring Web/Business Application Server
- JMX Based Monitoring
- Database Connection Monitoring
- Probe Transaction

Monitoring Regimes

Typically, the art of monitoring is the collection and analysis of various pieces of information and then making changes to the configuration to address any issues or problems that occur.

With the various monitoring facilities available in your application, a combination that is valid for the site becomes a monitoring regime for that site. Typically, monitoring regimes pick up trends in the business or traffic volumes that require changes to the configuration. As part of the implementation of the product the monitoring regime for your site should be determined.

Typically, the monitoring regimes that are chosen fall into several categories:

- **Reactive** - Monitoring for any exception after it happens and making changes to the configuration to prevent the exception from occurring again. This is the most common

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regime adopted by IT groups. The only problem with this approach is that you have to experience potentially threatening outages before stabilization happens.

- **Proactive** - Setting monitoring tolerances so that exception conditions are recognized before they happen and making configuration changes to prevent them from happening. This is also known as Problem Anticipation or Problem Prevention. This is the goal of most of the IT groups to ensure high availability.
- **Mixed** - This is a mixture of pro-active and re-active regime. This is not uncommon.

Monitoring Client Machines

It is recommended to use the Internet Explorer browser or any operating system monitoring specified by Microsoft to yield performance information from the client.

While collecting this information can be performed using various tools, it is usually not applicable in all monitoring situations unless the client machine is below the specification outlined in the Installation Guide for the platform and version of the product you are using. The browser collection points specified here are typically the ones that are better tailored for Oracle Utilities Application Framework's client.

Refer to the Microsoft documentation on how to fully monitor a client machine for performance information.

Monitoring the Desktop

One of the areas that customers tend to monitor is the desktop client. Typically this involves using tools provided by Microsoft (and other vendors) to collect typical statistics, such as CPU, disk activity, memory usage and network usage. It is possible to monitor the client using the following tools:

- **Desktop Vendor Tools** (Performance Monitor) – The Performance Monitor (located in the **Administration Tools** menu from Windows) is a starting point for monitoring the client. Refer to Microsoft documentation on what aspects of a client machine to monitor.
- **Network Monitor** (**netMon** or other) – Windows Server includes a network capture facility that is handy to locate problems on a client machine. Alternatives, such as Ethereal, are available.
- **Network Latency** - Network tools like **ping** and **traceroute** measure latency by determining the time it takes a given network packet to travel from source to destination and back, the so-called round-trip time. Round-trip time is not the only way to specify latency, but it is the most common. Inconsistent ping times or long ping times can indicate network issues.
- **Bandwidth Saturation levels** - A number of tools exist for computer networkers to measure the bandwidth of network connections. On LANs, these tools include netperf and ttcp.
- **Packet Loss** - Packet loss is when data packets appear to be transmitted correctly at one end of a connection, but never arrive at the other. This might be because:
  - Network conditions are poor and the packet became damaged in transit.
  - The packet was deliberately dropped at a router because of congestion.
  - Packet loss can be detected from the client PC using **netstat** and calculating the percentage of the **Segments Sent** that become **Segments Retransmitted**.

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> **Note**
>
> **ping** and **traceroute** also include packet loss statistics.

- **Failed Connection Attempts** - When the client or server cannot accept a connection, this generates a Failed Connection Attempt on either the client or the server (or both). A large number of Failed Connection Attempts can indicate networking or capacity issues on the client or server. The most common cause is that the accept queue on the network parameters (usually on the network cards) is full, and there are come requests waiting on the sync queue (usually on the network card).

Client Debug Facility

Before a problem is to be registered with Oracle Support, the transaction that caused the problem should be traced to help support solve the issue quickly. A debug facility is provided within your application to help capture this additional information.

Logging of debug information can be set at a global level or at a local level. The global debug setting is not recommended for a production system as it reduces overall performance and therefore is not covered in this document.

The local level enables you to navigate to the problem area and then to switch debugging on for that individual user to recreate the problem. You can then collate the debug information to be sent to support.

To use this facility, you must specify an additional parameter at the end of the URL. For example:

```
http://<host>:<port>/<server>/cis.jsp?debug=true
```

Where:

`<host>`	Web Application Server hostname.
`<port>`	Port allocated to product installation.
`<server>`	Context for the product at installation time.

> **Note**
>
> For the user to have debug access, their userid must have `Change` access to the `F1DEBUG` service .

After the debug control menu is displayed, you navigate to the screen where the problem is encountered and then enable **Global Debug** by toggling the checkbox on. To turn off **Global Debug**, toggle the check box off. It is recommended to select **Trace All** for effective tracing. The other options are used by developers only. The trace information is written to the spl*.log in the $SPLSYSTEMLOGS.

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> **Note**
>
> The product uses `spl_web-user.log` and `spl_service-user.log` but `spl_service-user.log` may or not appear depending on the installation type, therefore the name `spl*.log` is used.
> All the logs displayed under this feature pertain to business/user logs. No technical logs would be displayed.

> **Note**

Debug allows specific information to be logged:

- **Client Data** – Data presented to the browser. This pops up an additional window displaying the object as it is built.
- **Server Data** – Data presented to the server. This pops up an additional window displaying the object as it is received by the server.
- **Trace time** – Include time tracing in the log.
- **Trace All** – Enable all trace modes below except Trace SQL Parameters.
- **Trace Output** – Dump output from all calls
- **Trace SQL** – Dump SQL statements
- **Trace SQL Parameters** – Dump all result sets (Warning: This is not recommended for production systems as it will result in performance degradation.)
- **Program Start** – Write a record for every module start.
- **Program End** – Write a record for every module end.

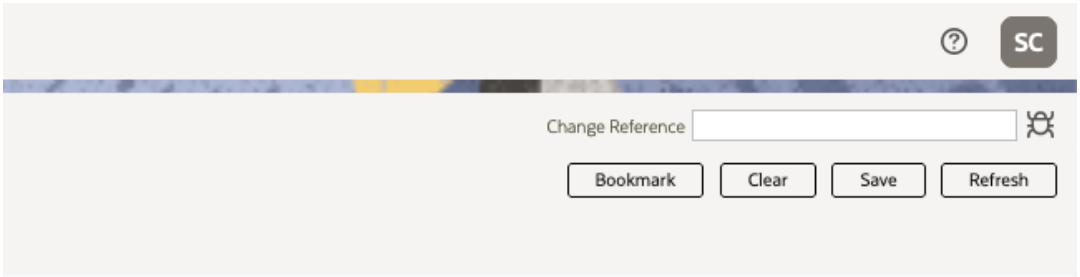
Most tracing in non-development uses **Trace All** unless otherwise instructed by Oracle Support. All debug information is written to the `spl*.log` files.

Steps to Using the Debug Facility

To use the debug facility you follow the process:

- Add `?debug=true` to the URL for your application. This will display the debug icon and `Change Reference` field on the browser screen as shown below:

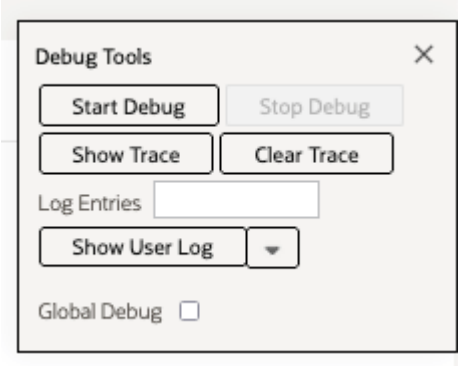
Figure 5-1 Debug Enabled



- Click on the debug icon to display the debug toolbar.

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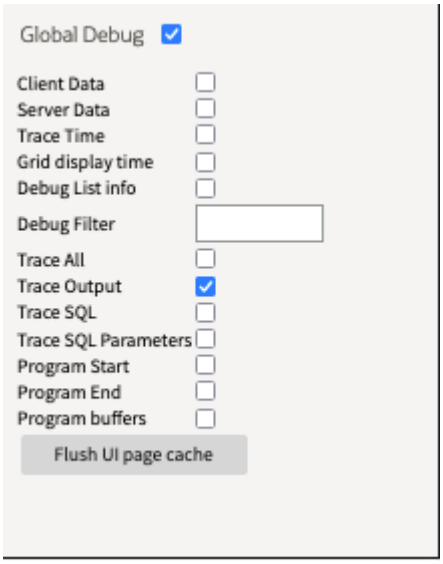
Figure 5-2 Debug Toolbar



- **Start Debug** – Start the logging of the transaction.
- **Stop Debug** – Stop the logging process.
- **Show Trace** – Show trace information (configuration-based objects only).
- **Clear Trace** – Clear trace information.
- **Show User Log** – Show debug information for the user (line limit is configurable).
- **Show Log** – Show log for all users (applicable for administrator). Can be selected from the Show User Log drop-down.
- **Global Debug** – Set debug level.

- Select `Global Debug` to specify the level of debug information. This will display the **Debug Control** window where you should ensure that **Trace All** is selected. Other options should only be used if instructed by Oracle Support. A sample of the Debug Control dialog is shown below:

Figure 5-3 Debug Control Dialog



- Navigate to the transaction that you wish to trace as a user would normally operate. Press **Start Debug** to initiate debug.

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- Run the transaction that you want to trace and to recreate the issue. While you work the trace information is written to the log files.
- Deselect **Global Debug** or press `Stop Debug` so that debugging is disabled. This will stop debug code from writing to the log. If you select **Show User Log** the log lines output by the debug facility are displayed (up to the line limit specified). This will only show lines applicable to the Current User only.

> **Note**
>
> If the userid is shared across multiple physical users then the information may contain debug information from multiple sessions.

Monitoring Web/Business Application Server

There are several methods that are available for monitoring a Web Application from a JEE Web application server:

- **Java Management Extensions (JMX)** – Most Web application servers expose JMX Management Beans (MBeans) to allow JMX browsers to view and use this information. Java 7 has a predefined set of MBeans that can be enabled automatically.
- **Web Application Server Console** – All Web Application Servers offer a web based console that provides both administration and basic monitoring functions. These are usually sufficient for spot real time checking of tolerances and basic monitoring. Some console use calls to JMX APIs provided by the Web application server vendor and built into Java 7 (and above).
- **Oracle Enterprise Manager** - Customers using Oracle WebLogic can use the Fusion Middleware targets available within Oracle Enterprise Manager to monitor online and web services applications. Customers using Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities can use monitoring capabilities of those targets as well.
- **Command Based Utilities** – Apart from the console, most Web application server vendors offer a command line utility to extract performance information (or perform administration). Most console utilities call JMX MBeans and provide a command line interface into JMX that can be used natively.
- **Log-based Monitoring** – Most Web application servers provide standardized logs that can be analyzed using consoles, log monitors or simple scripts.
- **Native OS Utilities** – Most operating systems are becoming Java aware and provide OS and Java monitoring from OS monitoring facilities.

Refer to the Performance Troubleshooting Guides (KB673968) document on My Oracle Support for details on the monitoring aspects of your application.

JMX Based Monitoring

With the advent of Java Management Extensions (JMX) technology into base java, it is possible to use the technology to monitor and manage java infrastructure from a JSR160 compliant JMX compliant console (or JMX browser). Whilst the JEE components of the product can use basic JMX statistics such as Memory usage, Threads, Class information and VM summary information, there are application specific JMX classes added to the product to allow greater levels of information to be display and additional operations.

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The Oracle Utilities Application Framework has implemented a set of product specific JMX classes on the Web Application Server and Business Application Server tiers of the architecture to allow the following:

- Management of the cache of the Web Application Server. See Server Cache for more details of this cache.
- Collection of JVM information and performance statistics for memory, thread usage and operating system level information. Most of these are extensions of `java.lang.management` classes.
- Collection of service based performance information for SLA tracking on the Business Application Server.

To use this facility the facility must be configured and enabled to allow the collection of the relevant information. This can be done at installation time by using the following configuration settings:

Configuration Setting	Deployment Details
WEB_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE	Port Number used for JMX based management for Web Application Server.
ouaf.jmx.splwlsg.base.support.management.mbean.JVMInfo	Globally enable or disable **JVMInfo** Mbean (setting in spl.properties). Default is enabled.
ouaf.jmx.com.splwg.base.web.mbeans .FlushBean	Globally enable or disable **FlushBean** Mbean (setting in spl.properties). Default is enabled.
ouaf.jmx.com.oracle.ouaf.uws.mbeans .WSFlushBean	Globally enable or disable **WSFlushBean** Mbean (setting in spl.properties). Default is enabled.
BSN_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE	Port Number used for JMX based management for Business Application Server.
ouaf.jmx.com.splwg.ejb.service.management.PerformanceStatistics	Globally enable or disable **PerformanceStatistics** Mbean (setting in spl.properties). Default is enabled.
BSN_JMX_SYSUSER	Default JMX Userid for both Web Application Server and Business Application Server
BSN_JMX_SYSPASS	Default JMX Password for both Web Application Server and Business Application Server.
BATCH_RMI_PORT	Port Number used for JMX based management for background processing.
WEB_BATCH_CLUSTER_URL	Cluster URL override to be used for JMX based management for background processing. This can manually be set to identity an administration node for processing.

These settings are registered in the ENVIRON.INI file (see ENVIRON.INI - Environment Configuration File) for setting in the relevant configuration files. It is important that the values used for these port numbers are unique across all environments within a machine. The security used for these ports are defined as outlined in JMX Security.

Web Application Server JMX Reference

Once configured a JMX client (for example, jconsole) can be used to connect to the JMX information using the following Remote Connection string:

```
service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://<host>:<jmx_port>/oracle/ouaf/webAppConnector
```


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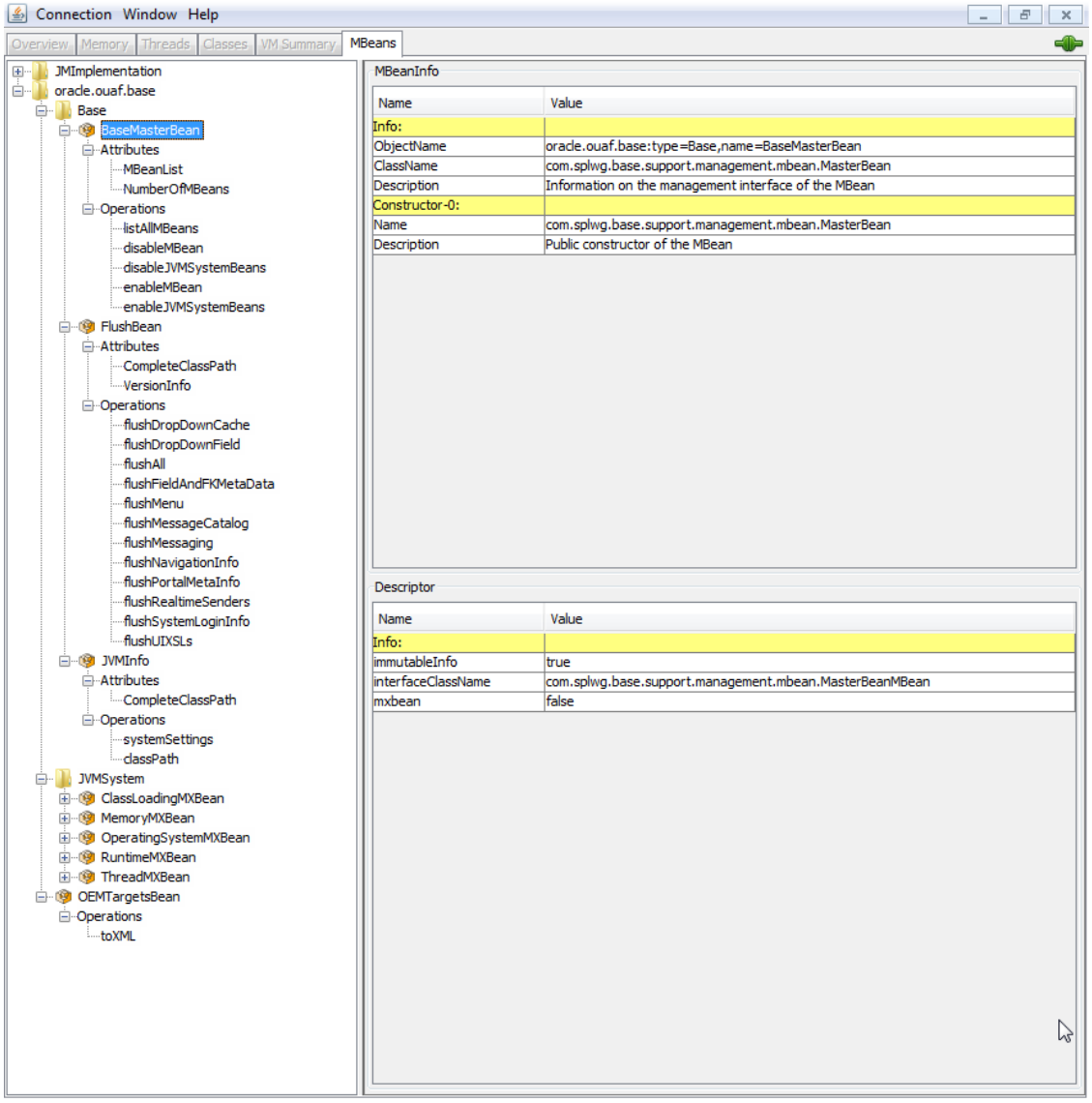
and

```
service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://<host>:<jmx_port>/oracle/ouaf/iwsConnector
```

Where:

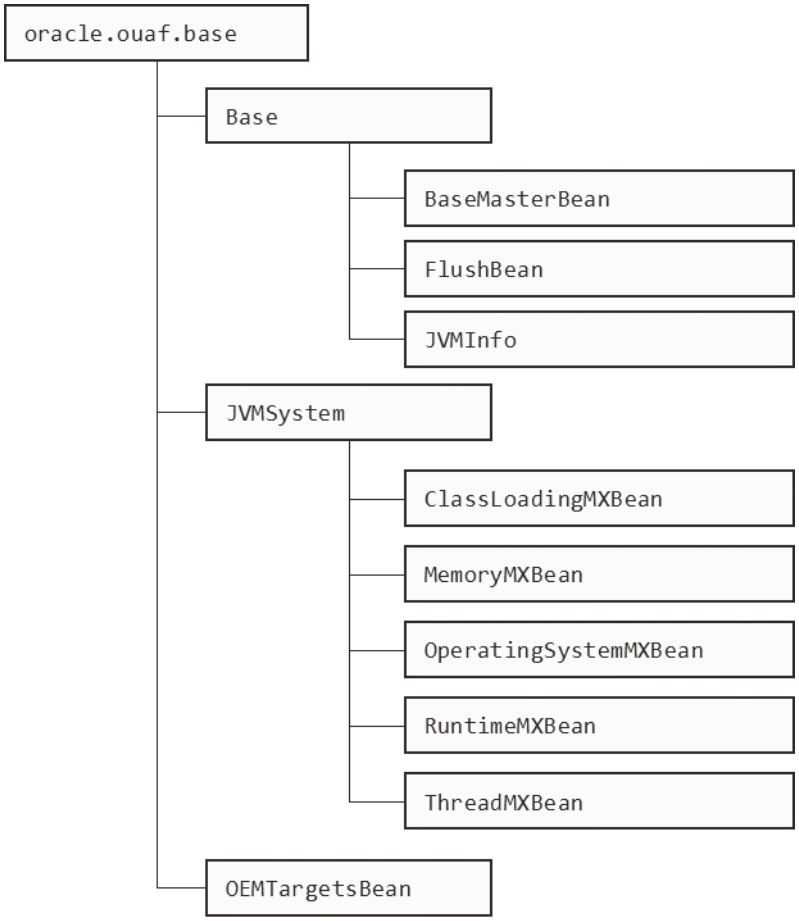
<host>	The Web Application Server host name
<jmx_port>	The JMX Port specified using WEB_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE for the online and WEB_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE for Inbound Web Services from the ENVIRON.INI (see ENVIRON.INI - Environment Configuration File) configuration file.

The credentials provided to the JMX console are as configured in JMX Security. Upon successful connection to the JMX port and host with the correct credentials provides access to the Mbean information. The figure below illustrates a successful connection to the JMX Mbeans using jconsole as an example:



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The structure of the Mbean is shown by the figure below:



The following table summarizes the Mbean attributes and operations for the Web Application Server:

Mbean	Usage
BaseMasterBean	**Master MBean**
Attributes	
NumberOfMbeans	Returns the number of active Mbeans.
MBeanList	Returns an array with the list of Mbeans defined to this Master Mbean.
Operations	
disableMbean	Disables Mbean with designated name as a par.
enableMbean	Enables Mbean with designated name.
disableMbean	Returns a list with the list of Mbeans defined to this BaseMasterBean. Names can be programmatically used to supply parameters to disableMbean and enableMbean.
enableJVMSystemBeans	Enables base JVM system Mbeans.
disableJVMSystemBeans	disables base JVM system Mbeans.
FlushBean/WSFLushBean	**Manages Online/IWS Cache**
Attributes	
VersionInfo	Returns string of base version number of Mbean.
CompleteClassPath	Returns classpath name of Mbean.

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Mbean	Usage
Operations	
flushAll	Reset all elements in online data cache.
flushDropDownCache	Resets cached elements of the online drop-down lists in online data cache.
flushDropDownField	Resets drop-down fields in online data cache (Development use only).
flushFieldAndFKMetaData	Resets Field and Foreign Key Meta Data in online data cache.
flushMenu	Reset Menu items in online data cache.
flushMessageCatalog	Reset field labels in online data cache.
flushMessaging	Reset messages in online data cache.
flushNavigationInfo	Reset navigation information in online data cache.
flushPortalMetaInfo	Reset portal and zone information in online data cache.
flushSystemLoginInfo	Reset security information in online data cache.
flushUIXSLs	Reset user interface style sheets in online data cache.
JVMInfo	**JVM Information Mbean**
Attributes	
CompleteClassPath	Displays the class path of the JVMInfo Mbean
Operations	
classPath	Returns the full classpath used by the online JVM
systemSettings	Returns the attributes of the JVM for debugging and support purposes.
JVMSystem	**JVM Mbean (Java base metrics)**
ClassLoadingMXBean	Class Loading **JVM Mbean**
Attributes	
LoadedClassCount	Returns the number of classes that are currently loaded in the JVM.
ObjectName	The ObjectName for uniquely identifying the MXBean for the class loading system within an MBeanServer. In this case it is set to `java.lang:type=ClassLoading`.
TotalLoadedClassCount	Returns the total number of classes that have been loaded since the JVM was last started.
UnloadedClassCount	Returns the total number of classes unloaded since the Java virtual machine has started execution.
Verbose	Enables or disables the verbose output for the class loading system. Default is false (disabled).
MemoryMXBean	Memory **JVM Mbean**
Attributes	
HeapMemoryUsage	Returns the current memory usage of the heap that is used for object allocation. Initial, Committed, Maximum and Used memory statistics are provided for Heap memory.

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Mbean	Usage
NonHeapMemoryUsage	Returns the current memory usage of non-heap memory that is used by the JVM. Initial, Committed, Maximum and Used memory statistics are provided for Non-Heap memory.
ObjectPendingFinalization	Returns the approximate number of objects for which finalization is pending (used for diagnosing memory leaks).
ObjectName	The ObjectName for uniquely identifying the MXBean for the memory system within an MBeanServer. In this case it is set to `java.lang:type=Memory`
Verbose	Enables or disables the verbose output for the memory system. Default is false (disabled).
Operations	
gc	Initiates garbage collection.
Notifications	
javax.management.Notification	Used for low memory notifications. Notification Types supported: `(java.management.memory.threshold .exceeded, java.management.memory .collection.threshold.exceeded)`
OperatingSystemMXBean	Operating System **Mbean**
Attributes	
MaxFileDescriptorCount	Returns the File Descriptor Maximum Limit in force on the JVM.
OpenFileDescriptorCount	Returns the number of Open File Descriptors currently used by JVM.
CommittedVirtualMemorySize	Returns the amount of committed virtual memory (that is, the amount of virtual memory guaranteed to be available to the running process).
FreePhysicalmemorySize	Returns the total amount of free physical memory.
FreeSwapSpaceSize	Returns the total amount of free swap space.
ProcessCpuTime	Returns the amount of process CPU time consumed by the JVM.
TotalPhysicalMemorySize	Returns the total amount of physical memory.
TotalSwapSpaceSize	Returns the total amount of swap space.
Name	Returns the operating system name.
Version	Returns the version of the operating system.
Arch	Returns the operating system architecture.
AvailableProcessors	Returns the number of available processors to the JVM.
SystemLoadAverage	Returns the system load average for the last minute.

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Mbean	Usage
Name	Returns the name representing the running JVM. The returned name string can be any arbitrary string and a JVM implementation can choose to embed platform-specific useful information in the returned name string. Each running virtual machine could have a different name.
ClassPath	Returns the Java class path that is used by the system class loader to search for class files.
ObjectName	The ObjectName for uniquely identifying the MXBean for the operating system within an MBeanServer. In this case it is set to `java.lang:type= OperatingSystem`
RuntimeMXBean	Java Runtime **MBean**
Attributes	
Starttime	Returns the start time of the Java virtual machine in milliseconds. This method returns the approximate time when the JVM started.
ManagementSpecVersion	Returns the version of the specification for the management interface implemented by the running JVM.
VmName	Returns the Java virtual machine implementation name.
VmVendor	Returns the Java virtual machine implementation vendor.
VmVersion	Returns the Java virtual machine implementation version.
SpecName	Returns the Java virtual machine specification name.
SpecVendor	Returns the Java virtual machine specification vendor.
SpecVersion	Returns the Java virtual machine specification version.
LibraryPath	Returns the Java library path.
BootClassPath	Returns the boot class path that is used by the bootstrap class loader to search for class files.
Uptime	Returns the uptime of the Java virtual machine in milliseconds.
BootClassPathSupported	Tests if the JVM supports the boot class path mechanism used by the bootstrap class loader to search for class files. Returns `false` if not supported; `true` if supported.
InputArguments	Returns the input arguments passed to the JVM which does not include the arguments to the main method. This method returns an empty list if there is no input argument to the JVM. Typically, not all command-line options to the 'java' command are passed to the Java virtual machine. Thus, the returned input arguments may not include all command-line options.
SystemProperties	Returns a map of names and values of all system properties.

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Mbean	Usage
ThreadCount	Returns the current number of live threads including both daemon and non-daemon threads.
PeakThreadCount	Returns the peak live thread count since the JVM started or peak was reset.
TotalStartedThreadCount	Returns the total number of threads created and also started since the JVM started.
DaemonThreadCount	Returns the current number of live daemon threads.
ThreadContentionMonitoringSupported	Tests if the JVM supports thread contention monitoring. Returns `false` if not supported; `true` if supported.
ThreadContentionMonitoringEnabled	Enables or disables thread contention monitoring. Set to `false` to disable; `true` to enable.
CurrentThreadCpuTime	Returns the total CPU time for the current thread in nanoseconds. The returned value is of nanoseconds precision but not necessarily nanoseconds accuracy. If the implementation distinguishes between user mode time and system mode time, the returned CPU time is the amount of time that the current thread has executed in user mode or system mode.
CurrentThreadUserTime	Returns the CPU time that the current thread has executed in user mode in nanoseconds. The returned value is of nanoseconds precision but not necessarily nanoseconds accuracy.
ThreadCpuTimeSupported	Tests if the JVM supports CPU time measurement for the current thread. Returns `false` if not supported; `true` if supported.
ThreadCpuTimeEnabled	Enables or disables thread CPU time measurement. The default is platform dependent. Set to `false` to disable; `true` to enable.
CurrentThreadCpuTimeSupported	Tests if the Java virtual machine supports CPU time measurement for the current thread. Returns `false` if not supported; `true` if supported.
ObjectMonitorUsageSupported	Tests if the Java virtual machine supports monitoring of object monitor usage. Returns `false` if not supported; `true` if supported.
SynchronizerUsageSupported	Tests if the JVM supports monitoring of ownable synchronizer usage. Returns `false` if not supported; `true` if supported.
AllThreadIds	Returns all live thread IDs. Some threads included in the returned array may have been terminated when this method returns.
ObjectName	The ObjectName for uniquely identifying the MXBean for the java runtime within an MBeanServer. In this case it is set to `java.lang:type=Runtime`.
Operations	

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Mbean	Usage
dumpAllThreads	Returns the thread info for all live threads with stack trace and synchronization information. Some threads included in the returned array may have been terminated when this method returns. • Locked Monitors - if `true`, dump all locked monitors • Locked Synchronizers - if `true`, dump all locked ownable synchronizers
findDeadlockedThreads	Finds cycles of threads that are in deadlock waiting to acquire object monitors or ownable synchronizers. Threads are deadlocked in a cycle waiting for a lock of these two types if each thread owns one lock while trying to acquire another lock already held by another thread in the cycle.
getThreadCpuTime	Returns the total CPU time for a thread of the specified ID in nanoseconds. The returned value is of nanoseconds precision but not necessarily nanoseconds accuracy. If the implementation distinguishes between user mode time and system mode time, the returned CPU time is the amount of time that the thread has executed in user mode or system mode.
getThreadInfo	Returns the thread info for a thread of the specified id with no stack trace.
getThreadInfo	Returns the thread info for each thread whose ID is in the input array ids with no stack trace.
getThreadInfo	Returns thread information for a thread of the specified id, with stack trace of a specified number of stack trace elements. The maxDepth parameter indicates the maximum number of StackTraceElements to be retrieved from the stack trace. This method does not obtain the locked monitors and locked synchronizers of the thread.
getThreadInfo	Returns the thread information for each thread whose ID is in the input array ids, with stack trace of a specified number of stack trace elements. The maxDepth parameter indicates the maximum number of StackTraceElements to be retrieved from the stack trace. This method does not obtain the locked monitors and locked synchronizers of the threads.
getThreadInfo	Returns the thread info for each thread whose ID is in the input array ids, with stack trace and synchronization information. This operation obtains a snapshot of the thread information for each thread including: • The entire stack trace. • The object monitors currently locked by the thread if `lockedMonitors` is true. • The ownable synchronizers currently locked by the thread if `lockedSynchronizers` is true.

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Mbean	Usage
getThreadUserTime	Returns the CPU time that a thread of the specified ID has executed in user mode in nanoseconds.
resetPeakThreadCount	Resets the peak thread count to the current number of live threads.
OEMTargetsBean	**Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities interface**
Operations	
toXML	Generate Target information for Oracle Enterprise Manager. An XML document with information for the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.

Business Application Server JMX Reference

Once configured a JMX client (for example, jconsole) can be used to connect to the JMX information for the business application server using the following remote connection string:

```
service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://<host>:<jmx_port>/oracle/ouaf/ejbAppConnector
```

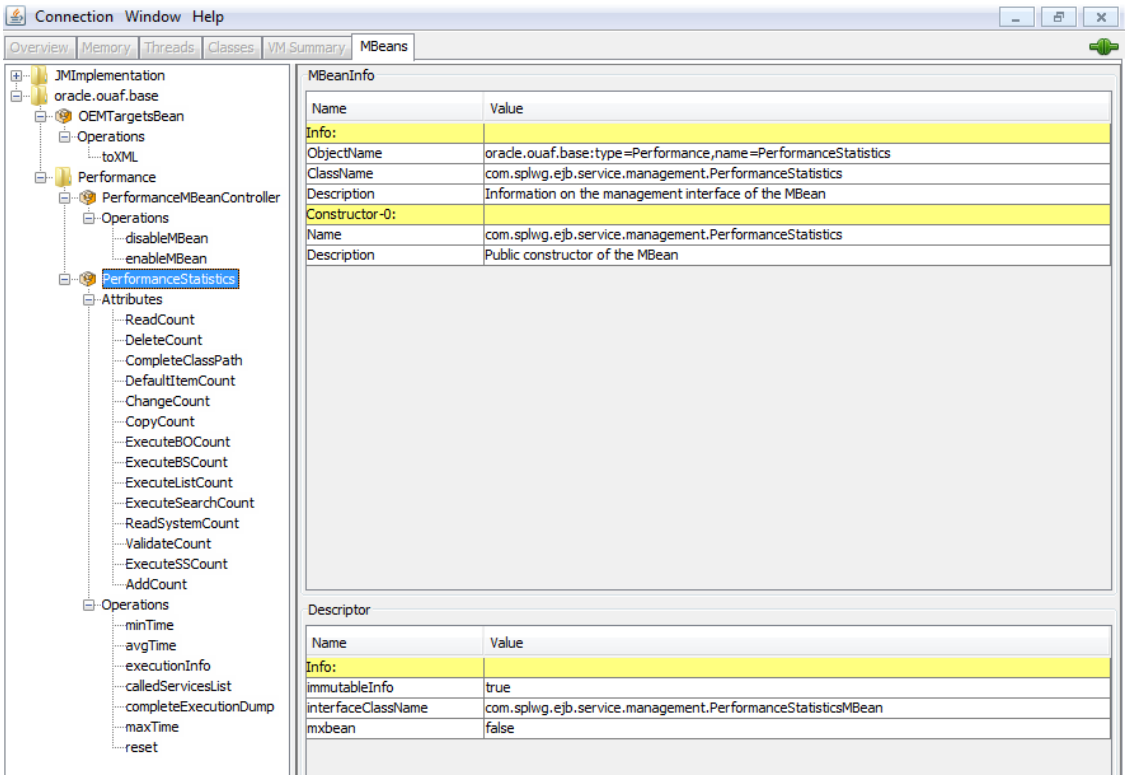
Where:

<host>	The host name for the business application server.
<jmx_port>	The JMX Port specified using BSN_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE from the ENVIRON.INI (see ENVIRON.INI - Environment Configuration File) configuration file.

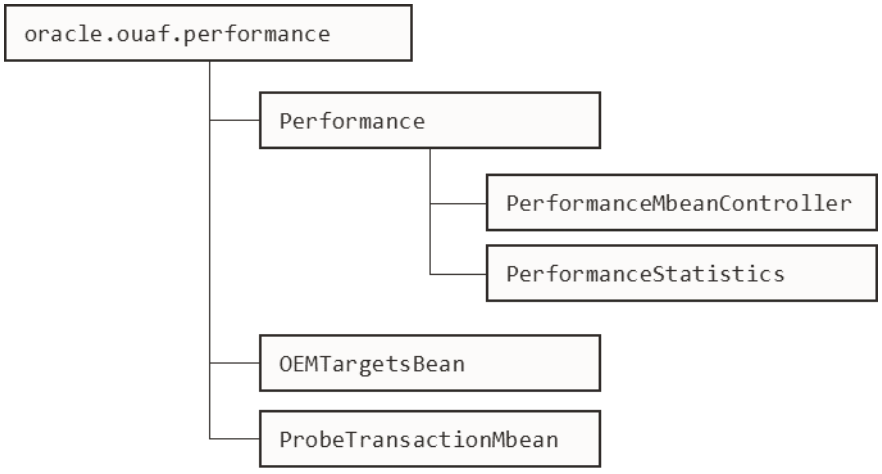
The credentials provided to the JMX console are as configured in JMX Security. Upon successful connection to the JMX port and host with the correct credentials provides access to the Mbean information. The figure below illustrates the successful connection to the JMX

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Mbeans using jconsole as an example:



The structure of the Mbean is shown in the figure below:



The following table outlines the Mbean attributes and operations for the business application server:

Mbean	Usage
PerformanceMbeanController	**Performance Mbean Controller**
Operations	
disableMbean	Disables PerformanceStatistics Mbean.
enableMbean	Enables PerformanceStatistics Mbean.
PerformanceStatistics	**Performance Statistics**
Attributes	
ReadCount	Returns number of executed read object calls since last reset or last time collection enabled.

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Mbean	Usage
DeleteCount	Returns number of executed delete object calls since last reset or last time collection enabled.
ChangeCount	Returns number of executed change object calls since last reset or last time collection enabled.
AddCount	Returns number of executed add object calls since last reset or last time collection enabled.
DefaultItemCount	Returns number of executed calls to default the object values since last reset or last time collection enabled.
ExecuteBOCount	Returns number of calls to Business Objects since last reset or last time collection enabled.
ExecuteBSCount	Returns number of calls to Business Services since last reset or last time collection enabled.
ExecuteListCount	Returns number of calls to the list based services since last reset or last time collection enabled.
ExecuteSearchCount	Returns number of calls to the search based services since last reset or last time collection enabled.
ReadSystemCount	Returns number of calls to Oracle Utilities Application Framework system Objects since last reset or last time collection enabled.
ValidateCount	Returns number of calls to Validate Objects since last reset or last time collection enabled.
ExecuteSSCount	Returns number of calls to Service Scripts since last reset or last time collection enabled.
Operations	
CompleteClassPath	Returns the class path used for the Mbeans.
reset	Resets statistical values. See Resetting Statistics Resetting Statisticsfor more advice on this operation.
maxTime	Returns maximum (worst case) time, in ms, for the designated service since the last reset or last time collection enabled.
minTime	Returns minimum (best case) time, in ms, for the designated service since the last reset or last time collection enabled.
completeExecutionDump	Returns complete statistics for all services executed since the last reset or last time collection enabled. See Execution Dump Format for details of format.
avgTime	Returns average time, in ms, for the designated service since the last reset or last time collection enabled.
executionInfo	Returns complete statistics for the designated service executed since the last reset or last time collection enabled. See Execution Dump Format for details of format.
calledServices	Returns list of services and service types since the last reset or last time collection enabled. See Service Lists for details of format.
ProbeTransactionMbean	**Component Probe**
Operations	

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Mbean	Usage
checkApplicationServer	Constructs HTTP/HTTPS request and returns RFC 2616 HTTP response code and response time in ms.
checkDatabaseConnectivity	Executes SQL SELECT to test database connectivity. Returns response time in ms.
checkBusinessApplicatioServer	Executes base service (read only) to return application server performance in ms.
OEMTargetsBean	**Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities interface**
Operations	
toXML	Generate Target information for Oracle Enterprise Manager. An XML document with information for the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.

> **Note**
>
> The times quoted in the statistics only record times experienced from the business application server down to the data and back. They do not include network time to the web application server, any time spent by the web application server, network time to the browser client or browser rendering times. The business application server time represents the typical majority of the time spent in a transaction.

Batch JMX Reference

Once configured a JMX client (for example, jconsole) can be used to connect to the JMX information for the business application server using the following Remote Connection string:

```
service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://<host>:<jmx_port>/oracle/ouaf/batchConnector
```

Where:

<host>	A batch server host name.
<jmx_port>	The JMX Port specified using BATCH_RMI_PORT from the ENVIRON.INI (see ENVIRON.INI - Environment Configuration File) configuration file.

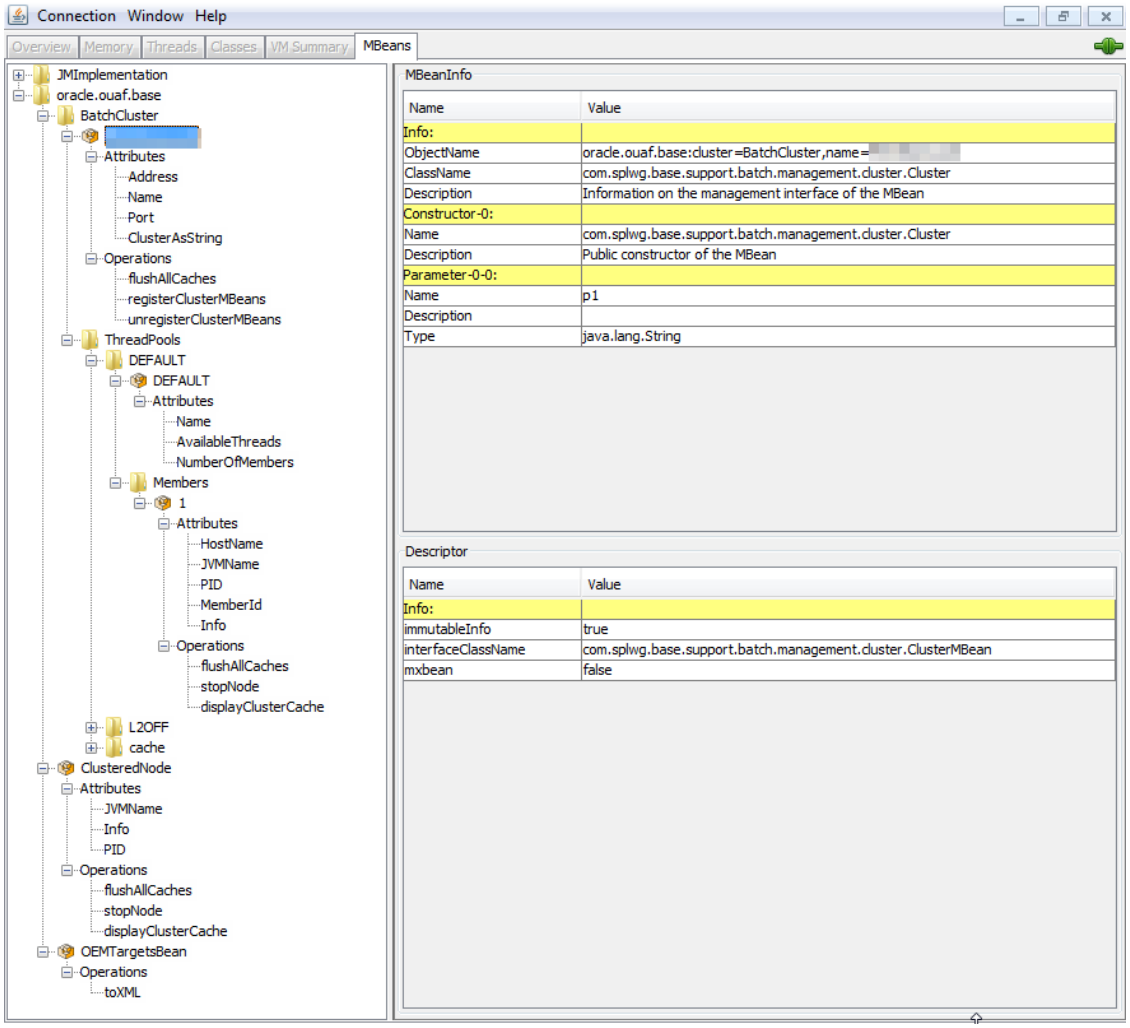
> **Note**
>
> In a multi-host environment, it is possible to reserve a specific host/port combination using the WEB_BATCH_CLUSTER_URL which specifies a specific host and BATCH_RMI_PORT combination as the administration machine.

The credentials provided to the JMX console are as configured in JMX Security. Upon successful connection to the JMX port and host with the correct credentials provides access to

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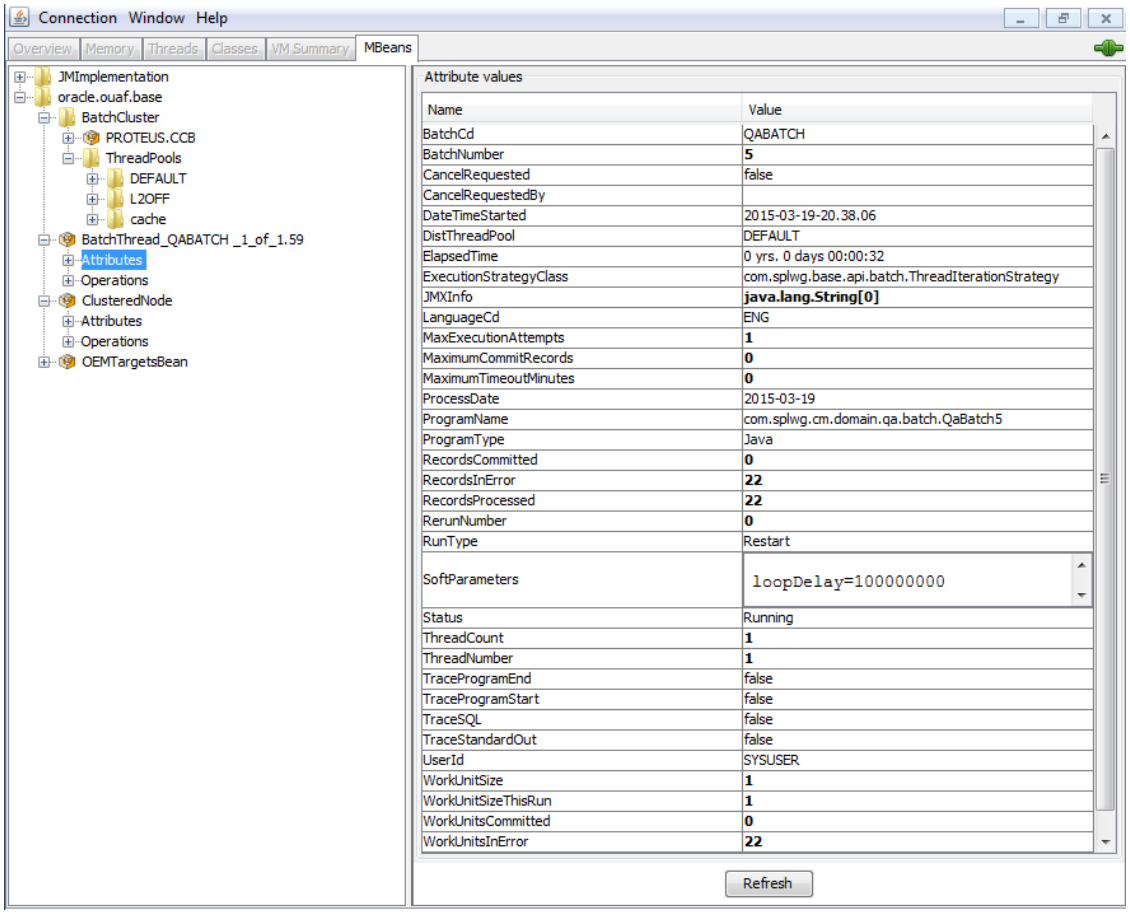
the Mbean information. The figure below illustrates the successful connection to the JMX Mbeans using jconsole as an example:

Figure 5-4 Example of the batch server Mbeans in the jconsol



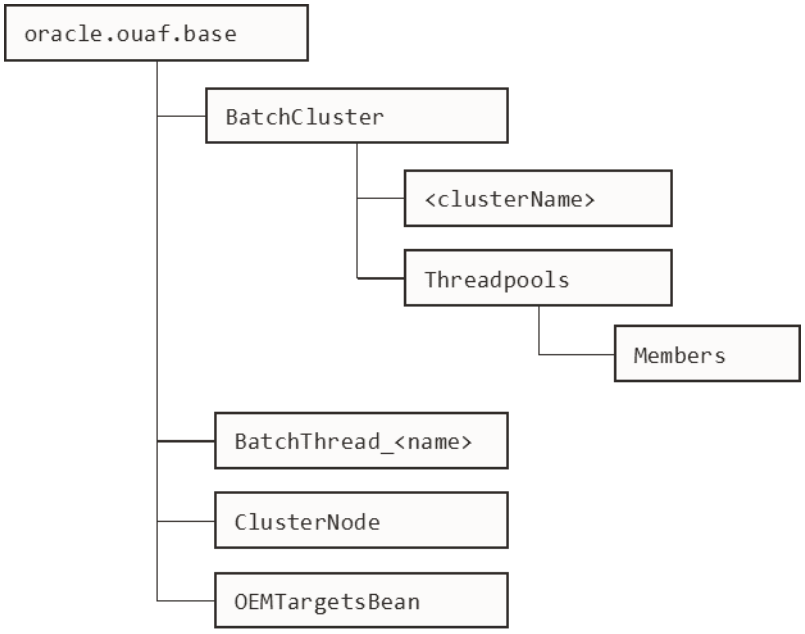
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Figure 5-5 Screen capture showing a Batch Thread Mbean in the jconsole



The structure of the Mbean is shown in the figure below:

Figure 5-6 Diagram of the Batch Server Mbean



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The following table outlines the Mbean attributes and operations for the business application server:

Mbean	Usage
BatchCluster	**Cluster Mbean for cluster with name <ClusterName>**
Attributes	Description
Address	Cluster address as specified in COHERENCE_CLUSTER_ADDRESS - Multicast address for Batch Clusterin ENVIRON.INI.
Name	Name of Cluster as specified in COHERENCE_CLUSTER_NAME - Batch Cluster Name in ENVIRON.INI.
Port	Port number assigned to Cluster as specified in COHERENCE_CLUSTER_PORT - Batch Cluster Port Number in ENVIRON.INI.
ClusterAsString	XML representation of the cluster for use with Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities. The structure represents the hierarchy of JMX calls in XML format.
Operations	Description
flushAllCaches	Flush the data reuse cache across the batch cluster. Invoke this operation to reload configuration data changes for batch jobs.
registerClusterMBeans	Register the Mbeans for lower level tracking. This needs to be invoked to allow threadpool and batch thread level tracking.
unregisterClusterMBeans	Disable lower level tracking. This stops low level tracking.
ThreadPools	**Threadpool Statistics (an entry per threadpool) Note:** This tree will only appear if registerClusterMbeans is executed to enable the additional metrics.
Attributes	Description
Name	Name of the threadpool.
AvailableThreads	Number of spare threads for batch processes. A value of zero (0) indicates the threadpool is at capacity. **Note:** For cache or administration threadpools, this value is always zero (0).
NumberOfMembers	Number of members/hosts defined to the threadpool. A value of zero (0) indicates a cache or administration threadpool.
Members	**Member (submitters/nodes) statistics**
Attributes	Description
Hostname	Name of Host hosting this threadpool instance.
JVMName	Name of JVM assigned at runtime.
PID	Unique OS Process Id for JVM.
MemberId	Member Number. This number of unique across the cluster and is used to track the member internally by the framework.
Info	Parameters used to start threadpool instance in free format. This is primarily used by Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.

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Mbean	Usage
Operations	Description
flushAllCaches	Flush the cache for this instance.
stopNode	Stop this member. This allows members to be stopped manually.
displayClusterCache	Cluster Cache in free format. This is primarily used by Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.
ClusterNode	**Member information about the member you are connected to**
Attributes	Description
JVMName	Name of JVM assigned at runtime.
PID	Unique OS Process Id for JVM.
Info	Parameters used to start threadpool instance in free format. This is primarily used by Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.
Operations	Description
flushAllCaches	Flush the cache for this instance.
stopNode	Stops this member. This allows members to be stopped manually.
displayClusterCache	Cluster Cache in free format. This is primarily used by Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.
BatchThread/BatchJob	**Batch Thread/Job Metrics** **Note:** BatchThreads is spawned per thread. BatchJob is spawned for jobs with multiple threads as a control node. BatchJob will not be spawned for single thread jobs.
Attributes	Description
BatchCd	Batch Code.
BatchNumber	Batch Number.
CancelRequested	True if the thread has been asked to stop running. See CancelReqeustedBy.
CancelRequestedBy	If `CancelRequested=true`, this will be a string indicating the workstation from where the cancellation was requested. This value will also be logged to the **Batch Run Tree**.
DateTimeStarted	The date and time the batch process was started.
DistThreadPool	The thread pool to which this batch process belongs.
ElapsedTime	How long the batch process has been running in Java format.
ExecutionStrategyClass	This indicates the commit strategy followed by the program.
JMXInfo	Additional Tags for batch thread.
LanguageCD	Language Code used for execution for messages.
MaxExecutionAttempts	`MAX-ERROR` value.
MaximumCommitRecords	Commit Interval for Timeouts (Legacy Support only).

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Mbean	Usage
MaximumTimeoutMinutes	Timeout Interval (Legacy Support only).
ProcessDate	Business Date.
ProgramName	The program name executed. This is set on the Batch Controls.
ProgramType	The program type. Value is typically: Java
RecordsCommitted	The number of record updates that have been committed to the database. See the note below this table for details.
RecordsInError	The number of records so far in error. This is what will be logged to the **Batch Run Tree**. See the note below this table for details.
RecordsProcessed	The number of records processed so far. This is what will be logged to the **Batch Run Tree**. See the note below this table for details.
RerunNumber	Rerun Number if **RunType** is Rerun.
RunType	The type of run: `New Run`, `Restart`, or `Rerun`.
SoftParameters	List of job parameters from Batch Controls.
Status	Current status of the thread. Valid values are: `Initializing` (at the start of execution to the call to **getJobWork** in the application class); Getting Work means it is currently in the process of selecting the work units for the batch process; `Got Work` means it is has successfully selected the work and is in the process of initiating the threads.
ThreadCount	Thread Limit
ThreadNumber	Thread Number
TraceProgramEnd	Whether tracing for Program End is enabled.
TraceProgramStart	Whether tracing for Program Start is enabled.
TraceSQL	Whether SQL statement tracing is enabled.
TraceStandardOut	Whether output tracing is enabled.
UserId	User used for authorization.
WorkUnitSize	The total number of work units for this batch process. For new and restarted runs, this will always contain the total number of work units as selected in the **getJobWork** method when the batch process was originally started.
WorkUnitSizeThisRun	This is the number of work units for this particular run. For a restarted run, this value will typically be less than the above value; otherwise they will be the same.
WorkUnitsCommitted	The number of work units that have had their work committed.
WorkUnitsInError	The work units that have been found to be in error so far.
WorkUnitsProcessed	The work units that have been processed so far.
Operations	Description
cancelThread	Cancels this thread. This updates `CancelRequested` and `CancelRequestedBy`. Information is persisted on the Batch Run Tree.

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Mbean	Usage
OEMTargetsBean	**Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities interface**
Operations	Description
toXML	Generates target information for Oracle Enterprise Manager. An XML document with information for the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.

> **Note**
>
> Each batch thread is uniquely identifiable in the BatchThread JMX call with the name `<mbean>.<batchcd>.<thread>_of_<threadlimit>.<javathread>`. Where `<mbean>` is the batch control identifier for the job, `<thread>_of_<threadlimit>` is the thread within thread limit and `<javathread>` is the internal lava thread number.

> **Note**
>
> **The Records** numbers are what will be used to log to the **Batch Run Tree**, and they are usually in step with the **WorkUnit** values. The reason they are shown separately is because it is possible for custom background processes manually manipulate the record counts for the **Batch Run Tree**. The true progress status of a thread is reflected in the **WorkUnit** counts.

JMX Security

By default, when JMX is enabled for either the Web Application Server, Web Service and Business Application Server then a default JMX configuration using simple security is implemented as outlined in http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/guides/management/agent.html.

The simple security system consists of two files that control the access permissions and passwords specified by default for the installation:

Configuration Setting	Location of file	Template
Password File	`scripts/ouaf.jmx.password.file`	`ouaf.jmx.password.file.template`
Access Control File	`scripts/ouaf.jmx.access.file`	`ouaf.jmx.access.file.template`

These files are built by the `initialSetup` utility using the templates indicated. Refer to the templates or generated files for valid values. The format of these files is dictated by http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/guides/management/agent.html#gdeup.

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> **Note**
>
> By default, the passwords stored in these files are in encrypted text. Alternative security schemes are allows as documented in the link above. This will require custom templates (see Implementing Custom Templates) and changes to specific files to implement.

Extending JMX Security

Whilst your application's base installation uses the basic level of security, there are ways of extending the current security setting:

- If the default security scheme is sufficient for your needs then additional users may be manually added using the user exits see (User Exit Include Files) for the above files.
- For production it is recommended to implement an SSL based solution as outlined in http://docs.oracle.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/guides/management/agent.html.

Refer to *Oracle Utilities Application Framework Security Guide* for more schemes available for this process.

Execution Dump Format

In previous versions (V1.x) of the Oracle Utilities Application Framework based products, it was possible to extract performance information from the Business Application Server using a logging based method using the Oracle Tuxedo txrpt utility. This facility was useful in tracking performance of individual services over time to detect non-compliance against Service Level Agreement targets. With the advent of later versions of the Oracle Utilities Application Framework, the need for Oracle Tuxedo was removed but there was a need for performance information to be collated.

In the latest version of the Oracle Utilities Application Framework, it is possible to track performance information using JMX to process externally to check performance and check compliance against Service Level Agreements.

To extract the information from the application, the following needs to be done:

- Use a JMX browser (or JMX console) product to connect to the Business Application Server JMX port using the appropriate credentials.
- Invoke the `completeExecutionDump` operation from the `PerformanceStatistics` Mbean. This is will return a Comma separated values, with field names in the header record, containing the performance data which can be transferred to the clipboard (or whatever format supported by the JMX client). The format of the CSV is shown in the table below:

Column	Comment
ServiceName	Name of the service.
ServiceType	Type of service or action (see Service Lists for valid values).
MinTime	Minimum service time, in ms, since last reset.
MaxTime	Maximum service time, in ms, since last reset.
Avg Time	Average service time, in ms, since last reset.
# of Calls	Number of calls to service since last reset.
Latest Time	The service time of the latest call, in ms.

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Column	Comment
Latest Date	The date of the latest service call (in format: YYYY-MM-DD::hh-mm-ss-sss).
Latest User	The userid of the user who issued the latest call.

- (Optionally) Invoke the reset operation from the `PerformanceStatistics` Mbean to reset the statistics for the next collection period. Refer to Resetting Statistics for a discussion of this task.

This information can then be post processed in an appropriate analysis tool to determine appropriate actions.

> **Note**
>
> The statistics are active as long the Mbean is enabled or the system is active. Shutting down the Business Application Server with collection of the data may cause data loss for the statistics.

Service Lists

The JMX Performance Mbeans collect information about application services that have been executed during the collection period. This information can be obtained using the `calledServices` operation which returns a list of called services and their valid actions (summarized actions that have been called) in the format:

```
<servicename> [<valid action>]
```

Where:

<servicename>	Name of Service
<valid actions>	List of valid actions recorded for the service. The table below lists the valid values.

The table below describes the valid actions for the `calledService` operation:

Valid Action	Comment
ADD	Service is attempting adding a new instance of an object to the system. For example, adding a to do record.
CHANGE	Service is attempting changes to an existing object in the system.
DEFAULT_ITEM	Service is resetting its values to defaults. For example, by pressing the **Clear** button on the UI toolbar.
DELETE	Service is attempting to delete an existing object.
EXECUTE_BO	Service is a business object.
EXECUTE_BS	Service is a business service.
EXECUTE_LIST	Service is a list based service.

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Valid Action	Comment
EXECUTE_SEARCH	Service is a search.
EXECUTE_SS	Service is a service script (including BPA scripts).
READ	Service is attempting to retrieve an object from the system.
READ_SYSTEM	Service is a common Oracle Utilities Application Framework based service.
VALIDATE	Service is issuing a validation action.

Resetting Statistics

The performance statistics collected represent values since the application was started or when it has been reset. Collection of statistics, without reset, can adversely influence the effectiveness of the statistics over time. It is therefore recommended to reset the statistics on a regular basis (after they are collected for example).

This can be achieved using the `reset` operation from the `PerformanceStatistics` Mbean to effectively zero or blank out the collection statistics.

For example, if the statistics are to be collected on an hourly basis then the reset should occur after the data collection happens per hour.

> **Note**
>
> Any statistics collected during the actual reset operation will not be reflected in the statistics. This situation should have minimal impact on overall statistics.

Database Connection Monitoring

By default, your application uses a common database userid for accessing the information from the connection pools used by the product (through the Universal Connection Pool (UCP)). While this sufficient for execution of the product, it can complicate monitoring individual connections and troubleshooting database issues with individual users or transactions.

It is possible to show additional details that are inherited from the from the online and Web Services components. The following information is available from the connection and accessible from `v$session`.

Parameter	Online	Web Service	Batch
CLIENT_IDENTIFIER	Userid	Userid	Userid
MODULE	Service Name	Web Service Name	Batch Control
ACTION	Transaction Type	Transaction Type	Thread Number
CLIENT_INFO	Contents of Database Tag characteristic on User	"Web Service"	Threadpool Name

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> **Note**
>
> Due to the length limitation on `CLIENT_IDENTIFIER`, the value will be the authorization identifier not the authentication identifier.

For example, the following database query will return the session ids and the users using then at any time:

```
SELECT sid, client_identifier, module, client_info, action FROM V$SESSION;
```

The new information can be used to track sessions using the `v$session` view, use more advanced features of the database and use other database options.

Probe Transaction

One of the monitoring facilities in your application is a probe transaction for the online component of the product. This is a set of JMX calls to the various components of the architecture to determine two sets of metrics:

- **Availability of the component** - The availability will return a pass or fail on availability (including details is possible) of the component.
- **Raw performance** - The raw transaction performance of the component from the call. This represents the raw performance and should be used as a raw indication of performance at the network level.

The following components are tested using this capability:

Component	Test	Availability	Performance
Web Application Server	HTTP/HTTPS ping	RFC 2616 code	Time in ms
Business Application Server	Service Call	true or false	Time in ms
Database Server	SQL SELECT	True or SQL Error	Time in ms

The API is part of the Business Application Server JMX Reference facility.

> **Note**
>
> Customers using Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities can use additional API's for performance and availability tracking.

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6
Configuration

This chapter provides details (such as location, format, and usage) regarding the various configuration files that are implemented across the environment components.

This chapter includes the following:

- Configuration Files
- Web Browser Configuration
- Web Application Server Configuration
- Business Application Server Configuration
- Inbound Web Services Configuration
- Batch Server Configuration
- Oracle Cloud Support

Configuration Files

cistab - Global Configuration Files

The `cistab` file is a key configuration file for both the web application server and the database application server. It is built during the installation process and is used by Oracle Utilities Application Framework administration utilities to ensure that any output or log files generated by the product are stored in the correct location. It holds the mount points (for example, directories) used during the installation of the product to hold the product and its log files.

Location of `cistab` file:

```
/etc/cistab
```

A sample `cistab` file is outlined below:

```
DEV::/spl/DEV:/spl/sploutput/DEV::N
DEMO::/spl/DEMO:/spl/sploutput/DEMO::N
TEST::/spl/TEST:/spl/sploutput/TEST::N
TEST2::d:\spl\TEST2:e:\sploutput\TEST2::N
```

The format of the file is described below:

Position	Usage
1	Environment Name – specified at installation time. It is in UPPER case.
2	Reserved for future use.

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Position	Usage
3	Directory for the product software and configuration files (the SPLEBASE environment variable definition).
4	Directory for the product output files (the SPLOUTPUT environment variable definition).
5	Reserved for future use.
6	This flag may be used in custom start up scripts to indicate whether to start the environment at system boot time. Valid values are Y or N. This is the only setting that should be altered after installation.

Warning

Do not alter the cistab file unless instructed to do so by Oracle support personnel unless otherwise directed.

coherence-cache-config.xml - Oracle Coherence Configuration (BATCH)

The coherence-cache.config.xml configuration file is used by the CLUSTERED mode of execution to manage the Oracle Coherence based cache across the batch cluster. This file is generally not altered at the implementation level, as it is preconfigured to execute the application's batch component.

For details of the contents of this file refer to the Oracle Coherence Integration Guide.

e0Batch.properties - General Batch Properties

Note

This configuration file is generated and should not be altered unless instructed by Oracle Support.

This configuration file is used by the batch component to set the location of the installation and the location for any log files generated by the batch component.

This configuration file has two settings that are generated from the e0Batch.properties.template file located in the templates directory:

Configuration Settings	Contents
standalone.dir	Location of batch installation
SPLOUTPUT	Location of output files

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ejb-jar.xml - Enterprise Java Server Beans Configuration

The Business Application Server and MDB functionalities use Enterprise Java Server beans to implement service calls. By default, the behavior of these components is defined and controlled with the `ejb-jar.xml` configuration file.

This configuration file is generated by `initialSetup` using the `templates/ejb-jar.xml.template` file.

> **Note**
>
> This configuration file is typically NOT altered unless custom JMS or MDB resources are to be included in the servers within the application. Typically JMS resources are not included in the server Refer to Oracle WebLogic JMS Integration (KB394396) for details of JMS or MDB advanced configuration.

ENVIRON.INI - Environment Configuration File

The ENVIRON.INI file is used by both the web application server and the business application server to define the environment and provide the basis for starting and stopping the environment. The file is created during the installation process and is used to generate other files. This file is maintained using the `configureEnv` utility provided in the installation. See configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings.

> **Note**
>
> **Warning:** Do not alter the ENVIRON.INI manually. Always use `configureEnv` utility (see configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings) because additional configuration files depend on the settings in this file. If the configurations mismatch, improper operation of the product may occur.

Location of `ENVIRON.INI` file:

```
$SPLEBASE/etc/ENVIRON.INI
```

The file contents are in text format and are of the form:

```
<parameter>=<value>
```

Where:

`<parameter>`	Name of the configuration parameter.
`<value>`	Value of the configuration parameter.

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For example:

…

```
DBCONNECTION=jdbc:oracle:thin:@myserver:1521:train
DBDRIVER=oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver
DBNAME=TRAIN
…
```

The settings contained in the `ENVIRON.INI` file are outlined in ENVIRON.INI.

Extracting Information from ENVIRON.INI for Scripts

It is possible to write your own calls to the ENVIRON.INI using the same utilities used by your application to get values of configuration parameters for your own utilities. Do not hardcode values that can be obtained from ENVIRON.INI.

To obtain values of parameters use the command line:

```
perl $SPLEBASE/bin/getconfvalue.plx –k <parameter>
```

Where:

`<parameter>`	Name of configuration parameter from ENVIRON.INI you desire to get the value of.

For example:

ENVIRON.INI content:

```
…
DBNAME=TRAIN
…
```

Example call:

```
$ export DB=`perl $SPLEBASE/bin/getconfvalue.plx –k DBNAME`
$ echo $DB
TRAIN
```

> **Note**
>
> If the value is NOT set or the key is invalid the value of the call is null or blank.

hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity Settings

Opening a connection to a database is generally much less expensive than executing an SQL statement. A connection pool is used to minimize the number of connections opened between application and database. It serves as a librarian, checking out connections to application code as needed. Much like a library, your application code needs to be strict about returning connections to the pool when complete, for if it does not do so, your application will run out of

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available connections. Hence, the need for having a connection pooling mechanism such as Hibernate using Oracle Universal Connection Pool (UCP) connection pooling or JNDI based connection pooling.

The online and Web Service components of your application use JNDI based connection pools and the batch component uses UCP based connection pools.

Hibernate is a powerful Object Relational Mapping (ORM) technology that makes it easy to work with relational databases. Hibernate makes it seem as if the database contains plain Java objects, without having to worry about how to get them out of (or back into) database tables. Coupled with the UCP or JNDI connection pooler, it provides a comprehensive connectivity tool for the java to operate effectively against the database.

Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications use the Hibernate and either JNDI or UCP libraries to create a connection pool and connect the java objects to the database to store, update, delete and retrieve data. It is used for all the database access for online as well as batch.

Refer to http://www.hibernate.org and http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/tech/java/sqlj_jdbc/htdocs/ucp.html for more information on the technology aspects of Hibernate and UCP.

Your application has a configuration file for the database connectivity and pooling called the hibernate.properties configuration file. This file contains the configuration settings for the database connections and the connection pool to be used by any of the SQL statements accessing the database.

The configuration settings contained in the hibernate.properties file are summarized in the hibernate.properties section.

For a more in-depth description of these parameters and others not included with the product see http://www.hibernate.org and http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/tech/java/sqlj_jdbc/htdocs/ucp.html.

log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration

> **Note**
>
> This log file should not be altered unless specified. The generated configuration file has all the recommended settings for all sites.

The application uses the `log4j2` Java classes to centralize all log formats into a standard format. The details of the configuration settings and `log4j2` itself are available at https://logging.apache.org/log4j/2.x/.

Server Jar File (ouaf_jar_versions.txt)

> **Note**
>
> This configuration file is used for internal purposes and should not be altered unless instructed to do so by Oracle Support.

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> **Note**
>
> Additional external jar files used for customizations do not need to be added to this file. This is used for base product verification only.

The java component of your application uses several industry standard jar files that are provided or used by the product. The `etc/ouaf_jar_versions.txt` lists the jar file that is used, and the required version used by the version of the product installed. This file is used at installation and runtime for integrity checks. If you wish to determine what version of an external jar is used then refer to this information file.

spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings

Oracle Utilities Application Framework web applications have settings outside of the JEE specification to control the internals of the product. This file exists as similar files exist for all modes of operation of the product (for example, Batch can be run outside the JEE web application server). Because of this a common configuration standard was adopted:

For a description of all settings in the `spl.properties` file refer to the spl.properties parameter descriptions.

submitbatch.properties - Submitter Configuration (BATCH)

> **Note**
>
> This is the default configuration file. Refer to the Configuring Batch Using Bedit section for a discussion of the role of this configuration and its variations

Each background process requires a configuration file to control its behavior. There are two levels of files that control the individual batch job executions:

- submitbatch.properties - This file sets the global settings for all batch jobs that are submitted. This file is in the `$SPLEBASE/splapp/standalone/config` directory.
- `<batchcode>.properties` - This file is the same format as submitbatch.properties but contains any job specific settings and/or overrides to settings in the submitbatch.properties.

> **Note**
>
> Any command line options can override settings in any configuration file.

This file is generated using the `bedit` facility. See Configuring Batch Using Bedit.

tangosol-coherence-override.xml - Coherence Overrides (BATCH)

The tangosol-coherence-override.xml configuration file is used by the `CLUSTERED` mode of execution to override the settings for the Oracle Coherence based cache across the batch cluster. This file is generally not altered at the implementation level as it is preconfigured to execute the application's batch component.

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This file is generated using the `bedit` utility. See Configuring Batch Using Bedit.

For details of the contents of this file refer to the Oracle Coherence Integration Guide.

threadpoolworker.properties - Threadpool Configuration (BATCH)

> **Note**
>
> This is the default configuration file. Refer to the Configuring Batch Using Bedit section for a discussion of the role of this configuration and its variations

Each threadpoolworker requires a configuration file to control its behavior. This file is generated using the bedit facility for each type of threadpoolworker. See Configuring Batch Using Bedit.

> **Note**
>
> Any command line options on the `threadpoolworker.sh` utility can override settings in any configuration file. See threadpoolworker.sh - Manage Threadpools for details.

This file is generated using the bedit facility. See Configuring Batch Using Bedit for details.

web.xml – JEE Deployment Descriptor

> **Note**
>
> For Inbound Web Services, a resource version of this file is generated.

The web deployment descriptor editor lets you specify deployment information for modules created in the web development environment. The information appears in the web.xml file. The web.xml file for a web project provides information necessary for deploying a web application module. It is used in building a WAR/EAR file from a project.

The web application is controlled by a configuration file that holds behavioral information for the applications. Refer to http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=109 for more details of the format. For example:

```
…
<env-entry>
      <description>Value of HTTP 1.1 max-age header parameter for JSPs</
description>
      <env-entry-name>maxAge</env-entry-name>
      <env-entry-value>28800</env-entry-value>
      <env-entry-type>java.lang.Integer</env-entry-type>
   </env-entry>
   <env-entry>
      <description>How long to cache drop down values in seconds</description>
      <env-entry-name>fieldValuesAge</env-entry-name>
      <env-entry-value>3600</env-entry-value>
      <env-entry-type>java.lang.Integer</env-entry-type>
```


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```
   </env-entry>
   <env-entry>
      <description>Is this a development environment</description>
      <env-entry-name>isDevelopment</env-entry-name>
      <env-entry-value>false</env-entry-value>
      <env-entry-type>java.lang.Boolean</env-entry-type>
   </env-entry>
   <env-entry>
      <description>Preload ALL Pages</description>
      <env-entry-name>preloadAllPages</env-entry-name>
      <env-entry-value>false</env-entry-value>
      <env-entry-type>java.lang.Boolean</env-entry-type>
   </env-entry>
   <env-entry>
      <description>Disable preloading of Pages</description>
      <env-entry-name>disablePreload</env-entry-name>
      <env-entry-value>false</env-entry-value>
      <env-entry-type>java.lang.Boolean</env-entry-type>
   </env-entry>
...
```

For application specific entries refer to the Web.xml parameter description on the Parameters appendix.

> **Note**
>
> It is highly recommended that you do not change this configuration file by extracting the configuration file from the WAR/EAR file using Java utilities, making the change manually and rebuilding the WAR/EAR file. Use initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings to build the WAR/EAR file as documented in the Web Application Server Configuration Process.

weblogic.xml – Oracle WebLogic Extensions

> **Note**
>
> For Inbound Web Services, a resource version of this file is generated.

For backward compatibility with Oracle WebLogic environments, an additional Oracle WebLogic configuration file weblogic.xml is generated and used to influence the Oracle WebLogic Server to exhibit additional behavior.

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Parameter	Context	Source
`context-root`	The context-root element defines the context root of this stand-alone web application. If the Web application is part of an EAR, not stand-alone, specify the context root in the EAR's web.xml file. A context-root setting in web.xml takes precedence over context-root setting in weblogic.xml.	Defaults from template
`java-charset-name`	Specifies the Java character set to use.	Defaults from template (UTF-8)
`page-check-seconds`	Determines the interval at which a server checks to see if JSP files in a web application have changed and need recompiling. Used for development	Derived from `WEB_WLPAGECHECKSECONDS` parameter from ENVIRON.INI..
`prefer-web-inf-classes`	Loading of web classes from the `WEB-INF` are loaded in preference to system or Oracle WebLogic classes. Defaulted to `false`.	Defaults from template
`resource-path`	A path which, if included in the URL of a request, signals Oracle WebLogic Server to use the Java character set specified by java-charset-name.	Defaults from template
`servlet-reload-check-secs`	Defines whether an Oracle WebLogic Server will check to see if a servlet has been modified, and if it has been modified, reloads it. The -1 value tells the server never to check the servlets, 0 tells the server to always check the servlets, and the default is to check each 1 second.A value specified in the console will always take precedence over a manually specified value.	Defaults from template
`url-rewriting-enabled`	Provides methods for configuring a JEE web application that is deployed on an Oracle WebLogic Server instance. Oracle WebLogic Server instantiates this interface only when you deploy a web application. This interface can configure web applications that are deployed as a WAR file or an exploded directory.	Defaults from template (`false`)

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> **Note**
>
> This configuration file is not usually altered by an implementation as it applies to development (SDK) platforms only. It is documented for completeness here.

Example:

```
<weblogic-web-app xmlns="http://www.bea.com/ns/weblogic/90">
   <session-descriptor>
      <url-rewriting-enabled>false</url-rewriting-enabled>
   </session-descriptor>
   <jsp-descriptor>
      <page-check-seconds>43200</page-check-seconds>
   </jsp-descriptor>
  <container-descriptor>
    <servlet-reload-check-secs>-1</servlet-reload-check-secs>
    <prefer-web-inf-classes>true</prefer-web-inf-classes>
  </container-descriptor>
  <charset-params>
    <input-charset>
      <resource-path>/*</resource-path>
      <java-charset-name>UTF-8</java-charset-name>
    </input-charset>
  </charset-params>
  <context-root>/</context-root>
</weblogic-web-app>
```

weblogic-ejb-jar.xml - WebLogic Extensions for Enterprise Java Server Beans

WebLogic Server-specific EJB deployment descriptor that contains elements related to WebLogic Server features such as clustering, caching, and transactions. This file is required if your beans take advantage of WebLogic Server-specific features.

This file is coupled with the ejb-jar.xml configuration file using the standard weblogic-ejb-jar.xml schema. This configuration file is generated by the initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings using the `templates/weblogic-ejb-jar.xml.template` file.

> **Note**
>
> This configuration file is typically NOT altered unless custom JMS or MDB resources are to be included in the servers within the application. Typically JMS resources are not included in the server. See the Oracle WebLogic JMS Integration (KB394396) reference paper for details of JMS or MDB advanced configuration.

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webservices.xml.resource - Web Services Configuration

> **Note**
>
> This file is automatically generated and should not be altered manually unless instructed by Oracle Support.

When using Inbound Web Services, a web services deployment descriptor, webservices.xml, must be generated to inform the JEE web application server of the web services.

This file is automatically generated from the template file `webservices.xml.resource.iws.template` located in the `templates` directory.

Web Browser Configuration

Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications are browser-based (browsers, versions and platforms are documented in the Installation Guide for your platform). Additionally, the following settings are applicable to the browser:

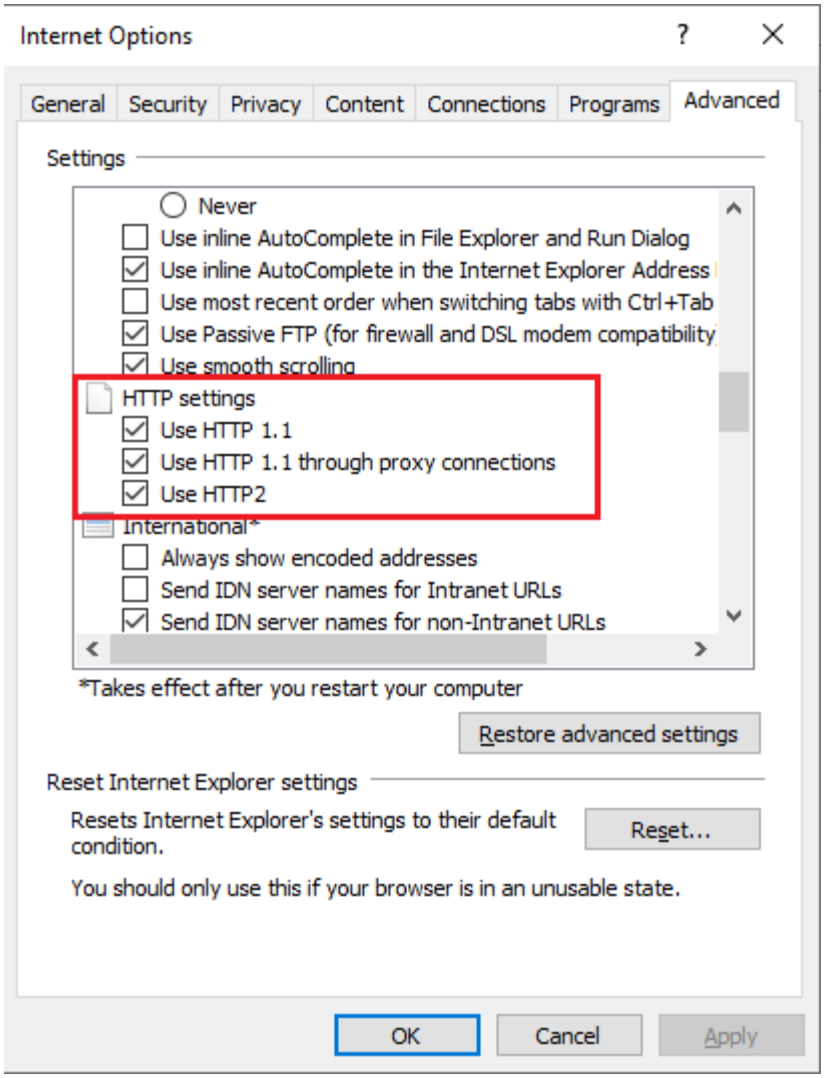
- **Mozilla Firefox/Google Chrome/Microsoft Edge** – Use the default settings with the browser for the browser.

  > **Note**
  >
  > Clearing the cache upon exit will clear the cached screens of the product as well

- The product requires support for the HTTP 1.1 protocol to support compression and client cache management.

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Figure 6-1 Internet Options - HTTP Settings



> **Note**
>
> If a network proxy is used then **Use HTTP 1.1 through proxy connections** may need to be selected as well.

- The product uses Java scripting for user interactivity. Therefore, **Allow sites to run Javascript** (Chrome/Edge) in **Content Settings** and **javascript.enabled** (Firefox) in **about:config** must be set to `true`.

> **Note**
>
> By default, Firefox, Edge and Chrome enable Javascript automatically.

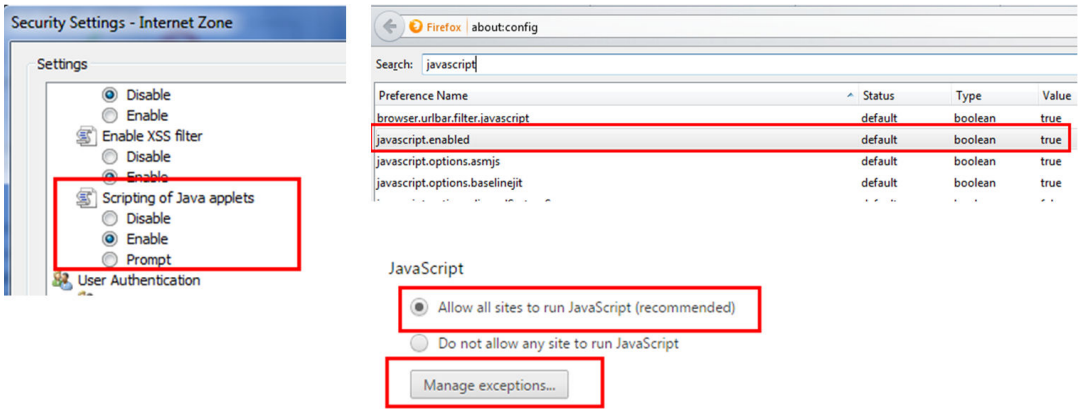
- The product uses pop-up windows for searches, so pop-up blockers should be configured to allow pop-ups from the product web application server hosts. Add the Application URL

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by adding an exception using the relevant function in the browser. Set your browser cache size to a reasonable size to hold the cached pages as needed.

> **Note**
>
> Some browsers allow users to add an exception at runtime. Refer to the browser documentation for more information.

Figure 6-2 Javascript Enablement Options in Support Browsers



Web Application Server Configuration

Web Application Server Configuration

Web Application Server Concepts

Each web application server has several levels and each uses different terminology. The following terminology will be used:

- The software exists on a physical machine.
- An installation of the Web Application Software is called an instance. Typically, one instance of the software exists on a machine but you can have more than one installed.
- Within an instance you can define a server. This is also called a Java container, which will house one or more applications. You will have at least one server per environment. A server uses one Java Virtual Machine (JVM).
- Within a server is the application. It can be a single application or multiples depending on the web application server supported.

The web application server you use may have different terminology for these same concepts. For the remainder of this section we will use the above terminology.

Web Applications

Your application is deployed as a set of web applications within the web applications server:

- **root** – This is the product itself is installed.

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> **Note**
>
> Appviewer has been deprecated and javadocs are deployed as a distinct war file in the `splweb.ear`.

- **Webservices** – This is the web services component.

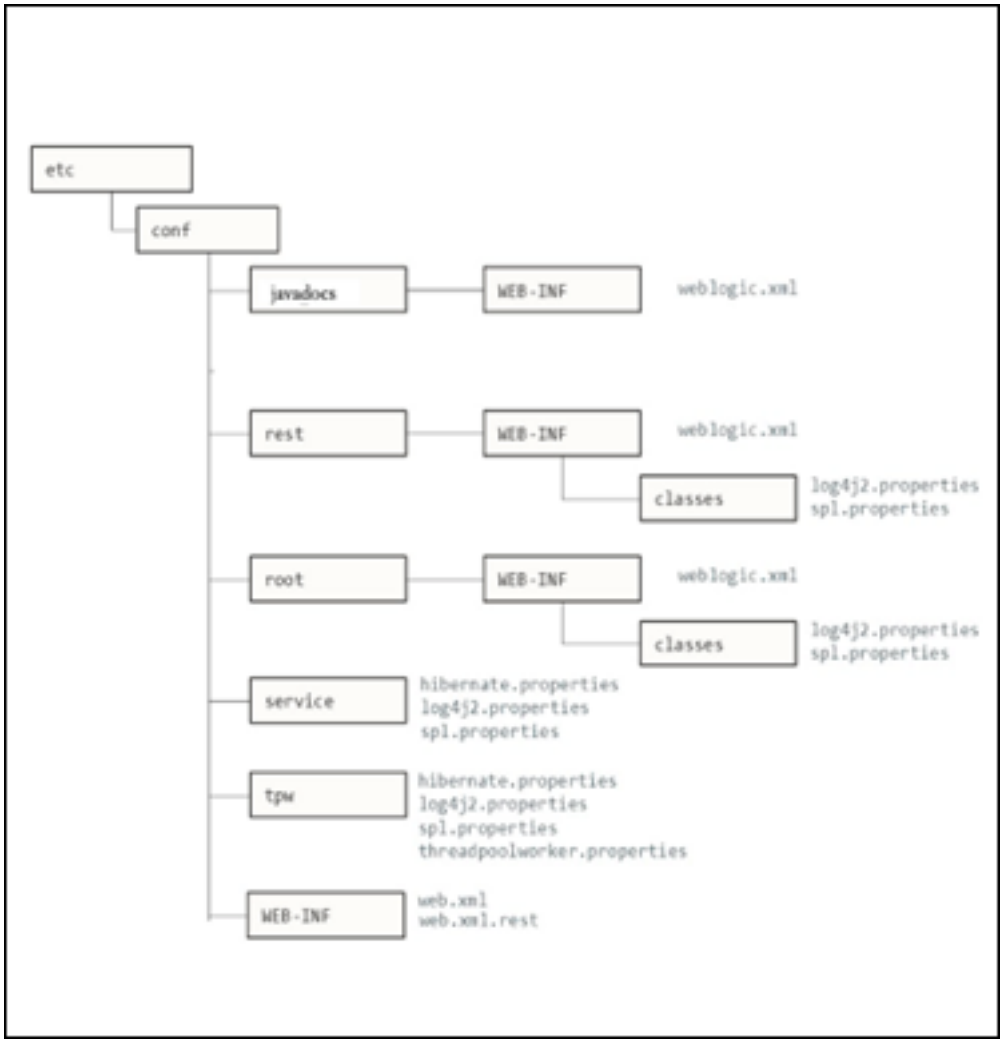
> **Note**
>
> XAI supported in earlier versions of the product has been replaced by Inbound Web Services. Customers using XAI should migrate to Inbound Web Services. For a discussion of this process refer to :Migrating from XAI to IWS (KB226523) available from My Oracle Support .

Web Application Server Configuration Files

Within each JEE Web Application within the JEE Web application server has it's own configuration files. These files are typically embedded within the WAR/EAR files deployed with the product following the JEE specification. In terms of configuration, the product structure within the WAR/EAR file looks like the following:

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Figure 6-3 Product Structure Within WAR/EAR



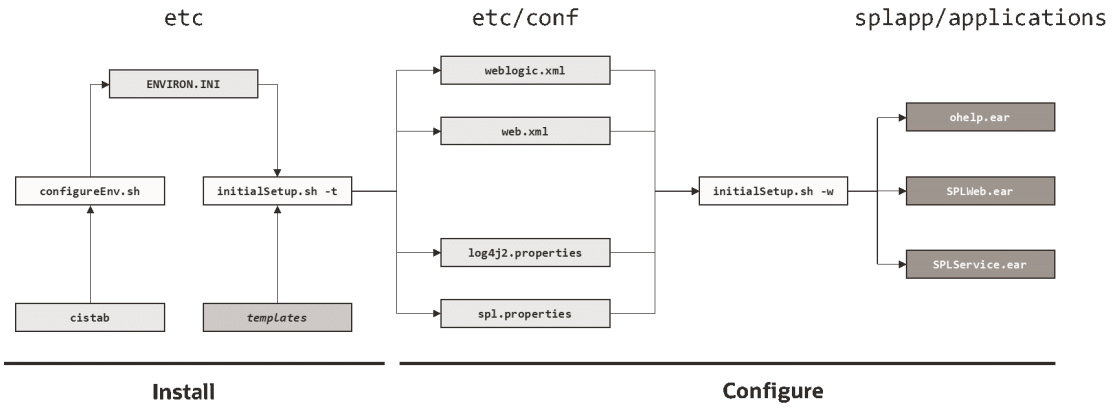
Configuration File	Contents
hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity Settings	Database connectivity
log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration	Logging configuration
spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings	Behavior configuration
web.xml – JEE Deployment Descriptor	Deployment descriptor
weblogic.xml – Oracle WebLogic Extensions	WebLogic extensions

Web Application Server Configuration Process

To configure the Web application server during the installation process and post-installation then the following process should be used:

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Figure 6-4 Web Application Server Configuration Process



- The configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings utility is used during installation time and can be used post implementation to set parameters in the ENVIRON.INI. If any parameters are derived or set from the ENVIRON.INI (see the **Source** column in the relevant section) then the configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings utility should be used to maintain them.

> **Note**
>
> The configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings utility should be used to make any changes to the ENVIRON.INI. Manual changes to this configuration file are not recommended.

- After the ENVIRON.INI has been set or altered, the settings must be reflected in the relevant configuration files used by the Web application server by running the initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings utility:
  - web.xml – JEE Deployment Descriptor
  - log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration
  - spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings
  - weblogic.xml – Oracle WebLogic Extensions
- The utility uses the templates from the templates directory to create substituted copies of these files in a standard location. The table below lists the configuration file, the templates used from the templates directory and the final configuration built during the initial configuration process:

Configuration File	Destination
Online Application (root)	
web.xml – JEE Deployment DescriptorTemplate: `web.xml.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/WEB-INF`
spl.properties – Product Behaviour SettingsTemplate: `spl.properties.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/root/WEB-INF/classes`
log4j2.properties – Product Logging ConfigurationTemplate: `log4j2.properties.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/root/WEB-INF/classes`

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Configuration File	Destination
weblogic.xml – Oracle WebLogic ExtensionsTemplate: `weblogic.xml.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/root/WEB-INF`
REST Server	
web.xml – JEE Deployment DescriptorTemplate: `web.xml.rest.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/WEB-INF`
spl.properties – Product Behaviour SettingsTemplate: `spl.properties.rest.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/rest/WEB-INF/classes`
log4j2.properties – Product Logging ConfigurationTemplate: `log4j2.properties.rest.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/rest/WEB-INF/classes`
weblogic.xml – Oracle WebLogic ExtensionsTemplate: `weblogic.xml.rest.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/rest/WEB-INF`

- At this point you may perform manual changes to the above files to parameters not implemented in the ENVIRON.INI.

> **Note**
>
> Any manual changes are overwritten after running the `initialSetup` utility unless the change is reflected in the appropriate template (see initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings and Implementing Custom Templates for more information). Backups should be made of any changes and then manually reapplied to reinstate all manual changes.

- To reflect configuration changes into the web applications, the `initialSetup` utility with the `-w` option must be executed (see initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings). This will build the necessary WAR/EAR files to be deployed into Oracle WebLogic. This step is optional if configuration overrides are in use.

Depending on the architecture, the `initialSetup` will generate one or more EAR files. Refer to Business Application Server Configuration for a description of the EAR files.

At this point the product web applications are ready for deployment into the JEE Web application server.

Quick Reference Guide for Web Application Server Configuration

To make configuration changes to the Web Application Server component, use the following Quick Reference Guide to identify which process are to be used:

- If the change is to any setting contained in the ENVIRON.INI for the Web Application Server then you must run the following utilities in the order indicated:
- Execute the `configureEnv` utility to reflect the parameter change in the ENVIRON.INI. See configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings for details.
- Execute the `initialSetup` utility (with the `-t` option) to rebuild the configuration files using the ENVIRON.INI and provided template files. This will reset the configuration to the contents of the base template files or custom template (if used). See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.

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- Any configuration changes that are overridden by templates (base or custom) must be manually reapplied (if necessary).
- Execute the `initialSetup` utility (with the `-w` option) to implement the configuration files in the product web application server files. This step is not necessary of you are using configuration overrides. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.
- If the change is to any setting not contained in the ENVIRON.INI for the Web application server but is in the configuration files for the Web Application Server then you must run the following utilities in the order indicated:
- Make any manual changes to the relevant configuration files.
- Execute the `initialSetup` (with the `-w` option) utility to implement the configuration files in the product web application server files. This step is not necessary of you are using configuration overrides. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.
- If native installation is used, it is recommended to redeploy or update the generated EAR files from the relevant command or console.

User Interface Backward Compatibility Settings

The following settings are used for backward compatibility of the User interface for customers upgrading in the spl.properties file from an Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.1 based product (values of `true` emulate V2.1 user interface behavior for UI Maps):

- spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableInputValue - Map Defaults – By default, if the XML schema has an input value with a default then setting this value to false will cause the product to set this value to blank and ignore the default value for add mode in all UI Maps. Setting of this value to `true` will cause the default to be displayed in the input field for add mode in all UI Maps. The default value for this parameter is `false`.
- spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDropdownSelectFirstValue - Drop-down defaults – By default, drop-down widgets on UI Maps are defaulted to no value to force the user to select a value. By setting this parameter to `true`, forces all drop-downs on all UI Maps to automatically default to the first value in the drop-down list. By setting this value to `false`, the default, the UI Maps will have blank values as the default value for the drop-downs.
- spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableTitle - Screen Title Defaults - By default UI Maps contain a rendered title section. By setting this parameter to `true`, the title sections for all UI Maps are not automatically rendered. By setting this parameter to `false`, the default, title sections are rendered automatically for all UI Maps.
- spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableGenerateUniqueHtmlIDs - Map Ids – By default screen elements have unique ids for reference, including individual records in lists or queries. By setting this value to `false`, the default, the framework will generate unique ids for ADA compliance. If customizations from past releases have issues with these unique ids, then setting the value to `true` will revert to behavior available in past releases of Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications.

> **Note**
>
> It is recommended to leave the default value `false`, for these parameters unless otherwise required or instructed by Oracle Support.

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Web Application Server Deployment Process

After the configuration of the Web Application is complete (as outlined in Web Application Server Configuration Process) the final step to implement the product technically is to deploy the product within the JEE web application server.

There are three methods of deploying the product within the JEE web application server:

1. Use the deployment utilities provided on the console of the JEE web application server. The WAR/EAR files that are available under `$SPLEBASE/splapp/applications` can be manually deployed using the console. Refer to the Installation Guide for specific platform instructions and the administration guide for the JEE web application server.

   > **Note**
   >
   > This is the only method that can be used if virtual Web application servers are used with the product.

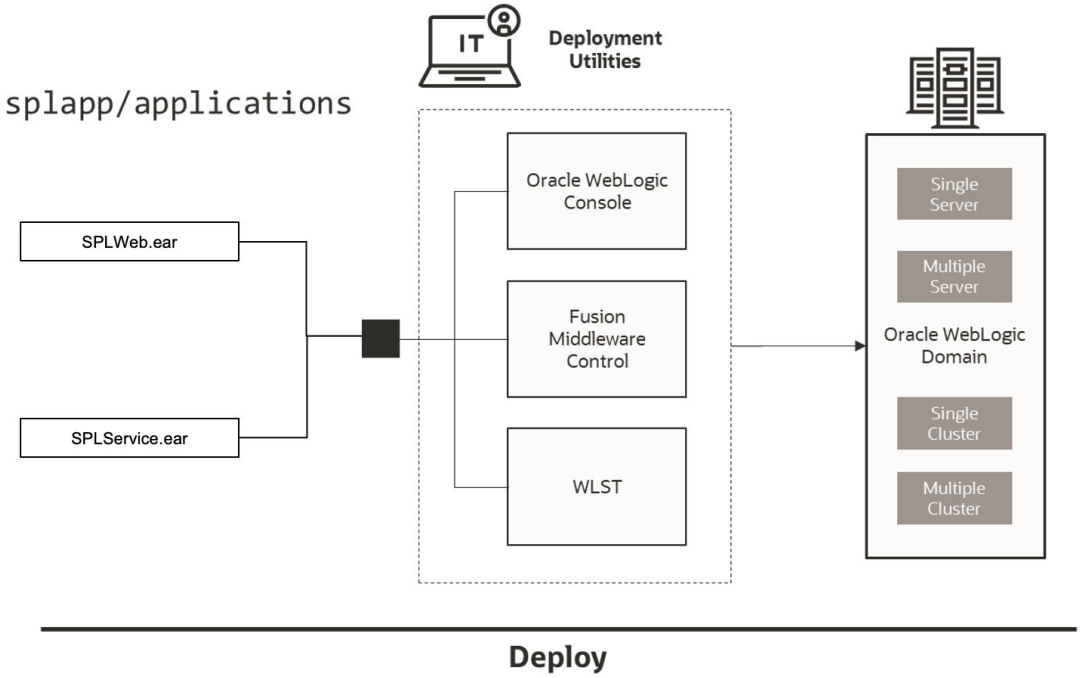
2. Use the deployment utilities provided on the command line of the JEE web application server. The WAR/EAR files that are available under `$SPLEBASE/splapp/applications` can be manually deployed using the command line utilities supplied with Oracle WebLogic. Refer to the Installation Guide for specific platform instructions and the Oracle WebLogic Administration Guide.
3. Several specific utilities from Oracle WebLogic are provided with the product to deploy the web application to the JEE web application server. These call the same utilities provided in Option 2 but are provided with the product.

   > **Note**
   >
   > This section will outline only option 3.

Several utilities are provided with Oracle WebLogic to deploy the application to the domain. These utilities are summarized below:

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Figure 6-5 WebLogic Deployment Utilities



- Use the WebLogic console, Fusion Middleware Control or WLST to deploy/redeploy the EAR files.

The Web Application should be available from the Web Application Server.

Business Application Server Configuration

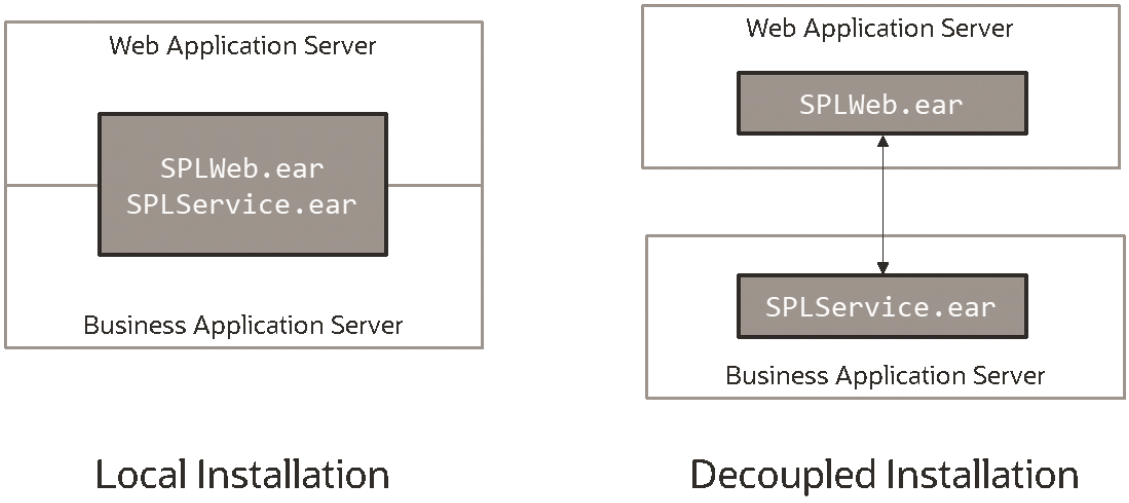
It is possible for the business application server's logic to be separated from the Web Application Server component. Essentially, your application has been split into TWO distinct EAR files:

- **SPLWeb.ear** (SPLWEBAPP - Name of Web Application Server Application)– This contains the Web application server component for the product.
- **SPLService.ear** (SPLSERVICEAPP - Name of Business Application Server Application) – This contains the business application server component for the product.

There are two modes of installation:

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Figure 6-6 Installation Modes



- **Local Installation** (also applicable to expanded installations for Development environments) - The Web application server and Business Application are on the same instance of the JEE Web application server. This is the default behavior of the product for backward compatibility. If this is the mode installed then for configuration the process is a combination of the Web Application Server Configuration and Business Application Server Configuration configuration and deployment process.

  > **Note**
  >
  > Local installations are recommended for all environments.

- **Decoupled Installation** – The business application server is on a separate instance of the JEE web application server. This may be the same machine or different machines. In this case the Web Application Server Configuration and Business Application Server Configuration are managed and configured separately. To perform a decoupled installation the following must be performed:

  1. The product is installed on the machines housing the Web Application Server and Business Application Server Configuration
  2. A set of servers within one or more instances of the JEE Web Application Server must be created to house the Web Application Server Configuration and the Business Application Server Configuration separately. This can be on the same machine or across machines.
  3. The web and business application servers are configured as outlined in Web Application Server Configuration and Business Application Server Configuration.
  4. The WAR/EAR files generated are deployed separately with the `SPLWeb.ear` (or set by SPLWEBAPP - Name of Web Application Server Application) EAR file deployed to the web application server as outlined in Web Application Server Deployment Process and `SPLService.ear` EAR file (or set by SPLSERVICEAPP - Name of Business Application Server Application) deployed to the Business Application Server Configuration as outlined in Business Application Server Deployment Process.

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> **Note**
>
> For customers using Oracle ExaLogic, Oracle highly recommend that local installations be used for performance reasons.

Business Application Server Concepts

As previously mentioned, the Business Application Server component can be deployed within a separate instance of the JEE Web Application Server software. This effectively allows the business application server to be on separate hardware for architectures where this is a requirement. Typically this separation is implemented for a number of reasons:

- The site has an architectural principle for separating the web and the business application servers.
- The site prefers to optimize the individual servers for the individual tiers rather than having to compromise when two or more tiers are on the same platform.

The Business Application Server was designed to fit within the same concepts as the Web Application Server. The main differences are:

- Enterprise Java Beans (stateless) are used in the business application server instead of the Java Server Pages, which are used in the web application server. The name of the EJB is `spl-servicebean-<version>.jar` (where `<version>` is the version of the product, for example: 2.0.0).
- Database connectivity is configured in the business application server.

The rest of this section will outline the differences specifically for the business application server.

Business Application Server Configuration Files

Each JEE web application within the JEE web application server has its own configuration files. These files are typically embedded within the WAR/EAR files deployed with the product following the JEE specification (refer the discussion of allowing the externalization of configuration settings for alternative methods). In terms of configuration, your application's structure within the WAR/EAR file is as follows:

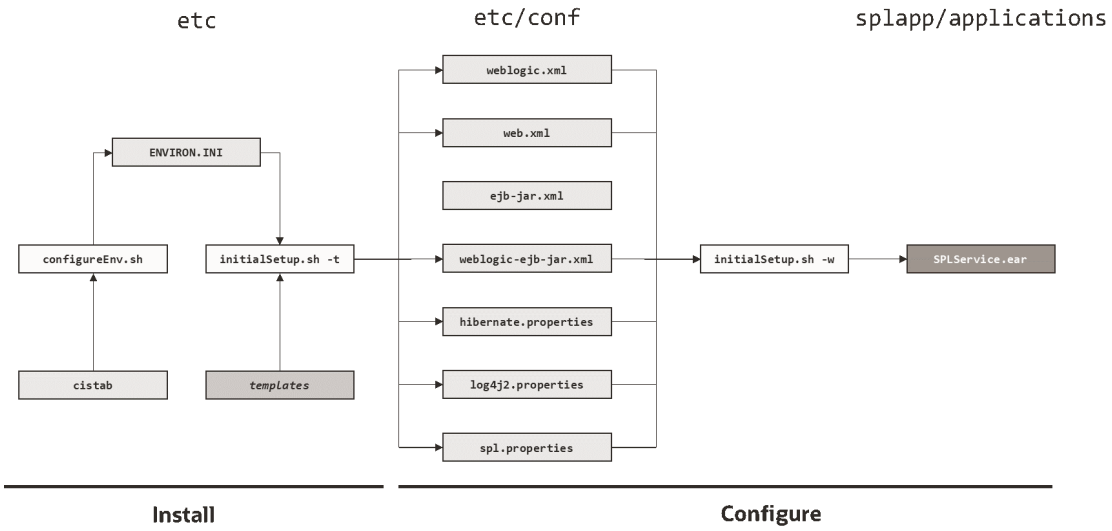
Configuration Files	Content
ejb-jar.xml - Enterprise Java Server Beans Configuration	Enterprise Service Bean configuration
hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity Settings	Database connectivity
log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration	Logging configuration
spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings	Behavior configuration
web.xml – JEE Deployment Descriptor	Deployment Descriptor
weblogic.xml – Oracle WebLogic Extensions	WebLogic extensions
weblogic-ejb-jar.xml - WebLogic Extensions for Enterprise Java Server Beans	WebLogic extensions for Enterprise Service Bean configuration

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Business Application Server Configuration Process

To configure the business application server during the installation process and post-installation then the following process should be used:

Figure 6-7 Business Application Server Configuration Process



- The configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings utility is used during installation time and can be used post implementation to set parameters in the ENVIRON.INI. If any parameters are derived or set from the ENVIRON.INI (see the **Source** column in the relevant section) then the ENVIRON.INI utility should be used to maintain them.

> **Note**
>
> The configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings utility should be used to make ANY changes to the ENVIRON.INI. Manual changes to this configuration file are not recommended.

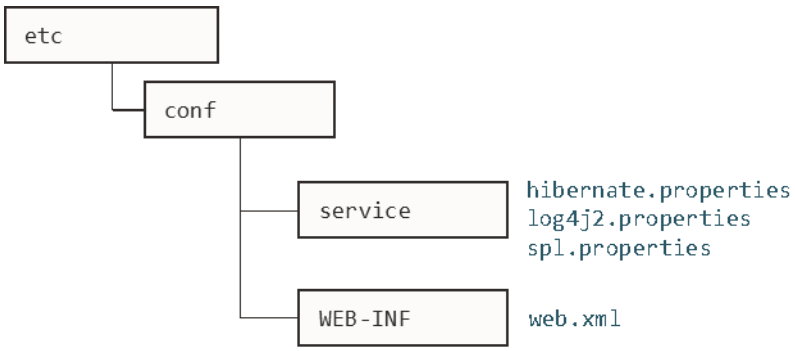
- After the ENVIRON.INI has been set or altered, the settings must be reflected in the relevant configuration files used by the business application server by running the `initialSetup` (see for details):
  - log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration
  - spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings
  - hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity Settings
  - web.xml – JEE Deployment Descriptor
  - weblogic.xml – Oracle WebLogic Extensions
  - ejb-jar.xml - Enterprise Java Server Beans Configurationejb-jar.xml
  - weblogic-ejb-jar.xml - WebLogic Extensions for Enterprise Java Server Beans
- The utility uses the templates from the templates directory to create substituted copies of these files in a standard location:

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Configuration File	Destination
Service Bean	
web.xml – JEE Deployment DescriptorTemplate: `web.xml.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/WEB-INF`
spl.properties – Product Behaviour SettingsTemplate: `spl.properties.service.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/service` `$SPLEBASE/splapp/businessapp/properties`
log4j2.properties – Product Logging ConfigurationTemplate: `log4j2.properties.service.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/service` `$SPLEBASE/splapp/businessapp/properties`
hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity SettingsTemplate: `hibernate.properties.web.template`	`$SPLEBASE/etc/conf/service`
ejb-jar.xml - Enterprise Java Server Beans ConfigurationTemplate: `ejb-jar.xml.template`	`$SPLEBASE/splapp/businessapp/config/META-INF`
weblogic-ejb-jar.xml - WebLogic Extensions for Enterprise Java Server BeansTemplate: `weblogic-ejb-jar.xml.template`	`$SPLEBASE/splapp/businessapp/config/META-INF`

The locations of the configuration files can be summarized in the following figure:

Figure 6-8 Locations of configuration files



- At this point you may perform manual changes to the above files to parameters not implemented in the ENVIRON.INI.

> **Note**
>
> Any manual changes are overwritten after running the `initialSetup` utility unless the change is reflected in the appropriate template (see initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for more information). Backups should be made of any changes and then manually reapplied to reinstate all manual changes.

- To reflect configuration changes into the product Business EJB Applications the initialSetup utility, with the –w option, must be executed (see initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings). This will build the necessary `spl-servicebean-<version>.jar` (where `<version>` is the version of the product used) and the `SPLService.ear` EAR file (or name set by SPLSERVICEAPP - Name of Business Application Server Application) to be deployed into the Oracle Weblogic Domain. This step is optional if configuration overrides

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are in use (refer the discussion of allowing the externalization of configuration settings for alternative methods).

- Depending on the architecture used, the `initialSetup` will generate one or more EAR files.

At this point the product business applications are ready for deployment into the Oracle Weblogic Domain.

Quick Reference Guide for Business Application Server Configuration

To make configuration changes to the business application server component, use the following Quick Reference Guide to identify which process should be used:

- If the change is to any setting contained in the ENVIRON.INI for the business application server, then you must run the following utilities in the order indicated:
  1. Execute the configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings utility to reflect the parameter change in the ENVIRON.INI.
  2. Execute the `initialSetup` utility (using the `-t` option) to rebuild the configuration files using the ENVIRON.INIand provided template files. This will reset the configuration to the contents of the base template files or custom template (if used). See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.
  3. Any configuration changes that are overridden by templates (base or custom) must be manually reapplied (if necessary).
  4. Execute the `initialSetup` utility (with the `-w` option) to implement the configuration files in the product business application files. This step is not necessary of you are using configuration overrides.
- If the change is to any setting not contained in the ENVIRON.INI for the business application server, but is in the configuration files for the business application server, then you must run the following utilities in the order indicated:
  1. Make any manual changes to the relevant configuration files.
  2. Execute the `initialSetup` utility (with the `-w` option) to implement the configuration files in the business application server files. This step is not necessary of you are using configuration overrides.

Business Application Server Deployment Process

After the configuration of the business application server is complete (as outlined in Business Application Server Configuration Process), the final step to implement your application is to deploy the product within the JEE Web application server.

There are three methods of deploying the product within the JEE web application server:

- Use the deployment utilities provided on the console of the JEE web application server. The WAR/EAR files that are available under `$SPLEBASE/splapp/applications` can be manually deployed using the console. Refer to the Installation Guide for specific platform instructions, and to the Administration Guide for the JEE web application server.
- Use the deployment utilities provided on the command line of the JEE Web application server. The WAR/EAR files that are available under `$SPLEBASE/splapp/applications` can be manually deployed using the JEE Web application server vendor supplied deployment command line utilities. Refer to the Installation Guide for specific platform instructions and the administration guide for the JEE Web application server.

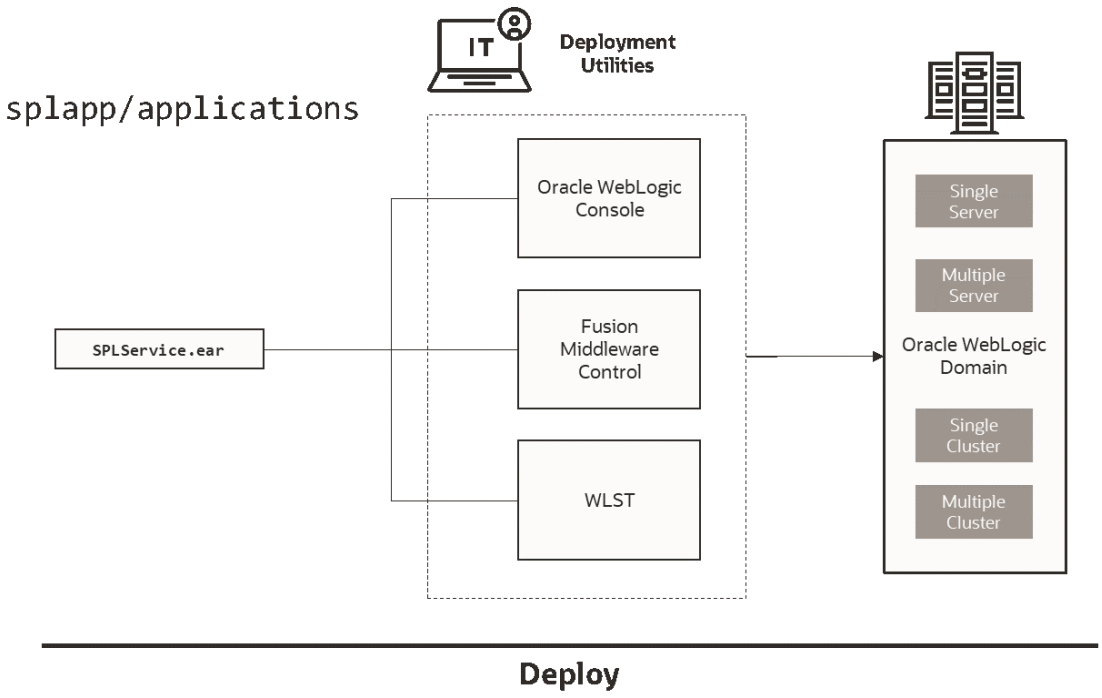
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- Several specific utilities for JEE Web Application are provided with the product to deploy the EJB Application to the JEE Web application server. These call the same utilities provided in the previous option but are provided with the product.

This section will outline the latter option.

Several specific utilities from Oracle WebLogic are provided with the product to deploy the Web Application to the domain.

Figure 6-9 Business Application Server Deployment Utilities



- Use the WebLogic console, Fusion Middleware Control or WLST to deploy/redeploy the EAR files.

Inbound Web Services Configuration

Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications support the ability to implement product Web Services within the JEE Web Application Server instead of being accessible from the XML Application Integration (XAI) servlet. This has several advantages:

- Inbound Web Services can utilize the clustering and high availability features of the JEE Web Application Server directly.
- Individual Inbound Web Services can be monitored from the JEE Web Application Server directly. If Oracle Enterprise Manager is used, performance and diagnostic metrics on individual Inbound Web Services can be collected and analyzed for service level tracking and general monitoring.
- Individual Inbound Web Services can be secured using the WS-Policy support available in the JEE Web Application Server directly. Customer using Oracle WebLogic Server can also utilize the inbuilt Oracle Web Services Manager within Oracle WebLogic to add access rules to individual Web Services.

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> **Note**
>
> It is required to use Inbound Web Services instead of XML Application Integration as the XAI Servlet has been deprecated.

Enabling Inbound Web Services

By default, for backward compatibility, the Inbound Web Services feature is disabled. To use the feature it must be enabled and a few features enabled to use the deployment facilities provided by this capability. All these steps must be executed by the relevant administrator user as indicated in the individual steps.

> **Note**
>
> These steps, unless otherwise indicated, are performed once per environment.

Enable Inbound Web Services Feature

> **Note**
>
> Customers using the application's native installation should ensure that the WEB_WLS_SVRNAME is set to the name of the server or cluster used for the environment.

The first step is to enable the feature in the environment configuration file (ENVIRON.INI - Environment Configuration File) to use additional facilities:

- Using the product administrator user on the machines where the product is installed, execute the configureEnv.sh –a command after executing the `splenviron.sh` utility `-e <environmentname>` where `<environmentname>` is the name of the installation environment to enable the feature upon. See configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings and splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

Change the option **Enable Web Services Functionality** on option 50 to true. Save the change using the P option.

Execute the `initialSetup.sh` command to apply the changes to the infrastructure and generate the necessary build files for Inbound Web Services. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.

Set Credentials For Inbound Web Services

> **Note**
>
> Failure to perform this task may cause the deployment of Inbound Web Services to fail.

To deploy the Inbound Web Services seamlessly it is necessary to create an administration credential file so that the build and deployment utilities and online deployment facility for developers can access the domain.

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To create this credential file the following commands must be executed:

- Using the product administrator user on the machines where the product is installed, execute the `splenviron.sh` utility `-e <environmentname>` where `<environmentname>` is the name of the installation environment to enable the feature upon. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.

Execute the following command:

```
$JAVA_HOME/bin/java -classpath $WL_HOME/server/lib/weblogic.jar
weblogic.Admin -username <username> -password <password> STOREUSERCONFIG -
userconfigfile $SPLEBASE/etc/.wlsuserconfig -
userkeyfile $SPLEBASE/etc/.wlsuserkey
```

Where `<username>` is an Administration password for the domain and `<password>` is the password for that user. For example, these values can correspond to `WEB_WLSYSUSER` and `WEB_WLSYSPASS` (in plain text).

> **Note**
>
> If the password for this user is changed at anytime, this step must be repeated for the facility to continue to operate.

Enable USER_LOCK Facility

To prevent multiple parallel deployments, the `USER_LOCK` feature of the database must be enabled on the product user. The following commands must be executed:

- Log into the database using SQL Developer or SQL Plus the `SYS` or `SYSTEM` user.
- Execute the following command:

  ```
  @?/rdms/admin/userlock.sql
  ```

  > **Note**
  >
  > ? corresponds to ORACLE_HOME.

- Grant access to the product user using the following command:

  ```
  grant execute on USER_LOCK to <user>;
  ```

  where `<user>` is the `DBUSER` and `BATCH_DBUSER` from the ENVIRON.INI. See DBUSER - Online Database User and BATCH_DBUSER - Batch User for details.

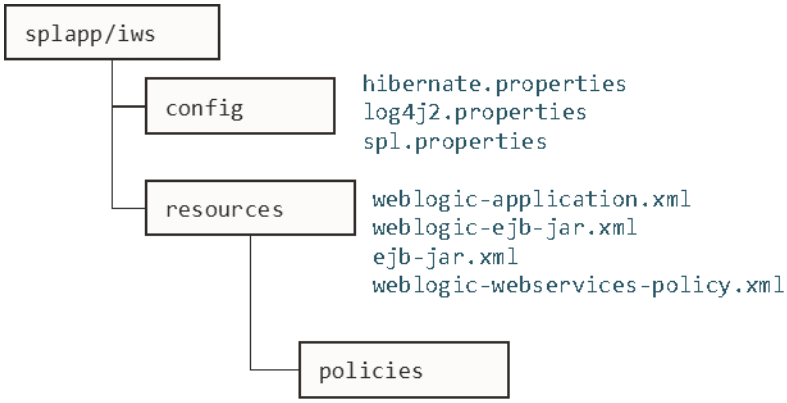
  > **Note**
  >
  > `BATCH_DBUSER` is used for command line deployment.

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Inbound Web Services Configuration Files

The location of the Inbound Web Service is as follows:

Figure 6-10 Inbound Web Service Locations



The following configuration files apply to the Inbound Web Service:

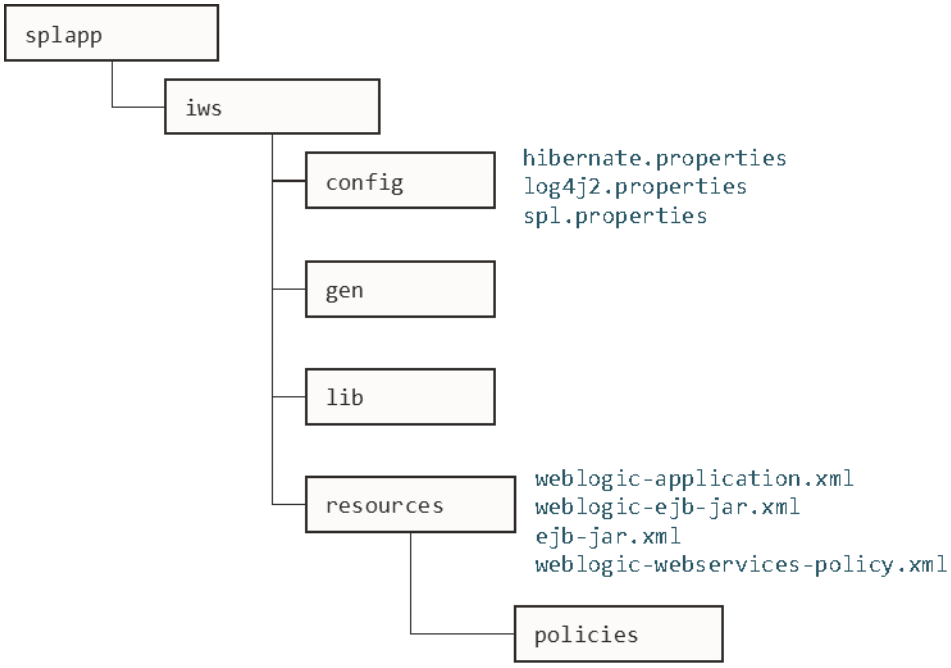
File	Contents
hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity Settings	Database connectivity for Inbound Web Services
log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration	Logging configuration
spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings	Inbound Web Service specific configurations
weblogic.xml – Oracle WebLogic Extensions	WebLogic extensions.
weblogic-ejb-jar.xml - WebLogic Extensions for Enterprise Java Server Beans	WebLogic extensions for Inbound Web Services
webservices.xml.resource - Web Services Configuration	Authentication policies applicable for IWS

Inbound Web Services Concepts

The Inbound Web Services deploys a web archive (`WebServices.ear` or name set by IWSWAR - Name of Inbound Web Services WAR) containing the components of the inbound Web Services using the following structures:

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Figure 6-11 Inbound Web Service Structure



Structure	Contents
config	Inbound Web Services Configuration
gen	Location of files generated by iwsdeploy - Inbound Web Services Deployment.
lib	Java Libraries.
resources	Inbound Web Services Configuration, custom policy, XSL and XSD files.
policies	Configuration files defining security policies for Inbound Web Services

The Inbound Web Services was designed to fit within the same concepts as the Web Application Server/Business Application Services. The main differences are:

- The `Webservices.ear` file (or name set by IWSWAR - Name of Inbound Web Services WAR) is located in the `$SPLEBASE/splapp/iws/gen` directory and is deployed automatically using `iwsdeploy.sh` or the online deployment facility.

> **Note**
>
> Customers using native installation can optionally manually deploy the war file, if desired.

- Database connectivity is configured in the Inbound Web Services and included in the build file.

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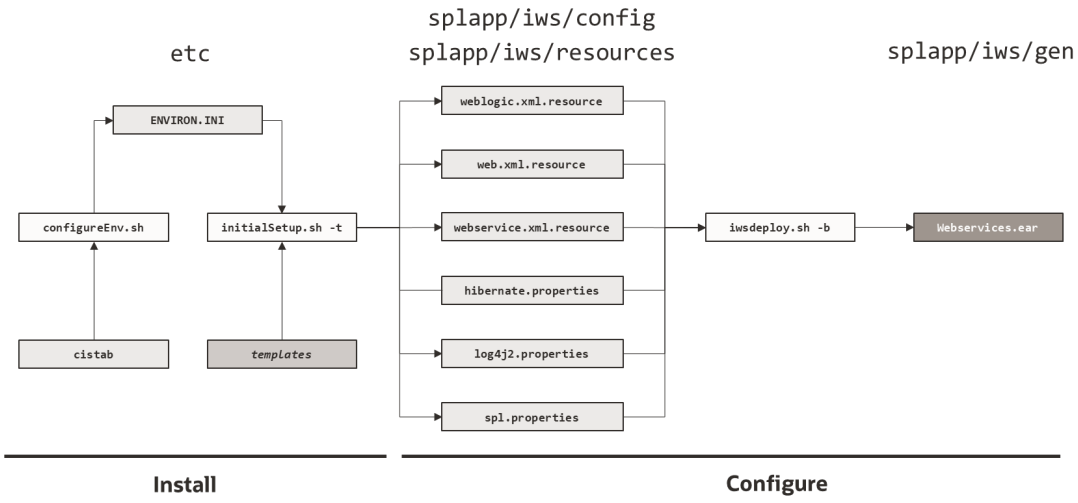
Inbound Web Services Configuration Process

> **Note**
>
> This section only covers the configuration and deployment of the physical Web Service resources. It does not cover the definition of Inbound Web Services within the application. Refer to Migrating from XAI to IWS (KB226523) available from My Oracle Support for a discussion of Inbound Web Services.

> **Note**
>
> For this feature to operate, at least one Inbound Web Service should be defined for the build process to execute. If no Inbound Web Services are defined prior to the deployment, then the build process will fail.

To configure the Inbound Web Services during the installation process and post-installation then the following process should be used:

Figure 6-12 Inbound Web Service Configuration Process



- The `configureEnv` utility is used during installation time and can be used post implementation to set parameters in the ENVIRON.INI. If any parameters are derived or set from the ENVIRON.INI (see the **Source** column in the relevant section) then the `configureEnv` utility should be used to maintain them. See configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings for details.

  > **Note**
  >
  > The `configureEnv` utility should be used to make ANY changes to the ENVIRON.INI. Manual changes to this configuration file are not recommended.

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- After the ENVIRON.INI has been set or altered, the settings must be reflected in the relevant configuration files used by the Inbound Web Services by running the `initialSetup.sh -t`. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.
- The utility uses the templates from the `templates` directory to create substituted copies of these files in a standard location:

Configuration File	Destination
Inbound Web Services	
spl.properties – Product Behaviour SettingsTemplate: `spl.properties.iws.template`	Database connectivity for Inbound Web Services
log4j2.properties – Product Logging ConfigurationTemplate: `log4j2.properties.iws.template`	Logging configuration
hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity SettingsTemplate: `hibernate.properties.iws.template`	Inbound Web Service specific configurations
web.xml – JEE Deployment DescriptorTemplate: `web.xml.resource.iws.template`	WebLogic extensions.
webservices.xml.resource - Web Services ConfigurationTemplate: `webservices.xml.resource.iws.template`	WebLogic extensions for Inbound Web Services
weblogic.xml – Oracle WebLogic ExtensionsTemplate: `weblogic.xml.iws.template`	Authentication policies applicable for IWS

- At this point you may perform manual changes to the above files to parameters not implemented in the ENVIRON.INI.

> **Note**
>
> Any manual changes are overwritten after running the `initialSetup` utility unless the change is reflected in the appropriate template (see initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings and Implementing Custom Templates for more information). Backups should be made of any changes and then manually reapplied to reinstate all manual changes.

- To reflect configuration changes into the product the `iwsdeploy` utility, must be executed (see iwsdeploy - Inbound Web Services Deployment). This will build the necessary `Websevices.ear` (or the value specified in `IWSWAR` setting) and to be deployed into Oracle WebLogic. This step is optional if configuration overrides are in use.

> **Note**
>
> For customers who want to use manual deployment methods, use the `iwsdeploy.sh -b` option to prevent autodeploy. See iwsdeploy - Inbound Web Services Deployment for details.

At this point, the product web services are ready for deployment into the JEE Web application server.

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Inbound Web Services Deployment Process

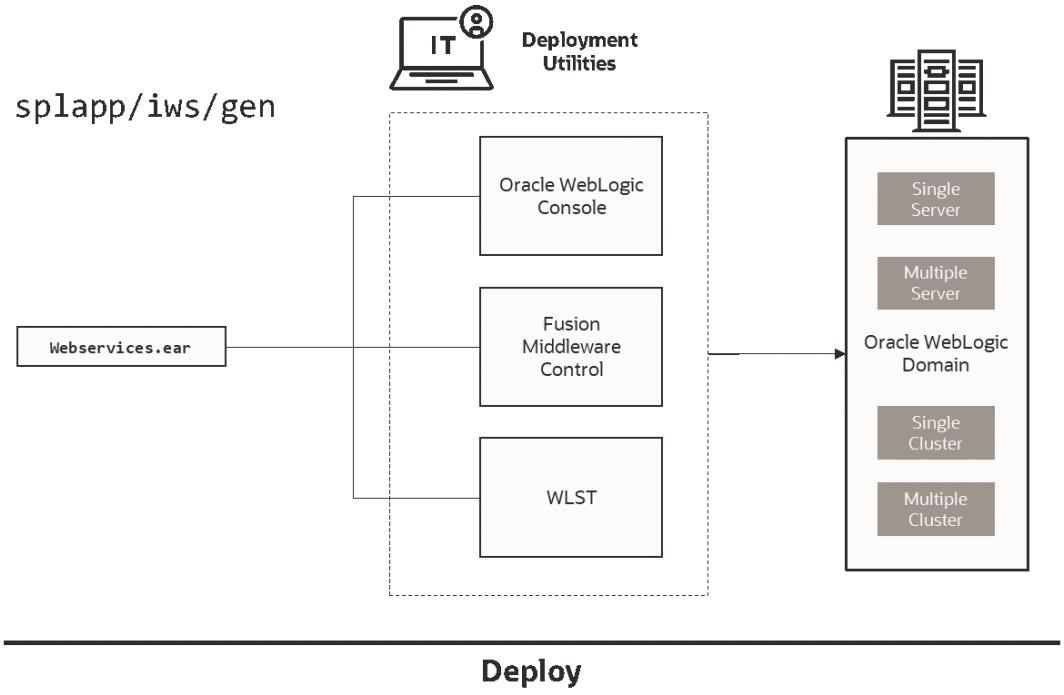
After the build of the Inbound Web Services EAR is complete (as outlined in Inbound Web Services Configuration Process the final step to implement your application is to deploy the product within the JEE web application server.

There are three methods of deploying the product within the JEE web application server:

- Use the deployment utilities provided on the console of the JEE web application server. The EAR files is available under `$SPLEBASE/splapp/iws/gen` can be manually deployed using the console. Refer to the Installation Guide for specific platform instructions and the administration guide for the JEE Web application server.
- Use the deployment utilities provided on the command line of the JEE Web application server. The EAR files is available under `$SPLEBASE/splapp/iws/gen` can be manually deployed using the JEE Web application server vendor supplied deployment command line utilities. Refer to the *Installation Guide* for specific platform instructions and the administration guide for the JEE Web application server.
- Use the `iwsdeploy` utility for command line access for deployment. See iwsdeploy - Inbound Web Services Deployment for details.
- Use the Inbound Web Services online transaction.

Several specific utilities from Oracle WebLogic are provided with Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications to deploy the web application to the domain.

Figure 6-13 Inbound Web Service Deployment Process



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Quick Reference Guide for Inbound Web Services Configuration

Use the following Quick Reference Guides to identify which process should be used to make configuration changes to the IWS component:

- If the change is to any setting contained in the ENVIRON.INI for the IWS then you must run the following utilities in the order indicated:
  1. Execute the `configureEnv` utility to reflect the parameter change in the ENVIRON.INI. See configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings for details.
  2. Execute the `initialSetup` utility (with the `-t` option) to rebuild the configuration files using the ENVIRON.INI and provided template files. This will reset the configuration to the contents of the base template files or custom template (if used). See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings and Implementing Custom Templates for more information.
  3. Any configuration changes that are overridden by templates (base or custom template) must be manually reapplied (if necessary). See Implementing Custom Templates for details.
  4. Execute the `initialSetup` utility (with the `-w` option) to implement the configuration files in the product IWS files. This step is not necessary of you are using configuration overrides. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings and Implementing Custom Templates for more information.
  5. Execute the `iwsdeploy` utility to build and deploy. See iwsdeploy - Inbound Web Services Deployment for details.
- If the change is to any setting not contained in the ENVIRON.INI for the IWS but is in the configuration files for the IWS then you must run the following utilities in the order indicated:
  1. Make any manual changes to the relevant configuration files.

Execute the `initialSetup` utility (with the `-w` option) to implement the configuration files in the product IWS files. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settingsfor details.

Inbound Web Services Deployment Utilities

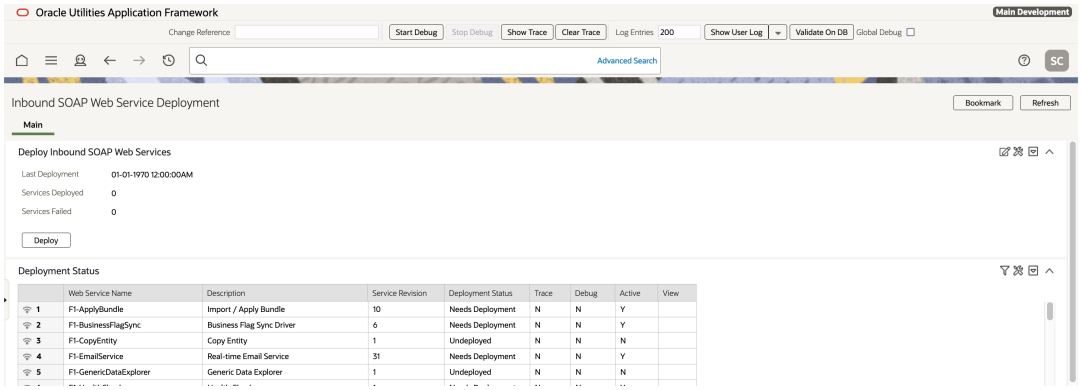
After the configuration of the Inbound Web Services is complete (as outlined in Inbound Web Services Configuration Process) the final step to implement your application is to deploy the product within Oracle WebLogic.

There are three methods of deploying the Inbound Web Services component within the JEE Web application server:

- An Inbound Web Services Deployment facility available from the product online. This is accessible from the **Admin**, **Integration**, **Inbound Web Services Deployment** menu item. This is suitable for development environments only. For example:

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Figure 6-14 Inbound SOAP Web Service Deployment Portal



- Use the `iwsdeploy` utility to trigger a deployment from the command line. See iwsdeploy - Inbound Web Services Deployment for details.
- Execute the `iwsdeploy` utility but manually deploy the Web Services EAR file to the server(s) or cluster using the Oracle WebLogic console or deployment utilities. See iwsdeploy - Inbound Web Services Deployment for details.

Batch Server Configuration

The batch component contains several configuration files and utilities to manage the configuration of the cluster, threadpools, and submitters. This section outlines the configuration files and configuration process for configuring batch.

Batch Configuration Files

As with the online component of the Oracle Utilities Application Framework there are a number of configuration files that control the performance and behaviour of the batch component.

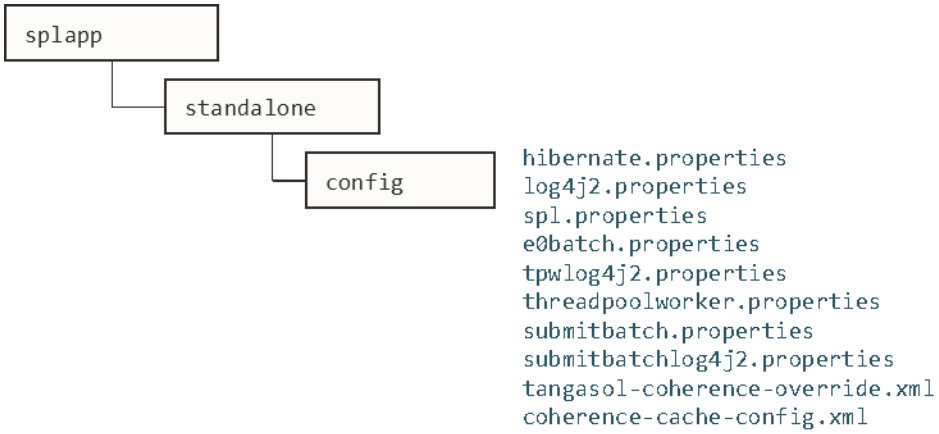
The batch component houses the configuration files differently to the online and web services component. The online and web services are housed within a JEE Web Application Server and therefore the configuration files are located according to the JEE standards.

In the batch component the configuration is housed in directories as the batch component is housed as a standalone process that is clustered using Oracle Coherence. Therefore, during the configuration process, the configuration files used by the batch component are built using templates using the `initialSetup` utility. This utility deposits the configuration files in the `$SPLEBASE\splapp\standalone\config` directory. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.

The figure below summarizes the directory structure and the relevant configuration files:

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Figure 6-15 Batch Configuration Files Directory Structure



The table below outlines the main batch configuration files:

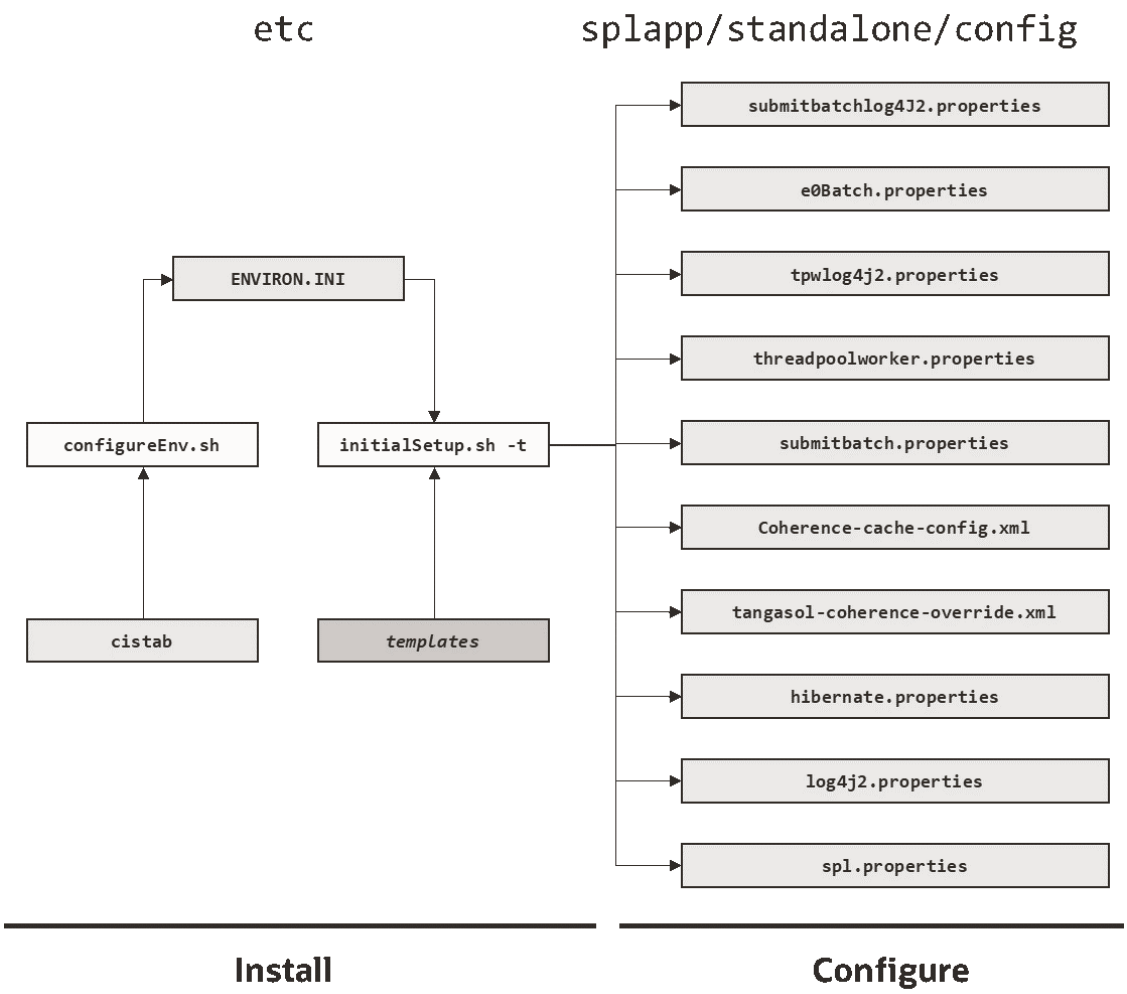
Configuration File	Content
e0Batch.properties - General Batch Properties	General environment settings
hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity Settings	Database connectivity
log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration	Login settings `submitjob` login settings `threadpoolworker` login settings
spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings	Application behaviour
submitbatch.properties - Submitter Configuration (BATCH)	`submitjob` default settings
threadpoolworker.properties - Threadpool Configuration (BATCH)	`threadpoolworker` configuration
coherence-cache-config.xml - Oracle Coherence Configuration (BATCH)	Cache settings for cluster
tangosol-coherence-override.xml - Coherence Overrides (BATCH)	Override setting for cluster

General Configuration Process

To configure the batch component during the installation process and post-installation then the following process should be used:

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Figure 6-16 Batch Application Server Configuration Process



- The `configureEnv` utility is used during installation time and can be used post installation to set parameters in the ENVIRON.INI. See configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings for details.

> **Note**
>
> The `configureEnv` utility should be used to make any changes to the ENVIRON.INI. Manual changes to this configuration file are not recommended.

- After the ENVIRON.INI has been set or altered, the settings must be reflected in the relevant configuration files used by the batch component using the `initialSetup` utility. The `initialSetup` utility takes the relevant templates, builds the configuration files and deposits them in the `$SPLEBASE\splapp\standalone\config` directory. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.

The configuration files are now ready to be used for the batch component. Additional configuration can be performed using `bedit`. See Configuring Batch Using Bedit for details.

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Configuring Batch Using Bedit

The bedit - Batch Edit utility is a set of wizards that allow a batch configuration to be built for an implementation using simple commands. The utility uses a set of templates to build a complete set of configuration files for the cluster, its threadpools and submitters at a global and individual level.

For guidelines and scenarios using this facility, refer to the Batch Best Practices (KB504761) document available from My Oracle Support.

Batch Configuration Overview Using Bedit

The bedit utility allows for a set of configuration files to be built on top of the global configuration setting managed using the Batch Configuration Guidelines. The following process should be used:

- **Global Settings** - Specify global batch settings using the `configureEnv` utility to set the defaults in the ENVIRON.INI. See configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings for details.
- **Apply Settings** - Apply any configuration settings to the global templates and default configuration files using the `initialSetup` utility. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.

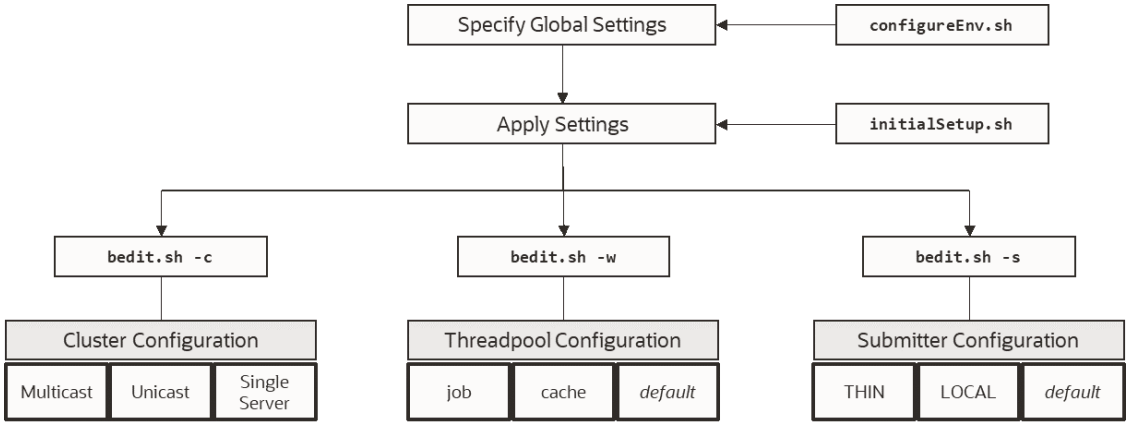
> **Note**
>
> Use the `-t` option to allow templates to be rebuilt only. Using other options may affect online.

- **Perform Cluster Configuration -** Configure the desired cluster configuration using bedit utility. Clusters are set up once per environment in either using multicast, unicast or single server optimized configurations. See Cluster Configuration using bedit for details.
- **Perform Threadpoolworker Configuration -** Configure the desired threadpoolworker configuration using bedit. Threadpoolworkers can be created on an individual basis with unique configurations or labelled to share configurations. See Threadpoolworker Configuration Using Bedit for details.
- **Perform Submitter Configuration -** Configure the desired submitter configuration using bedit. Submitters can be set up for specific development execution modes (`THIN` or `LOCAL`), generic configuration or project specific jobs. See Submitter Configuration using bedit for details.

The process is shown below:

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Figure 6-17 Batch Setting Process



> **Note**
>
> At any time, the file name and location of the generated file is determined at the start of the edit session or using the `what` command.

Batch Edit Usage Guidelines

The bedit utility is available to simplify the creation and maintenance of these files to promote stability and flexibility whilst minimizing maintenance mistakes (see bedit - Batch Edit for details). The following guidelines apply when using the utility:

- The command line options specify the configuration file to be modified. The specific configuration file or the shortcut option can be used to set the scope of the command.
- Pre-optimized specialist templates (with the `.be` extension) are used to decide the parameters applicable to the setting or command used in the configuration file being edited. The template name is displayed at the start of execution to confirm the configuration file edited.
- Configuration settings can be added, modified or deleted using interactive commands. The following commands are supported:

Command	Usage
`add <group>`	Add a group `<group>` with all its sub-elements. Values for the variables are defaulted from the template.
`del <group>`	Delete the group `<group>` and all its sub-elements.
`exit`	Exit the editor. If changes have been made, confirmation may be required.
`help <topic>`	Show online help for command or setting. Without a topic a list of topics for the configuration file and commands are listed
`save`	Save any changes to the configuration file.

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Command	Usage
`set <var> <value>`	This command to update a variable's `<var>` to value `<value>`. If there are multiple sub-elements for a group, the variable name must be fully qualified by its parent group(s) - for example `set pool.2 poolname DEFAULT`. If there is only one group, the variable does not need to be qualified - for example `set poolname DEFAULT`.
`what`	This command shows which file is being edited and the template on which it is based.

- The templates will generate the necessary settings based upon the scope of the command. Use the online help to determine valid settings for your configuration.
- User preferences for labels and cluster types are stored in the `be.prefs` file.
- Using the `save` command will reflect your changes to the configuration file directly.
- If exit command is issued and changes have been detected, then a confirmation message will be issued. Press `y` to save, `n` to quit without saving or `c` to cancel out of exit command.

Each subsection will outline specific settings within the scope of each configuration.

Cluster Configuration using bedit

Oracle Coherence is used to define and manage the batch cluster. The cluster must be configured to decide how the cluster will operate on the network and the scope of the cluster. The major decision for this step in the process is the type of cluster to implement. There are three styles of cluster supported:

- **Multicast cluster** (default) - A batch cluster based upon the multicast network protocol. The protocol requires a multicast address and common port. This protocol supports dynamic clustering.
- **Unicast cluster** - A batch cluster based upon unicast network protocol. Each host and port in the cluster must be explicitly configured and each server must be.
- **Single Server cluster** - A batch cluster confined to a single server using unicast. This is designed for use in non-production environments to simplify the configuration.

The templates for these cluster types are as follows:

Template	Usage
`tangosol-coherence-override.mc.be`	Multicast cluster
`tangosol-coherence-override.ss.be`	Single Server cluster (useful for non-production environments)
`tangosol-coherence-override.wka.be`	Unicast (or wka) cluster

To configure the cluster use one of the example commands:

Command	Description
`bedit.sh -c -t <type>`	Create or edit Cluster configuration. The `-t` option is used to set the cluster type as specified (`mc` - Multicast, `wka` - Unicast or `ss` - Single Server). Specifying the `-t` option on an already defined cluster may change the type

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Command	Description
`bedit.sh -c`	Maintain the cluster configuration. Cluster type is defaulted from `be.prefs`.
`bedit.sh tangosol-coherence-override.xml`	Edit the `tangosol-coherence-override.xml` file.

Once the configuration is opened the following settings need to be configured:

Variable	ss	wka	mc	Recommendations
`cluster`	■	■	■	Unique cluster name for environment. This must be unique for the cluster. Typically use the environment name or database name.
`address`	■	■	■	IP address or host name for this node in the cluster. Use localhost if possible, to minimize maintenance across hosts.
`port`	■	■	■	Unique port used for cluster. This must be unique per cluster per host. It use will vary from cluster t ype to cluster type. Refer to the online help for more information.
`loglevel`	■	■	■	The logging level associated with cluster operations. Refer to the online help to decide the amount of information you wish to log. The higher the value the more that is logged. High values are used by developers typically.

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Variable	ss	wka	mc	Recommendations
mode	■	■	■	The Coherence mode that the cluster is to be scoped to. Refer to the online help for more information.
socket		■		This is a section for each of the hosts in the Well Known Address format. Each host is a separate socket entry. Refer to the online help for more information.
wkaaddress		■		The IP address or host name of the member of the cluster assigned to this socket.
wkaport		■		The port number assigned of the member of the cluster assigned to this socket. This value ideally is the same across all hosts in the cluster but can be overridden to overcome port conflicts. The port number on each node must match the number assigned to the port value.

For unicast implementations a socket section must be created per host/port combination defined in the file using the following commands:

- Use the add socket command to add a new socket group. The group name generated will be in the form socket.<number> where <number> is the sequence number. For example:

```
> add socket
...
socket.2
wkaaddress (localhost)
wkaport (42020)
```


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- Set the wkaaddress and wkaport using the set socket.<number> <variable> <value> where <number> is the sequence number, <variable> is wkaaddress or wkaport and <value> is the desired value. For example:

```
>set socket.2 wkaport 6402
…
socket.2
wkaaddress (localhost)
wkaport (6402)
```

- Repeat for each node in the cluster.

Threadpoolworker Configuration Using Bedit

Once a cluster is defined, the threadpools that will execute across that cluster must be defined with their name and attributes. Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications support different types of threadpools that can execute batch processes with the following:

- **Cache Threadpools** - Threadpoolworkers that do not execute jobs but act as co-ordination node for network traffic. It is recommended that there be at least one cache threadpool per physical host per cluster. For a discussion of cache threadpools, see the Batch Best Practices (KB504761) document available from My Oracle Support. This threadpool type has tangosol.coherence.distributed.localstorage - DistributedCache Storage set to true.
- **Job Threadpools** - Threadpoolworkers that are optimized to run batch threads with support for additional java options and other cluster specific optimization settings.
- **Default Threadpools** - For backward compatibility, the default template used is pre-optimized with settings from past releases. It is recommended to migrate from this template to job template.

The templates for these threadpool types are as follows:

Template	Usage
threadpoolworker.be.template	Default template
threadpoolworker.cache.be.template	Cache Threadpool template
threadpoolworker.job.be.template	Job Threadpool templates

To configure the cluster use one of the example commands:

Command	Description
bedit.sh -w -l <type>	Create or edit threadpool configuration. The -l option is used to set the label type as specified (cache - cache or job - Job).
bedit.sh -w	Maintain the default threadpool configuration.
bedit.sh threadpoolworker.properties	Edit the threadpoolworker.properties file.

Once the configuration is opened the following settings need to be configured:

Parameter	Recommendations
minheap	Minimum JVM Heap size
maxheap	Maximum JVM Heap size

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Parameter	Recommendations
maxperm	Maximum JVM permgen size
daemon	Whether the threadpool should run the online submission daemon. This value should be set to false for production environments.
dkidisabled	Key insert behavior
storage	Whether local storage is enabled. Used for cache threadpools.
distthds	Number of internal threads used for cache threadpools.
invocthds	Number of internal threads used for invocation services.
role	Information role for the threadpools used for monitoring
jmxstartport	JMX Start Port
pool	Group section for each threadpool
poolname	Name of threadpool
threads	Maximum number of threads for the threadpool per instance

For multiple threadpools per configuration use the following process:

- Use the `add pool` command to add a new pool group. The group name generated will be in the form `pool.<number>` where `<number>` is the sequence number. For example:

```
> add pool
…
pool.2
wkaaddress (localhost)
wkaport (42020)
```

- Set the `poolname` and `threads` using the `set pool.<number> <variable> <value>` where `<number>` is the sequence number, `<variable>` is `poolname` or `threads` and `<value>` is the desired value.

Submitter Configuration using bedit

The last step in configuration is to configure the submitters. A submitter is a JVM that submits jobs or threads of jobs to a threadpoolworker and waits for the thread to complete. It is responsible for interfacing to the threadpoolworker and also provides an interface to the process that submits the jobs in the first place (e.g. a third party batch scheduler or Oracle Scheduler).

A submitter needs one or more of the following pieces of information:

- It needs a configuration file that defines the parameters to be used for the individual batch process being executed. These can be global configuration files or individual configuration files optimized for a batch process.
- Command line options to set or override configuration parameters that define the execution parameters for the individual process or thread.

The single execution of a submitter can run a single threaded batch job, a single individual thread of a multi-threaded batch job or all threads of a multi-threaded job.

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To create a specific configuration file for a batch job any of the following commands can be used:

Command	Description
`bedit.sh -l <type>`	Create or edit submitter configuration. The `-l` option is used to set the label type for development purposes as specified (`THIN` - THIN mode or `LOCAL`- local mode).
`bedit.sh -b <batch_cd>`	Create or edit submitter configuration for job `<batch_cd>`.
`bedit.sh -s`	Edit default submitter configuration

Once the configuration is opened the following settings need to be configured:

Parameter	Recommendations
`poolname`	Name of threadpool to execute this submitter within.
`threads`	Thread limit of submitter. The number of threadsmust be equal to or less than the number of threads allocated to executing instances of the threadpool.
`commit`	Default commit interval. This overrides the commit interval defined internally for the batch job.
`user`	The userid, defined to the User record, to be used to determine execution permissions and is used for records updated and created by this process. This MUST be a valid defined used.
`lang`	The language pack used for the batch process (the default is **ENG**).
`storage`	This sets whether this node is a storage node. Used for submitters that use `THIN` mode (for developers). This value is recommended to be set to false for all other submitter types.
`role`	The role used for this submitter. This is used for the JMX monitoring interface as a filter. By default the batch code used for this value.
`soft`	Group section for soft parameters. One section per parameter.
`parm`	Parameter name as outlined on Batch Control.
`value`	Value assigned to the parameter.

For multiple parameters per configuration use the following process:

- Use the `add soft` command to add a new parameter group. The group name generated will be in the form `soft.<number>` where `<number>` is the sequence number. For example:

```
> add soft
…
  soft.2
      parm (maxErrors)
      value (500)
```


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- Set the `parm` and `value` using the `set pool.<number> <variable> <value>` where where `<number>` is the sequence number, `<variable>` is `parm` or `value` and `<value>` is the desired value. For example:

```
> set soft.2 parm fred
…
  soft.2
      parm (fred)
      value (500)
```

Batch Configuration Guidelines

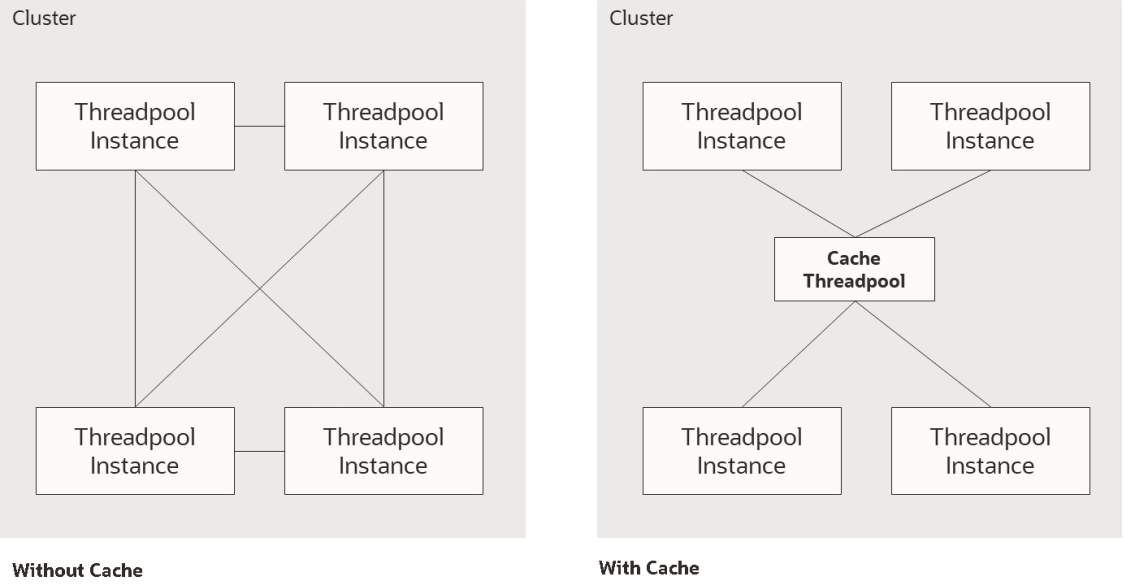
The following sections outline general guidelines for batch configuration.

Cache Threadpools

One of the new facilities in the batch architecture is the ability to define cache or storage nodes in your architecture. By default a batch cluster communicates across the cluster elements such as threadpools the state of other elements in the cluster. While this has benefits, as any element in the cluster can be queried, through JMX, to find out the global status of all active processes in that cluster, it can generate a large amounts of network traffic and cause instability as the cluster is performing a large amount of maintenance operations. To address this, your application now allows you to create cache or storage threadpools. These act as conduits with the architecture and greatly reduce the network traffic and overheads in managing the cluster. This translates to more stable clusters.

The communications between elements are shown below:

Figure 6-18 Cache Threadpool Communications



The performance advantages of the cache increases with the number of elements the cluster must manage and cache threadpools have the following implementation recommendations:

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- Cache threadpools do not execute any threads of any jobs within them. They are exclusively used for administration, a storage node for the cluster state and a conduit for cluster management.
- Cache threadpools act as Coherence local storage nodes to maintain the integrity of the cluster and allow cluster management.
- Cache threadpools are ideally suited to allow JMX connections to monitor the performance of the cluster using the Batch JMX Referenceinterface.

At least one cache threadpool per cluster per host is recommended. Multiple cache threadpools can be implemented where high availability is required or there are a large number of submitters, threads and/or threadpools to manage.

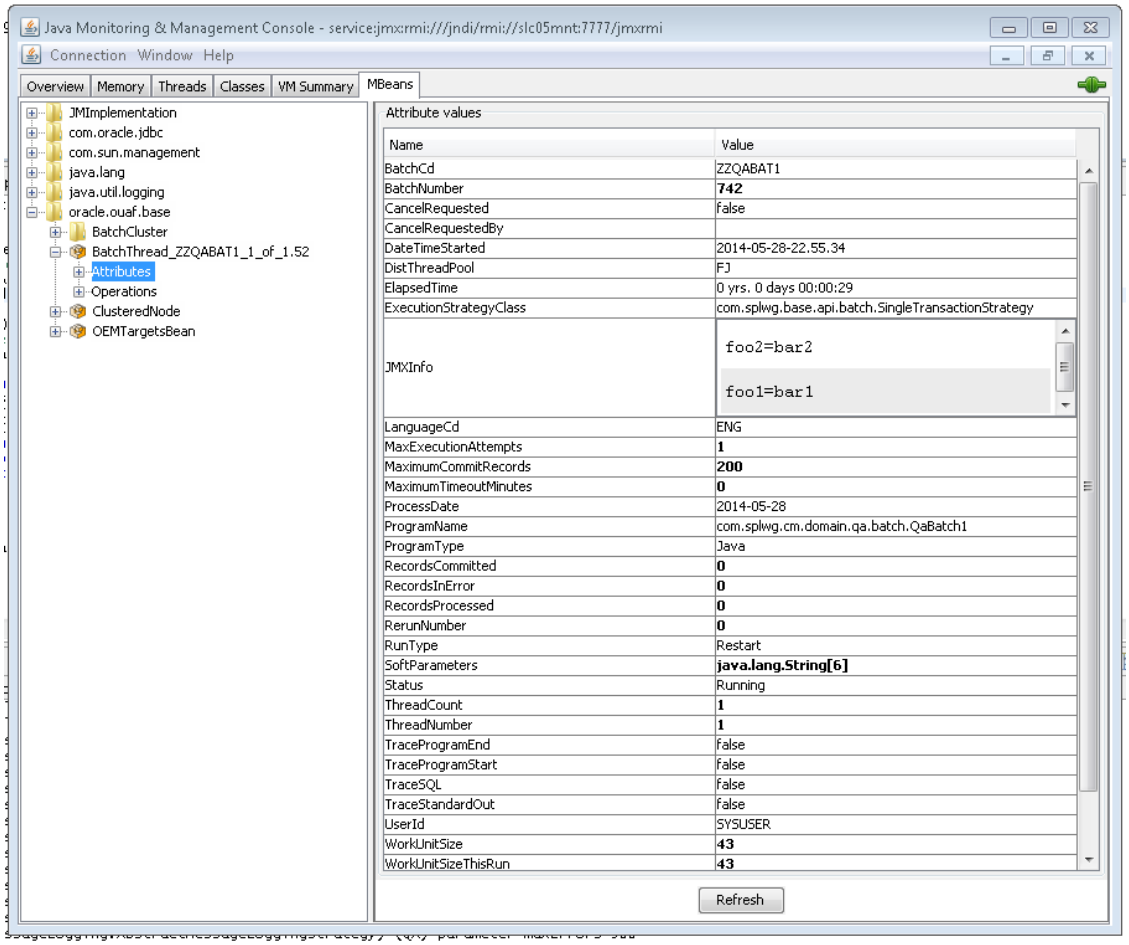
If a cache threadpool, is shut down and no cache threadpools are active at any time, the cluster will not revert to individual elements communicating across other elements.

To create cache clusters, use the `bedit.sh -l` cache command. A prebuilt template is created for the cache where `storage` is enabled, `distthds, invocthds` and the number of threads is set to 0 (to prevent jobs from running in the cache). See bedit - Batch Edit for details.

Adding Custom JMX Information to Jobs

The Batch JMX Reference interface can be extended for additional tags using a new parameter `f1.jmxInfo` for filtering purposes or additional documentation. For example:

Figure 6-19 Adding Custom JMX Information



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The `submitbatch.properties` file for the particular job should have the following additional parameter:

```
com.splwg.batch.submitter.softParameter.f1.jmxInfo.<tag>=<value>
```

where:

`<tag>`	Additional JMX information identifier
`<value>`	Value for parameter

Multiple parameters of this type are supported within a single configuration file.

For example:

```
com.splwg.batch.submitter.softParameter.f1.jmxInfo.foo=bar
```

When using bedit the command sequence to use this facility is:

- Add a soft parameter section for each desaired tag/value pair using the command (a section `soft.<sequence>` is created where `<sequence>` is a generated sequence number):

  ```
  add soft
  ```

- Specify the parm property as `f1.jmxInfo.<tag>` where `<tag>` is the desired tag using the command:

  ```
  set soft.<sequence> parm f1.jmxInfo.<tag>
  ```

- Specify the value property as the desired value for the tag using the command:

  ```
  set soft.<sequence> value <value>
  ```

It is possible to specify this setting on the `submitjob.sh` command using the `-x` option (see submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission)). For example:

```
submit.sh … -x f1.jmxInfo.foo=bar
```

Oracle Cloud Support

The Oracle Utilities products are progressively being implemented on Oracle Cloud in both Software as a Service (SaaS) and Platform as a Service (PaaS). This has resulted in new cloud-based configurations and features. These features are also available for customers with customers with on-premise and hybrid implementations. This section will outline the additional configuration facilities that can be used for on-premise implementations.

Support for host allow listing

The hosts and port numbers used by the feature sets in your application are typically restricted in scope for on-premise products but on the cloud, the ports and hosts can be restricted to ensure compliance. The product supports the configuration of the hosts and ports, that are accessible from the online system, can be specified in a allow list which is validated at configuration time and runtime.

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Note: URL's within configuration files are subject to deployment restrictions within the deployment facility itself.

Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications now support allow listing of URIs with schemes such as t3, t3s, ldap, ldaps, jdbc, etc. URI allow listing can be enabled by setting the `com.oracle.ouaf.uriValidation.enable` parameter in the `spl.properties` file to `true`. Once enabled, it is possible to limit the values of URL's within the product for key objects with the configuration. This is implemented as an allow list that can filter on scheme (aka protocol), hosts and ports. These are checked at runtime and can generate an error if they do not adhere to the allow list.

The feature allows for the following:

- Individual scheme hosts and port combinations can be configured to limit runtime access for specific features.
- Specification of the (*) wildcard is supported for scheme, hosts and ports.

> **Note**
>
> Custom allowlists are not supported on Oracle Utilities SaaS Cloud Services.

There are several configuration settings (ENVIRON.INI) that control the allow list:

- CLOUD_RESTRICTION_URLS_ENABLE - Whether the allow listing feature is used or not (default is `false`). See com.oracle.ouaf.web.allowCORS - Enable Cross Origin Resource Sharing for details.
- CLOUD_WHITE_LIST_PATH - The full path to the allow list file for Oracle Cloud. This variable should not be populated for on-premise implementations. This is only used if CLOUD_RESTRICTION_URLS_ENABLE is set to `true`. See com.oracle.ouaf.whitelist.file – Oracle URL Allow List Filename and Location for details.
- CLOUD_CUSTOM_WHITE_LIST_PATH - The full path to a custom allowlist for Oracle Cloud or on-premise implementations. This is only used if CLOUD_RESTRICTION_URLS_ENABLE_CLOUD_RESTRICTIONS_URLS_ENABLE_-_En is set to `true`. See com.oracle.ouaf.customer.whitelist.file – Customer's URL Allow List File for details.

The format of the allowlist is an XML format document:

Attribute	Comments
`<uri>`	URI tag
`<path>`	Specific path on the host.
`<host>`	Host name or IP Address for host. Wildcards are supported. IPV4 and IPV6 formats are supported.
`<port>`	Port Number. Wildcards are supported.
`<scheme>`	Protocol supported (HTTP or HTTPS support). Wildcards are supported.

For example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<whitelist>
   <uri>
```


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```
      <host>myhost.example.com</host>
      <port>10201</port>
      <scheme>HTTPS</scheme>
   </uri>
   <uri>
      <host>myhost2.example.com</host>
      <port>6501</port>
      <scheme>HTTP</scheme>
   </uri>
</whitelist>
```

There must be a separate entry for each `host`, `path`, `port` and `scheme` combination. Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications now support allow listing of URIs with schemes such as t3, t3s, ldap, ldaps, jdbc, and so on.

The table below indicates when validation is performed for the following components:

Component	Design Time Validation	Run Time Validation
Message Sender Context	■	
JNDI Server	■	
Web Service Adapter	■	■
Feature Configuration	■	
Reporting Options	■	
External Navigation Keys	■	■
HTTP Sender		■
Real Time HTTP Sender		■
JSON Sender		■
Real Time Email Sender		■
JMS Sender		■
SMS BPEL Sender		■
Web Services (WSDL, OPA etc)		

Support for URI Specification using Substitution Variables

Applications need to define URI links to the integrate components for seamless navigation to different application pages, for map viewer, etc. URI specifications can now include substitution variables to allow parameterization of URI components.

This new enhancement featuring substitution variables ensures support for secure, stable and uniformly configured environments. For configuration stability such URL values will be defined using substitution variables, aka aliases. E.g. "@CCB@/demoprop/cis.jsp" . This would help in migrating values between different environments, e.g. from CCB Test to CCB Prod environment, and in performing CMA extracts that would allow to pull URL values that are not environment specific.

A substitution list is provided to implement the physical path per environment. This file is maintained in `$SPLEBASE/etc/substitutionVariableList.xml`.

The substitution list file can be specified using then `CLOUD_SUBSTITUTION_VARIABLE_LIST_FILE_LOCATION` config parameter in the ENVIRON.INI file.

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Following is the format of the substitution variables file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<substitutionVariables>
<uriVariable>
    <name></name>
    <value></value>
</uriVariable>
</substitutionVariables>
```

Attribute	Comments
<uriVariable>	URI Variable tag
<name>	The name of the substitution variable.
<value>	The URI(URL/Path) of the substitution variable.

The `uriVariable` element has the attribute "`allURIChildComponentsAreValid`" with allowed values being `true` or `false`. If the attribute value is set to `false`, then the `uriVariable` value needs to be verified against the allowlist after the variable is replaced with the actual value. If the `allURIChildComponentsAreValid` is set to `true`, or is omitted, then this indicates that the variable value is already white listed and there is no further validation of the uri and all its child components (such as path, query and fragement) is needed.

> **Note**
>
> The default behavior is `true`.

The URI specification feature automatically includes the variable `SPLOUTPUT`. This is a system variable commonly defined with a valid file path that implementations may write files to. Automatically providing the configuration for this variable provides backward compatibility for any code that supported referencing "`@SPLOUTPUT@`" for a file location.

The SPLOUTPUT variable is automatically identified and substituted without having to explicitly define it in the substitution variable XML file.

For example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<substitutionVariables>
      <uriVariable>
         <name>F1_INTERNAL_FILES</name>
         <value>/scratch/OUAF/sploutput/Files/Shared</value>
      </uriVariable>
      <uriVariable>
<name > F1_CUST_APP_BASE </name>
         <value>/usr/OUAF/CustomerFiles</value>
      </uriVariable>
<uriVariable >
         <name>CCB</name>
         <value>http://ccbenvurl.oracle.com:8001</value>
    </uriVariable>
<substitutionVariables>
```


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The following substitution variables are provided by default in OUAF:

- F1_CMA_FILES
- F1_BASE_REST_URL
- F1_BASE_IWS_URI
- F1_BASE_WEB_URI
- CSP_FRAME_ANS_HOST1
- CSP_FRAME_ANS_HOST2

> **Note**
>
> For CORS if more than 2 frame ancestors are needed, add additional substitution variables. Example:CSP_FRAME_ANS_HOST3.

- FA_DOMAIN
- ALM_DOMAIN
- F1_OPEN_API_BASE_URL

The below substitution variables are also provided by default, but no product functionality is using them. In a future release there, variables will no longer be delivered (to remove any ambiguity). Implementation are suggested not to use the any of the below names, but should rather use CM variable names.

- F1_BI_EXTRACTS
- F1_INTERNAL_FILES
- F1_CUST_APP_BASE
- F1_PROCESS_DIR
- F1_SVC_CATALOG_WSDL_DIR
- F1_PDB_EXTRACTS

> **Note**
>
> The list must not contain variables and file paths that contain internal product infrastructure. For example, configuration files, binaries, properties, security info and others.

> **Note**
>
> The list must not contain existing environment variables such as SPLEBASE, COBOL_RUNTIME_LIB, and their corresponding application directories.

Defining File Alias Using Extendable Lookup

In addition to the above-mentioned support for URI specification using substitution variables, an alternate option has been provided that allows for defining native file storage locations using an extendable lookup. The F1-FileStorage (File Storage Configuration) extendable lookup

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has been provided. Using this extendable lookup, a value may be defined referencing the **Native File Storage** file adapter option and then defining the file path that this value represents. The file path field follows the same rules as any other file path. For example, it can reference "@SPLOUTPUT@" or any other value defined in the Substitution Variables properties file. In addition, if the system has been configured to validate the value against an allow list, this is also enforced.

A new syntax has been defined for referencing file locations during configuration, for example in **File Path** parameters for a batch control:

```
file-storage://{ExtendableLookupValue}
```

Refer to the online help for more information about the supported syntax.

Support for Oracle Cloud Storage Access

The system has been enhanced to allow code that reads or writes files to reference an Oracle Cloud Storage location (container) rather than the native file system. The `F1-FileStorage` (File Storage Configuration) extendable lookup has been provided to support this. Using this extendable lookup, a value may be defined referencing the `"Oracle Cloud Object Storage"` file adapter option. With that configuration, your implementation may define the REST Endpoint URL, user name and password for accessing the storage location. Using this configuration, the same syntax described above may then be used when defining a File Path in the application, for example a parameter for a batch control.

```
file-storage://{ExtendableLookupValue}/{serviceName}
```

Refer to the online help for more information about the supported syntax.

Consolidated logging

> **Note**
>
> This feature only applies to clustered environments of your application.

Utilities products provisioned on the cloud would be hosted across multiple cluster nodes. The Application server or the Inbound Web Services could be spread across multiple nodes making their corresponding logs, distributed. Inorder to debug or to monitor the application components, users are provided with a consolidated view of these distributed logs.

Oracle Utilities Application Framework leverages `RSysLog` to accomplish the task to consolidate the distributed logs.

> **Note**
>
> The configuration and usage of `RSysLog` is not covered in this document.

Users can configure the location of the distributed logs using the `'com.oracle.ouaf.consolidatedLog.fileName'` parameter in the spl.properties file. If configured, the consolidated logs would be picked up from the specified logs file and displayed to the user.

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The RSysLog should be configured to retrieve the distributed logs and consolidate them into the log file specified against the com.oracle.ouaf.consolidatedLog.fileName property.

Diagnostics Support (WLDF)

> **Note**
>
> Refer to Configuring and Capturing Diagnostic Images for additional advice.

Oracle WebLogic includes a diagnostics capability in the form of Oracle WebLogic Diagnostics Framework (WLDF). Typically, most diagnostics tools only detect an issue after it has happened, which means important diagnostic information may not be captured. The WLDF captures information at the time of the issue and after to provide additional diagnostics in a standard format for inclusion in diagnostic tools built into Oracle products and for Service Requests within My Oracle Support.

The diagnostic engines work in the following way:

- The diagnostics facility is enabled to capture information. As part of that enablement the location of the diagnostics is configured.
- A set of rules are added to configure the diagnostics engine to recognize issues that are above and beyond the typical issues. WLDF detects common java issues automatically.
- When a rule or the diagnostic engine detects an error is occurring or has occurred, it gathers as much diagnostics information it can at the time of the error and creates a diagnostic image which assembles the diagnostics information into a structured format. This is placed in the configured location.
- Diagnostic images are available from the console as well as Oracle Enterprise Manager where they can be viewed, analyzed and attached to Service Requests as necessary.

Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications now support the WLDF using the following:

- A set of configuration settings that enable the support as well as set some basic settings. These settings are primarily used for embedded installations. For native installations, the WLDF definitions are included in the domain templates provided.

  > **Note**
  >
  > For customers with preexisting native installations wanting to use this facility, it is recommended to enable the facility in an embedded installation and manually make the changes to your domain to match the settings using the Oracle WebLogic console or Oracle Fusion Middleware console.

- A set of base rules to instruct WLDF the conditions to track and detach issues. These are customizable rules for Oracle WebLogic to detect any issues outside of typical issues.

The following parameter controls the implementation of the Diagnostics Framework:

- WLS_DIAGNOSTIC_CONTEXT_ENABLED - This enables (true) or disables (false) the diagnostics generation support in the product. See WLS_DIAGNOSTIC_CONTEXT_ENABLED - ECID Support for details.

For native installations, the following process should be used from the Oracle WebLogic console to enable support:

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- Navigate to the **Environment**, **Servers** menu item and click on the product server name to enable.
- In the **Configuration** tab, change the value of **Diagnostic Volume** to the desired level of diagnostics. It is recommended to use Low as a minimum. **Save** the changes and repeat for each product server (if multiple are implemented in the domain).
- Navigate to the **Diagnostics**, **Built-in Diagnostics Modules** menu item and select the product servers. Click **Activate** to enable basic diagnostics. This should change the **Status** to **Active**.
- If a custom Diagnostic Module is to be used, then navigate to the **Diagnostics** , **Diagnostic Modules** menu item and select the desired diagnostic module to maintain. From the **Targets** tab, select the product servers to apply the desired diagnostics module. **Save** the changes.

ECID Support

> **Note**
>
> This feature only applies to Oracle WebLogic 12 and above implementations only.

Oracle WebLogic includes a set of facilities to add additional information to transactions known as the Execution Context Identifier (ECID). The single ECID is attached to each unique transaction within your application. This allows diagnostic tools to perform forensic analysis based on the identifier across the architecture.

There are a set of rules that apply to the ECID within the application:

- A unique ECID is generated at the start of a transaction within the product. This ECID is active for all calls within the product till a `COMMIT` or `ROLLBACK` is issued by the product. This constitutes a transaction boundary within the product.
- The ECID is only generated for online web based transactions in the present release.
- The ECID is used within the logs, diagnostic images and transaction tracking facilities within Oracle WebLogic and the related database connections.
- The use of ECID is optional and disabled, by default, for backward compatibility.
- The ECID is used by the various Oracle diagnostics tools such as Oracle Enterprise Manager,JVMD and Business Transaction Management.

> **Note**
>
> This is only supported when using Oracle WebLogic JDBC Data Sources. It is not supported for UCP at the present time.

The following parameters control the implementation of the Diagnostics Framework:

- `WLS_DIAGNOSTIC_CONTEXT_ENABLED` - This enables (`true`) or disables (`false`) the diagnostics generation support in the product. See WLS_DIAGNOSTIC_CONTEXT_ENABLED - ECID Support for details.

For native installations, the following process should be used from the Oracle WebLogic console to enable support:

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- Navigate to the **Diagnostics**, **Context** menu item.
- Select the product servers and click **Enable** to enable ECID support.
- The status of the selected servers should change to **Enabled**.

Global Cache Flush Support

One of the architectural features of Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications is the support for caching commonly used data. This cache is used to prevent the transactions to perform unnecessary calls for commonly used data. This cache is loaded and maintained by the product automatically.

In some cases, it may be necessary to force a refresh of the cache to reload the static data. Whilst a number of utilities are provided to flush the online/web services cache as well as the batch cache, if there were a number of servers or threadpools then the cache request may have to be performed on each threadpool or server.

In the current release any cache request can be configured to flush all caches, known as a global flush, across the architecture. Use of this facility is optional, but recommended in production environments to ensure consistent processing.

To use this facility the following must be configured:

- The `ouaf.flush.jms.disabled` property in the spl.properties file must be set to false. See ouaf.flush.jms.disabled - Global Flush Supported for details.
- The `ouaf.flush.jms.connection`, `ouaf.flush.jms.requestTopic` and `ouaf.flush.jms.responseTopic` properties must be populated in the spl.properties file with the JMS resources used. These JMS resources must be created within the domain of the product. See ouaf.flush.jms.connection - Connection Factory for Global Flush, ouaf.flush.jms.requestTopic - Global Flush Request Topic, and ouaf.flush.jms.responseTopic - Global Flush Response Topic.

Once enabled all flush requests now are global.

The global flush operates in the following way:

- When a flush is requested from the online using the JSP or JMX facility, Web Services through JMX, and batch ran through `F1-FLUSH`, an entry is placed in the JMS Topic dictated by ouaf.flush.jms.requestTopic - Global Flush Request Topic.
- Each of the components of the architecture has subscribed to the JMS resource specified by ouaf.flush.jms.requestTopic - Global Flush Request Topic at their startup time.
- When they receive a message in that topic, each component flushs their cache according to their local methods and sends an appropriate response in the JMS resource specified by ouaf.flush.jms.responseTopic - Global Flush Response Topic indicating success or failure. This JMS resource may be monitored using the Oracle WebLogic console, Oracle Enterprise Manager, a JMS Browser or the JMS Viewing facility within the product.

> **Note**
>
> It is possible to configure additional features of the JMS resources outlined above to decide on retention periods and other settings. Refer to the Understanding Oracle WebLogic JMS documentation for additional features.

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Java Flight Recorder Support

> **Note**
>
> This feature only applies to Oracle JDK 7u60 and above implementations only.

> **Note**
>
> If Java Flight Recorder is enabled then these will also be included in Diagnostic Images if Diagnostics is enabled.

The Java Flight Recorder is a component of Java that collected diagnostic and profile data for a running Java Virtual Machine (JVM). Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications now support the enabling of the Java Flight Recorder for tracking online java performance.

To enable the support for Java Flight Recorder in a native installation the following process must be performed on the Oracle WebLogic console:

- Navigate to the **Environment**, **Servers** menu item. Click on the product server to enable configuration.
- Navigate to the **Server Start** tab on the **Configuration** tab and add the following java options to the **Arguments** field.

```
-XX:+UnlockCommercialFeatures -XX:+FlightRecorder
```

> **Note**
>
> If your site is using the `setUserOverrides.sh` facility, place these arguments in that script as an alternative.

- Navigate to the **General** tab on the on the **Configuration** tab and alter the **Diagnostics Volume** to the desired number of diagnostics to capture. At a minimum this value should be set to `Low`.
- Optionally, enable ECID tracking for advanced diagnostics for tracing individual transactions. See ECID Support for details.

Edit any Diagnostic Modules you are using, or create one if you are not using a module and configure a DyeInjection Monitor as outlined in Configuring the DyeInjection Monitor to Manage Diagnostic Contexts. Filters may be specific to focus the scope of the monitor if desired.

Work Manager Support

> **Note**
>
> This feature applies to native installation implementations only.

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Oracle WebLogic supports WebLogic Server Work Managers, which allows implementations to set limits on the server to help optimize performance and prevent server overloading. Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications now allow specification of Work Managers to provide additional throttling capabilities.

To use this feature the following must be performed within the Oracle WebLogic console:

- Create a Work Manager with an appropriate name using the **Environment**, **Work Managers** menu item. Target the Work Manager to the product servers using the **Targets** tab. By default, the Work Manager will be unlimited and have no restrictions.
- The product supports the following constraints:
  - Minimum Threads Constraint
  - Maximum Threads Constraint
  - Capacity Constraint
- It is also possible to override the action used for Stuck Threads.
- Request Class is currently not supported.
- **Save** the changes.

Work Managers can be monitored using Oracle WebLogic console or Oracle Enterprise Manager. Refer to the WebLogic Server Work Managers documentation for additional information.

Trust Store Support

> **Note**
>
> For more information about trust stores, refer to the JSSE documentation and Keystore Configuration (KB378909).

Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications now support trust stores as well as key stores for two phase authentications for the online web channel. The format of a trust store is the same as the keystore, but the trust store is used to verify credentials whilst the keystore provides the credentials.

The truststore properties are defaulted in the following user exit: `file:templates/FW_spl.properties.keystore.truststore.include`

If you need to customize any of the properties refer to the **Centralized Properties Customization** section in the OUAF installation documentation.

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7

Miscellaneous Operations and Configuration

This chapter details the miscellaneous operations that can be performed within Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications, as well as the steps and requirements for its available configurations.

This chapter includes the following:

- Enabling Email Logging from Log4j2
- Overriding the Default Oracle Database Connection Information
- Centralized Properties Customization
- Cache Management
- Oracle WebLogic: Expanded or Archive Format
- Implementing Custom Templates
- Sending Emails at the Conclusion of Batch Processes
- Oracle WebLogic Configuration Support
- Using Configuration Files Outside the WAR/EAR File
- Oracle RAC Support
- Adding a Custom Privacy Policy Screen
- User Exit Include Files
- Custom JMS Configuration
- Online Transaction Timeouts
- Setting the Date for Testing Purposes
- Secure Transactions
- Native Oracle WebLogic Support
- Oracle WebLogic Console Operations
- Specifying Custom Log File Names
- Turning off L2 Cache
- JDBC Support
- Cancelling Batch Processes Using JMX

Enabling Email Logging from Log4j2

The following sample configuration will enable email logging of ERROR level log messages in your application. When an error is encountered in startup and during operations of the product any ERROR message displayed on the console log file will be emailed to an Administrator's email account or email group.

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> **Note**
>
> The change outlined below will make manual changes to a configuration file. Execution of initialSetup may overwrite these changes unless template overrides are used. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings and Implementing Custom Templates for details. Please ensure you make adequate backups to preserve this change. Refer to https://logging.apache.org/log4j/2.x/manual/appenders.html#SMTPAppender for details of the appender.

The following changes are required to enable this.

1. Open the `log4j2.properties` in the relevant `$SPLEBASE/etc/conf` subdirectory:
   - Web Application Server – log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration
   - Business Application Server – log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration
2. Add the following lines to the file:

```
###  E1 is an EmailAppender
log4j2.appender.E1 = org.apache.log4j2.net.SMTPAppender
log4j2.appender.E1.Threshold = ERROR
log4j2.appender.E1.layout = org.apache.log4j2.PatternLayout
log4j2.appender.E1.layout.ConversionPattern = %d{ISO8601} [%t] %-5p %c %x
- %m%n
log4j2.appender.E1.From = <from>
log4j2.appender.E1.SMTPHost = <SMTPHost>
log4j2.appender.E1.Subject = <subject>
log4j2.appender.E1.To = <to>
###
### The following settings are optional
###
log4j2.appender.E1.SMTPUsername = <SMTPUsername>
log4j2.appender.E1.SMTPPassword = <SMTPPassword>
log4j2.appender.E1.CC = <cc>
log4j2.appender.E1.BCC = <bcc>
```

Parameter	Field From Example	Usage
From	<from>	Email address for emails.
To	<to>	Email address/group to send emails to.
CC	<cc>	Email address/group to send courtesy copy of emails to.
BCC	<bcc>	Email address/group to send a courtesy copy of emails to.
SMTPHost	<SMTPHost>	Host Name of SMTP Server.
SMTPUsername	<SMTPUsername>	User for the SMTP server (if supported).
SMTPPassword	<SMTPPassword>	Password for the SMTP Server (if supported).
Subject	<subject>	Subject for email message.

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3. Modify the following lines in the log4j.properties file:

```
## System-wide settings
# set log levels - for more verbose logging change 'info' to 'debug' ###
log4j2.rootCategory=info, A1, F1, E1
```

4. Execute the initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings utility, with the `-w` option, to reflect the changes in the WAR/EAR file.

To deploy the application refer to the Web Application Server Deployment Process or Business Application Server Deployment Process.

Overriding the Default Oracle Database Connection Information

By default the database connection for Oracle databases is of the format:

```
jdbc:oracle:thin:@<hostname>:<dbport>:<database_sid>
```

where:

`<hostname>`	Database hostname
`<dbport>`	Database Listener portname
`<database_sid>`	Database Name

The URL format is described at http://www.oracle.com/technology/tech/java/sqlj_jdbc/htdocs/jdbc_faq.html#05_03

This configuration setting is sufficient for the majority of the environments at a site. If your site requires a specialist URL for RAC support then you must override the default URL.

To override the default URL specify the following:

- Log on to the server containing the business application server using the administration account for the desired environment (for example, `splsys`).
- Execute the `splenviron` utility, with the `-e` option, to attach to the desired environment to change. See splenviron – Set Environment Variables for details.
- Execute the `configureEnv` utility and choose to change menu block 4 (Database). See configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings for details.
- Change the Database Override Connection String to the desired custom JDBC url.
- Press `p` to save the change to the ENVIRON.INI file.
- Execute `initialSetup` with the `-t` option to reflect the change in the `hibernate.properties` files. This may overwrite custom changes if custom templates are not used. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings and Implementing Custom Templates.
- Execute `initialSetup` with the `-w` option to include the configuration changes in the WAR/EAR files. This option is not required if externalization of configuration is implemented. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings and Using Configuration Files Outside the WAR/EAR File for details.
- For selected platforms redeployment of the WAR/EAR files is required in accordance with the Business Application Server Deployment Process.

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The following example uses the Oracle JDBC thin client (for Oracle Real Application Clustering):

```
jdbc:oracle:thin:@(DESCRIPTION =(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = machine-
name)(PORT = 1251))
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = machine-name)(PORT = 1251)
    (LOAD_BALANCE = yes)
    (FAILOVER=YES)
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SERVICE_NAME = SID.WORLD)
    )
)
```

Refer to Oracle RAC Support for other examples.

Example URL using the Oracle JDBC thick client:

```
jdbc:oracle:oci:@SID.WORLD
```

> **Note**
>
> For thick client to work, the Oracle client library directory must be added to the library search path. Oracle client libraries are installed under `ORACLE_HOME/lib` and `ORACLE_HOME/lib32` directories. Add this directory to the library search path environment variable. The library search path environment for AIX is `LIBPATH` and for other platforms it is `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`.

> **Note**
>
> For Oracle Database 12.1 and above, use the format: `jdbc:oracle:thin:@<hostname>:<dbport>:/<database_service>` to use Pluggable Databases where `<database service>` is the PDB name.

Centralized Properties Customization

Support is now added for a centralized properties customization file using which properties present in various configuration files can be customized. Instead of customizing individual properties files, a single file can be used to specify all the properties that are to be customized (add, modify or remove).

Once specified in this custom central property file, the properties are automatically migrated to specified properties files. All the configuration properties should be specified in the custom centralized properties file "etc/cm_properties.ini" (this can be created as a customization). If the file exists the content will be processed for the relevant properties.

Each entry in the centralized properties customization file should be specified in the following format:

```
<PROPERTIES_FILE>:<PROPERTY_NAME>=<VALUE>
```


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Parameter	Usage
PROPERTIES_FILE	The property file in which the property needs to be added/updated/removed.
PROPERTY_NAME	The name of the property.
VALUE	The value to be added/updated against the property in the specified property file.

- For each property entry (<PROPERTIES_FILE>:<PROPERTY_NAME>=<VALUE>) specified in the centralized properties customization file, the property (PROPERTY_NAME=VALUE) is added in the specified properties file (PROPERTIES_FILE), if doesn't exist in the specified property file.
- If the property (PROPERTY_NAME=VALUE) already exists in the specified properties file (PROPERTIES_FILE), then the entry is updated with the specified value (VALUE).
- If user doesn't specify the properties file name in the entry i.e., the entry in the centralized properties customization file is "<PROPERTY_NAME>=<VALUE>", then the <PROPERTY_NAME> in all property files is overridden with <VALUE>, if <PROPERTY_NAME> exists.
- In order to remove an existing property from a specific properties file, the centralized properties file will need to have the entry specified as "<PROPERTIES_FILE>:<PROPERTY_NAME>=[DELETE]"
- In order to remove an existing property from a all the properties file, the centralized properties file will need to have the entry specified as "<PROPERTY_NAME>=[DELETE]"

Sample entry in the centralized properties customization file:

```
hibernate.service.properties.template:hibernate.user=clouduser
```

This sets the hibernate.user property to clouduser in the hibernate.service.properties file.

> **Note**
>
> This feature is implemented if the initialSetup utility is executed with the minimum of -t option. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.

Cache Management

> **Note**
>
> If cache management requires global cache management across various nodes then refer to the Global Cache Flush Support section for more details.

A great deal of information in the system changes infrequently. In order to avoid accessing the database every time this type of information is required by an end-user, the system maintains a cache of static information on the web application server. In addition to the web application server cache, information is also cached on each client browser.

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Server Cache

> **Note**
>
> Maintenance of the cache is performed automatically by your application. Whilst there are commands to force refreshes of the cache, these are designed for administrator and developer use only. Additional security setups are required to enable individual users to access to the facilities below.

The cache is populated the first time any user accesses a page that contains cached information. For example, consider a control table whose contents appear in a drop-down on various pages. When a user opens one of these pages, the system verifies that the list of records exists in the cache. If so, it uses the values in the cache. If not, it accesses the database to retrieve the records and saves them in the cache. In other words, the records for this control table are put into the cache the first time they are used by any user. The next user who opens one of these pages will have the records for this control table retrieved from the cache (thus obviating the database access).

The following points describe the type of data that is cached on the web server:

- **Field labels.** This portion of the cache contains the labels that prefix fields on the various pages in the system.
- **System information.** This portion of the cache contains installation and license key information as well as basic information about the various application services (for example, the URL's that are associated with the various pages).
- **Menu items.** This portion of the cache contains the menu items.
- **Drop-down contents.** This portion of the cache contains the contents of the various drop-downs that appear throughout the system.
- **XSL documents.** This portion of the cache contains each page's static HTML.
- **Portal information.** This portion of the cache contains information about which zones are shown on the various pages.

The contents of the cache are cleared whenever the web application server is restarted or as automatically refreshed as controlled by the `fieldValuesAge` parameter on the web application server Web Application Server Configuration Files configuration file. This means that fresh values are retrieved from the database upon first use by end users.

If you change the database after the cache is built and the information you changed is kept in the cache, users may continue to see the old values. If you don't want to restart your web application server, you can either use the relevant operation on the JMX FlushBean Mbean available on the web application server or issue a custom browser URL to issue the appropriate command (see below). See Web Application Server JMX Reference for details.

> **Note**
>
> To use the browser URL for the resetting of the cache, the user must be logged on to the application's browser interface and have access to the F1ADMIN application service.

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Functions	JSP	MBean Operation
Refresh all cache	flushAll.jsp	flushAll
Refresh all drop-down data	flushDropdownCache.jsp	flushDropDownCache
Refresh field labels	flushMessageCatalog.jsp	flushMessageCatalog
Refresh Fields and FK information	flushFieldAndFKMetaData.jsp	flushFieldAndFKMetaData
Refresh menu items	flushMenu.jsp	flushMenu
Refresh messages	flushMessaging.jsp	flushMessaging
Refresh navigation keys	flushNavigationInfo.jsp	flushNavigationInfo
Refresh portals and zones	flushPortalMetaInfo.jsp	flushPortalMetaInfo
Refresh screen style sheets	flushUI_XSLs.jsp	flushUIXSLs
Refresh security	flushSystemLoginInfo.jsp	flushSystemLoginInfo
Refresh specific drop-down data	flushDropDownField.jsp	flushDropDownField

Note

It is recommended that the Refresh all cache is used for non-production and production systems. The other commands are designed for primarily for development use only. Refer to the Oracle Utilities SDK documentation for more information about the options available with the commands.

Note

When using these commands, the cache will be reloaded over time with fresh data. As the data is loaded there is a negligible delay in each transaction that reloads data into the cache for the first time. Therefore, it is recommended not to execute this command frequently.

Client Cache

In addition to the server cache, information is cached on each user browser. After clearing the cache that's maintained on the web application server, it is recommended to also clear the cache that is maintained on the client browser (if possible). To do this, follow the following steps:

Browser	Steps
Mozilla Firefox	• Select **Tools** from your browser menu bar. • Click **Options** on the **Tools** menu. • Select the **Advanced** tab from the **Options** dialog. • Select the **Network** tab from the **Advanced** dialog. • Click **Clear Now**. • Enter the standard product URL to re-invoke the application.

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Browser	Steps
Google Chrome/Microsoft Edge	• Select the **Tools** menu from the left size of the **Address** bar. • Click **Settings** on the **Tools** menu. • Navigate to **Privacy and Security**. • Select **Clear** browsing data.

> **Note**
>
> Each user's cache is automatically refreshed as controlled by the maxAge and maxAgeI parameters in the web application server `web.xml` configuration file (see Web Application Server Configuration Files for details). We recommend that you set this parameter to 1 second on development / test environments and 28800 seconds (8 hours) on production environments.

Oracle WebLogic: Expanded or Archive Format

By default, Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications are built into a set of WAR/EAR files and deployed in this format on Oracle WebLogic to operate. For Oracle WebLogic it is possible to use `expanded` mode rather than the WAR/EAR format. This mode allows the Oracle WebLogic instance directories access to the directories and files used by the JEE components of the product without the need for WAR/EAR files. This has several key advantages:

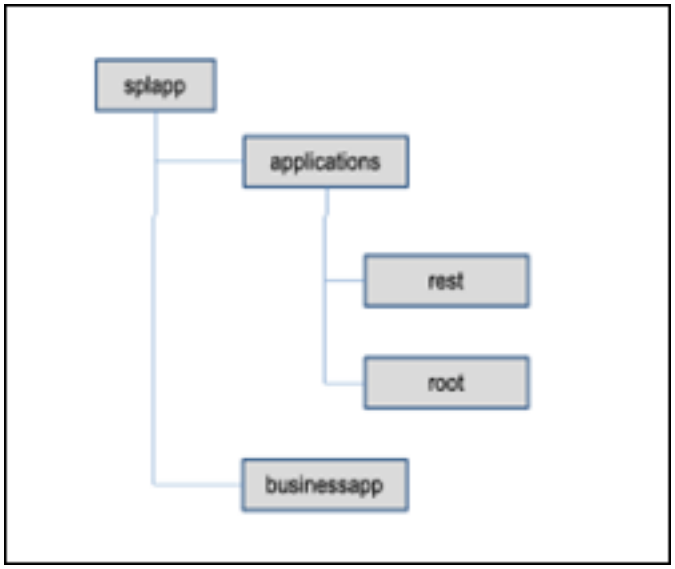
- Changes to the individual files in the product (such as JSP's or graphics) do not require a rebuild of the WAR/EAR file.
- Outage time to deploy and execute the WAR/EAR file is reduced as Oracle WebLogic reads the files directly. In the deployment process, Oracle WebLogic loads the WAR/EAR file and uncompressed it to a staging or temporary location for actual execution. This is greatly reduced under `expanded` mode as the files are already uncompressed.
- Application of patches and service packs is faster as the patch installer does not need to rebuild the WAR/EAR files after applying patches.

This expanded mode is suggested for non-production and demonstration environments and is not recommended for production (the default is `Archive` [non-expanded] mode) as the during the WAR/EAR process additional integrity checks are performed and security control of individual application files adds higher security requirements to production.

The figure below illustrates the expanded mode main directories:

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Figure 7-1 Oracle WebLogic Expanded Mode Directories



- Under the `root` directory are the product specific subdirectories for each subsystem or part of the online component of your application.
- Under the `businessapp` directory are the business object specific files for each subsystem or part of the online component of your application.
- The `rest` directory holds the web service definitions.

Implementing Custom Templates

As described in the Web Application Server Deployment Process and Business Application Server Deployment Process sections, the configuration files used in your application are built from templates. These templates are typically located in the `$SPLEBASE/templates` subdirectory of each environment.

> **Note**
>
> The file `FW_template_structure.xml` in the `structures` subdirectory lists all the templates and their destination paths. This file should not be altered unless instructed by Oracle Support.

By default, the product uses the base produce provided templates to build the configuration files. These configuration files are usually adequate for most needs in non-production but usually require some customization for production or site specific standards not covered by the base templates. In the past the site had two options:

- **Make custom changes to the configuration file directly** – This can be performed against the $SPLEBASE/etc/conf copies of the configuration files. The issue here is that if the configuration files are reset back to the templates intentionally or unintentionally, using the `initialSetup` utility, custom manual changes may be lost if not reapplied manually. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.

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- **Make custom changes to base configuration templates** – In extreme conditions it was possible to make manual changes to the base product templates to reflect your site standards and customizations. The issue is that new releases of the templates for new features would overwrite any customizations if not reapplied manually.

To address this, it is now possible to override base product templates with a copy of the template (a custom template). This can be achieved by copying the desired base template in the templates directory to the same name prefixed with `"cm."`. The `initialSetup` utility will use the custom template instead of the base template.

The process to implement this is as follows:

- Identify the template in the that is used by the desired configuration file. Use the information in the Web Application Server Deployment Process and Business Application Server Deployment Process sections of this document to help identify the templates used for each configuration file.
- Copy the desired template in the `$SPLEBASE/templates` subdirectory to the same name but prefixed with a `"cm."`. This will be the override custom template. To disable the custom template at any time either rename the template to another name or remove it from the subdirectory.
- Make the necessary adjustments to the custom template in accordance with your site standards. Please follow any conventions used in the template including use of Environment Variables or configuration settings from the ENVIRON.INI file.
- Use `initialSetup` in accordance with the Web Application Server Deployment Process and Business Application Server Deployment Process sections of this document to use the template to generate the new configuration files and incorporate the changes in the product.

> **Note**
>
> If custom templates are implemented, it is the sites responsibility to maintain the custom templates to reflect any changes in the base templates for new, changed or removed functionality.

Additional Templates

The templates mentioned in previously in this document are the main configuration file based templates. There are additional configuration files that are built and used for various purposes. Most of these configuration files are used internally for management of the infrastructure and generation of utilities.

> **Note**
>
> The file `FW_template_structure.xml` in the `structures` subdirectory lists all the templates and their destination paths. This file should not be altered unless instructed by Oracle Support.

There are several areas the templates cover:

- **Configuration Files for Oracle WebLogic** – Oracle WebLogic has specific requirements for configuration settings and files. Refer to Oracle WebLogic Configuration Support for more specific details.

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- **Configuration Files for other software** – Third party software has specific requirements for configuration files.
- **Utilities for deployment** – Additional configuration files are built to use in the deployment process to define applications to the relevant runtime software.
- **Internal ANT build configuration files** – Configuration and build files are built to support the configuration build process.

> **Note**
>
> The latter two categories of templates and configurations (utilities and ANT build files) should not be altered unless instructed by Oracle Support.

The table below lists the templates in the template directory not covered by other sections of this document applicable to the online, service and IWS components:

Templates	Configuration Files	Usage
application.xml.template	applicaton_web.xml	JEE global application configuration file, which contains common settings for the web application server.
application_service.xml.template	application_service.xml	JEE global application configuration file, which contains common settings for the business application server.
billdirfile.ini.template	billdirfile.ini	Bill Print extract configuration file.
boot.properties.template	boot.properties	Oracle WebLogic boot credentials file used for starting server.
coherence-cache-config.xml.template	coherence-cache-config.xml	Batch Coherence cache settings.
doc1dirfile.ini.template	doc1dirfile.ini	Bill Print extract configuration file.
e0Batch.properties.template	e0Batch.properties	Global batch properties.
earServiceBuild.xml.template	earServiceBuild.xml	ANT Build file for EAR file for the business application server.
earWebBuild.xml.template	earWebBuild.xml	ANT Build file for EAR file for the web application server.
ejb-jar.xml.template	ejb-jar.xml	Generic business application server descriptor for EJB's.
Fault.xsd.iws.template	Fault.xsd	Web Services Fault Schema.
iws-build-common.xml.iws.template	iws-build.xml	Common settings for IWS Build.
iws-build-WLS.xml.iws.template	iws-build.xml	IWS build Settings for Oracle WebLogic.
iwsdeploy-log4j2.properties.iws.template	log4j2.properties	Log properties for IWS build process.
jarservice.xml.template	jarservice.xml	ANT Build file for jar files.
java.login.config.template	java.login.config	JAAS Login file.
log4j2.properties.iws.template	log4j2.properties	Log configuration for IWS.

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Templates	Configuration Files	Usage
log4j2.properties.service.template	log4j2.properties	Log configuration for BAS.
log4j2.properties.standalone.template	log4j2.properties	Log configuration for batch.
log4j2.properties.template	log4j2.properties	Log configuration for online.
ouaf.jmx.access.file.template	ouaf.jmx.access.file	Default access file for JMX Security.
ouaf.jmx.password.file.template	ouaf.jmx.password.file	Default security file for JMX Security.
OUAF-Target.xml.template	OUAF-Target.xml	Oracle Identity Manager interface configuration File. Refer to KB231541 on My Oracle Support for details of this integration.
tangasol-coherence-override.xml.template	tangasol-coherence-override.xml	Batch Coherence overrides.
warbuild.xml.template	warbuild.xml	ANT WAR Build file.
warupdate.xml.template	warupdate.xml	ANT WAR file for updates.
weblogic-ejb-jar.xml.template	weblogic-ejb-jar.xml	Deployment descriptor for Business Application Server for Oracle WebLogic Configuration Support.

> **Note**
>
> Templates that exist in the `templates` directory but are not mentioned in this document are included in one or more templates above depending on the configuration requirements.

Sending Emails at the Conclusion of Batch Processes

It is possible to send a notification email when a batch process has ended. This notification happens after the batch process has ended and all application-related commits or rollbacks have taken place. It does not impact the batch process itself in the event of errors happening during the notification process. The default email is a simple text email that contains the batch control, date and time of the submission, run number, submission parameters, batch process summary indicating records processed and in-error, as well as the thread details, including logged messages (up to 100).

The email address can be an individual person or a valid mail group (the latter requires additional configuration in your email system).

To use email notification the email server must be configured using one of the following options:

1. The mail server can be defined through the default Message Sender (Class `RTEMAILSNDR`) with the appropriate SMTP settings on the **Context** tab.

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2. Alternatively the properties can be supplied in the form of JVM properties as follows:

```
# Host whose mail services will be used
# (Default value : localhost)
mail.host=<your mail server>
# Return address to appear on emails
# (Default value : username@host)
mail.from=<name@host>
# Other possible items include:
# mail.user=
# mail.store.protocol=
# mail.transport.protocol=
# mail.smtp.host=
# mail.smtp.user=
# mail.debug=
```

Name	Type	Description
mail.debug	Boolean	The initial debug mode. Default is `false`.
mail.from	String	The return email address of the current user, used by the `InternetAddress` method `getLocalAddress`. To ensure that the value of the `mail.from` property is handled properly when set through a user exit include file, add a '\' (backslash) in front of the '@' symbol. For example, if the value desired for `mail.from` is demo@orgname.org then it should be set as `demo\@orgname.org`
mail.host	String	The default host name of the mail server for both Stores and Transports. Used if the `mail.protocol.host` property isn't set.
mail.mime.address.strict	Boolean	The `MimeMessage` class uses the `InternetAddress` method `parseHeader` to parse headers in messages. This property controls the strict flag passed to the `parseHeader` method. The default is `true`.

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Name	Type	Description
mail.smtp.class	String	Specifies the fully qualified class name of the provider for the specified protocol. Used in cases where more than one provider for a given protocol exists; this property can be used to specify which provider to use by default. The provider must still be listed in a configuration file.
mail.smtp.host	String	The host name of the mail server for the specified protocol. Overrides the `mail.host` property.
mail.smtp.port	int	The port number of the mail server for the specified protocol. If not specified, the protocol's default port number is used.
mail.smtp.user	String	The username to use when connecting to mail servers using the specified protocol. Overrides the `mail.user` property.
mail.smtp.password	String	The password to use when connecting to mail servers using the specified protocol.
mail.store.protocol	String	Specifies the default message access protocol. The Session method `getStore()` returns a Store object that implements this protocol. By default, the first Store provider in the configuration files is returned.
mail.transport.protocol	String	Specifies the default message access protocol. The Session method `getTransport()` returns a Transport object that implements this protocol. By default the first Transport provider in the configuration files is returned. To enable SSL, set this property to "smtps".
mail.debug	String	Specifies the debug mode is enabled.
mail.user	String	The default username to use when connecting to the mail server. Used if the `mail.protocol.user` property isn't set

These properties can be added to the threadpoolworker's spl.properties file for the standalone batch threadpoolworker, or the spl.properties file for an online application server that hosts a batch worker.

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Oracle WebLogic Configuration Support

Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications have native support for Oracle WebLogic. Normally, the product is installed and the Oracle WebLogic components are embedded in the directories controlled by the web application server's software during the deployment process. The deployment process usually transfers the WAR/EAR files to the Oracle WebLogic directories.

For Oracle WebLogic, the Oracle WebLogic software can be pointed to directories as in the product installation. This avoids Oracle WebLogic having additional copies of its configuration and WAR/EAR files under its own directory structure.

In this case the following configuration aspects of Oracle WebLogic apply:

- The `$SPLEBASE/splapp` subdirectory is referenced directly in the configuration files.
- In non-expanded mode (see Oracle WebLogic: Expanded or Archive Format for details), the WAR/EAR files are directly referenced from the `config.xml` file.
- In expanded mode (see Oracle WebLogic: Expanded or Archive Format for details), the application files are directly reference in the `splapp` subdirectories from the `config.xml` file.
- The `config.xml` file is located under `splapp/config` rather than using the Oracle WebLogic location. Any changes made from the Oracle WebLogic console are stored in this file.
- The utilities to start and stop the Oracle WebLogic instance are located under the `splapp` subdirectory.
- The security configuration files for the Oracle WebLogic instance are located under the `splapp` subdirectory. The security repository configured is configured in the location supplied with the Oracle WebLogic instance.

Thus, facility allows one installation of Oracle WebLogic to be used across many environments with each environment being independent.

Using Configuration Files Outside the WAR/EAR File

Typically, the configuration files specified in Web Application Server Deployment Process and Business Application Server Deployment Process are embedded into the WAR/EAR files, in accordance with the JEE specification, ready for deployment for use at runtime. While this is generally acceptable for most sites, it also means that any configuration change requires rebuilding of the WAR/EAR files and redeployment to fully implement the configuration changes. This may add outage time to implement configuration changes.

It is possible to allow your application to use versions of the certain configuration files outside the WAR/EAR files to minimize outage time to implement changes. In most cases, a restart of the product components is necessary to implement the configuration change.

The table below outlines the configuration files that can be externalized from the WAR/EAR file by product component.

Component	Configuration Files	Externalized
Web Application Server (root and Webservices)	web.xml – JEE Deployment Descriptor	No

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Component	Configuration Files	Externalized
Web Application Server (root and Webservices)	spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings	Yes
Web Application Server (root and Webservices)	weblogic.xml – Oracle WebLogic Extensions	No
Web Application Server (root and Webservices)	log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration	Yes
Business Application Server	web.xml – JEE Deployment Descriptor	No
Business Application Server	spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings	Yes
Business Application Server	hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity Settings	Yes
Business Application Server	log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration	Yes

By default, the externalization works on the following principles:

- The `SPLEBASE` environment variable must be set to the home location of the software prior to execution of the web application server or the business application server. This must match the value configured for the environment in the cistab configuration file on the machine. See cistab - Global Configuration Files for details.

The external versions of the configuration files should be in their default locations (as supplied) in the `$SPLEBASE/etc/conf` subdirectories.

Your application uses the external configuration file versions instead of the versions embedded in the WAR/EAR files. If you wish to revert to the embedded versions, then the site can either rename the `conf` subdirectories to prevent the external configuration files being detected or ensuring the SPLEBASE environment is not set.

> **Warning**
>
> If the `conf` subdirectories are renamed they should be reverted to their original names before ANY single fix, service pack or upgrade is performed to prevent configuration reset to base templates or installation failure.

This facility is useful for several situations:

- If any passwords are changed that are used by the product on a regular basis, reflecting changes in the configuration files directly or using templates is easier using externalized configuration files. The WAR/EAR files do not need to be rebuilt and redeployed and this can save time.
- During the initial phases of production or when traffic volumes fluctuate, it may be necessary to tune specific settings. This allows experimentation of the changes before committing to specific values. It allows greater level of flexibility in configuration change.

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> **Note**
>
> It is recommended to ensure that in the long term that both the external versions and embedded versions are kept in sync on a regular basis to prevent configuration issues. This can be done using standard maintenance windows as necessary.

Oracle RAC Support

> **Note**
>
> Refer to the Oracle Real Application Clustering (RAC) documentation for setup instructions and parameter settings for RAC. To take advantage of the RAC installation, RAC, including Oracle Notification Service (ONS) for Fast Connection Failover support, must be installed and configured prior to the configuration of the application.

Your application supports the use of Oracle's Real Application Clustering (RAC) for high availability and performance through database clustering, having also an additional setting to tell the database pooling aspects of the product to take advantage of the RAC facilities.

Once RAC has been installed and configured on the database there are a number of options that can be used to configure the product to use RAC in all modes of configuration:

- It is possible to set up a custom DB Connection string to take advantage of the RAC as outlined in the Overriding the Default Oracle Database Connection Information section of this document. This is the easiest implementation of RAC but does not take advantage of the full RAC features.

Configure RAC specific settings in the installation configuration files through the `configureEnv.sh` utility. See configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings. The following settings should be set:

Environment Settings	Usage	Comments
`ONS_JAR_DIR`	Location of ONS Jar file (`ons.jar`)	This is the location of the Oracle Notification Service Jar files for use in the product.
`ONSCONFIG`	ONS configuration string with RAC server nodes delimited by "," in the form `<host>:<port>` where `<host>` is the RAC host node and `<port>` is the ONS listener port.	Used for connections.

> **Note**
>
> Native RAC Support does not support XA transactions using Universal Connection Pool (UCP) at the present time. If XA compliance is required, it is suggested that JNDI based pools provided by the web application server be used as documented in Using JNDI Based Data Sources.

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> **Note**
>
> At the present time Oracle Single Client Access Name (SCAN) is not supported in the configuration of RAC native support.

> **Note**
>
> Once configured the `spl.runtime.options.isFCFEnabled` is set to `true` and `spl.runtime.options.onsserver` is set to the value specified in `ONSCONFIG`.

> **Note**
>
> Support for Implicit Connection Caching has been removed as this feature has been superseded by Universal Connection Pool (UCP).

Adding a Custom Privacy Policy Screen

In certain sites, your application will display a privacy policy to remind users of privacy rules at a site. The product allows for a custom HTML based page to be added by the site. The privacy page should be named privacy.html and placed in the cm directory so that the URL is:

```
https://<host>:<port>/<server>/cm/privacy.html
```

where:

`<host>`	Host name of the web application server used by the product.
`<port>`	Port number allocated to the web application server used by the product.
`<server>`	Server context allocated to web application server used by the product.

Refer to the Oracle Utilities SDK on how to add custom HTML to the product.

Once implemented the privacy statement can be obtained from the above URL or the following URL:

```
http://<host>:<port>/<server>/privacy
```

User Exit Include Files

Whilst the product supports custom templates it is now possible to only supply fragments of a customization rather than whole configuration templates, known as user exit include files. This allows you to specify additional settings to be included in the templates provided in stream when the product templates are used to generate the configuration files when using the `initialSetup` command. See initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.

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When `initialSetup` is executed the templates are applied with the following order of preference:

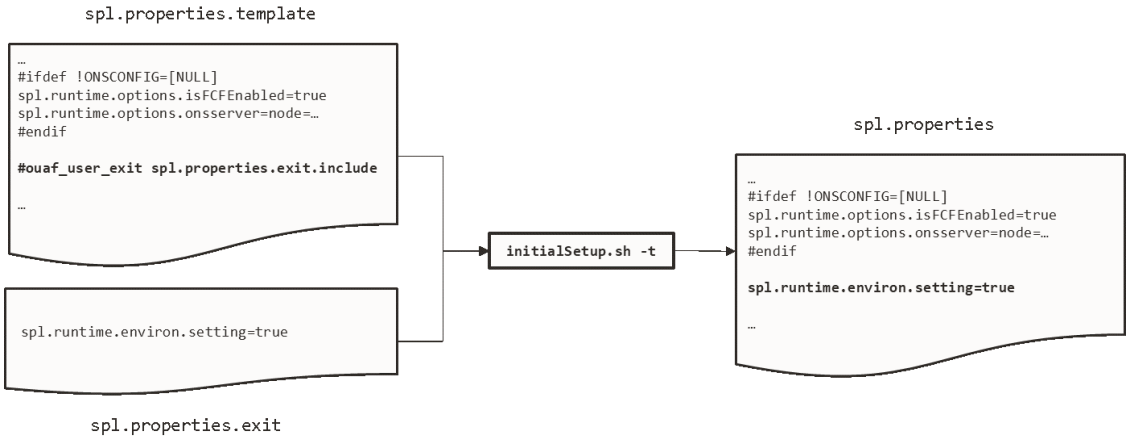
- Base framework templates (no prefix). These templates should not be altered.
- If a product specific template exists (prefixed by the product code) then the product template is used instead of the base Framework template for the configuration file. These templates should not be altered.
- If a template is prefixed with "`cm_`" then this is a custom template to be used instead of the product specific and base framework template.

These templates should live in `$SPLEBASE/templates`.

> **Note**
>
> When creating custom templates please use the base framework and any related product templates as the basis for the content of the custom template.

Whilst this facility is flexible it means that any updates to the base or product templates MUST be reflected in any custom templates. A new option is to use user exits that are placed strategically in the most common configuration files that need change. When `initialSetup` is executed the existence of user exit files are checked (when an `#ouaf_user_exit` directive exists in the template) and the contents included in the generated configuration file. The following figure illustrates the process for a typical configuration change:

Figure 7-2 Configuration File Change

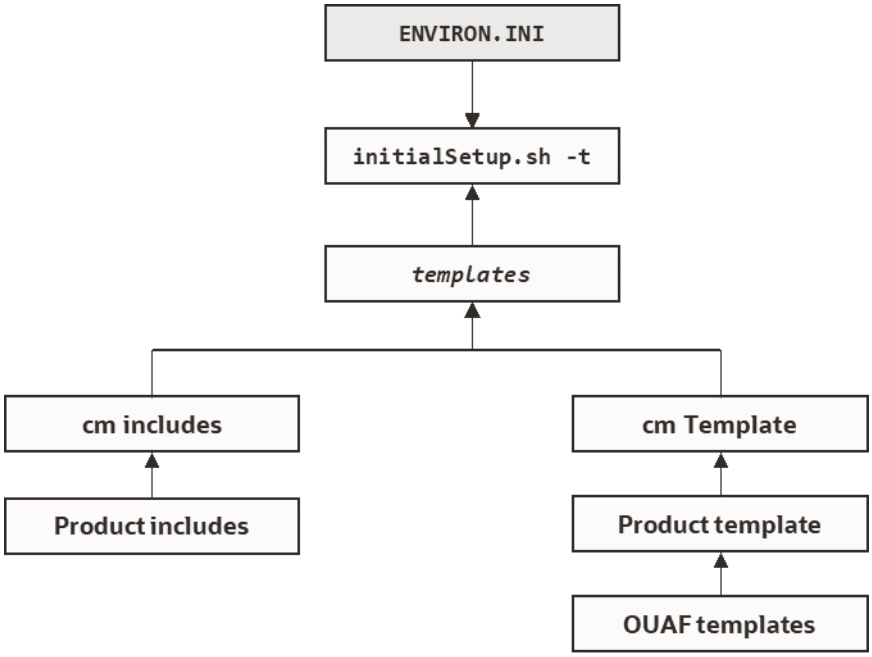


As with the custom templates user exits have preferences depending on the ownership of the user exit include file. Custom includes will override any product specific includes.

There are no base includes as they are already included in the template files. The figure below illustrates the preferences for both templates and includes:

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Figure 7-3 Template Hierarchy



The table below outlines the currently available user exits in the available templates:

Template File	User Exit Include File	Position and Usage
boot.properties.template	boot.properties.exit.include	Used to change boot properties file from Oracle WebLogic.
ejb-jar.xml.template	ejb-jar.xml.wls.jms_1.include	JMS Mappings for Oracle WebLogic.
hibernate.properties.web.template	hibernate.properties.exit.include	At end of file (common hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity Settings entries).
	hibernate.properties.web.exit.include	At end of file (online specific hibernate.properties - Database Connectivity Settings entries).
log4j2.properties.template	log4j2.properties.exit.include	At end of file (common log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration entries).
	log4j2.properties.root.exit.include	At end of file (specific online log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configurationentries).
log4j2.properties.service.template	log4j2.properties.exit.include	At end of file (common log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration entries).
	log4j2.properties.service.exit.include	At end of file (specific service log4j2.properties – Product Logging Configuration entries).
ouaf.jmx.access.file.template	ouaf.jmx.access.file.exit.include	Allows for additional users to be specified for JMX connections.

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Template File	User Exit Include File	Position and Usage
ouaf.jmx.password.file.template	ouaf.jmx.password.file.exit.include	Allows for additional passwords to be specified for JMX users.
spl.properties.service.template	spl.properties.exit.include	At end of file (common spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings entries).
	spl.properties.service.exit.include	At end of file for EJB spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings entries.
	spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include	User exit for service timeouts.
spl.properties.template	spl.properties.exit.include	At end of file (common spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings entries).
	spl.properties.root.exit.include	At end of file for Web Application based spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings entries.
	spl.properties.timeouts.root.exit.include	User exit for global timeouts.
	FW_spl.properties.keystore.truststore.include	User exit for keystore and trust store settings.
.	spl.properties.filter_mapping.include	Allows custom filter mappings
spl.properties.mobile.template	spl.properties.exit.include	At end of file (common spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings entries).
	spl.properties.mobile.exit.include	At end of file for mobile Application based spl.properties – Product Behaviour Settings entries.
	spl.properties.timeouts.mobile.exit.include	Future use.
submitmitbatch.properties.template	submitbatch.properties.exit.include	Submitter extensions.
threadpoolworker.properties.template	threadpoolworker.properties.exit.include	Threadpool extensions.
web.xml.template	spl.properties.images.include	Image processing overrides for web.xml – JEE Deployment Descriptor.
	web.xml.servlet_mapping.include	Allows custom servlet mappings.
	web.xml.servlet.include	Allows custom servlet definitions.
	web.xml.topReplace_config.include	Allow exclusion of files from top replace

To use these user exits create the user exit include file with the prefix "`cm_`" in the `$SPLEBASE/templates` directory. To reflect the user exits in the configuration files you must execute the `initialSetup` utility. Refer to the Custom JMS Configuration section for an example of this process.

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Properties File User Exits

The product behavior is controlled at a technical level by the values in the properties files. Whilst most of the settings are defaulted to their correct settings in the file, additional parameters may be added to the properties files to add new behavior. User exits are used to set these additional parameters in the `properties` files.

From the table above there are more than one user exit available in each properties file template to use. This is designed to maximize the re-usability of configuration settings. There are a number of specialized user exits that may need to be used:

- **Common Settings** – The configuration files used by each channel of execution (online, Web Services and batch) has a common user exit. This user exit is used to house all the setting you want to implement regardless of the channel used. For example the common setting user exits are:

Configuration File	User Exits for common settings
hibernate.properties	hibernate.properties.exit.include
log4j2.properties	log4j2.properties.exit.include
spl.properties	spl.properties.exit.include

- **Channel specific Settings** – To implement custom settings per channel there is a separate user exit to hold those parameters for those channels. The specific user exits are:

Channel	Configuration Files	User Exits for Common Settings
Web App Server	hibernate.properties	hibernate.properties.web.exit.include
	log4j2.properties	log4j2.properties.root.exit.include
	spl.properties	spl.properties.root.exit.include
Business App Server	log4j2.properties	log4j2.properties.service.exit.include
	spl.properties	spl.properties.service.exit.includespl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include
Inbound Web Services	log4j2.properties	No User Exit available.
	spl.properties	No User Exit available.
Batch Server	hibernate.properties	hibernate.properties.batch.exit.include
	log4j2.properties	log4j2.properties.standalone.exit.include
	spl.properties	spl.properties.standalone.exit.includespl.properties.timeouts.standalone.exit.include

Custom JMS Configuration

The product includes a realtime Java Message Services (JMS) connector to provide application to application integration. To use this facility the physical JMS definitions, need to be defined as part of the configuration to be included in the configuration of Oracle WebLogic.

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> **Note**
>
> It is possible to define the physical JMS configuration using the console provided with Oracle WebLogic but this may be overwritten during upgrades.

These will match the JMS configuration within the product itself. Refer to the installation documentation provided with the product to understand the required JMS integration.

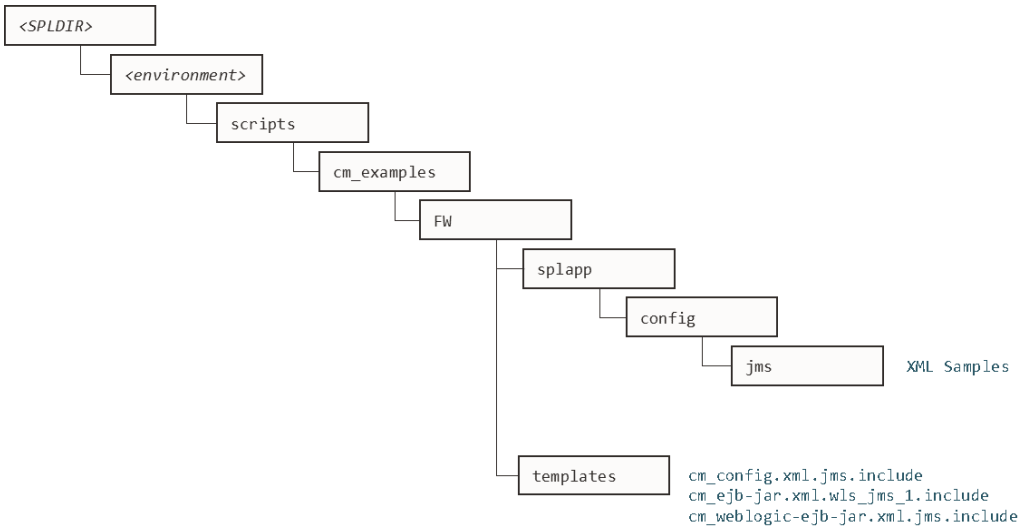
To reflect the JMS settings a number of custom User Exit Include Files have been provided to implement the JMS changes in the `config.xml` and `ejb-jar.xml` configuration files required by Oracle WebLogic.

There are two sets of files that are provided for the JMS integration as examples:

- A set of user exit include files in the `scripts/cm_examples/FW/templates` directory for the various files necessary to define the physical JMS configuration settings.
- A set of sample XML files that define the attributes of sample JMS settings that are referred to by the custom templates user exit include files. These are the files that need to be maintained by the site according to product or local standards.

The figure below illustrates the location of the sample JMS files:

Figure 7-4 Sample JMS File Locations



To implement the JMS configuration files at your site:

- Log on to the Web Application Server, or to the Business Application Server machine using the product administration account.
- Execute the `splenviron.sh` command to orientate to the desired environment you wish to apply the JMS configuration to.
- Create a JMS configuration repository directory under `/splapp/config/jms`. The following:

```
mkdir -p $SPLEBASE/splapp/config/jms
```


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- Copy the sample XML configuration files to the directory created using the following commands:

  ```
  cp $SPLEBASE/scripts/cm_examples/FW/splapp/config/jms/* $SPLEBASE/splapp/
  config/jms/
  ```

- Copy the user exit include files to the template directory so that the user exits are implemented whenever initialSetup is executed.

  ```
  cp $SPLEBASE/scripts/cm_examples/FW/templates/* $SPLEBASE/templates/
  ```

  > **Note**
  >
  > To reverse out the change at any time the template files that are copied (prefixed by cm) can be removed from the `templates` subdirectory under `$SPLEBASE`.

- Modify the sample XML files in the `config/jms` directory to suit your product requirements or your site requirements.

At configuration time the settings provided these files are included in the target configuration files as indicated by the user exit include files.

Online Transaction Timeouts

By default, the product does not impose any transaction time limits on online and web services transactions. If this is not appropriate for your site then transaction time limits can be implemented globally as well as on individual objects using configuration settings defining the desired transaction time limits.

Specific User Exit Include Files should be used to maintain these settings. To implement these timeouts create or modify the user exit files indicated in the table below in `$SPLEBASE/templates`.

To impose global limits the following settings must be added to your user exit files:

Tier/Configuration File	Configuration Settings
Web Application Server (`cm_spl.properties.timeouts.root.exit.include` user exit file)	Set the `ouaf.timeout.query.default` parameter to the desired timeout (in seconds) to set a global default on query zones.

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Tier/Configuration File	Configuration Settings
Business Application Server (`cm_spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include` user exit file)	• Set the `ouaf.timeout.business_service.default` parameter to the desired timeout (in seconds) to set a global default on business service invocations. • Set the `ouaf.timeout.business_object.default` parameter to the desired timeout (in seconds) to set a global default on business object invocations. • Set the `ouaf.timeout.script.default` parameter to the desired timeout (in seconds) to set a global default on service script invocations. • Set the `ouaf.timeout.service.default` parameter to the desired timeout (in seconds) to set a global default on application service invocations.

To impose timeout values on individual object/service/scripts then an entry in the Business Application Server `cm_spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include` user exit file must exist for each individual object/service/script to specify the timeout:

Object	Comments
Business Objects	Default: ouaf.timeout.business_object.default - Set Default Business Object Timeout Specific: ouaf.timeout.business_object.<bocode> - Set Specific Business Object Timeout
Business Services	Default: ouaf.timeout.business_service.default - Set Default Business Service Timeout Specific: ouaf.timeout.business_service.<bscode> - Set Specific Business Service Timeout
Query Zones	Default: ouaf.timeout.query.default - Set Default Query Timeout Specific: ouaf.timeout.query.<zonecode> - Set Specific Query Timeout
Scripts	Default: ouaf.timeout.script.default - Set Default Script Timeout Specific: ouaf.timeout.script.<scriptname> - Set Specific Script Timeout
Application Services	Default: ouaf.timeout.service.default - Set Default Service Timeout Specific: ouaf.timeout.service.<service> - Set Specific Service Timeout

For example:

```
ouaf.timeout.service.CILTUSEP=600
```


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> **Note**
>
> Timeout values are not precise as they do not include additional time needed to process any rollback or networking activity necessary after a timeout has occurred.

Setting the Date for Testing Purposes

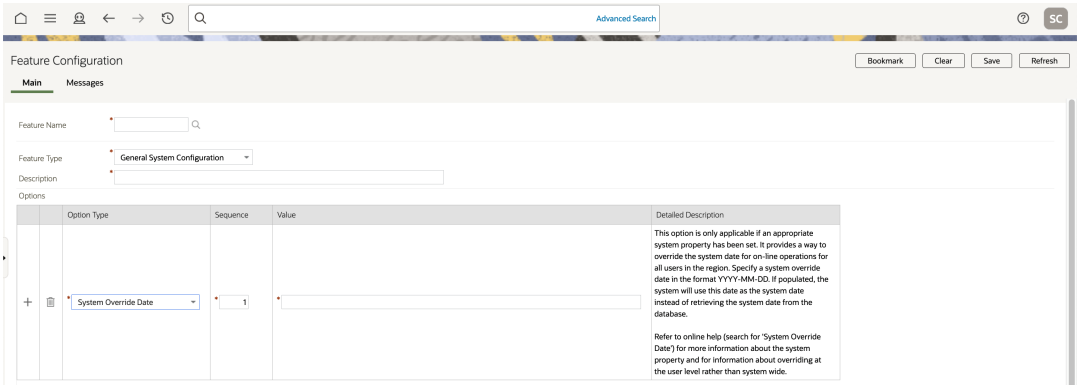
One of the common techniques used in testing is to set the date to a fixed point in time to simulate data aging in the product. By default, the date (and time) used in the system is obtained from the database server with the time zone used on the user record to offset (if used by the product). It is possible to override the system date used at a global level or at an individual user level for testing purposes.

> **Note**
>
> This facility is not recommended for use in production environments.

To use this facility the following must be configured:

- Set the `spl.runtime.options.allowSystemDateOverride` to `true` in the `spl.properties` file for the online (web or business application server) or Batch (standalone).
- To set the feature at the global level for an environment, navigate to the **Administration** menu, **General**, **Feature Configuration**, **Add** menu option and add a **General System Configuration** Feature Type with the **System Override Date** option in `YYYY-MM-DD` format. For example:

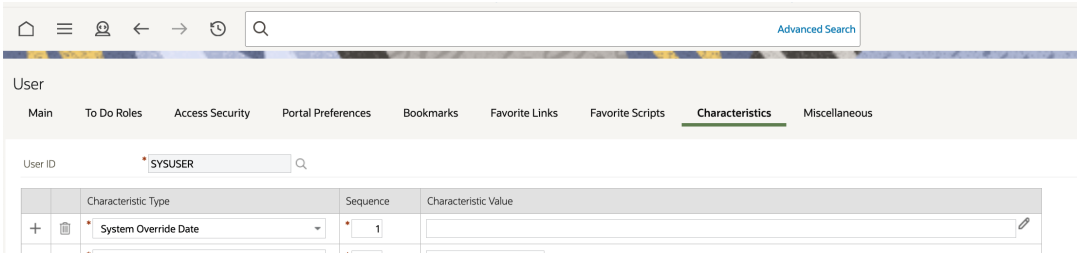
Figure 7-5 Feature Configuration Portal - General System Configuration



- If individual test users wish to use different dates, they can set the feature at the user level. This feature does not require the global override setting to be used but if the global override is also used, then this user specific setting is used. To set the date override at the user level, add the **Overridden system date** Characteristic Type to the individual user record (through **Administration** menu, **Security**, **User Search** menu option) with the Characteristic Value set to the desired date in `YYYY-MM-DD` format. For example:

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Figure 7-6 User Portal - Characteristics Tab



When the facility is active the following applies:

- The facility will only be active if the `spl.runtime.options.allowSystemDateOverride` parameter is set to `true` in the relevant sspl.properties file.
- If the system override through feature configuration is set, then all users using that channel will use that date for any transactions. If the feature configuration is not set, then the default current date (in accordance with the database server) is used.
- If users have system date overrides as characteristics, then that user for that channel will use that date regardless if the system override is set or not.

Secure Transactions

> **Note**
>
> Refer to the Security Guide of the product for an in-depth discussion on the implementing of SSL.

The product supports HTTP and HTTPS protocols for transmission of data from the browser client and within the architecture. Customers must choose either HTTP (unsecured) or HTTPS (secured) for protocol. Use of both protocols simultaneously is not supported. The default protocol is HTTP.

If you wish to implement HTTPS protocol, then the following process must be used:

- The value for WEB_WLSSLPORT - Oracle WebLogic SSL HTTP Port must be specified for the SSL port to use. When this is specified then HTTP is disabled automatically.

The product ships with the demonstration certificate shipped with the Web Application Server software. It is not recommended to use this certificate for your site. It is highly recommended that you obtain a certificate for your site from a trusted source and install the certificate in accordance with the Web Application Server documentation.

For all traffic directly to the product please use the `https` protocol on the URL's used for direct interaction (through the browser or Web Services interfaces).

> **Note**
>
> For Oracle WebLogic customers, refer to the Configuring Identity And Trust section of the Oracle WebLogic Installation Guide.

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> **Note**
>
> For both protocols, the `PUT`, `DELETE`, `TRACE` and `OPTIONS` methods not permitted in the security constraints for the product by default.

Native Oracle WebLogic Support

> **Note**
>
> The product also supports the Oracle Fusion Middleware console as an alternative to the Oracle WebLogic console. This manual covers the Oracle WebLogic console only. Customers using the Fusion Middleware console should use the corresponding feature in that console.

One of the features of the product is the ability to use the Oracle WebLogic features in either embedded or native mode. In non-production it is recommended to use embedded mode unless otherwise required. Customers using Oracle ExaLogic for non-production should use native mode to fully support Oracle ExaLogic's architecture.

Whilst all the details of installing the product in native mode is covered in the Installation Guide a summary of what is required is shown below:

- A copy of the Oracle WebLogic must be installed on the machine. This copy of Oracle WebLogic must not be shared across multiple environments. Using native mode restricts a single copy of the product to an individual installation of Oracle WebLogic. Customers requiring multiple environments on a single installation should install multiple Oracle WebLogic installation and use Oracle Enterprise Manager to manage the multiple instances.

  > **Note**
  >
  > The product includes a set of base domain templates that can be used with the installation of the product to avoid manual installation issues. Domain Template Builder can also be used to build custom domain templates.

- When using native mode, the product installation should not be placed under a users home directory or under the Oracle WebLogic home location. It should be installed in a separate location and using the deployment utilities deployed into the Oracle WebLogic domain location.
- Oracle WebLogic must be set up and configured with the following before deployment is to be performed:

Configuration Setting	Comments
Domain should be created	The Oracle WebLogic domain to install the product upon should be created with the Administration Server active on that environment.
Servers should be created	Using the Oracle WebLogic console, the Servers to house the product should be created.

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Configuration Setting	Comments
Create XML Registry	Using the Oracle WebLogic console an XML Registry to define the default parser should be created. On AIX this is done at the Oracle WebLogic command line level. Refer to the Installation Guide for more details.
Set Java parameters in console	Set the Domain level java settings for memory etc in accordance with the Installation Guide.
Define Security	Define the Security Role, Security Realm and other Security definitions for the product in accordance with the Installation Guide.
Create SYSUSER	Create the initial User for the product (SYSUSER) and attach the security role created earlier.
Set SPLEBASE variable	Prior to deployment and execution ensure the SPLEBASE variable is set to point to the location of the product in accordance with the Installation Guide.

- To start and stop the online component of the product in `native` mode, it is recommended to use the facilities provided by Oracle WebLogic. This can be either using the Oracle WebLogic console, Oracle WebLogic utilities or through Oracle Enterprise Manager.
- To monitor the online component of the product, use the facilities provided in the Oracle WebLogic console, Oracle WebLogic utilities, or through Oracle Enterprise Manager. Additional monitoring capabilities are available using the Oracle Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.

When making changes to the product anytime the EAR files are changed, they must be redeployed using the Oracle WebLogic console.

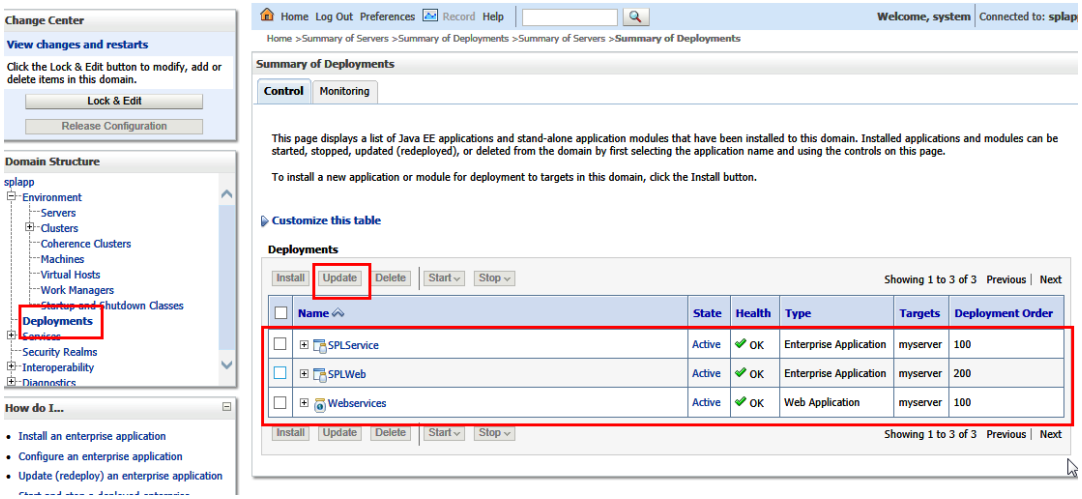
Manual Re-Deployment Process

Whenever the installation EAR/WAR files are updated they must be redeployed to the JEE web application server to implement the change using one of the following techniques:

- Using the Oracle WebLogic console, use the **Update** transaction on the selected **Deployments**. The wizard will remember the last settings, which need to be confirmed, prior to deployment. For example:

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Figure 7-7 Update Transaction - Selected Deployments



- Use the WLST command line using the redeploy command in the Deployment API. Refer to the WLST Reference for more information.

The following situations require a redeployment event:

- Any execution of `initialSetup` or `initialSetup -w` which requires SPLService (or the value of SPLSERVICEAPP - Name of Business Application Server Application) and `SPLWeb` (or the value of SPLWEBAPP - Name of Web Application Server Application) to be redeployed. SeeinitialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.
- Any execution of iwsdeploy - Inbound Web Services Deployment or online deployment of Inbound Webservices. This requires Webservices (or the value of IWSWAR - Name of Inbound Web Services WAR) deployment

Oracle WebLogic Console Operations

> **Note**
>
> Parts of this section do not apply to implementations using the embedded mode. Refer to individual sections for guidance.

When using the native mode of Oracle WebLogic to manage the product, the Oracle WebLogic administration console can be used to perform common operations. This section outlines the common operations that can be used from the console. Refer to the Administration documentation supplied with Oracle WebLogic for further advice.

Starting and Stopping from Console

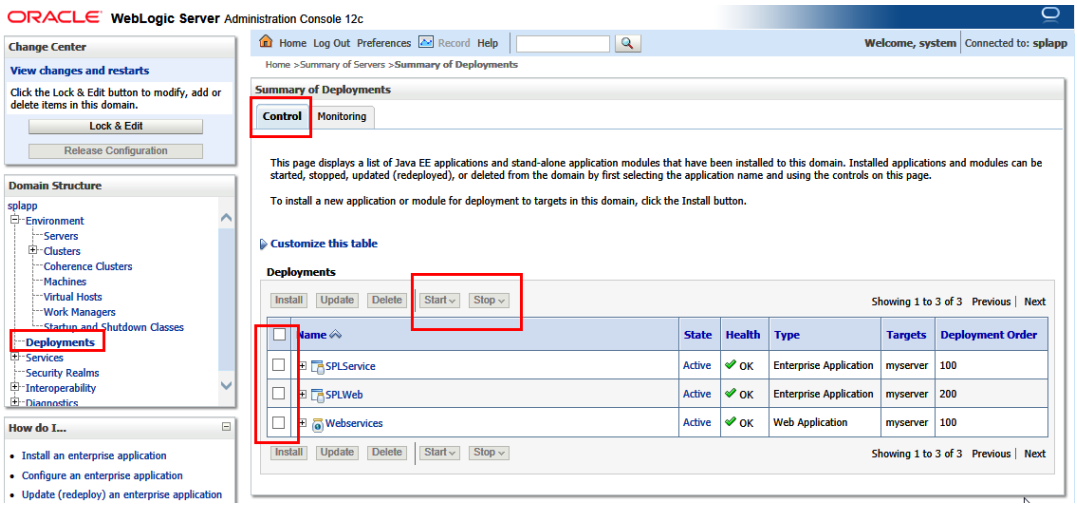
> **Note**
>
> This facility should only be used for customers using native mode. Customers using embedded mode should use the `spl` utility.

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As the product is using the native mode and native utilities provided by Oracle WebLogic it is possible to manage the product start and stop from the console. To perform this function, the user must do the following:

- Log in to the console designated to administrate the environment using an appropriate administration account. The default installation account is `system`.
- Select the **Deployments** section of the **Domain Structure**. This will list the deployments to the domain.
- Select the appropriate deployments to start or stop.
- Use the **Start** or **Stop** function to perform the start or stop operation, respectively. For example:

Figure 7-8 WebLogic Service Administration Console - Deployments



While it is possible to start or stop individually components it is recommended that all components be started at once to avoid availability issues. If individual components are started or stopped use the following guidelines to minimize issues:

- Be aware of the architecture when stopping components. When starting the product, components lower in the architecture must be started first. When stopping the product, components higher in the architecture should be stopped first. Use the table below as a guide:

Deployment	Role
root	Web Application Server
SPLService	Business Application Server
Webservices	Application Integration
javadocs	Data Dictionary

- Stopping non-essential runtime components such as javadocs may result in HTTP 404 error when users select these functions unless they are sourced from other servers.

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Monitoring Web Applications Using the Console

> **Note**
>
> This facility is available regardless of mode (embedded or native) used on the environment.

The Oracle WebLogic administration console can be used to monitor the state and performance of the individual components of the product. This can be achieved using the **Monitoring** tab of the **Deployments** option of the **Domain Structure** section of the Oracle WebLogic administration console.

This allows the following to be monitored:

- **Web Applications** – Statistics relating to the web applications deployed to the server. The Context Root and Source Information outlines the individual component monitored.
- **JMS** – If you are using the Message Driven Bean functionality within the product to integrate to the JMS resources in the Oracle WebLogic server then statistics related to this function can be monitored.
- **EJBs** – The Business Application Server and Message Driven Bean functionalities are expressed as Enterprise Java Beans (EJB) and can be monitored from the console. The EJB `SPLServiceBean` is the business application server.
- **Web Services/Web Service Clients** – When using the native Web Service capability, the statistics applicable to individual Web Services can be monitored.
- **JDBC** – If JDBC data sources are manually configured then statistics relating to these connections can be monitored.
- **Workload** – By default, Oracle WebLogic allocates simple workload managers for each deployment. These workload managers and any custom constraints can be monitored.

Refer to the Oracle WebLogic documentation for a detailed description of each of the statistics and their relevance.

Specifying Custom Log File Names

By default the `submitjob` and `threadpoolworker` utilities will create logs in a specific location. For example:

User Exit	Platform	Default Location and Name
`submitjob.sh`	Unix	$SPLOUTPUT/submitjob.`{batchCode}`.`{sysDateTime}`.log
`threadpoolworker.sh`	Unix	$SPLOUTPUT/threadpoolworker.`{sysDateTime}`.`{pid}`.log

Where:

`{batchCode}`	Batch Control used for job

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{sysDateTime}	System Date and Time in YYYYMMDDHHmmSSSSS format
{pid}	Process Id

If your implementation wishes to implement custom log file names then this may be achieved using user exits which allow custom setting of the file name pattern. In the utilities an environment variable is set to the name and location of the log file. The user exit may be used to set this environment variable to an alternative. The user exit contains the script code fragment used to set the log file environment file name.

The table below lists the user exit, environment variable name and the platform

User Exit	Platform	User Exit Name	Env Variable
submitjob.sh	Unix	submitjob.sh.setvars.include	SBJLOGID
threadpoolworker.sh	Unix	threadpoolworker.sh.setvars.include	TPWLOGID

Additionally, internal session variables are available for use in the user exits:

Variable	submitjob	threadpoolworker	Comments
RUNOPTS		x	Runtime Options
batchCode	x		Batch Code
sysDateTime	x		Run Date and Time

> **Note**
>
> submitjobs are set for the Java runtime.

> **Note**
>
> Other environment variables in the session can be used and determined in the user exit script code.

Turning off L2 Cache

> **Note**
>
> This facility should only be used where background processes specifically require it. Turning off the cache in other circumstances will adversely affect performance.

By default, the threadpools use a batch cache to load common configuration data to avoid excessive calls to the database. In some cases, it is desirable to disable the caching for a threadpool. To disable the cache on startup of the threadpool use the following command:

```
threadpoolworker.sh -l2 OFF -p <threadpoolname>
```


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where <threadpoolname> is the name of the threadpool to start with the caching disabled.

Once the threadpool is started then all jobs that require caching off can be executed in this threadpool using the DIST-THD-POOL parameter (for online submission), com.splwg.batch.submitter.distThreadPool - Threadpool parameter in the job specific properties file or -p option on the submitjob command (see submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission)).

JDBC Support

> **Note**
>
> This facility is only available for online and web services channels only.

By default, the product uses the Universal Connection Pooling (UCP) to manage database connections. It is also possible to use Oracle WebLogic connection pooling through Data Sources for the online transactions (UCP will continued to be used for batch transactions). To use Data Sources the data sources must be created within Oracle WebLogic and then configuration files altered to utilize the Data Source using the following process:

- Create the Data Source in the Oracle WebLogic console using the **Services**, **Data Sources** menu item. Repeat for the connection pool for online and connection pool for web services. Specify the following:

Attribute	Comment
Name	Allocate a name for monitoring and management purposes.
JNDI Name	Allocate a name to be used by the connection. This is used as <datasourcename> later. It is recommended that the name be prefixed with jdbc/ to conform to naming standards.
Row Prefetch Enabled	This should be enabled.
Row Prefix Size	Specify a value between 2 - 100. Default: 48
Stream Chunk Size	This is not used by the product.
Database Type	Specify Oracle.
Database Driver	Specify the database driver to use. Do not use the XA versions of the driver for the product. By default, use the Thin driver for service connections.
Supports Global Transactions	Deselect this option. It does not apply.
One Phase Commit	Ensure this option is selected.
Database Name	Specify the Oracle SID of the database to connect to. This should correspond to DBNAME - Database Name in the ENVIRON.INI.
Host Name	Specify the host allocated to Oracle. This should correspond to DBSERVER - Database Server in the ENVIRON.INI.
Port	Specify the Oracle Listener Port number of the database to connect to. This should correspond to DBPORT - Database Listener Port in the ENVIRON.INI.

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Attribute	Comment
Database User Name	Specify the product database user. This should correspond to DBUSER - Online Database User in the ENVIRON.INI.
Password	Specify the password for the user. This should correspond to DBPASS - Online Database User Password in the ENVIRON.INI.
Initial Capacity	This is the initial size of the connection pool.
Maximum Capacity	This is the maximum size of the connection pool.
Capacity Increment	This is the number of connections that are added to the connection pool when necessary.
Statement Cache Type	This denotes the type of cache to use. Use the LRU setting.
Statement Cache Size	This is the cache size.

- Specify the following values in the ENVIRON.INI using the `configureEnv` utility. See configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings.

Setting	Recommendation
IWS JDBC DataSource Name	Fully qualified JNDI Name for Web Services Data Source.
Web JDBC DataSource Name	Fully qualified JNDI Name for Web Data Source.

- Execute the `initialSetup` utility to reflect the change.
- If using native mode, redeploy the product EAR files. See Manual Re-Deployment Process for details.

Cancelling Batch Processes Using JMX

While JMX can be used to obtain monitoring information it is possible to cancel threads of batch processes using the operations component of JMX. To cancel a thread the following process must be performed:

- Start the JMX console of your choice and connect to the relevant JMX port configured for the batch.
- Select the thread and batch process to be canceled from the JMX console.
- Select the Cancel operation from the operations component of the console. The console may recognize the operations of the JMX classes and allow the actions to be processed. For example, **jconsole** will generate the **cancelThread** button. Issue the action.

Figure 7-9 Example: cancelThread



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> **Note**
>
> Depending on the JMX console used, a confirmation dialog may NOT be displayed and cannot be undone once issued. Ensure that the correct thread for the batch process is selected. To cancel a batch process, ALL threads must be canceled.

The batch process will be marked as canceled and stopped. The IP address of the requester is logged in the **Batch Run Tree** for auditing purposes.

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8

Operations from Oracle Enterprise Manager

This chapter of the Server Administration Guide provides an overview of using Oracle Enterprise Manager along with the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities to administer your application.

> **Note**
>
> This chapter assumes that Oracle Enterprise Manager and the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities are installed prior to using this section. If this is not the case, refer to the installation documentation for these products to complete that prerequisite installation.

This chapter includes the following:

- Discovering Oracle Utilities Targets
- Discovering Oracle WebLogic Targets
- Oracle Utilities Targets
- Monitoring Using Oracle Enterprise Manager

Discovering Oracle Utilities Targets

Prior to using Oracle Enterprise Manager, the Oracle Utilities targets must be discovered and registered with the Oracle Management Repository (OMR) within an Oracle Management Server (OMS) using Oracle Management Agents (OMA).

To discover the Oracle Utilities targets the following process must be followed:

- Install the Oracle Management Server and Oracle Management Repository to the relevant centralized server in accordance with the Oracle Enterprise Manager documentation.

  > **Note**
  >
  > It is not recommended to install the Oracle Management Server or Oracle Management Repository on the same servers housing the products.

- Deploy the Oracle Management Agents to the hosts housing the products.
- Discover and register the hosts and agents to the Oracle Management Repository using any of the methods described in the Oracle Enterprise Manager documentation.
- Start the products using the console or scripts.

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> **Note**
>
> Oracle Enterprise Manager will only discover and register targets that are active at the time of discovery.

- Deploy the base Fusion Middleware functionality to the agents on the hosts for the products.
- Discover the Fusion Middleware targets associated with the product. This includes the domain, servers and application deployments.
- Download the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities through Oracle Software Delivery Cloud or Oracle Enterprise Manager Self Update.
- Deploy the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities to the Oracle Management Server to enable the server content.

> **Note**
>
> This may require a short outage on the Oracle Management Server.

- Deploy the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities to the Oracle Management Agents on the product hosts to enable agent content.
- Discover the Oracle Utilities Environment target using the Discovery process as documented in the Oracle Enterprise Manager documentation. All related targets will be automatically discovered.

> **Note**
>
> At discovery time, target names are autogenerated. They can only be renamed with more meaningful names at discovery time.

After discovery of the Oracle Utilities Environment target the following Oracle Utilities targets are discovered, registered and associated with the Oracle Utilities Environment target:

- **Oracle Utilities Web Application** target - One or more web application server targets (SPLWeb) associated with the Oracle Utilities Environment target. This target is associated with the Fusion Middleware Web Application Server base target.
- **Oracle Utilities Web Services** target - One or more business application server targets (SPLService) associated with the Oracle Utilities Environment target. This target is associated with the Fusion Middleware Web Application Server base target.
- **Oracle Utilities Home** target - One or more software installations associated with the product associated with the Oracle Utilities Environment target.
- **Oracle Utilities Batch Server** target - One or more Coherence hosts associated with the Oracle Utilities Environment target.

Discovering Oracle WebLogic Targets

Oracle Enterprise Manager can discover and manage the products using the Oracle Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.

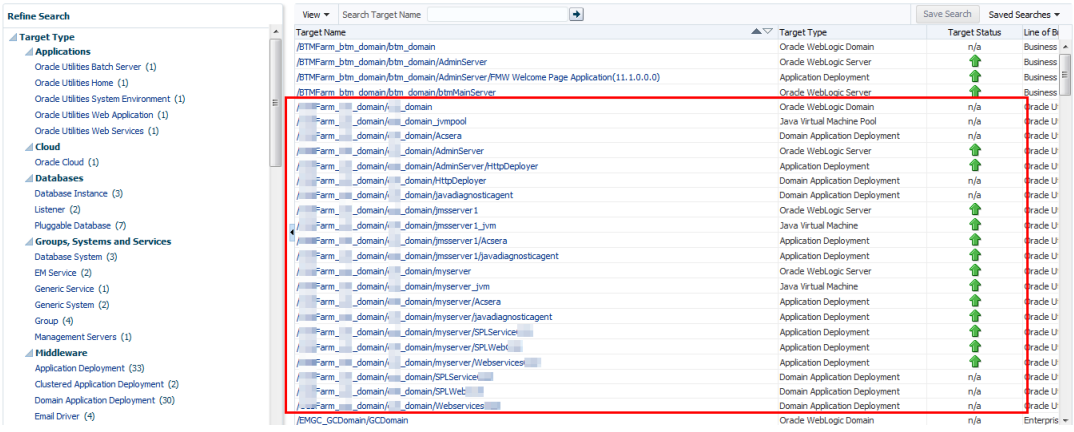
It is possible to manage and monitor the database and Oracle WebLogic from Oracle Enterprise Manager. When using native mode, Oracle Enterprise Manager will autodiscover

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the Oracle WebLogic instance using its native facilities. To use Oracle Enterprise Manager with environments using the default embedded support of Oracle WebLogic the following can be used to discover and monitor the instance:

- Within Oracle Enterprise Manager console, navigate to the **Add Targets Manually** menu option under the **Setup** menu.
- Select **Add Non-host Targets using Guided Process** from the options list.
- Select **Oracle Fusion Middleware** to denote that Oracle WebLogic will be discovered.
- In the dialog specify the following values:
  - **Administration Server Host** - The host name used for WL_HOST in your environment. This host must be registered to Oracle Enterprise Manager as a target so that the agent is redeployed.
  - **Port** - The port number assigned to the environment (WL_PORT).
  - **Username** - An account authorized to the Oracle WebLogic console. The Oracle Utilities Application Framework installer creates an initial user system that can be used if you have not got a site-specific value for this user. This userid is used, by default, for all operations to the target. It must be an Administration account not a product account.
  - **Password** - The password configured for the Username.
  - **Unique Domain Identifier** - A unique identifier for the domain to denote within Oracle Enterprise Manager. This is important and should be some value that means something for your administrator to understand. This also allows multiple targets per host to be defined easily. Make sure you do not use any embedded blanks and special characters for the name.
  - **Agent** - This is the default host and port for the OEM agent on that machine. Just for references and can be altered if the default port is different for OEM at your site.
- Choose to **Continue** and the above target will be registered for use within Oracle Enterprise Manager.
- Each server in your domain will be registered as an Oracle WebLogic Server and every component of the product will be registered as an Application Deployment. For example:

Figure 8-1 Oracle WebLogic Targets



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Oracle Utilities Targets

The following targets are available for your application:

Target	Usage
Oracle Utilities System Environment	Environment Target as a collection of other targets.
Oracle Utilities Home	Software installations for environment. Used to cloning and patching.
Oracle Utilities Web Application	Online Web Applications.
Oracle Utilities Web Services Application	Business Application Server Applications.
Oracle Utilities Batch Server	Threadpool/Submitter Batch Servers.

Refer to the Oracle Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities (KB701886) for more information.

Monitoring Using Oracle Enterprise Manager

The following target types within Oracle Enterprise Manager can be used with your application directly:

Target	Monitoring Capabilities
Oracle Utilities Web Application	Availability for online transaction including Oracle WebLogic basic metrics.
Oracle Utilities Web Services Application	Online performance monitoring (see Business Application Server JMX Reference).
Oracle Utilities Batch Server	Batch performance monitoring (see Batch JMX Reference).
Oracle WebLogic Server	Availability, JMS, MDB and URL performance information.
Application Deployment	Individual deployment metrics for Online, Business Application Server and Inbound Web Services including availability, performance and other metrics.
Java Virtual Machine	JVM Diagnostics (if Oracle WebLogic Management Pack EE installed).
Database Instance	Database metrics including performance and availability.

> **Note**
>
> It is not recommended to use the Oracle Coherence targets within Oracle Enterprise Manager for monitoring or managing the batch cluster.

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9

Oracle Scheduler Integration

Oracle Utilities Application Framework applications include optional interfaces to Oracle Scheduler, which is part of Oracle Database. These interfaces allow the management of Oracle Scheduler objects and the execution of product batch processes using the scheduling capabilities of the Oracle Scheduler.

> **Note**
>
> The Oracle Scheduler interface is an optional installation for using the Oracle Scheduler in the Oracle Database to schedule and execute product jobs. Customers using alternative methods or tools can ignore this section.

This chapter includes the following:

- Background Materials
- Oracle Scheduler Interface Overview
- Oracle Scheduler Interface (OUAF_BATCH)
- Oracle Scheduler – REST APIs
- Building a Schedule
- Executing Jobs
- Monitoring Oracle Scheduler
- Cancellation
- Exporting Schedules Across Environments

Background Materials

Before reading this section is it recommended to familiarize yourself with the Oracle Scheduler by reading the following documentation:

- Oracle Scheduler Concepts - Overview of the scheduler including the architecture.
- Scheduling Jobs with Oracle Scheduler - Creating, running and monitoring jobs, chains and prioritization.
- Administrating Oracle Scheduler - Configuration, monitoring, import/export schedules, troubleshooting, and so on.
- Using Oracle Scheduler with a CDB - Using Oracle Scheduler in and/or with a multi-tenant container database.
- DBMS_SCHEDULER Reference - Reference API for the Oracle Scheduler including all the valid procedures available.

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> **Note**
>
> The Oracle Scheduler in Oracle Database 12c and above is recommended to be used for this interface.

Oracle Scheduler Interface Overview

The product now includes REST services that lets users manage Oracle Scheduler objects using product services. This interface makes it easier to integrate batch schedules with enterprise schedulers.

- These are a set of services (invoked through REST APIs) to create, update, read, delete and execute Oracle Scheduler objects. These services are managed within the product itself. These services internally invoke necessary Oracle Scheduler functions to manage and monitor schedules and batch executions.
- Following set of OUAF business services can be invoked using REST to manage Oracle scheduler objects: (detailed interface definition is mentioned in Oracle Scheduler – REST APIs).
  - F1-DBMSProgram - Add, read, change, or deletes a DBMS Scheduler Program object based on the action provided.
  - F1-DBMSChain - Add, read, change, or deletes a DBMS Scheduler Chain object based on the action provided.
  - F1-DBMSSchedule - Add, read, change, or deletes a DBMS Scheduler Schedule object based on the action provided.
  - F1-DBMSJob - Add, read, change, or delete a DBMS Scheduler Job object based on the action provided.
  - F1-DBMSList - Retrieves a list of names and descriptions of scheduler object based on the type provided and an optional name to filter with.
  - F1-DBMSSubmitJob - Submits a scheduler job for execution.
  - F1-DBMSGetJobDetails - Retrieves the details of DBMS Scheduler Job based on job name.
  - F1-GetDBMSJobs - Retrieves a list of scheduler jobs based on status. The output is either a list of running jobs or a list of completed jobs based on the status provided.
  - F1-DBMSCancelJob - Uses the service defined above to cancel a DBMS Scheduler Job.
  - F1-DBMSRestartThread - Uses the service defined above to restart a batch job thread.
  - F1-DBMSRestartChain - Uses the service defined above to restart DBMS Scheduler Chain.

In addition to the above, the product includes interfaces to allow Oracle Scheduler to schedule and execute product batch processes.

The components of interface are as follows:

- A set of tables to configure and control the interface. These tables are not managed by any object within the product itself as they are exclusively reserved for internal use by the Scheduler interface. These are installed in the product schema.
- A PL/SQL procedure (Oracle Scheduler Interface (OUAF_BATCH)) that implements an interface to Oracle Scheduler to populate the scheduler interface tables, execute jobs and

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manage jobs from the PL/SQL interface supported by the Oracle Scheduler. This is installed on the product schema.

- The scheduler object may exist on the same database as the product or remotely on a scheduler database. If the remote option is used then the Oracle Scheduler Agent must be installed and enabled on the product database servers. A destination and credentials must also be configured.

> **Note**
>
> The Oracle Scheduler Agent is an option on the database installation or the Oracle Client installation.

- If File Watchers are used on product software hosts, then the Oracle Scheduler Agent must be enabled to access the files on the hosts holding the file.
- No user interface components are supplied with the interface from the product itself. The Oracle Scheduler uses Oracle SQL Developer or Oracle Enterprise Manager to maintain, execute and monitor Oracle Scheduler objects. It is recommended customers and partners use those interfaces to manage your schedule and related objects for Oracle Scheduler.
- For the Oracle Scheduler Interface to operate at least one threadpool.
- The Oracle Scheduler interface must be installed on the product schema but the schedule can be maintained locally or remotely. To support remote invocations, it is highly recommended to set up a dedicated database user for the schedule which is independent of the product database users. The product installation guide uses the default SCHADM for this role. All schedule information is stored in this schema not the product schema.

> **Note**
>
> This manual will use the default value for this schedule administrator SCHADM but the actual implementation may vary.

Oracle Scheduler Configuration

The Oracle Scheduler interface is installed on the product database and optionally on the scheduler database (for enterprise wide deployments).

After the Oracle Scheduler interface is installed the scheduler interface operates on the following principles:

- The Oracle database holding the schedule must have the JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES (The default is set to 1000 jobs, unless altered.) set to the maximum number of total concurrent threads (This includes any DBA tasks and non-product processes that use the Oracle Scheduler at any time) expected to execute at peak times to ensure maximum thread usage.
- The Oracle Scheduler and interface are configured to define the preferences to set the behavior:
  - The Oracle Scheduler preferences are configured with global scheduling defaults including email servers, time zones etc. For more information on the Oracle Scheduler preferences refer to Setting Scheduler Preferences and Order of Preference.
  - The Oracle Scheduler Interface options are set appropriately. For more information refer to Scheduler Interface Options.

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- The Oracle Scheduler is configured with the following minimal schedule objects. Additional objects can be configured as outlined in Scheduling Jobs with Oracle Scheduler and Using Additional Objects in Oracle Scheduler.
  - **Job** - Define one or more jobs per Batch Control using the `submit_job` interface. Refer to Defining Jobs for additional interface advice.
  - **Chain** - Define the dependency chain with all the jobs that need to be executed with that chain. Refer to Defining Chains for additional advice.
- Optionally, populate the parameters of the each job as outlined in Specifying Job Parameters.

Oracle Scheduler Execution

> **Note**
>
> The threadpools used by any process must be started before any job can execute.

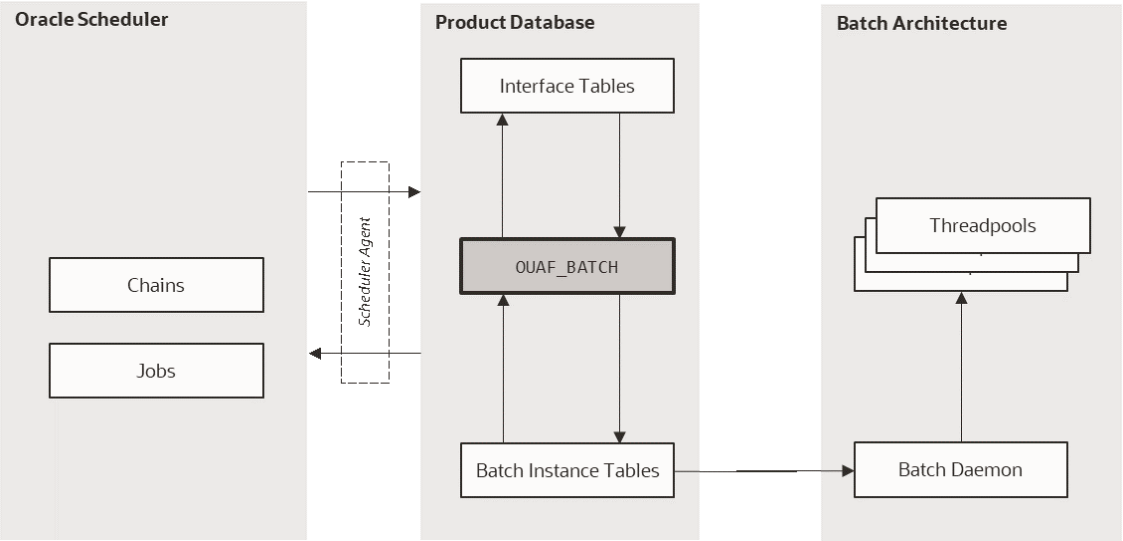
> **Note**
>
> Refer to the Oracle Scheduler Concepts for information regarding how the Oracle Scheduler internally operates.

Once the scheduler objects are defined the Oracle Scheduler will initiate the batch jobs using the following technique:

- When a job in the Scheduler is deemed ready to execute, the Oracle Scheduler Interface determines the parameters from the various objects (including from the PL/SQL command line) and creates entries in the batch instance tables.
- The product batch daemon detects a pending process and distributes the job to the threadpools indicated on the job parameters for execution. The Oracle Scheduler does not distribute the jobs to the threadpools, that is done through the daemon.
- During execution the monitoring capabilities in Oracle Scheduler, Oracle Enterprise Manager, JMX or the Batch Run Tree can be used to monitor the process. Refer to Monitoring Oracle Scheduler for more information.
- If the batch process fails, the interface set the job to the FAILED state for the Oracle Scheduler to react accordingly. If the batch process completes successfully the interface will set the job to the SUCCEEDED state for the Oracle Scheduler to react accordingly.

The following figure summarizes the flow and processing for the Oracle Scheduler, the Oracle Scheduler Interface and batch architecture:

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Oracle Scheduler Interface (OUAF_BATCH)

The Oracle Scheduler Interface is a PL/SQL based package OUAF_BATCH which contains several procedures to initiate batch processes, cancel running batch processes and manage the parameters for the interface.

Submit_Job - Submit a Job or Thread

The `Submit_Job` procedure submits a batch job and waits for it to complete or fail. It returns COMPLETED or FAILED state to the Oracle Scheduler when used in a Job or Program object.

Parameter	Data Type	Req	Description
batch_code	Text	■	Valid batch control
user_id	Text	■	Valid product user defined in user object. The email address specified on the user object is used to send any configured notifications. Value can be inherited from configured parameters.
thread_count	Number		Override for thread count on batch control.

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Parameter	Data Type	Req	Description
business_date	Date		Process date to be used for batch job. Value can be inherited from configured parameters. Value can be set using the to_date function. If no value is provided, the current date will be used. The format of the date must be in a recognizable format. For example, DD-MMM-YYYY is supported. It is recommended to use the to_date function to avoid confusion.
max_timeout_mins	Number		Maximum timeout, in minutes, for transactions to avoid ORA-01555 Snapshot too old errors. Default is 15.
rerun_number	Number		Used for rerunning specific extracts. Default is: 0 (zero) for current extract.
thread_pool	Text		Valid Threadpool name to execute this batch job. This corresponds to the `DIST-THD-POOL` parameter. If not provided at all, the value of DEFAULT is assumed.
min_run_status	Number		Minimum Run Status that will cause this procedure to exit. The default is `RUN_STAT_COMPLETED (40)`. Other values supported: • 10 - RUN_STAT_PENDING • 20 - RUN_STAT_IN_PROGRESS • 30 - RUN_STAT_ERROR • 40 - RUN_STAT_COMPLETED

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Parameter	Data Type	Req	Description
raise_error	Boolean		If the `min_run_status` is set a value less than 40, this parameter is set to true and the job status matches the value of the `min_run_status` then raise an application error. This allows the chain to support conditional branches or stop chains on conditions. Default is `false`.
thread_notifications	Boolean		Whether an error in any thread should trigger a notification event. Default is `true`. See Notification Options for more information.
single_submitter	Boolean		Whether multiple threads should be submitted as separate jobs. Set this to `false` to enable separate job submissions for each thread.
soft_parm_map	Array		Associate array of soft parameters.
soft_parm_list	Array		Table array of soft parameters.

Example command lines:

```
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Submit_Job(
        batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ',
        user_id => 'FRED01',
        thread_count => 4,
        business_date => '01-JUN-15',
        max_timeout_mins => 15,
        rerun_number => 0,
        thread_pool => 'DEFAULT',
        min_run_status => OUAF_BATCH.RUN_STAT_COMPLETED,
        raise_error => true,
        thread_notifications => true,
        soft_parm_list => OUAF_BATCH.parm_list_t('someParm','someValue'));
end;
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Submit_Job(batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ', user_id => 'FRED01');
end;
begin

    OUAF_BATCH.Submit_Job(batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ',
```


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```
        user_id => 'FRED01',
        business_date => to_date('2016-01-01','YYYY-MM-DD'),
        thread_count => 1);
end;
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Submit_Job(batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ',

        user_id => 'FRED01',
        thread_pool => 'POOL01');
end;
begin

    OUAF_BATCH.Submit_Job(
        batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ',
        user_id => 'FRED01',
        soft_parm_list =>
        OUAF_BATCH.parm_list_t('maintenanceObject','F1-SYNC REQ',
            'isRestrictedByBatchCode','true'));
end;
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Submit_Job(batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ',
        user_id => 'FRED01',
        business_date => to_date('2015-06-01','YYYY-MM-DD'));
end;
```

Restart_Thread - Restart a Failed Thread/Job

If a batch job or a thread of a job has failed and needs to be restarted the OUAF_BATCH includes an operation to restart the thread.

The `Restart_Thread` procedure uses the same parameters of the `Submit_Job` procedure with an additional parameter:

Parameters	Data Type	Req	Description
thread_number	Number	■	Thread Number to restart. For single threaded jobs, this should be set to 1.

The parameters can match the original execution or be altered to change the behavior of the individual thread.

> **Note**
>
> The `thread_count` should match the original to ensure all data is processed correctly.

The major difference between `Submit_Job` procedure and `Restart_Thread` procedure is that the `Restart_Thread` procedure does not wait for the thread to complete. It simply ends after submitting the thread. Therefore, it is not recommended to be used in a schedule in Oracle Scheduler.

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Examples of the command are as follows:

```
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Restart_Thread(batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ',
        thread_number => 2,
        user_id => 'FRED01',
        thread_count => 4,
        business_date => '01-JUN-15',
        max_timeout_mins => 15,
        rerun_number => 0,
        thread_pool => 'POOL01');
end;
```

Cancel_Job - Cancel a Running Job

> **Note**
>
> This technique is an alternative to the technique outlined in Batch JMX Reference.

> **Note**
>
> The dbms_scheduler.stop_job procedure is recommended to stop a scheduler job.

A job that is executing can be stopped using the `Cancel_Job` procedure. The procedure can use one of the following identifiers to cancel the running job:

Paramters	Data Type	Description
batch_code	Text	Valid batch control
job_id	Number	Allocated job identifier from batch daemon (on ci_batch_job table).

For example:

```
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Cancel_Job(job_id => '00000000000123’,
        batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ')
end;
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Cancel_Job(job_id => '00000000000123’);
end;
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Cancel_Job(batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ');
end;
```

The `Cancel_Job` procedure asynchronously changes the running `Submit_Job` status to canceled state and terminates. The `Submit_Job` instance continually monitors the status and will take appropriate action to cancel all the running threads and end with a cancellation error once all the threads have ended.

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Refer to Cancellation for more details.

Set_Option - Set a Global or Job Option

The `Set_Option` procedure is used to set global or job specific options for the scheduler interface. Any option specified using this procedure is subject to the Order of Preference for parameters.

The `Set_Option` procedure uses the following command format:

```
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Set_Option(scope => '<scope>', name => '<parmname>', value =>
'<parmvalue>');
end;
```

Where:

`<scope>`	Scope of the parameter. The valid values are GLOBAL for global settings or a valid Batch Control for a specific Batch Control. Settings at the Batch Control level override the GLOBAL scope.
`<parmname>`	The parameter name from the list below. This setting can be overridden on the command line.
`<parmvalue>`	The value of the parameter designated by `<parmname>` to be used for the scope designated by `<scope>`.

The parameters supported by this option are listed below:

Parameter Name	Description
business_date	The default business date is the database's current system date, but this can provide an alternative default. It is typically useful in the case of jobs that run past midnight to make it maintain the same date for all the submissions. The date format is ISO format: YYYY-MM-DD.
user_id	The user id is required for every submission but to avoid having to specify it on every Submit_Job call, this will define a default either globally or for specific batch codes. The user must be defined as a user object within the product.
poll_seconds	By default, the batch tables are checked every 1 second for updates. This provides for very responsive job handling, but if it is too taxing on the database, the frequency can be modified with this setting. The value must be between 1 and 60.

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Parameter Name	Description
notify_job_name	Oracle Scheduler job OUAF_NOTIFY is the default thread notification job. That is defined out of the box to send emails for every failed thread. If that behavior is undesired, a custom thread notification, Oracle Scheduler job can be created, and it defined as the default handler with this option. The new notify Oracle Scheduler job must exist.
thread_notifications	Set to false to suppress thread notifications for failed threads. The default is true.
thread_pool	The default threadpool to use. The installation default threadpool is DEFAULT.
discard_queue	Set to true to delete all unused online job queue entries (CI_BATCH_JOB rows) created by OUAF_BATCH. The default is false. OUAF_BATCH uses individual CI_BATCH_JOB rows for the threads so it may become quite voluminous, and the job queue entries are typically not useful once a thread has started executing as the **Batch Run Tree** entries are used to track the job. This option can be used to clean up the unused entries.
debug	Set to true to see internally generated DBMS_OUTPUT debug messages. The default is false. Used for development purposes.
single_submitter	Set to true to submit a separate job for each thread of batch job. Default behavior is to submit a single job for multiple threads of batch job.

For example:

```
Begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Set_Option(scope => 'GLOBAL', name => 'user_id', value =>
'FRED01');
end
```

To remove the option, use the Unset Option (see Unset_Option - Reset a Global or Job Option) procedure.

Unset_Option - Reset a Global or Job Option

By using the Set_Option feature sets the global or job specific parameters for the scheduler it is possible to also remove the settings using the Unset_Option feature on the parameters covered by the Set_Option feature. The format of the command is:

```
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Unset_Option(scope => '<scope>', name => '<parmname>');
end;
```

Where:

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<scope>	Scope of the parameter to reset. The valid values are GLOBAL for global settings or a valid Batch Control for a specific Batch Control.
<parmname>	The parameter name to reset. Refer to the Set Option (see Set_Option - Set a Global or Job Option) procedure for the valid list.

For example:

```
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Unset_Option(scope => 'GLOBAL', name => 'business_date');
end;
```

Raise_Thread_Error - Raise an Error

Whenever a thread or job fails the Oracle Scheduler Interface informs the product of the failure as well as the scheduler itself. This is handled by the `Raise_Thread_Error` procedure. This procedure is not directly called by the scheduler itself and is used internally by the interface itself.

Setting Preferences

One of the first steps in configuration is setting the preferences

- The Oracle Scheduler includes several key preferences that need to be configured to ensure a consistent operation of the scheduler. These preferences are documented in the Setting Scheduler Preferences section of the Oracle Scheduler Administration documentation. It is recommended to set the preferences before using any of the functionality in the Oracle Scheduler.
- Once the Oracle Scheduler Interface is installed the GLOBAL options for the interface, should be set if they differ from the recommended defaults. This can be achieved using the Set Option (see Set_Option - Set a Global or Job Option) procedure. At a minimum, it is recommended to set a global `user_id` to act as a default to avoid individual job issues.
- Optionally, it is possible to set Batch Job specific options using the Batch Control as the key for the Set Option (see Set_Option - Set a Global or Job Option) procedure.

The above facilities set the overall scheduler and interface preferences.

Order of Preference

There are a number of different techniques available for setting the parameters for any job. The available techniques from lowest precedence to highest are as follows:

- **Batch Control** - Job parameters can be set on the Batch Control record within the user interface under control of authorized users. This is commonly maintained by the business.
- **Global Preferences** - Some of the parameters from the Batch Control can be specified as a GLOBAL preference using the Set Option (see Set_Option - Set a Global or Job Option) procedure. These preferences, if set, will override any Batch Control settings for the same setting.
- **Batch Job Preferences** - The Set Option (see Set_Option - Set a Global or Job Option) procedure also supports the setting of parameters using the Batch Control as the key. Any

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overlapping settings set at this level will override settings on the Batch Control and any GLOBAL preference for the same setting.

- **Command Line Options** - It is possible to override all settings using command line options on the Submit Job (see Submit_Job - Submit a Job or Thread) and Restart Thread (see Restart_Thread - Restart a Failed Thread/Job) procedures. This is handy for special processing. See Using soft_parm_map and Using soft_parm_list for advice and examples.

It is recommended to set the values in the relevant level and use command line options for special situations or when using dynamic parameters.

Using soft_parm_map

Batch parameters can specified on the command line through the `soft_parm_map`, which is an associative array. This format can be used in isolation or in association with `soft_parm_list` (see Using soft_parm_list) when specifying command line parameters. When both are used, the `soft_parm_list` values are taken in precedence

To use associative arrays, the array must be declared before use in the PL/SQL command.

Any array must be declared as type `OUAF_BATCH.parm_map_t`.

The format of soft parameters in an associate array is:

Segment	Format
Declaration of array	`declare <arrayname> OUAF_BATCH.parm_map_t;`
Definition of value	`<arrayname>('<parmname>') := '<parmvalue>';`
Use of map	`soft_parm_map => <arrayname>`

Where:

`<arrayname>`	Name of associative array to be used as the `soft_parm_map`.
`<parmname>`	Name of the parameter to be set.
`<parmvalue>`	Value of parameter.

For example:

```
declare
    my_soft_parms OUAF_BATCH.parm_map_t;
begin
    my_soft_parms('maintenanceObject') := 'F1-SYNC REQ';
    my_soft_parms('isRestrictedByBatchCode') := 'true';
    OUAF_BATCH.Submit_Job(batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ',
        user_id => 'FRED01',
        soft_parm_map => my_soft_parms);
end;
```

The `my_soft_parms` is the `soft_parm_map` in the above example. The use of associative arrays is a way of supporting dynamic parameters for complex parameters. This technique can be used exclusively or in conjunction with `soft_parm_list`.

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> **Note**
>
> The associative array should not contain common parameters such as `business_date`, `user_id`, and so on.

Using soft_parm_list

An alternative to the `soft_parm_map` (see Using soft_parm_map) is to explicitly specify the parameters as a list of parameter and value pairs. This method is recommended for explicit values for the parameters. The parameter list must be of type `OUAF_BATCH.parm_list_t`.

The parameters are specified in the following format:

```
OUAF_BATCH.parm_list_t('<parmname>','<parmvalue>'â€¦)
```

where:

`<parmname>`	Name of the parameter to be set
`<parmvalue>`	Value of parameter

For example:

```
begin
    OUAF_BATCH.Submit_Job(
        batch_code => 'F1-SYNRQ',
        user_id => 'SYSUSER',
        soft_parm_list =>
            OUAF_BATCH.parm_list_t('maintenanceObject','F1-SYNC REQ',
            'isRestrictedByBatchCode','true'));
end;
```

This technique can be used exclusively or in conjunction with `soft_parm_map`.

> **Note**
>
> The array should not contain common parameters such as `business_date`, `user_id`, and so on.

Oracle Scheduler – REST APIs

This section provides the list of services that can be used for managing Oracle DBMS scheduler objects

F1-DBMSProgram Service

The `F1-DBMSProgram` service can be used to Add, read, change, and delete a DBMS Scheduler Program object. There are currently two types of program that can be created:

- Program associated with a batch code

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- Program to set/unset options

If a list of options is provided, it will create a program to set/unset options. Otherwise, it will create a program associated with a batch code.

Parameter Name	Description
Action	Specifies the action to be performed on the scheduler object. Valid values are: • `ADD` – Add • `READ` – Read • `CHNG` – Change • `DEL` – Delete
Name	The name of the scheduler program on which the operation needs to be performed.
description	Description of the scheduler program.
batchCode	Batch code of the product batch process for which the program is being created.
userId	ID under which the batch process will run.
threadCount	Use Thread Count to control whether a background process is run single threaded or in multiple parallel threads. This value defines the total number of threads that have been scheduled
businessDate	Process date to be used for batch job. If no value is provided, the current date will be used. The format of the date must be in a recognizable format.
maxTimeoutMins	Maximum timeout, in minutes, for transactions to avoid ORA-01555 Snapshot too old errors. Default is 15.
rerunNumber	Is only used for product background processes that download information that belongs to given run number. It should only be supplied if you need to download an historical run (rather than the latest run).
threadPool	The default threadpool to use. The installation default threadpool is 'DEFAULT'.
minRunStatus	Minimum Run Status that will cause this procedure to exit. The default is `RUN_STAT_COMPLETED (40)`. Other values supported include: • `10 - RUN_STAT_PENDING` • `20 - RUN_STAT_IN_PROGRESS` • `30 - RUN_STAT_ERROR` • `40 - RUN_STAT_COMPLETED`
raiseError	If the `min_run_status` is set a value less than 40, this parameter is set to true and the job status matches the value of the `min_run_status` then raise an application error. This allows the chain to support conditional branches or stop chains on conditions. Default is `false`.
threadNotifications	Whether if an error in any thread should trigger a notification event. Default is `true`. See **Notification Options** for more information.

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Parameter Name	Description
parmName (list parameter)	The name of the parameter to the batch process, if applicable.
parmValue(list parameter)	The corresponding value of the parameter to the batch process, if applicable. parmValue and parmName pairs should be defined in repeated lists.
optionName(list parameter)	Option name to set/unset before program is executed
optionScope(list parameter)	Corresponding scope for the options to set/ unset before program is executed. The scope can be global or per batch code.
optionValue(list parameter)	Corresponding value for the option name.

F1-DBMSChain Service

The `F1-DBMSChain` service provides the ability to add, read, change, or delete a DBMS Scheduler Chain object based on the action provided.

Parameter Name	Description
action	Specifies the action to be performed on the scheduler object. Valid values are: • `ADD` – Add • `READ` – Read • `CHNG` – Change • `DEL` – Delete
name	The name of the scheduler chain on which the operation needs to be performed.
description	Description of the scheduler chain.
stepName(list parameter)	The name of the step within the scheduler chain
programName(list parameter)	The program name that is part of the corresponding step.
condition(list parameter)	A condition that must be met to complete the step and to transition to the next step or to end the chain execution.

> **Note**
>
> A step called '`END`' step must be included in the chain definition that includes the condition to meet for the chain to end.

F1- DBMSSchedule Service

The `F1-DBMSSchedule` service allows the ability to add, read, change, or delete a DBMS Scheduler's schedule object based on the action provided.

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Parameter Name	Description
action	Specifies the action to be performed on the scheduler object. Valid values are: • `ADD` – Add • `READ` – Read • `CHNG` – Change • `DEL` – Delete
name	The name of the scheduler's schedule object being created/edited/read/deleted.
description	Description of the schedule.
repeatInterval	The schedule's repeat interval to be specified in the format supported by Oracle DBMS Scheduler. (Refer to Oracle DBMS scheduler's documentation)

F1-DBMSJob Service

The `F1-DBMSJob` service provides the ability to add, read, change, or deletes a DBMS Scheduler's job object based on the action provided.

- The job can be associated with either a program or a chain by populating the appropriate field. A validation error will result if both or neither of the fields are populated.
- If schedule name is not populated, it will be for immediate execution.
- When called for change action, the job is added if it does not exist, else it is replaced with new definition.

Parameter Name	Description
Action	Specifies the action to be performed on the scheduler object. Valid values are: • `ADD` – Add • `READ` – Read • `CHNG` – Change • `DEL` – Delete
Name	The name of the scheduler's job object being created/edited/read/deleted.
Description	Description of the scheduler's job object.
programName	The name of the scheduler's program to which this job should be associated with.
chainName	The name of the scheduler's chain to which this job should be associated with.
scheduleName	The name to the schedule's schedule object based on which this job needs to be executed.
enabled	Specified if this job should be enabled or disabled.

F1-DBMSList Service

This `F1-DBMSList` service returns a list of name and descriptions of DBMS Scheduler objects based on the type and name (if specified) provided.

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Parameter Name	Description
Type	Specifies the type of scheduler object whose list is to be retrieved. Valid values are: • `PROG` – DBMS Scheduler Program • `CHAN` – DBMS Scheduler Chain • `SCHD` – DBMS Scheduler Schedule • `JOB` – DBMS Scheduler Job
Name	Name to search with. Appending '%' to the end of name will perform a 'like' query resulting in a list of objects starting with the name provided.

F1-DBMSSubmitJob Service

The `F1-DBMSSubmitJob` service submits a scheduler job for execution.

Parameter Name	Description
Name	Name of the scheduler's job object to be submitted for execution.

F1-DBMSGetJobDetails Service

The `F1-DBMSGetJobDetails` service retrieves the details of DBMS Scheduler job based on job name. More specifically, this retrieves the steps and the step state of the DBMS scheduler job.

Parameter Name	Description
Name	Name of the scheduler's job object whose details are to retrieved/read.
Status	Status of the DBMS scheduler job.
startDate	The start date of the DBMS scheduler job.
runDuration	The run duration of the DBMS scheduler job.
stepName(list parameter of "steps" list)	The name of the DBMS Scheduler job's step.
Status(list parameter of "steps" list)	The status of the corresponding step.
runDuration	The run duration of the corresponding step.

F1-DBMSGetJobs Service

The `F1-DBMSGetJobs` service retrieves a list of scheduler jobs based on the status of `RUNNING` or `COMPLETED`. A date range can be specified to limit the list.

> **Note**
>
> The maximum numbers of records returned for completed jobs is 100.

This retrieves the list of jobs for `COMPLETED` jobs, list of jobs with steps for RUNNING chains.

The following criteria (from top to bottom) is considered for determining if a job run is IN PROGRESS, or if it is COMPLETED:

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- If a DBMS job run has at least one step running, the job is considered as `IN PROGRESS`.
- If at least one step has failed, it is considered `COMPLETED`.
- If at least one step has not been started, and no steps have failed, it is considered `IN PROGRESS`.
- If none of the above is true (that is, if all steps are completed), it is considered `COMPLETED`.

Parameter Name	Description
jobStatus	The status based on which the list of DBMS scheduler jobs list must be retrieved. Valid values are: • `RUN` – Running Jobs • `COMP` – Completed Jobs
startDate	The start date of the date range for which the details have to be retrieved.
endDate	The end date of the date range for which the details have to be retrieved.
jobStatus(list parameter of "jobs" list)	The status of the job.
runDate(list parameter of "jobs" list)	The execution date of the corresponding job.
runDuration(list parameter of "jobs" list)	The run duration of the corresponding job.
chainName(list parameter of "jobs" list)	The name of the associated chain (if applicable)
stepName(list parameter of "steps" list)	The name of the chain step within the job.
stepState(list parameter of "steps" list)	The state of the corresponding step.
batchCode(list parameter of "steps" list)	The batch code of the corresponding step.
batchNumber(list parameter of "steps" list)	The batch number of the corresponding step.
batchRerunNumber(list parameter of "steps" list)	The batch rerun number of the corresponding step.
Error Details(list parameter of "steps" list)	The error corresponding to the step (if applicable).

F1-DBMSCancelJob Service

The `F1-DBMSCancelJob` service cancels a DBMS schedule job if it is running.

Parameter Name	Description
name	The name of the DBMS scheduler job to cancel.

F1-DBMSRestartThread Service

The `F1-DBMSRestartThread` service can be used for restarting a failed batch thread.

Parameter Name	Description
batchCode	Batch code of the batch process for which the failed thread needs to be restarted.
userId	User Id of the user using which the batch thread needs to be restarted.
threadNumber	The thread number of the batch program that needs to be restarted.

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Parameter Name	Description
threadCount	Use Thread Count to control whether a background process is run single threaded or in multiple parallel threads. This value defines the total number of threads that have been scheduled
businessDate	Process date to be used for batch job. If no value is provided, the current date will be used. The format of the date must be in a recognizable format.
maxTimeoutMins	Maximum timeout, in minutes, for transactions to avoid ORA-01555 Snapshot too old errors. Default is 15.
rerunNumber	Is only used for batch processes that download information that belongs to given run number. It should only be supplied if you need to download an historical run (rather than the latest run).
threadPool	The default threadpool to use. The installation default threadpool is 'DEFAULT'.
parmName(list parameter)	The name of the parameter to the batch process, if applicable.
parmValue(list parameter)	The corresponding value of the parameter to the OUAF batch process, if applicable. parmValue and parmName pairs should be defined in repeated lists.

F1-DBMSRestartChain Service

The `F1-DBMSRestartChain` service can be used to restart DBMS scheduler Chain. The service determines the failed step and changes status so the chain can resume

Parameter Name	Description
jobName	The name of the DBMS scheduler job to cancel.

Building a Schedule

> **Note**
>
> This section summarizes the features of the scheduling jobs in Oracle Scheduler using the Oracle Scheduler integration. Refer to Scheduling Jobs with Oracle Scheduler for additional information.

To use the Oracle Scheduler the scheduler objects must be loaded, and the command lines use the provided Oracle Scheduler Interface PL/SQL package.

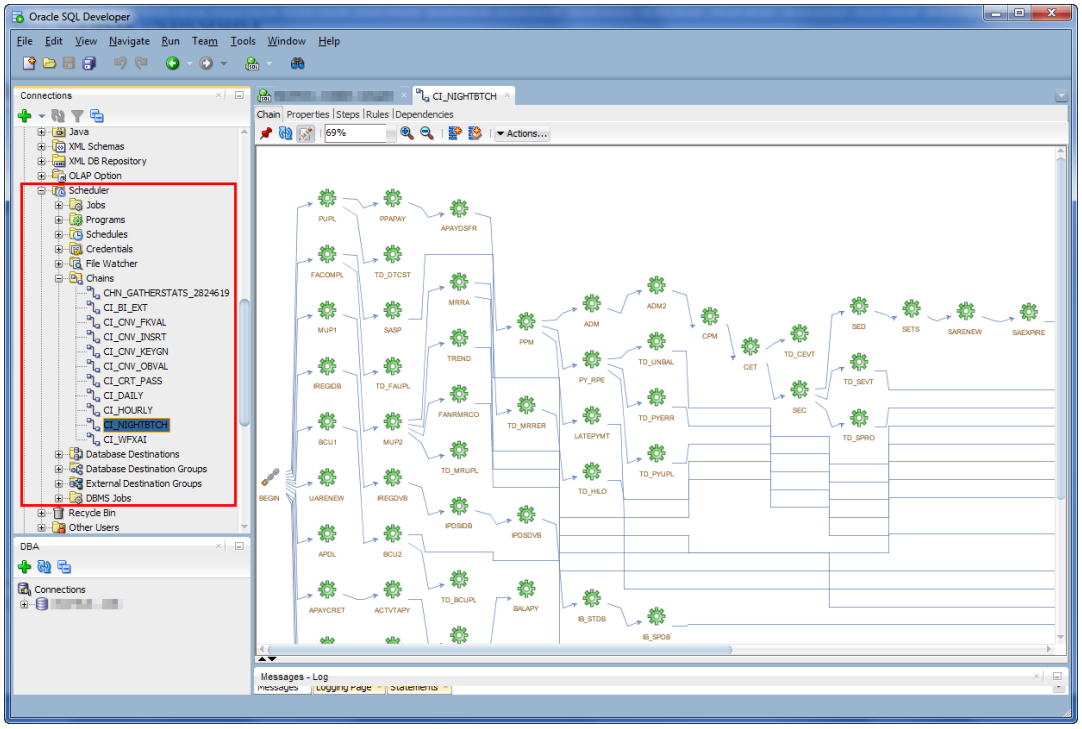
Recommended Tools

There are several tools that are recommended to be used to define, maintain and manage the Oracle Scheduler:

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- **PL/SQL interface** - There is a PL/SQL based command line interface that can be used to define the scheduler objects and control the scheduler through the `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package from any SQL interface tool. For more information about the PL/SQL interface, refer to the DBMS_SCHEDULER Reference. This is useful for direct access environments. It is also used by the other tools, through generated statements, to manage the Oracle Scheduler.
- **Oracle SQL Developer** - Oracle SQL Developer includes an interface to manage scheduler objects including wizards to define key objects. For example:

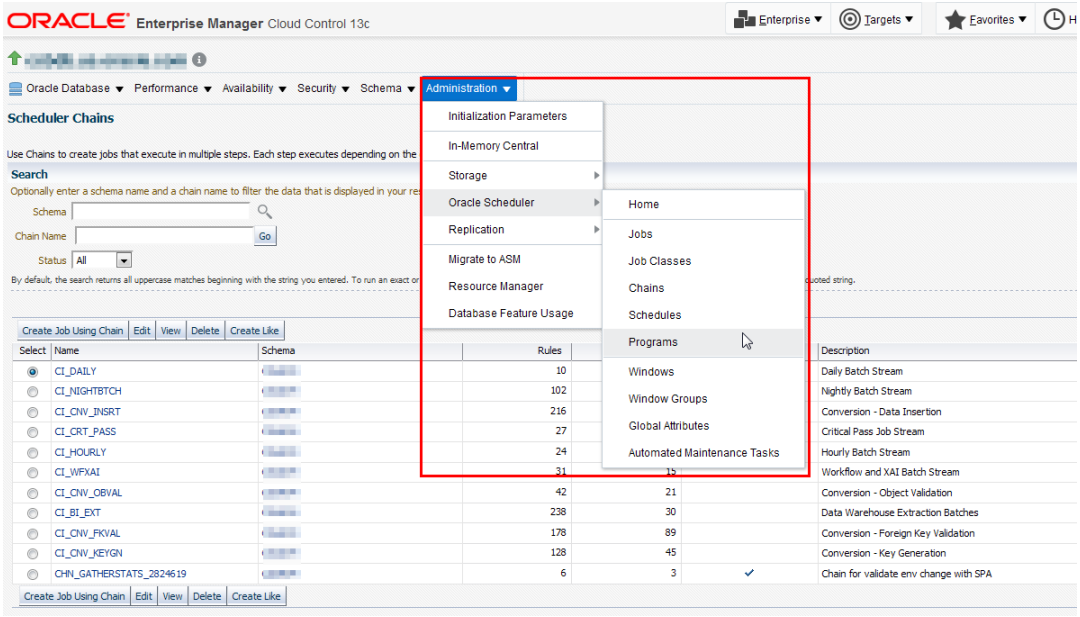
Figure 9-1 Oracle SQL Developer - Scheduler



- **Oracle Enterprise Manager -** The database targets associated with the Oracle Scheduler allow for the definition, management and monitoring scheduler objects. For example:

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Figure 9-2 Oracle Enterprise Manager - Oracle Scheduler



It is possible to use any of the interfaces above to manage your schedule objects. Refer to the help pages associated with each tool for additional advice on individual objects.

Defining Programs

> **Note**
>
> Definition of Program Objects is optional and can be replaced directly with Job definitions. It is recommended that Program Objects be used for maximum reuse.

The first step in the process is to define each batch control as a Program object in the scheduler using the following attributes:

Attribute	Recommended content
program_name	Name of the Program. This name should not include any embedded characters or '-' character according to Oracle object naming conventions.
comments	A short description of the program. This is useful for searching the program.
enabled	Set to true to enable this program to be used by the scheduler.
program_type	Specify the PL/SQL Block as the type of program for the Oracle Scheduler Interface.

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Attribute	Recommended content
program_action	Specify the interface commands line for the execution. You may include any overrides, if desired, at this time. For optimization purpose, only specify the parameters that are not inherited from the global options or are not defaulted on the batch control.It is recommended to specify the Batch Control to avoid issues in submission.An example of a simple command line is:begin OUAF_BATCH.Submit_Job(batch_code => 'BATCH01'); end;

There are number of ways that can be used to specify the program using the various tools available:

Interface	Method of Definition
PL/SQL	Use the DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_PROGRAM procedure using the above parameters to define the program object.
SQL Developer	Use the **New Program** menu item of the **Scheduler** tree to define the new program using a right click action on the **Program** node.
Enterprise Manager	Using the **Administration , Oracle Scheduler**, **Programs** menu item, specify the program information as above. Use the **Source** field to hold the PL/SQL command line for the interface.

You may create more than one program for the same batch control if there are different parameters is needed for different executions.

Defining Job Classes

> **Note**
>
> The use of Job Classes is optional. It is only used to group jobs for attribute inheritance, service affinity, monitoring purposes and/or resource profiling. DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS is used if no job class is specified.

> **Note**
>
> Job Class is only one technique for prioritizing jobs. Refer to Prioritizing Jobs for more information.

If Job Classes are to be used, they need to be set up to be used by the jobs allocated to them. The attributes of a Job Class are as follows:

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Attribute	Recommended content
job_class_name	Name of the Job Class. This name should not include any embedded characters or '-' character according to Oracle object naming conventions.
comments	A short description of the job class. This is useful for searching for the job class.
resource_consumer_name	Name of the resource consumer group associated with jobs in this job class. Optional.
service	Name of database service associated with this job class name. Optional.
logging_level	Sets the level of logging is performed by the Oracle Scheduler. Optional.
log_history	Sets the retention period, in days, log history is retained by the Oracle Scheduler. Optional.

There are number of ways that can be used to specify the job class using the various tools available:

Interface	Method of Definition
PL/SQL	Use the DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB_CLASS procedure using the above parameters to define the job class object.
SQL Developer	Use the **New Job Class** menu item of the **Scheduler** tree to define the new job class using a right click action on the **Scheduler** node.
Enterprise Manager	Using the **Administration**, **Oracle Scheduler**, **Job Class** menu item, specify the class information as above.

Defining Schedules

> **Note**
>
> This section is only a subset of the capabilities of the schedule object. For more advanced discussions and different scenarios refer to Creating and Managing Schedules to Define Jobs in the Oracle Database documentation.

Before defining jobs and chains you may need to define a schedule to run them against. Schedules can be time based and/or event based. It is also possible to create multiple schedules to support complex scheduling requirements. For example, you can create a holiday schedule with the dates that are blacklisted for execution in another schedule.

The following attributes are typically populated for the schedule object:

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Attribute	Recommended Content
schedule_name	Name of the schedule. This name should not include any embedded characters or '-' character according to Oracle object naming conventions.
comments	A short description of the schedule. This is useful for searching the schedule.
start_date	Optional start date and time when the schedule becomes valid. If not populated, then the date jobs or windows are activated is used.
repeat_interval	This specifies how often the schedule repeats. It uses the Calendaring Syntax supported by the Oracle Scheduler. Even schedules decide the repeat interval for checking the event.
end_date	Optional date and time after jobs and windows allocated to this schedule will not execute.

There are number of ways that can be used to specify the schedule using the various tools available:

Interface	Method of Definition
PL/SQL	Use the DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_SCHEDULE procedure using the above parameters to define the schedule object. This interface is recommended for complex Calendaring Syntax support.
SQL Developer	Use the **New Credential** menu item of the **Scheduler** tree to define the new schedule using a right click action on the **Schedule** node.
Enterprise Manager	Using the **Administration**, **Oracle Scheduler** , **Schedules** menu item, specify the schedule information as above.

Defining Remote Destinations and Credentials

> **Note**
>
> This section outlines the process of specifying destinations and credentials for remote processing. If the database scheduler is housed within the product database (the default installation) then this section only applies to **File Watcher** type jobs.

> **Note**
>
> In Oracle Database 12c, the CREATE_CREDENTIAL procedure for DBMS_SCHEDULER has been deprecated and replaced with the CREATE_CREDENTIAL procedure within the DBMS_CREDENTIAL package.

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When executing Jobs and File Watchers that are remote from the scheduler database and location, it is required that a destination be defined for the job and relevant credentials for the job to execute on that destination. The following needs to be set up:

- To execute product jobs remotely, the product database server needs to be defined as a destination and the product database credentials should be specified. It is recommended that the values expressed in BATCH_DBUSER and BATCH_DBPASS be specified as credentials.
- For **File Watcher** jobs, the product server where the file is housed must be defined as a destination. The operating system credentials for the batch process must be specified to access the file must be specified as credentials.
- There is no explicit process for creating non-database related destinations in the API (there is no `CREATE_AGENT_DESTINATION` procedure). When an agent registers with the database scheduler as part of the startup procedure, it is automatically added as a destination. If you wish to register remote databases then use the CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION package.
- For Database Destinations, the database TNS information must exist on the scheduler database to connect remotely.
- At least one product related database destination must be registered for remote invocation of product jobs.
- The Oracle Scheduler agents must be executing for the scheduler to initiate and track remote jobs.

To specify the credentials the following attributes must be provided:

Attribute	Recommended Content
credential_name	Name of the credential. This name should not include any embedded characters or '-' character according to Oracle object naming conventions.
comments	This attribute is not used by the DBMS_SCHEDULER package but can be provided for documentation purposes.
username	The userid to be used for connection. This attribute is required and is case sensitive.
password	The password associated with the username. This value is stored in obfuscated format and is not available in Oracle Scheduler views.
database_role	This is the database role associated with this user. This is not used for product jobs but is required for any DBA tasks requiring privilege access.
windows_domain	For Windows Server implementations only. This is the windows domain for the user to connect to.

There are number of ways that can be used to specify the credentials using the various tools available:

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Interface	Method of Definition
PL/SQL	Use the DBMS_CREDENTIAL.CREATE_CREDENTIAL procedure using the above parameters to define the credential object.
SQL Developer	Use the **New Credential** menu item of the **Scheduler** tree to define the new credential using a right click action on the **Credentials** node. Oracle SQL Developer uses DBMS_CREDENTIAL for credential management.
Enterprise Manager	Oracle Enterprise Manager uses its own security system for credentials. Refer to the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Security Guide for more details.

When specifying Database Destinations, the following attributes need to be specified:

Attribute	Recommended Content
destination_name	Name of the destination. This name should not include any embedded characters or '-' character according to Oracle object naming conventions.
comments	This attribute is not used by the DBMS_SCHEDULER package but can be provided for documentation purposes.
agent	The agent name as specified in the agent configuration file.
tns_name	Oracle service name as documented in the TNS file attached to the configuration file. This is used to connect from the scheduler database to the remote database.

There are number of ways that can be used to specify the database destination using the various tools available:

Interface	Method of Definition
PL/SQL	Use the DBMS_CREDENTIAL.CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION procedure using the above parameters to define the credential object.
SQL Developer	Use the **New Database Destination** menu item of the **Scheduler** tree to define the new destination using a right click action on the **Database Destinations** node.
Enterprise Manager	Oracle Enterprise Manager uses its own security system for destinations. Refer to the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Security Guide for more details.

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Defining Jobs

> **Note**
>
> This section is only a subset of the capabilities of the job object. For more advanced discussions refer to the Jobs section in the Oracle Database documentation.

> **Note**
>
> Product jobs should never be defined as Lightweight jobs. Those are reserved for specific Oracle products.

The key object in the Oracle Scheduler is the Job object. This object is a collection of data that tells the scheduler what, when, where and how to execute a process. In the case of the product, a job defines how to execute an instance of a Batch Control whether it is independent or part of a Chain.

Each Job definition has a set of attributes that define the Job:

Attribute	Recommended content
job_name	Name of the job. This name should not include any embedded characters or '-' character according to Oracle object naming conventions. It is recommended to replace '-' in Batch Controls with '_' to avoid naming issues.
comments	Description of Job. Useful for finding jobs.
job_type	If programs have been used, then the type STORED_PROCEDURE should be used. If programs are not used, then specify PLSQL_BLOCK with the action containing the source PL/SQL command.
job_action	Value depends on the specification of the `job_type`: • If `job_type` is STORED_PROCEDURE, then this will contain the fully qualified name of the program to execute. • If `job_type` is PLSQL_BLOCK, then this will contain the PL/SQL command to execute the OUAF_BATCH interface.
start_date	Optional start date and time when the schedule becomes valid. If not populated, then the date jobs or windows are activated is used. If `schedule_name` is specified, then this date and time may be null to inherit the value from the schedule or chain.

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Attribute	Recommended content
repeat_interval	Optional. Definition of how often the job will repeat. It uses the Calendaring Syntax supported by the Oracle Scheduler. Even schedules decide the repeat interval for checking the event. If `schedule_name` is specified, then this value may be null to inherit the value from the schedule or chain.
schedule_name	Optional. Name of schedule object dictating the schedule for this job.
job_class	Optional. Name of job class allocated to this job.
end_date	Optional date and time after jobs and windows allocated to this job will not execute. If `schedule_name` is specified, then this date and time may be null to inherit the value from the schedule or chain.
credential_name	Optional. Name of credential to use for remote invocation for this job.
destination_name	Optional. Name of destination to use for remote invocation for this job. For remote product jobs this must be the location of the product database.
enabled	Whether this job is enabled or not. Only enabled jobs (`true`) are executed.
auto_drop	Whether after execution of this job, the job definition will be dropped. This is typically set to true for temporary jobs only. It is recommended to set to false for all regular product jobs.

There are additional attributes to manage the advanced features of the job. Refer to the Job Object for a discussion of the additional parameters.

There are number of ways that can be used to specify jobs using the various tools available:

Interface	Method of Definition
PL/SQL	Use the DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB procedure using the above parameters to define the job object.
SQL Developer	Use the **New Job** menu item of the **Scheduler** tree to define the new job using a right click action on the **Jobs** node.
Enterprise Manager	Using the **Administration , Oracle Scheduler , Jobs** menu item, specify the job information as above.

Defining Chains

> **Note**
>
> It is recommended to review the Creating and Managing Job Chains documentation for additional advice.

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Once the jobs and schedule have been defined the next step is to define the set of job chains which configure the order and rules for a sequence of related jobs. Typically a job chain represents a set of business related processes that must be scheduled and processed in a specific order. For example, a nightly set of jobs that constitute a set of business processes is considered a chain.

There are a various rules for a chain:

- There is a begin event and an end event that are automatically generated for a chain. The chain is considered ended when all jobs directly related to the end event are complete.
- Relationships in the chain are based upon job state events to dictate next actions. Typically, this is SUCCEEDED but can support other events. For example, it is possible to start the next job in a chain based upon a FAILED event to perform cleanup activities if required.

There are a number of key steps outlined in Creating and Managing Job Chains that should be performed with the following additions building chains that include product jobs:

- The naming conventions for the objects defined in the chain are subject to rules for all Oracle dictionary objects. It is recommended to prefix customizations with CM_ to avoid conflicts with base provided objects.
- It is recommended to implement a chain step per batch control that is applicable to the chain. The step name can match the Batch control or a valid alternative for your implementation.
- For each sequence in the chain, set the appropriate state in a Chain Rule for the setup. For example, if StepB must start only if StepA is complete, then set the condition for the rule for Step A as StepA `SUCCEEDED` and action as `START` StepB. Complex rules are supported. Refer to Adding Rules to a Chain for more details.

There are number of ways that can be used to specify chains using the various tools available:

Interface	Method of Definition
PL/SQL	Refer to Creating and Managing Job Chains for the sequence of statements to execute.
SQL Developer	Use the **New Chain** menu item of the **Scheduler** tree to define the new chain using a right click action on the **Chains** node.
Enterprise Manager	Using the **Administration**, **Oracle Scheduler**, **Chains** menu item, specify the chain information.

Other Scheduler Objects

There are several scheduler objects not covered in the above documentation that can be used by implementations using the following guidelines:

- File Watchers - These objects create events based upon an arrival of a file in a configured location. To use File Watchers, a destination and credentials need to be defined along with the File Watcher itself. The file needs to be accessible by the process that is using it.
- Windows - These are definitions of times and dates where certain conditions; restrictions or resource profiles can be used. Oracle Scheduler supports discrete or overlapping Windows.

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> **Note**
>
> While supported, Oracle does not recommend overlapping windows.

- Groups - It is possible to group certain scheduler objects for efficient administration and clustering purposes.

Executing Jobs

There are several techniques that can be used to execute a schedule and/or a job. The following techniques can be used:

- Chains can be executed using a predefined schedule or manually started by starting the job created for the chain. Refer to Running Jobs for additional information.
- Events can trigger jobs when the event occurs. Refer to Using Events to Start Jobs for more information.

Chains and Jobs that are enabled are only executed.

Monitoring Oracle Scheduler

There are various techniques available from the interface and related tools to monitor Oracle Scheduler. Refer to Monitoring Jobs for additional advice.

> **Note**
>
> Any product job can also be monitored using the Batch Run Tree, JMX interface or through the Oracle Utilities Batch Server target page within Oracle Enterprise Manager through the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities.

Job States

When any job is waiting to be executed, executing, completed, or errored, the scheduler updates the state of the job in its job tables. These states are available from the tools mentioned earlier in various forms. The states that are raised are documented in Monitoring Job State with Events Raised by the Scheduler.

Dictionary Views

The most common technique for monitoring the scheduler itself is the provided Scheduler Data Dictionary Views. These views not only provide details of the Oracle Scheduler Objects but can provide execution information. There are two views that are of particular interest for executions:

- `*_SCHEDULER_RUNNING_CHAINS` - Show all chains that have active jobs.
- `*_SCHEDULER_RUNNING_JOBS` - Show state information for all jobs running at present.

These views are accessible from any SQL product or through Oracle Enterprise Manager through the **Administration**, **Oracle Scheduler Home** menu item on the database target used by the Oracle Scheduler.

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Scheduler Notifications

One of the features of the Oracle Scheduler is that it is possible to send an email based upon the state of a job within the scheduler. This is based upon the state of the job and the email format can be customized based upon the state. For more information and examples of the capability refer to Monitoring Job State with E-mail Notifications.

The Oracle Scheduler Interface includes the OUAF_NOTIFY job that can be used as a template.

Cancellation

Once a job has been executed there are two techniques for cancelling a running job or thread:

- Use the OUAF_BATCH.Cancel_Job API (see Cancel_Job - Cancel a Running Job) to stop the thread or job. The job state will be set to `STOPPED`.
- Use the Batch JMX API (see Batch JMX Reference) to cancel a thread.

The cancellation will be registered on the batch run tree including any relevant security information for auditing purposes.

Exporting Schedules Across Environments

As the schedule is a set of dictionary objects it can be exported and imported using any of the Oracle database copy, cloning or exporting functions. Utilities such as **exp** or **expdp** can be used to export the schema of the owner of the schedule.

It is also possible to isolate the scheduler objects using the data pump `INCLUDE` function. The `INCLUDE` statement should use the following filter:

```
INCLUDE=procobj:"IN (SELECT NAME FROM sys.OBJ$ WHERE TYPE# IN
(47,48,66,67,68,69,71,72,74))"
```

For example:

```
expdp <user>/<password> DIRECTORY=<directory> DUMPFILE=<expfile>
LOGFILE=<logfile> SCHEMAS=<schema> INCLUDE=procobj:"IN (SELECT NAME FROM
sys.OBJ$ WHERE TYPE# IN (47,48,66,67,68,69,71,72,74))"
```


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10
Parameters

This chapter contains the name, description, and details of both mandatory and optional parameters available for the Oracle Utilities Application Framework Server Administration Guide v26.10.

This chapter includes the following:

- Conventions
- ENVIRON.INI
- Web.xml
- spl.properties
- hibernate.properties
- submitbatch.properties
- threadpoolworker.properties
- coherence-cache.config.xml
- tangosol-coherence-override.xml

Conventions

This section contains several conventions to illustrate attributes and scope of configuration parameters:

- Each parameter has certain valid values. When applicable, the default value is indicated in**bold**.
- The scope of the parameter is indicated through the following terms for the applicable tiers

WEB	Web Application Server
BAS	Business Application Server
IWS	Inbound Web Services
DB	Database
BATCH	Background Processing

- The ordinality of the parameter is indicated. Parameters that are mandatory must exist and are set in the relevant configuration file for the product to operate.

ENVIRON.INI

The `ENVIRON.INI` is the environment file that is output from `configureEnv` and is used by `initialSetup` to build the configuration files from templates**.**

See ENVIRON.INI - Environment Configuration File, configureEnv – Set up Environment Settings, and initialSetup – Maintain Configuration Settings for details.

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ALLOW_SELFSIGNED_SSL – Enable Self-Signed SSL

Parameter	ALLOW_SELFSIGNED_SSL
Description	Specifies if self signed SSL is allowed
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server

ANT_ADDITIONAL_OPT - Additional Options for ANT

Parameter	ANT_ADDITIONAL_OPT
Description	Implementation specific options for WAR and EAR builds used by starttpw.sh - Start Threadpoolworker.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid ANT options
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

ANT_HOME - Location of ANT

Parameter	ANT_HOME
Description	Generated location of ANT used by starttpw.sh - Start Threadpoolworker. This value is autogenerated and should not be altered.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid location of ANT
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

ANT_OPT_MAX - ANT Maximum Heap Size

Parameter	ANT_OPT_MAX
Description	Maximum memory in MB allocated to ANT builds. Unless otherwise instructed by Oracle Support this value should not be altered.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Default: 800
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

ANT_OPT_MIN - ANT Minimum Heap Size

Parameter	ANT_OPT_MIN

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Description	Minimum memory in MB allocated to ANT builds. Unless otherwise instructed by Oracle Support this value should not be altered.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Default: 200
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

BATCHDAEMON - Whether Online Batch Daemon is Enabled

Parameter	BATCHDAEMON
Description	Whether the Online Batch Deamon is enabled or not.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing.

BATCHEDIT_ENABLED - Whether Batch Edit Facility is Enabled

Parameter	BATCHEDIT_ENABLED
Description	Whether the Batch Edit facility is enabled or not.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Background Processing.

BATCHENABLED - Whether Online Batch Server is Enabled

Parameter	BATCHENABLED
Description	Whether the Online Batch Server is enabled or not.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing.

BATCHTHREADS - Number of Online Batch Server Threads

Parameter	BATCHTHREADS
Description	Number of Threads in DEFAULT online threadpool.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Default: 5
Tier	Business Application Server

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BATCH_DBPASS - Batch User Password

Parameter	BATCH_DBPASS
Description	Encrypted password for database user used for batch.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Encrpyted password
Tier	Background Processing, Database.

BATCH_DBUSER - Batch User

Parameter	BATCH_DBUSER
Description	Database user used for batch.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid database user
Tier	Background Processing, Database.

BATCH_MEMORY_ADDITIONAL_OPT - Threadpool Worker JVM Additional Options

Parameter	BATCH_MEMORY_ADDITIONAL_OPT
Description	Additional JVM Options for Threadpools
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Threadpool parameters. Example: `BATCH_MEMORY_ADDITIONAL_OPT=-Xdebug -Xnoagent -Xrunjdwp:transport=dt_socket,address=7757, server=y,suspend=n -Djava.compiler=NONE`
Tier	Background Processing

BATCH_MEMORY_OPT_MAX - Threadpool Worker Java Maximum Heap Size

Parameter	BATCH_MEMORY_OPT_MAX
Description	Maximum JVM Memory for each Threadpool instance
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Memory specification (in MB). Default: 1024
Tier	Background Processing

BATCH_MEMORY_OPT_MIN - Threadpool Worker Java Minimum Heap Size

Parameter	BATCH_MEMORY_OPT_MIN
Description	Minimum JVM Memory for each Threadpool instance

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Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Memory specification (in MB). Default: 512
Tier	Background Processing

BATCH_MODE - Default Mode of Batch

Parameter	BATCH_MODE
Description	Batch Execution Mode for Threadpools
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[THIN |**CLUSTERED**]
Tier	Background Processing

BATCH_ONLINE_LOG_DIR - Online Batch Submission Log Directory

Parameter	BATCH_ONLINE_LOG_DIR
Description	Location of Online Batch Submission logs
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid directory
Tier	Business Application Server

BATCH_RMI_PORT - RMI Port for Batch

Parameter	BATCH_RMI_PORT
Description	Port number used for communication to Threadpools. This is used for JMX monitoring.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Port Number
Tier	Background Processing

BSN_APP - Business Server Application Name

Parameter	BSN_APP
Description	Deployed Business Application Server Name
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Default: **SPLService**
Tier	Business Application Server

BSN_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE - JMX Port for Business Application Server

Parameter	BSN_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE

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Description	JMX Port for Business Application Server monitoring
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid open port for JMX
Tier	Business Application Server

BSN_JMX_SYSPASS - Password for BAS JMX Monitoring

Parameter	BSN_JMX_SYSPASS
Description	Default encrypted password for JMX monitoring of Business Application Server Name for `BSN_JMX_SYSUSER`. This is required if `BSN_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE` is set.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Encrypted Password
Tier	Business Application Server

BSN_JMX_SYSUSER - Default User for BSN JMX Monitoring

Parameter	BSN_JMX_SYSUSER
Description	Default user for JMX monitoring of Business Application Server Name. This is required if `BSN_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE` is set.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Administration User
Tier	Business Application Server

BSN_WLHOST - Business App Server Host

Parameter	BSN_WLHOST
Description	Oracle WebLogic host name for Business Application Server. For native and/or clustered installations this setting may be set to `localhost`.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Default: Current Host Name
Tier	Business Application Server

CALC_WLS_COMMON_JAR_DIR – Weblogic's Jersey Jars Directory

Parameter	CALC_WLS_COMMON_JAR_DIR
Description	The full path to the jersey Jars in weblogic install directory.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Full path
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

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CALC_WLS_SERVER_JAR_DIR– Weblogic Server Lib Jars Directory

Parameter	CALC_WLS_SERVER_JAR_DIR
Description	The full path to the weblogic server lib Jars in weblogic install directory.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Full path
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

CHAR_BASED_DB – Specifies if the DB Is Char-Based

Parameter	CHAR_BASED_DB
Description	Specifies if the DB is char based.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true** | false]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

CLOUD_CUSTOM_WHITE_LIST_PATH - Custom URL Allow Lists for Cloud

Parameter	CLOUD_CUSTOM_WHITE_LIST_PATH
Description	The full path to a custom allow list for aliases for URLs within the product. This allow list is added to the base product allowlist which is provided in `CLOUD_WHITE_LIST_PATH` variable.This is primarily for cloud implementations to define URL aliases. See Support for host allow listing.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full path (including filename to allow list file)
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_BASE_IWS_URI – URI for Variable F1_BASE_IWS_URI

Parameter	CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_BASE_IWS_URI
Description	The base WSDL URI is different than the application server URI and must be configured for cloud implementations. Need not be configured for on-premise implementations.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full path
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.

CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_BASE_REST_URL – URI for Variable F1_BASE_REST_URL

Parameter	CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_BASE_REST_URL

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Description	URI for variable F1_BASE_REST_URL.This is for implementations to define the base URI for REST. This is primarily for cloud implementations.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full path
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.

CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_BASE_WEB_URI – URI for Variable F1_BASE_WEB_URI

Parameter	CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_BASE_WEB_URI
Description	The environment URL used to launch the application server from an external link must be configured for cloud implementations. Need not be configured for on-premise implementations.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full path
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.

CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_MIGR_ASSISTANT_FILES – Location of CMA Files for Migrations

Parameter	CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_MIGR_ASSISTANT_FILES
Description	The full path to the location of the CMA files for content migration.This is primarily for cloud implementations to define the configuration file location for the CMA process.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full path
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_OAUTH2_URI – URI for OAUTH2

Parameter	CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_OAUTH2_URI
Description	The URI for implementing OAUTH2.This is primarily for cloud implementations to implement OAUTH2.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full URI
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_OPEN_API_BASE_URL - URI for variable F1_OPEN_API_BASE_URL

Parameter	CLOUD_LOCATION_F1_OPEN_API_BASE_URL
Description	URI for variable F1_OPEN_API_BASE _URL.This is for implementations to define the base URI for Open API. This is primarily for cloud implementations.

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Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full path
Tier	Business Application Server

CLOUD_RESTRICTIONS_URLS_ENABLE - Enable or Disable URL Restrictions

Parameter	CLOUD_RESTRICTIONS_URL_ENABLE
Description	Whether the allow lists for URL's are enabled. This is primarily for cloud implementations.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true | **false**]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

CLOUD_SUBSTITUTION_VARIABLE_LIST_FILE_LOCATION - Enable or Disable URL Restrictions

Parameter	CLOUD_SUBSTITUTION_VARIABLE_LIST_FILE_LOCATION
Description	Points to the file containing the predefined URI substitution variable list. This is primarily for cloud implementations.
Ordinality	Optional [Mandatory only for Cloud implementations]
Valid Values	Full path (including the filename for substitution list)
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

CLOUD_WHITE_LIST_PATH - URL Allow Lists for Cloud

Parameter	CLOUD_WHITE_LIST_PATH
Description	The full path to a base allow list for aliases for URLs within the product. This allow list is added with the custom product allow list which is provided in CLOUD_CUSTOM_WHITE_LIST_PATH variable. This is primarily for cloud implementations to define URL aliases. See Support for host allow listing.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full path (including filename to allow list)
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

CMPDB - Database Type

Parameter	CMPDB
Description	Database Type. This parameter is provided for backward compatibility and is set to ORACLE. This should not be altered.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	ORACLE

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Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing.

CM_INSTALL_SAMPLE - Whether samples are installed

Parameter	CM_INSTALL_SAMPLE
Description	Whether sample code is installed or not. Done at installation time.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true** | false]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

COHERENCE_CLUSTER_ADDRESS - Multicast address for Batch Cluster

Parameter	COHERENCE_CLUSTER_ADDRESS
Description	Multicast IP Address for `CLUSTERED` mode. Specify the multicast IP address that a Socket will listen or publish on.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid values are from `224.0.0.0` to `239.255.255.255`.
Tier	Background Processing

COHERENCE_CLUSTER_MODE - Batch Cluster Mode

Parameter	COHERENCE_CLUSTER_MODE
Description	Oracle Coherence mode. Coherence may be configured to operate in either development or production mode. These modes do not limit access to features, but instead alter some default configuration settings. For instance, development mode allows for faster cluster startup to ease the development process. The development mode is used for all pre-production activities, such as development and testing. This is an important safety feature because development nodes are restricted from joining with production nodes. Development mode (`dev`) is the default mode. Production mode (`prod`) must be explicitly specified when using Coherence in a production environment.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**dev**|prod]
Tier	Background Processing

COHERENCE_CLUSTER_NAME - Batch Cluster Name

Parameter	COHERENCE_CLUSTER_NAME
Description	Unique Cache name for Coherence Clusters.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Any string value. It is recommended to use the SPLENVIRON value, optionally, with the database schema owner as a unique identifier.

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	Example: `DEV.SPLADM`
Tier	Background Processing

COHERENCE_CLUSTER_PORT - Batch Cluster Port Number

Parameter	COHERENCE_CLUSTER_PORT
Description	Unique Cache port for the Coherence Cluster.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Any open relevant port unique to the `COHERENCE_CLUSTER_NAME`.
JEE Web Application Server	Not Applicable
Tier	Background Processing
Installation Mode	Not Applicable

CONSOLIDATED_LOG_FILE_PATH- Directory for Consolidated Log File

Parameter	CONSOLIDATED_LOG_FILE_PATH
Description	Specifies the directory for the consolidated log file.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full directory path.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

CSP_CONNECT_SRC - Custom URI for Content Security Policy connect-src

Parameter	CSP_CONNECT_SRC
Description	Specifies a custom URI for the connect-src directive of Custom-Security-Policy.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full URI.
Tier	Web Application Server

CSP_FONT_SRC - Custom URI for Content Security Policy font-src

Parameter	CSP_FONT_SRC
Description	Specifies a valid URI for font-src directive in Custom-Security-Policy.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full URI.
Tier	Web Application Server

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CSP_FORM_ACTION_SRC - Custom URL for Content Security Policy form-action

Parameter	CSP_FORM_ACTION_SRC
Description	Specifies a valid URL for form-actionb directive in Custom-Security-Policy.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full URI.
Tier	Web Application Server

CSP_STYLE_SRC - Custom URI for Content Security Policy style-src

Parameter	CSP_STYLE_SRC
Description	Specifies a valid URI for style-src directive in Custom-Security-Policy.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full URI.
Tier	Web Application Server

CSP_URL_FRAME_SRC - Custom URI for Content Security Policy frame-src

Parameter	CSP_URL_FRAME_SRC
Description	Specifies a valid URI for frame-src directive in Custom-Security-Policy.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full URI.
Tier	Web Application Server

CSP_URL_IMG_SRC - Custom URI for Content Security Policy img-src

Parameter	CSP_URL_IMG_SRC
Description	Specifies a valid URI for img-src directive in Custom-Security-Policy.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full URI.
Tier	Web Application Server

CSP_URL_SCRIPT_SRC - Custom URI for Content Security Policy script-src

Parameter	CSP_URL_SCRIPT_SRC
Description	Specifies a valid URI for script-src directive in Custom-Security-Policy.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Full URI.
Tier	Web Application Server

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CORS_ALLOWED_FRAME_ANCESTORS_MAX_NUMBER - Maximum Number of Frame Ancestors

Parameter	CORS_ALLOWED_FRAME_ANCESTORS_MAX_NUMBER
Description	This specifies the maximum number of frame ancestors for Cross Origin Resource Sharing source host if ENABLE_CORS is set to true.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Number of ancestors
Tier	Web Application Server

CORS_ALM_DOMAIN - URI for Variable ALM_DOMAIN

Parameter	CORS_ALM_DOMAIN
Description	URI for substitution variable FA_DOMAIN for setting secure redirect in development for Cross Origin Resource Sharing.
Ordinality	Optional. May be needed only if CORS for embedded UI is true.
Valid Values	URI
Tier	Web Application Server

CORS_CSP_FRAME_ANCESTOR_HOST1 - URI for Substitution Variable CSP_FRAME_ANS_HOST1

Parameter	CORS_CSP_FRAME_ANCESTOR_HOST1
Description	URI for substitution variable CSP_FRAME_ANS_HOST1. Allowed frame ancestor.
Ordinality	Optional. Required only if CORS for embedded UI is true.
Valid Values	URI
Tier	Web Application Server

CORS_CSP_FRAME_ANCESTOR_HOST2 - URI for Substitution Variable CSP_FRAME_ANS_HOST2

Parameter	CORS_CSP_FRAME_ANCESTOR_HOST2
Description	URI for substitution variable CSP_FRAME_ANS_HOST2. Allowed frame ancestor.
Ordinality	Optional. Required only if CORS for embedded UI is true.
Valid Values	URI
Tier	Web Application Server

CORS_FA_DOMAIN - URI for variable FA_DOMAIN

Parameter	CORS_FA_DOMAIN

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Description	URI for substitution variable FA_DOMAIN for setting secure redirect for Cross Origin Resource Sharing.
Ordinality	Optional. May be needed only if CORS for embedded UI is true.
Valid Values	URI
Tier	Web Application Server

Depending on the URL that is used to invoke OUAF application, FW_DOMAIN and AML_DOMAIN substitution variables may be need to be set.

Example: `http://[splhost:port]/spl/cis.jsp?app=[appname]&host=@FA_DOMAIN@&path=/[somepath|http://[splhost:port]/spl/cis.jsp?app=%5bappname%5d&host=@FA_DOMAIN@&path=/%5bsomepath]`

CSRF_PROTECTION – Cross-Site Request Forgery Protection

Parameter	CSRF_PROTECTION
Description	Specifies if Cross-Site Request Forgery protection is enabled or disabled.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true | **false**]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

CUSTOM_SQL_SECURITY – Enable Custom SQL Security

Parameter	CUSTOM_SQL_SECURITY
Description	Specifies if custom SQL security is enabled or disabled.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true **| false**]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

DBCONNECTION - JDBC Connection String

Parameter	DBCONNECTION
Description	Generated Database JDBC string. This is generated from the `DBSERVER` / `DBPORT` / `DBNAME` or `DB_OVERRIDE_CONNECTION`. As this is generated, it should not be altered. Customers using Native mode installation can replace this connection with JDBC Data Sources, if desired.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated URL
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

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DBDRIVER - Database Driver

Parameter	DBDRIVER
Description	Database Driver to use. Automatically generated by installation. This should not be altered.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated URL
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBNAME - Database Name

Parameter	DBNAME
Description	Oracle Database Instance Name. Customers using Native mode installation can ignore this value if using JDBC Data Sources.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Database instance name
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBPASS - Online Database User Password

Parameter	DBPASS
Description	Encrypted database user password for the online component of the product. Password for DBUSER.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Encrypted Password
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBPASS_GEOCODE_WLS - GEOCODE Database Password

Parameter	DBPASS_GEOCODE_WLS
Description	Encrypted database user password for the GEOCODE integration. Password for `DBUSER_GEOCODE`.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Encrypted Password
Tier	Business Application Server, Database.

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DBPASS_MDS - MDS Database Password

Parameter	DBPASS_MDS
Description	Encrypted database user password for the SOA Suite Meta Data Service (MDS) integration. Password for DBUSER_MDS. This password was specified as part of the SOA Suite database installation process for the `prefix_MDS` user. This is only valid for products that include Oracle SOA Suite. This is used for deployment of content to Oracle SOA Suite for integration.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Encrypted Password
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBPASS_ORASDPM - DPM Database Password

Parameter	DBPASS_ORASDPM
Description	Encrypted database user password for the SOA Suite User Message Services (DPM) integration. Password for DBUSER_ORASDPM - DPM Database User. This password was specified as part of the SOA Suite database installation process for the `prefix_ORASDPM` user. This is only valid for products that include Oracle SOA Suite. This is used for deployment of content to Oracle SOA Suite for integration.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Encrypted Password
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBPASS_OSB - OSB Database Password

Parameter	DBPASS_OSB
Description	Encrypted database user password for the Oracle Service Bus (OSB) integration. Password for DBUSER_OSB - OSB Database User. This password was specified as part of the Oracle Service Bus installation for the OSB database user. This is only valid for products that include Oracle Service Bus. This is used for deployment of content to Oracle Service Bus for integration. This is not used for the Oracle Service Bus Adapters for Oracle Utilities.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Encrypted Password
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

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DBPASS_SOAINFRA - SOA Database Password

Parameter	DBPASS_SOAINFRA
Description	Encrypted database user password for the SOA Suite integration. Password for DBUSER_SOAINFRA - SOA Database User. This password was specified as part of the SOA Suite database installation process for the `prefix_SOAINFRA` user. This is only valid for products that include Oracle SOA Suite. This is used for deployment of content to Oracle SOA Suite for integration.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Encrypted Password
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBPORT - Database Listener Port

Parameter	DBPORT
Description	Oracle Listener port for connection to the database. Customers using Native mode installation can ignore this value if using JDBC Data Sources.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Port Number
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBSERVER - Database Server

Parameter	DBSERVER
Description	Oracle Database Host Name. Customers using Native mode installation can ignore this value if using JDBC Data Sources.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Host Name
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBURL_GEOCODE - GEOCODE JDBC URL

Parameter	DBURL_GEOCODE
Description	Oracle Database JDBC URL used for Geocoding. This is set for products using Oracle Spatial.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JDBC URL
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

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DBURL_OSB - OSB JDBC URL

Parameter	DBURL_OSB
Description	Oracle Database JDBC URL for Oracle Service Bus. This is used for deploying content to Oracle Service Bus.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JDBC URL
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBURL_SOA - SOA Suite JDBC URL

Parameter	DBURL_SOA
Description	Oracle Database JDBC URL for Oracle SOA Suite. This is used for deploying content to Oracle SOA Suite.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JDBC URL
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBUSER - Online Database User

Parameter	DBUSER
Description	Database User, with Read/Write permissions used for pooled connections for online transactions.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Database User used in installation
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBUSER_GEOCODE - GEOCODE Database User

Parameter	DBUSER_GEOCODE
Description	Database User, with connection to Geocode Database.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Database User on target database
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBUSER_MDS - SOA MDS Database User

Parameter	DBPASS_MDS
Description	Database user password for the SOA Suite Meta Data Services (MDS) integration.

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	This userid was specified as part of the SOA Suite database installation process for the `prefix_MDS` user. This is only valid for products that include Oracle SOA Suite. This is used for deployment of content to Oracle SOA Suite for integration.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Database User (`prefix_MDS`) on target database
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBUSER_ORASDPM - DPM Database User

Parameter	DBPASS_ORASDPM
Description	Database user password for the SOA Suite User Messaging Services (DPM) integration. This userid was specified as part of the SOA Suite database installation process for the `prefix_ORASDPM` user. This is only valid for products that include Oracle SOA Suite. This is used for deployment of content to Oracle SOA Suite for integration.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Database User (`prefix_ORASDPM`) on target database
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBUSER_OSB - OSB Database User

Parameter	DBPASS_OSB
Description	Database user password for the Oracle Service Bus integration. This userid was specified as part of the Oracle Service Bus database installation process. This is only valid for products that include Oracle Service Bus. This is used for deployment of content to Oracle Service Bus for integration.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Database User on target database
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DBUSER_SOAINFRA - SOA Database User

Parameter	DBPASS_SOAINFRA
Description	Database user password for the SOA Suite integration. This userid was specified as part of the SOA Suite database installation process for the `prefix_SOAINFRA` user. This is only valid for products that include Oracle SOA Suite. This is used for deployment of content to Oracle SOA Suite for integration.

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Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Database User (`prefix_SOAINFRA`) on target database
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DB_OVERRIDE_CONNECTION - Custom JDBC URL

Parameter	DB_OVERRIDE_CONNECTION
Description	Database JDBC Override string. For customers using Oracle 12c, use a string in the following format to support Pluggable Databases: `jdbc:oracle:thin:@//<host>:<port>/<pdbname>` Customers using Native mode installation can replace this connection with JDBC Data Sources, if desired.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JDBC URL.
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DESC - Environment Description

Parameter	DESC
Description	Environment Description. Used for documentation purposes only.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	String Value
Tier	Not Applicable

DIALECT - Hibernate Dialect

Parameter	DIALECT
Description	Hibernate Dialect. This is the database dialect used by Hibernate to process database requests. It is automatically generated by the installer and should not be altered.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Hibernate Dialects
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

DIRSEP - Directory Separator

Parameter	DIRSEP
Description	Directory Separator.

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	This is an internal setting that sets the directory separator applicable for the platform. It is used by various scripts to set the paths correctly for the operating system. It is automatically generated at installation time and should not be altered.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Directory Separator character
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

DOC1BILLSCRIPT - Name of External Print Script

Parameter	DOC1BILLSCRIPT
Description	This setting sets the name of the external printing script used for printing extracts using Oracle Documaker. It is generated by individual products that support this feature.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Name of supplied script
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing

DOC1SCRIPT - Name of Generic Print Script

Parameter	DOC1SCRIPT
Description	This setting sets the name of the generic printing script used for extracts using Oracle Documaker. It is generated by individual products that support this feature.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Name of supplied script
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

DOMAIN_NAME - Valid Domain Name for HTTP Header Request

Parameter	DOMAIN_NAME
Description	This defines valid domains for HTTP requests if `ENABLE_HOST_HEADER_CHECK` in ENVIRON.INI is defined as `true`.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Domain name
Tier	Web Application Server

ENABLE_CORS – Enable Cross Origin Resource Sharing

Parameter	ENABLE_CORS

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Description	This specifies if OUAF is Cross Origin Resource Sharing enabled for embedded UI.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server

ENABLE_ENHANCED_LOOKUP –Enable/Disable type ahead enhanced lookup/search

Parameter	ENABLE_ENHANCED_LOOKUP
Description	This specifies if the enhanced type-ahead lookup feature is enabled/disabled across the application.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Tier	Web Application Server

ENABLE_JMS_GLOBAL_FLUSH – Enable Flushing of JMS

Parameter	ENABLE_JMS_GLOBAL_FLUSH
Description	This specifies if the global JMS flushing is enabled.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

ENABLE_MULTISPEAK30 – Enable MultiSpeak Version 3.0 Authentication

Parameter	ENABLE_MULTISPEAK30
Description	This specifies if MultiSpeak version 3.0 authentication should be enabled for SOAP based Inbound Web Services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Inbound Web Services

Note: To access Inbound Web Services (IWS) with multispeak version 3.0 enabled, use the following URL path:

```
https://<host>/<context>/multispeak30/<inbound web service name>
```

ENABLE_MULTISPEAK41 – Enable MultiSpeak Version 4.1 Authentication

Parameter	ENABLE_MULTISPEAK41

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Description	This specifies if MultiSpeak version 4.1 authentication should be enabled for SOAP based Inbound Web Services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Inbound Web Services

Note: To access Inbound Web Services (IWS) with multispeak version 4.1 enabled, use the following URL path:

```
https://<host>/<context>/multispeak41/<inbound web service name>
```

ENABLE_CIM12 – Enable Common Information Model (CIM) Version 1.2 Authentication

Parameter	ENABLE_CIM12
Description	This specifies if Common Information Model version 1.2 authentication should be enabled for SOAP based Inbound Web Services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Inbound Web Services

Note: To access Inbound Web Services (IWS) with CIM version 1.2 enabled, use the following URL path:

```
https://<host>/<context>/cim12/<inbound web service name>
```

ENABLE_CIM20 – Enable Common Information Model (CIM) Version 2.0 Authentication

Parameter	ENABLE_CIM20
Description	This specifies if Common Information Model version 2.0 authentication should be enabled for SOAP based Inbound Web Services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Inbound Web Services

Note: To access Inbound Web Services (IWS) with CIM version 2.0 enabled, use the following URL path:

```
https://<host>/<context>/cim20/<inbound web service name>
```

ENABLE_HOST_HEADER_CHECK - Enable Host Header Check

Parameter	ENABLE_HOST_HEADER_CHECK

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Description	This specifies if HTTP request headers must be checked for valid host names specified using VALID_HOST_NAME and valid domain names specified using DOMAIN_NAME in ENVIRON.INI.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server

ENCODING - Whether Encryption Is Enabled

Parameter	ENCODING
Description	Enables or Disables encryption across the product.By default, encryption is enabled (true) and is recommended to be enabled for all environments.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

ENVIRONMENT_ID - Environment Identifier

Parameter	ENVIRONMENT_ID
Description	Unique identifier for each environment or copy of the product. This is specified at installation time to link disparate installations into a single environment for management purposes.This setting is used by the Oracle Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities within Oracle Enterprise Manager to link disparate targets across several hosts into a single Oracle Utilities Environment target.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Autogenerated
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

FORCE_HTTP – Enforce HTTP Protocol

Parameter	FORCE_HTTP
Description	Specifies if http protocol needs to be enforced.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

FW_VERSION - Oracle Utilities Application Framework Version

Parameter	FWVERSION

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Description	Oracle Utilities Application Version.This is an internal setting that is generated upon installation of the product, service pack installation or upgrade installation. It is automatically generated at installation time and should not be altered.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Oracle Utilities Application Framework version
Tier	Not Applicable

FW_VERSION_NUM - Oracle Utilities Application Framework Version Identifier

Parameter	FW_VERSION_NUM
Description	Oracle Utilities Application VersionThis is an internal setting that is generated upon installation of the product, service pack installation or upgrade installation. It is automatically generated at installation time and should not be altered.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Oracle Utilities Application Framework version
Tier	Not Applicable

GIS - GIS Support

Parameter	GIS
Description	Enables or Disables GIS support within the product.This setting is only used by products that use GIS integration.Setting this value to true enable all other GIS settings.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

GIS_URL - GIS Service URL

Parameter	GIS_URL
Description	Specifies the GIS JNDI URL used for connections.This setting is only used by products that use GIS integration.This setting is only used if GIS is set to true.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JNDI URL
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

GIS_WLSYSPASS - GIS WebLogic System Password

Parameter	GIS_WLSYSPASS
Description	Encrypted JNDI Password for GIS integration.This setting is only used by products that use GISintegration.This setting is only used if GIS is set to true.
Ordinality	Mandatory

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Valid Values	Valid Encrypted Password
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

GIS_WLSYSUSER - GIS WebLogic System User Id

Parameter	GIS_WLSYSUSER
Description	Encrypted JNDI User for GIS integration.This setting is only used by products that use GIS integration.This setting is only used if GIS is set to true.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Encrypted User
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.

GLOBAL_JVMARGS - Additional JVM Arguments

Parameter	GLOBAL_JVMARGS
Description	Specific additional JVM options for the online component of the product for Oracle JVM (to enable advanced features)
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	This is generated
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.

HEADEND_CD_CB - Headend System URI for SOA Configuration Plan (CD_CB)

Parameter	HEADEND_CD_CB
Description	URI as configure in SOA Suite Configuration Plan for Headend System for the CD_DB interface (Echelon). This setting is only available to products interfacing to head end systems using SOA Suite.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid SOA Suite URI for CD_DB interface.
Tier	Business Application Server

HEADEND_MR_CB - Headend System URI for SOA Configuration Plan (MR_CB)

Parameter	HEADEND_MR_CB
Description	URI as configure in SOA Suite Configuration Plan for Headend System for the MR_DB interface (Echelon).This setting is only available to products interfacing to head end systems using SOA Suite.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid SOA Suite URI for MR_DB interface.
Tier	Business Application Server

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HIBERNATE_JAR_DIR - Location of Hibernate JAR Files

Parameter	HIBERNATE_JAR_DIR
Description	Location of the Hibernate JAR files. This setting is used by the installer to copy the relevant files to the desired locations for deployment. This setting is only used at installation time but is registered for potential post release use.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid location of Hibernate JAR Files as outlined in the product Installation Guide.
Tier	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

HIGHVALUE - Language Specific Highvalues

Parameter	HIGHVALUE
Description	High value used for SQL queries. This is autogenerated at installation time.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	This value is automatically generated and should not be altered.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

HTTP_ALLOWED_METHODS - Allowed HTTP methods

Parameter	HTTP_ALLOWED_METHODS
Description	Allowed HTTP methods to support security constraint enforced by `com.oracle.ouaf.web.http.allowed.methods.enable` property in spl.properties. The default methods allowed are POST,GET,HEAD. Additional methods can be added to the allowed methods, by specifying a comma separated list, starting with a comma.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	HTTP methods.Example: ,PATCH,PUT
Tier	Web Application Server

HSTS_MAX_AGE – Maximum Age of Strict Transport Security

Parameter	HSTS_MAX_AGE
Description	Maximum age of strict transport security.
Ordinality	Optional. Default Value is `31536000`.
Valid Values	Value in seconds.
Tier	Web Application Server

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HSTS_PRELOAD – Strict Transport Security Preload

Parameter	HSTS_PRELOAD
Description	Preload of strict transport security.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[**false**|true]
Tier	Web Application Server

HSTS_SUBDOMAINS – Subdomains Included in Strict Transport Security

Parameter	HSTS_SUBDOMAINS
Description	Subdomains that are included in strict transport security.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[false|**true**]
Tier	Web Application Server

IWS_JDBC_NAME - JNDI Name for the IWS Connection Pools

Parameter	IWS_JDBC_NAME
Description	This is the JDBC Data Source connection name used for Inbound Web Services. The JDBC Data Source should be created prior to setting this value using the Configuring JDBC Data Sources instructions.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid fully qualified JNDI name for JDBC Data Source.
Tier	Inbound Web Services

IWSWAR - Name of Inbound Web Services WAR

Parameter	IWSWAR
Description	Default Name for Inbound Web Services Application Name.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Server Application Names
Tier	Inbound Web Services

JAVAENCODING - Java Language Encoding

Parameter	JAVAENCODING
Description	Encoding string for Java to support appropriate character sets.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Java Encoding (`java.lang`). Default: `UTF8`

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Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

JAVA_HOME - Location of Java SDK

Parameter	JAVA_HOME
Description	Location of JDK for use with product
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JAVA_HOME location
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

JAVA_VENDOR - Java Vendor

Parameter	JAVA_VENDOR
Description	JVM Vendor
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated and used in other utilities
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

JAVA_VERSION - JVM Version String

Parameter	JAVA_VERSION
Description	Fully qualified JVM version string
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated and used in other utilities. One digit
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

JAVA_VERSION_2 - JVM Version String

Parameter	JAVA_VERSION_2
Description	Fully qualified JVM version string
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated and used in other utilities. Two digits
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

JAVA_VERSION_MAIN - Abberviated JVM Version

Parameter	JAVA_VERSION_MAIN

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Description	Abbreviated JVM version string
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated and used in other utilities
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

JDBC_NAME - JNDI Name for the Online JDBC Data Source

Parameter	JDBC_NAME
Description	This is the JDBC Data Source connection name used for Online channel. The JDBC Data Source should be created prior to setting this value using the Configuring JDBC Data Sources instructions.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid fully qualified JNDI name for JDBC Data Source.
Tier	Web Application Server

JDBC_TIMEOUT – JDBC Read Timeout

Parameter	JDBC_TIMEOUT
Description	Disable Cross Site Request Forgery token validation for REST Services. The JDBC Data Source should be created prior to setting this value using the Configuring JDBC Data Sources instructions.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	The value should be in milliseconds, the default is 600000 (10 minutes).
Tier	Web Application Server

JNDI_GEOCODE - Geocode Data Source JNDI

Parameter	JNDI_GEOCODE
Description	JNDI name for the Geocode Data Source. This parameter is used with for the Geocode interface. This parameter is only valid for products that use the Geocode interface.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JNDI for Geocode Data Source
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing

JMX_HTTP_REST_PASSWORD

Parameter	JMX_HTTP_REST_PASSWORD
Description	Password for basic authentication of JMX REST API
Ordinality	Optional

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Valid Values	Valid password
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_HTTP_REST_USERNAME

Parameter	JMX_HTTP_REST_USERNAME
Description	Username for basic authentication of JMX REST API
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid username
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_HTTPSSL_FLAG - SSL flag for JMX

Parameter	JMX_HTTPSSL_FLAG
Description	SSL flag setting for JMX. This needs to be set to true for SSL enabled.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYPAIR_PASSPHRASE - Keypair Passphrase for REST JMX

Parameter	JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYPAIR_PASSPHRASE
Description	Keypair passphrase for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Passphrase in plain text
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYSTORE_FILE - Keystore file path for REST JMX

Parameter	JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYSTORE_FILE
Description	Keystore file path for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	File path to keystore file
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYSTORE_TYPE - Keystore type for REST JMX

Parameter	JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYSTORE_TYPE
Description	Keystore type for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional

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Valid Values	Type of keystore
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYSTORE_PASSPHRASE - Keystore Passphrase for REST JMX

Parameter	JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYSTORE_PASSPHRASE
Description	Keystore passphrase for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Passphrase to access keystore
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_HTTPSSL_TRUSTSTORE_FILE - Truststore file path for REST JMX

Parameter	JMX_HTTPSSL_TRUSTSTORE_FILE
Description	Truststore file path for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	File path of the trust store
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_HTTPSSL_TRUSTSTORE_PASSPHRASE - Truststore Passphrase for REST JMX

Parameter	JMX_HTTPSSL_TRUSTSTORE_PASSPHRASE
Description	Passphrase to access trust store for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Plain text passphrase
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_HTTPSSL_TRUSTSTORE_TYPE - Truststore Type for REST JMX

Parameter	JMX_HTTPSSL_TRUSTSTORE_TYPE
Description	Truststore type for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Type of trust store
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_REST_CONTEXT - JMX REST Server Context

Parameter	JMX_REST_CONTEXT
Description	Server context for JMX REST server.
Ordinality	Optional

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Valid Values	Default valu: amp
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_REST_PASSWORD - JMX REST Authentication Password

Parameter	JMX_REST_PASSWORD
Description	Password for JMX REST server authentication
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid password
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_REST_PORT_BATCH - Batch Server JMX Port Number for REST Server

Parameter	JMX_REST_PORT_BATCH
Description	Port number of batch server JMX, for REST service.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Port number
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_REST_PORT_SERVICE - Business Server JMX Port Number for REST Server

Parameter	JMX_REST_PORT_SERVICE
Description	Port number of business server JMX, for REST service.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Port number
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_REST_PORT_WEB - Web Server JMX Port Number for REST Server

Parameter	JMX_REST_PORT_WEB
Description	Port number of web server JMX, for REST service.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Port number
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_REST_SERVICE_FLAG - Enable/Disable REST Service for JMX

Parameter	JMX_REST_SERVICE_FLAG
Description	Setting this to true enables REST service for JMX.
Ordinality	Mandatory

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Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_REST_SERVICE_HOST - Hostname to Run the REST Server

Parameter	JMX_REST_SERVICE_HOST
Description	Hostname to run the REST server for JMX.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Hostname URIDefault value is: localhost
Tier	Business Application Server

JMX_REST_USERNAME - JMX REST Authentication Username

Parameter	JMX_REST_USERNAME
Description	Username for JMX REST server authentication
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid username
Tier	Business Application Server

JNDI_OSB - OSB Data Source JNDI

Parameter	JNDI_OSB
Description	JNDI name for the Oracle Service Bus Data Source. This parameter is used with for the Oracle Service Bus interface. This parameter is only valid for products that ship integration that requires Oracle Service Bus.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JNDI for Oracle Service Bus Data Source
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing.

KS_IMPORT_KEYSTORE_FOLDER - Keystore Import Folder

Parameter	KS_IMPORT_KEYSTORE_FOLDER
Description	Keystore import folder. Populate this option if you want to import the keystore files from an external location. The import will happen only in case of initial install or `initialSetup.sh|cmd -s`
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid location for keystore folder.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

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LD_LIBRARY_PATH - Library Path for Windows/Linux/Solaris

Parameter	LD_LIBRARY_PATH
Description	Generated Library Path for Windows, Linux and Solaris
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	This value is generated by the product installer.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

MODULES - Names of Modules Installed (Deprecated)

Parameter	MODULES
Description	Generated list of modules. This is generated by the product installer. This parameter is provided for backward compatibility as modules installed are now autogenerated from installation records.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Calculated inside processTemplate.plx.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

MALWARE_SCAN_HOST

Parameter	MALWARE_SCAN_HOST
Description	URI for malware scanning of attachments.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	URI for the malware scanning.
Tier	Business Application Server

MALWARE_SCAN_PORT

Parameter	MALWARE_SCAN_PORT
Description	Port for malware scanning of attachments.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Port number.
Tier	Business Application Server

MALWARE_SCAN_TIMEOUT

Parameter	MALWARE_SCAN_TIMEOUT
Description	Timeout for custom malware scanning of attachments i.e., the maximum wait time for completing the scan of an attachment using the malware scanner.

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Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Time in seconds.
Tier	Business Application Server

NLS_LANG - NLS Language Setting

Parameter	NLS_LANG
Description	Globalization Language setting for the database.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid NLS_LANG. Default: `AMERICA_AMERICAN. AL32UTF8`
Tier	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing, Database.

ONLINE_DISPLAY_HOME - Location of Print Rendering Software

Parameter	ONLINE_DISPLAY_HOME
Description	Location of Print Rendering Software such as Oracle Documaker or Group 1 Doc 1.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid product location of the print rendering software
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing.

ONS_JAR_DIR - Location of Oracle Notification Service Libraries

Parameter	ONS_JAR_DIR
Description	Location of Oracle Notification Services Libraries used for RAC Fast Connection Failover support.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid location of `ons.jar` file. Usually `$ORACLE_HOME/opmn/lib`
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

ONSCONFIG - ONS Configuration

Parameter	ONSCONFIG
Description	ONS configuration string used for RAC Fast Connection Failover support. For example: `racnode1.my.com:4200,racnode2.my.com:4200`
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	ONS configuration string without nodes= prefix.
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing, Database.

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OPSYS - Operating System

Parameter	OPSYS
Description	Internal variable used for platform specific configurations to be implemented.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Operating System String
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

ORACLE_CLIENT_HOME - Oracle Client Home

Parameter	ORACLE_CLIENT_HOME
Description	Location of Oracle Client Software or Oracle Home. This is used for ONS and/or the Perl runtime.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Location of Oracle Client Installation. If the Oracle Database software is installed on the same machine, then this can be `ORACLE_HOME`.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

ORACLE_GUIDED_LEARNING_ID - Oracle Guided Learning ID

Parameter	ORACLE_GUIDED_LEARNING_ID
Description	ID of Oracle Guided Learning
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid ID of Oracle Guided Learning.
Tier	Web Application Server

OSB_HOME - Oracle Service Bus Home

Parameter	OSB_HOME
Description	Location of Oracle Service Bus. This is used to deploy Oracle Service Bus content. This setting only applies to products with prebuilt Oracle Service Bus content.This is not used for Oracle Service Bus Adapters.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Location of Oracle Service Bus installation.
Tier	Business Application Server

OSB_HOST - Oracle Service Bus Host Name

Parameter	OSB_HOST

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Description	Host Name for Oracle Service Bus. This is used to deploy Oracle Service Bus content. This setting only applies to products with prebuilt Oracle Service Bus content.This is not used for Oracle Service Bus Adapters.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Host Name for Oracle Service Bus.
Tier	Business Application Server

OSB_LOG_DIR - Default Location For Oracle Service Bus Logs

Parameter	OSB_LOG_DIR
Description	Logging Directory Oracle Service Bus. This is used to deploy Oracle Service Bus content. This setting only applies to products with prebuilt Oracle Service Bus content.This is not used for Oracle Service Bus Adapters.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Logging directory for Oracle Service Bus content deployment.
Tier	Business Application Server

OSB_PASS_WLS - Password for Oracle Service Bus User

Parameter	OSB_PASS_WLS
Description	Encrypted password for OSB deployment user (OSB_USER). This is used to deploy Oracle Service Bus content. This setting only applies to products with prebuilt Oracle Service Bus content. This is not used for Oracle Service Bus Adapters.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Generated Password.
Tier	Business Application Server

OSB_PORT_NUMBER - Oracle Service Bus Port Number

Parameter	OSB_PORT_NUMBER
Description	Port number allocated to Oracle Service Bus. This is used to deploy Oracle Service Bus content. This setting only applies to products with prebuilt Oracle Service Bus content. This is not used for Oracle Service Bus Adapters.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid Administration port to use for deployment of content.
Tier	Business Application Server

OSB_USER - User Name for Oracle Service Bus

Parameter	OSB_USER

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Description	Administration user used for OSB deployment user. This is used to deploy Oracle Service Bus content. This setting only applies to products with prebuilt Oracle Service Bus content. This is not used for Oracle Service Bus Adapters.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid Administration user to use for deployment of content.
Tier	Business Application Server

OUAF_DBMS_SCHEDULER_USER – DB User of DBMS Scheduler

Parameter	OUAF_DBMS_SCHEDULER_USER
Description	Database user for DBMS scheduler.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Database User Name. For example, SCHADM
Tier	Background Processing

OWSM_PROTECTION_FOR_REST_SERVICES – Enable Oracle Web Services Manager protection for REST

Parameter	OWSM_PROTECTION_FOR_REST_SERVICES
Description	Specifies if Oracle Web Services Manager protection is enabled or disabled for REST services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

PERLHOME - Location of PERL

Parameter	PERLHOME
Description	Generated location for Perl runtime. Generated from ORACLE_CLIENT_HOME - Oracle Client Home.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated location for Perl.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

SERVER_ROLES - Which Server Roles Are Enabled

Parameter	SERVER_ROLES
Description	The server roles are enabled for this installation.
Ordinality	Mandatory

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Valid Values	Install generated
Tier	Web Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

SERVER_ROLE_BATCH - Whether the Batch Server Is Enabled in This Installation

Parameter	SERVER_ROLE_BATCH
Description	Whether this installation is to be used for batch processing
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Tier	Background Processing

SERVER_ROLE_INTEGRATION - Whether the IWS Server Is Enabled in This Installation

Parameter	SERVER_ROLE_INTEGRATION
Description	Whether this installation is to be used for integration (IWS)
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Tier	Inbound Web Services

SERVER_ROLE_ONLINE - Whether the Online Server Is Enabled in This Installation

Parameter	SERVER_ROLE_ONLINE
Description	Whether this installation is to be used for online
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Tier	Web Application Server

SOA_HOME - Location of Oracle SOA Suite

Parameter	SOA_HOME
Description	Location of Oracle SOA Suite software. This is used to deploy Oracle SOA Suite content. This setting only applies to products with prebuilt Oracle SOA Suite content.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid location of Oracle SOA Suite.
Tier	Business Application Server

SOA_HOST - Hostname for Oracle SOA Suite

Parameter	SOA_HOST

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Description	Hostname for Oracle SOA Suite software. This is used to deploy Oracle SOA Suite content. This setting only applies to products with prebuilt Oracle SOA Suite content.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid host name for Oracle SOA Suite.
Tier	Business Application Server

SOA_PORT_NUMBER - Port Number for Oracle SOA Suite

Parameter	SOA_PORT_NUMBER
Description	Port Number for Oracle SOA Suite software. This is used to deploy Oracle SOA Suite content. This setting only applies to products with prebuilt Oracle SOA Suite content.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid port number for Oracle SOA Suite.
Tier	Business Application Server

SPLADMIN - Administration Userid

Parameter	SPLADMIN
Description	Administration OS user used to install the software. Used by utilities to assign ownership and for deployment purposes.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Administration Account.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

SPLADMINGROUP - Administration Group

Parameter	SPLADMINGROUP
Description	Administration OS group used to install the software. Used by utilities to assign ownership and for deployment purposes.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Administration Group.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

SPLApp - Name of Online WAR File

Parameter	SPLApp
Description	Name of online WAR file used for building purposes
Ordinality	Mandatory

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Valid Values	Valid WAR file name.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.

SPLDIR - Home Directory of Product

Parameter	SPLDIR
Description	Home Location of product software. This value must match the corresponding entry in cistab - Global Configuration Files.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Location of software. Generated by installer.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

SPLDIROUT - Location of Product Output

Parameter	SPLDIROUT
Description	Home Location of product output. This value must match the corresponding entry in cistab - Global Configuration Files.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Location of output. Generated by installer.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

SPLENVIRON - Environment Identifier

Parameter	SPLDIROUT
Description	Home Location of product output. This value must match the corresponding entry in cistab - Global Configuration Files.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Location of output. Generated by installer.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

SPLOUTPUT - Directory for Product Output

Parameter	SPLOUTPUT
Description	Location of product output.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Location of output. Generated by installer.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

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SPLSERVICEAPP - Name of Business Application Server Application

Parameter	SPLSERVICEAPP
Description	Default Name for Business Application Name.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Server Application Names
Tier	Business Application Server

SPLWEBAPP - Name of Web Application Server Application

Parameter	SPLWEBAPP
Description	Default Name for Web Application Name.
Ordinality	Mandatory for Oracle WebLogic implementations
Valid Values	Valid Server Application Names
Tier	Web Application Server

STRICT_TRANSPORT_SECURITY – Enable Strict Transport Security

Parameter	STRICT_TRANSPORT_SECURITY
Description	Enable or Disable transport layer security.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Tier	Web Application Server

STRIP_HTML_COMMENTS - Strip Out Comments In Code

Parameter	STRIP_HTML_COMMENTS
Description	Enable or Disable Stripping comments in generated code. By default, code is commented for ease of extension. If these comments represent a security issue for your site, then they can be stripped out at runtime (`true`).
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Business Application Server

TEMPSTORAGE_SPLITFILESIZE - Split File Size in MB

Parameter	TEMPSTORAGE_SPLITFILESIZE
Description	The size of split files in MB, while transferring a file using file adapter API.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid file size in MB. Default is 50.

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Tier	Business Application Server

TOP_VERSION - Product Version

Parameter	TOP_VERSION
Description	Product Version identifier string used by utilities and upgrade scripts.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated by installer and should not be altered manually.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

TOP_VERSION_NUM - High level Product Version

Parameter	TOP_VERSION_NUM
Description	Product Version identifier number used by utilities and upgrade scripts.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated by installer and should not be altered manually.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

TMP_FILE_LOCATION - Temporary File Location

Parameter	TMP_FILE_LOCATION
Description	The location of temporary directory where split files from file adapter API are temporarily stored.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Directory location
Tier	Business Application Server, Background Processing

VALID_HOST_NAMES - Valid Host Names for HTTP Header Request

Parameter	VALID_HOST_HAMES
Description	This defines valid host names for HTTP request headers if `ENABLE_HOST_HEADER_CHECK` in ENVIRON.INI is defined as `true`.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Host name
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_ADMIN_SERVER – Name of the Web Admin Server

Parameter	WEB_ADMIN_SERVER
Description	Name of the web admin server.

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Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Server Name
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

WEB_APP - Name of WebSphere Server Application

Parameter	WEB_APP
Description	Default Name for Web Application Name.
Ordinality	Mandatory for WebSphere implementations
Valid Values	Valid Server Application Names
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_CONTEXT_ROOT - Web Context Root

Parameter	WEB_CONTEXT_ROOT
Description	Web Context for product
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid context. Default: spl
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

WEB_DEPLOY_JAVADOCS - Deploy JavaDocs

Parameter	WEB_DEPLOY_JAVADOCS
Description	Javadocs are deployed if this is set to true
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_ENABLE_HEALTHCHECK - Enable System Healthcheck

Parameter	WEB_ENABLE_HEALTHCHECK
Description	Enable the system healthcheck function used by the Oracle Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities available from Oracle Enterprise Manager.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_FORM_LOGIN_ERROR_PAGE - Default Form Login Error Page

Parameter	WEB_FORM_LOGIN_ERROR_PAGE

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Description	Error Page used for invalid online Login.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JSP for error pages
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_FORM_LOGIN_PAGE - Default Form Login Page

Parameter	WEB_FORM_LOGIN_PAGE
Description	Login Page used for online Login.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JSP for login
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_ISDEVELOPMENT - Development Environment

Parameter	WEB_ISDEVELOPMENT
Description	Enable or Disable Development on this product environment. This setting assumes that the Oracle Utilities SDK.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

WEB_ISJAVADOCS - Install application JAVADOCS

Parameter	WEB_ISJAVADOCS
Description	To install application Javadocs, this needs to be set to true.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_ISLIVEPRODUCTION - Environment’s production live identifier

Parameter	WEB_ISLIVEPRODUCTION
Description	Determines if the environment is a Production Environment and the Client is Live. If you chose "true" certain actions in the application will be restricted. For example Personally Identifiable Information (PII) in the logs is redacted when redaction rules exist; and users won't be able to log in with certain system users such as SYSUSER. This should be set to true for production environment when client is live. Default is "false".
Ordinality	Mandatory

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Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_IWS_MDB_RUNAS_USER - Default User for MDB to Run as within Product

Parameter	WEB_IWS_MDB_RUNAS_USER
Description	The default product user the MDB uses to run its interface. This value is used if no JMS credentials are provided on the message header. A blank value, the default, for this parameter disables the function and assumes all JMS messages will include their credentials in the head of the message.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	**Blank** (not enabled) or a valid product authorization userid (not login id).
Tier	Inbound Web Services

WEB_IWS_SUPER_USERS - Users to Run as in IWS

Parameter	WEB_IWS_SUPER_USERS
Description	Default product user used for authorization for Inbound Web Services. This value is used for internal calls used for Inbound Web Services.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	**Blank** (not enabled) or a valid product authorization userid (not login ID)
Tier	Inbound Web Services

WEB_JAVADOCS_FORM_LOGIN_ERROR_PAGE - Javadocs Login Error Page

Parameter	WEB_JAVADOCS_FORM_LOGIN_ERROR_PAGE
Description	Login error page configuration for javadocs in the application.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Relative URI to login error page. Default value is: /formLoginError.jsp
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_JAVADOCS_FORM_LOGIN_PAGE - Javadocs Login Page

Parameter	WEB_JAVADOCS_FORM_LOGIN_PAGE
Description	Login page configuration for javadocs in the application.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Relative URI to login page. Default value is: /loginPage.jsp
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_JAVADOCS_PRINCIPAL_NAME - Javadocs Principal Name

Parameter	WEB_JAVADOCS_PRINCIPAL_NAME

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Description	Principal name for javadocs. Specify the name of a principal that is defined in the security realm.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Principal name. Default value is: cisusers
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_JAVADOCS_ROLE_NAME - Javadocs Security Role Name

Parameter	WEB_JAVADOCS_ROLE_NAME
Description	Security role for javadocs. Specify the name of the security role.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Application security role. Default value is: cisusers
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE - JMX Port for Web Application Server Monitoring

Parameter	WEB_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE
Description	Port number for JMX monitoring for Online monitoring.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid open port number for monitoring.
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_L2_CACHE_MODE - Turn off L2 Cache for Online Submission

Parameter	WEB_L2_CACHE_MODE
Description	Enables (on) or disables (off) Level 2 cache for online submission. Used for development purposes where online submission cache is off. **Note:** Some batch processes require L2 Cache to be disabled. Refer to individual job documentation for details.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[on|**off**]
Tier	Web Application Server, Background Processing.

WEB_MAXAGE - Text Cache

Parameter	WEB_MAXAGE
Description	Set the duration (in seconds) to store page structures from the product, in the Client Cache, on the client browser.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	See maxAge - Max Age for pages for valid values.

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Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_MAXAGEI - Image Cache

Parameter	WEB_MAXAGEI
Description	Set the duration (in seconds) to store images, in the Client Cache, from the product on the client browser.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	See maxAgeI - Max Age for Images for valid values.
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_PRELOADALL - Preload All Pages on Startup

Parameter	WEB_PRELOADALL
Description	Enable or Disable preload of pages at startup. This determines the scope of any reload. A value of **false** (default) only preloads the **Main** menu only. A value of `true` preloads all functions on all menus. A value of `true` will lengthen the startup process.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_PRELOAD_ERROR_COUNT - Maximum Tolerable Preload Errors

Parameter	WEB_PRELOAD_ERROR_COUNT
Description	Set maximum tolerable preload errors at startup. This determines the maximum preload errors that are tolerated before the Weblogic startup stops.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Time in Seconds
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_PRINCIPAL_NAME - Default JEE Authorization Principal

Parameter	WEB_PRINCIPAL_NAME
Description	Principal Name for online application.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Principal Name. Default: `cisusers`
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

WEB_ROLE_NAME - Default JEE Authorization Role

Parameter	WEB_ROLE_NAME

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Description	Role Name for online application
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Role Name. Default: `cisusers`
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

WEB_SERVER_HOME - Location of Web Application Server

Parameter	WEB_SERVER_HOME
Description	Generic location of Web Application Server. This should match the value for `WL_HOME` which is set for the Oracle WebLogic installation used for the product.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Home location of Web Application Server software
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

WEB_SERVER_VERSION - Web Server Version

Parameter	WEB_SERVER_VERSION
Description	Full Version of Oracle WebLogic. Used for utilities to ensure correct templates are used.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated by installer.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

WEB_SERVER_VERSION_MAIN

Parameter	WEB_SERVER_VERSION_MAIN
Description	Substring Version of Oracle WebLogic. Used for utilities to ensure correct templates are used.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated by installer.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

WEB_SERVER_VERSION_PATCH_FLAG

Parameter	WEB_SERVER_VERSION_PATCH_FLAG
Description	Set to `true` if the WLS PATCH SET UPDATE is greater or equal than 12.2.1.3.220329.
Ordinality	Optional

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Valid Values	Calculated value by installer.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

WEB_WLAUTHMETHOD - Authentication Method

Parameter	WEB_WLAUTHMETHOD
Description	JEE Authorization Method implemented.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Values: • `FORM` (Default) - Use login forms • `BASIC` - Use Operating System Login • `CLIENT-CERT` - Client Certificate or external authentication
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

WEB_WLHOST - Web Server Host

Parameter	WEB_WLHOST
Description	Host Name for Oracle WebLogic Install.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Host Name.
Tier	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

WEB_WLPAGECHECKSECONDS - Interval for Recompilation of JSP

Parameter	WEB_WLPAGECHECKSECONDS
Description	Interval, in seconds, to force recompilation for server JSP's. This is used for Oracle WebLogic customers only. This setting is designed to be altered for development environments. The default is recommended for all other environments.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Recompile time. Default: 43200
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_WLPORT - Web Server HTTP Port

Parameter	WEB_WLPORT
Description	Port number for environment for online system.
Ordinality	Optional. Value should not be populated if `WEB_WLSSLPORT` is populated.
Valid Values	Valid open port number. Example: 6500

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Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_WLSSLPORT - Oracle WebLogic SSL HTTP Port

Parameter	WEB_WLSSLPORT
Description	SSL Port number for environment for online system.
Ordinality	Optional. Value should not be populated if `WEB_WLPORT` is populated.
Valid Values	Valid open port number. Example: 6500
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_WLSYSPASS - Oracle WebLogic JNDI System Password

Parameter	WEB_WLSSYSPASS
Description	Encrypted Oracle WebLogic JNDI Password used for JNDI lookups.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JNDI Password.
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_WLSYSUSER - Oracle WebLogic JNDI System Userid

Parameter	WEB_WLSSYSUSER
Description	Oracle WebLogic JNDI User used for JNDI lookups.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JNDI User.
Tier	Web Application Server

WEB_WLS_SVRNAME - Oracle WebLogic Server Name

Parameter	WEB_WLS_SVRNAME
Description	Oracle WebLogic Server Name.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Server Name. Default: `myserver`
JEE Web Application Server	WLS
Tier	Web Application Server

WLS_ADMIN_PORT - Admin Console Port Number

Parameter	WLS_ADMIN_PORT
Description	Oracle WebLogic Administration Port. Only supplied if Administration port differs from application port. Oracle WebLogic Server Name. This is used for Oracle WebLogic customers only and embedded installations only.

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Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Port Number. Default: Value of WEB_WLPORT - Web Server HTTP Port.
Tier	Web Application Server

WLS_CLUSTER_NAME - Name of Cluster for Product

Parameter	WLS_CLUSTER_NAME
Description	Oracle WebLogic Cluster Name for clustered environments. This value must be set for customers using the Application Management Pack for Oracle Utilities to link the cluster target with the product.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid Cluster Name.
Tier	Web Application Server

WLS_DIAGNOSTIC_CONTEXT_ENABLED - ECID Support

Parameter	WLS_DIAGNOSTIC_CONTEXT_ENABLED
Description	This enables (`true`) or disables (`false`) ECID Support.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Tier	Web Application Server

WLS_DOMAIN_HOME - Oracle WebLogic Domain Home

Parameter	WLS_DOMAIN_HOME
Description	Domain Home directory for installation. Used if installation has multiple domains installed.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Domain Home
Tier	Web Application Server

WLTHININT3CLIENT_JAR_DIR - Location of Thin WebLogic T3 Client

Parameter	WLTHINT3CLIENT_JAR_DIR
Description	Location of Oracle WebLogic thin Client for JMX and other interfaces. Used for integration to Oracle products for monitoring.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid location of `wlthint3client.jar`
Tier	Web Application Server, Inbound Web Services.

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WL_HOME - Oracle WebLogic Home

Parameter	WL_HOME
Description	Home directory of Oracle WebLogic.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid console user.
JEE Web Application Server	WLS
Tier	Web Application Server

XQUERIES_TO_CACHE - Size of XQuery Cache

Parameter	XQUERIES_TO_CACHE
Description	Size of XQuery/XPath Cache in number of queries. Increasing the cache size may increase memory requirements for the product. This sets the value of com.oracle.XPath.LRUSize - XPath Cache in the spl.properties file
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Defaults from templates (`-1` - Unlimited in size)
Tier	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

XQUERY_CACHE_FLUSH_TIMEOUT - Cache Life for XQueries

Parameter	XQUERY_CACHE_FLUSH_TIMEOUT
Description	Length of time in seconds that XQuery and XPath queries are cached and set the value of com.oracle.XPath.flushTimeout - XPath Flush in the spl.properties file.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Defaults from templates (`0` - Never flush is the default)
Tier	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing

Web.xml

The web deployment descriptor editor lets you specify deployment information for modules created in the Web development environment. The information appears in the web.xml file. The web.xml file for a web project provides information necessary for deploying a Web application module. It is used in building a WAR/EAR file from a project.

The online and web Services JEE applications for the product are controlled by this configuration file which holds the behavioral configuration for the applications. Refer to http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=109 for more details of the XML format.

The following sections outline the specific settings for the product.

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Filter Mappings - JEE Filters

> **Note**
>
> Filters should not be altered unless instructed by Oracle Support. Refer to the web.xml file for the relevant settings.

The following filters apply to the product:

Filter	Usage
Browser Cache Filter	Browser Client side caching settings - Used with maxAge - Max Age for pages.
CSS Stylesheet Direction Filter	CSS Filter
Doctype Replace Filter	JDOC Filter
FlushAll Redirect Filter	Cache management utility Filter
GZip Compression Filter	HTTP 1.1 compression filter
Header Security Filter	OWASP processing of HTTP headers using `SAMEORIGIN`
HTML Comment stripping Filter	Removal of comments from HTTP transmission
Image Browser Cache Filter	Browser Client side caching settings for image files - Used with maxAgeI - Max Age for Images.
Image RTL Filter	Right to Left support Filter
Javascript Comment stripping Filter	Removal of comments from javascript transmission
Minification Filter	Optimization code
Privacy Page Redirect Filter	Privacy page redirect to `/cm/privacy.html`
Request Context Filter	Generic context Filter
Rest Security Filter	REST security support
Security Filter	Generic security filter to delegate security to JEE container
Timezone Database ContentType Filter	Time zone support

disableCompression - Disable Compression

Parameter	`disableCompression`
Description	Enables or disables compression between the Web Application Server and Business Application Server (`true` or `false`).
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]

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Source	Derived from WEB_ISDEVELOPMENT - Development Environment parameter from ENVIRON.INI. It is highly recommended to set to false for all environment exception is development environments using Oracle Utilities SDK.
Applicability	Web Application Server

Example:	`<context-param>`
	`  <param-name>disableCompression</param-name>`
	`  <param-value>false</param-value>`
	`</context-param>`

excludePath - Exclude Path for Top Replace Filter

Parameter	`excludePath`
Description	Excludes all the files under a specified directory or specified files from the OUAF's top replace filter i.e., the top replace filter is not applied to the files under the directory or the specified files defined against the exclude path param.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Directory path or Files in a directory
Source	From custom user exit file(`web.xml.topReplace_config.include`) for web.xml
Applicability	Web Application Server

Example:	`<filter>`
	` <filter-name>Top Replace Filter</filter-name>`
	` <filter- class>com.splwg.base.web.utility.TopReplaceFilter</`
	`filter-class>`
	` <init-param>`
	` <param-name>excludePath</param-name>`
	` <param-value>/cm/subCM, /cm/sample.txt, /cm/CMServlet</param-`
	`value>`
	` </init-param>`
	`</filter>`

maxAgeI - Max Age for Images

Parameter	`maxAge`
Description	Set the duration (in seconds) to store images, in the Client Cache, from the product on the client browser.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	In accordance with JEE StandardsDefault: `28850`
Source	Derived from WEB_MAXAGEI - Image Cache parameter from ENVIRON.INI. It is highly recommended to set to the default unless otherwise recommended.
Applicability	Web Application Server

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Example:	< filter> <filter-name>Image Browser Cache Filter</filter-name> <filter-class>com.splwg.base.web.services.BrowserCacheFilter</ filter-class> <init-param> <param-name>**maxAge**</param-name> <param-value>**28850**</param-value> </init-param> </filter>

maxAge - Max Age for pages

Parameter	maxAge
Description	Set the duration (in seconds) to store page structures from the product, in the Client Cache, on the client browser.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	in accordance with JEE Standards. Default: 28850
Source	Derived from WEB_MAXAGE - Text Cache parameter from ENVIRON.INI. It is highly recommended to set to the default unless otherwise recommended.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	<filter> <filter-name>Browser Cache Filter</filter-name> <filter-class>com.splwg.base.web.services.BrowserCacheFilter</ filter-class> <init-param> <param-name>**maxAge**</param-name> <param-value>**28850**</param-value> </init-param> </filter>

auth-method - Authorization Method

Parameter	auth-method
Description	Sets the JEE authentication method for the product.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[BASIC|CLIENT-CERT|**FORM**]
Source	Derived from WEB_WLAUTHMETHOD - Authentication Method parameter from ENVIRON.INI. Depending on the value this may lead to further settings being implemented. • BASIC - Enables the operating system to provide the logon dialog.

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	• `CLIENT-CERT` - Enables an external solution such as a SSO solution, Kerberos or any security implementing client certificates to provide credentials. • `DIGEST`- Use digest authentication. **Note:** Not supported for an external LDAP provider or custom provider within Oracle WebLogic. Digest Authentication is only supported if SIP is installed with Oracle WebLogic. • `FORM` -This instructs the product to implement the following additional settings: WEB_FORM_LOGIN_PAGE - Default Form Login Page needs to be set to indicate the form to use for online authentication.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	<login-config> <auth-method>**FORM**</auth-method> <form-login-config> <form-login-page>/loginPage.jsp</form-login-page> <form-error-page>/formLoginError.jsp</form-error-page> </form-login-config> </login-config>

fieldValuesAge - Server Cache Lifetime

Parameter	`fieldValuesAge`
Description	Set the duration (in seconds) to hold data in the Server Cache.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	1 - 2147483647 Default: `3600`
Source	Defaulted from template. Changes to the value require a Implementing Custom Templates.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.
Example:	<env-entry> <description>How long to cache drop down values in seconds</description> <env-entry-name>**fieldValuesAge**</env-entry-name> <env-entry-type>java.lang.Integer</env-entry-type> <env-entry-value>**3600**</env-entry-value> </env-entry>

disableUIPageCompression - Disable UI Compression

Parameter	`disableUIPageCompression`

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Description	Enables or disables compression between the browser and Web Application Server (true or false).
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from WEB_ISDEVELOPMENT - Development Environment parameter from ENVIRON.INI. It is highly recommended to set to **false** for all environment exception is development environments using Oracle Utilities SDK.
Applicability	Web Application Server

Example:	`<env-entry>`
	` <description>Disable UIPage compression</description>`
	` <env-entry-name>`**`disableUIPageCompression`**`</env-entry-name>`
	` <env-entry-type>java.lang.Boolean</env-entry-type>`
	` <env-entry-value>`**`false`**`</env-entry-value>`
	`</env-entry>`

spl.properties

The `spl.properties` file is used by each layer of the product to configure the technical aspects of the product behavior. All settings in this file are of the format:

`<parameter>=<parameter value>`

calendar.japanese.eras - Japanese Era Definition

Parameter	calendar.japanese.eras
Description	This is a set of strings defining the era used in the Japanese calendar. The string is a collection of the following tags (one set per era separated with a ";" delimiter): • `name` - Name of era• abbr - Era Abberviation • `since` - Date era starts in ISO format (YYYY-MM-DD) • `endDate` - Date era ends in ISO format (YYYY-MM-DD) • `japAbbr` - The Japanese character for the era in Unicode format **Note:** This feature is only appropriate if the Japanese language pack is also installed.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	String set by implementations
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value, if desired.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.

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Example:	`calendar.japanese.eras=name:Taisho,abbr:T,since:1912-07-30,endDate:1926-12-24,japAbbr:\u5927\u6B63;name:Showa,abbr:S,since:1926-12-25,endDate:1989-01-07,japAbbr:\u662D\u548C;name:Heisei,abbr:H,since:1989-01-08,endDate:,japAbbr:\u5E73\u6210`

com.oracle.ouaf.customer.whitelist.file – Customer's URL Allow List File

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.customer.whitelist.file
Description	Full directory path to the URL customer's allow list file to be checked for restricting URLs.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Location of allow list URL file, along with filename.
Source	Defaulted from the `CLOUD_CUSTOM_WHITE_LIST_PATH` value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.customer.whitelist.file=@SPLEBASE@/etc/cm_whitelist.xml The installed product base directory is defaulted from `SPLEBASE` value in ENVIRON.INI.

com.oracle.ouaf.consolidatedLog.fileName – Consolidate Log File

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.consolidatedLog.fileName
Description	Full path to the consolidated log file to retrieve logs in clustered cloud environments.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Location of consolidate log file, along with filename.
Source	Defaulted from the `CONSOLIDATED_LOG_DIR` value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.consolidatedLog.fileName=@SPLEBASE@/etc/cm_whitelist.xml The installed product base directory is defaulted from SPLEBASE value in ENVIRON.INI.

com.oracle.ouaf.dbms.scheduler.schema – DBMS Scheduler Object's Schema

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.dbms.scheduler.schema
Description	The DBMS scheduler objects will be created in the user/schema specified by the property. This property should match the schema where the DBMS integration package was installed in.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	DB Schema name where DBMS integration package is installed.
Source	Defaulted from the value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server

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Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.dbms.scheduler.schema=DBSchemaName

com.oracle.ouaf.environment.isLiveProduction – Environment's Production Live Identifier

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.environment.isLiveProduction
Description	Determines if the environment is a Production Environment and the Client is Live. If you chose "true" certain actions in the application will be restricted. For example Personally Identifiable Information (PII) in the logs is redacted when redaction rules exist; and users won't be able to log in with certain system users such as SYSUSER. This should be set to true for production environment when client is live. Default is "false".
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Defaulted from the value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.environment.isLiveProduction=false

com.oracle.ouaf.file.tempstorage.dir – Location for Temporary File

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.file.tempstorage.dir
Description	The file being transferred using the file adapter API will be split into multiple files and stored temporarily in this location.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Directory path on the server. Default value is: @SPLOUTPUT@/tmp
Source	Defaulted from the value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.file.tempstorage.dir=/ouaf/spl/tempdirectory

com.oracle.ouaf.file.tempstorage.splitfilesize – Split File Size in MB

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.file.tempstorage.splifilesize
Description	The file being transferred using the file adapter API will be split into multiple files based on the size specified against this property.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Size in MB. Default is 50.
Source	Defaulted from the value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example	com.oracle.ouaf.file.tempstorage.splitfilesize=75

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com.oracle.ouaf.groovy.precompile.allscripts - Enable Precompilation of Groovy Scripts

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.groovy.precompile.allscripts
Description	Enables the precompilation of groovy scripts during application startup.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use custom template to set this value, if desired.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example	com.oracle.ouaf.groovy.precompile.allscripts=true

com.oracle.ouaf.groovy.precompile.maxWaitTime - Max Wait Time for Groovy Scripts Precompilation

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.groovy.precompile.maxWaitTime
Description	Sets maximum wait time to precompile the pre-configured groovy scripts
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Value in milliseconds
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use custom template to set this value, if desired.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example	com.oracle.ouaf.groovy.precompile.maxWaitTime=30000

com.oracle.ouaf.groovy.strictConcatenationValidation - Enable Strict Validation on Groovy Concatenation for CreatePreparedStatement

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.groovy.strictConcatenationValidation
Description	Enables stricter validation on concatenation for Groovy
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use custom template to set this value, if desired.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example	com.oracle.ouaf.groovy.precompile.maxWaitTimestrictConcatenationValidation=true

com.oracle.ouaf.migrationAssistant.exportDirectory – Directory for Exported CMA File

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.migrationAssistant.exportDirectory
Description	Contains a directory specification, using the defined substitution variable `@F1_MIGR_ASSISTANT_FILES@`, in the allow list.
Ordinality	Optional

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Valid Values	Location of the CMA export file on the server.
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use custom template to set this value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.migrationAssistant.exportDirectory=@F1_MIGR_ASSISTANT_FILES@/export

com.oracle.ouaf.migrationAssistant.importDirectory – Directory for CMA File for Import

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.migrationAssistant.importDirectory
Description	Contains a directory specification, using the defined substitution variable `@F1_MIGR_ASSISTANT_FILES@`, in the allow list.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Location of the CMA import file on the server.
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use custom template to set this value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.migrationAssistant.importDirectory=@F1_MIGR_ASSISTANT_FILES@/import

com.oracle.ouaf.migrationAssistant.fileExtension – Extension of CMA File

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.migrationAssistant.fileExtension
Description	Specifies the file extention of the CMA file.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	File Extentions.
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use custom template to set this value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.migrationAssistant.fileExtension=cma

com.oracle.ouaf.proxy.password– Proxy Credentials for Senders if JVM is Configured to Use Proxy

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.proxy.password
Description	Password corresponding to a username set using `com.oracle.ouaf.proxy.user` property to utilize for senders when the jvm is configured to utilize proxy through variables like `http.proxyHost` and `http.proxyPort`.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Encrypted value obtained using keystore.
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use custom template to set this value.

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Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.proxy.password=Xds12312SA!@sdf

com.oracle.ouaf.proxy.user – Proxy Credentials for Senders if JVM Is Configured to Use Proxy

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.proxy.user
Description	Plain text user name to utilize for senders when the jvm is configured to utilize proxy through variables like `http.proxyHost` and `http.proxyPort`.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Plain text user name.
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use custom template to set this value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.proxy.user=user1

com.oracle.ouaf.retrieve.dropdown.thread.pool.size – Configure Thread Pool Size for Parallel Retrieve Dropdown Value Service

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.retrieve.dropdown.thread.pool.size
Description	Thread pool size for the service used for parallel retrieval of drop down values.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Number of threads
Source	Defaulted in template
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.retrieve.dropdown.thread.pool.size=25

com.oracle.ouaf.restrict.cookie.path – Restrict Cookie Path

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.restrict.cookie.path
Description	Restricts cookie path to application root
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Value inherited from COOKIE_PATH_RESTRICTION in ENVIRON.INI
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.restrict.cookie.path=true

com.oracle.ouaf.system.database.disableTagging - Disables Database Tagging

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.system.database.disableTagging
Description	This enables (`false`) or disables (`true`) the database connection tagging feature.

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	Note: Disabling this feature can reduce monitoring capabilities, disable support for Oracle Audit Vault, disable session resource management in Oracle Real Application Clusters and disable advanced support for Database resource plans.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to true, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.system.database.disableTagging=false

com.oracle.ouaf.ui.disableRequiredFieldIndicators – Disable Required Field Indicators on UI Map

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.ui.disableRequiredFieldIndicators
Description	Specifies if the required field indicators on the application UI map should be disabled.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use custom template to set this value.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.ui.disableRequiredFieldIndicators=true

com.oracle.ouaf.uriSubstitutionVariables.file – URI Predefined Variables List File

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.uriSubstitutionVariables.file
Description	Points to the file containing the predefined URI substitution variable list.
Ordinality	Mandatory for cloud installations. Optional for on premise installations.
Valid Values	Path of the URI substitution variable list file.
Source	Value inherited from `CLOUD_SUBSTITUTION_VARIABLE_LIST_FILE_LOCATION` in the ENVIRON.INI file. The following substitution variables are provided by default in OUAF: • F1_CMA_FILES • F1_BI_EXTRACTS • F1_INTERNAL_FILES • F1_CUST_APP_BASE • F1_PROCESS_DIR • F1_SVC_CATALOG_WSDL_DIR • F1_PDB_EXTRACTS

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	• F1_OPEN_API_BASE_URL
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.uriSubstitutionVariables.file=@SPLEBASE@/etc/substitutionVariableList.xml

com.oracle.ouaf.uriValidation.enable – Enable Restriction of URLs

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.uriValidation.enable
Description	Enable URL validation. Restricts external URLs based on white list filename.
Ordinality	Mandatory for cloud installations. Optional for on premise installations.
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Defaulted from the `CLOUD_RESTRICTION_URLS_ENABLE` value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.uriValidation.enable=false

com.oracle.ouaf.web.allowCORS - Enable Cross Origin Resource Sharing

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.allowCORS
Description	Enable Cross Origin Resource Sharing for UI emebedding.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Defined based on the parameter `ENABLE_CORS` being set in ENVIRON.INI file.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.allowCORS=false **Note**: Ensure that `com.oracle.ouaf.web.disableSecureCookie` should not be set to true.

com.oracle.ouaf.web.csp.enable - Enable Content Security Policy

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.csp.enable
Description	Enables or disables Content Security Policy response header.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Inherited from templates. Create custom template to update this setting.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.csp.enable=true **Note**: Content Security Policy is enabled by default. To enable access to resources (such as javascript, CSS etc) from other sources, add the source/

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	sources using the menu option properties related to Content Security Policy or add corresponding User Exit Include Files that hold the source domain details, under `$SPLEBASE/templates` folder. Content Security Policy can be disabled by setting this value to `false`.

com.oracle.ouaf.web.cspReporting.enable - Enable Content Security Policy reporting

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.cspReporting.enable
Description	Enables or disables Content Security Policy reporting to view the list of values that are expected to be included in Content Security Policy settings. The values can be viewed in the developer tools console of the web browser being used to access the application. The `com.oracle.ouaf.web.csp.enable` property should be set to false, when this is set to true.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Inherited from templates. Create custom template to update this setting.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.cspReporting.enable=true

com.oracle.ouaf.web.csp.allowedFrameAnsMaxNumber - Allowed Frame Ancestors Max Number

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.csp.allowedFrameAnsMaxNumber
Description	Maximum number of frame ancestors allows in Cross Origin Resource Sharing for UI emebedding.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Numeric value
Source	Defined based on the parameter `CORS_ALLOWED_FRAME_ANCESTORS_MAX_NUMBER` being set in ENVIRON.INI file.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.csp.allowedFrameAnsMaxNumber=2

com.oracle.ouaf.web.disableScreenHideSessionTimeout- Disables Screen Hide on Session Timeout

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.disableScreenHideSessionTimeout
Description	Setting this to true disables the hiding of the application screen visibility upon user session timeout.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Inherited from templates. Create custom template to update this setting.
Applicability	Web Application Server

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Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.disableScreenHideSessionTimeout=false

com.oracle.ouaf.web.disableSecureCookie - Disables Secure Cookies

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.disableSecureCookie
Description	Disables secure cookie in non-SSL environments.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Defined based on the parameter `WEB_WLSSLPORT` being set in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.disableSecureCookie=false

com.oracle.ouaf.web.enhanced.lookup.enable –Disable type-ahead capability in search/ lookup

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.enhanced.lookup.enable
Description	Enable/Disable type-ahead capability in search/enhanced lookup fields
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Defined based on the parameter `ENABLE_ENHANCED_LOOKUP` being set in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.enhanced.lookup.enable=false

com.oracle.ouaf.web.host.header.check.enable - Enable Host & Domain Filtering

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.header.check.enable
Description	Enables host filtering defined using `VALID_HOST_NAMES` and `DOMAIN_NAME` in ENVIRON.INI
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from `ENABLE_HOST_HEADER_CHECK` in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.header.check.enable=false

com.oracle.ouaf.web.http.allowed.methods.enable- Enable security constraint on allowed HTTP methods

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.http.allowed.methods.enable

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Description	Enables security constraint by allowing only the HTTP methods that are specified under `httpAllowedMethods` param in `web.xml.template` that is derived from `HTTP_ALLOWED_METHODS` in ENVIRON.INI
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from templates.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.http.allowed.methods.enable=false

com.oracle.ouaf.web.oracleGuidedeLearningId - Oracle Guided Learning Identifier

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.oracleGuidedLearningId
Description	Identifier of Oracle Guided Learning for usage with OUAF application.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Identifier of Oracle Guided Learning.
Source	Defaulted from the `ORACLE_GUIDED_LEARNING_ID` value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.oracleGuidedLearningId=4f3gf3sjf

com.oracle.ouaf.web.serviceGuideURL – Service Guide URL

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.web.serviceGuideURL
Description	URI of Service Guide for usage within OUAF.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	URI of service guide.
Source	Defaulted from template.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.web.serviceGuideURL=https://<server> /<path>/<services-guide-end-point>

com.oracle.ouaf.whitelist.file – Oracle URL Allow List Filename and Location

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.whitelist.file
Description	Full directory path to the URL oracle allow list file to be checked for restricting URIs.
Ordinality	Mandatory if restriction is activated.
Valid Values	Location of whitelist URI file, along with filename.
Source	Defaulted from the `CLOUD_WHITE_LIST_PATH` value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server

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Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.whitelist.file=@SPLEBASE@/etc/whitelist.xml

com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableMultispeak30Authentication – Enable MultiSpeak 3.0 Authentication for IWS

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableMultispeak30Authentication
Description	Enables MultiSpeak 3.0 authentication for inbound web services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	true | false (Default if false)
Source	`ENABlE_MULTISPEAK30` in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableMultispeak30Authentication= false

com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableMultispeak41Authentication – Enable MultiSpeak 4.1 Authentication for IWS

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableMultispeak41Authentication
Description	Enables MultiSpeak 4.1 authentication for inbound web services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	true | false (Default if false)
Source	`ENABLE_MULTISPEAK41` in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableMultispeak41Authentication= false

com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableCIM12Authentication – Enable CIM 1.2 Authentication for IWS

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableCIM12Authentication
Description	Enables Common Information Model (CIM) 1.2 authentication for inbound web services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	true | false (Default if false)
Source	`ENABLE_CIM12` in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableCIM12Authentication=false

com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableCIM20Authentication – Enable CIM 2.0 Authentication for IWS

Parameter	com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableCIM20Authentication
Description	Enables Common Information Model (CIM) 2.0 authentication for inbound web services.

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Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	true | false (Default if false)
Source	`ENABLE_CIM20` in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	com.oracle.ouaf.ws.enableCIM20Authentication=false

com.oracle.XPath.LRUSize - XPath Cache

Parameter	com.oracle.XPath.LRUSize
Description	Sets Maximum XPath queries cached used in Schema based objects.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	`0` - No queries cached, `-1` - Unlimited (7k per query), Value - Number of queries.
Source	Uses XQUERIES_TO_CACHE - Size of XQuery Cache value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	com.oracle.XPath.LRUSize=2000

com.oracle.XPath.flushTimeout - XPath Flush

Parameter	com.oracle.XPath.flushTimeout
Description	Sets time (in seconds) to reset XPath cache.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	`0` - Never auto flush, Value - Time in seconds between flushes.
Source	Uses XQUERY_CACHE_FLUSH_TIMEOUT - Cache Life for XQueries value in ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	com.oracle.XPath.flushTimeout=86400

com.splwg.batch.cluster.jvmName - Online Batch JVM Name

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.cluster.jvmName
Description	Sets name for monitoring purposes for online batch JVM for online submission. This value is not used by the runtime, just exposed to the JMX interface for categorization purposes.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Any string without embedded blanks.
Source	Use the `spl.properties.root.exit.include` User Exit Include Files to set this value.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	com.splwg.batch.cluster.jvmName=onlineBatch

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com.splwg.batch.scheduler.daemon - Online Submission Daemon

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.scheduler.daemon
Description	Enable or Disable the Batch Daemon for online submission. The Batch Daemon is used to detect Pending Batch Submission objects and send them to Batch Online servers. It is highly recommended to specify a value of false for Production environments. The Batch Daemon is only recommended to be used, set to `true`, in Testing, Development or Demonstration environments.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from BATCHDAEMON - Whether Online Batch Daemon is Enabled parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	com.splwg.batch.scheduler.daemon=false

com.splwg.grid.executionMode - Online Execution Mode

Parameter	com.splwg.grid.executionMode
Description	Sets the execution mode of the online Batch submission.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[THIN|**CLUSTERED**]
Source	Derived from BATCH_MODE - Default Mode of Batch parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	com.splwg.grid.executionMode=CLUSTERED

com.splwg.grid.online.enabled - Online Batch Server

Parameter	com.splwg.grid.online.enabled
Description	Enable or Disable the Batch Server for online submission. The Batch Server is reponsible for managing and executing jobs allocated by the Batch Daemon. It is highly recommended to specify a value of `false` for Production environments. **Note:** The Batch Server is only recommended to be used in Testing, Development or Demonstration environments.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from BATCHENABLED - Whether Online Batch Server is Enabled parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server

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Example:	com.splwg.grid.online.enabled=false

com.splwg.grid.distThreadPool.threads.DEFAULT - Online Submission Threadpool

Parameter	com.splwg.grid.distThreadPool.threads.DEFAULT
Description	Maximum number of concurrent threads used to execute online submission. This setting is used in conjunction with the Online Batch Server setting.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	1 - 1000. Default: 5
Source	Derived from BATCHTHREADS - Number of Online Batch Server Threads parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	com.splwg.grid.distThreadPool.threads.DEFAULT=5

com.splwg.schema.newValidations.F1 - Set Behavior of Validations

Parameter	com.splwg.schema.newValidations.F1
Description	Sets behavior of schema validations. Internal use only. This is set by individual products and should not be altered unless otherwise instructed by Oracle Support.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to false, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.
Example:	com.splwg.schema.newValidations.F1=true

jmx.remote.x.access.file - JMX Access Control

Parameter	jmx.remote.x.access.file
Description	Sets relative location of JMX access control file holding the valid user. Refer to JMX Security for more details.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Relative location of file from $SPLEBASE. Defaults to scripts/ouaf.jmx.access.file
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to the desired location and file, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server
Example:	jmx.remote.x.access.file=scripts/ouaf.jmx.access.file

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jmx.remote.x.password.file - JMX Password Control

Parameter	jmx.remote.x.password.file
Description	Sets relative location of JMX password file holding the valid passwords for `jmx.remote.x.access.file`. Refer to JMX Security for more details.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Relative location of file from `$SPLEBASE`. Defaults to `scripts/ouaf.jmx.password.file`.
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to the desired location and file, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server
Example:	jmx.remote.x.password.file=scripts/ouaf.jmx.password.file

oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.flag - SSL Flag for JMX REST

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.flag
Description	SSL flag setting for JMX REST. This needs to be set to true for SSL enabled REST.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from `JMX_HTTPSSL_FLAG` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.flag=false

oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keypair.passphrase - Keypair Passphrase for REST JMX

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keypair.passphrase
Description	Keypair passphrase for keystore used for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional. Required if `oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.flag` is set to `true`.
Valid Values	Encrypted passphrase
Source	Derived from `JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYPAIR_PASSPHRASE` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keypair.passphrase=ENC(23Sd$dvsdva@&sdgsdfg)

oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keystore.file.path - Keystore File Path for REST JMX

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keystore.file.path
Description	File path to the keystore used for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional. Required if `oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.flag` is set to `true`.

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Valid Values	File path
Source	Derived from `JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYSTORE_FILE` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keystore.file.path=/root/keystoreDirectory/keystorefile

oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keystore.passphrase - Keystore Passphrase for REST JMX

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keystore.passphrase
Description	Passphrase for accessing keystore for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional. Required if `oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.flag` is set to `true`.
Valid Values	Encrypted passphrase
Source	Derived from `JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYSTORE_PASSPHRASE` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keystore.passphrase=ENC($3gdijSTR34%&@DFD43F$F)

oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keystore.type - Keystore Type for REST JMX

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keystore.type
Description	Type of keystore used for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional. Required if `oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.flag` is set to `true`.
Valid Values	Java supported keystore types. Default is JKS.
Source	Derived from `JMX_HTTPSSL_KEYSTORE_TYPE` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.keystore.type=JKS

oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.truststore.filepath - Truststore File Path for REST JMX

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.truststore.filepath
Description	File path to the trust store used for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional. Required if `oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.flag` is set to `true`.
Valid Values	File path
Source	Derived from `JMX_HTTPSSL_TRUSTSTORE_FILE` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.truststore.filepath=/root/truststoreDirectory/truststorefile

oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.truststore.passphrase - Truststore Passphrase for REST JMX

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.truststore.passphrase

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Description	Passphrase to the trust store used for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional. Required if `oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.flag` is set to `true`.
Valid Values	Encrypted passphrase
Source	Derived from `JMX_HTTPSSL_TRUSTSTORE_PASSPHRASE` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.truststore.passphrase=ENC($3gdijSTR34%&@DFD43F$F)

oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.truststore.type - Truststore type for REST JMX

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.truststore.type
Description	Passphrase to the trust store used for REST JMX.
Ordinality	Optional. Required if `oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.flag` is set to `true`.
Valid Values	Java supported truststore types.
Source	Derived from `JMX_HTTPSSL_TRUSTSTORE_TYPE` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example	oracle.ouaf.jmx.httpssl.truststore.type=JKS

jmx.remote.x.password.file - JMX Password Control

Parameter	jmx.remote.x.password.file
Description	Sets relative location of JMX password file holding the valid passwords for `jmx.remote.x.access.file`. Refer to JMX Security for more details.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Relative location of file from `$SPLEBASE`. Defaults to `scripts/ouaf.jmx.password.file`.
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to the desired location and file, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.
Example:	jmx.remote.x.password.file=scripts/ouaf.jmx.password.file

oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.startPort - JMX Override Port

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.startPort
Description	Alternative port number for JMX monitoring. Allows for overrides from standard port. Overrides spl.runtime.management.rmi.port - JMX Port.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid port numbers. Defaults to spl.runtime.management.rmi.port - JMX Port.

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Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to the desired location and file, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.startPort=3200

oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.context - JMX REST Context

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.context
Description	Server context for JMX REST server
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid context for JMX REST server
Source	Derived from `JMX_REST_CONTEXT` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Batch Processor
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.context=amp

oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.port.batch - Batch Server JMX Port Number for REST Server

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.port.batch
Description	Port number of batch server JMX, for REST service
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Port number
Source	Derived from `JMX_REST_PORT_BATCH` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Batch Processor
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.port.batch=8080

oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.port.service - Business Server JMX Port Number for REST Server

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.port.service
Description	Port number of business server JMX, for REST service.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Port number
Source	Derived from `JMX_REST_PORT_SERVICE` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Batch Processor
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.port.service=8080

oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.port.web - Web Server JMX Port Number for REST Server

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.port.web
Description	Port number of web server JMX, for REST service.

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Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Port number
Source	Derived from `JMX_REST_PORT_WEB` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Batch Processor
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.port.web=8080

oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.service.flag - Enable/Disable REST Service for JMX

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.service.flag
Description	Setting this to true enables REST service for JMX.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from `JMX_REST_SERVICE_FLAG` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Batch Processor
Example:	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.service.flag=false

oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.service.host - Hostname to Run the JMX REST Server

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.service.host
Description	Fully qualified host name to run the JMX REST server.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Servers qualified hostname
Source	Derived from `JMX_REST_SERVICE_HOST` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Batch Processor
Example	oracle.ouaf.jmx.rest.service.host=localhost

oracle.ouaf.malware.scan.host - Host URI for Attachment Malware Scanning

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.malware.scan.host
Description	URI for malware scanning of attachments.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	URI
Source	Value inherited from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server
Example	malwarescanner.custom.serveruri.com

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oracle.ouaf.malware.scan.timeout - Timeout for Attachment Malware Scanning

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.malware.scan.timeout
Description	Timeout for custom malware scanning of attachments, i.e., the maximum wait time for completing the scan of an attachment using the malware scanner.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Time in seconds
Source	Value inherited from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server
Example	20

oracle.ouaf.preloadPages.errorCount – Maximum allowed preload errors

Parameter	oracle.ouaf.preloadPages.errorCount
Description	Maximum number of allowed pre-load errors during weblogic startup, if the preload properties are enabled.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Time in seconds
Source	Value inherited from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example	2000

ouaf.accessiblity.features - Enable Accessibility Features

Parameter	ouaf.accessiblity.features
Description	Enables or disabled accessibility support from the product, specifically around implementing tabIndex for column headers. Other accessibility features are not altered by this setting.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to false, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	ouaf.accessiblity.features=true

ouaf.attachment.disableSpecialCharCheckOnFileName - Disable Special Characters on File Name

Parameter	ouaf.attachment.disableSpecialCharCheckOnFileName

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Description	Disables (**true**) or enables (false) check for special characters used in file name for attachment objects.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to true, if desired.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.attachment.disableSpecialCharCheckOnFileName=false

ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir - Online Line Batch Log Directory

Parameter	ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir
Description	Sets the location of output from online batch submission and batch scheduler integration. If this property is set, batch logs will be accessible through the **Batch Run Tree** (application UI). Otherwise, the batch logs download link in the application will be disabled.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid location. Defaults to: `$SPLOUTPUT`
Source	Value inherited from BATCH_ONLINE_LOG_DIR - Online Batch Submission Log Directory from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir=/tmp

ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir.retain – Retain Online Line Batch Log Files

Parameter	ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir.retain
Description	Sets the total number of log files that are to be stored for each batch code and thread number. The log files for the particular batch code and thread number will be deleted except for the latest number of logs specified.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Number.
Source	Generated by template. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir.retain=3The above example will keep the last three logs and delete the rest

ouaf.database.session.setInstallationTimeZone - Set Time Zone for Sessions

Parameter	ouaf.database.session.setInstallationTimeZone
Description	Set this property to true if the Time Zone on the installation record through the online **Installation Options - Framework** menu item (under **Main** tab) is

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	different to the default timezone on the database. This will ensure session timezone is corrected.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to true, if desired.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	ouaf.database.session.setInstallationTimeZone=false

ouaf.flush.jms.disabled - Global Flush Supported

Parameter	ouaf.flush.jms.disabled
Description	Enables (`false`) or disables (`true`) Global Cache Flush Support feature.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to false, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	ouaf.flush.jms.disabled=true

ouaf.flush.jms.connection - Connection Factory for Global Flush

Parameter	ouaf.flush.jms.connection
Description	JNDI Name for Global JMS connection
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid JNDI for JMS Connection Factory. Default: `jms/OUFlushConnectionFactory`
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative value, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	ouaf.flush.jms.connection=jms/OUFlushConnectionFactory

ouaf.flush.jms.requestTopic - Global Flush Request Topic

Parameter	ouaf.flush.jms.requestTopic
Description	JNDI Name for Global JMS Request Topic
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid JNDI for JMS Request Topic. Default: `jms/OUFlushRequestTopic`

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Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative value, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	ouaf.flush.jms.requestTopic=jms/OUFlushRequestTopic

ouaf.flush.jms.responseTopic - Global Flush Response Topic

Parameter	ouaf.flush.jms.responseTopic
Description	JNDI Name for Global JMS Response Topic
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid JNDI for JMS Response Topic. Default: `jms/OUFlushResponseTopic`
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative value, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing, MOB.
Example:	ouaf.flush.jms.responseTopic=jms/OUFlushResponseTopic

ouaf.runtime.compatibility.enablePrecisionScaleOnMoney - Money Processing

Parameter	ouaf.runtime.compatibility.enablePrecisionScaleOnMoney
Description	Enables or disabled precision checking on money fields.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to false, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	ouaf.runtime.compatibility.enablePrecisionScaleOnMoney=false

ouaf.jmx.com.oracle.ouaf.ws.mbeans.WSFlushBean - WS Cache Flush

Parameter	ouaf.jmx.com.oracle.ouaf.ws.mbeans.WSFlushBean
Description	Enables or disables the Flush mbean used for the online JMX monitoring. Refer to the Web Services JMX interface for more information. This parameter is only enabled if the JMX interface is enabled.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**enabled**|disabled]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to disabled, if desired.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services

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Example:	ouaf.jmx.com.oracle.ouaf.ws.mbeans.WSFlushBean=enabled

ouaf.jmx.com.splwg.base.support.management.mbean.JVMInfo - JVM Information

Parameter	ouaf.jmx.com.splwg.base.support.management.mbean.JVMInfo
Description	Enables or disables the JVMInfo mbean used for the online JMX monitoring. Refer to the Web Application Server JMX Reference for more information. This parameter is only enabled if the JMX interface is enabled.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**enabled**|disabled]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to disabled, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	ouaf.jmx.com.splwg.base.support.management.mbean.JVMInfo=enabled

ouaf.jmx.com.splwg.base.web.mbeans.FlushBean - Manage Cache

Parameter	ouaf.jmx.com.splwg.base.web.mbeans.FlushBean
Description	Enables or disables the mbean to reset the online data cache manually. Refer to the Web Application Server JMX Reference for more information. This parameter is only enabled if the JMX interface is enabled.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**enabled**|disabled]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to disabled, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	ouaf.jmx.com.splwg.base.web.mbeans.FlushBean=enabled

ouaf.list.buffer.limit - List Iteration Limit

Parameter	ouaf.list.buffer.limit
Description	The number of iterations a list is allowed to be read before being truncated. A default of `30` is used, if none or an invalid value is specified for this property.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Value between 0 – 256: `30`
Source	Value inherited from JEE container. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value, if alternative desired
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.list.buffer.limit=30

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ouaf.messaging.transformerfactory - Transformer

Parameter	ouaf.messaging.transformerfactory
Description	Sets the transformation factory for the real time adapters. This parameter is only set if requeste
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Set to one of the following values:`com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TransformerFactoryImplorg.apach`
Source	Value inherited from container. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value, if alterna
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	ouaf.messaging.transformerfactory = org.apache.xalan.xsltc.trax.TransformerFactoryImpl

ouaf.shortcut.ignore.altKeys - Disable Hot Keys

Parameter	ouaf.shortcut.ignore.altKeys
Description	Allows specific hot keys to be disabled to support specific keyboard layouts (e.g. Polish keyboards).
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Comma separated list of keys to disable
Source	Set within template. Use the `spl.properties.root.exit.include` User Exit Include Files to set this value.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	ouaf.shortcut.ignore.altKeys=C,L

ouaf.timeout.business_object.default - Set Default Business Object Timeout

Parameter	ouaf.timeout.business_object.default
Description	Sets the default timeout (in seconds) for Business Objects. Refer to Online Transaction Timeouts for more information.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	1 - 2147483647
Source	Use the `spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include` User Exit Include Files to set this value as outlined in Online Transaction Timeouts.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.timeout.business_object.default=10

ouaf.timeout.business_object.<bocode> - Set Specific Business Object Timeout

Parameter	ouaf.timeout.business_object.<bocode>
Description	Sets the timeout (in seconds) for Business Object designated by <bocode> which corresponds to the Business Object Name. This overrides the

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	ouaf.timeout.business_object.default - Set Default Business Object Timeout setting for the indicated business object. Refer to Online Transaction Timeouts for more information. To find valid values for Business Objects, use the Business Object Maintenance function or use the following SQL using `bus_obj_cd` for `<bocode>`:
	
	`SELECT bus_obj_cd, descr`
	`FROM f1_bus_obj_l`
	`where language_cd = 'ENG';`
	
	The `LANGUAGE_CD` in the above query can be altered to other languages for language packs installed.

Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	1 - 2147483647
Source	Use the `spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include` User Exit Include Files to set this value as outlined in Online Transaction Timeouts.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.timeout.business_object.CMUser=10

ouaf.timeout.business_service.default - Set Default Business Service Timeout

Parameter	ouaf.timeout.business_service.default
Description	Sets the default timeout (in seconds) for Business Services. Refer to Online Transaction Timeouts for more information.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	1 - 2147483647
Source	Use the `spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include` User Exit Include Files to set this value as outlined in Online Transaction Timeouts.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.timeout.business_service.default=10

ouaf.timeout.business_service.<bscode> - Set Specific Business Service Timeout

Parameter	ouaf.timeout.business_service.<bscode>
Description	Sets the timeout (in seconds) for Business Service designated by <bscode> which corresponds to the Business Service Name. This overrides the ouaf.timeout.business_service.default - Set Default Business Service Timeout setting for the indicated business service. Refer to Online Transaction Timeouts for more information.

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	To find valid values for Business Services, use the Business Service Maintenance function or use the following SQL using `bus_svc_cd` for :
	
	`SELECT bus_svc_cd, descr`
	`FROM f1_bus_svc_l`
	`where language_cd = 'ENG';`
	
	The `LANGUAGE_CD` in the above query can be altered to other languages for language packs installed

Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	1 - 2147483647
Source	Use the `spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include` User Exit Include Files to set this value as outlined in Online Transaction Timeouts.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.timeout.business_service.F1-EmailService=10

ouaf.timeout.query.default - Set Default Query Timeout

Parameter	ouaf.timeout.query.default
Description	Sets the default timeout (in seconds) for query zones (searches and lists). Refer to Online Transaction Timeouts for more information. Use the Zone maintenance function to determine valid values. This setting only applies to the following zone types:`F1-DE`, `F1-DE-MULQRY`, `F1-DE-QUERY`, and `F1-DE-SINGLE`.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	1 - 2147483647
Source	Use the `spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include` User Exit Include Files to set this value as outlined in Online Transaction Timeouts.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.timeout.query.default=10

ouaf.timeout.query.<zonecode> - Set Specific Query Timeout

Parameter	ouaf.timeout.query.<zonecode>
Description	Sets the timeout (in seconds) for the online query zone designated by <zonecode> which corresponds to the Query Zone. This overrides the ouaf.timeout.query.default - Set Default Query Timeout setting for the indicated query zone. Refer to Online Transaction Timeouts for more information. This setting only applies to the following zone types:`F1-DE`, `F1-DE-MULQRY`, `F1-DE-QUERY`, and `F1-DE-SINGLE`.

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	Use the Zone maintenance function to determine valid values. Alternatively, it is possible to use SQL using zone_cd for <zonecode>:
	
	`SELECT z.zone_cd, d.descr, z.zone_hdl_cd`
	`FROM ci_zone z, ci_zone_l d`
	`WHERE z.zone_hdl_cd LIKE 'F1-DE%'`
	`AND z.zone_cd = d.zone_cd`
	`AND d.language_cd = 'ENG';`
	
	The LANGUAGE_CD in the above query can be altered to other languages for language packs installed.

Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	1 - 2147483647
Source	Use the spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include User Exit Include Files to set this value as outlined in Online Transaction Timeouts.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.timeout.business_service.F1-MSTCFGLS=10

ouaf.timeout.script.default - Set Default Script Timeout

Parameter	ouaf.timeout.script.default
Description	Sets the default timeout (in seconds) for Scripts. Refer to Online Transaction Timeouts for more information.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	1 - 32767
Source	Use the spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include User Exit Include Files to set this value as outlined in Online Transaction Timeouts.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.timeout.script.default=10

ouaf.timeout.script.<scriptname> - Set Specific Script Timeout

Parameter	ouaf.timeout.script.<scriptname>

Description	Sets the timeout (in seconds) for Scripts designated by <scriptname> which corresponds to the Script Name. This overrides the ouaf.timeout.script.default - Set Default Script Timeout setting for the indicated script. Refer to Online Transaction Timeouts for more information.
	Note: This timeout does not apply to plug-in scripts.
	
	To find valid values for Script, use the Script Maintenance function or use the following SQL using scr_cd for <scriptname>:
	
	`SELECT s.scr_cd, d.descr254`
	`FROM ci_scr s, ci_scr_l d`

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	`where s.scr_cd = d.scr_cd`
	`and s.scr_type_flg in ('BPSC','SVSC')`
	`and d.language_cd = 'ENG';`
	
	The `LANGUAGE_CD` in the query above can be altered to other languages for language packs installed

Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	1 - 2147483647
Source	Use the `spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include` User Exit Include Files to set this value as outlined in Online Transaction Timeouts.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.timeout.script.F1-ViewWSDL=10

ouaf.timeout.service.default - Set Default Service Timeout

Parameter	ouaf.timeout.service.default
Description	Sets the default timeout (in seconds) for Application Services. Refer to Online Transaction Timeouts for more information.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	1 - 2147483647
Source	Use the `spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include` User Exit Include Files to set this value as outlined in Online Transaction Timeouts.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.timeout.service.default=10

ouaf.timeout.service.<service> - Set Specific Service Timeout

Parameter	ouaf.timeout.service.<service>

Description	Sets the timeout (in seconds) for Application Services designated by <service> which corresponds to the Application Service Name. This overrides the ouaf.timeout.service.default - Set Default Service Timeout setting for the indicated Application Service. Refer to Online Transaction Timeouts for more information.
	To find valid values for Application Service, use the Application Service Maintenance function or use the following SQL using `svc_name` for `<service>`:
	
	`SELECT SVC_NAME, DESCR`
	`from CI_MD_SVC_L`
	`where language_cd = 'ENG';`
	
	The `LANGUAGE_CD` in the above query can be altered to other languages for language packs installed

Ordinality	Optional

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Valid Values	1 - 2147483647
Source	Use the `spl.properties.service.timeouts.exit.include` User Exit Include Files to set this value as outlined in Online Transaction Timeouts.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	ouaf.timeout.service.CILTUSEP=10

ouaf.web.disablePreload - Disable Screen Preload

Parameter	ouaf.web.disablePreload
Description	Enables or sisables screen preloading at startup. Screens that are preloaded are autoloaded at startup rather than at first use, saving time at runtime for first use transactions. This parameter works in conjunction with ouaf.web.preloadAllPages - Preload Scope. It is highly recommended to set this value to false (default) for Production Environments. It is only suggested to set this to true in development environments that are used in conjunction with the Oracle Utilities SDK.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from WEB_ISDEVELOPMENT - Development Environment parameter from ENVIRON.INI. It is highly recommended to set to the default unless otherwise recommended
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	ouaf.web.disablePreload=false

ouaf.web.helpRootURL - Help URL

Parameter	ouaf.web.helpRootURL
Description	Root part of the URI for online help hosted on Oracle Help Center.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	URI. Value set by the product. Should not be changed.
Source	Value inherited from templates.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	ouaf.web.helpRootURL=https://rooturlof.oraclehelpcenter.com/

ouaf.web.JspHeader.maxAge - JSP Age

Parameter	ouaf.web.JspHeader.maxAge
Description	Set the duration (in seconds) to screen HTML, in the Client Cache, from the product on the client browser.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	in accordance with JEE Standards. Default: 28850

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Source	Derived from WEB_MAXAGE - Text Cache parameter from ENVIRON.INI. It is highly recommended to set to the default unless otherwise recommended.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	ouaf.web.JspHeader.maxAge=28850

ouaf.web.preloadAllPages - Preload Scope

Parameter	ouaf.web.preloadAllPages
Description	Set the scope of the preloading of pages. This parameter is only used if the ouaf.web.disablePreload - Disable Screen Preload is set to `false`. It is highly recommended to set this value to false (default) for all environments.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**] **Main** menu only (false), **Main** menu and **Administration** menu (true)
Source	Derived from WEB_PRELOADALL - Preload All Pages on Startup parameter from ENVIRON.INI. It is highly recommended to set to the default unless otherwise recommended.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	ouaf.web.preloadAllPages=false

ouaf.weblogic.enableDiagnostics - Enable ECID Tracking

Parameter	ouaf.weblogic.enableDiagnostics
Description	Enables (`true`) or disable (`false`) ECID Support.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to true, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	ouaf.weblogic.enableDiagnostics=false

ouaf.webservices.security.defaultPolicy – IWS Customized Security Policy

Parameter	ouaf.webservices.security.defaultPolicy
Description	Sets the customized policy for the deployed IWS.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to true, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server

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Example:	ouaf.webservices.security.defaultPolicy=false

ouaf.ws.defaultUser - Default User for Web Services

Parameter	ouaf.ws.defaultUser
Description	Default user used for authorization for Inbound Web Services if no credentials are provided on the Web Service call. This is provided for backward compatibility for Inbound Web Services. It is recommended not to be set at all, as to enforce stronger security for Web Services.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid authorization user for product. A null or blank value enforces security on each Web Service call.
Source	Defaulted from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.defaultUser=AUSER

ouaf.ws.deploy.appxml.file - Application XML File for Inbound Web Services

Parameter	ouaf.ws.deploy.appxml.file
Description	Location of application.xml file for Web Services.
Ordinality	Man
Valid Values	Valid Path and location.
Source	Derived from template. This should not be changed.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.deploy.appxml.file=/tmp/iws/resources/application.xml

ouaf.ws.deploy.ear - EAR File Name for Inbound Web Services

Parameter	ouaf.ws.deploy.ear
Description	Name of EAR file used for Inbound Web Services
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid authorization user for product. A null or blank value enforces security on each Web Service call.
Source	Derived from template Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.deploy.ear=Webservices.ear

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ouaf.ws.deploy.contextpath - Context Path for Inbound Web Services

Parameter	ouaf.ws.deploy.contextpath
Description	Default context path used for Inbound Web Services calls
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid authorization user for product. A null or blank value enforces security on each Web Service call.
Source	Derived from template Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.deploy.contextpath=/ouaf/webservices/

ouaf.ws.pageService.annotations - Security Annotation for XAI Legacy services

Parameter	ouaf.ws.pageService.annotations
Description	The default security WS-Policy annotations attached for legacy page services (XAI) within IWS. To ensure backward compatibility, for customers using XAI legacy services, it is recommended to set this value to the default `F1-USERNAM` annotation.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid Web Service Annotation
Source	Defaulted from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.pageService.annotations=F1-USERNAM

ouaf.ws.superusers - Effective Web Services Users

Parameter	ouaf.ws.superusers
Description	Sets the effective users for Inbound Web Services. This allows credentials from foreign systems to use credentials from the product. This is only set to alternatives if effective users are used.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid comma separated list of credentials
Source	Derived from `WEB_SPLUSER` parameter from ENVIRON.INI. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.superusers=SYSUSER

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ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.generated.buildfile - Build File

Parameter	ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.generated.buildfile
Description	Location and name of ant build file used to generate the WAR file used for Inbound Web Services. This setting is used by the iwsdeploy - Inbound Web Services Deployment command as well as the online Inbound Web Services deployment tool.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Location and name of build file. Defaults to `$SPLEBASE/splapp/iws/iws-build.xml`.
Source	Derived from SPLDIR - Home Directory of Product parameter from ENVIRON.INI. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.generated.buildfile= /spl/OUAFDEMO/splapp/iws/iws-build.xml

ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.generated.sourcedir - Location of generated source

Parameter	ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.generated.sourcedir
Description	Location of the source generated for Inbound Web Services during the Web Services deployment process.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Location of generated source directory. Defaults to `$SPLEBASE/splapp/iws/gen`.
Source	Derived from SPLDIR - Home Directory of Product parameter from ENVIRON.INI. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.generated.sourcedir= /spl/OU#AFDEMO/splapp/iws/gen

ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.resource.dir - Location of Resources

Parameter	ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.resource.dir
Description	Location of the resource files used in the generation of Inbound Web Services during the Web Services deployment process.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Location of resources used for Inbound Web Services. Defaults to `$SPLEBASE/splapp/iws/resources`.
Source	Derived from SPLDIR - Home Directory of Product parameter from ENVIRON.INI. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services

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Example:	ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.resource.dir= /spl/OUAFDEMO/splapp/iws/resources

ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.schema.dir - Location of Schemas

Parameter	ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.schema.dir
Description	Location of the schema files used in the generation of Inbound Web Services during the Web Services deployment process.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Location of schema files used for Inbound Web Services. Defaults to `$SPLEBASE/splapp/xai/schemas`.
Source	Derived from SPLDIR - Home Directory of Product parameter from ENVIRON.INI. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.schema.dir= /spl/OUAFDEMO/splapp/xai/schemas

ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.xsl.dir - Web Service XSL Location

Parameter	ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.xsl.dir
Description	Location of the XSLT files used by Inbound Web Services during the Web Services deployment process.This parameter can be overridden using the ouaf.ws.xslDirOverride - Override XSL Location setting.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Location of XSLT files used for Inbound Web Services. Defaults to `$SPLEBASE/splapp/xai/schemas`. By default this value is shared with ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.schema.dir - Location of Schemas.
Source	Derived from SPLDIR - Home Directory of Product parameter from ENVIRON.INI. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.xsl.dir= /spl/OUAFDEMO/splapp/xai/schemas

ouaf.ws.tracing - Inbound Web Services Tracing

Parameter	ouaf.ws.tracing
Description	Enable or Disable tracing for Inbound Web Services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|false]
Source	Defaulted from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.

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Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	ouaf.ws.tracing=true

ouaf.ws.xslDirOverride - Override XSL Location

Parameter	ouaf.ws.xslDirOverride
Description	Location of the XSLT files used by Inbound Web Services during the Web Services deployment process. This parameter overrides the ouaf.ws.tools.artifact.xsl.dir - Web Service XSL Location setting.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid directories on server containing xsl
Source	Not set. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative desired value.
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Examples:	ouaf.ws.xslDirOverride=/temp

spl.csv.delimiter.useFromDisplayProfile - List CSV Delimiter

Parameter	spl.csv.delimiter.useFromDisplayProfile
Description	Enables or disables the display of the delimiter for CSV upload/downloads from zones.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from template. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to true, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	spl.csv.delimiter.useFromDisplayProfile=false

spl.ejbContainer.contextFactory - Context Factory for Business Application Server

Parameter	spl.ejbContainer.contextFactory
Description	Default JEE Context Factory to connect tiers.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid connection factory:`weblogic.jndi.WLInitialContextFactory`
Source	Derived from template. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example:	spl.ejbContainer.contextFactory= weblogic.jndi.WLInitialContextFactory

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spl.ejbContainer.password - Password for Business Application Server

Parameter	spl.ejbContainer.password
Description	Default encrypted password for tier defined for Business Application Server connections.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid password encryptyed Administration user
Source	`WEB_WLSYSPASS` from ENVIRON.INI. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example:	spl.ejbContainer.password=ENC(Hi7/RFy…)

spl.ejbContainer.url - Business Application Server URL

Parameter	spl.ejbContainer.url
Description	URL to connect to the Business Application Server from the Web Application Server or Inbound Web Services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid URL for: `t3://<server>:<port>` or `t3s://<server>:<port>`
Source	Derived from template. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example:	spl.ejbContainer.url=t3://localhost:6500

spl.ejbContainer.user - Business Application Server User

Parameter	spl.ejbContainer.user
Description	Administration user for Business Application server to connect to from the Web Application Server and Inbound Web Services.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Administration User on Oracle Weblogic
Source	`WEB_WLSYSUSER` from ENVIRON.INI. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example:	spl.ejbContainer.user=system

spl.geocodeDatasource.contextFactory - GIS Context Factory

Parameter	spl.geocodeDatasource.contextFactory

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Description	Default Context Factory to connect to GIS. This option will only be enabled if `GIS` is set to `true` in the ENVIRON.INI.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid connection factory: `weblogic.jndi.WLInitialContextFactory`
Source	Derived from template. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example:	spl.geocodeDatasource.contextFactory= weblogic.jndi.WLInitialContextFactory

spl.geocodeDatasource.password - GIS Connection Password

Parameter	spl.geocodeDatasource.password
Description	Encrypted password for GIS connection for spl.geocodeDatasource.user - GIS Connection User. This option will only be enabled if `GIS` is set to `true` in the ENVIRON.INI.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Encrypted password for GIS.
Source	Derived from `GIS_WLSYSPASS` from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example:	spl.geocodeDatasource.password=ENC(Hi7/RFy…)

spl.geocodeDatasource.url - GIS Data Source

Parameter	spl.geocodeDatasource.url
Description	JNDI name for GIS Data Source. This option will only be enabled if `GIS` is set to `true` in the ENVIRON.INI.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JNDI path for GIS Data Source
Source	Derived from `GIS_WLSYSUSER` from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing
Example:	spl.geocodeDatasource.url=t3://localhost:7666/jdbc/gisdb

spl.geocodeDatasource.user - GIS Connection User

Parameter	spl.geocodeDatasource.user
Description	Valid JNDI user for GIS connection. This option will only be enabled if `GIS` is set to `true` in the ENVIRON.INI.
Ordinality	Mandatory

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Valid Values	Encrypted password for GIS.
Source	Derived from `GIS_WLSYSUSER` from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	spl.geocodeDatasource.user=gisadmin

spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableInputValue - Map Defaults

Parameter	spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableInputValue
Description	Enables or disables compatibility behavior with Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.1 in relation to blanking out default values in screens. Setting this value to `true` will emulate Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.1 behavior. This setting is only applicable to customers who are upgrading from Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.1 and wish to retain that behavior.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Manually set. Use user exit `spl.properties.exit.include` to set this value to `true`, if desired
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableInputValue=false

spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDropdownSelectFirstValue - Drop-down defaults

Parameter	spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDropdownSelectFirstValue
Description	Enables or disables compatibility behavior with Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.1 in relation to defaulting to the first value in the drop-down list. Setting this value to `true` will emulate Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.1 behavior. This setting is only applicable to customers who are upgrading from Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.1 and wish to retain that behavior.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Manually set. Use user exit `spl.properties.exit.include` to set this value to `true`, if desired
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDropdownSelectFirstValue=false

spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableTitle - Screen Title Defaults

Parameter	spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableTitle

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Description	Enables or disables compatibility behavior with Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.1 in relation to rendering screen titles. Setting this value to `true` will emulate Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.1 behavior. This setting is only applicable to customers who are upgrading from Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.1 and wish to retain that behavior.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Manually set. Use user exit `spl.properties.exit.include` to set this value to `true`, if desired
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableTitle=false

spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableGenerateUniqueHtmlIDs - Map Ids

Parameter	spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableGenerateUniqueHtmlIDs
Description	Enables or disables compatibility behavior with Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.x in relation to generating an unique idenitifier for HTML for duplicate elements in the screen. In Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.x (`true`), duplicate HTML ids were permitted on screen elements. In Oracle Utilities Application Framework V4.x (`false`), unique ids are generated for screen elements by default. Setting this value to `true` will emulate Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.x behavior. This setting is only applicable to customers who are upgrading from Oracle Utilities Application Framework V2.x and wish to retain that behavior.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Manually set. Use user exit `spl.properties.exit.include` to set this value to `true`, if desired
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	spl.runtime.compatibility.uiMapDisableGenerateUniqueHtmlIDs=false

spl.runtime.customSQLSecurity – Enable SQL Allow List

Parameter	spl.runtime.customSQLSecurity
Description	Enables or disables SQL allowlist validations for CM Groovy scripts and data explorer zones. Setting this to `true` will restrict the SQL in CM data explorer zone to the allow list. Setting this to `false` will not restrict the SQL in CM data explorer zones.
Ordinality	Mandatory

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Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Manually set.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	spl.runtime.customSQLSecurity=false

spl.runtime.disableCSRFProtection - Disable Security Tokens

Parameter	spl.runtime.disableCSRFProtection
Description	Enables or disables security token support for testing purposes with testing tools that do not support security tokens. It is highly recommended that this configuration setting be set to `false` in all environments, especially Production. It should only be set to `true` in testing environments where test tools are used and the test tool used does not support security tokens.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Manually set. Use user exit `spl.properties.exit.include` to set this value to `true`, if desired
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	spl.runtime.disableCSRFProtection=false

spl.runtime.environ.init.dir - Location of Configuration Files

Parameter	spl.runtime.environ.init.dir
Description	Location of the configuration files used for the product. This is used to allow the product to read configuration files at runtime to determine behavior.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	URL is derived from `spl.runtime.environ.SPLEBASE` with the `etc` directory appended.
Source	Derived from the cistab - Global Configuration Files file.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services
Example:	spl.runtime.environ.init.dir=/spl/OUAFDEMO/etc

spl.runtime.environ.isWebExpanded - Expanded Mode

Parameter	spl.runtime.environ.isWebExpanded
Description	Determines whether WAR/EAR files are built [`false`] or as expanded directories [`true`]. The expanded mode is used for development purposes only and is only supported on Oracle WebLogic. It is recommended to set this to false to use WAR/EAR files for deployment.

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Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|false]
Source	Derived from `WEB_ISEXPANDED` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.
Example:	spl.runtime.environ.isWebExpanded=false

spl.runtime.environ.SPLEBASE - Location of Software

Parameter	spl.runtime.environ.SPLEBASE
Description	Home directory of the product installation
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Full expanded directory on machine
Source	Derived from the cistab - Global Configuration Files file.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	spl.runtime.environ.SPLEBASE=/spl/OUAFDEMO

spl.runtime.initiatize.waittime - Start Time Delay

Parameter	spl.runtime.initialize.waittime
Description	Delay Time (in seconds) for start of application from initiation time. This is used to delay startup to ensure downstream connections are established prior to startup.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	0 - 3000 (Default: 45)
Source	Derived from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative, if desired
Applicability	Inbound Web Services
Example:	spl.runtime.initialize.waittime=45

spl.runtime.environ.SPLOUTPUT - Location of Output

Parameter	spl.runtime.environ.SPLOUTPUT
Description	Home directory of the product output
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Full expanded directory on machine
Source	Derived from the cistab - Global Configuration Files file.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

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Example:	spl.runtime.environ.SPLEBASE=/spl/splapp/OUAFDEMO

spl.runtime.management.batch.cluster.url - Batch Cluster URL

Parameter	spl.runtime.management.batch.cluster.url
Description	URL for the Batch Cluster
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid URL for Batch Cluster
Source	Derived from `WEB_BATCH_CLUSTER_URL` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	spl.runtime.management.batch.cluster.url=

spl.runtime.management.connector.url.default - JMX URL

Parameter	spl.runtime.management.connector.url.default
Description	JMX formatted URL to be used for JMX Based Monitoring.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	URL is generated from the following settings: • Web Application Server:`WEB_WLHOST` and `WEB_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE` • Business Application Server: `BSN_WLHOST` and `BSN_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE` • Inbound Web Services: `BSN_WLHOST` and `BSN_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE`
Source	Derived from ENVIRON.INI file.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example:	`spl.runtime.environ.SPLEBASE= service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://localhost: 1100/oracle/ouaf/ejbAppConnector`

spl.runtime.management.rmi.port - JMX Port

Parameter	spl.runtime.management.rmi.port
Description	Port number to be used for JMX Based Monitoring.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Port Number is generated from the following settings: • Web Application Server: `WEB_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE` • Business Application Server: `BSN_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE` • Inbound Web Services: BSN_JMX_RMI_PORT_PERFORMANCE • Batch: `BATCH_RMI_PORT`
Source	Derived from ENVIRON.INI file.

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Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example:	spl.runtime.management.rmi.port=1100

spl.runtime.options.isFCFEnabled - RAC FCF Enabled

Parameter	spl.runtime.options.isFCFEnabled
Description	Enable or Disable RAC Fast Connection Failover support for database connections. Oracle Notification Services configuration is set by the spl.runtime.options.onsserver=nodes - ONS Configuration parameter.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from `ONSCONFIG` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	spl.runtime.options.isFCFEnabled=false

spl.runtime.options.onsserver=nodes - ONS Configuration

Parameter	spl.runtime.options.onsserver=nodes
Description	Specify the Oracle Notification Services (ONS) configuration for Fast Connection Failover support for database connections. Refer to the Oracle Notification Services documentation for details of ONS setup and values for this setting.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid ONS configuration string (without the `nodes=` prefix)
Source	Derived from `ONSCONFIG` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	spl.runtime.options.onsserver=nodes=racnode1:4200,racnode2: 4200\nwalletfile= /oracle11/onswalletfile

spl.runtime.options.allowSystemDateOverride - Set Testing Date

Parameter	spl.runtime.options.allowSystemDateOverride
Description	Allows the user of system test date override feature for testing. Refer to the Setting the Date for Testing Purposes for more information. It is highly recommended that this setting should be set to false in Production environments.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Manually set. Use custom templates to set this value to `true`, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.
Example:	spl.runtime.options.allowSystemDateOverride=false

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spl.runtime.options.createSimpleWebAppContextEnable - Web Cache Loading

Parameter	spl.runtime.options.createSimpleWebAppContextEnable
Description	Enables or disables cache loading from Web Application Server. Setting this value to true will load the server cache through the Business Application Server. If the cache loading, is desired to be loaded within each tier then set this value to false. It is highly recommended that this setting should be set to true in production environments.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Manually set. Use user exit `spl.properties.exit.include` to set this value to `false`, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	spl.runtime.options.createSimpleWebAppContextEnable=false

spl.runtime.options.isDevelopmentMode - Development Mode

Parameter	spl.runtime.options.isDevelopmentMode
Description	Enables or disables Development Mode for the product. Development mode disables and enables key features within the architecture to allow the Oracle Utilities SDK to be used optimally. The following settings are affected by this parameter: • Caching is disabled at all layers of the architecture. This can be renabled manually. • Screen Preloading is disabled. This can be renabled manually. • Compression is disabled at all layers of the architecture. This can be renabled manually. • The product is set to expanded mode to allow developers access to individual JEE objects rather than using WAR/EAR files. It is highly recommended that this setting should be set to `false` in production environments. This setting is only set to true where the Oracle Utilities SDK is used directly.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from `WEB_ISDEVELOPMENT` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example:	spl.runtime.options.isDevelopmentMode=false

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spl.runtime.oracle.statementCacheSize - Java SQL Cache Size

Parameter	spl.runtime.oracle.statementCacheSize
Description	Number of SQL statement cached for Java based code. It is highly recommended not to alter this value unless otherwise advised by Oracle Support.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	1 - 2147483647 (Default: `300`)
Source	Derived from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to an alternative, if desired
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example:	spl.runtime.oracle.statementCacheSize=300

spl.runtime.performSignedNumberValidation.<product> - Number Validation

Parameter	spl.runtime.performSignedNumberValidation.<product>
Description	Unsigned Number Validation routine used by product. By default a F1 based routine is provided and this setting allows products to provide their own processing. This setting is provided for products only. Implementations should not set this value.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from templates. Use User Exit Include Files, `spl.properties.service.exit.include` and `spl.properties.standalone.exit.include` to set this value to an alternative, if desired.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	spl.runtime.performSignedNumberValidation.F1=true

spl.runtime.service.extraInstallationServices - Installation Service

Parameter	spl.runtime.service.extraInstallationServices
Description	Specifies the internal service used for checking the installation records at startup time. This setting is used by the products, it is not recommended to be altered, unless otherwise directed by Oracle Support.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Service Name
Source	By default the service `CILTINCP` is used internally
Applicability	Web Application Server

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Example:	spl.runtime.service.extraInstallationServices=CILTINCP

spl.runtime.sql.highValue - SQL High Value

Parameter	spl.runtime.sql.highValue
Description	The high value used for paremeters by SQL queries. It is highly recommended not to alter this value unless otherwise advised by Oracle Support.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid high value generated by installer.
Source	Derived from the `HIGHVALUE` setting in the ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	spl.runtime.sql.highValue=\uF8FF

spl.runtime.utf8Database - UTF8 Support

Parameter	spl.runtime.utf8Database
Description	Enables or disables UTF8 support within the product.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Derived from the `ENCODING (CHAR_BASED_DB)` setting in the ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Background Processing.
Example:	spl.runtime.utf8Database=true

spl.runtime.warning.dialog.before.download - Enable Warning Message Before Data Download

Parameter	spl.runtime.warning.dialog.before.download
Description	Enables or disables the warning message display whenever user performs an action that causes data to be copied/downloaded to their local machine.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from templates. Use custom templates to set this value to an alternative, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server
Example:	spl.runtime.warning.dialog.before.download=true

spl.serviceBean.jndi.name - JNDI Name for Business Application Server

Parameter	spl.serviceBean.jndi.name

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Description	JNDI name for Business Application Server generated by installer. It is highly recommended not to alter this value unless otherwise advised by Oracle Support.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated by installer.
Source	Derived from the `WEB_CONTEXT_ROOT` setting in the ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example	spl.serviceBean.jndi.name=ouaf/servicebean

spl.tools.loaded.applications - Loaded Product

Parameter	spl.tools.loaded.applications
Description	List the internal product codes installed under the Oracle Utilities Application Framework. This setting is maintained by the individual products and should not be altered unless otherwise instructed by Oracle Support.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Comma separated list of products.
Source	Maintained by product templates.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example	spl.tools.loaded.applications=base,cm

ouaf.propertyfile.usage – Properties Usage

Parameter	ouaf.propertyfile.usage
Description	Properties file module usage
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	`root`, `rest`, `service`, `iws`, `standalone`, `tpw`, `mobile`
Source	Derived from templates
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing
Example	ouaf.propertyfile.usage=root

hibernate.properties

The `hibernate.properties` file defines the connection to the database and the Object to Relational database mapping.

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hibernate.cache.use_second_level_cache - Use Cache

Parameter	hibernate.cache.use_second_level_cache
Description	Enable or Disable the second level cache, which is enabled by default for classes which specifies a cache mapping. This is disabled by default as Oracle Utilities Application Framework includes its own cache.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.cache.use_second_level_cache = false

hibernate.connection.datasource - JNDI Data Source

Parameter	hibernate.connection.datasource
Description	Enables Data Source support and indicates JNDI data source. This is an alternative to UCP. See JDBC Support for more information. JNDI data sources cannot be used for batch processing.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	JNDI path to data source.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example:	hibernate.connection.datasource=jdbc/ouafdb

hibernate.connection.driver_class - Connection Driver Class

Parameter	hibernate.connection.driver_class
Description	Driver class used by Hibernate.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid Driver Class. Default: `oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.connection.driver_class = oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver

hibernate.connection.password - Database User Password

Parameter	hibernate.connection.password

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Description	Encrypted password for Database User
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Database Password. Value depends on channel: Online uses `DBPASS` Batch uses `BATCH_DBPASS`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Set appropriate value for user required in required parameter.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing
Example:	hibernate.connection.password = ENCKS(….)

hibernate.connection.provider_class - Connection Provider

Parameter	hibernate.connection.provider_class
Description	Connection Provider Class for Hibernate. Use the default UCP provider as supplied unless using JBDC Data Sources where `com.hibernate.connection.DatasourceConnectionProvider` is used instead.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Provider Class. Default: `com.splwg.shared.common.UCPConnectionProvider`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.connection.provider_class= com.splwg.shared.common.UCPConnectionProvider

hibernate.connection.release_mode - Connection Release

Parameter	hibernate.connection.release_mode
Description	This parameter controls when a connection is released to the pool. By default the value is set to `after_transaction`. Whilst other values can be used, for consistency of the connection it is recommended to use the default.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Release Mode. Default: `after_transaction`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.connection.release_mode=after_transaction

hibernate.connection.url - JDBC URL

Parameter	hibernate.connection.url

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Description	JDBC URL for connection to database.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated URL or using override database connection.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use `DB_OVERRIDE_CONNECTION` for specific values.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.connection.url = jdbc:oracle:thin:@ouafdemo.dbserver.com:1522:/MYPDB

hibernate.connection.username - Database User

Parameter	hibernate.connection.username
Description	JDBC User for connection.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	The value depends on the channel accessed: Online uses `DBUSER` Batch uses `BATCH_DBUSER`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Set appropriate value for user required in required parameter.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.connection.username=CISUSER

hibernate.dialect - Dialect Used

Parameter	hibernate.dialect
Description	This is the SQL dialect (database type) for the database being used. Any valid Hibernate dialect may be used. Refer to http://www.hibernate.org/hib_docs/v3/api/org/hibernate/dialect/package-summary.html for a full list.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Dialect. Default: `org.hibernate.dialect.Oracle10gDialect`.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.Oracle10gDialect

hibernate.jdbc.batch_size - JDBC2 Update Support

Parameter	hibernate.jdbc.batch_size
Description	A non-zero value enables use of JDBC2 batch updates by Hibernate.

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Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Value. Default: `30`.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use `Implementing Custom Templates` to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.jdbc.batch_size=30

hibernate.jdbc.fetch_size - Solution Set Size

Parameter	hibernate.jdbc.fetch_size
Description	Determines a hint to the JDBC driver on the the number of rows to return in any SQL statement. This is overridden at runtime on zone parameters and commit interval.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Value. Default: `100`.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.jdbc.fetch_size=100

hibernate.max_fetch_depth - Join Fetch Depth

Parameter	hibernate.max_fetch_depth
Description	Sets a maximum *depth* for the outer join fetch tree for single-ended associations (one-to-one, many-to-one). A 0 disables default outer join fetching
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Value. Default: `2`.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.max_fetch_depth=2

hibernate.query.factory_class - HQL Parser

Parameter	hibernate.query.factory_class
Description	The classname of a Querey Factory to use for HQL parsing.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Value. Default: `org.hibernate.hql.internal.classic.ClassicQueryTranslatorFactory`

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Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.query.factory_class= org.hibernate.hql.internal.classic.ClassicQueryTranslatorFactory

hibernate.query.substitutions - Literal Mappings

Parameter	hibernate.query.substitutions
Description	Mapping from tokens in Hibernate queries to SQL tokens (tokens might be function or literal names, for example).
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**true 'Y'**|false 'N']
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.query.substitutions = true 'Y', false 'N'

hibernate.show_sql - Debug Mode

Parameter	hibernate.show_sql
Description	Use of Debug Mode for all SQL Statements. It is highly recommended not to enable debug at this level.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.show_sql = false

hibernate.transaction.factory_class - Transaction Class

Parameter	hibernate.transaction.factory_class
Description	The classname of a Transaction Factory to use with Hibernate Transaction API.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Value. Default: `org.hibernate.transaction.JDBCTransactionFactory`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.

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Example:	hibernate.transaction.factory_class = org.hibernate.transaction.JDBCTransactionFactory

hibernate.ucp.connection_wait_timeout - UCP Connection Timeout

Parameter	hibernate.ucp.connection_wait_timeout
Description	Specifies how long, in seconds, an application request waits to obtain a connection if there are no longer any connections in the pool
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Value. Default: `5`.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.ucp.connection_wait_timeout=5

hibernate.ucp.inactive_connection_timeout - Connection Inactivity Timeout

Parameter	hibernate.ucp.inactive_connection_timeout
Description	Specifies how long, in seconds, an available connection can remain idle before it is closed and removed from the pool.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated Value. Default: `300`.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.ucp.inactive_connection_timeout=300

hibernate.ucp.jmx_enabled - Enable UCP JMX

Parameter	hibernate.ucp.jmx_enabled
Description	Enable or Disable JMX Mbeans for UCP. The Mbeans will appear as additional classes on the existing JMX capabilities for that tier.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.ucp.jmx_enabled=false

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hibernate.ucp.max_size - Maximum Pool Size

Parameter	hibernate.ucp.max_size
Description	Maximum Pool size for this teir. Maximum number of active connections to the database.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated. Default: `30`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.ucp.max_size=30

hibernate.ucp.max_statements - SQL Buffer Size

Parameter	hibernate.ucp.max_statements
Description	Number of statements cached for performance on this teir.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated. Default: `50`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.ucp.max_statements=50

hibernate.ucp.min_size - Minimum Pool Size

Parameter	hibernate.ucp.min_size
Description	Initial Connection Pool size for this tier.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Generated. Default: `1`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services, Background Processing.
Example:	hibernate.ucp.min_size=1

submitbatch.properties

The `submitbatch.properties` controls the behavior of individual batch job threads within the batch architecture. This configuration file exists in two forms:

- A global `submitbatch.properties` that defines global defaults for the implementation.

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- A set of `submitbatch.properties` files for individual jobs that defines any configuration overrides or specific configuration settings for an individual job.

This section outlines each setting for the configuration file.

> **Note**
>
> It is recommended to use the Configuring Batch Using Bedit configuration utility to maintain this configuration file.

coherence.management.remote - Enable/Disable Remote Management of Cluster Members

Parameter	coherence.management.remote
Description	Property of Oracle Coherence. Enables/Disables remote management. **Note**: The coherence parameter: `tangosol.coherence.management` may be set to `none` in submitbatchjob.properties, in conjunction with `coherence.management.remote` property set to `false`, to improve performance with JMX client console.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Maintained by product templates.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	Coherence.management.remote=false

com.ouaf.batch.jvmoptions - JVM Options

Parameter	com.ouaf.batch.jvmoptions
Description	Custom JVM Options for submitter. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-z` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JVM Options for the Java version used
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.ouaf.batch.jvmoptions=-Xms1024k -Xmx2048k -XX:MaxPermSize=512m

com.splwg.grid.executionMode - Mode of Execution

Parameter	com.splwg.grid.executionMode
Description	Execution Mode used by process.

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	Note: This setting can be overridden using the `-e` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**CLUSTERED** | THIN] **Note:** The `THIN` mode is used by the Oracle Utilities SDK and should not be used outside that tool.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.grid.executionMode=CLUSTERED

com.splwg.batch.submitter - THIN Submitter

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter
Description	Whether this execution can run without a threadpoolworker. Reserved for development of batch using the Oracle Utilities SDK. If set to true then, com.splwg.grid.executionMode - Online Execution Mode must be set to `THIN`.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**false**|true]
Source	Maintained by product templates for `LOCAL` submission.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter=true

com.splwg.batch.submitter.batchCd - Batch Code

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.batchCd
Description	Batch Code for bbatch specific configuration. This setting should not be set in the global submitbatch.properties file. **Note:** This setting should only be set in configuration files for testing purposes. In other situations the `-b` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line should be used.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Batch Code
Source	Maintained by product templates for submission.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.batchCd=QABATCH

com.splwg.batch.submitter.distThreadPool - Threadpool

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.distThreadPool

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Description	Name of pool to be used for batch process. If **threadpoolworker** not used then `LOCAL` must be specified. This can be set globally and at the individual batch job level. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-p` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Default: DEFAULT
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.distThreadPool=DEFAULT

com.splwg.batch.submitter.languageCd - Language Code

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.languageCd
Description	Language code used for messages for execution of background process. Relevant language pack must be installed. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-l` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Default: `ENG`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.languageCd=ENG

com.splwg.batch.submitter.maximumCommitRecords - Commit Interval

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.maximumCommitRecords
Description	Commit Interval used for execution. This is the number of objects processed per work unit. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-f` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Job specific
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.maximumCommitRecords=200

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com.splwg.batch.submitter.promptForValues - Prompt for Values

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.promptForValues
Description	Prompt for value when running in interactive mode. This is primarily used for developers who are testing their job manually. **Note:** Implementers should only use the true value if executing jobs from the Oracle Utilities SDK.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.promptForValues=false

com.splwg.batch.submitter.processDate - Business Date

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.processDate
Description	Business Date for batch process. This setting should not be set in the global submitbatch.properties file. **Note:** This setting should only be set in configuration files for testing purposes. In other situations the `-d` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line should be used.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Business Date in ISO YYYY-MM-DD format
Source	Maintained by product templates for submission.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.processDate=2015-03-08

com.splwg.batch.submitter.rerunNumber - Re Run Number

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.rerunNumber
Description	Rerun Number to be used for execution. **Note:** Only batch controls that support rerun numbers are supported with this configuration setting. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-r` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid run number. A value of zero (`0`) denotes disables this setting.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.

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Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.rerunNumber=56

com.splwg.batch.submitter.softParameter - Job Parameters

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.softParameter

Description	For any program-specific parameters, use this form of property specification in the format:
	`com.splwg.batch.submitter.softParameter.<parmname>=<value>`
	
	The `<parmname>` denotes the name of the parameter. For example, to specify a number of rows to skip in `<value>` when submitting a validation program:
	
	`com.splwg.batch.submitter.softParameter.SKIP-ROWS=1000`
	
	Multiple soft parameters may be specified.
	
	Note: This setting can be overridden using the `-x` or `-X` options on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.

Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid value for parameter
Source	Maintained by product templates for submission.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.softParameter.SKIP-ROWS=1000

com.splwg.batch.submitter.threadCount - Thread Limit

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.threadCount
Description	Thread limit used for execution. **Note:** Only batch controls that support multithreaded are supported with this configuration setting. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-c` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid thread limit. A value of one (1) is used for single threaded jobs. Default: 1
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.threadCount=1

com.splwg.batch.submitter.threadNumber - Thread Number

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.threadNumber

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Description	Individual thread number used for execution. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-t` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid thread number. The value must be less than or equal to the com.splwg.batch.submitter.threadCount - Thread Limit. A value of zero (`0`) spawns multiple threads up to the limit expressed in com.splwg.batch.submitter.threadCount - Thread Limit. Default: `0`
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.threadNumber=0

com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceProgramEnd - Trace Program End

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceProgramEnd
Description	Enables or disables tracing for the end of the program. **Note:** This setting is designed for developers and for support purposes. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-g` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Maintained by product templates for submission.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceProgramEnd=false

com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceProgramStart - Trace Program Start

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceProgramStart
Description	Enables or disables tracing for the start of the program. **Note:** This setting is designed for developers and for support purposes. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-g` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Maintained by product templates for submission.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceProgramStart=false

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com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceSQL - Trace SQL Statements

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceSQL
Description	Enables or disables tracing of ALL SQL statements executed by the program. **Note:** This setting is designed for developers and for support purposes. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-g` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Maintained by product templates for submission.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceSQL=false

com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceStandardOut - Trace Output Statements

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceStandardOut
Description	Enables or disables tracing of ALL in-program debug statements executed by the program. **Note:** This setting is designed for developers and for support purposes. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-g` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Maintained by product templates for submission.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.traceStandardOut=false

com.splwg.batch.submitter.userId - Security User

Parameter	com.splwg.batch.submitter.userId
Description	Userid used by job to check authorization to underlying application services. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-u` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid userid. **Note:** The `SYSUSER` account should not be used for non-demonstration environments.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.

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Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	com.splwg.batch.submitter.userId=USER01

spl.runtime.batch.L2CacheMode - L2 Cache Control

Parameter	spl.runtime.batch.L2CacheMode
Description	Defines the 2nd-level cache mode. Valid values are `READ_ONLY` (default), `READ_WRITE` or `OFF`. `READ_ONLY` is for performance as it loads the configuration entities into the 2nd-level (JVM-level) cache and accesses them from there only. In `READ_ONLY` mode, the cached entities may not be updated. `READ_WRITE` also loads them into the L2 cache, but they can be updated. The drawback is that an update of a cached entity hits both the database and cache as it gets updated in both places. In `OFF` mode the 2nd-level cache is completely disabled. Some jobs, for example LDAP import (F1-LDAP), need to update some of these entities (e.g. User), so it requires the L2 cache to be either `OFF` or `READ_WRITE`. The choice between `OFF` and `READ_WRITE` depends on requirement; the effect is the same. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-l2` option on the submitjob.sh - Submit Batch Threads (Legacy Method of Batch Submission) command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**READ_ONLY**|READ_WRITE|OFF]
Source	Maintained by product templates for submission.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	spl.runtime.batch.L2CacheMode=READ_ONLY

tangosol.coherence.distributed.localstorage - Cache Mode

Parameter	tangosol.coherence.distributed.localstorage
Description	Sets whether data is cached local or not. This is used to optimize large networks of submitters and threadpools with cache nodes.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	tangosol.coherence.distributed.localstorage=false

tangosol.coherence.role - Submitter Role

Parameter	tangosol.coherence.role

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Description	Sets role of Submitter. Informational information on JVM used for monitoring purposes only.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Generated with the name `OUAF_<batchcode>_Submitter` where `<batchcode>` is the Batch Control identifier for the batch job.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example	tangosol.coherence.role=OUAF_QABATCH_Submitter

threadpoolworker.properties

This configuration sets the threadpoolworker configuration for global and individual threadpoolworkers. As with submitters there are global defaults as well as individual threadpoolworker configurations.

> **Note**
>
> Some settings in this file are shared with the submitbatch.properties file but these settings apply to the threadpoolworker JVM's rather than submitter JVM's.

> **Note**
>
> This section is the default set of configuration parameters. Adding Custom JMX Information to Jobs can be done through Implementing Custom Templates.

com.oracle.ouaf.batch.scriptDir - Base Scripts Directory for Infrastructure Job

Parameter	`com.oracle.ouaf.batch.scriptDir`
Description	The base directory in which the scripts have to be placed for the generic infrastructure job to execute them.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Directory path.
Source	Defaulted by configureEnv.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`com.oracle.ouaf.batch.scriptDir=$SPLEBASE/scripts/generic/batch/exposed/$OWNER` `$OWNER` would be the owner flag of the batch control thereby allowing restrictions on which scripts might be executed. Additional owners can be provided access by creating symbolic links in those owners' directories .

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com.ouaf.batch.disableAutoFlush – Auto Flush Batch L2 Cache

Parameter	`com.ouaf.batch.disableAutoFlush`
Description	Disables the auto flushing of batch L2 cache. If this value is set to true, the L2 cache auto flush will be disabled.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Generated by template. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example:	`com.ouaf.batch.disableAutoFlush=true`

com.ouaf.batch.flushIntervalInSeconds – Batch L2 Cache Auto Flush Interval

Parameter	com.ouaf.batch.flushIntervalInSeconds
Description	Sets the time interval between batch L2 cache auto flushes. The time interval should be specified in seconds.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Value in seconds. Default is 60.
Source	Generated by template. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Business Application Server
Example	`com.ouaf.batch.flushIntervalInSeconds=90`

com.ouaf.batch.jvmoptions - Threadpool JVM Options

Parameter	com.ouaf.batch.jvmoptions
Description	Custom JVM Options for threadpool. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-z` option on the threadpoolworker.sh - Manage Threadpools command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Valid JVM Options for the Java version used
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example	`com.ouaf.batch.jvmoptions=-Xms1024k -Xmx2048k -XX:MaxPermSize=512m`

com.splwg.grid.executionMode - Threadpool Mode of Execution

Parameter	`com.splwg.grid.executionMode`

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Description	Execution Mode used by this threadpool.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**CLUSTERED**]
Source	Maintained by product templates.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example	`com.splwg.grid.executionMode=CLUSTERED`

com.splwg.grid.distThreadPool.threads - Threadpool Thread Limit

Parameter	`com.splwg.grid.distThreadPool.threads`
Description	Maximum number of threads for a particular threadpool. The format of the setting is: `com.splwg.grid.distThreadPool.threads.<poolname>=<limit>` where: • <poolname> is the Name of the threadpool • <limit> is the thread limit supported by each instance of the threadpool. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the -p option on the threadpoolworker.sh - Manage Threadpools command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Threadpool names and limit must be valid.
Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Configuring Batch Using Beditto implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example	`com.splwg.grid.distThreadPool.threads.DEFAULT=5`

com.splwg.batch.scheduler.daemon - Scheduler Daemon

Parameter	`com.splwg.batch.scheduler.daemon`
Description	Configures whether the threadpool should execute the online scheduler daemon. The online scheduler daemon checks that the Batch Submission transaction and initiates execution of *pending* batch jobs. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the -d option on the threadpoolworker.sh - Manage Threadpools command line. **Note:** This setting should only be set to true in non-production environment where online submission is enabled. **Note:** In any non-production environment that uses online submission; one threadpoool should have this setting enabled. Typically, this is the DEFAULT threadpool but can be any other threadpool.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]

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Source	Maintained by product templates. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example	`com.splwg.batch.scheduler.daemon=false`

jmx.remote.x.access.file - JMX Access Control

Parameter	`jmx.remote.x.access.file`
Description	Sets relative location of JMX access control file holding the valid user. Refer to JMX Security for more details.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Relative location of file from `$SPLEBASE`. Defaults to `scripts/ouaf.jmx.access.file`.
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to the desired location and file, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.
Example	`jmx.remote.x.access.file=scripts/ouaf.jmx.access.file`

jmx.remote.x.password.file - JMX Password Control

Parameter	`jmx.remote.x.password.file`
Description	Sets relative location of JMX password file holding the valid passwords for `jmx.remote.x.access.file`. Refer to JMX Security for more details.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	Relative location of file from `$SPLEBASE`. Defaults to `scripts/ouaf.jmx.password.file`.
Source	Value inherited from templates. Use Implementing Custom Templates to set this value to the desired location and file, if desired.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server.
Example:	`jmx.remote.x.password.file=scripts/ouaf.jmx.password.file`

oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.maxPortsToTry - Ports to Attempt to Connect to

Parameter	`oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.maxPortsToTry`
Description	Number of ports to try starting from either oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.startPort - Override Batch JMX Port or spl.runtime.management.rmi.port - JMX Port. If oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.startPort - Override Batch JMX Port is not specified, the property spl.runtime.management.rmi.port - JMX Port is used that as the starting port. If neither property is defined or the maximum number of ports to try has been reached, an exception will be thrown that will prevent the system from starting.
Ordinality	Optional

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Valid Values	Number. Default: 200
Source	Set by BATCH_RMI_PORT - RMI Port for Batch. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.maxPortsToTry=100`

oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.startPort - Override Batch JMX Port

Parameter	`oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.startPort`
Description	Alternative Port number allocated for Batch JMX Reference. This value is typically the same as spl.runtime.management.rmi.port - JMX Port. But may be set to the Coherence JMX port if Coherence based JMX is used on a different port.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid JMX Port
Source	Set by BATCH_RMI_PORT - RMI Port for Batch. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`oracle.ouaf.jmx.remote.startPort=6510`

ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir - Online Line Batch Log Directory

Parameter	`ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir`
Description	Sets the location of output from online batch submission and batch scheduler integration. If this property is set, batch logs will be accessible through the **Batch Run Tree** (application UI). Otherwise, the batch logs download link in the application will be disabled.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid location. Defaults to: `$SPLOUTPUT`
Source	Value inherited from `BATCH_ONLINE_LOG_DIR` from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir=/tmp`

ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir.retain – Retain Online Line Batch Log Files

Parameter	`ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir.retain`
Description	Sets the total number of log files that are to be stored for each batch code and thread number. The log files for the particular batch code and thread number will be deleted except for the latest number of logs specified.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Number.

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Source	Generated by template. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`ouaf.batch.onlineLogDir.retain=3` The above example will keep the last three logs and delete the rest.

spl.runtime.batch.disableDeferredKeyInserts - Deferred Key Inserts

Parameter	`spl.runtime.batch.disableDeferredKeyInserts`
Description	Whether the deferring of key insert in batches should be disabled or not. Enables (`false`) or disables (`true`) deferred Key Inserts. The default is to use deferred inserts. However, if an aggressive key insert is desired in batches, a value of true should be used. **Note:** This setting is used by particular base batch jobs. Refer to the online documentation for individual batch jobs for more information.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Generated by template. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`spl.runtime.batch.disableDeferredKeyInserts=false`

spl.runtime.batch.L2CacheMode - Threadpoolworker L2 Cache Control

Parameter	`spl.runtime.batch.L2CacheMode`
Description	Defines the 2nd-level cache mode for threads in threadpool. Valid values are `READ_ONLY` (default), `READ_WRITE` or `OFF`. `READ_ONLY` is for performance as it loads the configuration entities into the 2nd-level (JVM-level) cache and accesses them from there only. In `READ_ONLY` mode, the cached entities may not be updated. `READ_WRITE` also loads them into the L2 cache, but they can be updated. The drawback is that an update of a cached entity hits both the database and cache as it gets updated in both places. In `OFF` mode the 2nd-level cache is completely disabled. Some jobs, for example LDAP import (`F1-LDAP`), need to update some of these entities (for example, User), so it requires the L2 cache to be either `OFF` or `READ_WRITE`. The choice between `OFF` and `READ_WRITE` depends on requirement; the effect is the same. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-l2` option on the threadpoolworker.sh - Manage Threadpools command line.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[**READ_ONLY**|READ_WRITE|OFF]

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Source	Maintained by product templates for threadpoolworker. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`spl.runtime.batch.L2CacheMode=READ_ONLY`

spl.runtime.management.connector.url.default - Batch JMX URL

Parameter	`spl.runtime.management.connector.url.default`
Description	JMX URL for Batch JMX interface. **Note:** This URL is generated and should not be altered.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid JMX URL
Source	Generated by template
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`spl.runtime.management.connector.url.default= service:jmx:rmi:/// jndi/rmi://{host}:{port} /oracle/ouaf/batchConnector`

spl.runtime.management.rmi.port - Batch JMX Port

Parameter	`spl.runtime.management.rmi.port`
Description	Port number allocated for Batch JMX Reference. **Note:** This setting can be overridden using the `-i` option on the threadpoolworker.sh - Manage Threadpools command line.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid JMX Port
Source	Set by BATCH_RMI_PORT - RMI Port for Batch. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`spl.runtime.management.rmi.port=1001`

spl.runtime.options.isDevelopmentMode - Development Mode

Parameter	`spl.runtime.options.isDevelopmentMode`
Description	Enables or disables Development Mode for the product. Development mode disables and enables key features within the architecture to allow the Oracle Utilities SDK to be used optimally. The following settings are affected by this parameter: • Caching is disabled at all layers of the architecture. This can be renabled manually. • Screen Preloading is disabled. This can be renabled manually.

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	• Compression is disabled at all layers of the architecture. This can be renabled manually. • The product is set to expanded mode to allow developers access to individual JEE objects rather than using WAR/EAR files. It is highly recommended that this setting should be set to false in production environments. This setting is only set to true where the Oracle Utilities SDK is used directly.
Ordinality	Mandatory
Valid Values	[true|**false**]
Source	Derived from `WEB_ISDEVELOPMENT` parameter from ENVIRON.INI.
Applicability	Web Application Server, Business Application Server, Inbound Web Services.
Example:	`spl.runtime.options.isDevelopmentMode=false`

tangosol.coherence.distributed.localstorage - DistributedCache Storage

Parameter	`tangosol.coherence.distributed.localstorage`
Description	Specifies whether this member of the DistributedCache service enables local storage. **Note:** This setting is used by the Oracle Coherence DistributedCache Service.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Generated by template. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`tangosol.coherence.localport.adjust=true`

tangosol.coherence.distributed.threads - Internal Cache Threads

Parameter	`tangosol.coherence.distributed.threads`
Description	Specifies the number of daemon threads used by the distributed cache service. **Note:** This setting is used by the Oracle Coherence DistributedCache Service.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid thread numbers. Default: `0`
Source	Generated by template. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`tangosol.coherence.distributed.threads=4`

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tangosol.coherence.invocation.threads - Internal Invocation Threads

Parameter	`tangosol.coherence.invocation.threads`
Description	Specifies the number of daemon threads to be used by the invocation service. If zero, all relevant tasks are performed on the service thread. **Note:** This setting is used by the Oracle Coherence InvocationService.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid thread numbers. Default:0
Source	Generated by template (wka only). Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`tangosol.coherence.invocation.threads=4`

tangosol.coherence.localhost - Unicast Host Address

Parameter	`tangosol.coherence.localhost`
Description	Host name for local host for Unicast address. **Note:** This setting applies to unicast or well known address implementations. **Note:** This setting is used by the Oracle Coherence unicast-listener.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid host name defined in hosts file and/or DNS.
Source	Generated by template (wka only). Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`tangosol.coherence.localhost=myserver.example.com`

tangosol.coherence.localport - Unicast Port

Parameter	`tangosol.coherence.localport`
Description	Port number for local host for Unicast address. **Note:** This setting applies to unicast or well known address implementations. **Note:** This setting is used by the Oracle Coherence unicast-listener.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Valid port number.
Source	Generated by template (wka only). Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`tangosol.coherence.localport=6570`

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tangosol.coherence.localport.adjust - Unicast Port Adjustment

Parameter	`tangosol.coherence.localport.adjust`
Description	Specifies whether the unicast port is automatically incremented if the specified port cannot be bound to because it is in use. **Note:** This setting applies to unicast or well known address implementations. **Note:** This setting is used by the Oracle Coherence unicast-listener.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	[**true**|false]
Source	Generated by template (wka only). Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`tangosol.coherence.localport.adjust=true`

tangosol.coherence.role - Threadpoolworker Role

Parameter	`tangosol.coherence.role`
Description	This contains the name of the member role. This name allows an application to organize members into specialized roles, such as cache servers and cache clients. The name is also useful for displaying management information (for example, JMX) and interpreting log entries. **Note:** This setting is used by the Oracle Coherence member-identity.
Ordinality	Optional
Valid Values	Role Name
Source	Generated by template. Use Configuring Batch Using Bedit to implement a different value.
Applicability	Background Processing
Example:	`tangosol.coherence.role=OUAF_Base_TPW`

coherence-cache.config.xml

The `coherence-cache.config.xml` file is generated using the `coherence-cache.config.xml.template` located in the `templates` directory.

The format and structure are set up for the implementation of Oracle Coherence for the batch infrastructure within the product.

> **Note**
>
> This file is fixed in format and should not be altered unless instructed by Oracle Support.

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tangosol-coherence-override.xml

The `tangosol-coherence-override.xml` file is generated using the templates located in the templates directory.

There are four templates for this file:

Template	Contents
tangosol-coherence-override.mc.be.template	Multicast Overrides (for Configuring Batch Using Bedit)
tangosol-coherence-override.ss.be.template	Single Server Overrides (for Configuring Batch Using Bedit)
tangosol-coherence-override.wka.be.template	WKA Overrides (for Configuring Batch Using Bedit)
tangosol-coherence-override.xml.template	General Overrides

The format and structure are set up for the implementation of Oracle Coherence for the batch infrastructure within the product.

> **Note**
>
> This file is fixed in format and should not be altered unless instructed by Oracle Support.

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