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A Keytool Command Summary

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B Interoperating With Keystores From Prior Versions

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Preface

This document explains how to configure WebLogic Server security, including settings for security realms, providers, identity and trust, SSL, and compatibility security.

Audience

This document is intended for the following audiences:

- Application Architects—Architects who, in addition to setting security goals and designing the overall security architecture for their organizations, evaluate WebLogic Server security features and determine how to best implement them. Application Architects have in-depth knowledge of Java programming, Java security, and network security, as well as knowledge of security systems and leading-edge, security technologies and tools.
- Security Developers—Developers who define the system architecture and infrastructure for security products that integrate with WebLogic Server and who develop custom security providers for use with WebLogic Server. They work with Application Architects to ensure that the security architecture is implemented according to design and that no security holes are introduced, and work with Server Administrators to ensure that security is properly configured. Security Developers have a solid understanding of security concepts, including authentication, authorization, auditing (AAA), in-depth knowledge of Java (including Java Management eXtensions (JMX)), and working knowledge of WebLogic Server and security provider functionality.
- Application Developers—Java programmers who focus on developing client applications, adding security to Web applications and Jakarta Enterprise Beans (EJBs), and working with other engineering, quality assurance (QA), and database teams to implement security features. Application Developers have working knowledge of Java (including Jakarta EE components such as servlets, JSPs, and JSSE) and Java security.
- Server Administrators—Administrators work closely with Application Architects to design a security scheme for the server and the applications running on the server; to identify potential security risks; and to propose configurations that prevent security problems. Related responsibilities may include maintaining critical production systems; configuring and managing security realms, implementing authentication and authorization schemes for server and application resources; upgrading security features; and maintaining security provider databases. Server Administrators have in-depth knowledge of the Java security architecture, including Web services, Web application and EJB security, Public Key security, SSL, and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML).
- Application Administrators—Administrators who work with Server Administrators to implement and maintain security configurations and authentication and authorization schemes, and to set up and maintain access to deployed application resources in defined security realms. Application Administrators have general knowledge of security concepts and the Java Security architecture. They understand Java, XML, deployment descriptors, and can identify security events in server and audit logs.

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Related Information

The following Oracle Fusion Middleware documents contain information that is relevant to the WebLogic Security Service:

- *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server* - Summarizes the features of the WebLogic Security Service, including an overview of its architecture and capabilities. It is the starting point for understanding WebLogic security.
- *Developing Security Providers for Oracle WebLogic Server* - Provides security vendors and application developers with the information needed to develop custom security providers that can be used with WebLogic Server.
- *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server* - Highlights essential security hardening and lockdown measures for you to consider before you deploy WebLogic Server in a production environment.
- *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server* - Introduces the various types of WebLogic resources, and provides information about how to secure these resources using WebLogic Server. This document focuses primarily on securing URL (Web) and Jakarta Enterprise Bean (EJB) resources.
- *Developing Applications with the WebLogic Security Service* - Describes how to develop secure Web applications.
- *Securing WebLogic Web Services for Oracle WebLogic Server* - Describes how to develop and configure secure Web services.
- *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help* - Many security configuration tasks can be performed using the WebLogic Remote Console. The online help describes configuration procedures and provides a reference for configurable attributes.
- *Upgrading Oracle WebLogic Server* - Provides procedures and other information you need to upgrade from earlier versions of WebLogic Server to this release. It also provides

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information about moving applications from an earlier version of WebLogic Server to this release.

- *Java API Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server* - Provides reference documentation for the WebLogic security packages that are provided with and supported by this release of WebLogic Server.

Security Examples in the WebLogic Server Distribution

WebLogic Server optionally installs API code examples in *EXAMPLES_HOME*`/examples/src/examples/security`, where *EXAMPLES_HOME* represents the directory in which the WebLogic Server code examples are configured. By default, this location is *ORACLE_HOME*`/wlserver/samples/server`. For more information about the WebLogic Server code examples, see Sample Applications and Code Examples in *Understanding Oracle WebLogic Server*.

The following examples illustrate WebLogic security features:

- Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS)
- SAML 2.0 For Web SSO scenario
- Outbound and two-way SSL

WebLogic Server also provides an example that demonstrates the use of the built-in database identity store functionality provided by the Jakarta Security specification. This example is located in the *EXAMPLES_HOME*`/examples/src/examples/javaee8/security` directory.

New and Changed WebLogic Server Features

For a comprehensive listing of the new WebLogic Server features introduced in this release, see *What's New in Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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

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Part I

Overview of WebLogic Server Security Administration

Before you begin administering Oracle WebLogic Server security, you need to understand some basic concepts about WebLogic Server security management, the set of security standards supported by WebLogic Server, and the tasks involved in securing a WebLogic domain.

This part contains the following chapters:

- Security Management Concepts
- WebLogic Server Security Standards
- Configuring Security for a WebLogic Domain
- Customizing the Default Security Configuration
- Managing Gated Security Features

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1

Security Management Concepts

The task of managing Oracle WebLogic Server security focuses primarily on creating and configuring one or more security realms. In each security realm, you configure a set of security providers, create security policies for the WebLogic resources that need to be protected, select configuration options for protecting user accounts, and configure identity and trust.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Security Realms in WebLogic Server
- Security Providers
- Security Policies and WebLogic Resources
- The Default Security Configuration in WebLogic Server
- Configuring WebLogic Security: Main Steps
- Methods of Configuring Security
- How Passwords Are Protected in WebLogic Server

For a broader overview of security management concepts, see *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Security Realms in WebLogic Server

The security service in WebLogic Server simplifies the configuration and management of security while offering robust capabilities for securing your WebLogic Server deployment. Security realms act as a scoping mechanism. Each security realm consists of a set of configured security providers, users, groups, security roles, and security policies. You can configure and activate multiple security realms in a domain; however, only one can be the default administrative realm.
WebLogic Server provides a default security realm, myrealm, which has the WebLogic Adjudication, Authentication, Identity Assertion, Authorization, Role Mapping, and Credential Mapping providers configured by default.

You can customize authentication and authorization functions by configuring a new security realm to provide the security services you want and then set the new security realm as the default security realm.

For information about the default security configuration in WebLogic Server, see The Default Security Configuration in WebLogic Server.

For information about configuring a security realm and setting it as the default security realm, see Customizing the Default Security Configuration.

Security Providers

Security providers are modular components that handle specific aspects of security, such as authentication and authorization. Although applications can leverage the services offered by the default WebLogic security providers, the WebLogic Security Service's flexible infrastructure also allows security vendors to write their own custom security providers for use with WebLogic

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Server. WebLogic security providers and custom security providers can be mixed and matched to create unique security solutions, allowing organizations to take advantage of new technology advances in some areas while retaining proven methods in others. The WebLogic Remote Console allows you to administer and manage all your security providers through one unified management interface.
The WebLogic Security Service supports the following types of security providers:

- **Authentication**—Authentication is the process whereby the identity of users or system processes are proved or verified. Authentication also involves remembering, transporting, and making identity information available to various components of a system when that information is needed. Authentication providers supported by the WebLogic Security Service supply the following types of authentication:
  - Username and password authentication
  - Certificate-based authentication directly with WebLogic Server
  - HTTP certificate-based authentication proxied through an external Web server
- **Identity Assertion**—An Authentication provider that performs perimeter authentication—a special type of authentication using tokens—is called an Identity Assertion provider. Identity assertion involves establishing a client's identity through the use of client-supplied tokens that may exist outside of the request. Thus, the function of an Identity Assertion provider is to validate and map a token to a username. Once this mapping is complete, an Authentication provider's LoginModule can be used to convert the username to a principal (an authenticated user, group, or system process).
- **Authorization**—Authorization is the process whereby the interactions between users and WebLogic resources are limited to ensure integrity, confidentiality, and availability. In other words, once a user's identity has been established by an authentication provider, authorization is responsible for determining whether access to WebLogic resources should be permitted for that user. An Authorization provider supplies these services.
- **Role Mapping**—You can assign one or more roles to multiple users and then specify access rights for users who hold particular roles. A Role Mapping provider obtains a computed set of roles granted to a requestor for a given resource. Role Mapping providers supply Authorization providers with this information so that the Authorization provider can answer the "is access allowed?" question for WebLogic resources that use role-based security (for example, Web applications and Jakarta Enterprise Beans (EJBs)).
- **Adjudication**—When multiple Authorization providers are configured in a security realm, each may return a different answer to the "is access allowed" question for a given resource. Determining what to do if multiple Authorization providers do not agree is the primary function of an Adjudication provider. Adjudication providers resolve authorization conflicts by weighing each Authorization provider's answer and returning a final access decision.
- **Credential Mapping**—A credential map is a mapping of credentials used by WebLogic Server to credentials used in a legacy or remote system, which tell WebLogic Server how to connect to a given resource in that system. In other words, credential maps allow WebLogic Server to log into a remote system on behalf of a subject that has already been authenticated. Credential Mapping providers map credentials in this way.
- **Keystore**—A keystore is a mechanism for creating and managing password-protected stores of private keys and certificates for trusted certificate authorities. The keystore is available to applications that may need it for authentication or signing purposes. In the WebLogic Server security architecture, the WebLogic Keystore provider is used to access keystores.

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> **Note**
>
> The WebLogic Server Keystore provider is removed and is only supported for backward compatibility. Use a JDK keystore instead. For more information about configuring keystores, see Creating a Keystore.

- **Certificate Lookup and Validation (CLV)**—X.509 certificates need to be located and validated for purposes of identity and trust. CLV providers receive certificates, certificate chains, or certificate references, complete the certificate path (if necessary), and validate all the certificates in the path. There are two types of CLV providers:
  - A CertPath Builder looks up and optionally completes the certificate path and validates the certificates.
  - A CertPath Validator looks up and optionally completes the certificate path, validates the certificates, and performs extra validation (for example, revocation checking).
- **Certificate Registry**—A certificate registry is a mechanism for adding certificate revocation checking to a security realm. The registry stores a list of valid certificates. Only registered certificates are valid. A certificate is revoked by removing it from the certificate registry. The registry is stored in the embedded LDAP server. The Certificate Registry is both a CertPath Builder and a CertPath Validator.
- **Auditing**—Auditing is the process whereby information about security requests and the outcome of those security requests is collected, stored, and distributed for the purpose of non-repudiation. In other words, auditing provides an electronic trail of computer activity. An Auditing provider supplies these services.

For information about the functionality provided by the WebLogic security providers, see About Configuring WebLogic Security Providers and About Configuring the Authentication Providers in WebLogic Server.

For information about the default security configuration, see The Default Security Configuration in WebLogic Server.

For information about writing custom security providers, see *Developing Security Providers for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Security Policies and WebLogic Resources

WebLogic Server uses security policies to protect WebLogic resources. Security policies answer the question "who has access" to a WebLogic resource. A security policy is created when you define an association between a WebLogic resource and a user, group, or security role. You can also optionally associate a time constraint with a security policy. A WebLogic resource has no protection until you assign it a security policy.
Creating security policies is a multi-step process with many options. To fully understand this process, read *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

NoSQL resources have an independent `NoSQLResource access` policy. Administrative permissions, database credentials, targeting, and application/JNDI mappings do not replace this policy. For the required access review, see Securing NoSQL Resources.

This section includes the following topics:

- WebLogic Resources
- Deployment Descriptors and WebLogic Remote Console

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WebLogic Resources

A WebLogic resource is a structured object used to represent an underlying WebLogic Server entity, which can be protected from unauthorized access. WebLogic Server defines the following resources:

- Administrative resources such as the WebLogic Remote Console and WebLogic Scripting Tool.
- Application resources that represent Enterprise applications. This type of resource includes individual EAR (Enterprise Application aRchive) files and individual components, such as EJB JAR files contained within the EAR.
- Component Object Model (COM) resources that are designed as program component objects according to Microsoft's framework. This type of resource includes COM components accessed through the Oracle bidirectional COM-Java (jCOM) bridging tool.
- Enterprise Information System (EIS) resources that are designed as resource adapters, which allow the integration of Java applications with existing enterprise information systems. These resource adapters are also known as connectors.
- Jakarta Enterprise Bean (EJB) resources including EJB JAR files, individual EJBs within an EJB JAR, and individual methods on an EJB.
- Java DataBase Connectivity (JDBC) resources including groups of connection pools, individual connection pools, and multipools.
- Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) resources.
- Java Messaging Service (JMS) resources.
- NoSQL resources, represented by `NoSQLResource`, that authorize application access to NoSQL system resources. See Securing NoSQL Resources.
- Server resources related to WebLogic Server instances, or servers. This type of resource includes operations that start, shut down, lock, or unlock servers.
- URL resources related to Web applications. This type of resource can be a Web Application aRchive (WAR) file or individual components of a Web application (such as servlets and JSPs).

  > **Note**
  >
  > Web resources are deprecated. Use the URL resource instead.

- Web services resources related to services that can be shared by and used as components of distributed, Web-based applications. This type of resource can be an entire Web service or individual components of a Web service (such as a stateless session EJB, particular methods in that EJB, the Web application that contains the `web-services.xml` file, and so on).
- Remote resources.

Deployment Descriptors and WebLogic Remote Console

The WebLogic Security Service can use information defined in deployment descriptors to grant security roles and define security policies for Web applications and EJBs.

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WebLogic Server offers a choice of models for configuring security roles and policies. Under the standard Java Enterprise Edition model, you define role mappings and policies in the Web application or EJB deployment descriptors. The WebLogic Security Service can use information defined in deployment descriptors to grant security roles and define security policies for Web applications and EJBs. When WebLogic Server is booted for the first time, security role and security policy information stored in `web.xml`, `weblogic.xml`, `ejb-jar.xml`, or `weblogic-ejb-jar.xml` deployment descriptors is loaded into the Authorization and Role Mapping providers configured in the default security realm. You can then view the role and policy information from WebLogic Remote Console. (Optionally, you may configure the security realm to use a different security model that allows you to make changes to that information using WebLogic Remote Console as well.)

To use information in deployment descriptors, at least one Authorization and Role Mapping provider in the security realm must implement the `DeployableAuthorizationProvider` and `DeployableRoleProvider` Security Service Provider Interface (SSPI). This SSPI allows the providers to store (rather than retrieve) information from deployment descriptors. By default, the WebLogic Authorization and Role Mapping providers implement this SSPI.

If you change security role and security policy in deployment descriptors through WebLogic Remote Console and want to continue to modify this information through WebLogic Remote Console, you can set configuration options on the security realm to ensure changes made through the Console are not overwritten by old information in the deployment descriptors when WebLogic Server is rebooted.

See Options for Securing Web Application and EJB Resources in *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

The Default Security Configuration in WebLogic Server

To simplify the configuration and management of security, WebLogic Server provides a default security configuration. In the default security configuration, `myrealm` is set as the default security realm, and the WebLogic Adjudication, Authentication, Identity Assertion, XACML Authorization, Credential Mapping, XACML Role Mapping, and CertPath providers are defined as the security providers in that realm. WebLogic Server's embedded LDAP server is used as the data store for these default security providers. To use the default security configuration, you need to define users, groups, and security roles for the security realm, and create security policies to protect the WebLogic resources in the domain.

> **Note**
>
> WebLogic Server includes the WebLogic Authorization provider, which is referred to in the WebLogic Remote Console and elsewhere as the DefaultAuthorizer, and the WebLogic Role Mapping provider, which is referred to in the WebLogic Remote Console and elsewhere as the DefaultRoleMapper. Beginning with WebLogic Server 9.1, these providers are no longer the default providers in newly-created security realms. Instead, the XACML Authorization provider and the XACML Role Mapping provider are the default providers.
>
> The DefaultAuthorizer and the DefaultRoleMapper providers are deprecated in WebLogic Server 14.1.1.0.0, and will be removed in a future release.

For a description of the functionality provided by the WebLogic Security providers, see *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*. If the WebLogic security providers do not

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fully meet your security requirements, you can supplement or replace them. See *Developing Security Providers for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

If the default security configuration does not meet your requirements, you can create a new security realm with any combination of WebLogic and custom security providers and then set the new security realm as the default security realm. See Customizing the Default Security Configuration.

Configuring WebLogic Security: Main Steps

Because WebLogic Server's security features are closely related, it is difficult to determine where to start when configuring security. In fact, configuring security for your WebLogic Server deployment may be an iterative process. Although more than one sequence of steps may work, Oracle recommends the following procedure:

1. If you plan to use WebLogic Server in a production environment, make sure you do the following:
   a. Secure the host environment prior to installing WebLogic Server, as explained in Performing a Secure Installation of WebLogic Server.
   b. When creating the WebLogic domain, configure the domain to run in production mode or secured production mode, as explained in Creating a WebLogic Domain for Production Use.
   c. Immediately after starting the domain for the first time, complete the tasks described in Securing the Domain After You Have Created It.
2. Determine whether or not to use the default security configuration by reading Why Customize the Default Security Configuration?
   - If you are using the default security configuration, begin at step 4.
   - If you are not using the default security configuration, begin at step 3.
3. Configure additional security providers (for example, configure an LDAP Authentication provider instead of using the WebLogic Authentication provider) or configure custom security providers in the default security realm. This step is optional. By default, WebLogic Server configures the WebLogic security providers in the default security realm (`myrealm`). For information about the circumstances that require you to customize the default security configuration, see Why Customize the Default Security Configuration? For information about creating custom security providers, see Overview of the Development Process in *Developing Security Providers for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

   > **Note**
   >
   > You can also create a new security realm, configure security providers (either WebLogic or custom) in the security realm and set the new security realm as the default security realm. See Customizing the Default Security Configuration.

4. Optionally, configure the embedded LDAP server. WebLogic Server's embedded LDAP server is configured with default options. However, you may want to change those options to optimize the use of the embedded LDAP server in your environment. See Managing the Embedded LDAP Server.
5. Ensure that user accounts are properly secured. WebLogic Server provides a set of configuration options for protecting user accounts. By default, they are set for maximum security. However, during the development and deployment of WebLogic Server, you may need to weaken the restrictions on user accounts. Before moving to production, check that

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the options on user accounts are set for maximum protection. If you are creating a new security realm, you need to set the user lockout options. See How Passwords Are Protected in WebLogic Server and Protecting User Accounts.

6. Protect WebLogic resources with security policies. Creating security policies is a multi-step process with many options. To fully understand this process and to ensure security is completely configured for a WebLogic Server deployment, read *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
7. Configure identity and trust for WebLogic Server. (This step is optional but strongly recommended, especially for production environments.) See Configuring Keystores.
8. Enable SSL/TLS for WebLogic Server. (This step is also optional, but strongly recommended for all production environments.) See Setting Up SSL: Main Steps.
9. When you have moved to production, review and implement the additional security options described in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

In addition, you can:

- Configure a connection filter. See Using Connection Filters.
- Enable interoperability between WebLogic domains. See Configuring Cross-Domain Security.

Methods of Configuring Security

You can configure security for WebLogic Server using many tools. Typically, this document describes procedures for configuring security using WebLogic Remote Console, but they can generally be accomplished using other configuration tools as well.

Common configuration tools include WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST), REST APIs, and the Java Management Extensions (JMX).

For information about using . . .	See the following topics . . .
WLST	Managing Security Data (WLST Online) in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*
REST	Using the WLS RESTful Management Interface in *Administering Oracle WebLogic Server with RESTful Management Services*
JMX APIs	Choosing an MBean Server to Manage Security Realms in *Developing Custom Management Utilities Using JMX for Oracle WebLogic Server*
WebLogic Remote Console	Securing Domains in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*

When you manage security realms, you must use two different MBean servers depending on your task:

- To set the value of a security MBean attribute, you must use the Edit MBean Server.
- To add users, groups, roles, and policies, or to invoke other operations in a security provider MBean, you must use a Runtime MBean Server or the Domain Runtime MBean Server.

For example, the value of the `MinimumPasswordLength` attribute in `DefaultAuthenticatorMBean` is stored in the domain's configuration document. Because all modifications to this document are controlled by WebLogic Server, to change the value of this attribute you must use the Edit MBean Server and acquire a lock on the domain's configuration. The `createUser` operation in `DefaultAuthenticatorMBean` adds data to an

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LDAP server, which is not controlled by WebLogic Server. To prevent incompatible changes between the `DefaultAuthenticatorMBean`'s configuration and the data that it uses in the LDAP server, you cannot invoke the createUser operation if you or other users are in the process of modifying the `MinimumPasswordLength` attribute. In addition, because changing this attribute requires you to restart WebLogic Server, you cannot invoke the `createUser` operation until you have restarted the server.

How Passwords Are Protected in WebLogic Server

For WebLogic domain user accounts that are stored in the embedded LDAP, passwords are encrypted using a one-way hash that cannot be decrypted. Passwords for user accounts that are stored in an external LDAP system or RDBMS are stored in, and managed by, that LDAP or RDBMS. For external stores, the algorithm may vary, but most LDAP servers use one-way hashes; RDBMS systems use either hashes or encryption depending how they are configured. It is important to protect passwords that are used to access resources in a WebLogic domain. In the past, user names and passwords were stored in clear text in a WebLogic security realm.

> **Note**
>
> The web services password digest feature in the WebLogic Authentication provider does not use hashed passwords. Instead, reversible encryption is used so that password digests can be computed at runtime. (Password digest authentication is not supported for servlets and web applications.) For information about the Enable Password Digests attribute, see DefaultAuthenticatorMBean.PasswordDigestEnabled in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

The `SerializedSystemIni.dat` file contains the primary encryption key for the domain. It is associated with a specific WebLogic domain so it cannot be moved from domain to domain.

Sensitive configuration data, including such items as JDBC passwords, is encrypted with the primary encryption key. This encrypted data is kept in `config.xml`, or in the security metadata/policy store in the embedded LDAP. (RDBMS is used if configured.)

If the `SerializedSystemIni.dat` file is destroyed or corrupted, it cannot be recovered. You will need to delete the existing WebLogic domain and create a new one. Therefore, you should take the following precautions:

- Make a backup copy of the `SerializedSystemIni.dat` file and put it in a safe location.
- Set permissions on the `SerializedSystemIni.dat` file such that the system administrator of a WebLogic Server deployment has write and read privileges and no other users have any privileges.

NoSQL provider credentials use protected properties and the same WebLogic Server platform descriptor-encryption model. Protect domain security material and configuration backups using the precautions described here. For NoSQL credential administration, see Securing NoSQL Resources.

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2

WebLogic Server Security Standards

The Oracle WebLogic Server WebLogic Security Service is built upon and supports standard Java security technologies such as the Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS), Java Secure Sockets Extensions (JSSE), Java Cryptography Extensions (JCE), Jakarta Authentication, Jakarta Authorization, Jakarta Security, and more.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Supported Security Standards
- Supported FIPS 140 Standards and Cipher Suites

Supported Security Standards

WebLogic Server supports several Java security standards such as JAAS, JCE, Jakarta Authentication, Jakarta Authorization, Jakarta Security, and more.

The complete set of supported security standards are provided in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 WebLogic Server Security Standards Support

Standard	Version	Additional Considerations
JAAS	JAAS version depends on the Java SE version. See: • Java SE 21 - Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS) in the *Java Security Developer's Guide* • Java SE 25 - Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS) in the *Java Security Developer's Guide*	See Configuring a Domain to Use JAAS Authorization.
Jakarta Authentication	3.1	See Configuring Jakarta Authentication Security.
Jakarta Authorization	3.0	See Using Jakarta Authorization.
Jakarta EE application packaged permissions	Jakarta EE 11 Platform Specification	
JCE	Jipher JCE 20.0 SunJCE	See Using JCE Providers with WebLogic Server.

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Table 2-1 (Cont.) WebLogic Server Security Standards Support

Standard	Version	Additional Considerations
JSSE	Default SSL implementation based on Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE).	See Using the JSSE-Based SSL Implementation **Note**: Although JSSE supports Server Name Indication (SNI) in its SSL implementation, WebLogic Server does not support SNI.
Kerberos	Version 5	See Configuring Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients.
LDAP	v3	See: • Configuring LDAP Authentication Providers • Managing the Embedded LDAP Server
SAML	2.0	See: • Configuring SAML 2.0 Services
Jakarta Security	4.0	See Using Jakarta Security in WebLogic Server.
SLO	Via SAML	Supported by the Service Provider only. See Configure SAML Single Logout
SPNEGO	Specified by `https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc4178`.	See Configuring Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients.
SSO	Via Microsoft Clients Via SAML	See: • Configuring Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients • Configuring Single Sign-On with Web Browsers and HTTP Clients Using SAML.
TLS	v1.2, v1.3	• TLS v1.2 is the default minimum protocol version configured in WebLogic Server. Oracle recommends the use of TLS v1.2 or later in a production environment. WebLogic Server logs a warning if the TLS version is set below 1.2. • Oracle strongly recommends that you do not use TLS v1.0 and v1.1. In addition, these versions may be disabled by default in certain JDK updates by the underlying JSSE provider. See Specifying the SSL/TLS Protocol Version for version-specific information.
Uncovered HTTP methods	Jakarta Servlet 6.1	
X.509	v3	• WebLogic Server supports 4096-bit keys. (4096-bit keys may require substantially more compute time for some operations.) • Certificates generated with CertGen have a default 2048-bit key size. You specify the key size with the `-strength` option. • The WebLogic Server demo CA has a 2048-bit key length. • As of JDK 8, the use of X.509 certificates with RSA keys less than 1024 bits in length are blocked.

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Table 2-1 (Cont.) WebLogic Server Security Standards Support

Standard	Version	Additional Considerations
xTensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML)	2.0	See Configuring Authorization and Role Mapping Providers.
Partial implementation of Core and Hierarchical Role Based Access Control (RBAC) Profile of XACML	2.0	Specified by http://docs.oasis-open.org/xacml/2.0/access_control-xacml-2.0-rbac-profile1-spec-os.pdf.

Supported FIPS 140 Standards and Cipher Suites

WebLogic Server supports Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) publication 140-3 and cipher suites for JSSE JDK.

Table 2-2 lists the supported FIPS versions and cipher suites.

Table 2-2 Cipher Suites and FIPS 140 Supported Versions

Standard	Version	Additional Considerations
FIPS 140-3	Jipher JCE 20.0	See Enabling FIPS Mode.
Cipher Suites for SunJSSE	The preferred negotiated cipher combination is AES + SHA2.	To see the set of cipher suites supported by the JDK SunJSSE, see the *SunJSSE Provider* section in Java SE Security Developer's Guide.

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3

Configuring Security for a WebLogic Domain

Configuring security for an Oracle WebLogic Server environment starts with creating a secure installation of WebLogic Server. It also includes choosing the security configuration options that are appropriate for the environment in which the domain runs, such as obtaining and storing certificates, protecting user accounts, and securing the network on which the domain runs.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Performing a Secure Installation of WebLogic Server
- Creating a WebLogic Domain for Production Use
- Securing the Domain After You Have Created It
- Obtaining Private Keys, Digital Certificates, and Trusted Certificate Authority Certificates
- Storing Private Keys, Digital Certificates, and Trusted Certificate Authority Certificates
- Protecting User Accounts
- Restricting User Access to Management Applications
- Securing NoSQL Resources
- Using Connection Filters
- Using JEP 290 in Oracle WebLogic Server
- JTA TransactionLoggable Allowlist

For a complete checklist of all of the components in WebLogic Server that should be secured in a production environment, including specific tasks such as securing the network, files, and databases used by WebLogic Server, see Lock Down WebLogic Server in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Performing a Secure Installation of WebLogic Server

Performing a secure installation includes steps to secure the host machine on which WebLogic Server is installed, to limit access to that host to only authorized users, and to install Critical Patch Updates immediately after installation is complete.

If you are installing WebLogic Server in a production environment, Oracle strongly recommends the guidelines described in the following sections:

- Before Installing WebLogic Server
- While Running the Installation Program
- Immediately After Installation is Complete

Before Installing WebLogic Server

Before you start the WebLogic Server installation program, complete the following tasks:

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- Create a My Oracle Support account so that you can register your WebLogic Server installation with Oracle and receive security updates automatically. Visit http://www.oracle.com/support/index.html.
- Secure the host machine, operating system, and file system to ensure that access is restricted only to authorized users. For example:
  - Keep your hardware in a secured area to prevent unauthorized operating system users from gaining access to the machine and its network connections.
  - Make sure the host machine has the latest operating system patches and security updates.

    > **Note**
    >
    > As new patches become available, you should download and install them promptly.

- Secure networking services and the file system that the operating system provides to prevent unauthorized access. For example, make sure that any file system sharing is secured.
- Set operating system file access permissions to restrict access to data stored on disk that will be used or managed by WebLogic Server, such as the security LDAP database and directories into which keystores are created and managed.
- Limit the number of user accounts on the host machine. Create a group to contain only the following user accounts:
  1. The user who installs WebLogic Server only.
  2. The user who creates the WebLogic domain and uses Node Manager to start the Administration Server and each Managed Server instance in the domain.

  Restrict the privileges of these user accounts to only the following directories:
  - Oracle home — Root directory created for all Oracle Fusion Middleware products on a host computer
  - WebLogic home — Root directory of the WebLogic Server installation
  - Domain home — Root directory of the WebLogic domain

    > **Note**
    >
    > Some processes also need access to temporary directories by default, such as `/tmp` on Unix platforms. If the privileges of a user account are restricted to only the Oracle home, WebLogic home, and WebLogic domain directories, the user must change environment variables, such as `TEMP` or `TMP`, to point to a directory to which that user does have access.

- Ensure that any Web servers on the host machine run only as an unprivileged user, never as `root`.
- Ensure no software development tools or sample software is installed.
- Consider using additional software to secure your operating system, such as a reputable intrusion detection system (IDS).

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See Secure the Host Environment in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

While Running the Installation Program

During installation, make sure that you do not install the sample applications component.

Immediately After Installation is Complete

- Remove the Derby DBMS database, which is bundled with WebLogic Server for use by the sample applications and code examples as a demonstration database. Derby DBMS is located in the *WL_HOME*`/common/derby` directory.
- Visit the Critical Patch Updates, Security Alerts and Bulletins page at the following location to review WebLogic Server security advisories:

  https://www.oracle.com/security-alerts/

See the following topics in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server*:

- Read Security Publications
- Apply the Latest Patches and Updates

Creating a WebLogic Domain for Production Use

To create a WebLogic domain for production use, consider the environment in which the domain will run, such as whether it will interoperate with other WebLogic domains, and how best to secure the accounts of users who have access to the domain.

When you plan to use a WebLogic domain in a production environment, you should configure it in either production mode or secured production mode. The domain mode determines the default settings regarding security and logging.

In production mode, the security configuration is relatively stringent, such as requiring a user name and password to deploy applications and start the Administration Server. If you are using the `unpack` command to create a full WebLogic domain, or a subset of a domain that is used for a Managed Server domain directory on a remote machine, use the `-server_start_mode=prod` parameter to configure production mode.

In secured production mode, the default security configuration imposes more secure default values such as more restrictive authorization and role mapping policies, and logging warnings for insecure configuration settings in your domain. Note that in order to enable secured production mode, your domain must be in production mode.

> **Note**
>
> By default, enabling production mode automatically enables *secured* production mode. If you want to enable production mode *without* the stricter settings of secured production mode, you must explicitly disable secured production mode.

Use one of the following tools to set domain mode:

- WebLogic Remote Console - see Change the Domain Mode in the *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*

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- WLST Offline - see the setOption WLST offline command in *WLST Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*
- WLST Online - see Using WLST Online to Update an Existing WebLogic Domain in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*
- Configuration Wizard - see Creating a WebLogic Domain in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*
- Pack/Unpack - see the `server_start_mode` parameter in The Pack Command in *Creating Templates and Domains Using the Pack and Unpack Commands*

If the domain will interoperate with other WebLogic domains, or has the potential for that use at some future point, choose resource names carefully. Many resource names are fixed at the time a domain is created, and stringent requirements must be observed for resource names when using cross-domain security, transactions, and messaging.

See Requirements for Transaction Communication in *Developing JTA Applications for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

When creating domains using WLST, do not enter unencrypted passwords in commands for configuring entities that require them, such as passwords for:

- Domain administrator
- Node Manager user
- Database user
- JKS and PKCS12 keystores (both when creating the keystores and again when configuring them with WebLogic Server)
- Wallet

Specifying unencrypted passwords in WLST commands is a security risk: they can be easily viewed from the monitor screen by others, and they are displayed in process listings that log the execution of those commands. Instead, omit the password from the command. When the command is executed, WLST automatically prompts you for any passwords needed to complete the domain configuration.

Securing the Domain After You Have Created It

After you have created your WebLogic domain, several key steps remain to ensure its integrity such as selecting an appropriate domain mode, limiting access to internal applications, and configuring a Password Validation provider. To secure a domain after you have created it, Oracle recommends the following steps:

1. Secure your production environment by selecting either production or secured production mode as the domain mode. When secured production mode is selected, attributes are set to their most secure value by default. However, regardless of domain mode, you can override an attribute's default value. It may be more appropriate for your environment to select production mode, and then specify secure values on applicable attributes only. To determine the domain mode that is most appropriate for your environment, see Understand How Domain Mode Affects the Default Security Configuration. WebLogic Server validates all security settings and logs warnings in case of insecure settings, thereby, providing a highly secure production environment. See Change the Domain Mode in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help* to learn how to change your domain mode.
2. Limit access to internal applications by disabling unused internal applications using either the configuration settings or the system property. Enable the Administration port for your domain, and configure a firewall to prevent external access to internal applications on the Administration port. In secured production mode, the Administration port is enabled by

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default. For information about how to disable internal applications and block access to them, see Disable Unused Internal Applications and Configure Firewall to Prevent Access to Internal Applications in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

3. Configure the Password Validation provider to manage and enforce password composition rules. The Password Validation provider is configured out-of-the-box to work with several WebLogic authentication providers.

   See Configuring the Password Validation Provider.

4. As you create or add users to the security realm, check that the User Lockout options on user accounts are set for maximum protection. Note that the configuration of User Lockout is defined on a per realm basis. Therefore, if the default User Lockout settings are not suitable for your needs, you might need to customize these settings whenever you create a new security realm. See Protecting User Accounts and How Passwords Are Protected in WebLogic Server.

   If your domain is running in secured production mode, then WebLogic Server logs a warning if the user lockout is configured to a value less than the default value.

5. If you have configured Node Manager to start, shut down, and restart the Administration Server and Managed Server instances distributed across multiple machines, make sure that Node Manager security is properly configured.

   If you are using Java Node Manager (recommended for production environments), see Configuring Java-based Node Manager Security in *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

   If you are using Script Node Manager, which may be suitable for environments that have less stringent security requirements, see Step 2: Configure Node Manager Security in *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

6. Enable auditing, which provides an automated way of collecting and storing information about events and other activity occurring in the system. Auditing is available through either of the following means:

   - Configuration auditing — When this is enabled, the Administration Server emits log messages and generates audit events when a user changes the configuration of any resource within a domain or invokes management operations on any resource within a domain.
   - WebLogic Auditing provider — Optional security provider that collects, stores, and distributes information about operating requests and the outcome of those requests for the purposes of non-repudiation. When configuration auditing is enabled, the WebLogic Auditing provider also logs configuration auditing events.

   Note that auditing may impose a performance overhead that should be taken into consideration. However, by adjusting how auditing is configured, this additional overhead can be minimized. When enabling auditing, make sure that sufficient disk space is available for the audit log. See Configuring the WebLogic Auditing Provider.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If secured production mode is enabled for your domain, then WebLogic Server logs a warning if an Auditing provider is not configured. You can use the `WarnOnAuditing` attribute in the SecureModeMBean to specify whether warnings should be logged or not if auditing is not enabled.

7. Make sure that the JVM platform MBean server cannot be accessed remotely. See Monitoring and Management Using JMX Technology in *Java Monitoring and Management Guide*.

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8. If you have a requirement to comply with Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2, complete the appropriate procedures described in Enabling FIPS Mode.
9. Make sure configuration settings for complete message time out are sized appropriately for your system. See Configuring Network Resources in *Administering Server Environments for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
10. Create and configure the keystores used for holding identity and trust; that is, the keystores containing identity certificates and the keystore containing trusted Certificate Authority (CA) certificates. See Configuring Keystores.

    Configure certificate validation and revocation checking to ensure that:

    - Each certificate in a certificate chain was issued by a certificate authority, as explained in SSL Certificate Validation.
    - The revocation status of each certificate WebLogic Server validates is current. See X.509 Certificate Revocation Checking.
11. Configure a host name verifier. When making an SSL connection, the host name verifier ensures that the host name in the URL to which the client connects matches the host name in the digital certificate that the server sends back. See Using Host Name Verification.

    If your domain is running in secured production mode, then WebLogic Server logs a warning if host name verification is disabled. To enable host name verification, see Enable Host Name Verification in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
12. Configure TLS/SSL for the administration port, network channels, database connections, LDAP server connections, and other resources handling communication that must be secured. In particular, make sure that connections to remote server instances in the domain are secured with TLS/SSL. The specific components for which either one- or two-way TLS/SSL needs to be configured depends on the overall topology of the production environment. See the following topics:

Table 3-1 TLS/SSL Configuration Topics

For information about . . .	See the following topic . . .
An overview of using SSL to secure communications in a basic WebLogic domain	Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) in *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*
Where to use one-way and two-way SSL in a basic WebLogic domain	One-way/Two-way SSL Authentication in *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*
Steps to configure SSL in a basic WebLogic domain	Setting Up SSL/TLS: Main Steps
Configuring an administration port for secure communication with the domain Administration Server	Administration Port and Administrative Channel in *Administering Server Environments for Oracle WebLogic Server*
Securing database connections	Understanding Data Source Security in *Administering JDBC Data Sources for Oracle WebLogic Server*
Best practices for configuring SSL in WebLogic Server	"Section 2. Security Best Practices" in Document ID 1074055.1, available from My Oracle Support at https://support.oracle.com/

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> **Note**
>
> Note the following:
>
> - By default, WebLogic Server is configured for one-way SSL authentication; however, the SSL port is disabled. Oracle strongly recommends enabling the SSL port in all server instances in a production domain.
> - The demonstration digital certificates, private keys, and trusted CA certificates provided in WebLogic Server should never be used in a production environment.
> - In secured production mode, WebLogic Server logs warnings if the SSL configuration is not secure. You can use the `WarnOnInsecureSSL` attribute contained in the SecureModeMBean to specify whether warnings should be logged if the SSL configuration is not secure.

13. Restrict the size and the time limit of requests on external channels to prevent Denial of Service attacks. See Reducing the Potential for Denial of Service Attacks in *Tuning Performance of Oracle WebLogic Server*.
14. If you use multiple Authentication providers, be sure to set the JAAS control flag correctly. See Using More Than One Authentication Provider.
15. Ensure that you have correctly assigned users and groups to the default WebLogic Server security roles. See Users, Groups, And Security Roles in *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
16. If your domain uses global NoSQL system resources, restrict administrative access, protect provider credentials, and configure resource access policies. See Securing NoSQL Resources.
17. Review the Security Warnings Report for any outstanding security validation issues in your domain. See Review Potential Security Issues in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Obtaining Private Keys, Digital Certificates, and Trusted Certificate Authority Certificates

You have multiple choices for obtaining private keys, digital certificates, and trusted CA certificates for your WebLogic Server environment. Oracle strongly recommends obtaining private keys and digital certificates from a reputable certificate authority. When choosing these items, note the following considerations:

- For production environments, Oracle strongly recommends obtaining private keys and digital certificates only from a reputable certificate authority such as Entrust or Symantec Corporation. See Obtaining and Storing Certificates for Production Environments.
- For development environments only, you can use the digital certificates, private keys, and trusted CA certificates provided by WebLogic Server. You can also use keytool or the CertGen utility to generate self-signed certificates. See Using Keystores and Certificates in a Development Environment.

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Storing Private Keys, Digital Certificates, and Trusted Certificate Authority Certificates

Once you have obtained private keys, digital certificates, and trusted CA certificates, you need to store them so that WebLogic Server can use them to find and verify identity. Private keys, their associated digital certificates, and trusted CA certificates are stored in keystores. Then you need to configure those keystores with WebLogic Server.

For information about . . .	See the following topic . . .
Creating a keystore	Creating a Keystore
Configuring a keystore to be used with WebLogic Server	Configuring Keystores with WebLogic Server
A step-by-step example of using the keytool utility to create a keystore and store keys and certificates in it	Creating a Keystore: An Example
Displaying the certificates contained in a keystore	Viewing Keystore Contents
Updating certificates that are due to expire	Replacing Expiring Certificates
Setting reminders about certificate expiration	Setting Certificate Expiry Notifications

Protecting User Accounts

WebLogic Server provides a set of configuration options to protect user accounts from intruders. In the default security configuration, these options are set for maximum protection. You can use WebLogic Remote Console to modify these options for each security realm. As a system administrator, you have the option of turning off all the configuration options, increasing the number of login attempts before a user account is locked, increasing the time period in which invalid login attempts are made before locking the user account, and changing the amount of time a user account is locked.

For information about the User Lockout Manager MBean, see UserLockoutManagerMBean in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Remember that changing the configuration options lessens security and leaves user accounts vulnerable to security attacks. See Set User Lockout Attributes in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

> **Note**
>
> The User Lockout options apply to the default security realm and all its security providers. User Lockout works in all security realms, is layered on top of all configured providers, including custom ones, and is enabled by default.
>
> If you are using an Authentication provider that has its own mechanism for protecting user accounts, consider if disabling User Lockout on the security realm is appropriate because other Authentication providers might be configured in the security realm.
>
> If a user account becomes locked and you delete the user account and add another user account with the same name and password, the User Lockout configuration options will not be reset.

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For information about unlocking a locked user account, see Unlock a User in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*. Unlocking a locked user account can be done through either WebLogic Remote Console or the `clearLockout` attribute on the `UserLockoutManagerRuntimeMBean`. See UserLockoutManagerRuntimeMBean in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Restricting User Access to Management Applications

The WebLogic Restrict User Management Access servlet filter, `RestrictUserManagementAccess`, allows you to control which users can access WebLogic Remote Console and other RESTful management applications.

When enabled, if the Restrict User Management Access servlet filter detects that an HTTP request to a RESTful management application originates from a restricted user, the filter blocks that user from accessing the application and terminates the user session. It also writes a message to the server log file.

The filter blocks user accounts if their principal name matches any of the patterns specified by the `WebAppContainerMBean.RestrictUserManagementAccessPatterns` attribute.

The filter blocks users from accessing RESTful management applications, but not other administration tools such as WLST. Therefore you can create user accounts that have the necessary permissions to run scripts, such as scripts for starting servers, while also blocking them from making configuration changes using WebLogic Remote Console, for example.

To block a user, configure the `WebAppContainerMBean.RestrictUserManagementAccessPatterns` attribute to specify a regular expression pattern that matches the user's principal name. Construct your regular expression patterns carefully so you do not unintentionally block users with an overly broad pattern.

Entries in the `RestrictUserManagementAccessPatterns` attribute must consist of a string array of regular expressions that follow the Java Pattern syntax specification. For example: `["^.*BootUser$", "^svc_.*$", "^automation_.*$", "^local123$"]`.

The Restrict User Management Access servlet filter is disabled by default. There are no entries in the `RestrictUserManagementAccessPatterns` attribute, so no users are blocked.

You can use WLST or WebLogic Remote Console to configure the `RestrictUserManagementAccessPatterns` attribute. See:

- Restricting User Access to Management Applications in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*
- Restrict User Access to Management Applications in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*

For more information on the `WebAppContainerMBean`, see WebAppContainerMBean in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

For NoSQL system resources, restrict administrative permissions as well as access to management applications. Administrative permission to configure a resource is separate from application permission to use it. See Securing NoSQL Resources.

Using Connection Filters

Connection filters allow you to deny access at the network level. They can be used to protect server resources on individual servers, server clusters, or an entire internal network or intranet. For example, you can deny any non-SSL connections originating outside of your corporate

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network. Network connection filters are a type of firewall in that they can be configured to filter on protocols, IP addresses, and DNS node names.
Connection filters are particularly useful when using the Administration port. Depending on your network firewall configuration, you may be able to use a connection filter to further restrict administration access. A typical use might be to restrict access to the Administration port to only the servers and machines in the WebLogic domain. An attacker who gets access to a machine inside the firewall, still cannot perform administration operations unless the attacker is on one of the permitted machines.

WebLogic Server provides a default connection filter called `weblogic.security.net.ConnectionFilterImpl`. This connection filter accepts all incoming connections and also provides static factory methods that allow the server to obtain the current connection filter. To configure this connection filter to deny access, enter the connection filters rules in WebLogic Remote Console.

You can also use a custom connection filter by implementing the classes in the `weblogic.security.net` package. For information about writing a connection filter, see Using Network Connection Filters in *Developing Applications with the WebLogic Security Service*. Like the default connection filter, custom connection filters are configured in WebLogic Remote Console.

To configure a connection filter:

1. Enable the logging of accepted messages. This Connection Logger Enabled option logs successful connections and connection data in the server. This information can be used to debug problems relating to server connections.
2. Choose which connection filter is to be used in the domain.
   - To configure the default connection filter, specify `weblogic.security.net.ConnectionFilterImpl` in Connection Filter.
   - To configure a custom connection filter, specify the class that implements the network connection filter in Connection Filter. This class must also be specified in the `CLASSPATH` for WebLogic Server.
3. Enter the syntax for the connection filter rules.

For more information, refer to the following topics:

- Configure Connection Filtering in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*
- Using Network Connection Filters and Developing Custom Connection Filters in *Developing Applications with the WebLogic Security Service*.

You can also use the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) or Java Management Extensions (JMX) APIs to create a new security configuration.

Using JEP 290 in Oracle WebLogic Server

To improve security, WebLogic Server uses the JDK JEP 290 mechanism to filter incoming serialized Java objects and limit the classes that can be deserialized. The filter helps to protect against attacks from specially crafted, malicious serialized objects that can cause denial of service (DOS) or remote code execution (RCE) attacks.

There are two models to prevent deserialization exploits: blocklist and allowlist. With the blocklist model, WebLogic Server defines a set of well-known classes and packages that are vulnerable and blocks them from being deserialized and all other classes can be deserialized. In the allowlist model, WebLogic Server and the customer define a list of the acceptable classes and packages that are allowed to be deserialized, and block all other classes. While both approaches have benefits, the allowlist model is more secure because it only allows

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deserialization of classes and packages known to be required by WebLogic Server and customer applications.

You have the option of choosing whether to use blocklists or allowlists.

- WebLogic Server uses blocklists by default. At startup, WebLogic Server configures a default JEP 290 blocklist filter that specifies the maximum depth of a graph and a set of prohibited classes and packages that cannot be deserialized. You can then use WebLogic Server JEP 290 properties to customize the blocklist to add additional classes or packages. You can also use dynamic blocklists, which provide the ability to update your blocklist filters by creating configuration files that can be updated or replaced while the server is running. See Using Dynamic Blocklist Configuration Files.

  > **Note**
  >
  > These default blocklist settings, including the set of prohibited classes specified in the default filter, can change over time. WebLogic Server Patch Set Updates (PSUs) may include updates to the set of prohibited classes and packages used in the default filter. To ensure that your system is protected with the most current default filter, be sure to apply the latest WebLogic Server PSUs and Java Critical Patch Updates (CPUs) as soon as they are released. The Critical Patch Updates, Security Alerts and Bulletins page references the latest Java and WebLogic Server updates that are available on My Oracle Support.

- Alternatively, you can choose to use allowlists. First, you must create an allowlist that contains the classes and packages that are deserialized in the applications in your domain. To do so, you enable recording, which records all of the classes and packages used in both WebLogic Server and customer application deserialization. When deserialization occurs, each class is recorded in an allowlist configuration file. When you are satisfied with the allowlist, you then configure WebLogic Server to use the allowlist configuration file for the JEP 290 filtering. See Using an Allowlist for JEP 290 Filtering.

JEP 290 filter syntax supports both the blocklist and allowlist models. For JEP 290 filter syntax, see the Process-wide Filter section in `http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/290`. The configuration files that WebLogic Server uses to either block or allow classes adhere to the JEP 290 syntax. For example, a pattern `!foo.bar.Mumble` blocks the class `foo.bar.Mumble`. Classes and packages that are not preceded by the `!` are allowed.

How WebLogic Server Uses JEP 290 Blocklists and Allowlists

WebLogic Server uses both JEP 290 blocklist and allowlist models to prevent deserialization exploits.

If you are using the blocklist model, WebLogic Server uses JEP 290 as follows:

- Implements a WebLogic Server-specific JEP 290 filter to enforce a blocklist of prohibited classes and packages for deserialization used by WebLogic Server, and allows all other classes and packages. The filter also enforces a default value for the maximum depth of a deserialized object tree.
- Implements a global JEP 290 filter to enforce a blocklist of prohibited classes and packages for deserialization used by applications or third party libraries.
- Provides WebLogic Server JEP 290 properties that you can use to customize the default filter such as adding or removing classes and packages from the default filter to block particular classes.

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If you are using the allowlist model, WebLogic Server uses JEP 290 as follows:

- Implements a WebLogic Server-specific JEP 290 filter to enforce an allowlist of allowed classes and packages for deserialization used by WebLogic Server, and blocks all other classes and packages.
- Implements a global JEP 290 filter to enforce an allowlist of allowed classes and packages for deserialization used by applications or third party libraries, and blocks all other classes and packages.
- Provides WebLogic Server JEP 290 properties that you can use to customize the allowlist, such as adding or removing classes and packages from the recorded filter to allow or block particular classes.

You can also use the JEP 290 properties to filter deserialized classes based on the nesting depth of the deserialized object, the number of internal references in the deserialized object, the size of arrays, and/or the maximum size in bytes of a deserialized object.

Customizing JEP 290 Filters Using Properties

WebLogic Server includes properties that you can use to customize, replace, or disable the JEP 290 filters if desired. These properties can be specified on the command line as system properties or contained as properties in the JEP 290 dynamic configuration and allowlist configuration files.

For the latest information on the WebLogic Server JEP 290 default blocklist filter, see the My Oracle Support document *Restricting Incoming Serialized Java Objects to Oracle WebLogic Server (Doc ID 2421487.1)*.

The following table describes the properties and includes sample usage.

Table 3-2 WebLogic Server JEP 290 Properties

Property	Description
`weblogic.oif.serialFilter`	Use this property to set a custom JEP 290 filter for WebLogic Server, using the standard JEP 290 filter syntax. For JEP 290 filter syntax, see the Process-wide Filter section in http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/290. By default, this custom filter is combined with the default WebLogic Server filter, with the custom filter taking precedence over the default filter for any filter elements that conflict. If you are using the allowlist model, all blocked classes and packages are given the highest priority in the allowlist filter. For example, to set a custom filter by adding a class named `foo.bar.Mumble` to the default blocklist, use: `-Dweblogic.oif.serialFilter="!foo.bar.Mumble"` This setting blocks the class `foo.bar.Mumble` even if it is allowed by the default filter.

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Table 3-2 (Cont.) WebLogic Server JEP 290 Properties

Property	Description
`weblogic.oif.serialFilterMode`	Use this property to specify the filter mode for the custom filter, which provides the ability to combine, replace, or disable the default WebLogic Server filter. Valid values are: • `combine` — combines the custom filter with the default WebLogic Server filter. The custom filter settings take precedence over the default filter settings for any filter elements that conflict. This is the default. If you are using the allowlist model, all blocked classes and packages are given the highest priority in the allowlist filter. • `replace` — replaces the default WebLogic Server filter with the custom filter. Oracle recommends that you include all of the blocklist and allowlist classes and packages from the default WebLogic Server filter in your replacement filter. If you do not include them, then your system will not be protected from malicious deserialization attacks. • `disable` — disables the default WebLogic Server filter. Oracle strongly recommends that you do not disable the filter. If you do so, then your system will not be protected from malicious deserialization attacks. For example, to replace the default WebLogic Server filter with the custom filter, use: `-Dweblogic.oif.serialFilterMode=replace`
`weblogic.oif.serialFilterScope`	Use this property to specify whether the filter should apply globally to the entire JVM (customer application and third-party library deserialization) or to only internal WebLogic Server deserialization. Valid values are `global` and `weblogic`. The default is `global`. For example, to apply the WebLogic Server default or custom filter to internal WebLogic Server deserialization only, instead of to the entire JVM, use: `-Dweblogic.oif.serialFilterScope=weblogic`
`weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter`	Use this property to set a custom JEP 290 global filter for WebLogic Server, using the standard JEP 290 filter syntax. For JEP 290 filter syntax, see the Process-wide Filter section in http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/290. By default, this custom global filter is combined with the default WebLogic Server filter, with the custom global filter taking precedence over the default filter for any filter elements that conflict. This global filter applies to object input streams used for application and third party library deserialization, and does not apply to WebLogic Server deserialization For example, to set a custom global filter by adding a class named `foo.bar.Mumble` to the default blocklist, use: `-Dweblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter="!foo.bar.Mumble"` This setting blocks the class `foo.bar.Mumble` from deserialization in customer applications and third party libraries, even if it is allowed by the default filter.

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Table 3-2 (Cont.) WebLogic Server JEP 290 Properties

Property	Description
`weblogic.oif.head.serialFilter`	Use this property to override a custom JEP 290 filter for WebLogic Server, using the standard JEP 290 filter syntax. For JEP 290 filter syntax, see the Process-wide Filter section in http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/290. By default, this head filter is combined with the custom and default WebLogic Server filters, with the head filter taking precedence over both the custom and default filter for any filter elements that conflict. For example, to set a head filter by adding a class named `foo.bar.Mumble` to the allowlist, use: `-Dweblogic.oif.head.serialFilter="!foo.bar.Mumble"` This setting blocks the class `foo.bar.Mumble` from WebLogic Server deserialization even if it is allowed by the custom and default filters.
`weblogic.oif.head.serialGlobalFilter`	Use this property to override a custom JEP 290 global filter for WebLogic Server, using the standard JEP 290 filter syntax. For JEP 290 filter syntax, see the Process-wide Filter section in http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/290. By default, this custom global filter is combined with the custom and default WebLogic Server filters, with the head global filter taking precedence over both the custom and default filter for any filter elements that conflict. This global filter applies to object input streams used for application and third party library deserialization, and does not apply to WebLogic Server deserialization For example, to set a head global filter by adding a class named `foo.bar.Mumble` to the allowlist, use: `-Dweblogic.oif.head.serialGlobalFilter="!foo.bar.Mumble"` This setting blocks the class `foo.bar.Mumble` from deserialization in customer applications and third party libraries even if it is allowed by the custom and default filters.

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Table 3-2 (Cont.) WebLogic Server JEP 290 Properties

Property	Description
`weblogic.oif.serialUnauthenticatedFilter`	Use this property to set a custom JEP 290 filter for the unauthenticated code path of WebLogic Server, using the standard JEP 290 filter syntax. For JEP 290 filter syntax, see the Process-wide Filter section in `http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/290`. **Note** This filter is used when you have disabled remote anonymous RMI T3 and IIOP requests. Oracle does not expect that users will need to customize the unauthenticated code path filter. The current set of allowed classes during the unauthenticated code path should be sufficient. By default, this custom filter is combined with the default WebLogic Server unauthenticated filter, with the custom filter taking precedence over the default filter for any filter elements that conflict. For example, to set a custom filter by adding a class named `foo.bar.Mumble` to the default unauthenticated allowlist, use: `-Dweblogic.oif.serialUnauthenticatedFilter="foo.bar.Mumble"` This setting allows the class `foo.bar.Mumble` to be used in the unauthenticated code path.

Using Dynamic Blocklist Configuration Files

Dynamic blocklists provide the ability to update your blocklist filters by creating configuration files that can be updated or replaced while the server is running.

By default, WebLogic Server will detect the presence of a dynamic blocklist configuration file located in the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/config/security` directory, and block deserialization of classes specified in the configuration file.

WebLogic Server can locate dynamic blocklist configuration files that you place in other directories, for example the Oracle Home directory, and block deserialization using those files as appropriate. For WebLogic Server to detect the presence of these files, you must specify the locations of the files using a new system property, `weblogic.oif.serialPropDirectories`, and include the property in the WebLogic Server start-up script.

WebLogic Server can also detect the presence of a dynamic blocklist configuration file in the *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/oracle_common/common/jep290` directory, and block deserialization of classes and packages specified in the file.

When blocklist files are saved in these locations, WebLogic Server reads them at the specified time interval and immediately begins enforcing the blocks that are specified. You can update or replace the files without needing to stop the server.

To use dynamic blocklists:

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1. Create a configuration file that contains the desired WebLogic, global and unauthenticated filters and save it using the suffix `serial.properties`. Ensure that the filter strings do not contain any whitespace. Also ensure that WebLogic Server has read permission to the configuration file or server start up will fail. A sample `serial.properties` file is shown here:

   ```
   weblogic.oif.serialFilter=\
   !MyCustomer1.Employee;\
   !MyCustomer2.Employee2;\
   !MyCustomer3.*;\
   !MyCustomer4.**;\
   !MyCustomer5.Employee5

   weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter=\
   !MyCustomer1.Employee;\
   !MyCustomer2.Employee2;\
   !MyCustomer3.**;\
   !MyCustomer4.**;\
   !MyCustomer5.Employee5
   ```

   In this example:

   - The `weblogic.oif.serialFilter` applies to WebLogic Server deserialization.
   - The `weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter` applies to customer application and third party library deserialization.

   For both of these filters, the first one matched takes precedence over the others in the filter. For a description of these filters, see Table 3-2.

2. To use the default location, save the file to the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/config/security` directory. In this pathname, *`DOMAIN_HOME`* represents the WebLogic domain root directory. WebLogic Server locates the file in this directory by default.

   If you are not using the default location, save the file with the suffix `serial.properties` to the desired directory and specify the directory location using the `weblogic.oif.serialPropDirectories` system property in the startup script. You can specify multiple files and locations. For example:

   ```
   -Dweblogic.oif.serialPropDirectories=/u01/oracle/fmw/app1:/u01/oracle/fmw/app2
   ```

3. By default, these directories are polled every 60 seconds. To change the default polling interval, set the `weblogic.oif.serialPropPollingFileInterval` system property in the startup script. For example, to set the polling interval to 10 seconds, use:

   ```
   -Dweblogic.oif.serialPropPollingFileInterval=10000
   ```

Using an Allowlist for JEP 290 Filtering

Allowlists are configuration files that define a list of the WebLogic Server and customer application classes and packages that you wish to allow to be deserialized. Allowlists can be created and configured to control which packages and classes are deserialized (or blocked) in running systems.

To create and configure a customer allowlist:

1. In a staging or test environment, enable recording using either of the following methods:
   - Use WebLogic Remote Console:

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a. In the **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Domain**.
b. On the **Security** tab, select the **Allow List** subtab.
c. Turn on the **Recording Enabled** option.
d. Click **Save** and then commit your changes.

- Use WLST online to set the `AllowListRecordingEnabled` attribute on the `AllowListMBean`:

```
edit()
startEdit()
cd("AllowList/mydomain")
cmo.setAllowListRecordingEnabled(true)
save()
activate()
disconnect()
```

When recording is enabled, all classes are allowed during deserialization except for the classes specified in the blocklist.

2. Run a full set of tests to ensure that the recorded allowlist configuration file provides appropriate coverage of all packages and classes that must be allowed in order for your application to run successfully. When deserialization occurs, each class is recorded in the following configuration file:

   DOMAIN_HOME`/config/security/jep290-recorded.serial.properties`

   In this pathname, *DOMAIN_HOME* represents the WebLogic domain root directory.

   A sample `jep290-recorded.serial.properties` is shown here:

```
Wed May 19 23:55:13 UTC 2021
weblogic.oif.serialFilter=\
    com.company1.common.collections.objs.*;\
    com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;\
    com.company2.shared.tools.Converter
weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter=\
    com.company1.common.lists.AList;\
    com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;\
    com.company2.shared.tools.*
```

3. Turn off recording using either WebLogic Remote Console or WLST online:
   - In WebLogic Remote Console, turn off the **Recording Enabled** option. Click **Save**, then commit your changes.
   - Use WLST online to set the `AllowListRecordingEnabled` attribute to `false`.
4. Configure the WebLogic Server domain to use either allowlists or blocklists in one of the following ways:
   - In WebLogic Remote Console, in the **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Domain**. Click the **Security** tab, then the **Allow List** subtab. From the **Violation Action** drop-down list, select the desired setting. Click **Save** and commit your changes.
   - Use WLST online to set the `AllowListViolationAction` attribute on the `AllowListMBean`.

   The available settings are as follows:

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- `IGNORE` - Ignore the allowlist and use the blocklists. If any class found during deserialization is present in the blocklist, the class is blocked from being deserialized.
- `DENY` - Block everything except the classes specified in the allowlist, and log a message when a class is blocked.
- `LOG` - Log a message if a violation occurs but allow the class unless it is listed in the blocklist.

> **Note**
>
> You can also set the `AllowListViolationAction` on a channel using the network access point. Doing so allows you to use an allowlist on untrusted external channels and a blocklist on internal trusted channels.

5. By default, the directory containing the allowlist configuration file is polled every 60 seconds. To change the default polling interval, do one of the following:
   - In WebLogic Remote Console, in the **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Domain**. Click the **Security** tab, then the **Allow List** subtab. In the **Serial Profile Polling Interval** field, enter the new desired interval. Click **Save** and then commit your changes.
   - Set the `serialPropPollingFileInterval` attribute on the `AllowListMBean` to the desired interval.
   - Set the `weblogic.oif.serialPropPollingFileInterval` system property in the startup script. For example, to set the polling interval to 10 seconds, use:

     ```
     -Dweblogic.oif.serialPropPollingFileInterval=10000
     ```
6. Configure your production domain to use allowlists by copying the recorded allowlist configuration file that you created in Step 2 to the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/config/security` directory of the production domain.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle recommends that you run your production domain with `AllowListViolationAction` set to `Log` for some period of time to ensure that all classes and packages were recorded.

7. Maintain the accuracy of the allowlist configuration file. Whenever a new application is deployed to the domain, or a new version of the application is deployed, you should repeat this process, beginning at Step 1, to recreate the allowlist or verify the allowlist with the new application to ensure that all packages and classes required by the new or updated application are included in the allowlist.

Customizing the Allowlist After Recording

Oracle recommends that you use the recording method to create an allowlist whenever possible. If customization is required after creating the allowlist configuration file, then:

1. Turn off recording.
2. Make a backup copy of the `jep290-recorded.serial.properties` file.

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3. Edit the `jep290-recorded.serial.properties` in the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/config/security/` directory to add or remove classes as required. See Customizing JEP 290 Filters Using Properties.

This list provides examples for editing the following sample `jep290-recorded.serial.properties` file:

```
Wed May 19 23:55:13 UTC 2021
weblogic.oif.serialFilter=\
    com.company1.common.collections.objs.*;\
    com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;\
    com.company2.shared.tools.Converter
weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter=\
    com.company1.common.lists.AList;\
    com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;\
    com.company2.shared.tools.*
```

- **Removing a class from the recorded file**

  If the recorded allowlist file is allowing a class that you want to block, then edit the recorded `jep290-recorded.serial.properties` file to remove the class. For example, to remove the class `com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;` from both the WebLogic and global filters in the sample recorded allowlist file, remove the row from both the `weblogic.oif.serialFilter=\` and `weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter=\` stanzas.

  The resulting sample file is as follows:

  ```
  Wed May 19 23:55:13 UTC 2021
  weblogic.oif.serialFilter=\
      com.company1.common.collections.objs.*;\
      com.company2.shared.tools.Converter
  weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter=\
      com.company1.common.lists.AList;\
      com.company2.shared.tools.*
  ```

- **Adding a class to the recorded allowlist file**

  If you want to add a class to the recorded allowlist file this is being blocked, then edit the recorded `jep290-recorded.serial.properties` file to add the class to the desired filter. For example, to add the class `com.company1.MyApplication1` to both the WebLogic and global filters in the sample recorded file, add the row to both the `weblogic.oif.serialFilter=\` and `weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter=\` stanzas.

  The resulting sample file is as follows (the bold text identifies the added content):

  ```
  Wed May 19 23:55:13 UTC 2021
  weblogic.oif.serialFilter=\
      com.company1.common.collections.objs.*;\
      com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;\
      com.company2.shared.tools.Converter;\
      com.company1.MyApplication1
  weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter=\
      com.company1.common.lists.AList;\
      com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;\
      com.company2.shared.tools.*;\
      com.company1.MyApplication1
  ```


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- **Allowing a class that WebLogic Server is blocking**

  As described in Understanding the Filter Order Preference, all blocked classes and packages are given the highest priority in the allowlist filter unless they are specifically allowed by the `weblogic.oif.head.serialGlobalFilter` or `weblogic.oif.head.serialFilter` properties.

  Therefore, if the class `org.codehaus.groovy.runtime.ConvertedClosure` is blocked by the WebLogic Server custom or default filter and you want to allow this class for global object input streams (used for application and third-party library deserialization), you can use the `weblogic.oif.head.serialGlobalFilter` JEP 290 property to override the setting in the filter. You can do so using either of the following methods:

  – Specify the following property on the command line as a system property:

    ```
    -
    Dweblogic.oif.head.serialGlobalFilter=org.codehaus.groovy.runtime.ConvertedClosur
    e
    ```

  – Add the following lines to the sample recorded *DOMAIN_HOME*`/config/security/jep290-recorded.serial.properties` file:

    ```
    weblogic.oif.head.serialGlobalFilter=\
        org.codehaus.groovy.runtime.ConvertedClosure
    ```

    The resulting sample allowlist file is as follows (the bold text identifies the added content):

    ```
    Wed May 19 23:55:13 UTC 2021
    weblogic.oif.serialFilter=\
        com.company1.common.collections.objs.*;\
        com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;\
        com.company2.shared.tools.Converter
    weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter=\
        com.company1.common.lists.AList;\
        com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;\
        com.company2.shared.tools.*
    weblogic.oif.head.serialGlobalFilter=\
        org.codehaus.groovy.runtime.ConvertedClosure
    weblogic.oif.serialUnauthenticatedFilter=\
    ```

  If the class `org.codehaus.groovy.runtime.ConvertedClosure` is blocked by the WebLogic Server custom or default filter and you want to allow this class for WebLogic Server deserialization, you can do either of the following:

  – Specify the following property on the command line as a system property:

    ```
    -Dweblogic.oif.head.serialFilter=org.codehaus.groovy.runtime.ConvertedClosure
    ```

  – Add the following lines to the sample recorded *DOMAIN_HOME*`/config/security/jep290-recorded.serial.properties` file:

    ```
    weblogic.oif.head.serialFilter=\
        org.codehaus.groovy.runtime.ConvertedClosure
    ```


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The resulting sample file is as follows (the bold text identifies the added content):

```
Wed May 19 23:55:13 UTC 2021
weblogic.oif.serialFilter=\
    com.company1.common.collections.objs.*;\
    com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;\
    com.company2.shared.tools.Converter
weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter=\
    com.company1.common.lists.AList;\
    com.company1.common.tools.Calculator;\
    com.company2.shared.tools.*
weblogic.oif.head.serialFilter=\
    org.codehaus.groovy.runtime.ConvertedClosure
weblogic.oif.serialUnauthenticatedFilter=\
```

After you edit the file as required and save it, the server picks up the edited file after the specified polling interval.

Enabling Filter Logging

WebLogic Server provides a system property, `weblogic.oif.serialFilterLogging`, and a debug flag, `DebugAllowList` on the `ServerDebugMBean`, that you can use to log the current blocklist and allowlist classes and packages.

To enable logging, start WebLogic Server with the `weblogic.oif.serialFilterLogging` system property set to `true`. For example:

```
./startWebLogic.sh -Dweblogic.oif.serialFilterLogging=true
```

To get more implementation specific logging details, you can use the `DebugAllowList` attribute in `ServerDebugMBean`. Set this property to `true` in the WebLogic Remote Console , using WLST, or on the command line, for example `-Dweblogic.debug.DebugAllowList=true`.

The following log shows sample output using the system property. The filter settings, as well as the blocklist and allowlist classes and packages, are displayed in the server log.

```
<Jul 1, 2021 9:07:33,787 PM UTC> <Info> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-003807> <The
WebLogic Server JEP 290 filter mode is COMBINE>
<Jul 1, 2021 9:07:33,787 PM UTC> <Info> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-003808> <The
WebLogic Server JEP 290 filter scope is GLOBAL>
<Jul 1, 2021 9:07:33,788 PM UTC> <Info> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-003810>
<WebLogic Server JEP 290 filter limit element for scope WEBLOGIC is:
maxdepth=250>
...
<Jul 1, 2021 9:07:33,790 PM UTC> <Info> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-003811>
<WebLogic Server JEP 290 filter blocklist package for scope WEBLOGIC is:
org.apache.commons.collections.functors>
...
<Jul 1, 2021 9:07:33,802 PM UTC> <Info> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-003812>
<WebLogic Server JEP 290 filter blocklist class for scope WEBLOGIC is:
java.rmi.server.RemoteObject>
...
<Jul 1, 2021 9:07:33,806 PM UTC> <Info> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-003813>
<WebLogic Server JEP 290 filter allowlist for scope WEBLOGIC is: weblogic.**>
<Jul 1, 2021 9:07:33,806 PM UTC> <Info> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-003813>
```


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```
<WebLogic Server JEP 290 filter allowlist for scope WEBLOGIC is: oracle.**>
...
<Jul 1, 2021 9:07:33,827 PM UTC> <Info> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-003813>
<WebLogic Server JEP 290 filter allowlist for scope GLOBAL is: java.**>
...
```

> **Note**
>
> The filter log also displays the filters being used, and any additions or deletions. The filter string for each type of filter used, such as `weblogic.oif.serialFilter`, `weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter`, and `weblogic.oif.serialUnauthenticatedFilter`, shows the order of blocklist and allowlist entries in the filter.

Understanding the Filter Order Preference

WebLogic Server combines the blocked and allowed classes and packages specified using properties and configuration files to create a filter that is used to determine order preference for the blocklists and allowlists.

The order preference for the filter created, from highest priority to lowest priority, is determined as follows:

- Custom filters specified at server startup using the `weblogic.oif.head.serialFilter` and `weblogic.oif.head.serialGlobalFilter` properties (highest).
- Custom filters specified at server startup using the `weblogic.oif.serialFilter` and `weblogic.oif.serialGlobalFilter` properties.
- Custom filters specified in configuration files using the `weblogic.oif.serialPropDirectories` property.
- Custom filters specified in a configuration file located in the default directory *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/config/security`.
- Custom filters specified in a configuration file located in the Oracle home directory *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/oracle_common/common/jep290`.
- The WebLogic Server default filter (lowest).

> **Note**
>
> If you are using allowlists, all blocked classes and packages are given the highest priority in the allowlist filter unless they are specifically allowed by the `weblogic.oif.head.serialFilter` or `weblogic.oif.head.serialGlobalFilter` properties.

Setting the Deserialization Timeout Interval

You can further strengthen your protection against potential denial of service attacks by setting a time limit on deserialization. When the time limit elapses, the deserialization process is automatically terminated.

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WebLogic Server adds support for the KernelMBean attribute `RMIDeserializationMaxTimeLimit` and the `weblogic.rmi.stream.deserialization.timelimitmillis` system property to configure the deserialization time limit.

By default, the time limit is disabled and not enforced when deserializing Java objects. To add a limit, set your desired time interval, in milliseconds, using either the `RMIDeserializationMaxTimeLimit` attribute in the KernelMBean or the `weblogic.rmi.stream.deserialization.timelimitmillis` system property. WebLogic Server does not apply a single interval across multiple Java objects. Instead each top-level object triggers its own separate time limit.

For example, to set a time limit of 10 seconds, use `-Dweblogic.rmi.stream.deserialization.timelimitmillis=10000`.

Enter an interval of 100 ms or longer. Very short intervals may prevent deserialization from operating smoothly.

Enter 0 to disable the time limit.

> **Note**
>
> The deserialization time limit will not take effect if the JEP 290 system property `weblogic.oif.serialFilterMode` is set to `disable`.

JTA TransactionLoggable Allowlist

The JTA TransactionLoggable allowlist is added to address a potential vulnerability with the JTA transaction log store implementation.

When a TransactionLoggable object is written to the persistent store, the class name is persisted and used during recovery to instantiate a new instance of the TransactionLoggable class. The TransactionLoggable allowlist restricts the writing and reading of TransactionLoggable classes to and from the persistent store.

The allowlist is disabled by default. When enabled, the allowlist is populated with a set of WLS-internal TransactionLoggable classes.

- To enable the default allowlist, set the system property to `weblogic.transaction.loggable.allowList`.
- To enable and add classes to the default allowlist, set the system property with a comma-separated list of fully qualified class names. For example, `weblogic.transaction.loggable.allowList=p1.ClassA,p2.ClassB`.

Securing NoSQL Resources

Restrict who can create, edit, target, or remove NoSQL system resources and provider properties. Use supported WebLogic Server management permissions and protected management connections. Administrative permission to configure a resource is separate from application permission to use it.

Protect scripts, exported configuration, diagnostic collection, and operational logs. Keep credentials and raw encrypted value blobs out of published examples and diagnostic reports.

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Protect Provider Properties

Use supported management tools to set credential-bearing provider properties through the protected `EncryptedValue` input. Do not put a secret in an ordinary `Value` field. The integration retains the existing WebLogic platform descriptor-encryption model; it does not introduce a new credential store or a NoSQL-specific cryptographic binding requirement.

Maintain domain security material and protected configuration using the precautions in How Passwords Are Protected in WebLogic Server. Verify that the provider can still use the protected property after a server restart. For the NoSQL-specific procedure, see Protect Provider Credentials in *Administering NoSQL Resources for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

A provider credential authenticates the database connection. It does not identify or authorize every WebLogic caller. Configure the resource's `NoSQLResource access` policy independently.

Use supported management tools to replace a protected credential. A valid compatible property-only edit can replace provider runtimes while preserving stable handles; former-generation capabilities must be reacquired. A rejected edit preserves the active generation. If lazy construction of the replacement provider fails, WebLogic Server does not restore the former runtime or credentials. The stable handle remains associated with the committed configuration and can retry construction of the replacement provider on a later guarded operation; it does not fall back to the former credentials. See Update a Resource and Recover Applications in *Administering NoSQL Resources for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Review Access and Operational Behavior

For every global NoSQL resource, review the effective `access` policy and restrict it to intended callers. The shipped global policy grants `everyone`. Verify allowed and denied calls through the owning application.

Targeting establishes placement, and application/JNDI mappings bind an application-local alias to a locally targeted resource. WebLogic Server resolves the runtime from the current application and module deployment owner. It separately checks the current subject before lazy provider and credential initialization and during provider-touching retained operations, including iterator or stream traversal, prepared-statement execution, and applicable spliterator metadata access. Do not transfer an acquired NoSQL handle or retained capability between applications; such transfer is outside the supported deployment-binding boundary.

Policy revocation denies the next guarded use without redeployment. Already admitted operations can drain. Investigate authorization denial separately from database authentication failure and terminal invalidation. See Secure a NoSQL Resource in *Administering NoSQL Resources for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

For the WebLogic resource catalog and policy model, see *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*. Include every global NoSQL resource in the production access policy review described in Lock Down WebLogic Server in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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4

Customizing the Default Security Configuration

Oracle WebLogic Server provides a default security configuration that can be customized if you want to replace the default security settings in order to simplify the management of security.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Why Customize the Default Security Configuration?
- Before You Create a New Security Realm
- Creating and Configuring a New Security Realm: Main Steps
- Using Automatic Realm Restart

For information about configuring security providers, see About Configuring WebLogic Security Providers and About Configuring the Authentication Providers in WebLogic Server.

For information about migrating security data to a new security realm, see Migrating Security Data.

Why Customize the Default Security Configuration?

In the default security configuration, `myrealm` is set as the default (active) security realm, and the WebLogic Adjudication, Authentication, Identity Assertion, Credential Mapping, CertPath, XACML Authorization and XACML Role Mapping providers are defined as the security providers in the security realm.

Customize the default security configuration if you want to do any of the following:

- Replace one of the security providers in the default realm with a different security provider.
- Configure additional security providers in the default security realm. (For example, if you want to use two Authentication providers.)
- Use an Authentication provider that accesses an LDAP server other than WebLogic Server's embedded LDAP server.
- Use an existing store of users and groups (for example, a DBMS database) instead of defining users and groups in the WebLogic Authentication provider (also known as the DefaultAuthenticator).
- When performing authentication, use the GUID or DN attributes of principals, in addition to user names, specify that principal matching is case-insensitive.
- Add an Auditing provider to the default security realm.
- Use an Identity Assertion provider that handles SAML assertions or Kerberos tokens.
- Use the Certificate Registry to add certificate revocation to the security realm.
- Change the default configuration settings of the security providers.
- Use a custom Authorization or Role Mapping provider that does not support parallel security policy and role modification, respectively, in the security provider database.

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For information about configuring different types of security providers in a security realm, see About Configuring WebLogic Security Providers and About Configuring the Authentication Providers in WebLogic Server.

The easiest way to customize the default security configuration is to add the security providers you want to the default security realm (`myrealm`). However, Oracle recommends instead that you customize the default security configuration by creating an entirely new security realm. This preserves your ability to revert more easily to the default security configuration. You configure security providers for the new realm; migrate any security data, such as users and groups, from the existing default realm; and then set the new security realm as the default realm. See Creating and Configuring a New Security Realm: Main Steps.

Before You Create a New Security Realm

Before you create a security realm, determine the set of the security providers you want to use, as well as the model for establishing security policies.

Note the following:

- WebLogic Server includes a wide variety of security providers and, in addition, allows you to create or obtain custom security providers. A valid security realm requires an Authentication provider, an Authorization provider, an Adjudication provider, a Credential Mapping provider, a Role Mapping provider, and a CertPathBuilder. In addition, a security realm can optionally include Identity Assertion, Auditing, and Certificate Registry providers. If your new security realm includes two or more providers of the same type (for example, more than one Authentication provider or more than one Authorization provider), you need to determine how these providers should interact with each other. See Using More Than One Authentication Provider.

  In addition, custom Authorization and Role Mapping providers may or may not support parallel security policy and role modification, respectively, in the security provider database. If your custom Authorization and Role Mapping security providers do not support parallel modification, the WebLogic Security framework can enforce a synchronization mechanism that results in each application and module being placed in a queue and deployed sequentially. To do this, set the **Deployable Provider Synchronization Enabled** and **Deployable Provider Synchronization Timeout** controls for the realm.
- The security roles and policies for Web application and EJB resources can be set through deployment descriptors or through the WebLogic Remote Console. See Options for Securing Web Application and EJB Resources in *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
- If you are configuring a custom Authorization provider that uses the Web resource (instead of the URL resource) in the new security realm, enable Use Deprecated Web Resource on the new security realm. This option changes the runtime behavior of the Servlet container to use a Web resource rather than a URL resource when performing authorization. Note that the Web resource is deprecated in this release of WebLogic Server.

> **Note**
>
> When you create a new security realm, you must configure at least one of the Authentication providers to return asserted LoginModules. Otherwise, `run-as` tags defined in deployment descriptors will not work.

See Create a Security Realm in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help* .

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Creating and Configuring a New Security Realm: Main Steps

The main steps to configure a new security realm include choosing a realm name, selecting and configuring the set of required security providers, creating the appropriate security policies for protecting the WebLogic resources in the realm, and protecting the user accounts that are defined in the realm.

To create a new security realm:

1. Define a name and set the configuration options for the security realm. See Before You Create a New Security Realm and Create a Security Realm in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
2. Configure the required security providers for the security realm. A valid security realm requires an Authentication provider, an Authorization provider, an Adjudication provider, a Credential Mapping provider, a Role Mapping provider, and a CertPathBuilder. See About Configuring WebLogic Security Providers and About Configuring the Authentication Providers in WebLogic Server.
3. Optionally, define Identity Assertion, Auditing, and Certificate Registry providers. See About Configuring WebLogic Security Providers and About Configuring the Authentication Providers in WebLogic Server.
4. If you configured the Default Authentication, Authorization, Credential Mapping or Role Mapping provider or the Certificate Registry in the new security realm, verify that the settings of the embedded LDAP server are appropriate. See Managing the Embedded LDAP Server.
5. Optionally, configure caches to improve the performance of the WebLogic or LDAP Authentication providers in the security realm. See Improving the Performance of LDAP Authentication Providers.
6. Protect WebLogic resources in the new security realm with security policies. Creating security policies is a multi-step process with many options. To fully understand this process, read *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server* in conjunction with this document to ensure security is completely configured for a WebLogic Server deployment.
7. If the security data (users and groups, roles and policies, and credential maps) defined in the existing security realm will also be valid in the new security realm, you can export the security data from the existing realm and import it into the new security realm. See Migrating Security Data.
8. Protect user accounts in the new security realm from dictionary attacks by setting lockout attributes. See Protecting User Accounts.
9. Optionally, set the new realm as the default administrative realm for the WebLogic domain. See Change Default Security Realm in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

> **Note**
>
> You can also use the WebLogic Scripting Tool or Java Management Extensions (JMX) APIs to create a new security configuration. See *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

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Using Automatic Realm Restart

WebLogic Server supports the concept of a user-controlled automatic realm restart. Realm restart is the process of initializing a new running instance of a security realm after non-dynamic configuration changes have been made. Realm restart allows non-dynamic configuration changes to take effect immediately without requiring a server restart. WebLogic Server determines if any non-dynamic changes are made to the realm, or to security providers within the realm. When you commit non-dynamic security configuration changes to a realm that do not require a restart, then the realm restart occurs automatically when changes are committed in WebLogic Remote Console.

The Impact of Dynamic and Non-Dynamic Configuration Changes on Realm Restart

The type of configuration change you make determines how realm restart impacts that change. The following three scenarios demonstrate the type of changes you can make to the realm, to a security provider, or another WebLogic configuration, and how automatic realm restart affects those changes:

- Dynamic Changes: Some changes that you make in WebLogic Remote Console take effect immediately when you commit your changes. These changes are called dynamic changes and do not require a server restart or a realm restart.
- Non-dynamic changes to a realm or provider that *do not* require a server restart: If you make changes to the non-dynamic attributes of the realm or security provider, and if automatic realm restart has been enabled for that realm, then the realm is restarted when your changes are committed. Therefore, a server restart is not required. If automatic realm restart is *not* enabled for a realm, then a server restart is required for non-dynamic changes to that realm or provider.
- Non-dynamic changes to realm or provider and to other WebLogic Server configuration: When non-dynamic configuration changes are made to both the security realm and to other (that is, non-security related) WebLogic domain attributes that *do* require a server restart, the realm is not restarted even if automatic restart is configured and enabled for that realm. In such cases, a server restart is required.

Configuration Options for Realm Restart

If you want to configure automatic realm restart, see Enable Automatic Realm Restart in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*. You can also use the `AutoRestartOnNonDynamicChanges` attribute of the `RealmMBean` to enable or disable automatic restart of the realm if non-dynamic changes are made to the realm or providers within the realm.

A realm restart implies that WebLogic Server initializes a new realm instance with the configuration changes that you made to the previous realm instance. As a result, the old (previous) realm instance is shut down. When the new instance is initialized, the realm object references from the previous instance are migrated to the new instance. However, operations on the old realm instance may still be in progress at the time the new instance is ready. The retire timeout allows in-progress operations to complete without being interrupted while the old instance remains running for the specified timeout period. Use the `RetireTimeoutSeconds` attribute of the RealmMBean to specify the time (in seconds) that you require before the old realm instance shuts down or retires. The minimum value for this attribute is 1 second, whereas the default value is 1 minute (60 seconds).

The default security realm setting provides compatibility with previous WebLogic behavior because a custom security provider may not be able to support realm restart. Therefore, in the

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default security realm, automatic realm restart is disabled by default. However, in the new security realms that you create, automatic realm restart is enabled by default.

For more information about `RealmMBean` attributes, see RealmMBean in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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5

Managing Gated Security Features

WebLogic Server regularly releases Patch Set Updates (PSUs) and Critical Security Patch Updates (CSPUs) to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. Occasionally, these updates include changes to existing behavior that are backward incompatible, leading to unexpected effects in processes that relied on the previous behavior.

To reduce potential side effects, significant behavioral changes are equipped with feature gates that can temporarily disable the new behavior while you assess the impact of these changes to your environment. After you've addressed any issues, you can then re-enable the new and more secure behavior.

Configurable feature gates are set using attributes on the `FeatureCompatibilityMBean`. For example, the `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled` attribute controls whether T3 routing should only forward to known or configured trusted server destinations.

`FeatureCompatibilityMBean` attributes are independent; disabling one attribute does not affect another. When testing, consider enabling one feature gate at a time to isolate and diagnose the specific impacts of the new behavior. Review the sections in the chapter for detailed information on the changes controlled by these attributes and their potential effects on your domain.

See Determining the Security Behavior for steps on disabling or enabling a feature gate and the new behavior.

In WebLogic Server 26.1.0.0.0 and later, some feature gates such as strict replication authorization and strict cluster compatibility handling are always enabled. Their deprecated attributes cannot be configured and the instructions for changing configurable gates do not apply to them. Numeric limits also have their own configuration semantics, as described in their individual topics.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle strongly recommends re-enabling these features as soon as feasible. They provide significant security benefits, and reverting their implementation increases your system's vulnerability.
>
> New security fixes and their feature gates are delivered in PSUs and CSPUs on an as-needed basis. For the latest information, refer to *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Determining the Security Behavior
- JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled
- JNDIBindingAuthorizationPolicyEnabled
- JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled

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- T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled
- WorkContextClassValidationEnabled
- WLProxyClientCertificateChainValidationEnabled
- WorkContextInputMaximumASCIIFieldSize
- WSATIgnoreUnknownReplayCompletionEnabled
- WSATRegistrationSecretEnabled
- CrossDomainT3SConnectionTrustValidationEnabled
- IIOPTypedReadResolveProxyValidationEnabled
- IIOPUnauthenticatedServiceContextValueTypeFilteringEnabled
- JAXWSRejectUnknownSEIOperationsEnabled
- SAML2StrictArtifactResolutionEnabled
- SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize
- StrictClusterCompatibilityEnabled
- StrictReplicationAuthorizationEnabled
- WLDFScriptActionPathRestrictionEnabled
- IIOPStrictRemoteBusinessInterfaceValidationEnabled
- SpringJtaDeserializationJndiLookupDisabled
- T3LegacyCrossDomainCredentialJVMIDReplayProtectionEnabled

Determining the Security Behavior

Use WebLogic Remote Console or WLST to set a feature gate and change the security behavior.

`FeatureCompatibilityMBean` provides configurable Boolean gates and numeric limits. For a configurable Boolean gate, `true` enables the protection and `false` selects the documented compatibility behavior. Numeric limits, including `SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize` and `WorkContextInputMaximumASCIIFieldSize`, use the values and special cases described in their individual topics.

In WebLogic Server 26.1.0.0.0 and later, `StrictReplicationAuthorizationEnabled` and `StrictClusterCompatibilityEnabled` are deprecated, always enabled, and cannot be configured.

Some feature gates require additional configuration on other MBeans to fully implement the new behavior. In these cases, the `FeatureCompatibility` attribute enables the feature but the attributes on another MBean determine the actual behavior.

To set a feature gate using WebLogic Remote Console, see Setting Security Feature Gates in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

For examples on how to use WLST to change a feature gate, see Example 5-1 and Example 5-2.

Example 5-1 demonstrates how to configure WebLogic Server so that it can only create a new route to a trusted destination that it already knows or that has been identified through local WebLogic Server configuration. See T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled for more information.

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Example 5-1 Configure FeatureCompatibilityMBean.T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled

```
connect('username', 'password', 'adminServerURL')
edit()
startEdit()
cmo.getFeatureCompatibility().setT3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled(True)
save()
activate(block='true')
disconnect()
```

Example 5-2 demonstrates how to set WebLogic Server to limit server-side JNDI factories to only use the built-in factories and factories explicitly listed in the corresponding allowlists. See JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled for more information.

Example 5-2 Configure FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled and its associated allowlists

```
connect('username', 'password', 'adminServerURL')
edit()
startEdit()

cmo.getFeatureCompatibility().setJNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled(True
)

cmo.getSecurityConfiguration().setJNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowe
d('com.example.MyInitialContextFactory,com.example.FactoryOne')
cmo.getSecurityConfiguration().setJNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed('com
.example.MyReferenceFactory,com.example.FactoryTwo')

save()
activate(block='true')
disconnect()
```

Handling Security Hardening Changes

Learn how to identify potential obstacles and develop strategies to mitigate or rectify them so your environment remains up-to-date and secure.

General Guidance

1. Identify the failing protocol and operation. Read the complete exception on the side receiving the request or response, and distinguish among a policy rejection, authentication failure, or missing client class.
2. Confirm the effective MBean value on the installed WebLogic Server release and build. Settings may be absent or have different default values in different releases.
3. Check whether the value is application-supplied or already declared in trusted deployment configuration.
4. Try a targeted application, classpath, script-location, or configuration correction first, then rerun the affected integration with secure default values enabled.
5. If a temporary compatibility setting is necessary, change one control at a time in the affected domain and record its original value.

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6. Test the affected integration, including any EJB or transaction flow, and restore the stronger setting once the legacy dependency is removed.

Here are some possible scenarios that may occur as a result of the secure by default approach:

- Custom WorkContext Is Rejected
- Cross-Domain Transaction Peer Is Not Trusted
- Cross-Domain JMS Migration Uses Anonymous T3
- Foreign JNDI or Foreign JMS Lookup Is Denied
- EJB Application Cannot Change a JNDI Binding
- EJB Client T3 Call Is Denied as Anonymous
- EJB Client Cannot Deserialize an IIOP Proxy
- EJB Client Remote Interface Is Rejected
- EJB Client Cannot Load a Response Class
- An Application Still Needs IIOP or CORBA Naming
- A Direct Server-Side External JNDI Lookup Is Denied
- A SOAP/JMS Application Uses a Custom JNDI Initial-Context Factory
- A Web Application Propagates WorkContext to a Work Manager
- A WLDF Watch Invokes a Script Outside the Permitted Directory
- An Unset Feature Compatibility Value Is Still Enabled
- A Deployment Configured Foreign Provider Needs No Duplicate Exception

Custom WorkContext Is Rejected

Aspect	Details
Issue	An application-defined WorkContext class is rejected when EJB or transaction data crosses a server boundary.
Symptoms	The process reading the data reports `InvalidClassException` or "WorkContext implementation is not allowed." The remote call may fail before the business method runs.
Recommended solution	Identify the rejected class in the complete exception. Move the required value to a supported built-in WorkContext type, such as a string, ASCII, or long context, where possible.
Example	An application propagates a custom tracing object with an EJB call. The receiving server rejects that class. The application instead propagates the trace identifier as a built-in string context.
Temporary compatibility option	If the custom class cannot yet be migrated, setting `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.WorkContextClassValidationEnabled=false` restores legacy class handling on the affected domain and reduces inbound validation. Other deserialization checks still apply.
Affected area	EJB and transaction integrations

Cross-Domain Transaction Peer Is Not Trusted

Aspect	Details
Issue	A legacy credential-signed T3 identity does not establish trusted-server status.

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Aspect	Details
Symptoms	A cross-domain EJB call, transaction coordination, or XA recovery operation fails after the domains connect.
Recommended solution	Verify server identity, cross-domain credentials, and trust configuration on both domains. Use an authenticated peer relationship and distinguish this failure from a WorkContext rejection.
Example	Domain A can connect to Domain B, but B rejects A's legacy server identity during a distributed transaction. Administrators correct the cross-domain trust configuration before retrying.
Temporary compatibility option	If migration from legacy global-domain trust is still in progress, `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.T3LegacyCrossDomainCredentialJVMIDReplayProtectionEnabled=false` restores that legacy behavior on the affected domain and weakens replay protection.
Affected area	EJB and transaction integrations

Cross-Domain JMS Migration Uses Anonymous T3

Aspect	Details
Issue	A JMS or JNDI workflow calls another domain without an accepted identity.
Symptoms	The receiving server logs `BEA-000582` or "Anonymous RMI access not allowed."
Recommended solution	Configure a service identity for the remote JNDI and transaction calls when the integration supports authenticated access. Verify that the identity reaches the receiving domain.
Example	A migration service in Domain A looks up a JMS destination in Domain B without credentials. Configuring credentials for the remote lookup removes the anonymous-call dependency.
Temporary compatibility option	When the legacy workflow intentionally requires anonymous T3, `SecurityConfigurationMBean.RemoteAnonymousRMIT3Enabled=true` permits anonymous T3 RMI across the domain. Assess this broader permission before enabling it.
Affected area	EJB and transaction integrations

Foreign JNDI or Foreign JMS Lookup Is Denied

Aspect	Details
Issue	A server-side JNDI lookup needs an outbound destination that does not match the active policy or configured provider.
Symptoms	An EJB or MDB cannot resolve a foreign connection factory, destination, or JNDI link. A `NamingException` may identify a rejected provider URL or URL-shaped name.
Recommended solution	Verify the Foreign JNDI or Foreign JMS provider, URL, credentials, and every failover host. Where an allowlist entry is required, add only the needed scheme and host to `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed` while keeping `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled=true`. Check the exact hostname used by the application; DNS aliases may not match an entry for a different name.
Example	An MDB uses `t3://jms-a.example.com:7001` and can fail over to `jms-b.example.com`. The administrator checks both provider hostnames and permits only the required destinations.
Affected area	EJB and transaction integrations

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EJB Application Cannot Change a JNDI Binding

Aspect	Details
Issue	The effective caller does not meet the authorization requirements for a server-side JNDI write.
Symptoms	`bind`, `rebind`, `unbind`, or `rename` fails while `lookup` still succeeds.
Recommended solution	Identify the caller and the JNDI name being changed. Prefer a binding created through application deployment. If a runtime write is required, use an identity with the required WebLogic Server role and permission for that specific name.
Example	EJB startup code can read `services/Orders` but cannot replace its binding. The application moves that binding into deployment configuration.
Temporary compatibility option	`FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIBindingAuthorizationPolicyEnabled=false` removes the additional role check and restores legacy policy behavior. Existing per-name policies and anonymous-user restrictions still apply.
Affected area	EJB and transaction integrations

EJB Client T3 Call Is Denied as Anonymous

Aspect	Details
Issue	A remote EJB client makes a T3 call without an identity accepted by the receiving server.
Symptoms	The receiving server logs `BEA-000582` or "Anonymous RMI access not allowed," and the client invocation fails.
Recommended solution	Supply valid credentials for the client's JNDI/RMI connection and verify which identity reaches the server. Check the client connection setup before changing server policy.
Example	A standalone client looks up and invokes an EJB over T3 without credentials. The client is configured with a service identity that the server can authenticate.
Temporary compatibility option	If anonymous calls are an intentional legacy requirement, assess the domain-wide effect of `SecurityConfigurationMBean.RemoteAnonymousRMIT3Enabled=true` before enabling it.
Affected area	EJB client behavior

EJB Client Cannot Deserialize an IIOP Proxy

Aspect	Details
Issue	A serialized IIOP wrapper is incompatible with the declared wire type before `readResolve()` runs.
Symptoms	The client or receiving server fails during proxy unmarshalling, before the EJB business method is invoked.
Recommended solution	Verify the client's supported WebLogic Server version, its remote interfaces and value types, and the deployed EJB contract. Update an incompatible client or serialized wrapper.
Example	An older client expects one remote interface but receives a wrapper that resolves to a different proxy type. It is rebuilt against the deployed remote contract.
Temporary compatibility option	`FeatureCompatibilityMBean.IIOPTypedReadResolveProxyValidationEnabled=false` preserves legacy typed-proxy behavior on the affected domain while the client is migrated.
Affected area	EJB client behavior

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EJB Client Remote Interface Is Rejected

Aspect	Details
Issue	A client presents a plain business interface that the server does not recognize as a remote interface.
Symptoms	IIOP stub creation or remote invocation fails.
Recommended solution	Use a supported remote business interface in the EJB deployment and client, then regenerate or update the client artifacts.
Example	A client uses a local-only business interface for a cross-domain EJB call. The application exposes and uses a remote interface instead.
Temporary compatibility option	For a legacy client whose IOR has no codebase, `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.IIOPStrictRemoteBusinessInterfaceValidationEnabled=false` can temporarily preserve the older interface behavior.
Affected area	EJB client behavior

EJB Client Cannot Load a Response Class

Aspect	Details
Issue	The client does not have a class needed to read a response or application exception. This is a client packaging problem, even if it appears after a security change.
Symptoms	`ClassNotFoundException` or `NoClassDefFoundError` occurs while unmarshalling a response. The server may already have reached the EJB.
Recommended solution	Place the matching remote interface, value classes, and application exception classes on the client classpath. Keep the client API JAR aligned with the deployed EJB version.
Example	A remote EJB returns an application exception, but the client lacks that exception class and fails while reading the response.
Affected area	EJB client behavior

An Application Still Needs IIOP or CORBA Naming

Aspect	Details
Issue	IIOP support is disabled by default for servers and server templates in a new 26.1.0.0.0 domain. A non-EJB application may still use IIOP, CORBA naming, or a remote service reached through an IIOP URL.
Symptoms	The application cannot connect to or resolve the intended IIOP service. Check the server's effective IIOP setting and the exact protocol in the client URL before attributing a lookup failure to the JNDI allowlist.
Recommended solution	Explicitly enable IIOP only on the domain, servers, or server templates that need it. Review the separate outbound JNDI policy if server-side code then looks up an external IIOP name.
Example	A server-side integration uses `iiop://partner.example.com` for naming. The administrator enables IIOP on the participating WebLogic Server instance and separately checks whether that external lookup needs a scoped outbound entry.
Affected area	Protocol and naming integrations

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A Direct Server-Side External JNDI Lookup Is Denied

Aspect	Details
Issue	Application code constructs a provider URL or URL-shaped name and asks WebLogic Server to perform an outbound lookup. The enabled outbound JNDI policy checks that destination.
Symptoms	A `NamingException` identifies an invalid or disallowed provider URL or lookup name, even though the remote naming service is reachable.
Recommended solution	Identify the actual lookup scheme and host, including any failover peers or aliases. Where required, allow only those destinations through `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed`. Retain `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled=true`. Confirm that the application is making a direct lookup rather than resolving a provider already declared in trusted deployment configuration.
Example	A server-side naming application directly queries a GlassFish IIOP host and an opaque `corbaname:` URL. Its test domain permits that host and scheme rather than opening outbound naming generally.
Affected area	Protocol and naming integrations

A SOAP/JMS Application Uses a Custom JNDI Initial-Context Factory

Aspect	Details
Issue	The application supplies an initial-context factory class that is outside WebLogic's built-in set. The additional-factory policy is enabled by default.
Symptoms	JNDI context creation or a SOAP/JMS lookup fails with a factory-policy rejection. Check the factory class named in the exception; a provider-URL rejection is a separate check.
Recommended solution	Use a built-in supported factory when possible. If the integration requires a custom one, add its exact class name to `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed`. Review the provider URL separately and keep the additional-factory gate enabled.
Example	A SOAP/JMS integration uses `com.example.jms.MyInitialContextFactory`. The administrator permits that one class rather than disabling factory validation for the domain.
Affected area	Protocol and naming integrations

A Web Application Propagates WorkContext to a Work Manager

Aspect	Details
Issue	A custom WorkContext implementation propagated through web requests or asynchronous work can be rejected by strict class validation.
Symptoms	The receiving path reports an `InvalidClassException` or a WorkContext class-validation error; a task may run without the expected contextual value.
Recommended solution	For simple values, use a supported built-in WorkContext type. If a serialized application object is essential, review the specific payload and serialization filter. See **Custom WorkContext is Rejected** for the separate remote-call case.
Example	A servlet needs to pass a trace identifier to asynchronous work. It propagates the identifier as a built-in string context rather than a custom WorkContext class.
Affected area	Application data and diagnostics

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A WLDF Watch Invokes a Script Outside the Permitted Directory

Aspect	Details
Issue	With the script-action path restriction enabled, the script path must resolve beneath `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`.
Symptoms	The watch action reports an invalid script path or a message that the script must be located underneath the domain directory; the intended action does not run.
Recommended solution	Place the script under `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts` and update the WLDF action path. Check the resolved path, including symbolic links, for each domain that executes the action.
Example	A watch calls `/opt/app/alerts/notify.sh`. The administrator places the approved script under `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts/alerts/notify.sh` and points the action there.
Affected area	Application data and diagnostics

An Unset Feature Compatibility Value Is Still Enabled

Aspect	Details
Issue	Several `FeatureCompatibilityMBean` checks are enabled by default in 26.1.0.0.0. A domain configuration file may contain no explicit entry for a gate even though the gate is active.
Symptoms	A migration review treats an absent `FeatureCompatibility` element as an opt-out, but runtime behavior or WLST readback shows the protection enabled.
Recommended solution	Check the effective MBean value on the installed release, not just whether an override is present in `config.xml`. Inventory explicit legacy overrides separately from inherited defaults.
Example	A freshly generated domain has no explicit `WorkContextClassValidationEnabled` setting. Its effective value is still enabled under the 26.1.0.0.0 default.
Affected area	Configuration interpretation and product corrections

A Deployment Configured Foreign Provider Needs No Duplicate Exception

Aspect	Details
Issue	Outbound JNDI restrictions can reject Foreign JMS or Foreign JNDI providers even when they are already specified in trusted deployment configuration, leading administrators to add unnecessary allowlist entries.
Symptoms	Unpatched releases can report a rejected provider URL or initial-context factory while resolving a deployed foreign reference.
Recommended solution	Use a release containing the product correction and verify that the provider and factory are explicitly configured in the deployment. Do not add a duplicate allowlist entry solely for this case. Ordinary application-supplied URLs and factories remain subject to outbound policy.
Example	A deployed Foreign JMS resource declares its provider URL and factory. On the corrected product, WebLogic Server authorizes the exact configured values while unrelated direct lookups remain restricted.
Affected area	Configuration interpretation and product corrections

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JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled` feature gate controls the enhanced validation of JNDI initial context and reference factories, using the corresponding allowlist settings in the `SecurityConfigurationMBean`.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

JNDI uses factory classes to create naming contexts and convert stored descriptions into usable Java objects.

For example:

- An **initial context factory** creates the context used to contact a JNDI provider.
- An **object or reference factory** converts a stored JNDI `Reference` into an object such as a data source, connection factory, or service proxy.
- A **state factory** converts an application object into the form stored during `bind` or `rebind`.

`FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled` controls whether WebLogic Server limits these server-side JNDI factories to built-in factories and factories explicitly listed in the `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed` and `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed` attributes.

The `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed` lists permitted `InitialContextFactory` implementation classes while the `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed` lists permitted reference, object, and state factory classes.

WebLogic Server has a built-in set of factories that remain permitted when `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled` is enabled. The `SecurityConfigurationMBean` attributes add customer or third-party classes to those built-in sets.

When `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled` is set to `true`, the covered WebLogic Server JNDI paths validate a factory before permitting JNDI to use it.

The initial context check applies to caller-supplied environments. WebLogic Server separately preserves the exact initial context factory and provider URL taken from trusted deployment or server configuration by carrying internal proof of their configured origin. That proof authorizes only the exact configured pair. It does not authorize a substituted factory, a caller-supplied environment, an object or state factory supplied later, or a `Reference` returned by the provider; those values remain subject to the applicable factory checks.

A factory is permitted when either:

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- It is in the applicable WebLogic Server built-in list.
- Its fully qualified class name appears in the applicable `SecurityConfigurationMBean` attribute.
- The applicable `SecurityConfigurationMBean` attribute contains the reserved value `*`.

For example:

```
com.example.naming.CompanyInitialContextFactory
```

can be added to:

```
JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed
```

A custom reference factory such as:

```
com.example.naming.CompanyObjectFactory
```

must instead be added to:

```
JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed
```

Passing the allowlist check does not guarantee that the factory will work. The class must still be available to the appropriate class loader, implement the required JNDI interface, and operate correctly with the supplied environment or reference.

When `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled` is set to `false`, the `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed` and `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed` attributes are not enforced. Initial context factory behavior continues to use the built-in compatibility list and any configuration supplied through:

- `wls.jndi.jndiAllowedFactories`
- `wls.jndi.jndiAllowAllFactories`

The new reference, object, and state factory checks are not applied when the feature is disabled. Other JNDI validation and normal class-loading requirements remain in effect.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes

All three attributes are dynamic so you can change their values without restarting the server. Subsequent JNDI operations use the updated configuration after the change is activated.

Potential Impacts

This attribute applies to server-side WebLogic JNDI operations that:

- Create a JNDI context using a caller-supplied initial context factory
- Bind or rebind an object using a configured state factory

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- Bind, rebind, or retrieve a JNDI `Reference`
- Retrieve an object implementing `Referenceable`
- Materialize an existing reference during lookup
- Use factories listed in `Context.OBJECT_FACTORIES`
- Use factories listed in `Context.STATE_FACTORIES`
- Continue a federated JNDI lookup through a reference
- Resolve references, object factories, or state factories returned through Foreign JNDI or Foreign JMS configurations; the exact configured initial context factory itself is separately authorized

It does not directly control:

- The destination URL contacted by an allowed factory
- Authorization to bind or unbind a JNDI name
- Ordinary Java object construction outside JNDI
- JDBC driver loading that does not occur through JNDI
- Application code that calls a factory class directly

Outbound provider destinations are controlled separately by `JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled`. Namespace changes are controlled separately by `JNDIBindingAuthorizationPolicyEnabled`.

An application or integration is more likely to be affected if it uses:

- A third-party `InitialContextFactory`
- An LDAP factory not included in the built-in list
- A custom `Reference` or `Referenceable` implementation
- A resource adapter that stores custom JNDI references
- A third-party data source or connection-pool object factory
- A framework that sets `Context.OBJECT_FACTORIES`
- A framework that sets `Context.STATE_FACTORIES`
- A caller-supplied JNDI environment using a non-built-in initial context factory
- A Foreign JNDI or Foreign JMS object that returns a reference using a vendor-specific object factory
- A reference whose factory class location is nonempty
- An existing JNDI binding whose custom factory runs only during lookup

Applications that use only standard WebLogic Server JNDI factories generally should not require additional configuration.

An unlisted initial context factory can cause:

- Failure to create an `InitialContext`
- Failure to resolve a factory supplied by or returned through a Foreign JNDI Provider
- Failure to resolve a factory supplied by or returned through a Foreign JMS resource
- Application startup or deployment failure

An unlisted state factory can cause:

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- `bind` or `rebind` to fail
- A resource registration to be omitted
- A later lookup to fail because the expected name was never registered

An unlisted reference or object factory can cause:

- Lookup of an existing binding to fail
- A `Reference` to be returned or rejected instead of being converted into the expected object
- A data source, connection factory, service proxy, or other resource to be unavailable
- An application to fail only when it first uses a lazily resolved resource

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

1. Inventory server-side JNDI environments that specify `Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY`.
2. Inventory custom `Reference` and `Referenceable` classes.
3. Search application and framework configuration for `java.naming.factory.object` and `java.naming.factory.state`.
4. Review caller-supplied JNDI environments and the references, object factories, and state factories that Foreign JNDI Provider and Foreign JMS operations can return or use beyond their exact configured initial context factory.
5. Identify references that specify an external factory class location.
6. Classify each required factory as an initial context factory or a reference/object/state factory.
7. Populate the appropriate `SecurityConfigurationMBean` attribute while the feature gate is still `false`.
8. Use exact fully qualified class names.
9. Migrate required entries from the legacy factory properties.
10. Enable `JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled`.
11. Test initial context creation, new binds and rebinds, and lookup of existing reference-based objects.

Test both the creation of new bindings and the lookup of bindings that already exist. The two operations exercise different factory categories and can fail independently.

Use * only as a controlled diagnostic or when all factory classes are intentionally permitted. It does not permit a nonempty reference factory class location.

Troubleshooting Issues

An initial context factory rejection produces a `NamingException` containing:

```
JNDI environment is invalid. Please check if the JNDI Factory specified
is valid. If it's valid factory, configure
SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed.
```


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A reference factory rejection contains:

```
JNDI Reference factory class '<factory-class>' is not permitted.
Configure SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed
to allow additional factories.
```

An object factory rejection contains:

```
JNDI object factory '<factory-class>' is not permitted.
Configure SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed
to allow additional factories.
```

A state factory rejection contains:

```
JNDI state factory '<factory-class>' is not permitted.
Configure SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed
to allow additional factories.
```

WebLogic Server also logs `BEA-050009` when it rejects a reference, object, or state factory class:

```
Rejected JNDI Reference factory class "<factory-class>" because it is
not on the allowlist. Codebase: <location>
```

WebLogic Server suppresses repeated `BEA-050009` messages for the same rejected factory-class name during the server process lifetime. Therefore, the absence of a repeated message does not prove that a later operation succeeded.

If `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled` is set to `true` while either of the legacy properties (`wls.jndi.jndiAllowedFactories` or `wls.jndi.jndiAllowAllFactories`) are set, WebLogic Server logs `BEA-050010`, explaining that the MBean configuration takes precedence and the legacy properties are ignored.

A factory named in `wls.jndi.jndiAllowedFactories` does not automatically appear in either new MBean list. Add it to the appropriate SecurityConfigurationMBean attribute before enabling the feature.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm the live runtime value of `JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled`.
2. Identify the factory class named in the `NamingException` or `BEA-050009` message.
3. Determine which kind of factory it is:
   - Initial context factory
   - Reference or object factory
   - State factory
4. Read the live value of the corresponding SecurityConfigurationMBean attribute.
5. Compare the complete, case-sensitive class name with the built-in and configured entries.
6. If the factory came from `Context.OBJECT_FACTORIES` or `Context.STATE_FACTORIES`, inspect every class in the colon-separated environment value.

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7. If the rejected object is a `Reference`, check whether it contains a nonempty factory class location.
8. Determine whether the failure occurred during context creation, bind or rebind, or lookup.
9. Check the server log for `BEA-050009` and `BEA-050010`.
10. Temporarily enable JNDI debug output, including `DebugJNDI`, to inspect the effective feature and allowlist values.

Because the feature gate and related SecurityConfigurationMBean attributes are dynamic, add the exact required class to the appropriate list in a controlled environment and repeat the same operation.

If the operation succeeds after adding the exact class, the factory allowlist caused the original failure.

If `JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed=*` still does not permit a `Reference`, check its factory class location. A non-empty location is rejected regardless of `*`.

Distinguishing related JNDI failures

The JNDI compatibility switches are independent:

- A message naming `JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed` concerns an initial context factory.
- A message naming `JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed` concerns a reference, object, or state factory.
- A message naming `JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed` concerns the destination URL.
- A `NoPermissionException` for `bind`, `rebind`, or another namespace change concerns binding authorization or an existing JNDI resource policy.

Checks can occur in sequence. For example, when a caller-supplied remote JNDI environment uses both a custom initial context factory and a remote provider URL:

1. The initial context factory must be permitted.
2. The provider URL must be permitted by the outbound connection allowlist.

Correcting the factory list can therefore expose a separate URL rejection on the next attempt.

For a bind or rebind operation, an authorization failure can occur before state or reference factory validation. Resolve the first reported failure and then repeat the complete operation.

Configuring JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed and JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed

Configure the `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed` and `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed` attributes using a comma-separated list of fully qualified class names.

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> **Note**
>
> The `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed` and `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed` attributes were introduced in the August 2026 Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). See *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

For example:

```
com.example.naming.CompanyInitialContextFactory,com.vendor.naming.VendorInitia
lContextFactory
```

Class names are matched exactly and are case-sensitive.

Package wildcards are not supported. For example, this is not valid:

```
com.example.naming.*
```

The reserved value `*` allows all factory class names for that category and must be the only configured entry. It cannot be combined with explicit class names.

An empty value means that no additional customer or third-party factories are permitted. Built-in factories remain permitted.

Built-in Initial Context Factories

When the feature is enabled, the following initial context factories are permitted without being added to `JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed`:

```
weblogic.jndi.WLInitialContextFactory
weblogic.jms.WLInitialContextFactory
weblogic.jndi.T3InitialContextFactory
weblogic.jndi.TengahInitialContextFactory
oracle.jakarta.jms.AQjmsInitialContextFactory
```

The two `weblogic.jndi` aliases preserve compatibility with existing WebLogic JNDI configurations. The Oracle AQ JMS factory supports the corresponding Oracle AQ integration.

A different caller-supplied factory, such as an LDAP or third-party naming-provider factory, must be added explicitly when the feature is enabled. The exact initial context factory/provider pair taken from trusted deployment or server configuration is separately authorized and does not need an entry solely for that configured use.

Built-in Reference, Object, and State factories

The following factory classes are permitted without being added to `JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed`. WebLogic Server uses this same built-in list

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when validating a factory named by a `Reference`, an object factory supplied through `Context.OBJECT_FACTORIES`, or a state factory supplied through `Context.STATE_FACTORIES`:

```
kodo.ee.KodoObjectFactory
oracle.j2ee.ws.common.naming.ServiceReferenceResolver
org.apache.wsif.naming.WSIFServiceObjectFactory
weblogic.application.naming.MessageDestinationObjectFactory
weblogic.application.naming.URLObjectFactory
weblogic.application.naming.URLReference$URLObjectFactory
weblogic.jdbc.common.internal.UCPDataSourceManager
weblogic.cacheprovider.coherence.jndi.CoherenceObjectFactory
weblogic.connector.deploy.JNDIHandler
weblogic.connector.deploy.TransportableJNDIHandler
weblogic.corba.application.binding.ORBObjectFactory
weblogic.corba.j2ee.naming.url.corbaname.corbanameURLContextFactory
weblogic.deployment.JmsPooledConnectionObjectFactory
weblogic.deployment.MailSessionObjectFactory
weblogic.jms.application.bindings.PooledDefaultJMSConnectionFactoryObjectFacto
ry
weblogic.j2eeclient.java.javaURLContextFactory
weblogic.jndi.factories.domain.domainURLContextFactory
weblogic.jndi.factories.http.httpURLContextFactory
weblogic.jndi.factories.https.httpsURLContextFactory
weblogic.jndi.factories.java.javaURLContextFactory
weblogic.jndi.factories.partition.partitionURLContextFactory
weblogic.jndi.factories.sharable.sharableURLContextFactory
weblogic.jndi.factories.t3.t3URLContextFactory
weblogic.jndi.internal.BuiltinTransportableObjectFactory
weblogic.management.mbeanservers.partition.PartitionedDomainRuntimeMbsRefObjFa
ctory
weblogic.management.mbeanservers.partition.PartitionedEditMbsRefObjFactory
weblogic.management.mbeanservers.partition.PartitionedMbsRefObjFactory
weblogic.management.mbeanservers.partition.PartitionedRuntimeMbsRefObjFactory
weblogic.persistence.PersistenceManagerFactoryObjectFactory
weblogic.persistence.PersistenceManagerObjectFactory
```

Object and State Factory Lists in a JNDI Environment

The standard JNDI environment properties for object and state factories can contain multiple class names separated by colons.

For example:

```
com.example.FirstObjectFactory:com.example.SecondObjectFactory
```

When the feature is enabled, every nonempty factory class in that environment value must be permitted. The operation is rejected if even one entry is not built in or included in `JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed`.

The MBean attribute itself remains comma-separated. The colon separator applies only to the JNDI environment properties.

Reference Factory Class Locations

A JNDI `Reference` can contain both:

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- A factory class name
- A factory class location, sometimes called a codebase

When this feature is enabled, WebLogic Server rejects a `Reference` that specifies a nonempty factory class location. This remains true even when:

```
JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed=*
```

The factory class must already be available through the server or application class-loading environment. Adding the class name to the allowlist does not permit WebLogic Server to obtain the factory from a location specified by the `Reference`.

When validation occurs

The point of validation depends on the factory type.

Factory Type	Validation Point
Initial context factory	Before WebLogic Server creates the JNDI context
State factory	During `bind` or `rebind`, before the factory converts the object for storage
Reference factory named by a `Reference`	When the reference is accepted or materialized
Object factory from `Context.OBJECT_FACTORIES`	Before the object factory is used during lookup
Factory on an existing binding	When an application looks up and materializes that binding

This means that an existing binding created before the feature was enabled can remain in the JNDI tree but fail when an application later looks it up.

Similarly, an application can deploy successfully and fail only when it first creates a remote context or retrieves a lazily materialized resource.

JNDIBindingAuthorizationPolicyEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIBindingAuthorizationPolicyEnabled` feature gate enables binding-origin protection and tightened authorization for JNDI namespace modifications, including T3 and IIOP CosNaming operations.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

WebLogic Server's JNDI namespace is a directory of names and the objects or services associated with those names. Applications commonly use JNDI to find data sources, JMS resources, EJBs, and other server-managed objects.

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When enabled, `JNDIBindingAuthorizationPolicyEnabled` distinguishes bindings installed by WebLogic Server or trusted local server code from bindings created through a naming client. An ordinary naming client can create and manage a client-origin binding when the applicable JNDI resource policy permits the operation, but it cannot replace, remove, shadow, or rename a protected server-origin binding.

This protection applies to namespace-changing operations such as `bind`, `rebind`, `unbind`, `rename`, and subcontext operations. It does not itself change read operations such as `lookup` and `list`; their existing JNDI resource policies still apply.

A caller in the WebLogic `Admin`, `Deployer`, or `Operator` security role, or the kernel identity, is not treated as an ordinary naming client for binding-origin protection. This does not bypass the JNDI resource policy for the affected name. A privileged caller can still be denied by that policy.

When the attribute is `false`, WebLogic Server preserves the legacy mutation and protocol behavior. Existing per-name JNDI authorization policies, remote-anonymous-user restrictions, naming rules, and transport authorization remain in effect.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes
Primary area	Authorization of server-side JNDI namespace changes

Because the attribute is dynamic, a server restart is not required. A naming call snapshots the gate when the call begins, so an activated change applies to subsequently admitted calls rather than changing the policy in the middle of an in-progress call.

Potential Impacts

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIBindingAuthorizationPolicyEnabled` attribute affects JNDI namespace modification operations such as:

- `bind`
- `rebind`
- `unbind`
- `rename`
- `createSubcontext`
- `destroySubcontext`
- IIOP CosNaming bind, rebind, unbind, and context-creation operations
- WebLogic CosNaming `bind_any` and `rebind_any`
- Changes to global, partition-scoped, and sharable JNDI namespaces

It does not change the binding-origin classification of:

- `lookup`
- `list`
- Normal use of an object that has already been obtained from JNDI
- Standard application resources installed by WebLogic Server from deployment metadata; these remain server-origin bindings

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- Internal WebLogic Server registrations and other trusted local server installations; these remain server-origin bindings

An ordinary authenticated naming client is not categorically barred from namespace changes: it can create, rebind, and remove client-origin bindings when the applicable modify policy permits those operations. A lookup can still fail for other reasons, including an existing JNDI resource policy, a missing name, an outbound-connection restriction, or a JNDI factory restriction.

Binding-Origin Protection

WebLogic Server records whether a binding was installed by the server or created through a naming client. The classification follows the binding across protected namespace operations and clustered replication.

An ordinary naming client can create a new client-origin binding and later rebind or remove it, subject to the applicable JNDI modify policy. If trusted local server code later replaces that slot with a server-origin binding, an ordinary naming client can no longer replace or remove it. After the server-origin binding is removed by an authorized server or privileged operation, a client can create a new client-origin binding at that name.

A caller's administrative role does not turn a newly created client binding into a server-origin binding. Binding origin describes how the binding was installed, not which user created it. The role affects whether the client is subject to origin protection; the per-name JNDI policy remains authoritative for the requested operation.

Sharable Namespace Changes

WebLogic Server has a sharable namespace used by server services and certain cross-partition or replicated facilities. Binding-origin protection and the applicable JNDI resource policy also apply to mutations routed through that namespace.

An ordinary client cannot modify a protected server-origin entry merely by reaching it through a sharable or alternate naming path. Administrative roles do not bypass the applicable per-name policy. Ordinary applications should not normally set the internal `weblogic.jndi.createUnderSharable` option.

IIOP CosNaming Behavior

The policy also applies when a CORBA client changes the WebLogic Server naming namespace through IIOP CosNaming.

WebLogic Server preserves the original IIOP caller and applies the same binding-origin and per-name policy checks before performing operations such as:

- `bind`
- `rebind`
- `unbind`
- `bind_new_context`
- `bind_any`
- `rebind_any`

An unauthorized CORBA caller generally receives a CORBA `NO_PERMISSION` exception derived from the WebLogic JNDI authorization failure.

CosNaming `resolve` and `list` are read operations and are not subject to this attribute's binding-origin protection. Existing lookup and list policies still apply.

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An application or administrative utility is more likely to be affected if it:

- Connects remotely and registers objects using `bind` or `rebind`
- Removes registrations using `unbind`
- Renames bindings
- Creates or destroys JNDI subcontexts
- Attempts to replace or remove a binding that was installed by deployment or other trusted local server code
- Uses CORBA CosNaming to register objects in WebLogic Server
- Uses a retained naming context whose local policy attachment or binding target has been removed or replaced
- Depends on legacy alias, rename, or subcontext behavior that did not preserve the canonical binding origin
- Attempts to write to the sharable namespace

Common examples include custom service registries, bootstrap programs, integration products, and applications that publish dynamically created remote objects in the server's JNDI tree.

Applications that only look up server-configured data sources, JMS resources, EJBs, or other deployed objects generally are not affected.

If an application is affected, it may:

- Fail during startup while attempting to register an object
- Continue starting but omit a custom JNDI registration
- Fail later when another component attempts to look up the missing name
- Be unable to replace or remove an existing registration
- Report a `javax.naming.NoPermissionException`
- Receive a CORBA `NO_PERMISSION` exception through CosNaming
- Report a deployment or integration failure whose underlying cause is a JNDI permission error

A later `NameNotFoundException` can be a secondary symptom. In that case, inspect earlier logs to determine whether the application's original `bind` or `rebind` operation was denied.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

1. Inventory code and utilities that call JNDI `bind`, `rebind`, `unbind`, `rename`, `createSubcontext`, or `destroySubcontext`.
2. Include CORBA clients that use CosNaming mutation operations.
3. Identify the effective identity used for each operation.
4. Record whether each operation arrives through a naming client or trusted local server code.
5. Review existing policies for the JNDI names being modified.
6. Replace remote application-managed registrations with deployment-time or server-managed configuration where practical.

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7. Where a client must manage a name, give it an appropriate per-name JNDI modify policy and ensure that the name is intended for client-origin bindings. Use an administrative identity only when the client must manage a protected server-origin binding.
8. Remove application use of the sharable-namespace environment property unless it is part of a supported WebLogic Server internal integration.
9. Test application startup, shutdown, failover, redeployment, and any dynamic registration or deregistration workflows.

Do not test only lookups. The compatibility change is visible when an application attempts to create, replace, rename, or remove a binding.

Troubleshooting Issues

A failure associated with a specific JNDI resource can contain:

```
User <user-name> does not have permission on <jndi-name>
to perform modify operation.
```

For example:

```
User application-user does not have permission on services/MyRegistry
to perform modify operation.
```

For an unidentified caller, the message can use `<unknown>` as the user name.

A binding-origin denial can instead state that the caller cannot modify or shadow a server-created JNDI binding. These messages distinguish protected-origin enforcement from an ordinary per-name policy denial.

The following separate message indicates the existing remote-anonymous-user restriction rather than binding-origin protection:

```
A remote anonymous user does not have permission to perform this JNDI
operation.
```

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm that the failed operation changes the JNDI namespace. A failure limited to `lookup` or `list` is not caused by this attribute.
2. Confirm the current runtime value of `JNDIBindingAuthorizationPolicyEnabled`.
3. Identify the effective user under which the JNDI operation runs.
4. Determine whether the target is a client-origin binding or a protected server-origin binding, and whether the caller has the WebLogic `Admin`, `Deployer`, or `Operator` security role.
5. Determine whether the call arrived through a naming client or trusted local server code.
6. Review the applicable modify policy for the canonical JNDI name, including the source and destination when troubleshooting a rename.
7. Check whether the JNDI environment enables `weblogic.jndi.createUnderSharable`.
8. Review the complete `NoPermissionException` or CORBA `NO_PERMISSION` cause.
9. If the caller has an accepted security role but the operation is still denied, review the JNDI resource policy for the affected name.

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10. Temporarily enable JNDI debug output, including `DebugJNDI`, if the effective operation, identity, or namespace is unclear.

In a controlled environment, change the attribute dynamically and repeat the same modification using the same caller and JNDI environment. If the operation succeeds with the attribute set to `false` but fails with a server-origin protection message when it is `true`, this attribute caused the difference.

A failure that remains when the attribute is `false` points instead to an existing JNDI resource policy, the remote-anonymous-user restriction, an invalid namespace, or another JNDI configuration issue.

JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled` feature gate controls enhanced JNDI URL validation and enforcement of the outbound connection allowlist configured in the `SecurityConfigurationMBean`.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

A server-side JNDI operation can sometimes cause WebLogic Server to connect to another server. For example, an application might look up an object through a remote JNDI provider, a Foreign JNDI Provider might contact another domain, or a locally bound JNDI reference might contain a URL that is followed when the object is retrieved.

`FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled` controls whether WebLogic Server limits those outbound JNDI connections to destinations listed in the `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed` attribute.

In this attribute, "outbound" means that WebLogic Server may open a connection while processing a server-side JNDI operation.

When `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled` is set to `true`, WebLogic Server checks relevant external JNDI URLs against those listed in `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed`. The operation continues only when the URL's scheme and host match an allowlist entry. If the SecurityConfigurationMBean attribute is empty, WebLogic Server rejects external URL destinations handled by this policy. Local names, names without a URL scheme, and `java:` names remain allowed.

When `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled` is set to `false`, the `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed` value is ignored. WebLogic Server instead preserves the existing behavior, including any configuration supplied through these legacy system properties:

```
wls.jndi.jndiAllowedSchemes
wls.jndi.jndiAllowAllScheme
```


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Disabling `JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled` does not necessarily mean that every scheme is accepted. A legacy system property may still restrict the operation.

When `JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled` is set to `true`, the MBean configuration takes precedence and those corresponding legacy properties are ignored.

WebLogic Server separately preserves administrator-approved destinations created from trusted deployment or server configuration. The exact configured factory/provider pair, deployment-created link target, or WebLogic-created configured reference can carry internal proof of that origin and bypass this allowlist for that configured destination. The proof does not authorize a caller-supplied replacement URL, a different factory/provider pair, a URL-shaped lookup supplied later, or a reference returned by the remote provider. Those later values remain subject to the applicable outbound check.

For example:

FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled	**SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed**	**Result**
`false`	Empty	The new MBean allowlist is not enforced.
`false`	`ldap:directory.example.com`	The MBean list is stored but is not used by this feature.
`true`	Empty	External JNDI URL destinations are rejected.
`true`	`ldap:directory.example.com`	LDAP JNDI connections to that host are permitted.
`true`	`*:*`	All schemes and hosts are permitted by this allowlist.

A permitted destination can still fail later because of DNS, networking, TLS, credentials, provider configuration, or another JNDI policy.

A simplified flow is:

```
Application performs JNDI operation
              ↓
WebLogic Server encounters an external URL
              ↓
Scheme and host are checked against JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed
              ↓
Connection is permitted or the JNDI operation fails
```

This attribute is not a general network firewall. It does not control every socket or HTTP connection created by application code.

Default Behavior

Property	**FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled**	**SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed**
Default	`true`	Empty string
Dynamic?	Yes	Yes

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Both attributes are dynamic. After an activated configuration change is received by the server, subsequent JNDI operations use the new setting without requiring a restart.

Potential Impacts

The attribute applies to outbound-capable inputs handled by the WebLogic Server JNDI implementation, including:

- `Context.PROVIDER_URL` values used by server-side JNDI contexts
- Caller-supplied provider URLs used while resolving through Foreign JNDI or Foreign JMS objects; the exact administrator-configured provider destination is separately authorized
- URLs discovered or supplied after WebLogic Server begins resolving a Foreign JNDI or Foreign JMS object
- Delegate JNDI environments created by WebLogic Server
- WebLogic T3, HTTP, and HTTPS URL contexts
- URL-shaped remote names in foreign JNDI references
- JNDI `LinkRef` objects whose link names are resolved through a WebLogic URL context or another covered outbound JNDI validation path
- A `Reference` containing a factory class location
- A `Reference` containing a `StringRefAddr` whose type is `URL`
- An existing object in the local JNDI tree that is materialized by following an external reference during lookup

These checks apply at WebLogic Server JNDI paths that validate provider URLs, URL contexts, foreign references, or reference materialization. They are not a guarantee that arbitrary application or third-party code invoked outside those JNDI paths cannot create a network connection.

It does not directly control:

- JDBC connection URLs
- Application HTTP clients
- Application-created sockets
- Direct calls to third-party networking libraries
- Ordinary local JNDI names such as `jdbc/MyDataSource`
- `java:` component-environment names
- JNDI names that contain no URL scheme
- Which JNDI factory classes may run
- Who may bind or unbind objects in the WebLogic JNDI namespace

Factory classes are controlled separately by `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIAdditionalFactoriesAllowListsEnabled`. Namespace changes are controlled separately by `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JNDIBindingAuthorizationPolicyEnabled`.

When a required destination is absent from the allowlist, an application may experience:

- Failure to create an `InitialContext`
- Failure while resolving an unapproved URL supplied through or returned from a Foreign JNDI Provider

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- Failure while a Foreign JMS resource resolves a URL beyond its exact administrator-configured provider destination
- A lookup failure for a locally bound foreign object
- A `LinkException` while following a `LinkRef`
- Application startup or deployment failure
- A `NamingException` reported only when a lazily resolved object is first used
- Failover failure because one host in a multi-host provider URL was omitted

The application may work on one server but fail on another if the servers use different host aliases, DNS names, or generated provider URLs.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

1. Inventory caller-supplied JNDI environments, external references and links, and server-side code that uses remote JNDI. Record Foreign JNDI and Foreign JMS URLs that can be supplied or discovered beyond their exact administrator-configured provider destination.
2. Record each provider URL, including all failover hosts.
3. Inventory JNDI `Reference` objects containing external URLs and `LinkRef` objects whose resolution enters a covered external WebLogic JNDI path.
4. Include objects that resolve lazily only when an application performs a lookup.
5. Populate `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed` while the feature gate is still `false`.
6. Use exact scheme-and-host entries where practical.
7. Include both a base domain and its wildcard subdomains when both are required.
8. Include every DNS alias or IP-address form that applications actually use.
9. Migrate relevant values from the legacy scheme properties to the MBean allowlist.
10. Enable `JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled`.
11. Test application startup, foreign-resource initialization, normal lookup, provider failover, and lookup after a server restart.

Avoid using `*:*` as a permanent compatibility solution unless unrestricted outbound JNDI destinations are intentionally required. It is useful as a diagnostic value because it distinguishes allowlist matching from other JNDI failures, but it removes the scheme-and-host restriction supplied by this feature.

Troubleshooting Issues

A rejected provider URL can produce:

```
JNDI provider URL is invalid - <url>
```

A rejected URL contained in a JNDI `Reference` can produce:

```
JNDI name is invalid. Configure
SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed
to allow outbound JNDI provider URLs.
```


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A rejected foreign remote name or link can produce:

```
JNDI name is invalid - <remote-name>
```

Some URL-context paths can still produce a legacy message that refers to:

```
wls.jndi.jndiAllowedSchemes
```

When `JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled` is set to `true`, do not follow that part of the legacy message. The effective configuration is `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed`.

Legacy Property Warning

If `JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled` is set to `true` while either of these legacy properties is set:

```
wls.jndi.jndiAllowedSchemes
wls.jndi.jndiAllowAllScheme
```

WebLogic Server logs message `BEA-050010`, explaining that the MBean configuration takes precedence and the legacy properties are ignored.

For example, a legacy value that allowed the `ldap` scheme does not automatically populate the new host-aware allowlist. An equivalent broad MBean entry would be:

```
ldap:*
```

A narrower and preferable entry identifies the actual host:

```
ldap:directory.example.com
```

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm that the operation is being handled by the WebLogic Server JNDI implementation.
2. Confirm the live runtime value of `JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowListEnabled`.
3. Read the live value of `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed`.
4. Identify the complete URL that WebLogic Server is attempting to use.
5. Separate the URL into its scheme and host.
6. For a provider URL containing multiple hosts, evaluate every host.
7. Compare the literal hostname in the URL with the configured entry; do not assume that a DNS alias or equivalent IP address will match.
8. Check whether the failure occurs while resolving an existing `Reference`, a `LinkRef` through a covered WebLogic JNDI path, a Foreign JNDI object, or a Foreign JMS object.
9. Review the complete `NamingException` chain for `JNDI provider URL is invalid` or `JNDI name is invalid`.
10. Check the server log for `BEA-050010`.

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11. Temporarily enable JNDI debug output, including `DebugJNDI`, to see the effective gate and allowlist values.

Because both attributes are dynamic, a narrowly scoped allowlist entry can be added in a controlled environment and the same operation repeated. If adding the exact scheme-and-host entry allows the operation to proceed, the outbound destination check caused the original failure.

Alternatively, the feature gate can be changed dynamically for a controlled comparison. If the operation succeeds when the switch is `false` and fails with an outbound JNDI validation message when it is `true`, this attribute is involved.

The three JNDI feature gates are independent:

- An error naming `JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed` concerns the destination URL.
- An error naming `JNDIAdditionalInitialContextFactoriesAllowed` or `JNDIAdditionalReferenceFactoriesAllowed` concerns a factory class.
- A `NoPermissionException` for `bind`, `rebind`, or another modification concerns `JNDIBindingAuthorizationPolicyEnabled` or an existing JNDI resource policy.

An application may need to satisfy more than one check. For example, a caller-supplied remote JNDI environment can require both:

- An allowed initial context factory
- An allowed provider URL

Changing only the URL allowlist will not correct a factory rejection.

Configuring JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed

Configure the `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed` attribute using a comma-separated list. Each entry describes an allowed combination of URL scheme and host.

> **Note**
>
> The `SecurityConfigurationMBean.JNDIOutboundConnectionsAllowed` attribute was introduced in the August 2026 Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). See *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

The usual form is:

```
scheme:hostname
```

For example:

```
ldap:directory.example.com
```

permits URLs such as:

```
ldap://directory.example.com/ou=people
```


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but does not permit:

```
ldaps://directory.example.com/ou=people
ldap://other.example.com/ou=people
```

Multiple entries are separated by commas:

```
ldap:directory.example.com,
ldaps:secure-directory.example.com,
t3:remote-domain.example.com
```

Whitespace surrounding entries is ignored.

The exact destination taken from trusted deployment or server configuration is separately authorized for that configured use. Add allowlist entries for caller-supplied provider URLs, URL-shaped lookup inputs, and URLs discovered in references or links beyond that exact configured destination.

Entry form	Meaning
`ldap:directory.example.com`	Permit one scheme and one exact host.
`ldap/s:directory.example.com`	Permit both `ldap` and `ldaps` to that host.
`*:directory.example.com`	Permit any URL scheme to that host.
`:directory.example.com`	Also permit any URL scheme to that host.
`ldap:*`	Permit LDAP to any host.
`ldap:`	Also permit LDAP to any host.
`ldap:*.example.com`	Permit LDAP to subdomains of `example.com`.
`ldap:192.0.2.25`	Permit LDAP to one IPv4 address.
`ldap:192.0.2.0/24`	Permit LDAP to an IPv4 CIDR range.
`ldap:2001:db8:100::/48`	Permit LDAP to an IPv6 CIDR range.
`*:*`	Permit every scheme and host.

The `*:*` entry must be the only configured entry. WebLogic Server rejects a configuration that combines it with other entries.

Secure and non-secure scheme shorthand

A scheme ending in `/s` permits both the base scheme and the base scheme with `s` appended.

For example:

```
ldap/s:directory.example.com
```

is equivalent to:

```
ldap:directory.example.com,
ldaps:directory.example.com
```


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Similarly:

```
t3/s:remote.example.com
```

permits both `t3` and `t3s` connections to that host.

Host Wildcard Behavior

A hostname beginning with `*.` matches subdomains, but not the base domain itself.

For example:

```
ldap:*.example.com
```

permits:

```
ldap://directory.example.com
ldap://east.directory.example.com
```

It does not permit:

```
ldap://example.com
ldap://example.com.other-domain.test
```

If both the base domain and its subdomains are needed, configure both:

```
ldap:example.com,
ldap:*.example.com
```

Partial IP-address wildcards such as `192.168.*.*` are not supported. Use an exact IP address or CIDR range instead.

Case and Internationalized Hostnames

Scheme and hostname comparisons are case-insensitive.

For example:

```
LDAP:Directory.EXAMPLE.COM
```

matches:

```
ldap://directory.example.com
```

Internationalized domain names are converted to their ASCII/Punycode form before comparison. An internationalized hostname and its equivalent Punycode hostname therefore match the same entry.

How URLs are Compared

Matching uses the URL scheme and host.

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For a host-specific entry, WebLogic Server parses the candidate URL as a URI and compares the host component produced by that URL form. If a malformed or non-hierarchical URL does not produce a host, it cannot match a hostname-specific allowlist entry. Entries with a wildcard or empty host, such as `ldap:*` or `ldap:`, perform a scheme-only check; passing that allowlist check does not establish that the JNDI provider will otherwise accept the URL.

The following URL components are not used to distinguish allowlist entries:

- Port
- Path
- Query string
- Fragment
- User name
- Password

For example, this entry:

```
ldap:directory.example.com
```

permits both:

```
ldap://directory.example.com:389/ou=people
ldap://directory.example.com:1389/ou=applications
```

The allowlist cannot permit port 389 while rejecting port 1389 on the same scheme and host. If port-level control is required, it must be implemented through network or service configuration outside this attribute.

Hostnames and IP Addresses are not Interchangeable

WebLogic Server compares the host written in the URL. It does not perform DNS resolution to determine whether two names lead to the same address.

Therefore:

```
ldap:localhost
```

does not permit:

```
ldap://127.0.0.1/object
```

Similarly:

```
ldap:directory.example.com
```

does not automatically permit:

```
ldap://directory-alias.example.com/object
```

even if DNS resolves both names to the same system.

Configure every hostname or IP-address form that legitimate JNDI URLs actually use.

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Provider URLs containing Multiple Hosts

A WebLogic provider URL can identify multiple hosts for failover, for example:

```
t3://admin.example.com:7001,managed.example.com:7001
```

Every host in the provider URL must be allowed. The entire provider URL is rejected if any member is not matched.

For example, this list permits the preceding URL:

```
t3:admin.example.com,
t3:managed.example.com
```

This list also permits it:

```
t3:*.example.com
```

However, the wildcard entry does not permit the base host `example.com` itself.

Application Configurations most Likely to be Affected

Applications and resources are more likely to be affected if they use:

- A Foreign JNDI Provider
- A Foreign JMS Server that performs remote JNDI lookups
- A provider URL pointing to another WebLogic domain
- LDAP or another external naming provider
- A provider URL containing multiple failover hosts
- Hostname aliases that differ from the configured allowlist name
- IP-address URLs while the allowlist contains only DNS names
- A `LinkRef` whose link name is resolved through a covered external WebLogic JNDI path
- A JNDI `Reference` containing an external URL
- A JNDI object that connects externally only when it is retrieved
- A dynamically supplied provider URL or URL-shaped remote name

A local lookup can be affected even when the lookup name itself is not a URL. For example, an application might perform:

```
lookup("jms/RemoteConnectionFactory")
```

The local binding can contain a foreign reference that causes WebLogic Server to connect to a remote provider while materializing the returned object.

As a result, deployment or binding might succeed, but the first application lookup can fail later.

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T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled` feature gate controls whether T3 routing should only forward to known or configured trusted server destinations.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

WebLogic Server can sometimes act as an intermediate router for T3 messages. Instead of the caller connecting directly to the server that hosts an object or service, the communication path can be:

```
Caller → intermediate WebLogic Server → destination WebLogic Server
```

Previously, if an accepted server-to-server message must be forwarded and no route already existed, the intermediate server might create a route using the destination address and port carried with that message. This enabled certain older or implicitly configured routing topologies to work without a corresponding local-domain or RMI-forwarding entry on the intermediate server.

When `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled` is set to `true`, the intermediate server (that is, WebLogic Server) can only create a new route to a destination or "trusted server" that it already knows or that has been identified through local WebLogic Server configuration.

A destination can be recognized when, for example:

- An appropriate connection or route to the destination already exists.
- The destination is a configured server in the local domain.
- The destination matches a configured WebLogic RMI forwarding target.
- The destination can be resolved through another supported WebLogic routing configuration.

If no existing route or supported configuration identifies the destination, the intermediate server does not create a new outbound connection using only the address supplied with the routed message. Instead, it rejects the routing request as having an unknown destination.

The attribute does not require every caller to connect directly to every server. Supported indirect routing continues to work when the destination is known or properly configured.

For steps on setting `T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled`, see Determining the Security Behavior.

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Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes
Primary area	Indirect T3 server routing

Potential Impacts

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled` attribute affects indirect T3 server routing performed by the WebLogic Remote Method Invocation (RMI) infrastructure.

Indirect routing may be used by:

- Cluster-aware RMI or EJB clients
- Server-to-server RMI calls
- Cross-domain calls
- Applications operating across firewalls or network address translation
- Kubernetes environments in which individual Managed Servers are not directly addressable
- Configurations using WebLogic RMI forwarding
- Other topologies in which a caller reaches a destination through another WebLogic Server

This attribute does not directly affect:

- HTTP routing through a web server or load balancer
- WebLogic proxy plug-in behavior
- A client that connects directly to the destination server
- The selection of a cluster member by a load-balancing algorithm
- Application authentication or authorization
- The application object or method being invoked

However, it can affect whether the caller can reach the server selected by a cluster-aware stub or another WebLogic service.

Enabling the attribute does not close routes or server connections that already exist. Consequently, existing calls may continue working until a connection is closed, a server is restarted, a different destination is selected, or a new route is otherwise required.

Most applications that use ordinary direct T3 connections or standard same-domain cluster communication should not notice a change.

Applications are more likely to be affected when they depend on an intermediate WebLogic Server learning a previously unknown destination from the routed connection information. Examples include:

- A cluster-aware EJB or RMI client that can reach one cluster member but cannot directly reach other members
- A caller behind a firewall that relies on its first WebLogic connection to reach additional servers

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- A topology in which servers advertise addresses that are not reachable from the original caller
- A cross-domain call whose destination has not been configured for RMI forwarding
- A Kubernetes topology in which calls depend on an incomplete or incorrect RMI forwarding configuration
- A legacy routing arrangement that works without explicitly defining its destination servers

A typical failure can be intermittent. Calls to one cluster member may succeed while calls to another member fail. An application might work normally until:

- Load balancing selects a different server
- The original target server fails
- A client reconnects
- An existing routed connection expires or is closed
- The intermediate server restarts
- A new server joins the cluster and becomes a possible target

The application method normally is not entered when routing fails. The caller may receive a connection-related exception, an RMI `RemoteException`, or another service-specific exception whose underlying cause is a failed T3 route.

For stateful services, routing failure can also prevent a caller from reaching the server that holds its state. The application-level symptom may therefore appear to be a failover or state-recovery problem even though the immediate cause is that the destination server could not be reached.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

1. Identify applications and services that use T3 communication across clusters, domains, firewalls, network address translation, or Kubernetes environments.
2. Determine whether callers can connect directly to every possible destination server.
3. Identify intermediate WebLogic Servers that may be asked to forward T3 messages.
4. Verify that same-domain destination servers are correctly represented in the domain configuration.
5. Review WebLogic RMI forwarding configuration for cross-domain or Kubernetes routes.
6. Ensure that each forwarding entry identifies the correct destination name or prefix and forwarding URL.
7. Verify that the intermediate server has a suitable outbound network channel and can resolve and reach the configured forwarding address.
8. Exercise new connections to every relevant destination, including failover and load-balancing scenarios.

The feature attribute itself is dynamic, but RMI forwarding mappings are initialized when the server's RMI service starts. If RMI forwarding entries are added or changed while preparing for the enabled behavior, restart the affected servers so that those mappings are loaded.

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Troubleshooting Issues

If a new route is rejected because the destination is not known, the sending side can receive a `ConnectException` containing text similar to:

```
Unknown routing destination: '<destination>'
```

When T3 routing debug output is enabled on the intermediate server, the server can report:

```
Rejecting route request for unknown destination: <destination>
```

For a proxy-style route, the debug output may instead contain:

```
Ignoring proxy route request for untrusted destination: <destination>
```

These messages are strong indicators that `T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled` affected the routing decision. To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm the current runtime value of `T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled`.
2. Determine whether the failing call uses a direct connection or passes through an intermediate WebLogic Server.
3. Identify the destination server named in the exception or routing debug output.
4. Determine whether the intermediate server already has a connection to that destination.
5. Confirm that the destination is a configured server in the local domain or matches an appropriate RMI forwarding configuration.
6. Check whether the failure occurs only for particular cluster members, remote domains, or destination addresses.
7. Check whether the problem began only after a reconnect, failover, server restart, or selection of a new target.
8. Temporarily enable T3 routing debug output, including `DebugRouting`, on the intermediate server and reproduce one failing connection.
9. Look for `Unknown routing destination` or `Rejecting route request for unknown destination`.

> **Note**
>
> Existing routes are not removed when the attribute changes so a useful comparison must exercise a new route. Merely repeating a call over an existing connection may not demonstrate whether the attribute is responsible.

In a controlled environment, change the attribute dynamically and create a fresh connection to the same destination. If the new route succeeds with the attribute set to `false` but fails with `Unknown routing destination` when it is `true`, the destination-recognition requirement is the likely cause.

Not every T3 connection error is caused by this attribute. For example:

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- `Untrusted routing source` indicates that the routing source did not satisfy a separate routing requirement.
- `No outbound channel available for routing to` means the destination was recognized, but the intermediate server could not select a suitable outbound channel.
- DNS errors, connection refusals, and connection timeouts generally mean that WebLogic Server attempted to contact the destination, so the route passed this attribute's destination check.

WorkContextClassValidationEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.WorkContextClassValidationEnabled` feature gate controls which `WorkContext` implementation classes WebLogic Server constructs when it receives WorkArea data. It does not disable WorkArea propagation, determine which WorkArea keys may be used, or control the size of a WorkContext.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

In WebLogic Server, you can employ context propagation to enable an application or WebLogic component to attach contextual information to the work being performed by the current thread. Depending on its propagation mode, that information can travel automatically with operations such as T3/RMI calls, EJB calls, JMS messages, and IIOP calls.

Each value stored in a WorkArea is represented by a class that implements the WebLogic `WorkContext` interface. Applications can use WebLogic's built-in WorkContext implementations or provide their own implementation.

Enforcement occurs in the process that reads the WorkArea input. For a request or message, this is normally the receiving WebLogic Server. For a response, it is the caller: a WebLogic Server acting as a client applies its own domain's setting when it reads the response. This domain attribute does not configure a standalone or thin-client JVM; those clients retain their client-side compatibility behavior, although their existing class-loading and object-input filters still apply. Some collocated and internal paths also serialize and read WorkContexts again within a server process.

When `WorkContextClassValidationEnabled` is set to `true`, then WebLogic Server validates both the class name received from the connection and the Java class to which that name resolves before it constructs an incoming WorkContext. On input paths governed by this attribute, WebLogic accepts the following built-in WorkContext implementations:

- String WorkContext
- ASCII WorkContext
- Long WorkContext
- WebLogic diagnostic context

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On an incoming path governed by this attribute, an application-defined class that implements `weblogic.workarea.WorkContext` is rejected. This remains true even when the class is deployed with the application or is otherwise available in the server's class path.

The validation occurs before WebLogic calls the WorkContext constructor or reads the WorkContext's serialized data. Consequently, a rejected context can cause the enclosing remote call or message operation to fail before the application receives it.

This validation applies principally when WorkArea data is read from:

- T3 and WebLogic RMI calls, including EJB calls
- JMS messages carrying propagated WorkArea data
- IIOP and RMI-IIOP calls

> **Note**
>
> Some WebLogic-internal and web-services input paths already accept only product-provided WorkContext classes independently of this attribute. Enabling or disabling this attribute does not relax those independently enforced restrictions.

WebLogic Server does not reapply this ingress class restriction when restoring WorkArea data that the server previously saved as trusted local data. This internal trusted-data path does not apply to caller-supplied input. A locally created custom WorkContext can also propagate through a collocated RMI call; a WorkContext originally received from an external input remains untrusted when copied through that collocated path and is validated again.

When `WorkContextClassValidationEnabled` is set to `false`, WebLogic preserves the legacy behavior for incoming custom WorkContext implementations. A custom class can be loaded and constructed if it:

- Is available to the applicable class loader
- Implements the `WorkContext` interface
- Meets the WorkContext construction requirements
- Passes the other serialization and object-input checks that apply to the connection

A value of `false` therefore does not disable all WorkContext or serialization validation. Existing object-input filters, class-loading rules, and product-specific input restrictions continue to apply.

For steps on setting `WorkContextClassValidationEnabled`, see Determining the Security Behavior.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes

Serializable WorkContexts

`PrimitiveContextFactory.create(Serializable)` places an application object inside WebLogic's built-in `SerializableWorkContext` wrapper. This is different from an application implementing the `WorkContext` interface directly.

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When class validation is enabled, WebLogic continues to accept `SerializableWorkContext` on selected trusted, authenticated, internal, and locally originated compatibility paths. It is not accepted on every WorkArea input path. For example, an application that propagates a serializable object as WorkArea data with a JMS message can experience a rejection when the receiving server reads that message.

Even when the `SerializableWorkContext` wrapper is accepted, its enclosed application object remains subject to WebLogic's object-input filtering. It may also be subject to the limit configured by `SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize`. This attribute controls the outer WorkContext implementation class; it does not automatically approve the classes or size of an object contained inside a `SerializableWorkContext`.

Potential Impacts

Applications are most likely to be affected if they or one of their libraries:

- Define a class that implements `weblogic.workarea.WorkContext`
- Store instances of that class in the current `WorkContextMap`
- Propagate that context with RMI, EJB, JMS, or IIOP work
- Use a custom WorkContext for correlation, tracing, tenant information, routing information, security-related application metadata, or other request context
- Use `PrimitiveContextFactory.create(Serializable)` on a path that does not retain the SerializableWorkContext compatibility behavior

An application can continue to work while using a custom WorkContext locally and then fail only when that context crosses a process, server, or protocol boundary. Adding an object to the local `WorkContextMap` is not itself affected; the validation occurs when another input path attempts to reconstruct the propagated context.

Applications that use only WebLogic's built-in string, ASCII, or long WorkContexts should not normally be affected.

There is no configuration attribute for adding application-defined WorkContext implementation classes to the permitted set. An affected application generally must replace its custom WorkContext implementation with a built-in WorkContext type. Where appropriate, the application may use a built-in string representation for its metadata. A `SerializableWorkContext` may be another option only when the applicable propagation path supports it and the enclosed object satisfies the separate filtering and size requirements.

Troubleshooting Issues

A server-side rejection normally contains an `InvalidClassException` similar to:

```
application.class.Name; WorkContext implementation is not allowed
```

Other validation failures can include:

```
application.class.Name; WorkContext implementation required
```

On an independently strict product input path, the message can instead include:

```
Unsupported WorkContext class for binary WorkContext input
```


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The exception presented to the application depends on where the WorkContext was being read:

- An RMI or EJB client may receive a marshal, unmarshal, remote-call, or connection exception.
- A JMS producer, consumer, or message-driven bean may receive a `JMSException`, a message-delivery failure, or repeated unsuccessful delivery attempts.
- An IIOP client may receive a CORBA `MARSHAL`, `COMM_FAILURE`, or an RMI-IIOP unmarshalling exception.
- The target business method or message listener may never be called because WorkArea processing occurs first.

If a WebLogic Server acting as a remote caller rejects a WorkContext while reading a response, the remote business operation may already have completed. The caller server's domain setting controls that response-side validation. A standalone or thin client does not apply this domain attribute, although a separate client-side filter can still reject response data. Applications should therefore avoid automatically retrying a non-idempotent operation until they determine whether the failure occurred while sending the request or reading the response.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm that `WorkContextClassValidationEnabled` is `true` in the active domain configuration.
2. Examine the complete exception chain in the process that read the WorkArea data. For a request or message, this is normally the receiving server. For a response read by a WebLogic Server acting as a client, it is the caller server. The strongest indication is an `InvalidClassException` that names an application-defined WorkContext class and contains:

   ```
   WorkContext implementation is not allowed
   ```

3. Determine whether the named class is itself a `WorkContext` implementation or is merely an object contained inside a `SerializableWorkContext`. This attribute controls the former. A rejection of the enclosed object is normally caused by object-input filtering or another serialization setting.
4. Identify how the WorkArea crossed into the receiving process. Look for an RMI or EJB invocation, a JMS message, or an IIOP call immediately before the failure. Also verify that the application method or message listener was not entered.
5. If WorkContext debugging is enabled, use the send and receive information to identify the WorkArea entry and propagation path associated with the failure.
6. In a controlled environment, dynamically disable the attribute and repeat the same operation with a newly issued call or message. A server restart is not required. If the same custom WorkContext succeeds only while the attribute is disabled, the attribute is the likely cause.

   Changing the setting does not rewrite serialized WorkArea data. If a queued message or other retained data is read again after `false` is active, the feature gate uses the new value. The read can still fail because the class is unavailable, another object-input filter rejects it, or the input path independently requires WebLogic-provided WorkContext classes.

   After restoring service, migrate the affected custom WorkContext usage before enabling the attribute again.

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7. If the error says `Unsupported WorkContext class for binary WorkContext input`, the operation may be using a path that is always restricted to WebLogic product classes. In that case, changing this attribute may have no effect.

WLProxyClientCertificateChainValidationEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.WLProxyClientCertificateChainValidationEnabled` attribute controls how WebLogic Server processes a client certificate received in the `WL-Proxy-Client-Cert` HTTP header.

This header is used when a web server or reverse proxy accepts the client's HTTPS connection and then forwards the client certificate to WebLogic Server:

```
Client -- client-certificate HTTPS --> Proxy
Proxy  -- WL-Proxy-Client-Cert -----> WebLogic Server
```

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

When the attribute is enabled, WebLogic Server validates the complete certificate chain supplied in the header before making the certificates available to the web application or using them for X.509 identity assertion.

This attribute does not control certificates presented directly to a WebLogic Server HTTPS listener. Those certificates are validated as part of the normal TLS connection.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes

Related Configuration

This attribute adds validation to an existing proxy-client-certificate configuration. It does not, by itself, cause WebLogic Server to honor the `WL-Proxy-Client-Cert` header.

The following configuration must also allow the header to be used:

- `WeblogicPluginEnabled` must be enabled. This tells the web container to process WebLogic proxy plug-in headers.
- If `WeblogicPluginAllowedProxyHosts` is configured, the network peer sending the request must match that list. A request from a peer that is not allowed is rejected before certificate-chain validation occurs.
- `ClientCertProxyEnabled` must be enabled for the target web application. This setting determines whether WebLogic Server uses the certificate supplied in `WL-Proxy-Client-`

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`Cert`. Its effective value can come from the web application container, cluster, server, or the `client-cert-proxy-enabled` setting in the application's `weblogic.xml` deployment descriptor.

If any of these prerequisites prevents WebLogic Server from accepting the header, changing `WLProxyClientCertificateChainValidationEnabled` will have no effect on that request.

When `WLProxyClientCertificateChainValidationEnabled` is set to `true`, WebLogic Server:

1. Base64-decodes the `WL-Proxy-Client-Cert` header.
2. Reads all X.509 certificates contained in the decoded value.
3. Constructs a certificate path using the certificates in the order supplied by the proxy.
4. Validates that path using the certificate-path validators configured for the current WebLogic security realm.
5. Uses the trusted certificate authorities configured for the server as the trust anchors for the validation.
6. Places the complete validated certificate chain in the `jakarta.servlet.request.X509Certificate` request attribute.

The proxy should forward the client's end-entity certificate first, followed by any intermediate certificates needed to reach a certificate authority trusted by WebLogic Server. The trusted root certificate generally does not need to be included in the header if it is already present in the server's trust configuration.

WebLogic Server rejects the request if the forwarded value:

- Is not valid Base64-encoded certificate data.
- Does not contain an X.509 certificate.
- Contains a certificate chain in an unusable order.
- Omits an intermediate certificate required to validate the chain.
- Chains to a certificate authority that WebLogic Server does not trust.
- Contains an expired or not-yet-valid certificate.
- Cannot be validated by the certificate-path providers configured for the current security realm.

The rejection produces an HTTP `403 Forbidden` response before WebLogic Server dispatches the request to the web application. The application's servlets and normal request-processing path therefore do not receive the request.

Successfully validating the certificate chain does not, by itself, authenticate the user. After validation, WebLogic Server still performs its normal X.509 identity-assertion and user-mapping processing. A certificate can pass chain validation but later fail authentication because it cannot be mapped to a user or because of other security-realm configuration.

When `WLProxyClientCertificateChainValidationEnabled` is set to `false`, WebLogic Server preserves the previous proxy-client-certificate behavior.

WebLogic Server Base64-decodes the `WL-Proxy-Client-Cert` header and parses the first X.509 certificate found in it. The resulting certificate is placed in a one-element array in the following servlet request attribute:

```
jakarta.servlet.request.X509Certificate
```


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WebLogic Server does not validate a certificate path from the forwarded certificate to one of the server's configured trusted certificate authorities.

If the header cannot be decoded or the certificate cannot be parsed, WebLogic Server ignores the forwarded certificate and continues processing the request. Depending on the application's security configuration, the request may proceed without a client identity, use another authentication mechanism, or subsequently receive an authentication failure.

A parsing failure in this mode can produce message `BEA-101257`, indicating that WebLogic Server could not parse the certificate in the `WL-Proxy-Client-Cert` header and ignored it.

Potential Impacts

This attribute primarily affects web applications that:

- Run behind a WebLogic proxy plug-in, Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle Traffic Director, load balancer, or another reverse proxy that supplies `WL-Proxy-Client-Cert`.
- Use `CLIENT-CERT` authentication with the client's TLS connection terminated at the proxy.
- Use X.509 identity assertion based on the forwarded certificate.
- Read `jakarta.servlet.request.X509Certificate` directly.
- Depend on a private or organization-specific certificate authority.
- Depend on a proxy that forwards only the client certificate instead of the complete chain.

Applications that receive client certificates directly through a WebLogic Server HTTPS listener, without using `WL-Proxy-Client-Cert`, are not affected by this attribute.

Troubleshooting Issues

After the attribute is enabled, clients may begin receiving HTTP 403 responses even though the same requests previously reached the application. Common compatibility causes include:

- The proxy forwards only the client certificate, but WebLogic Server requires one or more intermediate certificates to complete the chain.
- The proxy sends the certificates in the wrong order.
- The issuing certificate authority is trusted by the proxy but is not present in the WebLogic Server trust configuration.
- Different servers in a cluster have different trust stores or certificate-path provider configurations. Requests may then succeed or fail depending on which server receives them.
- A custom certificate-path validator applies requirements that the forwarded chain does not meet.
- An application assumes that `jakarta.servlet.request.X509Certificate` always contains exactly one certificate. With validation enabled, the attribute contains the complete forwarded chain and can contain multiple certificates.
- A malformed forwarded certificate was previously ignored, allowing another authentication mechanism to run. With validation enabled, the malformed certificate causes the request to be rejected immediately instead.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, first confirm that the problem occurs only for requests containing `WL-Proxy-Client-Cert`. A direct HTTPS request that does not use this header is outside the scope of the attribute.

Check the following:

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1. Confirm the live value of `WLProxyClientCertificateChainValidationEnabled`.
2. Confirm that `WeblogicPluginEnabled` and the effective `ClientCertProxyEnabled` value are both enabled.
3. If `WeblogicPluginAllowedProxyHosts` is configured, confirm that the proxy's actual socket address is allowed. A failure of this check also produces HTTP 403, but occurs before certificate-chain validation.
4. Enable `DebugHttp`. A chain-validation rejection records a message beginning with:

   ```
   Rejecting request with invalid WL-Proxy-Client-Cert certificate
   ```

   The accompanying exception normally identifies the parsing or certificate-path validation failure.
5. Enable `DebugSecurityCertPath` when additional certificate-validation detail is required. This can help identify the certificate-path provider, trust anchor, validity, or chain relationship that caused validation to fail.
6. Inspect exactly what the proxy places in the header. Verify the certificate order, required intermediate certificates, validity dates, and issuing certificate authorities.
7. Compare the trust and security-realm configuration on every server that can receive the request. Intermittent failures across a cluster frequently indicate inconsistent server trust configuration.
8. In a controlled environment, dynamically disable only this attribute and repeat the same request. If the HTTP 403 disappears and the request returns to the previous behavior, this attribute is responsible for the difference. No server restart is required for this comparison.

An HTTP 401 or an authentication-related error after successful certificate validation generally points to X.509 identity assertion or user mapping rather than this attribute. An HTTP 403 accompanied by the `DebugHttp` certificate-rejection message is the clearest indication that this validation switch rejected the request.

WorkContextInputMaximumASCIIFieldSize

A WorkContext is metadata that WebLogic Server can propagate with work, such as a request or message. In one WorkArea binary encoding, some ASCII fields consist of a four-byte signed integer specifying their length followed by that number of bytes. The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.WorkContextInputMaximumASCIIFieldSize` feature gate specifies the maximum declared length, in bytes, that WebLogic Server will accept for these fields. WebLogic Server checks the length before it allocates a byte array or reads the field contents.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

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The setting applies separately each time the shared WorkArea binary decoder reads an ASCII field. It is not a limit on the combined size of a WorkArea, the complete WorkContext header, or the enclosing request or message.

On an input path governed by this attribute, the affected fields include:

- The WorkContext implementation class name
- The value contained in an `AsciiWorkContext`
- An ASCII field that another WorkContext implementation reads through the same `WorkContextInput.readASCII()` method

The attribute does not directly limit:

- A WorkArea entry name, which uses a different string encoding
- The value contained in a `StringWorkContext`
- A value contained in a `LongWorkContext`
- The serialized payload inside a `SerializableWorkContext` (use `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize` instead).
- The total number of WorkContext entries
- The size of the enclosing SOAP message, HTTP request, JMS message, or other transport payload

Property	Value
Type	Integer, measured in bytes
Default	65535
Configured cap (max field length)	Any value from `-1` through 2147483647
Dynamic	Yes. A server restart is not required.
Scope	Domain-wide. Enforced by a server when it uses the shared WorkArea binary decoder

When `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.WorkContextInputMaximumASCIIFieldSize` is set to a positive integer (such as `65535`, its default), that is a literal byte cap. A field whose declared length is equal to or less than the configured value is accepted. A field whose declared length is larger is rejected before its payload bytes are allocated or read.

For example, when `WorkContextInputMaximumASCIIFieldSize = 65535`, an affected decoder accepts each ASCII field containing up to 65,535 bytes. It rejects a field declaring 65,536 bytes with:

```
Invalid binary WorkContext ASCII field length: 65536
```

The exception reports the rejected wire length; it does not include the configured maximum.

Because this attribute is dynamic, an activated configuration change applies to subsequent reads without a server restart. It does not affect a field that a server has already decoded.

When `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.WorkContextInputMaximumASCIIFieldSize` is set to `-1`, the attribute does not impose a maximum on a nonnegative ASCII-field length. This preserves the earlier size-handling behavior for compatibility. Values below `-1` are not legal configuration values and are rejected by the MBean. The input decoder also fails closed if it encounters such an effective value.

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The underlying exception contains:

```
Invalid binary WorkContext ASCII field length: <length>
```

Thin or standalone client code that does not have access to the server's `FeatureCompatibilityMBean` also retains the `-1` behavior. The server-side value governs input decoded by an applicable server path; it does not establish a corresponding outbound limit in every client.

> **Note**
>
> `0` is not another spelling of the disabled value. It permits only zero-length ASCII fields.

A normal binary WorkContext entry contains at least a nonempty WorkContext implementation class name. Consequently, setting the attribute to `0` will generally reject valid binary WorkContext entries. Use `-1` to preserve the uncapped legacy behavior, or use a positive value for a practical limit.

The production mode compatibility warning framework treats both `-1` and `0` as disabled numeric values. Therefore, a value of `0` can impose a literal runtime cap while still producing the disabled feature warning.

Input Paths Governed by the Attribute

The attribute governs paths that decode the affected four-byte-length WorkArea binary representation through WebLogic Server's shared WorkContext input implementation. This includes the binary WorkContext representation accepted in applicable JAX-WS SOAP WorkContext headers and can include other product integrations that delegate to the same decoder.

The configured cap is not applied when WebLogic Server restores WorkArea data that the server previously saved as trusted local data. A negative field length remains invalid. This internal trusted-data path does not apply to caller-supplied input.

The attribute does not govern transport-specific WorkContext encodings that use separate decoders. In particular, it does not apply to the T3 or IIOP WorkContext encodings.

Do not assume that a successful T3 or IIOP test proves that the configured cap is ineffective. First establish which WorkContext decoder the failing or successful operation uses.

Potential Impacts

An application or integration is most likely to be affected if it:

- Sends a binary SOAP WorkContext header
- Propagates an `AsciiWorkContext` through a path that uses the shared binary decoder
- Uses unusually long WorkContext implementation class names or ASCII values
- Provides a custom WorkContext implementation that calls `WorkContextInput.readASCII()`
- Generates WorkArea data outside WebLogic Server and declares field lengths directly
- Uses a configured cap smaller than the class-name field required for an otherwise valid WorkContext

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Applications that do not send WorkArea data, or whose WorkContext path uses a separate T3 or IIOP decoder, are not affected by this attribute.

Start with 65,535 bytes and increase the value only when a legitimate WorkContext field requires more space. The configured value should still be large enough for the WorkContext class names and ASCII values used by the application.

Troubleshooting Issues

When an affected field exceeds the configured cap, WebLogic Server rejects the WorkContext while decoding it. Because WorkArea processing normally occurs before application dispatch, the target application operation may never be invoked.

The externally visible result depends on the integration. For a binary WorkContext carried in a SOAP request, the caller can receive an HTTP 500 SOAP fault. Other shared-decoder paths can expose an `IOException`, message-processing failure, or a transport-specific wrapper exception.

The strongest underlying diagnostic is:

```
Invalid binary WorkContext ASCII field length: <length>
```

Do not confuse this message with these separate conditions:

- `Invalid serialized WorkContext length` concerns the payload governed by `SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize`.
- A message stating that a WorkContext implementation is not allowed concerns class validation, including behavior governed by `WorkContextClassValidationEnabled` or an independently strict input path.
- An object-input-filter or `InvalidClassException` failure can concern a class inside a serialized WorkContext rather than an ASCII-field length.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Check the active `WorkContextInputMaximumASCIIFieldSize` value under the domain's `FeatureCompatibilityMBean`. When troubleshooting a cluster, verify the effective runtime value on each server that can receive the operation.
2. Identify how the WorkArea data entered the server. Confirm that the operation uses the shared four-byte-length binary decoder rather than a separate T3 or IIOP decoder.
3. Examine the complete server-side exception chain for `Invalid binary WorkContext ASCII field length`.
4. Compare the length in the message with the configured cap. A negative length is always invalid; a nonnegative length is rejected when the configured cap is `0` or greater and the length exceeds that cap.
5. Determine which field was being read. The first affected field in a binary WorkContext entry is normally its implementation class name. An `AsciiWorkContext` then contains another affected field for its value.
6. Check whether the cap is smaller than a legitimate WorkContext class name or ASCII value used by the application.
7. In a controlled environment, dynamically raise the cap and repeat the operation with a newly issued request or message. If the exact operation succeeds after the cap is raised, this attribute caused the earlier rejection.

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8. If necessary, compare with `-1` only as a controlled compatibility test. Leaving the value at `-1` restores legacy behavior without an attribute-imposed cap on nonnegative field lengths.

If the operation still fails after the ASCII-field length is within the configured cap, investigate class validation, serialized WorkContext sizing, object-input filtering, and the enclosing protocol independently.

Relationship to Other WorkContext Compatibility Settings

`WorkContextInputMaximumASCIIFieldSize` controls only the lengths of the ASCII fields described above. It does not replace the other WorkContext controls:

- `SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize` limits the byte payload of each `SerializableWorkContext` and can also activate stricter filtering for the object inside that wrapper.
- `WorkContextClassValidationEnabled` controls which WorkContext implementation classes may be constructed on the input paths it governs.

A single incoming WorkContext can be subject to more than one check. Passing the ASCII-field cap does not guarantee that its implementation class or serialized contents will be accepted, and passing those checks does not bypass the ASCII-field cap.

WSATIgnoreUnknownReplayCompletionEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.WSATIgnoreUnknownReplayCompletionEnabled` feature gate controls how WebLogic Server, acting as the Web Services Atomic Transaction (WS-AT) transaction coordinator, handles a WS-AT replay-completion request for which no matching local transaction exists.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

WS-AT recovery allows a participant to notify a transaction coordinator that it is prepared and to request completion of an interrupted transaction. The coordinator uses the transaction identifier in the request to find the corresponding local transaction. If the transaction is still known, normal recovery processing arranges for the participant to receive the transaction's eventual completion outcome.

The recovery sequence is:

1. `Prepared` or replay-completion request arrives
2. Coordinator extracts the transaction identifier and `ReplyTo` endpoint
3. Coordinator looks up the local transaction:
   - Transaction found: continue normal completion-retry processing
   - Transaction not found and attribute is `false`:
     - Send `Rollback` to `ReplyTo` and wait for the reply.

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- Transaction not found and attribute is `true`:
  - Log and ignore the replay-completion request.

`WSATIgnoreUnknownReplayCompletionEnabled` controls only the behavior taken when the coordinator cannot find a local transaction matching a WS-AT replay-completion request. It applies both to a direct replay-completion request and to the replay path entered when a `Prepared` request refers to an unknown transaction.

The attribute applies to the common WS-AT recovery processing used by the WS-AT 1.0 and WS-AT 1.1 coordinator endpoints.

This attribute does not:

- Change recovery behavior for a transaction that the coordinator can find.
- Authenticate the caller or validate the transaction identifier as belonging to the caller.
- Validate, sanitize, or restrict WS-Addressing `ReplyTo` endpoints generally.
- Change other WS-AT protocol operations or non-WS-AT JTA transactions.
- Enable the optional WS-AT deployment if WS-AT is otherwise disabled.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes
Scope	Domain-wide. Evaluated by the WebLogic Server WS-AT coordinator that processes a replay-completion request.

When `WSATIgnoreUnknownReplayCompletionEnabled` is set to `true` and the coordinator cannot find a matching local transaction, WebLogic Server:

1. Records an informational message identifying the ignored unknown replay-completion request.
2. Returns without invoking rollback on the recovery resource.
3. Does not send a `Rollback` callback to the request's `ReplyTo` endpoint.
4. Does not wait for an outbound callback exchange or its reply timeout.

The request is ignored rather than rejected solely because of this attribute. Do not expect this condition by itself to produce a SOAP fault or HTTP error response.

If the coordinator finds the transaction, the attribute has no effect. The normal completion-retry mechanism continues and may later send the appropriate transaction outcome to the participant.

Enabling this attribute prevents an unknown replay-completion request from causing the coordinator to use its caller-supplied `ReplyTo` endpoint for an outbound rollback callback. It also prevents the request-processing thread from waiting for that callback exchange.

The coordinator still parses the inbound WS-Addressing data and constructs the recovery resource before it determines that no matching transaction exists. The protection is specifically that rollback is not invoked on that resource after the failed transaction lookup.

This attribute does not:

- Authenticate or authorize a WS-AT recovery caller.

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- Reject malformed or unauthorized requests that fail elsewhere in the protocol stack.
- Validate or allowlist `ReplyTo` destinations for other WS-AT messages.
- Prevent outbound callbacks associated with known transactions.
- Replace network controls, endpoint access controls, transport security, request-rate controls, or WS-AT operational monitoring.

Treat the attribute as a hardening control for unknown WS-AT replay-completion requests, not as a general WS-Addressing endpoint-validation mechanism or a complete WS-AT security policy.

When `WSATIgnoreUnknownReplayCompletionEnabled` is set to `false`, WebLogic Server preserves the legacy WS-AT recovery behavior. If no matching local transaction exists, the coordinator treats the unknown transaction as rolled back. It invokes rollback on a recovery resource created from the WS-Addressing `ReplyTo` endpoint supplied in the request. That resource sends an outbound WS-AT `Rollback` callback to the supplied endpoint and waits for the callback exchange to complete.

The wait is bounded by the WS-AT reply timeout configured through the `weblogic.wsee.wstx.wsat.reply.timeout` system property. The default timeout is 120 seconds. An unreachable or unresponsive `ReplyTo` destination can therefore retain the request-processing thread until the call succeeds, fails, or times out.

Dynamic Behavior and Requests Already in Progress

The attribute is evaluated when the coordinator processes replay completion. Changing it dynamically affects later requests that reach this check and does not require a server restart.

Enabling the attribute does not cancel an outbound rollback callback that began while the attribute was disabled, and it does not release a thread that is already waiting for that callback to complete. Disabling the attribute restores the legacy rollback behavior for subsequent unknown replay-completion requests.

In a cluster or mixed-version environment, ensure that every server that may receive WS-AT coordinator recovery traffic has the supporting update and observes the intended domain configuration. Otherwise, the same unknown transaction can be ignored on one server but cause an outbound rollback callback on another.

Potential Impacts

Applications and integrations are most likely to notice this setting when they use:

- WS-AT recovery between WebLogic Server and a non-WebLogic transaction manager or participant.
- A custom WS-AT implementation, bridge, or recovery service.
- Bottom-up recovery in which a prepared participant contacts a recovered coordinator.
- Long-running or in-doubt distributed transactions whose coordinator state may no longer be available when a participant retries.
- Participant recovery logic that depends on receiving an immediate presumed-abort `Rollback` response for an unknown transaction.
- Repeated `Prepared` or replay-completion messages after server failure, migration, or recovery-record cleanup.

Ordinary local JTA transactions, applications that do not use WS-AT, and WS-AT recovery requests for transactions still known to the coordinator are not affected by this compatibility boundary.

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After the attribute is enabled, an affected participant may experience:

- No `Rollback` callback after it sends `Prepared` or replay completion for a transaction unknown to the coordinator.
- Repeated recovery attempts because the participant continues waiting for a definitive outcome.
- An in-doubt branch or participant recovery record that remains pending longer than it did with the legacy behavior.
- A recovery request that completes promptly instead of waiting for an unreachable `ReplyTo` endpoint or the WS-AT reply timeout.
- Different behavior between coordinator-capable servers if their patch levels or effective attribute values are inconsistent.

The absence of an immediate rollback for an unknown transaction does not mean that known-transaction recovery has been disabled. If the local transaction exists, normal completion retry remains in effect.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

1. Inventory applications and integrations that use WS-AT recovery, including non-WebLogic transaction managers, custom bridges, and participants that can remain prepared across a coordinator restart.
2. Determine whether participant recovery logic requires an immediate presumed-abort `Rollback` callback when the coordinator no longer has the transaction.
3. Verify that affected participants tolerate an ignored unknown replay request, retry safely, and eventually resolve or administratively expose any remaining in-doubt work.
4. Apply the supporting update consistently to every server that may process WS-AT coordinator recovery traffic.
5. In a representative test environment, exercise WS-AT 1.0 and WS-AT 1.1 crash recovery, bottom-up recovery, known transaction identifiers, stale or unknown transaction identifiers, and repeated recovery requests.
6. Confirm that enabling the attribute prevents outbound callbacks for unknown transactions while leaving normal recovery for known transactions unchanged.
7. Verify that the attribute is enabled in production and monitor `WLS-WSEE-WSAT-00112`, participant retry rates, in-doubt transactions, and retained participant recovery records.
8. Establish an operational procedure for participants that cannot resolve an unknown transaction without a coordinator-supplied rollback outcome.

Reducing the WS-AT reply timeout can shorten the legacy wait but is not equivalent to enabling this attribute. The timeout still permits an outbound callback attempt, whereas this attribute prevents the rollback callback from being invoked for an unknown local transaction.

Troubleshooting Issues

When the attribute is enabled and an unknown replay-completion request is ignored, the coordinator writes message `WLS-WSEE-WSAT-00112` with text similar to:

```
WLSTransactionServicesImpl replayCompletion() tid=<transaction-identifier>
(<xid>) no matching transaction; ignoring replay request
```

This message is the strongest indication that this attribute selected the ignore behavior for a particular request.

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When the attribute is disabled, logs may instead show an outbound rollback attempt, a callback timeout, or an `XAException` associated with rolling back the recovery resource. `DebugWSAT` output can provide additional protocol-path detail, but it is not required for the informational ignored-request message.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm the live value of `WSATIgnoreUnknownReplayCompletionEnabled` on the domain's `FeatureCompatibilityMBean`.
2. Identify the server acting as the WS-AT coordinator and confirm that the activity is a `Prepared` or replay-completion recovery request, rather than a normal application call or participant registration.
3. Identify the WS-AT protocol version and coordinator endpoint receiving the request. The common recovery path can be reached through both WS-AT 1.0 and WS-AT 1.1 endpoints.
4. Determine whether the transaction identifier in the request still maps to a local coordinator transaction. If it does, this attribute does not control the subsequent recovery behavior.
5. Search the coordinator log for `WLS-WSEE-WSAT-00112` and the text `no matching transaction; ignoring replay request`. Correlate the transaction identifier with the participant's recovery attempt.
6. Determine whether the participant expected an immediate presumed-abort `Rollback` callback and whether it is retrying or retaining an in-doubt recovery record because no callback arrived.
7. Check every coordinator-capable server for the supporting update and a consistent effective attribute value. Intermittent callback behavior can indicate a mixed patch or configuration state.
8. In a controlled environment, send a fresh replay-completion request for an unknown transaction. With the attribute enabled, verify that the ignored-request message is written, no callback reaches `ReplyTo`, and the request completes promptly. With the attribute disabled, verify the expected legacy rollback callback behavior.
9. Separately test a recovery request for a known transaction. Its completion-retry behavior should be the same with the attribute enabled or disabled.

Do not use a caller-controlled or production endpoint as the `ReplyTo` destination in a diagnostic test. Use an isolated endpoint where callback attempts and timing can be observed safely.

WSATRegistrationSecretEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.WSATRegistrationSecretEnabled` feature gate controls whether a registration request on the legacy, non-issued-token path must prove that the caller received the coordination context exported for that transaction.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

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Web Services Atomic Transaction (WS-AT) allows multiple services to participate in one distributed transaction. A WebLogic Server acting as the transaction coordinator exports a WS-Coordination context to a participant. The participant then calls the registration service identified in that context and supplies the endpoint that the coordinator should use for later prepare, commit, or rollback messages.

The normal registration sequence is:

1. Coordinator exports a coordination context.
2. Participant receives the `RegistrationService` endpoint reference.
3. Participant sends a `Register` request.
4. Coordinator registers the participant endpoint.
5. Coordinator later sends transaction-completion messages.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes
Scope	Domain-wide. Evaluated by a WS-AT coordinator when it exports a coordination context and when it processes a participant registration request.

When `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.WSATRegistrationSecretEnabled` is set to `true`, WebLogic Server places a per-transaction registration secret in the `RegistrationService` endpoint reference. A participant using that endpoint reference sends the secret back as a WS-Addressing reference-parameter header named `wls-wsat:registrationSecret`. On the non-issued-token path, the coordinator verifies the secret before it registers the participant endpoint.

The attribute applies to the WS-AT 1.0 and WS-AT 1.1 registration endpoints and protects both durable-participant enlistment and volatile-participant registration.

For the non-issued-token path, the coordinator rejects the registration before participant enlistment or synchronization registration if:

- The transaction cannot be found.
- The transaction does not have an expected registration secret.
- The request does not contain the `wls-wsat:registrationSecret` header.
- The supplied secret does not match the secret stored on the transaction.

A matching registration secret allows registration processing to continue. Other transaction, protocol, and endpoint-processing checks still apply.

The registration secret is bearer-style proof that the caller received the exported coordination context. Treat the coordination context and its reference parameters as sensitive transaction data. Do not record registration-secret values in ordinary application logs or diagnostic material.

This attribute does not:

- Enable the optional WS-AT deployment if WS-AT is otherwise disabled.

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- Replace WS-AT issued-token validation. If WS-AT issued-token enforcement is enabled, a request without the required security-context credential is rejected even if it contains a matching registration secret.
- Authenticate an application user.
- Restrict the scheme, host name, IP address, or port in a participant endpoint reference.
- Require HTTPS or encrypt a coordination context.
- Affect transactions that do not use WS-AT participant registration.

This attribute supplements the existing WS-AT security-context credential path. It does not replace or relax it.

- If a security-context credential is present, WebLogic Server validates that its `AppliesTo` value identifies the transaction. A valid credential satisfies the registration authorization check without requiring the registration secret as an additional credential.
- If the credential's `AppliesTo` value does not identify the transaction, the request is rejected regardless of the registration-secret setting.

Consequently, a missing-issued-token failure and a registration-secret mismatch are separate conditions and should be diagnosed independently.

Furthermore, enabling this attribute prevents a caller that has only a live transaction identifier from registering a participant endpoint on the protected legacy path. It does not authorize or validate the contents of the participant endpoint reference after the caller has demonstrated possession of the coordination context.

A party that obtains the complete coordination context, including its registration secret, can present the same proof. This attribute therefore does not replace:

- Appropriate transport or message protection for coordination contexts.
- Network controls around WS-AT endpoints.
- Issued-token security where that mode is required.
- Independent validation or policy for participant endpoint destinations.

Treat the attribute as a WS-AT registration proof mechanism, not as a general participant-endpoint allowlist or a complete WS-AT authentication system.

When `WSATRegistrationSecretEnabled` is set to `false`, WebLogic Server preserves the legacy WS-AT interoperability behavior.

For WebLogic Server generated coordination contexts, the `RegistrationService` endpoint reference does not contain a `wls-wsat:registrationSecret` reference parameter.

When the coordinator receives a registration request without a security-context credential, and WS-AT issued-token enforcement is not enabled, it does not reject the request merely because a registration secret is absent. The existing transaction lookup, protocol checks, issued-token behavior, and participant registration processing continue to apply.

Dynamic Behavior and Outstanding Coordination Contexts

The `WSATRegistrationSecretEnabled` attribute is read when WebLogic Server exports a coordination context and again when the coordinator processes the later registration request. Changing the setting alone does not modify previously issued contexts or initialize transaction secrets.

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An existing transaction can acquire a secret when WebLogic Server exports another coordination context for it after enablement. Contexts exported while the attribute was disabled still lack the secret, even if a later export initializes one on the transaction.

For a registration request without a security-context credential, when WS-AT issued-token enforcement is disabled, the important combinations are:

Value when the context is exported	Value when registration is processed	Result
`false`	`false`	Legacy registration behavior; no registration secret is required.
`false`	`true`	Registration using the previously issued endpoint reference is rejected because that context does not contain the required secret, even if a later export has initialized a secret on the transaction.
`true`	`true`	Registration requires the matching secret returned from the issued endpoint reference.
`true`	`false`	Legacy registration behavior; the returned secret is not enforced.

Although no server restart is required, enabling the attribute while distributed transactions are in progress can therefore reject registrations that use coordination contexts issued before enablement. Plan a production enablement around the lifetime of outstanding WS-AT transactions, or drain them before changing the setting.

In a cluster or mixed-version environment, ensure that every server that may act as the WS-AT coordinator has the update and observes the intended domain configuration before relying on this protection.

Potential Impacts

Applications are most likely to notice this setting when they use:

- WS-AT transactions between WebLogic Server and a non-WebLogic transaction participant.
- A custom WS-Coordination or WS-AT client stack.
- An intermediary, gateway, SOAP handler, or message transformation that reconstructs endpoint references.
- Code that manually creates a WS-AT `Register` message instead of invoking the `RegistrationService` endpoint reference supplied in the coordination context.
- Long-running transactions whose coordination contexts can remain outstanding while the attribute is changed.
- Mixed-version deployments in which different participants handle WS-Addressing reference parameters differently.

A participant does not need to interpret or modify the registration-secret value. It must preserve the supplied `RegistrationService` endpoint reference and return its reference parameters when invoking that endpoint. A client or intermediary that drops the registration-secret reference parameter will fail registration on the non-issued-token path when the attribute is

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enabled. A valid security-context credential whose `AppliesTo` value identifies the transaction satisfies the authorization check without requiring the registration secret.

Ordinary local JTA transactions and applications that do not use WS-AT are not affected.

After the attribute is enabled, an affected application or integration may experience:

- A SOAP fault from a WS-AT 1.0 or 1.1 registration endpoint.
- An HTTP 500 response carrying the registration SOAP fault.
- Failure to enlist a remote durable participant.
- Failure to register a volatile participant.
- A distributed transaction that is marked for rollback or cannot complete as expected.
- A Web-service or transaction exception reported before the participant receives prepare, commit, or rollback callbacks.
- Success with newly created transactions but failure for transactions whose contexts were issued before enablement.
- Success between some participant implementations and failure with another implementation that drops WS-Addressing reference parameters.

Because registration is rejected before the participant endpoint is recorded, the participant should not receive a transaction-completion callback for the rejected registration.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

1. Inventory applications and integrations that use WS-AT 1.0 or 1.1, including non-WebLogic participants and custom transaction bridges.
2. Verify that each participant invokes the exact `RegistrationService` endpoint reference supplied in the coordination context.
3. Verify that SOAP handlers, gateways, and intermediaries preserve WS-Addressing reference parameters, including unknown vendor-specific parameters.
4. Protect coordination contexts in transit with transport or message protections appropriate for the deployment. Possession of the registration secret is sufficient proof on the legacy path.
5. Apply the supporting update consistently to every server that may coordinate WS-AT transactions.
6. Drain or allow outstanding WS-AT transactions to complete before enablement so that later registrations do not use contexts issued without a secret.
7. In a representative test environment, enable the attribute and exercise both WS-AT 1.0 and 1.1 transactions.
8. Confirm that normal durable and volatile participant registration succeeds and that prepare, commit, rollback, timeout, recovery, and clustered-routing behavior remains correct for the deployment.
9. On the non-issued-token path, confirm that registration requests with a missing or changed secret are rejected before the participant endpoint is registered.
10. Monitor registration faults and `DebugWSAT` output during rollout, taking care not to log the secret itself.

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Troubleshooting Issues

When the attribute is enabled and the request follows the non-issued-token path, a missing, unknown, or mismatched registration secret causes a `WebServiceException` containing text similar to:

```
unknown context identifier:<transaction-identifier>
```

The registration endpoint normally returns this failure as a SOAP fault, commonly with HTTP status 500.

When `DebugWSAT` is enabled, the coordinator can also report:

```
the registration message does not match an exported coordination context
```

If issued-token enforcement is enabled and the request lacks the required token, the failure instead contains:

```
no required issuedToken in the incoming soap message!
```

`unknown context identifier` is not sufficient by itself to prove that this attribute caused a failure. The same general error can also result from an invalid transaction identifier or a security-context credential whose `AppliesTo` value does not match the transaction.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm the live value of `WSATRegistrationSecretEnabled` on the domain's `FeatureCompatibilityMBean`.
2. Identify the server acting as the WS-AT coordinator and confirm that the failure occurs while processing a WS-AT `Register` request, rather than during the original application call or a later prepare, commit, or rollback callback.
3. Determine whether WS-AT issued-token enforcement is enabled. If the exception reports a missing issued token, diagnose that configuration before investigating the registration-secret path.
4. Determine when the coordination context was created. A context exported before the attribute was enabled does not contain the registration secret required after enablement.
5. Without recording its value, confirm whether the `RegistrationService` endpoint reference in the exported context contains a `wls-wsat:registrationSecret` reference parameter.
6. Without exposing its value, confirm whether the participant's `Register` request returns that reference parameter as an inbound SOAP header. If it is absent, inspect the participant stack, SOAP handlers, gateways, and other intermediaries for endpoint-reference reconstruction or header filtering.
7. Enable `DebugWSAT` temporarily and look for the message indicating that the registration did not match an exported coordination context.
8. Check all coordinator-capable servers for a consistent patch level and active domain configuration. Intermittent behavior can indicate that only some servers are applying the gate or that different participant implementations are being selected.
9. In a controlled environment, create a new transaction and export a new coordination context after setting the attribute to `true`. Verify that an unmodified participant can register successfully. Do not reuse an older context for this comparison.

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10. As a final controlled comparison, set only this attribute to `false`, create another new transaction, and repeat the same registration. If the operation succeeds only while the attribute is disabled, this gate is the likely compatibility boundary.

Do not print or compare registration-secret values in shared logs, support bundles, or command output. Presence, propagation, and the server's match or mismatch result are sufficient for normal diagnosis.

CrossDomainT3SConnectionTrustValidationEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.CrossDomainT3SConnectionTrustValidationEnabled` controls whether new outbound cross-domain T3S or Administration Server requests must use a connection initiated by the sending server. Establishing that connection applies the sending server's outbound SSL trust configuration to the destination server's certificate.

The distinction matters because an established T3S connection can carry messages in both directions. A server that accepts a connection from another domain can otherwise reuse that connection to initiate calls back to the other domain, without establishing an outbound SSL connection of its own.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

Connections to trusted servers recognized as belonging to the same domain retain their existing reuse behavior. Peers with unknown domain identity, or whose same-domain identity is not trusted, are also subject to the locally initiated connection requirement. A matching domain-name string alone does not establish trusted same-domain identity.

Here, trust in a server's WebLogic identity and trust in its SSL certificate serve different purposes. Recognition of a trusted same-domain server determines whether the connection-reuse restriction applies. Outbound SSL trust configuration determines whether a new secure connection can be established.

`CrossDomainT3SConnectionTrustValidationEnabled` affects server-to-server communication using secure T3, including:

- Cross-domain JNDI lookups over T3S
- WebLogic RMI and EJB invocations over T3S
- Server requests using the secure Administration Server protocol
- Application or product activity that initiates a new invocation in the reverse direction over an existing cross-domain connection

The attribute does not change plain T3, HTTPS, or IIOP connection selection. It does not change application authentication, authorization, or the contents of an invocation. Connections to standalone clients are outside this server-peer selection rule.

A response to an existing request and a new invocation in the reverse direction are different operations. Replies may use the established request connection. A new server-to-server

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invocation is subject to the outbound connection requirement even when it occurs while processing an incoming request.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	No. Changes require a server restart.
Scope	Domain-level configuration. Each server uses the value captured at its startup.
Primary area	Connection selection for outbound cross-domain T3S and Administration Server requests.

When `CrossDomainT3SConnectionTrustValidationEnabled` is set to `true`, WebLogic Server does not select an accepted cross-domain connection for a new outbound server request. It selects a suitable locally initiated connection or attempts to establish one.

When a new connection is established, the destination's certificate must satisfy the initiating server's SSL trust configuration. Other connection requirements, including the configured hostname-verification policy and network reachability, continue to apply.

An existing suitable locally initiated connection can be reused. The attribute does not require a new SSL handshake for every invocation or certificate revalidation for every message.

Replies to incoming cross-domain requests can use their original request connection, including after an outbound connection has been established. Receiving a request does not, by itself, require the receiving server to establish a reverse connection merely to send its response.

For example, consider two domains, D1 and D2, with certificates issued by different certificate authorities:

- D1 trusts the certificate presented by D2.
- D2 does not trust the certificate presented by D1.

The resulting behavior is:

Operation	Behavior with the attribute enabled
D1 establishes a T3S connection to D2 and sends a request	The connection can succeed because D1 trusts D2, provided the other connection and application checks pass.
D2 sends the response to that request	D2 can reply over the existing D1-to-D2 connection.
D2 initiates a new invocation to D1	D2 must use a locally initiated connection. Establishing that connection fails certificate trust validation if D2 does not trust D1.
D2 initiates a new invocation after its SSL trust configuration has been corrected and applied	The connection can succeed if certificate validation, network connectivity, and the other applicable checks pass.

For applications that initiate calls in both directions, configure the servers in each domain to trust the destination certificates they encounter in the other domain.

Trust in both directions does not, by itself, mean that two-way SSL client-certificate authentication is required. The relevant check here is validation of the destination server's certificate whenever a server initiates an outbound SSL connection.

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When `CrossDomainT3SConnectionTrustValidationEnabled` is set to `false` at server startup, WebLogic Server preserves legacy connection selection. A server can reuse an accepted cross-domain connection for a new reverse invocation when the existing connection-selection rules permit it.

This can allow reverse calls to succeed without a separate outbound SSL handshake in that direction. It does not guarantee that all such calls will succeed: if no reusable connection is available, establishing a new connection still requires the normal SSL and connectivity checks.

Disabling the attribute does not disable SSL encryption, application authentication, authorization, or certificate validation on newly established SSL connections.

Use the disabled setting when legacy connection-reuse compatibility is required. Where possible, correct the outbound trust and connectivity configuration so that the application can operate with the attribute enabled.

Potential Impacts

Applications are most likely to notice the enabled behavior when they:

- Communicate between domains with different certificate authorities or trust stores.
- Configure trust in only one direction but initiate JNDI, RMI, or EJB calls in both directions.
- Depend on the first connection established by one domain to carry new invocations initiated by the other domain.
- Permit network connections in only one direction, or advertise server addresses that cannot be reached from the other domain.
- Communicate with peers whose same-domain identity cannot be established as trusted.

A request and its reply can succeed while a subsequent reverse invocation fails. This is consistent with the setting: the reply can use the established request connection, while the reverse invocation requires an eligible outbound connection.

Troubleshooting Issues

A failed outbound SSL connection can produce an underlying exception such as:

```
javax.net.ssl.SSLHandshakeException
```

Certificate-chain problems can include diagnostic text such as:

```
PKIX path building failed
```

The exception reported to the application depends on the operation. A JNDI lookup may report a naming or communication exception; an RMI or EJB invocation may report a remote-call or connection exception. Inspect the complete exception chain and the initiating server's SSL diagnostics.

These messages are not unique to this attribute. The same certificate problem can prevent any fresh outbound SSL connection. The attribute can expose a previously hidden trust problem by preventing reuse of a connection accepted from the other domain.

If the new outbound connection cannot reach the destination, the visible failure may instead be a connection refusal, timeout, or address-resolution error. Correct certificate trust alone does not resolve those network or addressing problems.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

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1. Identify the server initiating the failing invocation and the destination server. Establish whether the operation is a reply to an existing request or a new invocation in the reverse direction.
2. Check the attribute in the initiating server's domain configuration and determine the value captured at its most recent startup. Do not assume that activating a configuration edit changed a running server's policy.
3. Confirm the protocol and connection direction. This setting concerns secure T3S and Administration Server requests. Check whether earlier successful traffic depended on a connection originally established by the other domain.
4. Inspect the initiating server's exception chain and SSL diagnostics. Check the certificate presented by the destination, its validity and chain, the applicable trust configuration, and hostname verification.
5. Check the destination address and port as seen from the initiating server. Verify that routing, firewall rules, and advertised addresses permit an outbound connection in that direction.
6. In a controlled test environment, compare the same operation with the attribute enabled and disabled, restarting the affected server after each configuration change. Re-establish the initial forward connection and recreate application connection references before testing the reverse invocation.
7. If the reverse invocation succeeds only with legacy reuse, investigate the trust or connectivity requirement exposed by the locally initiated connection. After correcting that configuration, repeat the test with the attribute enabled.

When changing certificates or trust configuration during a comparison, also ensure that connections established under the previous configuration are no longer being reused. Follow the restart or connection-recreation requirements for those SSL configuration changes separately.

Relationship to T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled

`CrossDomainT3SConnectionTrustValidationEnabled` governs selection of accepted versus locally initiated secure connections for outbound server requests.

`T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled` governs whether an intermediate WebLogic Server may establish an indirect T3 route to a destination it recognizes. A supported routed invocation can be subject to both policies. Changing one attribute does not configure SSL trust or satisfy the routing requirements controlled by the other.

IIOPTypedReadResolveProxyValidationEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.IIOPTypedReadResolveProxyValidationEnabled` attribute controls when WebLogic Server verifies that the class carried in an IIOP message is compatible with the expected Java type.

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> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

When WebLogic Server reads a value from an IIOP message, it often knows the Java type that the application or protocol expects. For example, a remote method's signature might declare that a parameter is a `Report` object or that its return value implements a particular interface.

Java serialization also supports a pattern in which the object placed on the wire is a temporary wrapper. After the wrapper is read, its `readResolve()` method replaces it with the object the application actually receives. A corresponding `writeReplace()` method is commonly used on the sending side.

For example, consider a remote method that declares an interface named `ReportService`, but the IIOP message contains a wrapper named `ReportServiceProxyDescription`. The wrapper does not implement `ReportService`; its `readResolve()` method creates a dynamic proxy that does.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes. After the configuration change is activated, subsequent typed IIOP values are read using the new setting, including values received over an existing connection.
Primary area	Typed IIOP valuetype unmarshalling

When `IIOPTypedReadResolveProxyValidationEnabled` is set to `true`, WebLogic Server normally verifies that the class identified in the IIOP message is assignable to the expected Java type before reading its serialized state. A narrowly defined exception permits validated WebLogic EJB remote-business proxies, as described below.

Except for the validated WebLogic EJB proxy path, if the wire class does not implement or extend the expected type, WebLogic Server rejects it before:

- Allocating an instance of the class
- Reading the object's serialized state
- Invoking its `readResolve()` method
- Passing the value to application code

`IIOPTypedReadResolveProxyValidationEnabled=true` does not prohibit all uses of `readResolve()`. If the wire class itself is compatible with the expected type, WebLogic Server can still read the object and invoke `readResolve()`. The object returned by `readResolve()` must also be compatible with the expected type.

With strict validation enabled, WebLogic Server can reconstruct its EJB remote-business proxy from `weblogic.iiop.ProxyDesc` or a generated Java proxy class. This path requires the

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WebLogic remote-business invocation handler, a locally resolved business interface compatible with the expected interface, and the `weblogic.ejb.spi.BusinessObject` marker interface. WebLogic Server validates the handler metadata, remote-object reference, interface identities, and completed proxy. This exception does not admit arbitrary application invocation handlers or general serialization-proxy wrappers.

When `IIOPTypedReadResolveProxyValidationEnabled` is set to `false`, WebLogic Server preserves several legacy compatibility cases in which the class on the wire is not compatible with the expected type but is intended to produce a compatible object through `readResolve()`. In the `ReportService` example, WebLogic Server may read the wrapper, run `readResolve()`, and then verify that the resulting proxy implements `ReportService`.

These cases include:

- A Java dynamic proxy represented on the wire by `weblogic.iiop.ProxyDesc`
- JMX `MBeanInfo` represented by `weblogic.corba.utils.MarshalledObject`
- A custom serialization wrapper whose class defines `readResolve()`

WebLogic Server reads the wrapper, invokes `readResolve()`, and then verifies the type of the resulting object.

The disabled behavior does not accept an incompatible final value. Regardless of this attribute, the object produced after deserialization and `readResolve()` must be assignable to the expected Java type.

Potential Impacts

This attribute affects typed CORBA valuetypes read by WebLogic Server's IIOP implementation.

It can apply when WebLogic Server:

- Reads parameters from an incoming IIOP request
- Reads the return value from an outbound IIOP invocation
- Reads an exception or other protocol value with a known expected type
- Reads a typed value from recognized IIOP protocol metadata
- Reads a dynamic proxy or serialization wrapper sent as an IIOP valuetype

It does not directly affect:

- T3 serialization
- HTTP requests
- JMS message bodies
- Java serialization performed outside the IIOP implementation
- Ordinary non-proxy values whose wire class already implements or extends the expected type
- Values read without a specific expected Java type
- Ordinary broad values carried through an IIOP `Any`, such as many values declared as `Object`, `Serializable`, or `Externalizable`, when the `Any` type does not identify a proxy

An `Any` whose type identifies `ProxyDesc` or a Java proxy is handled separately from the typed EJB proxy path. With strict validation enabled, its root wire class must be `ProxyDesc` or compatible with that proxy type. Regardless of this setting, a non-null result must resolve to a dynamic proxy. Other IIOP type and class checks continue to apply.

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An application or integration is more likely to be affected if it sends any of the following through IIOP:

- Java dynamic proxies as interface-typed parameters or return values that do not satisfy the validated WebLogic EJB proxy requirements
- Custom serialization-proxy classes using `writeReplace()` and `readResolve()`
- Wrapper objects that intentionally resolve to a different application type
- Classes or enums whose `writeReplace()` method substitutes an unrelated holder class
- JMX `MBeanInfo` between WebLogic Server instances using the Java-serialization form of JMX-over-IIOP
- Vendor-generated proxy or holder classes that are not assignable to the declared Java type

Applications using ordinary serializable classes are generally unaffected when the concrete class on the wire implements or extends the type declared in the remote method signature.

Where the Setting Is Applied

The attribute is evaluated in the WebLogic Server process that is reading the value.

For an incoming request:

```
IIOP client → WebLogic Server
              setting is applied here
```

The receiving server's value controls how request parameters are validated.

For a WebLogic Server making an outbound IIOP call:

```
WebLogic Server → remote IIOP service (request)
WebLogic Server ← remote IIOP service (reply)
setting is applied when this server reads the reply
```

The calling WebLogic Server's value controls how it validates the returned value.

A standalone client is not controlled by the server's `FeatureCompatibilityMBean` when it reads a reply. However, the receiving WebLogic Server still applies its setting when that client sends request parameters.

In a cross-domain server-to-server call, the two domains can therefore apply different behavior depending on which server is reading a request or reply.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

1. Inventory applications and server-to-server integrations that use IIOP.
2. Identify remote method parameters and return values declared as interfaces or concrete application types.
3. Look for custom `writeReplace()` or `readResolve()` methods in classes sent as values of those declared types.
4. Identify uses of `java.lang.reflect.Proxy` passed as IIOP valuetypes.
5. Review server-to-server JMX-over-IIOP communication.
6. Test both the request and reply directions for each affected integration.

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7. Prefer a wire class that implements or extends the type declared by the remote method.
8. For a custom serialization-proxy pattern, consider declaring the wrapper explicitly in the remote contract and converting it in application code rather than relying on an unrelated wire class to resolve automatically.
9. For dynamic remote interfaces, use the supported RMI-IIOP remote-object representation or the validated WebLogic EJB remote-business proxy path. General Java dynamic proxies with application-supplied handlers do not satisfy the strict typed EJB proxy requirements.
10. If JMX-over-IIOP is affected, review whether the sending server should use the non-Java-serialization representation for JMX metadata instead of the `MarshalledObject` wrapper.

The most reliable long-term correction is to make the type carried in the IIOP message compatible with the type declared in the remote contract.

Troubleshooting Issues

You may encounter the following behavior after enabling `IIOPTypedReadResolveProxyValidationEnabled`.

Failure While Reading a Request

If WebLogic Server rejects an incoming parameter, the request fails before the target application method is invoked.

The caller may receive a CORBA `MARSHAL` exception, an RMI unmarshalling exception, or a remote invocation exception. Application logging at the beginning of the target method will not appear because the invocation was never dispatched.

Failure While Reading a Reply

If a WebLogic Server rejects a return value, the remote method may already have completed successfully. Only the caller's attempt to decode the reply has failed.

This distinction is important for operations that change data or have other side effects. Do not automatically retry a failed operation merely because the caller reported an unmarshalling error. First determine whether the remote method completed; otherwise, a retry could perform the operation a second time.

Expected Error Information

When strict validation rejects the wire class before `readResolve()`, WebLogic Server reports a CORBA `MARSHAL` exception with an underlying `InvalidClassException`. The cause contains:

```
<wire-class>; Resolved valuetype is not assignable to <expected-class>
```

For example:

```
com.example.ReportServiceProxyDescription; Resolved valuetype is not
assignable to com.example.ReportService
```

The class before the semicolon is the class actually carried in the IIOP message. The class at the end is the type WebLogic Server expected.

A rejected proxy can instead report a validation-specific cause, such as `Typed proxy handler is not the WebLogic remote-business handler` or `Typed proxy descriptor does not match the validated EJB handler`. A proxy-hinted `Any` can report `Any proxy value must`

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`resolve to a dynamic proxy`. These messages identify different validation stages and should not be diagnosed solely as a failure of the ordinary wire-class assignability check.

There is a similar but distinct error that can occur after `readResolve()`:

```
<resolved-class>; Resolved valuetype value is not assignable to <expected-
class>
```

The word `value` is significant:

- `Resolved valuetype is not assignable` indicates that the wire class failed the early check controlled by this attribute.
- `Resolved valuetype value is not assignable` indicates that deserialization completed but the final object had the wrong type. That final check applies even when this attribute is `false`.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm that the failing communication uses IIOP or IIOPS.
2. Identify which WebLogic Server process was reading the failing value.
3. Check that server's runtime value of `IIOPTypedReadResolveProxyValidationEnabled`.
4. Review the complete CORBA or RMI exception chain.
5. Look for `Resolved valuetype is not assignable to` or a proxy-validation cause described above.
6. Record both the wire class and the expected class from the exception.
7. Examine the remote method signature or protocol definition to determine why that expected type was used.
8. Check whether the wire class defines `readResolve()` or was produced by another object's `writeReplace()` method.
9. Check specifically for `weblogic.iiop.ProxyDesc` or `weblogic.corba.utils.MarshalledObject`.
10. Determine whether the failure occurred while reading a request or while reading a reply.
11. If more detail is required, temporarily enable `DebugIIOPDetail` and `DebugIIOPTransport` on the server reading the value.

In a controlled environment, change the attribute dynamically and repeat the same operation. If the value is accepted with the attribute set to `false` but fails with `Resolved valuetype is not assignable to` when set to `true`, this attribute is the cause.

For a reply failure, verify whether the remote operation completed before repeating the test.

IIOPUnauthenticatedServiceContextValueTypeFilteringEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.IIOPUnauthenticatedServiceContextValueTypeFilteringEnabled` attribute controls whether WebLogic Server applies its unauthenticated deserialization allowlist while reading valuetypes from incoming IIOP request and reply service contexts.

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> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

IIOP requests and replies can carry protocol metadata called a **service context**, in addition to application arguments, return values, or exceptions. Service contexts are used for information such as transaction propagation, caller information, protocol capabilities, and vendor-specific ORB data.

Some recognized service contexts contain CORBA valuetypes. In this context, a valuetype represents a serializable Java object in an IIOP message.

For this attribute, "unauthenticated" identifies the allowlist applied while WebLogic Server decodes service-context data; it does not describe the eventual authentication status of the peer.

For an incoming request, service contexts are decoded early, before WebLogic Server has finished establishing the caller's identity and before it dispatches the request to the application. Therefore, this filtering can apply even when:

- The caller supplied valid credentials
- The application method requires an authenticated user
- The request arrived over an encrypted connection
- The caller would eventually be recognized as another WebLogic Server

The term 'unauthenticated' does not mean that the application is configured to permit anonymous access. The same allowlist also applies when a WebLogic Server acting as a client reads service contexts in an IIOP reply.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes. After the configuration change is activated, the new value is used when subsequent IIOP request or reply service contexts are decoded.
Primary area	Incoming IIOP request and reply service contexts

When `IIOPUnauthenticatedServiceContextValueTypeFilteringEnabled` is set to `true`, WebLogic Server checks each Java class encountered while decoding a valuetype within an incoming request or reply service context.

The check occurs before WebLogic Server constructs and reads the object. Nested valuetypes are checked as they are encountered, so permitting only the top-level class might not be sufficient when that class contains objects of other types.

Standard WebLogic Server protocol classes and commonly required core Java classes are included in the default unauthenticated filter. A custom class supplied by an application, ORB, transaction manager, or integration might not be included.

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If a class is not permitted, WebLogic Server stops decoding the message. It does not discard only that service context and continue. A rejected request fails before the target application method is called. A rejected reply fails at the calling server, after the remote method may already have completed.

When `IIOPUnauthenticatedServiceContextValueTypeFilteringEnabled` is set to `false`, WebLogic Server preserves the earlier IIOP service-context unmarshalling behavior and does not apply the unauthenticated allowlist specifically to this portion of the request or reply.

Disabling the attribute does not disable all serialization filtering in WebLogic Server. Other class-loading rules, object-input filters, type checks, and protocol validation continue to apply.

Potential Impacts

This attribute affects:

- Incoming IIOP requests and replies received by WebLogic Server
- Recognized request and reply service contexts that contain Java valuetypes
- The classes nested inside those service-context valuetypes
- All supported GIOP request and reply versions processed by WebLogic Server

It can affect specialized integrations that propagate WebLogic or vendor-specific transaction, identity, or other protocol metadata through IIOP.

It does not directly affect:

- Ordinary application method arguments
- Application return values
- T3 requests
- HTTP requests
- JMS message bodies
- Java serialization elsewhere in the server
- Service contexts that WebLogic Server retains only as opaque bytes

A third-party ORB adding an unknown service context as an uninterpreted byte sequence is not automatically affected. Filtering occurs when WebLogic Server recognizes the context and invokes its valuetype decoder.

Applications Most Likely to Be Affected

Ordinary IIOP applications that pass custom serializable objects only as method arguments generally are not affected by this attribute. Those objects are outside the service-context portion of the request.

An application or integration is more likely to be affected if it uses:

- A non-WebLogic ORB that supplies a custom class within a service context recognized by WebLogic Server
- A custom transaction integration that places a proprietary object in propagated transaction metadata
- A custom subclass or replacement for a WebLogic protocol metadata class
- An IIOP interceptor or integration layer that reuses a recognized service-context identifier and encodes a Java valuetype in it

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- A layered Oracle or third-party product that extends WebLogic IIOP service-context behavior with additional Java classes

Standard WebLogic Server clients normally send protocol classes already accepted by the default filter.

Troubleshooting Issues

When a required class in a request service context is rejected, the request fails before the application method is invoked. If the rejection occurs in a reply service context, the calling WebLogic Server cannot decode the reply, but the remote method may already have run.

The caller may receive:

- A CORBA `MARSHAL` exception
- An RMI unmarshalling or remote invocation exception containing a CORBA exception
- A `COMM_FAILURE`, end-of-file, or connection-reset error if the request cannot be completed cleanly
- A transaction-propagation or remote-call failure reported by a higher-level framework

For a request rejection, application logging placed at the beginning of the target method will not run because the request fails before dispatch. For a reply rejection, check whether the remote operation completed before retrying it, especially if it changes data or has other side effects.

Failures can depend on the peer. Requests or replies from one ORB or integration product may fail while others succeed because they send different service-context metadata.

Expected Error Information

The server-side exception is a CORBA `MARSHAL` exception whose underlying cause is an `InvalidClassException`. The cause includes the rejected class name and the following text:

```
Rejected by unauthenticated IIOP valuetype filter
```

For example, the cause can resemble:

```
com.example.orb.CustomContext;
Rejected by unauthenticated IIOP valuetype filter
```

This exact phrase is the clearest indication that `IIOPUnauthenticatedServiceContextValueTypeFilteringEnabled` caused service-context decoding to fail.

Review the complete exception chain in the WebLogic Server process that is reading the message: the receiving server for a request, or the calling server for a reply. A remote client might receive only a higher-level CORBA or RMI exception.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm that the failing client is using IIOP or IIOPS.
2. Identify whether the failure occurred while reading a request or a reply. Confirm the current runtime value of `IIOPUnauthenticatedServiceContextValueTypeFilteringEnabled` on the WebLogic Server reading that message.
3. Review the complete server-side exception and look for `Rejected by unauthenticated IIOP valuetype filter`.

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4. Record the class name reported immediately before that text.
5. Determine which ORB, transaction manager, interceptor, or integration component supplies that class.
6. Check whether the target application method was entered. If it was, this filter did not reject that request before dispatch, but it can still reject the reply service contexts.
7. Compare successful and failing peers to determine whether only one ORB or integration sends the additional request or reply service context.
8. If more protocol detail is needed, temporarily enable `DebugIIOPDetail` and `DebugIIOPTransport` on the server reading the message.

In a controlled environment, change the attribute dynamically and repeat a safe IIOP operation. If decoding succeeds with the attribute set to `false` but fails with `Rejected by unauthenticated IIOP valuetype filter` when set to `true`, the enabled filter caused the rejection. Before repeating an operation after a reply failure, determine whether the remote operation already completed.

A generic CORBA `MARSHAL` exception is not sufficient by itself to identify this attribute. IIOP can report `MARSHAL` for many unrelated data-format and type errors.

Addressing a Legitimate Class Rejection

If a legitimate integration depends on a custom service-context valuetype:

1. Identify the rejected top-level class and all custom classes reachable from it.
2. Determine whether the client or integration can use standard WebLogic Server service-context classes instead.
3. Check whether the client is using a recognized service-context identifier for data that could be carried as an opaque vendor context instead.
4. Review any explicitly configured `weblogic.oif.serialUnauthenticatedFilter` setting.
5. If the custom class must be permitted, add only the required class or narrowly scoped class pattern to the unauthenticated filter.
6. Restart servers if the filter is supplied as a server startup property.
7. Retest the operation with the feature attribute enabled.

Avoid adding a broad package pattern merely to make the exception disappear. The exception identifies the first rejected class; after permitting it, another nested class may be reported and require separate evaluation.

JAXWSRejectUnknownSEIOperationsEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.JAXWSRejectUnknownSEIOperationsEnabled` attribute controls how WebLogic Server handles an incoming SOAP request whose operation cannot be resolved to a method in the JAX-WS service endpoint interface (SEI).

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> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

A JAX-WS SEI describes the Java methods exposed by a Web service. For an incoming SOAP request, WebLogic Server attempts to resolve the request to an SEI method and its method-level authorization resource.

The relevant request path is:

1. SOAP request reaches a JAX-WS SEI endpoint.
   a. `AuthorizationTube` checks for an applicable WS-ReliableMessaging (WS-RM) or MakeConnection protocol control request.
   b. Otherwise, it resolves the request to an SEI method and resource:
      - Resource found: perform normal method-level authorization.
      - No resource and attribute is `true`: return an `Invalid operation` fault.
      - No resource and attribute is `false`: invoke downstream tubes without method-level authorization for that operation.

The protected case is an operation that cannot be resolved to an SEI method, such as a SOAP body operation QName that is not in the endpoint's SEI. The check also applies if method lookup does not yield an authorization resource. When enabled, it rejects the request before downstream tubes, including the WorkContext-processing path, are invoked.

This attribute does not:

- Change authorization for a recognized SEI method with a mapped resource.
- Apply this SEI-specific check to a JAX-WS `Provider` endpoint, which uses a separate provider resource.
- Turn an otherwise invalid operation into a valid SEI method.
- Replace WS-Security, transport authentication, method authorization, or other Web-service checks.
- Control WorkContext input on other transports or on requests that take another processing path.

When WS-ReliableMessaging or MakeConnection is enabled, its protocol-control requests have their own classification and processing path. This gate is not a general rejection switch for those protocol messages; their protocol tubes remain responsible for validating and consuming them.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes

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Property	Value
Scope	Domain-wide. Evaluated by the server-side JAX-WS authorization tube for endpoints backed by an SEI.

When `JAXWSRejectUnknownSEIOperationsEnabled` is set to `true`, a request with no mapped SEI authorization resource receives an `Invalid operation` SOAP fault before the authorization tube invokes downstream tubes. A request with a valid, mapped operation continues through the existing method-level authorization check.

The fault string begins with `Invalid operation` and, when a SOAP body operation is available, includes its local name and possibly its namespace. The fault uses:

- SOAP 1.1: a `Client` fault code.
- SOAP 1.2: a `Sender` fault code with an `InvalidOperation` subcode.

The HTTP binding commonly exposes the SOAP fault with HTTP status 500, but diagnose the SOAP fault rather than relying on the HTTP status alone. This is an invalid-operation fault, not the separate `Access denied to operation` fault used when authorization denies a recognized method.

Enabling `JAXWSRejectUnknownSEIOperationsEnabled` prevents an unresolved SEI operation from using the legacy authorization-tube fall-through to reach downstream processing, including the WorkContext path, without a method-level authorization resource. It closes that specific path while retaining the normal processing of recognized operations.

It does not prove that a recognized method is safe, authenticate a caller, validate WorkContext data on every path, or replace protocol-specific controls. The authorization tube still performs some processing before this check, and WS-RM/MakeConnection control messages take their separate protocol path. Disabling the gate restores the legacy fall-through and should be treated as a security-reducing compatibility choice, not as a routine interoperability setting.

When `JAXWSRejectUnknownSEIOperationsEnabled` is set to `false`, it restores the legacy path for an unmatched SEI operation. The authorization tube skips its invalid-operation rejection and, because it has no method resource, also skips the method-level authorization decision for that operation. It then invokes the next tube.

This does **not** guarantee that the request succeeds. A later tube, SOAP dispatcher, or application layer may still reject it. It does mean that the request can reach downstream processing that the default check would have stopped, including WorkContext processing. The legacy path can therefore restore the pre-authentication exposure addressed by the original security fix. Use `false` only as a temporary, explicitly accepted compatibility exception while correcting the client or integration.

Disabling this attribute does not relax authorization for recognized SEI methods; those still have a mapped resource and undergo the normal authorization check.

Dynamic Behavior and Mixed-Version Domains

The authorization tube reads the effective domain attribute when it processes a request that reaches the unknown-operation check. A committed change therefore affects subsequent requests without restarting the server. It cannot change a request that has already passed that point in the tube.

Every server that may receive the affected SOAP traffic should have both the management-configuration update that defines the attribute and the WebServices runtime update that consumes it. During a staged or mixed-version rollout:

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- A server with only the new MBean/API but the older WebServices runtime can expose and store `false` while its authorization tube continues to reject unknown operations unconditionally.
- A server with the new WebServices runtime but unavailable or older MBean/API symbols falls back to rejection rather than enabling the legacy path.
- Servers with different effective values or patch levels can return different results for the same request.

Verify the effective value and installed runtime on every receiving server before relying on an opt-out. Keep the secure default while coordinating a rollout.

Potential Impacts

An integration is most likely to notice the default rejection if it sends a SOAP request to an SEI-backed endpoint but does not use an operation recognized by that endpoint. Examples include:

- A stale generated client using an operation removed or renamed in the deployed service.
- A hand-built SOAP message with the wrong body operation QName or namespace.
- A gateway, intermediary, or handler that rewrites the SOAP body or operation-identifying information.
- A client and endpoint deployed from different WSDL or SEI versions.
- A diagnostic or probing client that intentionally sends an unknown operation.

Applications that send recognized operations should retain their usual authorization behavior. JAX-WS `Provider` endpoints do not use this SEI-specific unknown-operation decision.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

1. Identify SOAP clients, gateways, and handlers that call SEI-backed JAX-WS endpoints, including clients generated from older WSDL versions.
2. Compare the deployed service's WSDL and SEI with each client's operation name, namespace, and action. Regenerate or correct clients that issue unmatched requests.
3. Exercise representative requests for both valid and invalid operations. Verify that valid operations still receive their normal authorization decisions and invalid operations receive the expected SOAP-version-specific fault.
4. Apply both parts of the update consistently to every server that can host the endpoint, then verify the effective domain value and behavior on each server.
5. Keep the attribute at its default `true`. If an exception is unavoidable, document the affected client, endpoint, exposure, and plan to restore `true`; restrict untrusted access to the endpoint while the legacy path is in use.

Troubleshooting Issues

After the attribute is enabled, an affected client can receive an `Invalid operation` SOAP fault before its intended application method or downstream tube runs. A client may surface that fault as a SOAP exception or a Web-service invocation error. A SOAP 1.1 caller should see a `Client` fault; a SOAP 1.2 caller should see a `Sender` fault with an `InvalidOperation` subcode.

If the same malformed request is sent with the attribute disabled, the immediate invalid-operation fault may disappear, but a different downstream fault or failure can still occur. Do not treat the absence of that fault as proof that the request was authenticated, authorized, or safely processed.

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To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Check the effective `JAXWSRejectUnknownSEIOperationsEnabled` value on the domain's `FeatureCompatibilityMBean`. Confirm which server processed the request and that it has the WebServices runtime update.
2. Confirm that the target is an SEI-backed JAX-WS endpoint, rather than a `Provider` endpoint or a WS-RM/MakeConnection protocol-control request.
3. Compare the request's operation-identifying SOAP content with the deployed endpoint's current WSDL and SEI. Pay particular attention to the body operation QName and namespace; also check the SOAP action or WS-Addressing action used by the client where applicable.
4. Inspect the full SOAP fault. `Invalid operation` with the codes described above points to the unknown-operation branch; `Access denied to operation` indicates a separate authorization decision for a mapped method.
5. Check for a stale client stub, changed WSDL, intermediary transformation, or endpoint-version mismatch. Correcting the request is preferable to disabling the gate.
6. In a controlled test environment, send a new request after changing the attribute. If the early `Invalid operation` fault disappears only when the attribute is `false`, the enabled check caused the earlier rejection. Inspect any later response and server-side processing separately.
7. If the value is `false` but the same early rejection remains, check for an incomplete or mixed-version installation. The MBean can exist before the WebServices runtime consumer is installed, and a runtime unable to read the configuration falls back to rejection.

Do not use a production request carrying untrusted WorkContext data as a diagnostic probe. Test with a benign payload in an isolated environment.

SAML2StrictArtifactResolutionEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.SAML2StrictArtifactResolutionEnabled` feature gate controls whether WebLogic Server must authenticate a SAML 2.0 artifact-resolution requester before accessing the artifact cache. When enabled, it also requires WebLogic Server to verify that the requester is the artifact's intended recipient before consuming it.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

The SAML 2.0 HTTP Artifact binding sends a short artifact through the browser instead of sending the SAML protocol message itself. The receiving partner then sends a back-channel SOAP `ArtifactResolve` request to the artifact resolution service that created the artifact. The service retrieves the one-time message associated with the artifact and returns it in an `ArtifactResponse`.

The normal sequence is:

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1. WebLogic Server stores a SAML message for a configured partner.
2. The browser carries the artifact to that partner.
3. The partner sends a SOAP `ArtifactResolve` request.
4. WebLogic Server authenticates the requester.
5. WebLogic Server consumes the one-time artifact for its intended recipient.
6. WebLogic Server returns the SAML message in an `ArtifactResponse`.

When the attribute is enabled, WebLogic Server uses the request issuer to find enabled partner registrations, verifies all configured authentication requirements, and requires partner-bound proof through either a verified request signature or a partner-matched TLS client certificate. It then consumes the artifact only if its stored recipient and SAML message type match an authenticated partner in the correct identity provider or service provider role.

The attribute applies to both WebLogic Server artifact resolution routes:

- A local identity provider artifact resolution service returning a stored authentication response to its requesting service provider partner.
- A local service provider artifact resolution service returning a stored authentication request to its requesting identity provider partner.

This attribute does not:

- Enable SAML 2.0 services or the HTTP Artifact binding.
- Configure request signing, TLS client authentication, or Basic authentication for a partner.
- Authenticate the browser user associated with the SAML exchange.
- Change how artifacts are created, delivered through the browser, expired, or replicated.
- Apply the domain MBean setting to a non-WebLogic, off-platform CSS installation.
- Change SAML bindings or endpoints other than artifact resolution.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes
Scope	Domain-wide. Evaluated for each SAML 2.0 `ArtifactResolve` request processed by a WebLogic Server service provider or identity provider artifact resolution service.

When `SAML2StrictArtifactResolutionEnabled` is set to `true`, WebLogic Server processes an `ArtifactResolve` request in this order:

1. It requires a nonempty `Issuer`, a nonempty artifact, and a parsed request document. If the issuer has a `Format`, the format must be the SAML entity format.
2. It uses the issuer value and the artifact resolution route to find candidate partner registrations. The candidates must be in the correct partner role, enabled, and have an entity ID exactly matching the issuer.
3. It applies the local artifact-request authentication settings to each candidate.
4. It verifies any supplied signature against that partner's configured SAML signing certificate. A required but absent signature fails authentication.

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5. It requires the request to establish partner identity through a verified signature or, for an unsigned request, through configured TLS client authentication using the certificate registered for that partner.
6. Only after partner authentication succeeds does it ask the artifact store to consume the artifact conditionally.
7. The store removes and returns the artifact only when the stored recipient name belongs to one of the authenticated registrations and the stored message type is correct for the route.

The recipient and message-type check is part of the same atomic cache operation that consumes the artifact. A partner cannot consume an artifact intended for a different registration. Registrations in the service provider and identity provider namespaces also cannot consume each other's artifacts merely because they use the same partner name.

If authentication fails, the issuer does not identify an eligible partner, or the artifact belongs to another recipient, the SAML message is not returned. The artifact is not consumed by that rejected request and remains available for a correctly authenticated retry until it is successfully consumed or expires.

Requests containing unknown artifacts and requests that cannot authenticate as the intended recipient produce the same empty result. This avoids revealing whether a supplied artifact currently exists for another partner.

When the attribute is enabled ("strict mode"), WebLogic Server uses the existing local SAML 2.0 artifact-request settings, but it does not treat every configured credential as proof of partner identity.

Local or request condition	Enabled behavior
Artifact request signing is required	The request must contain a valid signature that verifies with the candidate partner's configured signing certificate.
Artifact request signing is not required, but a signature is supplied	WebLogic Server still verifies the supplied signature. An invalid supplied signature is rejected.
The request is unsigned	TLS client authentication must be configured, and the presented client certificate must match the transport-layer client certificate registered for the candidate partner.
TLS client authentication is configured	A matching partner certificate is required even when the request is signed.
Basic authentication is configured	The Basic credentials must be present and valid in addition to the partner-bound proof.
Basic authentication is the only configured credential	An unsigned request is rejected. The shared local Basic credentials do not identify a particular partner.

Strict mode therefore always requires at least one partner-bound mechanism: a verified SAML request signature or partner-matched TLS client authentication. When multiple authentication controls are configured or supplied, all applicable checks must pass.

`SAML2StrictArtifactResolutionEnabled` can protect the artifact cache by requiring partner authentication before access and by binding one-time consumption to an authenticated intended recipient and the correct partner role. It can also prevent a rejected authentication attempt from consuming an artifact that a legitimate partner can still redeem.

However, the setting does not prevent an authenticated intended recipient from consuming an artifact, including accidentally or maliciously. It also does not:

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- Protect an artifact before it reaches the artifact resolution service.
- Encrypt artifacts or SAML messages.
- Replace HTTPS, network access controls, or appropriate protection for private signing keys and client certificates.
- Validate the identity or authorization of the end user represented by the SAML message.
- Correct an inaccurate or compromised partner registration.
- Apply strict behavior to other SAML bindings, SAML endpoints, or non-SAML protocols.
- Make shared Basic credentials a partner-specific authentication mechanism.

When `SAML2StrictArtifactResolutionEnabled` is set to `false`, WebLogic Server preserves the legacy artifact-resolution order and authentication behavior. The legacy path retrieves and removes the one-time artifact from the cache before it identifies and authenticates the partner. It then uses the partner name stored with the artifact to obtain the partner registration, checks that the registration is enabled, applies configured Basic and TLS client authentication, and verifies a signature only when signing is locally required or the request contains a signature.

Consequently, in legacy mode:

- A request that later fails partner lookup, authentication, or signature validation can already have consumed the artifact.
- An unauthenticated or incorrectly authenticated caller that knows an artifact value can make that one-time artifact unavailable to its intended recipient.
- An unsigned request can resolve an artifact when request signing and TLS client authentication are not required and any other configured checks pass.
- Valid shared Basic credentials can satisfy the configured Basic check, but do not bind the request to the artifact's intended partner.
- The request issuer is not used to select and authenticate the intended recipient before cache access.

Set `SAML2StrictArtifactResolutionEnabled` to `false` only when a legacy partner cannot send a signed `ArtifactResolve` request and cannot use partner-matched TLS client authentication. Disabling the attribute weakens both requester authentication and protection of one-time artifacts from premature consumption.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

WebLogic Server reads the live `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.SAML2StrictArtifactResolutionEnabled` value for each artifact resolution request. A committed change affects subsequent requests without a server restart. A request that has already selected the strict or legacy path continues on that path.

The setting does not alter an artifact when the artifact is created, so an artifact issued before a setting change can still be resolved after the change if it has not expired or been consumed. However, the request must satisfy the mode that is active when resolution occurs.

Important transition effects include:

Earlier request or state	Later state	Result
Strict mode rejects an unauthenticated request	A correctly authenticated retry arrives while strict mode remains enabled	The retry can consume the still-live artifact.
Strict mode rejects an unauthenticated request	The attribute is disabled before a retry	The same artifact can enter the legacy path if it is still live.

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Earlier request or state	Later state	Result
Legacy mode retrieves an artifact and later rejects the request	The attribute is enabled before a retry	The setting change cannot restore the artifact already consumed by the legacy request.
An artifact was created before strict mode was enabled	A valid signed or partner-TLS-authenticated request arrives after enablement	The artifact can be resolved because enforcement occurs at resolution time.

In a cluster or mixed-version environment, apply the supporting update consistently and verify the effective setting on every server that can process artifact resolution. Otherwise, the same integration can receive strict behavior on one server and legacy behavior on another. Artifact cache replication or routing does not replace consistent partner authentication configuration across those servers.

Potential Impacts

Applications and integrations are most likely to notice this setting when they use:

- SAML 2.0 HTTP Artifact binding with WebLogic Server acting as either the identity provider or the service provider.
- A partner that sends unsigned `ArtifactResolve` requests without TLS client authentication.
- A partner that relies only on shared Basic authentication for artifact resolution.
- A custom SAML stack that omits the issuer, sends a blank issuer, or uses a non-entity issuer format.
- A partner whose entity ID, signing certificate, or TLS client certificate does not match its WebLogic Server partner registration.
- Duplicate partner registrations that use the same issuer but have different names or certificates.
- A proxy or TLS terminator that does not provide the expected client certificate to WebLogic Server.
- A cluster in which partner registries, certificates, patch levels, or effective feature-compatibility values are inconsistent.

Applications that use only HTTP POST or HTTP Redirect bindings and never invoke the artifact resolution service are not affected by this setting.

With the attribute enabled, a legacy integration can experience:

- An artifact resolution response that contains no embedded SAML protocol message.
- A downstream single sign-on failure because the expected authentication request or response was not returned.
- A service provider or identity provider error indicating that artifact requester authentication failed.
- Repeated failure when a partner continues sending unsigned requests without partner-matched TLS client authentication.
- Failure after certificate rotation when the sender and the WebLogic Server partner registration do not contain matching signing or TLS client certificates.
- Success on one cluster member and failure on another when configuration or update levels differ.

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- An eventual HTTP error, such as a 403 response, at the surrounding SSO operation even though the artifact resolution service represented the rejected lookup with an empty `ArtifactResponse`.

A strict mode authentication failure does not consume an otherwise valid artifact. A later retry can therefore succeed after the requester corrects its signature, certificate, issuer, or other required credentials.

Before You Enable SAML2StrictArtifactResolutionEnabled

Before deploying the update or removing a temporary legacy override:

1. Inventory every SAML 2.0 partner that uses HTTP Artifact binding in either direction.
2. Configure each artifact requester to sign `ArtifactResolve` requests, or configure TLS client authentication with a certificate registered to the specific partner.
3. Prefer request signing when TLS is terminated before WebLogic Server and the original partner certificate cannot be delivered reliably to the server.
4. Verify that every WebLogic Server partner registration is enabled and contains the exact entity ID and current signing or transport-layer client certificate used by the requester.
5. If Basic authentication is also configured, verify that the requester continues to send the expected credentials in addition to its partner-bound proof.
6. Test both directions used by the deployment: an identity provider requesting an authentication request from the service provider artifact resolution service, and a service provider requesting an authentication response from the identity provider artifact resolution service.
7. Test missing signatures, invalid signatures, wrong TLS client certificates, wrong recipients, duplicate issuers, unknown artifacts, replayed artifacts, and correctly authenticated retries.
8. Confirm that rejected requests return no embedded SAML message and do not consume a valid artifact intended for a later authenticated retry.
9. Apply the supporting update and partner configuration consistently across all cluster members before relying on the protection.
10. Monitor SSO failures, empty artifact responses, `BEA-096565`, and feature-compatibility change notifications during rollout.

Troubleshooting Issues

For a request that fails strict artifact authentication, the underlying diagnostic text is:

```
Artifact requester authentication failed.
```

This text corresponds to message `BEA-096565`. The artifact resolution service returns an `ArtifactResponse` correlated to the request, with a top-level SAML status of `Success` but without the stored SAML message. The status message can contain the authentication-failure text. The same empty response shape is used when the artifact is unknown or is not owned by an authenticated candidate, so the response does not confirm whether the artifact exists.

Debug output can also indicate that an `ArtifactResolve` signature did not authenticate a candidate partner. A generic authentication failure does not by itself identify which prerequisite failed; inspect the issuer, partner state, signature, TLS client certificate, Basic credentials, and local authentication settings together.

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Do not infer that strict mode is disabled merely because the top-level artifact response status is `Success`. For this path, the presence or absence of the embedded SAML message is the significant result.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm the live value of `SAML2StrictArtifactResolutionEnabled` on the domain's `FeatureCompatibilityMBean`.
2. Confirm that the failing integration uses SAML 2.0 HTTP Artifact binding and identify the server and route processing the SOAP `ArtifactResolve` request. Determine whether the local WebLogic Server artifact resolution service is returning an authentication request as a service provider or returning an authentication response as an identity provider.
3. Inspect the local SAML 2.0 settings for artifact request signing, TLS client authentication, and Basic authentication. Do not assume that disabling the explicit signing requirement permits an unsigned request in strict mode; unsigned requests require partner-matched TLS client authentication.
4. Verify that the request contains a nonblank issuer. If an issuer format is present, verify that it is the SAML entity format. Confirm that the issuer value exactly matches the entity ID of an enabled partner in the role appropriate for the endpoint.
5. For a signed request, verify that the signature is valid and that the partner registration contains the corresponding signing certificate. Strict mode verifies a supplied signature even when signing is not configured as required.
6. For an unsigned request, verify that TLS client authentication is enabled and that WebLogic Server receives a client certificate exactly matching the transport-layer client certificate configured for that partner. Check any proxy or TLS-termination layer that can remove or replace the certificate information.
7. If Basic authentication is configured, verify it separately. Correct Basic credentials are an additional requirement and are not a substitute for the request signature or partner-matched TLS client certificate.
8. Examine the `ArtifactResponse`. An empty response carrying `Artifact requester authentication failed.` is consistent with this protection, but the same response can represent an unknown artifact or a recipient mismatch.
9. In a controlled environment, retry the same still-live artifact with the issuer and partner-bound authentication corrected. Success on the authenticated retry, after an earlier empty response, is strong evidence that strict mode rejected the first request without consuming the artifact.
10. Check all artifact-resolution-capable servers for the supporting update, consistent partner configuration, and the same effective feature-compatibility value.
11. As a final controlled compatibility comparison, set only this attribute to `false`, issue a new artifact, and repeat the operation. Use a new artifact because a failed legacy-path request can consume the artifact before it reports the authentication failure. Restore the secure default after the comparison.

SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize

A WorkContext is metadata that WebLogic Server can propagate with work, such as a request or message. The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize` attribute limits the size of one `SerializableWorkContext`: a WorkContext containing an arbitrary Java `Serializable` object.

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> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

`SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize` does not set a limit on:

- The complete RMI invocation
- A JMS message body
- A SOAP message
- An HTTP request
- The combined size of all WorkContexts

The limit is applied separately to each serialized WorkContext read from untrusted input by a server. WorkContexts containing only a string, ASCII string, or long integer are not affected.

Property	Value
Type	Integer, measured in bytes
Default	65535
Limit	Any value from `-1` through 2147483647.
Dynamic	Yes. No server restart is required.
Scope	Domain-wide. Enforced by a server receiving the WorkContext.

When `SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize` is set to a positive integer (such as `65535`, its default), its value specifies the largest serialized WorkContext payload the server will accept.

For example, when `SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize = 65535`, the server accepts an individual serialized WorkContext containing up to 65,535 bytes. A larger payload is rejected before the server allocates memory for and reads that payload.

The size is the Java-serialized representation sent over the wire. It includes serialization overhead and may therefore be larger than the application's estimate of the original object's data.

Start with 65,535 bytes and increase the value only when a legitimate WorkContext requires more space.

Additionally, setting `SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize` to `0` or a positive value causes WebLogic Server to apply its stricter early-request object filter when the object stored inside the `SerializableWorkContext` is deserialized. The filter checks every class in the serialized object graph, not merely the top-level object.

Currently, WebLogic Server includes the normal product classes needed for standard WebLogic operations. However, an application-defined class, proxy interface, custom `Principal`, or another unusual nested object may not be accepted.

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Consequently, an application can be affected even when its serialized WorkContext is smaller than the configured maximum.

This filtering is distinct from `WorkContextClassValidationEnabled`:

- `SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize` checks the size and contents of the object stored inside a `SerializableWorkContext`.
- `WorkContextClassValidationEnabled` controls which classes may serve as WorkContext implementations themselves.

When `SerializedWorkContextMaximumSize` is set to `-1`, the attribute does not impose a maximum size on a serialized WorkContext. The server preserves the previous size-handling behavior. It also does not activate the additional class filtering associated with this attribute.

The size limit and this attribute's additional payload filter are not reapplied when WebLogic Server restores WorkArea data that the server previously accepted and saved as trusted local data. Received deferred payloads must pass ingress validation before WebLogic Server promotes them to trusted storage.

> **Note**
>
> Although `0` is accepted by the MBean, it is not equivalent to either a positive maximum or the documented disabled value (`-1`). Instead:

- It does not impose a practical byte limit.
- It does activate the stricter class filter.

Avoid using `0` unless the filtering-only behavior is specifically intended and understood.

Potential Impacts

Applications are most likely to notice this setting if they:

- Call `PrimitiveContextFactory.create(Serializable)` or `createMutable(Serializable)`.
- Place application-defined Java objects in a `WorkContextMap`.
- Use a framework or Oracle layered product that propagates opaque Java objects through WorkArea.
- Depend on a custom class, proxy, or security-subject implementation being reconstructed from a WorkContext.
- Propagate unusually large diagnostic, tracing, transaction, or application metadata.

Applications that do not use serialized WorkContexts should not be affected. Ordinary application parameters, JMS message bodies, and HTTP request bodies are outside the scope of this setting.

Troubleshooting Issues

There are two distinct types of failure.

The Serialized WorkContext Is Too Large

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The server rejects it while reading the WorkContext. The underlying exception contains:

```
Invalid serialized WorkContext length: <length>
```

The outer symptom depends on the transport. For example, an application might receive:

- An RMI or IIOP invocation failure
- A SOAP fault
- A JMS delivery or dispatch failure
- An internal product operation failure

There is no single protocol-independent outer exception because the shared WorkArea code is used by several communication paths.

A Class Inside the WorkContext Is Not Accepted

Code that calls `SerializableWorkContext.getSerializable()` receives an `InvalidClassException`, normally with information indicating that an object-input filter rejected a class.

Code that calls the more general `get()` method behaves differently. That method catches the deserialization exception and returns the raw serialized data as a `byte[]`. Downstream code may consequently experience:

- A value that is unexpectedly a byte array
- Missing or unusable context information
- A `ClassCastException`
- An error resembling:

  ```
  [B cannot be cast to <expected class>
  ```

In Java diagnostics, `[B` means `byte[]`.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

First, identify the value active on the server receiving the request or message. In a cluster, enforcement occurs on the receiving server, so check each relevant server during configuration changes or mixed-version operation.

Then look for these indicators:

- `Invalid serialized WorkContext length`
- `InvalidClassException`
- An object-input-filter rejection
- `Unauthorized deserialization attempt`
- A cast failure involving `[B`
- Failures that occur only when a particular WorkContext is present
- Failures that begin after setting the attribute to `0` or a positive value

To distinguish the two effects:

1. Compare the length reported in `Invalid serialized WorkContext length` with the configured maximum. If it is larger, the size limit caused the rejection.

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2. If the payload is within the limit but deserialization still fails, inspect the exception for the first rejected class.
3. In a controlled test environment, use a much larger positive limit and repeat the exact operation. If the failure remains, the class filter—not the byte limit—is the likely cause.
4. As a final controlled comparison, set the attribute to `-1` and repeat the operation. Because the attribute is dynamic, subsequent operations use the new value without a restart.

`DebugWorkContext` and object-input-filter diagnostics can provide additional class information when the ordinary exception chain is insufficient.

Interaction with the Older System Property

The older setting is:

```
weblogic.workarea.serializableWorkContext.maxLength
```

In a WebLogic Server process, the `FeatureCompatibilityMBean` value—including its default—takes precedence over this older property. The server does not fall back to the property merely because the MBean attribute is unset.

Thin or standalone WebLogic clients do not have access to the server's configuration MBean. Their local WorkArea implementation continues to use the system property, with `-1` as the fallback when the property is absent. This can produce different client-side and server-side behavior.

StrictClusterCompatibilityEnabled

In WebLogic Server 26.1.0.0.0 and later, strict cluster compatibility handling is always enabled. The deprecated `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.StrictClusterCompatibilityEnabled` attribute cannot be configured. Its use as a rollout and compatibility gate applies only to lower-version PSU patch streams that support a configurable gate.

> **Note**
>
> This feature gate is deprecated in this release and cannot be disabled. The following information is provided for reference only.

`StrictClusterCompatibilityEnabled` represents the always-enabled strict cluster compatibility handling for HTTP session and stateful EJB replication, including strict session serialization formats and validation of replicated metadata, dynamic proxies, and persistence references.

For example, in HTTP session replication, the gated changes include the strict replicated-session wire format, validation of replicated session metadata, and validation of serialized dynamic proxies stored in replicated session attributes. Other compatibility sensitive cluster service security hardening changes use the same attribute.

Applications do not normally read this attribute directly. A compatibility concern can arise while applying a Patch Set Update (PSU) that adds gated cluster hardening, while patched and unpatched servers coexist, or when an application depends on behavior made stricter by one of the gated changes.

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> **Note**
>
> `StrictClusterCompatibilityEnabled` is distinct from `StrictReplicationAuthorizationEnabled`. `StrictReplicationAuthorizationEnabled` represents the separately enforced authorization of cluster replication requests. Both protections are always enabled in WebLogic Server 26.1.0.0.0 and later. `StrictClusterCompatibilityEnabled` is the common gate for other compatibility-sensitive cluster service security hardening.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	N/A. In this release, you cannot change the `StrictClusterCompatibilityEnabled` value.

With `StrictClusterCompatibilityEnabled` enabled, WebLogic Server enables all cluster service security hardening registered with this compatibility gate. Consult the PSU release notes at *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

For example, for replicated HTTP session hardening, WebLogic Server:

- Carries replicated application attributes in separate serialized chunks instead of accepting them as inline objects in the outer replication stream.
- Preserves the unauthenticated object-input filtering associated with a replicated attribute when that attribute is stored or forwarded in serialized form.
- Requires dynamic proxies in affected replicated session attributes to use interfaces visible from the active application class loader, subject to the compatibility exceptions described below.
- Uses a tagged, chunked representation for internal full-session attributes.
- Validates important full-session metadata using the expected exact object graph and type.

These current checks apply when a server receives or materializes replicated session state. They do not change the Servlet API or the application-visible value of a valid session attribute.

Potential Impacts

This attribute applies broadly to compatibility-sensitive security hardening in the WebLogic Server cluster service and in product features that exchange state or control information through that service.

For example, the Web container uses this gate for security hardening of in-memory HTTP session replication paths such as:

- Incremental changes to replicated HTTP sessions
- Full HTTP session state transferred to another server
- Serialized application objects stored as HTTP session attributes
- Internal session state and metadata carried in the replicated-session stream
- Dynamic proxies reconstructed while replicated session attributes are deserialized

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Future compatibility-sensitive cluster service security hardening will be associated with this attribute. Administrators should therefore review the release notes for each applicable PSU rather than assuming that the attribute affects only the current HTTP session cases.

The attribute does not by itself control ordinary cluster configuration or capacity settings such as:

- How often WebLogic Server replicates a session
- The number of secondary session copies
- HTTP load balancing or session-cookie behavior
- Database or file-based session persistence
- Authorization of cluster replication requests, which remains controlled separately by `StrictReplicationAuthorizationEnabled`
- Non-cluster communication and unrelated application security settings

The possible impact depends on the cluster hardening associated with the attribute in the installed update. Review that update's release notes for additional affected cluster operations and feature-specific symptoms.

For the current replicated HTTP session hardening, most applications are not affected. Ordinary serializable session attributes and dynamic proxies whose interfaces belong to the deployed application continue to be replicated normally.

An application is more likely to be affected if it stores a serialized dynamic proxy in an HTTP session and that proxy contains an interface that:

- Is supplied by the server or system class loader rather than the application
- Is supplied by a shared library whose loader is not recognized as belonging to the application
- Cannot be resolved using the receiving server's application class loader

A proxy that implements the built-in WebLogic `BusinessObject` interface but no application interface may also be affected.

A mixed-version cluster can also be affected if a patched server uses a gated strict behavior when communicating with a server that has not yet been patched to support it. For the current HTTP session hardening, this can occur if strict session state is exchanged with a server that does not understand the new representation.

Troubleshooting Issues

Possible cluster-level symptoms include rejected inter-server operations, incomplete backup state, or failures that appear only after another server assumes responsibility for work. For the current HTTP session hardening, symptoms can include:

- Replicated session updates or full-session transfers being rejected
- A secondary session copy not being created or updated
- A user losing an HTTP session after failover or being asked to log in again
- Shopping-cart, wizard, or other conversational state disappearing after failover
- `ClassNotFoundException` or `InvalidClassException` while a session attribute is deserialized
- An error such as `Could not resolve all application proxy interfaces`
- An error indicating that inline replicated session objects are not supported

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- An error indicating that strict replicated session metadata requires exact graph input

The primary request can continue to succeed even if its secondary session update failed. Consequently, the application impact may not become visible until failover occurs.

In WebLogic Server 26.1.0.0.0 and later, a reported value of `false` or a successful setter call is not expected. Verify that the client is connected to the intended server and is not displaying stale or offline metadata.

Compatibility Exceptions for the Current Dynamic-Proxy Validation

If a legitimate session attribute proxy requires a system-provided interface, the preferred compatibility setting is:

```
weblogic.common.internal.ProxyClassResolver.allowedSystemProxyInterfaces
```

Set this JVM startup property to the fully qualified names of the exact system interfaces that must be accepted. Multiple names can be separated by commas, semicolons, or whitespace. Configure it only on the servers that require the exception and restart those servers.

For example:

```
-
Dweblogic.common.internal.ProxyClassResolver.allowedSystemProxyInterfaces=com.
example.RequiredInterface
```

The broader compatibility property is:

```
weblogic.common.internal.ProxyClassResolver.allowNonApplicationProxyInterfaces
```

Setting this property to `true` restores broad legacy proxy-interface resolution for affected deserialization paths. It weakens the strict validation and should be used only as a temporary last resort on selected servers while the application packaging or proxy implementation is corrected.

Neither startup property changes the value returned by `StrictClusterCompatibilityEnabled`. They affect the current dynamic-proxy validation only; they do not disable or modify other cluster service hardening controlled by the aggregate gate. They provide narrowly scoped—or, for the broad property, legacy—proxy-resolution compatibility while strict cluster compatibility remains enabled.

StrictReplicationAuthorizationEnabled

In WebLogic Server 26.1.0.0.0 and later, strict replication authorization is always enforced. The deprecated `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.StrictReplicationAuthorizationEnabled` attribute cannot be configured. Its rollout-control behavior applies only to lower-version PSU patch streams that support a configurable gate.

> **Note**
>
> This feature gate is deprecated in this release and cannot be disabled. The following information is provided for reference only.

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Applications do not directly depend on the earlier replication protocol. In lower-version PSU patch streams with a configurable gate, the temporary compatibility requirement is between cluster members while the initial domain update is being completed.

This is not a replication performance setting. It does not control how often state is replicated, how much state is copied, or how many secondary copies WebLogic Server maintains.

The `StrictReplicationAuthorizationEnabled` attribute affects the clustering service that maintains backup copies of in-memory application state on other servers, including:

- Replicated HTTP sessions
- Replicated stateful session EJBs
- Other services that use WebLogic Server replication
- Remote or multi-site configurations that use the replication service

It does not directly change application deployment, load balancing, session cookies, database access, or persistent-store behavior.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	N/A. In this release, you cannot change the `StrictReplicationAuthorizationEnabled` value.

In WebLogic Server 26.1.0.0.0 and later, there is no enablement step and calling the setter throws `UnsupportedOperationException`. In lower-version PSU patch streams where the gate is configurable, enable it only after patching and restarting every server in the domain, including configured servers that are currently shut down.

Potential Impacts

Strict replication authorization does not change the contents or programming model of HTTP sessions, stateful session EJBs, or other replicated application data. In lower-version PSU patch streams with a configurable gate, patch and restart all participating servers before enabling it.

In those lower-version patch streams, enabling the gate before all participating servers are patched can prevent cluster members from creating or updating backup copies of application state. WebLogic Server 26.1.0.0.0 does not provide a switch to restore the legacy replication authorization behavior.

Normal application requests can continue succeeding on a primary server, so the problem might not be immediately visible. It may appear only when that server is stopped, fails, or is removed from service. Users could then experience symptoms such as:

- An HTTP session being lost after failover
- A user being unexpectedly logged out
- Shopping-cart, wizard, or other conversational state disappearing
- A stateful session EJB becoming unavailable after failover
- Replicated state being missing or older than expected on the replacement server

Stateless applications and applications that do not use WebLogic Server in-memory replication generally are not affected.

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WLDFScriptActionPathRestrictionEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.WLDFScriptActionPathRestrictionEnabled` attribute controls where a script executable specified by a WLDF script action may be located. It does not enable or disable WLDF script actions themselves.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

A WebLogic Diagnostics Framework (WLDF) watch can be configured to run a script when a monitored condition occurs. For example, a watch might run a diagnostic collection script when a server enters a warning state.

`WLDFScriptActionPathRestrictionEnabled` applies specifically to the `PathToScript` configured for WLDF watch script actions. These actions can be defined in WLDF system resources and targeted to an Administration Server or Managed Server.

It does not control:

- Node Manager scripts
- Server start or stop scripts
- Application deployment scripts
- Programs started directly by application code
- The parameters, environment variables, or working directory configured for a WLDF script action
- Other WebLogic Server features that perform their own script-path validation

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes
Restricted directory when enabled	`DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`

When `WLDFScriptActionPathRestrictionEnabled` is set to `true`, WebLogic Server requires the script's resolved path to be within `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`. A relative path is resolved from that directory. For example, if the domain home is `/domains/production`, the relative path `maintenance/collect-data.sh` resolves to `/domains/production/bin/scripts/maintenance/collect-data.sh`.

An absolute path also passes the location check if it resolves under `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`.

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Before checking the location, WebLogic Server converts the path to its canonical form. In practical terms, this means that it:

- Removes `.` and `..` path components
- Resolves symbolic links where the operating system permits
- Checks the resulting location rather than relying only on the text of the configured path

A path containing `..` is not rejected merely because it contains that component. It is rejected if the final resolved location is outside the permitted directory.

Examples of the resulting behavior are:

Configured path	Result when enabled
`collect-data.sh`	Allowed if it resolves beneath `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`
`maintenance/collect-data.sh`	Allowed
An absolute path beneath `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`	Allowed
`/opt/company/scripts/collect-data.sh`	Rejected
A relative path that uses `..` to leave `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`	Rejected
A symbolic link beneath `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts` that points outside that directory	Rejected
A path in a similarly named directory such as `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts-old`	Rejected

The executable must be located beneath the applicable domain scripts directory on every server where the WLDF action can run. In a domain spread across multiple machines, placing the script on the Administration Server does not automatically make it available on Managed Server machines.

Scripts and Programs Launched by the Configured Script

The restriction applies only to the executable configured in `PathToScript`. It is not a sandbox for everything that executable subsequently runs.

After WebLogic Server validates and starts a script beneath `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`, it does not apply this path restriction to programs or other scripts launched by that script. The configured script may call executables or scripts outside the domain scripts directory, subject to the operating-system permissions of the account running WebLogic Server.

The restriction also does not inspect the script action's command-line parameters. Only the configured `PathToScript` is checked.

For example, a script stored at:

```
DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts/run-company-diagnostics.sh
```

can call:

```
/opt/company/diagnostics/collect-data.sh
```


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The entry-point script configured in the WLDF action must be beneath the domain scripts directory. The program or script that it invokes does not have to be located there.

When `WLDFScriptActionPathRestrictionEnabled` is set to `false`, WebLogic Server preserves the earlier path-handling behavior:

- An absolute script path may identify a file outside `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`.
- A relative path is appended to `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`.
- The resulting path is not subjected to the enabled attribute's canonical containment check.

Consequently, an existing script action may depend on the disabled behavior if it uses:

- An absolute path to a shared or system directory
- A relative path that leaves `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts`
- A symbolic link beneath the scripts directory that points elsewhere

Potential Impacts

This setting normally affects monitoring and operational automation rather than application code directly.

When enabled, a WLDF watch can continue detecting its configured condition, but its script action will not run if the configured script resolves outside the permitted directory. Depending on what the script was intended to do, administrators might observe:

- A diagnostic bundle not being collected
- An alerting or incident-management script not running
- An automated cleanup or recovery action not occurring
- An external monitoring system not receiving an expected notification
- No expected output files or other results from the script

The application being monitored may continue operating normally. In some environments, however, the missing automation can make an application problem appear worse or last longer —for example, if the script normally gathers diagnostic information or performs a recovery step.

Enabling the attribute does not change the script's command-line parameters, environment variables, or configured working directory. After moving an entry-point script, verify any relative paths used inside the script or supplied through those other settings.

When Path Validation Occurs

The path is checked when the WLDF watch fires and WebLogic Server attempts to execute the script action. It is not necessarily checked when the WLDF resource is created or when a configuration change is activated.

As a result, a WLDF configuration can be accepted successfully even though its script path will later be rejected. A rarely triggered watch might not reveal the problem until well after the attribute was enabled.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

1. Inventory WLDF script actions in the domain.
2. Identify actions whose `PathToScript` is absolute or contains `...`
3. Check whether any configured script path uses a symbolic link whose target is outside the domain scripts directory.

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4. Place each configured entry-point script beneath `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts` on every server where its action can run.
5. Update each script action to use the new entry-point location. A simple relative path is usually easiest to maintain.
6. If the entry-point script calls scripts or programs outside the domain scripts directory, verify those locations and the operating-system permissions needed to run them.
7. Verify file ownership, execution permission, interpreter availability, parameters, environment variables, and working-directory assumptions.
8. Trigger or otherwise exercise the affected watches to confirm that their script actions run successfully.

Troubleshooting Issues

When WebLogic Server rejects a script because it resolves outside the permitted directory, the reported error contains text similar to:

```
Invalid script path <configured-path>, script must be located underneath the
domain directory <DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts>
```

This message is the clearest indication that `WLDFScriptActionPathRestrictionEnabled` caused the script action not to run.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm the current runtime value of `WLDFScriptActionPathRestrictionEnabled`.
2. Identify the server on which the WLDF script action attempted to run.
3. Obtain that server's effective `DOMAIN_HOME`.
4. Examine the script action's `PathToScript`.
5. Resolve the path completely, accounting for `.`, `..`, and symbolic links.
6. Confirm that the final location is beneath that server's `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/scripts` directory.
7. Confirm that the configured entry-point file exists on every server targeted by the WLDF resource.

Other messages help distinguish path-restriction failures from ordinary script-execution problems:

- `BEA-320209`, reporting that the executable path is not valid, can indicate that the accepted path does not exist.
- `BEA-320211`, reporting that the script action is starting, indicates that the location restriction was passed and an execution attempt was made.
- `BEA-320206`, reported after an execution attempt, generally points to a separate launch problem such as file permissions, an invalid interpreter, an invalid working directory, or another operating-system error.

In a controlled environment, change the attribute dynamically and trigger the same watch condition again. If the action runs when the attribute is `false` but produces the `Invalid script path` error when it is `true`, the path restriction is the cause.

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IIOPStrictRemoteBusinessInterfaceValidationEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.IIOPStrictRemoteBusinessInterfaceValidationEnabled` feature gate controls whether WebLogic Server accepts a plain EJB business interface when generating an IIOP client stub. A plain business interface is an interface that does not extend `java.rmi.Remote`.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

The normal IIOP client path is:

```
IIOP client receives or looks up an IOR
    -> WebLogic Server resolves the business interface from local metadata
    -> Strict validation checks whether the interface is a remote interface
       -> Accepted: generated _IIOP_WLStub implements the business interface
       -> Rejected: generated stub does not retain that plain interface
    -> Client narrows or casts the stub to the business interface
```

With the default setting, an interface that is not recognized as remote is not retained on the generated stub. Consequently, `PortableRemoteObject.narrow()` and an application cast to that plain business interface can fail even though the interface was used by a legacy EJB 3 IIOP client.

This setting does not:

- Make an arbitrary interface eligible for an IIOP stub.
- Load an interface from an IOR codebase.
- Relax the normal remote-interface checks for ordinary or deserialized client runtime descriptors.
- Change server-side EJB authorization, application method dispatch, or transport authentication.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes. A server restart is not required.
Scope	Domain-level configuration. It affects a WebLogic Server instance when it acts as an IIOP client and creates a stub from an IOR.

When `IIOPStrictRemoteBusinessInterfaceValidationEnabled` is set to `true`, WebLogic preserves strict remote-interface validation. A business interface that does not extend

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`java.rmi.Remote` is not retained as a generated-stub interface. The resulting stub can therefore expose only the standard IIOP stub interfaces rather than the application's plain business interface.

When `IIOPStrictRemoteBusinessInterfaceValidationEnabled` is set to `false`, WebLogic Server permits a legacy IIOP client stub to retain a plain EJB 3 business interface that is not recognized as remote, provided:

- The interface has already been resolved locally from `RemoteInfo`.
- The interface is visible to the client runtime's class loader.
- The IOR has no codebase.
- The interface is a usable Java interface but is not already a `java.rmi.Remote` interface.

The exception is limited to that exact locally resolved interface. It is local-only state: it is not serialized with the client runtime descriptor and is not shared through descriptor interning. The existing descriptor filter continues to reject unrelated non-remote interfaces.

When these conditions are met, the generated `_IIOP_WLStub` implements the plain business interface, allowing the legacy `PortableRemoteObject.narrow()` call or application cast to succeed.

Setting the attribute to `false` does not guarantee that a lookup, narrow, or invocation succeeds. The interface must still be locally available and the IOR must meet the no-codebase requirement. Other IIOP, naming, class-loading, and application errors can still prevent the operation.

The disabled setting does not permit remote codebase loading, arbitrary interface injection, or relaxation of the normal `ClientRuntimeDescriptor` filtering rules. Treat `false` as a limited legacy-interoperability setting rather than a general-purpose IIOP type-resolution option.

Dynamic Behavior and Rollout Considerations

The `IIOPStrictRemoteBusinessInterfaceValidationEnabled` attribute is dynamic. A committed domain configuration change affects stubs created after the client runtime observes the new value; it does not retroactively alter a stub that was already created. Recreate the lookup or narrow result when testing a change.

Every WebLogic Server that acts as the affected IIOP client needs the runtime update as well as the management configuration that defines the attribute. In a staged or mixed-version rollout:

- A server with the MBean/API update but an older IIOP runtime can store `false` but still retain the old strict behavior.
- A server with the IIOP runtime update but without an available configuration value retains strict validation rather than enabling the compatibility exception.
- Different client servers can create different stub shapes if they have different patch levels or effective values.

Verify both the effective domain value and the installed IIOP runtime on the server that performs the lookup or narrow operation.

Potential Impacts

This setting is relevant to an IIOP client that uses a plain EJB 3 remote business interface. Typical cases include:

- A legacy EJB 3 client that narrows a looked-up IIOP object to a plain business interface.

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- An application that casts an IIOP lookup result directly to that interface.
- A client and service assembled from legacy artifacts where the business interface follows the EJB 3 programming model but does not extend `java.rmi.Remote`.

Clients whose business interfaces already extend `java.rmi.Remote` continue through the normal path and do not need this compatibility setting.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

1. Identify IIOP clients that use EJB 3 business interfaces not extending `java.rmi.Remote`.
2. Prefer updating the client contract or integration so it uses a normal remote interface where practical.
3. Test lookups, `PortableRemoteObject.narrow()`, and application casts using the deployed interface and the same client class-loader arrangement used in production.
4. Keep the attribute at its default `true` unless a documented legacy compatibility requirement needs the narrow exception.
5. If an exception is necessary, record the affected client and interface, verify that the IOR has no codebase, and plan to restore the secure default after the client is updated.

Troubleshooting Issues

With the attribute enabled, a legacy client can observe one or more of these symptoms after receiving an IIOP stub:

- `PortableRemoteObject.narrow()` does not return an object compatible with the expected business interface.
- A cast of the generated `_IIOP_WLStub` to the business interface fails.
- Reflection or framework code that requires the stub to implement the business interface cannot find that interface.

With the attribute disabled and the stated safety conditions met, the generated stub implements the expected plain business interface. If the symptom remains, check that the interface is visible locally, that the IOR carries no codebase, and that the lookup result was recreated after the configuration change.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Confirm the effective `IIOPStrictRemoteBusinessInterfaceValidationEnabled` value on the domain `FeatureCompatibilityMBean` used by the server acting as the IIOP client.
2. Recreate the lookup or narrow result after a dynamic configuration change; an existing stub is not modified.
3. Confirm that the expected business interface is a Java interface, is locally visible to the client runtime, and does not extend `java.rmi.Remote`.
4. Confirm that the IOR does not provide a codebase. This opt-out intentionally does not permit codebase-based interface loading.
5. Inspect the actual returned stub. With the compatibility path active, it must implement the expected business interface before an application cast or `PortableRemoteObject.narrow()` can succeed.
6. If the setting is `false` but the stub still lacks the interface, verify that the IIOP runtime update is installed on the client server and that the domain configuration is available to that runtime.

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SpringJtaDeserializationJndiLookupDisabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.SpringJtaDeserializationJndiLookupDisabled` feature gate controls whether WebLogic Server's repackaged Spring JTA transaction manager restores transaction handles during Java deserialization. Normal initialization of a configured Spring transaction manager remains available regardless of the feature gate setting.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

A JTA transaction manager uses handles to services such as `UserTransaction`, `TransactionManager`, and `TransactionSynchronizationRegistry`. Spring can obtain these services from configured JNDI names, default JNDI locations, or server-specific discovery.

In the affected Spring implementation, these three handles are transient: Java serialization does not retain them. The serialized object can retain the configuration used to locate them, including JNDI names. Earlier behavior reconstructed the handles as part of the transaction manager's `readObject()` method. This attribute controls that restoration step.

The `SpringJtaDeserializationJndiLookupDisabled` attribute applies to the repackaged Spring JTA transaction manager classes bundled with WebLogic Server. It does not automatically apply to an application's own Spring libraries merely because the application runs on WebLogic Server. When assessing compatibility, verify which transaction manager class the application loads and which library supplies it.

When enabled, `SpringJtaDeserializationJndiLookupDisabled` separates Java deserialization from service resolution driven by serialized transaction-manager configuration. It removes this particular deserialization-time path to JNDI lookup and other handle restoration. It is not a general-purpose Java deserialization filter, a ban on all JNDI access, or a switch that disables JTA transactions.

Setting the attribute to `false` restores the possibility of service resolution while the object is being deserialized. Because the setting is domain-wide rather than application-specific, use it only after identifying the affected application and reviewing the source and trust of the serialized data. Prefer an application change that no longer depends on automatic handle restoration in `readObject()`.

The Spring bridge returns the protective value (`true`) when it cannot load or invoke the compatibility helper. The helper also starts with the protective default (`true`) before configuration becomes available. Consequently, a configured compatibility override should not be assumed to work in a standalone process or class-loading environment that cannot reach WebLogic's configuration bridge.

The feature gate is checked in `readObject()`, not in the normal Spring initialization callback, `afterPropertiesSet()`. A newly configured bean can still initialize its transaction handles through the usual lifecycle. A deliberately reinitialized, deserialized object can also obtain handles through that callback when its configuration is trusted and appropriate for the current server.

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The attribute does not directly change:

- Transaction timeout, isolation, commit, or rollback settings
- Normal JNDI access elsewhere in an application
- Other JNDI security or allowlist settings
- The serialized representation of the nontransient configuration
- Application-supplied Spring implementations that do not contain this WebLogic gate

Changing the value does not revisit transaction managers that have already been deserialized. It neither restores handles in those objects nor removes handles from objects that are already initialized. A dynamic change affects subsequent executions of the affected deserialization path.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes. A server restart is not required.
Scope	Domain-wide. Enforced in each server's affected repackaged Spring classes.

When `SpringJtaDeserializationJndiLookupDisabled` is set to `true`, the affected `readObject()` method:

1. Reads the serialized object's nontransient state.
2. Creates a new `JndiTemplate`.
3. Skips `initUserTransactionAndTransactionManager()` and `initTransactionSynchronizationRegistry()`.

The transient transaction handles therefore remain unset immediately after deserialization. The implementation does not reject the object solely because this protection is enabled, and it does not clear the serialized JNDI-name properties. It simply does not use those properties to restore handles in this callback.

This is broader than blocking remote JNDI URLs: the initialization routines are skipped even when a serialized name refers to a local service or the subclass could obtain a handle from WebLogic's transaction helper. There is no per-name allowlist exception in this gate.

When `SpringJtaDeserializationJndiLookupDisabled` is set to `false`, the affected `readObject()` method calls both initialization routines after restoring the nontransient state and recreating the JNDI template.

These routines can resolve configured JNDI names, discover default services, or retrieve WebLogic-specific handles, depending on the serialized configuration and concrete transaction manager class. If a lookup fails, deserialization may fail with the associated Spring transaction-system or naming error.

The `false` value permits the earlier behavior, but it does not guarantee that a lookup succeeds. JNDI outbound connection restrictions, factory restrictions, authentication, authorization, and service availability still apply independently. Disabling this feature gate for compatibility purposes is not a bypass for those checks.

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Potential Impacts

The compatibility risk is concentrated in code that serializes an affected transaction manager, directly or as part of a larger object graph, and expects it to be immediately usable after restoration.

Examples to investigate include custom serialization, cached object graphs, or session passivation and replication that actually include one of the affected classes. These are investigation scenarios, not a statement that ordinary WebLogic session replication always serializes a Spring transaction manager.

An application that creates and initializes its transaction manager normally, without serializing that manager, should not need this override for that initialization path. A serialized proxy that resolves back to a managed bean without deserializing the transaction manager itself is also different from the path controlled here.

Mitigate the Effects of the Enabled Setting

- Keep `true` for applications that do not depend on deserializing these transaction managers.
- Avoid serializing infrastructure transaction-manager instances when the application can recover a reference to a locally managed, initialized bean instead.
- If reconstruction is necessary, perform it through an intentional lifecycle with trusted configuration for the current server. Do not blindly reapply untrusted serialized JNDI names in another deserialization callback; that would recreate the behavior the protection avoids.
- Test legitimate restoration scenarios and the first transaction after restoration, not just whether `ObjectInputStream.readObject()` returns successfully.
- If a temporary `false` override is required, record the affected application, review the domain-wide exposure, and define a migration and retest plan. Restore `true` and create or restore fresh instances when that dependency is removed.

Troubleshooting Issues

With the protection enabled, deserialization itself can succeed, but later transaction use can fail because the restored object has no `UserTransaction` handle. The affected implementation can report:

```
No JTA UserTransaction available - programmatic
PlatformTransactionManager.getTransaction usage not supported
```

Explicit initialization can instead report:

```
No JTA UserTransaction available - specify either 'userTransaction' or
'userTransactionName' or 'transactionManager' or 'transactionManagerName'
```

These messages are not proof that the attribute caused the failure. An incompletely configured transaction manager can produce them for other reasons. Correlate the exception with the object's deserialization history and the effective attribute value.

With `SpringJtaDeserializationJndiLookupDisabled` set to `false`, a failure may instead appear during deserialization when a configured or discovered JNDI service cannot be resolved. Do not assume that every Spring transaction failure or `NamingException` is controlled by this attribute.

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To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Identify the actual transaction manager class and its supplying library. Confirm that it is the affected WebLogic repackaged implementation.
2. Establish whether the failing instance was deserialized. Look for the serialization or restoration boundary before its first failing transaction operation.
3. Read the domain attribute with WLST. Record whether the protection is enabled.
4. In a controlled reproduction, inspect `getUserTransaction()`, `getTransactionManager()`, and `getTransactionSynchronizationRegistry()` immediately after deserialization and before any explicit reinitialization. With the protection enabled, these transient fields are not restored by the affected callback.
5. Compare normal bean initialization with deserialization. If a new, configured bean works but a restored instance fails, investigate the application's dependence on automatic restoration.
6. If necessary, compare the same legitimate payload with `true` and `false` in a nonproduction test domain. A successful fresh deserialization and subsequent transaction with `false` is evidence of a compatibility dependency, not justification for a permanent domain-wide exception.

When `DebugJNDI` is enabled, the configuration helper can log a `FeatureCompatibilityMBean refresh` message containing `SpringJtaDeserializationJndiLookupDisabled`. Use that as supporting evidence of a server-side configuration refresh, not as proof that a particular application object has usable handles. There is no dedicated rejection exception in the guarded `readObject()` branch: it skips initialization.

T3LegacyCrossDomainCredentialJVMIDReplayProtectionEnabled

The `FeatureCompatibilityMBean.T3LegacyCrossDomainCredentialJVMIDReplayProtectionEnabled` feature gate controls whether WebLogic Server prevents a remote server identity from becoming trusted solely because it carries a JVM identifier (JVMID) signed using legacy cross-domain credentials.

> **Note**
>
> If you do not see this feature gate, confirm that you have applied the latest available Patch Set Update (PSU) or Critical Security Patch Update (CSPU). Security fixes and their feature gates are delivered on an as-needed basis through PSUs and CSPUs to ensure that your system is protected against vulnerabilities. To determine when this feature gate was delivered, see *Security Advice and Post-Install Information for Oracle WebLogic Server PSUs (Doc ID 2764668.1)* on My Oracle Support.

A JVMID represents a WebLogic process identity. Before exchanging remote invocations, peers use T3 identify messages to exchange identity information.

Legacy global-domain-trust communication can use a JVMID signature verified with the domain credential. Verification of this legacy signature alone does not prove that the process presenting the identity is its original owner: a previously observed signed identity can be replayed.

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When protection is enabled, a verified legacy signature alone is insufficient to establish trusted-server identity during this exchange. Trusted-server identity affects how WebLogic classifies subsequent traffic as server traffic and applies unauthenticated-request checks.

The control applies to both T3 identify requests and responses.

The `T3LegacyCrossDomainCredentialJVMIDReplayProtectionEnabled` attribute affects server-to-server T3 communication that depends on legacy global-domain trust, including product or application callbacks between trusted domains.

For example, Coherence global-domain-trust cache operations can depend on callbacks from a remote trusted domain. With replay protection enabled, those callbacks can be classified as anonymous RMI and rejected when `RemoteAnonymousRMIT3` is disabled.

The attribute controls how trust is established during T3 identity exchange. It does not configure domain credentials, establish global-domain trust, grant application permissions, or change application invocation data.

It also does not configure SSL certificate trust, hostname verification, or selection of an outbound T3S connection. JVMID trusted-server state and SSL certificate trust serve different purposes.

Property	Value
Type	Boolean
Default	`true`
Dynamic	Yes. A server restart is not required.
Scope	Domain-level configuration. Enforced by each server during T3 identity exchange.
Primary area	Trusted-server identity promotion for legacy global-domain-trust communication

This is a server-side setting. Configure the participating servers' domains. Changing a standalone client's configuration is not a substitute for changing the server configuration.

When `T3LegacyCrossDomainCredentialJVMIDReplayProtectionEnabled` is set to `true`, WebLogic Server does not establish trusted-server state solely because a JVMID received in a T3 identify request or response has a verified legacy cross-domain credential signature.

A previously encountered identity that is still untrusted remains subject to this restriction.

This setting does not reject every identify message or disable all cross-domain communication. It suppresses the specific legacy-signature trust promotion. Subsequent traffic remains subject to the trust, authentication, authorization, and unauthenticated-request policies applicable to that traffic.

The enabled setting does not revoke trust already held by an existing remote server identity or revalidate all established connections. This matters when testing a configuration change with connections that were established while the attribute was disabled.

When `T3LegacyCrossDomainCredentialJVMIDReplayProtectionEnabled` is set to `false`, WebLogic Server permits a verified legacy cross-domain credential signature received during T3 identity exchange to establish trusted-server state.

This compatibility behavior includes a newly encountered remote server and applies to both identify requests and responses.

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The disabled setting does not accept arbitrary unsigned identities as trusted through this path. The received identity must represent a server and carry a verified legacy signature, and the applicable identity-matching checks still apply.

However, disabling the attribute permits the legacy-signature-only promotion that the replay-protection setting is designed to prevent. Legacy compatibility therefore retains the replay exposure associated with relying on that signature alone.

Keep the default value of `true` unless a required integration depends on legacy global-domain-trust behavior. Consider disabling the attribute when a controlled comparison confirms that this restriction causes otherwise supported cross-domain calls or callbacks to fail. Review the replay exposure before retaining the disabled setting. Other authentication and authorization requirements continue to apply.

Potential Impacts

Applications and product integrations are most likely to notice the enabled behavior if they:

- Communicate between domains using legacy global-domain trust.
- Depend on trusted-server classification derived from a legacy credential-signed JVMID.
- Initiate server-to-server callbacks from a remote trusted domain.
- Disable anonymous RMI over T3 and rely on those callbacks being recognized as server traffic.
- Use Coherence cache operations that depend on global-domain-trust callbacks.

Ordinary application traffic that does not rely on this legacy identity-promotion path is less likely to be affected. A successful initial operation does not establish that later callbacks will work; test traffic initiated in both directions.

Troubleshooting Issues

With the attribute enabled, a peer whose identity previously became trusted solely through the legacy signature may remain untrusted. The enabled attribute does not revoke trust already held by an existing remote server identity or revalidate all established connections. When a remote identity is established again, for example after a server restart, traffic that previously relied on legacy signature-based trust may be subject to additional authentication and deserialization checks. Test the setting with newly established identities and connections.

If anonymous RMI over T3 is disabled, affected server-to-server requests can be rejected as anonymous RMI. For affected Coherence callbacks, symptoms can include:

- Server log message `BEA-000582` for callbacks from the remote trusted domain.
- An `EOFException` in the calling operation.

The exception reported to an application depends on the operation. Other integrations can report remote-call failures, connection failures, or nested exceptions according to where the rejected request occurs.

Neither `BEA-000582` nor `EOFException` uniquely identifies this setting. Anonymous-RMI policy, other identity problems, and unrelated connection failures can produce similar symptoms.

To determine whether the attribute caused the issue, perform the following steps:

1. Identify the server receiving the failing request or callback and the domain from which it originates. Establish whether the communication uses legacy global-domain trust.

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2. Check the active `T3LegacyCrossDomainCredentialJVMIDReplayProtectionEnabled` value in the receiving server's domain configuration. For operations that initiate traffic in both directions, check the relevant servers in both domains.
3. Determine whether failures began after enabling the attribute or updating to a release with default `true`. Check whether the attribute has an explicit value rather than assuming that a previously unset attribute still defaults to `false`. Also check `RemoteAnonymousRMIT3` and the server logs for anonymous-RMI rejections. For Coherence callbacks, look for `BEA-000582` on the server together with `EOFException` in the failing operation.
4. Examine the complete exception chain and establish whether the initial invocation succeeds but a later server-to-server callback fails. Verify that the target business operation or callback actually runs rather than inferring success from connection establishment alone.
5. In a controlled environment, compare the same operation with the attribute enabled and disabled. Save and activate each change. A server restart is not required to change this attribute's value.
6. Recreate the relevant remote identities and connections for each comparison, or restart the affected test servers when necessary to obtain a clean identity state. Closing a single connection may leave its remote server identity available for reuse. Existing trusted identities are not reset merely by enabling the attribute and can conceal the difference between the two settings.
7. Repeat the complete interaction, including callbacks in both directions. If it succeeds with `false` and fails with `true` only when the peer depends on legacy-signature trust promotion, the attribute is a likely cause of the behavior change.
8. If the failure persists with the attribute disabled and fresh test identities, investigate other causes, including global-domain-trust configuration, authentication, authorization, anonymous-RMI policy, SSL configuration, and connectivity.

There is no single exception message specific to this attribute. Diagnosis depends on the subsequent operation and the policy that rejects it.

Relationship to Other FeatureCompatibilityMBean Attributes

- `CrossDomainT3SConnectionTrustValidationEnabled` governs whether outbound cross-domain secure server requests must use a locally initiated connection so that outbound SSL trust configuration is applied.
- `T3RouteOnlyToTrustedServersEnabled` governs indirect T3 routing to trusted destination servers.
- `T3LegacyCrossDomainCredentialJVMIDReplayProtectionEnabled` governs legacy-signature-only trusted-server promotion during identify processing. Changing it does not configure the other two policies or satisfy their SSL and routing requirements.

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Part II
Configuring Security Providers

Security providers are modules that "plug into" an Oracle WebLogic Server security realm to provide security services to applications, such as authentication, authorization, role and credential mapping, auditing, and many more.

This part explains how to configure the security providers provided by WebLogic Server.

- About Configuring WebLogic Security Providers
- Configuring Authorization and Role Mapping Providers
- Configuring the WebLogic Auditing Provider
- Configuring Credential Mapping Providers
- Configuring the Certificate Lookup and Validation Framework

> **Note**
>
> WebLogic Server includes so many Authentication providers and Identity Assertion providers that they are presented in a separate section. See Configuring Authentication Providers.

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About Configuring WebLogic Security Providers

Although most WebLogic security providers can run with their default settings as soon as Oracle WebLogic Server is started, several providers typically require configuration settings tailored to the environment in which they run. For example, if you are using an identity store other than the embedded LDAP server, you need to configure an Authentication provider that is specific to that store. And if you configure multiple providers of a certain type, you need to specify the order in which they are invoked.
This chapter includes the following sections:

- When Do You Need to Configure a Security Provider?
- Reordering Security Providers
- Enabling Synchronization in Security Policy and Role Modification at Deployment

When Do You Need to Configure a Security Provider?

By default, most WebLogic security providers are generally configured to run after you install WebLogic Server. However, the following circumstances require you to supply configuration information:

- Before using the WebLogic Identity Assertion provider, define the active token type. See Configuring Identity Assertion Providers.
- To map tokens to a user in a security realm, configure the user name mapper in the WebLogic Identity Assertion provider. See Configuring a WebLogic Credential Mapping Provider.
- To use auditing in the default (active) security realm, configure either the WebLogic Auditing provider or a custom Auditing provider. See Configuring the WebLogic Auditing Provider.
- To use HTTP and Kerberos-based authentication in conjunction with WebLogic Server. See Configuring Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients.
- To use identity assertion based on SAML assertions. See Configuring Single Sign-On with Web Browsers and HTTP Clients Using SAML.
- To use certificate revocation. See Configuring the Certificate Lookup and Validation Framework.
- To use an LDAP server other than the embedded LDAP server, configure one of the LDAP Authentication providers. An LDAP authentication provider can be used instead of or in addition to the WebLogic Authentication provider. See Configuring LDAP Authentication Providers.
- To access user, password, group, and group membership information stored in databases for authentication purposes. See Configuring RDBMS Authentication Providers. The RDBMS Authentication providers can be used to upgrade from the RDBMS security realm.
- When you create a new security realm, configure security providers for that realm. See Creating and Configuring a New Security Realm: Main Steps.

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- When you add a custom security provider to a security realm or replace a WebLogic security provider with a custom security provider, configure options for the custom security provider.

You can use either the WebLogic-supplied security providers or a custom security provider in a security realm. To configure a custom security provider, see Configure Custom Security Providers in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Reordering Security Providers

You can configure more than one security provider of a given type in a security realm. For example, you might use two or more different Role Mapping providers or Authorization providers. If you have more than one security provider of the same type in a security realm, the order in which these providers are called can affect the overall outcome of the security processes. By default, security providers are called in the order that they were added to the realm. You can use WebLogic Remote Console to change the order of the providers.

Enabling Synchronization in Security Policy and Role Modification at Deployment

For the best performance, and by default, WebLogic Server supports parallel modification to security policy and roles during application and module deployment. For this reason, deployable Authorization and Role Mapping providers configured in the security realm should support parallel calls. The WebLogic deployable XACML Authorization and Role Mapping providers meet this requirement.
However, custom deployable Authorization and Role Mapping providers may or may not support parallel calls. If your custom deployable Authorization or Role Mapping providers do not support parallel calls, you need to disable the parallel security policy and role modification and instead enforce a synchronization mechanism that results in each application and module being placed in a queue and deployed sequentially. Otherwise, if a provider does not support parallel calls, it generates a `java.util.ConcurrentModificationException` exception.

You can turn on this synchronization enforcement mechanism in two ways:

> **Note**
>
> Enabling the synchronization mechanism affects every deployable provider configured in the realm, including the WebLogic Server XACML providers. Enabling the synchronization mechanism may negatively impact the performance of these providers.

- In WebLogic Remote Console, in the **Edit Tree**, go to **Security**, then **Realms**, then *myRealm*. Click **Show Advanced Fields**. Set the **Deployable Provider Synchronization Enabled** and **Deployable Provider Synchronization Timeout** options for the realm.

  The **Deployable Provider Synchronization Enabled** option enforces a synchronization mechanism that results in each application and module being placed in a queue and deployed sequentially.

  The **Deployable Provider Synchronization Timeout** option sets or returns the timeout value, in milliseconds, for the deployable security provider synchronization operation. This is the maximum time a deployment cycle wants to wait in the queue when the previous cycle is stuck.

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- From WLST, set the `DeployableProviderSynchronizationEnabled` and `DeployableProviderSynchronizationTimeout` attributes of the RealmMBean.

  See RealmMBean in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Configuring Authorization and Role Mapping Providers

In Oracle WebLogic Server, Authorization providers use the concepts of security policies, ContextHandlers, access decisions, and more, to determine who may have access to a resource. Role Mapping providers compute the set of roles granted to a subject for a given resource, and Adjudication providers resolve authorization conflicts if multiple Authorization providers don't return the same access decision.
This chapter includes the following sections:

- Configuring an Authorization Provider
- Configuring the WebLogic Adjudication Provider
- Configuring a Role Mapping Provider

Configuring an Authorization Provider

Authorization is the process whereby the interactions between users and resources are limited to ensure integrity, confidentiality, and availability. In other words, authorization is responsible for controlling access to resources based on user identity or other information. You should only need to configure an Authorization provider when you create a new security realm.

By default, security realms in newly created domains include the XACML Authorization provider. The XACML Authorization provider uses XACML, the eXtensible Access Control Markup Language. For information about using the XACML Authorization provider, see Using XACML Documents to Secure WebLogic Resources in *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*. WebLogic Server also includes the WebLogic Authorization provider, which uses a proprietary policy language. This provider is named DefaultAuthorizer, but is no longer the default authorization provider.

See Enabling Synchronization in Security Policy and Role Modification at Deployment for information about how Authorization providers support parallel modification to security policy during application and module deployment.

> **Note**
>
> The WebLogic Authorization provider, also known as the DefaultAuthorizer, is deprecated in WebLogic Server 14.1.1.0.0 and will be removed in a future release.
>
> The WebLogic Authorization provider improves performance by caching the roles, predicates, and resource data that it looks up. For information on configuring these caches, see Best Practices: Configure Entitlements Caching When Using WebLogic Providers in *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*. The XACML Authorization uses its own cache, but this cache is not configurable.

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Configuring the WebLogic Adjudication Provider

When multiple Authorization providers are configured in a security realm, each may return a different answer to the "is access allowed" question for a given resource. This answer may be `PERMIT`, `DENY`, or `ABSTAIN`. Determining what to do if multiple Authorization providers do not agree on the answer is the primary function of the Adjudication provider. Adjudication providers resolve authorization conflicts by weighting each Authorization provider's answer and returning a final decision.
Each security realm requires an Adjudication provider, and can have no more than one active Adjudication provider. By default, a WebLogic security realm is configured with the WebLogic Adjudication provider. You can use either the WebLogic Adjudication provider or a custom Adjudication provider in a security realm.

> **Note**
>
> In the WebLogic Remote Console, the WebLogic Adjudication provider is referred to as the Default Adjudicator.

By default, most configuration options for the WebLogic Adjudication provider are defined. However, you can set the Require Unanimous Permit option to determine how the WebLogic Adjudication provider handles a combination of `PERMIT` and `ABSTAIN` votes from the configured Authorization providers.

- If the option is enabled (the default), all Authorization providers must vote `PERMIT` in order for the Adjudication provider to vote `true`.
- If the option is disabled, `ABSTAIN` votes are counted as `PERMIT` votes.

Configuring a Role Mapping Provider

Role mapping is the process whereby principals (users or groups) are dynamically mapped to security roles at runtime. Role Mapping providers supply Authorization providers with this role information so that the Authorization provider can answer the "is access allowed?" question for WebLogic resources. By default, a WebLogic security realm is configured with the XACML Role Mapping provider. The XACML Role Mapping provider uses XACML, the eXtensible Access Control Markup Language. For information about using the XACML Role Mapping provider, see Using XACML Documents to Secure WebLogic Resources in *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
WebLogic Server also includes the WebLogic Role Mapping provider, which uses a proprietary policy language. This provider is named DefaultRoleMapper, but is no longer the default role mapping provider in newly-created security realms. You can also use a custom Role Mapping provider in your security realm.

> **Note**
>
> The WebLogic Role Mapping provider, also known as the DefaultRoleMapper, is deprecated in WebLogic Server 14.1.1.0.0 and will be removed in a future release.

By default, most configuration options for the XACML Role Mapping provider are already defined. However, you can set Role Mapping Deployment Enabled, which specifies whether or

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not this Role Mapping provider imports information from deployment descriptors for Web applications and EJBs into the security realm. This setting is enabled by default.

In order to support Role Mapping Deployment Enabled, a Role Mapping provider must implement the `DeployableRoleProvider` SSPI. Roles are stored by the XACML Role Mapping provider in the embedded LDAP server.

See Enabling Synchronization in Security Policy and Role Modification at Deployment for information about how Role Mapping providers support parallel modification to roles during application and module deployment.

For information about using, developing, and configuring Role Mapping providers, see:

- Users, Groups, And Security Roles in *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*
- Role Mapping Providers in *Developing Security Providers for Oracle WebLogic Server*
- Configure a Role Mapping Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*

> **Note**
>
> The WebLogic Role Mapping provider improves performance by caching the roles, predicates, and resource data that it looks up. For information on configuring these caches, see Best Practices: Configure Entitlements Caching When Using WebLogic Providers in *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*. The XACML Role Mapping provider uses its own cache, but this cache is not configurable.

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Configuring the WebLogic Auditing Provider

The Oracle WebLogic Server WebLogic Security Framework invokes an Auditing provider before and after security operations, such as authentication or authorization, have been performed, when changes to the domain configuration are made, or when management operations on any resources in the domain are invoked. The decision to audit a particular event is made by the Auditing provider itself and can be based on specific audit criteria or severity levels. The records containing the audit information may be written to output repositories such as an LDAP server, database, or a simple file.
This chapter contains the following sections:

- Auditing Provider Overview
- Events Logged by the WebLogic Auditing Provider
- Configuration Options
- Auditing ContextHandler Elements
- Configuration Auditing
- Configuration Auditing Messages
- Audit Events and Auditing Providers

Auditing Provider Overview

Auditing is the process whereby information about operating requests and the outcome of those requests are collected, stored, and distributed for the purposes of non-repudiation. In other words, Auditing providers produce an electronic trail of computer activity.
Configuring an Auditing provider is optional. The default security realm (`myrealm`) does not have an Auditing provider configured. WebLogic Server includes a provider named the WebLogic Auditing provider (referred to as `DefaultAuditor` in the WebLogic Remote Console). You can also develop custom Auditing providers, as described in Auditing Providers in *Developing Security Providers for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Events Logged by the WebLogic Auditing Provider

If the WebLogic Auditing Provider is enabled, then it can log events such as authentication, authorization, user account status, and more. The WebLogic Auditing provider can log the events described in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 WebLogic Auditing Provider Events

The following audit event . . .	Indicates . . .
`AUTHENTICATE`	A simple authentication (username and password) occurred.
`ASSERTIDENTITY`	A perimeter authentication (based on tokens) occurred.
`USERLOCKED`	A user account is locked because of invalid login attempts.
`USERUNLOCKED`	The lock on a user account is cleared.

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Table 8-1 (Cont.) WebLogic Auditing Provider Events

The following audit event . . .	Indicates . . .
USERLOCKOUTEXPIRED	The lock on a user account expired.
ISAUTHORIZED	An authorization attempt occurred.
ROLEEVENT	A getRoles event occurred.
ROLEDEPLOY	A deployRole event occurred.
ROLEUNDEPLOY	An undeployRole event occurred.
POLICYDEPLOY	A deployPolicy event occurred.
POLICYUNDEPLOY	An undeployPolicy event occurred.
START_AUDIT	An Auditing provider has been started.
STOP_AUDIT	An Auditing provider has been stopped.

Configuration Options

By default, most configuration options for the WebLogic Auditing provider are already defined and, once it is added to the active security realm, the WebLogic Auditing provider will begin to record audit events. However, you need to define the following settings, which you can do in the WebLogic Remote Console under the **Default Auditor Parameters** tab of the Auditing provider page. You can also use WebLogic Scripting tool or the Java Management Extensions (JMX) APIs to configure the Auditing provider:

- Rotation Type - Specifies the criteria for moving old audit records to a new file. Can be either `byTime` or `bySize`.
- Rotation Minutes—Specifies how many minutes to wait before creating a new `DefaultAuditRecorder.log` file. At the specified time, the audit file is closed and a new one is created. A backup file named `DefaultAuditRecorder.`*`YYYYMMDDHHMM`*`.log` (for example, `DefaultAuditRecorder.200405130110.log`) is created in the same directory. Rotation Size must be set to `byTime`.
- Rotation Size - Specifies the file size to reach before creating a new audit log file. Rotation Type must be set to `bySize`.
- Severity—Severity level appropriate for your WebLogic Server deployment. The WebLogic Auditing provider audits security events of the specified severity, as well as all events with a higher numeric severity rank. For example, if you set the severity level to ERROR, the WebLogic Auditing provider audits security events of severity level ERROR, SUCCESS, and FAILURE. You can also set the severity level to CUSTOM, and then enable the specific severity levels you want to audit, such as ERROR and FAILURE events only. Audit events include both the severity name and numeric rank; therefore, a custom Auditing provider can filter events by either the name or the numeric rank. Auditing can be initiated when the following levels of security events occur.

Table 8-2 Event Severity

Event Severity	Rank
INFORMATION	1
WARNING	2

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Table 8-2 (Cont.) Event Severity

Event Severity	Rank
ERROR	3
SUCCESS	4
FAILURE	5

- Number of Files Limit - Specifies the number of audit log files that are retained.

All auditing information recorded by the WebLogic Auditing provider is saved in *WL_HOME*`\yourdomain\yourserver\logs\DefaultAuditRecorder.log` by default. Although an Auditing provider is configured per security realm, each server writes auditing data to its own log file in the server directory. You can specify a new directory location for the `DefaultAuditRecorder.log` file on the command line with the following Java startup option:

```
-Dweblogic.security.audit.auditLogDir=c:\foo
```

The new file location will be `c:\foo\yourserver\logs\DefaultAuditRecorder.log`.

See Security in the *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

> **Note**
>
> Using an Auditing provider affects the performance of WebLogic Server even if only a few events are logged.

See Configure an Auditing Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Auditing ContextHandler Elements

The `ContextHandler` interface is used to manage audit providers that support context handler entries. Set the `ContextHandler` Entries attribute to specify which ContextElement entries are recorded by the Auditing provider.

An Audit Event includes a `ContextHandler` that can hold a variety of information or objects. Set the WebLogic Auditing provider's Active `ContextHandler` Entries attribute to specify which ContextElement entries in the `ContextHandler` are recorded by the Auditing provider. By default, none of the ContextElements are audited. Objects in the `ContextHandler` are in most cases logged using the toString method. Table 8-3 lists the available `ContextHandler` entries.

> **Note**
>
> The WebLogic Auditing provider can audit only the attributes for the specific functionality that is being implemented. It does not audit all of the context handler elements by default. For example, if you log into the WebLogic Remote Console using HTTP, the authentication is performed in the context of an HTTP servlet request, and the Auditing provider audits HTTP servlet elements. Alternatively, authentication from WLST uses t3 protocol. For t3 authentication, the auditing provider audits the channel context elements such as `com.bea.contextelement.channel.Protocol` and `com.bea.contextelement.channel.RemoteAddress`. In both cases, the Auditing provider only audits the functionality being implemented, either HTTP or t3.

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Table 8-3 Context Handler Entries for Auditing

Context Element Name	Description and Type
`com.bea.contextelement.servlet.HttpServletRequest`	A servlet access request or SOAP message via HTTP `jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest`
`com.bea.contextelement.servlet.HttpServletResponse`	A servlet access response or SOAP message via HTTP `jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse`
`com.bea.contextelement.wli.Message`	An Oracle WebLogic Integration message. The message is streamed to the audit log. `java.io.InputStream`
`com.bea.contextelement.channel.Port`	Internal listen port of the network channel accepting or processing the request `java.lang.Integer`
`com.bea.contextelement.channel.PublicPort`	External listen port of the network channel accepting or processing the request `java.lang.Integer`
`com.bea.contextelement.channel.RemotePort`	Port of the remote end of the TCP/IP connection of the network channel accepting or processing the request `java.lang.Integer`
`com.bea.contextelement.channel.Protocol`	Protocol used to make the request of the network channel accepting or processing the request `java.lang.String`
`com.bea.contextelement.channel.Address`	The internal listen address of the network channel accepting or processing the request `java.lang.String`
`com.bea.contextelement.channel.PublicAddress`	The external listen address of the network channel accepting or processing the request `java.lang.String`
`com.bea.contextelement.channel.RemoteAddress`	Remote address of the TCP/IP connection of the network channel accepting or processing the request `java.lang.String`
`com.bea.contextelement.channel.ChannelName`	Name of the network channel accepting or processing the request `java.lang.String`
`com.bea.contextelement.channel.Secure`	Whether the network channel is accepting or processing the request using SSL `java.lang.Boolean`
`com.bea.contextelement.ejb20.Parameter[1-N]`	Object based on parameter
`com.bea.contextelement.wsee.SOAPMessage`	`javax.xml.rpc.handler.MessageContext`
`com.bea.contextelement.entitlement.EAuxiliaryID`	Used by a WebLogic Server internal process. `weblogic.entitlement.expression.EAuxiliary`

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Table 8-3 (Cont.) Context Handler Entries for Auditing

Context Element Name	Description and Type
`com.bea.contextelement.security.ChainPrevalidatedBySSL`	SSL framework has validated the certificate chain, meaning that the certificates in the chain have signed each other properly; the chain terminates in a certificate that is one of the server's trusted CAs; the chain honors the basic constraints rules; and the certificates in the chain have not expired. `java.lang.Boolean`
`com.bea.contextelement.xml.SecurityToken`	Not used in this release of WebLogic Server. `weblogic.xml.crypto.wss.provider.SecurityToken`
`com.bea.contextelement.xml.SecurityTokenAssertion`	Not used in this release of WebLogic Server. `java.util.Map`
`com.bea.contextelement.webservice.Integrity{id:XXXXX}`	`javax.security.auth.Subject`
`com.bea.contextelement.saml.SSLClientCertificateChain`	SSL client certificate chain obtained from the SSL connection over which a sender-vouches SAML assertion was received. `java.security.cert.X509Certificate[]`
`com.bea.contextelement.saml.MessageSignerCertificate`	Certificate used to sign a Web services message. `java.security.cert.X509Certificate`
`com.bea.contextelement.saml.subject.ConfirmationMethod`	Type of SAML assertion: bearer, artifact, sender-vouches, or holder-of-key. `java.lang.String`
`com.bea.contextelement.saml.subject.dom.KeyInfo`	`<ds:KeyInfo>` element to be used for subject confirmation with holder-of-key SAML assertions. `org.w3c.dom.Element`

Configuration Auditing

You can configure the Administration Server to emit log messages and generate audit events when a user changes the configuration of any resource within a domain or invokes management operations on any resource within a domain. For example, if a user disables SSL on a Managed Server in a domain, the Administration Server emits log messages. If you have enabled the WebLogic Auditing provider, it writes the audit events to an additional security log. These messages and audit events provide an audit trail of changes within a domain's configuration (configuration auditing).
The Administration Server writes configuration auditing messages to its local log file. They are not written to the domain-wide message log by default.

Note that configuration audit information is contained in Authorization Events. As a result, another approach to configuration auditing is to consume Authorization Events. Note, however, that the information in an Authorization Event tells you whether access was allowed to perform a configuration change; it does not tell you whether the configuration change actually succeeded (for instance, it might have failed because it was invalid).

To enable configuration auditing, see Enabling Configuration Auditing.

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Enabling Configuration Auditing

Learn the different methods to enable configuration auditing.
Enable configuration auditing by one of these methods:

- Use WebLogic Remote Console. See Enable Configuration Auditing in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
- When you start the Administration Server, include one of the following Java options in the `weblogic.Server` command:
  - `-Dweblogic.domain.ConfigurationAuditType="audit"`

    Causes the domain to emit Audit Events only.
  - `-Dweblogic.domain.ConfigurationAuditType="log"`

    Causes the domain to write configuration auditing messages to the Administration Server log file only.
  - `-Dweblogic.domain.ConfigurationAuditType="logaudit"`

    Causes the domain to emit Audit Events and write them to the auditor's log file, while log events are written to the Administration Server log file. If you are using a custom auditing provider, then the custom auditing provider determines where the Audit Events are written to.

  See weblogic.Server Command-Line Reference in *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
- Use the WebLogic Scripting Tool to change the value of the `ConfigurationAuditType` attribute of the `DomainMBean`. See *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

Configuration Auditing Messages

The configuration auditing severity levels are `SUCCESS`, `FAILURE`, and `ERROR`.

Table 8-4 Configuration Auditing Message Severities

Severity	Description
SUCCESS	A successful configuration change occurred.
FAILURE	An attempt to modify the configuration failed due to insufficient user credentials.
ERROR	An attempt to modify the configuration failed due to an internal error.

Configuration auditing messages are identified by message IDs that fall within the range of `159900-159910`.

The messages use MBean object names to identify resources. Object names for WebLogic Server MBeans reflect the location of the MBean within the hierarchical data model. To reflect the location, object names contain name/value pairs from the parent MBean. For example, the object name for a server's `LogMBean` is: `mydomain:Name=myserverlog,Type=Log,Server=myserver`. See WebLogic Server MBean Data Model in *Developing Custom Management Utilities Using JMX for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Table 8-5 summarizes the messages.

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Table 8-5 Summary of Configuration Auditing Messages

When this event occurs . . .	WebLogic Server generates a message with this ID . . .	And this message text . . .
Authorized user creates a resource.	159900	USER *username* CREATED *MBean-name* where *username* identifies the WebLogic Server user who logged in and created a resource.
Unauthorized user attempts to create a resource.	159901	USER *username* CREATED *MBean-name* FAILED weblogic.management. NoAccessRuntimeException: *exception-text stack-trace* where *username* identifies the unauthorized WebLogic Server user.
Authorized user deletes a resource.	159902	USER *username* REMOVED *MBean-name* where *username* identifies the WebLogic Server user who logged in and deleted a resource.
Unauthorized user attempts to delete a resource.	159903	USER username REMOVE *MBean-name* FAILED weblogic.management. NoAccessRuntimeException: *exception-text stack-trace* where *username* identifies the unauthorized WebLogic Server user.
Authorized user changes a resource's configuration.	159904	USER *username* MODIFIED *MBean-name* ATTRIBUTE *attribute-name* FROM *old-value* TO *new-value* where *username* identifies the WebLogic Server user who logged in and changed the resource's configuration.
Unauthorized user attempts to change a resource's configuration.	159905	USER *username* MODIFY *MBean-name* ATTRIBUTE *attribute-name* FROM *old-value* TO *new-value* FAILED weblogic.management. NoAccessRuntimeException: *exception-text stack-trace* where *username* identifies the unauthorized WebLogic Server user.
Authorized user invokes an operation on a resource. For example, a user deploys an application or starts a server instance.	159907	USER *username* INVOKED ON *MBean-name* METHOD *operation-name* PARAMS *specified-parameters* where *username* identifies the WebLogic Server user who logged in and invoked a resource operation.
Unauthorized user attempts to invoke an operation on a resource.	159908	USER *username* INVOKED ON *MBean-name* METHOD *operation-name* PARAMS *specified-parameters* FAILED weblogic.management. NoAccessRuntimeException: *exception-text stack-trace* where *username* identifies the unauthorized WebLogic Server user.

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Table 8-5 (Cont.) Summary of Configuration Auditing Messages

When this event occurs . . .	WebLogic Server generates a message with this ID . . .	And this message text . . .
Authorized user enables configuration auditing.	`159909`	`USER username, Configuration Auditing is enabled` where *username* identifies the WebLogic Server user who enabled configuration auditing.
Authorized user disables configuration auditing.	`159910`	`USER username, Configuration Auditing is disabled` where *username* identifies the WebLogic Server user who disabled configuration auditing.

> **Note**
>
> Each time an authorized user adds, modifies, or deletes a resource, the Management subsystem also generates an Info message with the ID 140009 regardless of whether configuration auditing is enabled. For example:
>
> `<Sep 15, 2005 11:54:47 AM EDT> <Info> <Management> <140009> <Configuration changes for domain saved to the repository.>`
>
> While the message informs you that the domain's configuration has changed, it does not provide the detailed information that configuration auditing messages provide. Nor does the Management subsystem generate this message when you invoke operations on resources.

Table 8-6 lists additional message attributes for configuration auditing messages. All configuration auditing messages specify the same values for these attributes.

Table 8-6 Common Message Attributes and Values

Message Attribute	Attribute Value
Severity	`Info`
Subsystem	`Configuration Audit`
User ID	`kernel identity` This value is always `kernel` identity, regardless of which user modified the resource or invoked the resource operation.
Server Name	*AdminServerName* Because the Administration Server maintains the configuration data for all resources in a domain, this value is always the name of the Administration Server.
Machine Name	*AdminServerHostName* Because the Administration Server maintains the configuration data for all resources in a domain, this value is always the name of the Administration Server's host machine.

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Table 8-6 (Cont.) Common Message Attributes and Values

Message Attribute	Attribute Value
Thread ID	*execute-thread* The value depends on the number of execute threads that are currently running on the Administration Server.
Timestamp	*timeStamp* at which the message is generated.

Audit Events and Auditing Providers

An audit event is an object that Auditing providers can read and process in specific ways. An Auditing provider is a pluggable component that the security realm uses to collect, store, and distribute information about operating requests and the outcome of those requests for the purposes of non-repudiation.
If you enable a domain to emit Audit Events, the domain emits the events described in Table 8-7. All Auditing providers that are configured for the domain can handle these events.

All of the events are of severity level SUCCESS and describe the security principal who initiated the action, whether permission was granted, and the object (MBean or MBean attribute) of the requested action.

Table 8-7 Summary of Audit Events for Configuration Auditing

When this event occurs . . .	WebLogic Server generates this Audit Event object . . .
A request to create a new configuration artifact has been allowed or prevented.	weblogic.security.spi.AuditCreateConfigurationEvent
A request to delete an existing configuration artifact has been allowed or prevented.	weblogic.security.spi.AuditDeleteConfigurationEvent
A request to modify an existing configuration artifact has been allowed or prevented.	weblogic.security.spi.AuditInvokeConfigurationEvent
A request to invoke an operation on an existing configuration artifact has been allowed or prevented.	weblogic.security.spi.AuditSetAttributeConfigurationEvent

If you enable the default WebLogic Server Auditing provider, it writes all Audit Events as log messages in its own log file.

Other Auditing providers that you create or purchase can filter these events and write them to output repositories such as an LDAP server, database, or a simple file. In addition, other types of security providers can request audit services from an Auditing provider. See Auditing Providers in *Developing Security Providers for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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9

Configuring Credential Mapping Providers

Credential mapping is the process whereby the authentication and authorization mechanisms of a remote system (for example, a legacy system or application) obtain an appropriate set of credentials to authenticate remote users to a target WebLogic resource. The WebLogic Credential Mapping provider maps Oracle WebLogic Server subjects to the username/password pairs to be used when accessing such resources.
The following topics are included:

- Configuring a WebLogic Credential Mapping Provider
- Configuring a PKI Credential Mapping Provider
- Configuring a SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping Provider for SAML 2.0

Configuring a WebLogic Credential Mapping Provider

By default, most configuration options for the WebLogic Credential Mapping provider are defined. You do have the option of adjusting the expiration interval of the `weblogic-jwt-token` token type, which is used internally to propagate identity for REST invocations of other applications running in the domain. By default, the expiration interval is set to 3 minutes. However, you can adjust the interval from the Provider Specific configuration page for this security provider.

> **Note**
>
> WebLogic Server provides the option of setting Credential Mapping Deployment Enabled, which specifies whether or not the Credential Mapping provider imports credential maps from a resource adapter's deployment descriptor (`weblogic-ra.xml` file) into the security realm. However, this option is now deprecated. Deploying credential maps from a `weblogic-ra.xml` file is no longer supported by WebLogic Server.

In order to support Credential Mapping Deployment Enabled, a Credential Mapping provider must implement the `DeployableCredentialProvider` SSPI. The credential mapping information is stored in the embedded LDAP server.

Refer to the following topics:

- See Credential Mapping Providers in *Developing Security Providers for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
- See Configure a Credential Mapping Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*
- For information about using credential maps, see *Developing Resource Adapters for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
- You can also use the WebLogic Scripting Tool or Java Management Extensions (JMX) APIs to create a new security configuration.

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Configuring a PKI Credential Mapping Provider

The Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Credential Mapping provider included in WebLogic Server maps a WebLogic Server subject and target resource to a key pair or a public certificate that can be used by applications when accessing the targeted resource. The PKI Credential Mapping provider uses the subject and resource name to retrieve the corresponding credential from the keystore.
To use the PKI Credential Mapping provider, you need to:

1. Configure keystores with appropriate keys and distribute the keystores on all machines in a WebLogic Server cluster. Setting up keystores is not a WebLogic Server function. For information about setting up keystores, see the help for the Java keytool utility at the following locations:
   - **Java SE 21** - keytool in *Java Development Kit Version 21 Tool Specifications*
   - **Java SE 25** - keytool in *Java Development Kit Version 25 Tool Specifications*

   See also Configuring Keystores for information about keystores and keys in WebLogic Server.
2. Configure a PKI Credential Mapping provider. A PKI Credential Mapping provider is not already configured in the default security realm (`myrealm`). See PKI Credential Mapper Attributes and Configure a Credential Mapping Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help* .
3. Create credential mappings.

This section contains the following topics:

- PKI Credential Mapper Attributes
- Credential Actions

PKI Credential Mapper Attributes

To configure the PKI Credential Mapping provider, set values for these attributes. See Configure a Credential Mapping Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help* .

- Keystore Provider—A keystore provider for Jakarta Security. If no value is specified, the default provider class is used.
- Keystore Type— JKS (the default) or PKCS12.
- Keystore Pass Phrase—Password used to access the keystore
- Keystore File Name—Location of the keystore relative to the directory where the server was started.

In addition, two optional attributes determine how the PKI Credential Mapping provider locates credential mappings in cases where the exact resource or subject may not be available:

- Use Resource Hierarchy—A credential is located by traversing up the resource hierarchy for each type of resource. The search for all possible PKI credentials will start from the specific resource and will walk up the resource hierarchy to find all possible matches. This attribute is enabled by default.
- Use Initiator Group Names—When a subject is passed to the PKI Credential Mapper provider, a credential is located by examining the groups of which the initiator is a member. This is enabled by default.

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Credential Actions

Optionally, you can label a credential mapping with a credential action. You can do this in WebLogic Remote Console when you create the credential mapping. The credential action is an arbitrary string that distinguishes credential mappings used in different circumstances. For example, one credential mapping could decrypt a message from a remote resource and another credential mapping could sign messages to be sent to the same resource. The subject initiator and the target resource are not sufficient to distinguish these two credential mappings. You can use the credential action to label one of these credential mappings something like `decrypt` and the other one `sign`. Then, the container calling the PKI Credential Mapping provider can provide the desired credential action value in the `ContextHandler` that is passed to the provider.

Configuring a SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping Provider for SAML 2.0

The SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider in WebLogic Server generates SAML 2.0 assertions that can be used to assert identity in the SAML 2.0 Web SSO Profile and the WS-Security SAML Token Profile version 1.1 use cases. The SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider generates the assertion types listed and described in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Assertion Types Supported by the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping Provider

Assertion Type	Description
`bearer`	The subject of the assertion is the bearer of the assertion, subject to optional constraints on confirmation using attributes that may be included in the `<SubjectConfirmationData>` element of the assertion. Used for all assertions generated for the SAML 2.0 Web Browser SSO Profile and with the Web Service Security SAML Token Profile 1.1.
`sender-vouches`	The Identity Provider (different from the subject) vouches for the verification of the subject. The receiver must have a trust relationship with the Identity Provider. Used with the Web Service Security SAML Token Profile 1.1 only.
`holder-of-key`	The subject represented in the assertion uses an X.509 certificate that may not be trusted by the receiver to protect the integrity of the request messages. Used with the Web Service Security SAML Token Profile 1.1 only.

For general information about WebLogic Server's support for SAML 2.0, see Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) and Single Sign-On with the WebLogic Security Framework in *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*. For information about how to use the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider in a SAML 2.0 single sign-on configuration, see Configuring Single Sign-On with Web Browsers and HTTP Clients Using SAML. For information about specifying the confirmation method for assertions generated for web service Service provider partners, see Using Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Tokens For Identity in *Securing WebLogic Web Services for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

This section includes the following topics:

- SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping Provider Attributes
- Service Provider Partners

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SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping Provider Attributes

Configuration of the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider is controlled by setting attributes on the `SAML2CredentialMapperMBean`. You can access the `SAML2CredentialMapperMBean` using the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST), or through WebLogic Remote Console by going to the **Edit Tree**, then **Security**, then **Realms**, then *myRealm* and creating a SAML2CredentialMapper. For details about these attributes, see the description of the SAML2CredentialMapperMBean in the *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

To configure the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider, set the following attributes:

- **Issuer URI**

  Name of this security provider. The value that you specify should match the Entity ID specified in the SAML 2.0 General page that configures the per-server SAML 2.0 properties.

- **Name Qualifier**

  Used by the Name Mapper class as the security or administrative domain that qualifies the name of the subject. This provides a means to federate names from disparate user stores while avoiding the possibility of subject name collision.

- **Default Time to Live**

  Specifies the lifetime of generated assertions during which they may be used. Expired assertions cannot be made available for use.

- **Signing Key Alias** and **Signing Key Pass Phrase**

  Used for signing generated assertions.

- **Custom name mapper class**

  The custom Java class that overrides the default SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider name mapper class, which maps Subjects to identity information contained in the assertion.

- **Generate attributes**

  Specifies whether group membership information associated with the authenticated Subject is included in generated assertions.

Service Provider Partners

When you configure WebLogic Server to act as an Identity Provider, you need to create and configure the Service Provider partners for whom SAML 2.0 assertions are generated. When an Identity Provider site needs to generate an assertion, the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider determines the Service Provider partner for whom the assertion must be generated, and generates it according to the configuration of that Service Provider partner.

The way in which you configure a Service Provider partner, and the specific information you configure for that partner, depends upon whether the partner is used for web single sign-on or web services. Configuring a web single sign-on Service Provider partner consists of importing that partner's metadata file and establishing additional basic information about that partner, such as the following:

- Determining whether SAML documents, such as authentication responses, SAML artifacts, and artifact requests, must be signed
- Certificates used for validating signed documents received from this partner

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- The binding to be used for sending SAML artifacts to this partner
- The client user name and password used by this partner when connecting to the local site's binding

For details about configuring a Service Provider partner for web single sign-on, see:

- Create and Configure Web Single Sign-On Service Provider Partners
- Create a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-On Service Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*

Configuring a Web service Service Provider partner does not use a metadata file, but does consist of establishing the following information about that partner:

- Audience URIs, which specify an audience restriction to be included in assertions generated for this partner

  In WebLogic Server, the Audience URI attribute is overloaded to also include the partner lookup string, which is required by the web service run time to discover the partner. See Partner Lookup Strings Required for Web Service Partners.
- Custom name mapper class that overrides the default name mapper and that is to be used specifically with this partner
- Values that specify the life span attributes of assertions generated for this partner
- Confirmation method for assertions received from this partner

For more information about configuring web service Service Provider partners, see Create a SAML 2.0 Web Service Service Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

This section includes the following topics:

- Partner Lookup Strings Required for Web Service Partners
- Management of Partner Certificates

Partner Lookup Strings Required for Web Service Partners

For web service Service Provider partners, you also configure Audience URIs. In WebLogic Server, the Audience URI attribute is overloaded to perform two distinct functions:

- Specify an audience restriction that consists of the target service URL, per the OASIS SAML 2.0 specification.
- Contain a partner lookup string, which is required at run time by WebLogic Server to discover the Service Provider partner for which a SAML 2.0 assertion needs to be generated.

The partner lookup string specifies an endpoint URL, which is used for partner lookup and can optionally also serve as an Audience URI restriction that is included in the generated assertion. The ability to specify a partner lookup string that is also an Audience URI eliminates the need to specify a given target URL twice: once for lookup, and again for audience restriction.

> **Note**
>
> You must configure a partner lookup string for a Service Provider partner so that partner can be discovered at run time by the web service run time.

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This section includes the following topics:

- Lookup String Syntax
- Specifying Default Partners

Lookup String Syntax

The partner lookup string has the following syntax:

```
[target:char:]<endpoint-url>
```

In this syntax, `target:char:` is a prefix that designates the partner lookup string, where *char* represents one of three special characters: a hyphen, plus sign, or asterisk (-, +, or *). This prefix determines how partner lookup is performed, as described in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2 Service Provider Partner Lookup String Syntax

Lookup String	Description
`target:-:<endpoint-url>`	Specifies that partner lookup is conducted for an exact match of the URL, `<endpoint-url>`. For example, `target:-:http://www.avitek.com:7001/myserver/myservicecontext/myservice-endpoint` specifies the endpoint that can be matched to this Service Provider, for which an assertion should be generated. This form of partner lookup string excludes the endpoint URL from being added as an Audience URI in the generated assertion.
`target:+:<endpoint-url>`	Specifies that partner lookup is conducted for an exact match of the URL, `<endpoint-url>`. Using the plus sign (+) in the lookup string results in the endpoint URL being added as an Audience URI in the assertion generated for this Service Provider partner.
`target:*:<endpoint-url>`	Specifies that partner lookup is conducted for an initial-string pattern match of the URL, `<endpoint-url>`. For example, `target:*:http://www.avitek.com:7001/myserver` specifies that any endpoint URL beginning with `http://www.avitek.com:7001/myserver` can be matched to this Service Provider, such as: `http://www.avitek.com:7001/myserver/contextA/endpointA` and `http://www.avitek.com:7001/myserver/contextB/endpointB`. If more than one Service Provider partner is discovered that is a match for the initial string, the partner with the longest initial string match is selected. This form of partner lookup string excludes the endpoint URL from being added as an Audience URI in the generated assertion.

> **Note**
>
> Configuring one or more partner lookup strings for a Service Provider partner is required in order for that partner to be discovered at run time. If this partner cannot be discovered, no assertions for this partner can be generated.
>
> If you configure an endpoint URL without using the target lookup prefix, it will be handled as a conventional Audience URI that must be contained in assertions generated for this Service Provider partner. (This also enables backward-compatibility with existing Audience URIs that may be configured for this partner.)

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Specifying Default Partners

To support the need for a default Service Provider partner entry, one or more of the default partner's Audience URI entries may contain a wildcard match that works for all targets. The actual wildcard URI may depend on the specific format used by the web service run time. For example:

- `target:*:http://`
- `target:*:https://`

Management of Partner Certificates

The SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider manages a set of trusted certificates for each partner configured for web single sign-on. Whenever a signed authentication or artifact request is received during a message exchange with a partner, the trusted certificate is used to verify the partner's signature. Partner certificates are used for the following purposes:

- To validate trust when the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider receives a signed authentication request or artifact request.
- To validate trust in a Service Provider partner that is retrieving a SAML artifact from the Artifact Resolution Service (ARS) via an SSL connection.

From WebLogic Remote Console, you can view a web single sign-on Service Provider partner's signing certificate and transport layer client certificate in the partner management pages of the configured SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider.

Java Interface for Configuring Service Provider Partner Attributes

For details about the available operations on web service partners, see the com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.Partner Java interface in the *Java API Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Configuring the Certificate Lookup and Validation Framework

Oracle WebLogic Server may receive digital certificates as part of Web services requests, two-way SSL, or other secure interactions. To validate these certificates, WebLogic Server includes a Certificate Lookup and Validation (CLV) framework.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Overview of the Certificate Lookup and Validation Framework
- CLV Security Providers Provided by WebLogic Server

Overview of the Certificate Lookup and Validation Framework

The key elements of the CLV framework are the CertPathBuilder and the CertPathValidators. The CLV framework requires one and only one active CertPathBuilder which, given a reference to a certificate chain, finds the chain and validates it, and zero or more CertPathValidators which, given a certificate chain, validates it.
When WebLogic Server receives a certificate, the CLV framework uses the security provider configured as the CertPathBuilder to look up and validate the certificate chain. If the certificate chain is found and valid, the framework then calls each configured CertPathValidator, in the order the administrator configured them, to perform extra validation on the chain. The chain is only valid if the builder and all the validators successfully validate it.

A chain is valid only if all of the following are true:

- The certificates in the chain have signed each other properly.
- The chain terminates in a certificate that is one of the server's trusted CAs.
- The chain honors the basic constraints rules (for example, no certificate in the chain has been issued by a certificate that is not allowed to issue certificates).
- The certificates in the chain have not expired.

WebLogic Server includes two CLV security providers: the WebLogic CertPath provider (which acts as both a CertPathBuilder and a CertPathValidator), described in CertPath Provider, and the Certificate Registry, described in Certificate Registry. Use just the WebLogic CertPath provider if you want to use trusted CA-based validation of the full certificate chain. Use just the Certificate Registry if you want only to validate that certificates are registered. Use both, designating the Certificate Registry as the current builder, if you want to use both types of validation.

For more information about certificate lookup and validation, see Configuring Keystores.

CLV Security Providers Provided by WebLogic Server

WebLogic Server supports two CLV security providers: the WebLogic CertPath provider and the Certificate Registry. These providers are described in the following sections:

- CertPath Provider

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- Certificate Registry

CertPath Provider

The default security realm in WebLogic Server is configured with the WebLogic CertPath provider. The CertPath provider serves two functions: CertPathBuilder and CertPathValidator. The CertPath provider receives an end certificate or a certificate chain. It uses the server's list of trusted CAs to complete the certificate chain, if necessary. After building the chain, the CertPath provider validates the chain, checking the signatures in the chain, ensuring that the chain has not expired, checking the chain's basic constraints, and verifying that the chain terminates in a certificate issued by one of the server's trusted CAs.

The WebLogic CertPath provider requires no configuration, other than its Current Builder attribute, which indicates whether the CertPath provider should be used as the active certificate chain builder.

Certificate Registry

The Certificate Registry is a security provider that allows you to explicitly register the list of trusted certificates that are allowed to access WebLogic Server. If you configure a Certificate Registry as part of your security realm, then only certificates that are registered in the Certificate Registry will be considered valid. The Certificate Registry provides an inexpensive mechanism for performing revocation checking. By removing a certificate from the Certificate Registry, you can invalidate a certificate immediately. The registry is stored in the embedded LDAP server.

The Certificate Registry is both a CertPath Builder and a CertPath Validator. In either case, the Certificate Registry ensures that the chain's end certificate is stored in the registry, but does no other validation. If you use the Certificate Registry as your security realm's CertPath Builder and you also want to use the WebLogic CertPath provider or another security provider to perform full chain validation, make sure that you register the intermediate and root CAs in each server's trust keystore, and the end certificates in the Certificate Registry.

The default security realm in WebLogic Server does not include a Certificate Registry. Once you configure a Certificate Registry, you can use WebLogic Remote Console to add, remove, and view certificates in the registry. You can export a certificate from a keystore to a file, using the Java keytool utility. You can import a certificate that is a PEM or DER file in the file system into the Certificate Registry using the console. You can also use WebLogic Remote Console to view the contents of a certificate, including its subject DN, issuer DN, serial number, valid dates, fingerprints, etc.

See Configure a Certification Path Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

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Part III
Configuring Authentication Providers

In Oracle WebLogic Server, Authentication providers are used to prove the identity of users or system processes. Authentication providers also remember, transport, and make identity information available to various components of a system, by means of subjects, when needed.

WebLogic Server includes several Authentication providers for accessing common identity stores, such as LDAP systems, DBMS systems, and more.

This part explains how to configure the Authentication providers included in WebLogic Server.

- About Configuring the Authentication Providers in WebLogic Server
- Configuring the WebLogic Authentication Provider
- Configuring LDAP Authentication Providers
- Configuring RDBMS Authentication Providers
- Configuring the SAML Authentication Provider
- Configuring the Password Validation Provider
- Configuring Identity Assertion Providers
- Configuring the Virtual User Authentication Provider
- Configuring the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider
- Configuring the WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider

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About Configuring the Authentication Providers in WebLogic Server

Most Authentication providers provided by Oracle WebLogic Server work in a similar fashion: given a username and password credential pair, the provider attempts to find a corresponding user in the provider's data store. These Authentication providers differ primarily in what they use as a data store: one of many available LDAP servers, a SQL database, or other data store. In addition to these username/password based security providers, WebLogic Server includes identity assertion Authentication providers, which use certificates or security tokens, rather than username/password pairs, as credentials.
This chapter includes the following topics:

- Choosing an Authentication Provider
- Using More Than One Authentication Provider

Choosing an Authentication Provider

The WebLogic Server security architecture supports password-based and certificate-based authentication, HTTP certificate-based authentication proxied through an external Web server, perimeter-based authentication, and authentication based on multiple security token types and protocols. WebLogic Server includes the following Authentication providers to support these authentication types:

- The *WebLogic Authentication provider*, also known as the *DefaultAuthenticator*, accesses user and group information in WebLogic Server's embedded LDAP server.
- The *Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider* accesses users and groups in Oracle Internet Directory, an LDAP version 3 directory.
- *LDAP Authentication providers* access external LDAP stores. You can use an LDAP Authentication provider to access any LDAP server. WebLogic Server provides LDAP Authentication providers already configured for Open LDAP and Microsoft Active Directory servers.
- *RDBMS Authentication providers* access external relational databases. WebLogic Server provides three RDBMS Authentication providers: SQL Authenticator, Read-only SQL Authenticator, and Custom RDBMS Authenticator.
- The *WebLogic Identity Assertion provider* validates X.509 and IIOP-CSIv2 tokens and optionally can use a user name mapper to map that token to a user in a WebLogic Server security realm.
- The *SAML Authentication provider*, which authenticates users based on Security Assertion Markup Language 1.1 (SAML) assertions.
- The *Negotiate Identity Assertion provider*, which uses Simple and Protected Negotiate (SPNEGO) tokens to obtain Kerberos tokens, validates the Kerberos tokens, and maps Kerberos tokens to WebLogic users.
- The *SAML Identity Assertion provider*, which acts as a consumer of SAML security assertions. This enables WebLogic Server to act as a SAML destination site and supports using SAML for single sign-on.

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- The *Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator* provider integrates with the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. The Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider combines authentication and identity assertion in a single provider. You can authenticate using username and passwords or Oracle Identity Cloud Service identity tokens.
- The *WebLogic OpenID Connect* provider adds support for using external authorization servers based on the OAuth and OpenID Connect standards. It combines authentication and identity assertion services in a single provider.

In addition, you can use:

- Custom (non-WebLogic) Authentication providers, which offer different types of authentication technologies.
- Custom (non-WebLogic) Identity Assertion providers, which support different types of tokens.

Using More Than One Authentication Provider

Each security realm must have at least one Authentication provider configured. The WebLogic Security Framework supports multiple Authentication providers (and thus multiple LoginModules) for multipart authentication. Therefore, you can use multiple Authentication providers as well as multiple types of Authentication providers in a security realm. For example, if you want to use both a retina-scan and a username/password-based form of authentication to access a system, you configure two Authentication providers.
How you configure multiple Authentication providers can affect the overall outcome of the authentication process. Configure the JAAS Control Flag for each Authentication provider to set up login dependencies between Authentication providers and allow single sign-on between providers. See Setting the JAAS Control Flag Option.

Authentication providers are called in the order in which they were configured in the security realm. Therefore, use caution when configuring Authentication providers. You can use WebLogic Remote Console to re-order the configured Authentication providers, thus changing the order in which they are called. See Changing the Order of Authentication Providers.

Setting the JAAS Control Flag Option

When you configure multiple Authentication providers, use the JAAS Control Flag for each provider to control how the Authentication providers are used in the login sequence. You can set the JAAS Control Flag in the WebLogic Remote Console. See Set the JAAS Control Flag in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*. You can also use the WebLogic Scripting Tool or Java Management Extensions (JMX) APIs to set the JAAS Control Flag for an Authentication provider.

JAAS Control Flag values are:

- REQUIRED—The Authentication provider is always called, and the user must pass its authentication test. However, regardless of whether authentication succeeds or fails, authentication still continues down the list of providers.
- REQUISITE—The Authentication provider is always called, and the user is required to pass its authentication test.
  - If authentication succeeds, subsequent providers are executed but can fail (except for REQUIRED Authentication providers).
  - If authentication fails, control is returned to the caller and no subsequent Authentication provider down the list is executed.

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- SUFFICIENT—The user is not required to pass the authentication test of the Authentication provider.
  - If authentication succeeds, control is returned to the caller and no subsequent Authentication provider down the list is executed.
  - If authentication fails, authentication continues down the list of providers.

  Any REQUIRED or REQUISITE Authentication provider in the list must pass its own authentication test. If no REQUIRED or REQUISITE Authentication provider is in the list, then the authentication test of at least one OPTIONAL or SUFFICIENT Authentication provider must pass.
- OPTIONAL—The user is not required to pass the authentication test of the Authentication provider. Regardless of whether authentication succeeds or fails, authentication continues down the list of providers.

The overall authentication of the user succeeds only if all REQUIRED and REQUISITE Authentication providers configured in the realm succeed. Note also:

- If a SUFFICIENT Authentication provider is configured and succeeds, then only the REQUIRED and REQUISITE Authentication providers prior to that SUFFICIENT Authentication provider need to have succeeded for the overall authentication to succeed.
- If no REQUIRED or REQUISITE Authentication providers are configured in the security realm, then at least one SUFFICIENT or OPTIONAL Authentication provider must succeed.

When additional Authentication providers are added to an existing security realm, by default the Control Flag is set to OPTIONAL. If necessary, change the setting of the Control Flag and the order of Authentication providers so that each Authentication provider works properly in the authentication sequence.

> **Note**
>
> As part of the startup process, WebLogic Server must be able to initialize all security providers that are configured in the security realm, including any Authentication providers that have a JAAS Control Flag set to OPTIONAL. If the initialization process for any security provider cannot be completed, WebLogic Server fails to boot, and an error message similar to the following is displayed:
>
> ```
> <BEA-090870> <The realm "myrealm" failed to be loaded:
> ```

Changing the Order of Authentication Providers

The order in which WebLogic Server calls multiple Authentication providers can affect the overall outcome of the authentication process. The Authentication Providers table lists the authentication providers in the order in which they will be called. By default, Authentication providers are called in the order in which they were configured. You can use WebLogic Remote Console to change the order of Authentication providers.

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Configuring the WebLogic Authentication Provider

The WebLogic Authentication provider (also called the DefaultAuthenticator) uses Oracle WebLogic Server's embedded LDAP server to store user and group membership information and, optionally, a set of user attributes such as phone number, email address, and so on. This provider allows you to create, modify, list, and manage users and group membership in the WebLogic Remote Console. By default, most configuration options for the WebLogic Authentication provider are already defined.
This chapter includes the following sections:

- About the WebLogic Authentication Provider
- Setting User Attributes

About the WebLogic Authentication Provider

The WebLogic Authentication provider is configured in the default security realm with the name `DefaultAuthenticator`. You need to configure a WebLogic Authentication provider only when creating a new security realm. However, note the following:

- The WebLogic Authentication provider is configured in the default security realm with the name `DefaultAuthenticator`.
- User and group names in the WebLogic Authentication provider are case insensitive. For information about creating and managing users and groups in WebLogic Remote Console, see Users and Groups in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
- Ensure that all user names are unique.
- Use the **Minimum Password Length** option to enforce minimum password lengths for users stored in the embedded LDAP server. This option is available on the **Configuration** > **Provider Specific** page for the WebLogic Authentication provider.
- Users in the WebLogic Authentication provider can be modified to include a set of attributes. See Setting User Attributes.
- If you are using multiple Authentication providers, set the JAAS Control Flag to determine how the WebLogic Authentication provider is used in the authentication process. See Using More Than One Authentication Provider.

Setting User Attributes

After you have defined a user in the WebLogic Authentication provider, you can set or modify one or more of the attributes for that user, such as contact details, geographical location, and so on.

These attributes, listed and described in Table 12-1, conform to the user schema for representing individuals in the inetOrgPerson LDAP object class, which is described in RFC 2798.

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Table 12-1 Attributes that Can Be Set for a User

Attribute	Description
c	Two-letter ISO 3166 country code
departmentnumber	Code for department to which the user belongs
displayname	Preferred name of the user
employeenumber	Numeric or alphanumeric identifier assigned to the user
employeetype	Type of employment, which represents the employer to employee relationship
facsimiletelephonenumber	Facsimile (fax) telephone number
givenname	First name; that is, not surname (last name) or middle name
homephone	Home telephone number
homepostaladdress	Home postal address
l	Name of a locality, such as a city, county or other geographic region
mail	Electronic address of user (email)
mobile	Mobile telephone number
pager	Pager telephone number
postaladdress	Postal address at location of employment
postofficebox	Post office box
preferredlanguage	User's preferred written or spoken language
st	Full name of state or province
street	Physical location of user
telephonenumber	User's telephone number in organization
title	Title representing user's job function

When you set a value for an attribute, the attribute is added for the user. Likewise, if you subsequently delete the value of an attribute, the attribute is removed for the user. The set of available attributes is limited to the preceding list, however. The attribute names cannot be customized.

These attributes can be managed for a user by operations on the `UserAttributeEditorMBean`, or viewed using the operations on the `UserAttributeReaderMBean`.

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Configuring LDAP Authentication Providers

Oracle WebLogic Server includes LDAP Authentication providers to give access to user information contained in several common LDAP identity stores.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- LDAP Authentication Providers Included in WebLogic Server
- Requirements for Using an LDAP Authentication Provider
- Configuring an LDAP Authentication Provider: Main Steps
- Accessing Other LDAP Servers
- Enabling an LDAP Authentication Provider for SSL
- Dynamic Groups and WebLogic Server
- Use of GUID and LDAP DN Data in WebLogic Principals
- Configuring Users and Groups in the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication Provider
- Example of Configuring the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication Provider
- Configuring Failover for LDAP Authentication Providers
- Configuring an Authentication Provider for Oracle Unified Directory
- Following Referrals in the Active Directory Authentication Provider
- Improving the Performance of LDAP Authentication Providers

LDAP Authentication Providers Included in WebLogic Server

WebLogic Server includes LDAP Authentication providers for identity stores such as Oracle Internet Directory, Oracle Unified Directory, and more.

WebLogic Server includes the following LDAP Authentication providers:

- Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider
- Oracle Unified Directory Authentication provider
- Active Directory Authentication provider
- Open LDAP Authentication provider
- Generic LDAP Authentication provider

Each LDAP Authentication provider stores user and group information in an external LDAP server. They differ primarily in how they are configured by default to match typical directory schemas for their corresponding LDAP server. For information about configuring the Oracle Internet Directory provider to match the LDAP schema for user and group attributes, see Configuring Users and Groups in the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication Provider.

WebLogic Server does not support or certify any particular LDAP servers. Any LDAP v2 or v3 compliant LDAP server should work with WebLogic Server. The following LDAP directory servers have been tested:

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- Oracle Internet Directory
- Oracle Unified Directory
- Active Directory shipped as part of the Microsoft Windows platform
- Open LDAP

An LDAP Authentication provider can also be used to access other LDAP servers. However, you must either use the LDAP Authentication provider (`LDAPAuthenticator`) or choose a pre-defined LDAP provider and customize it. See Accessing Other LDAP Servers.

> **Note**
>
> The Active Directory Authentication provider also supports Microsoft Active Directory Application Mode (ADAM) as a standalone directory server.

Requirements for Using an LDAP Authentication Provider

If an LDAP Authentication provider is the only configured Authentication provider for a security realm, you must have the `Admin` role to boot WebLogic Server and use a user or group in the LDAP directory. Do one of the following in the LDAP directory:

- By default in WebLogic Server, the `Admin` role includes the `Administrators` group. Create an `Administrators` group in the LDAP directory, if one does not already exist. Make sure the LDAP user who will boot WebLogic Server is included in the group.

  The Active Directory LDAP directory has a default group called `Administrators`. Add the user who will be booting WebLogic Server to the `Administrators` group and define Group Base Distinguished Name (DN) so that the Administrators group is found.
- If you do not want to create an `Administrators` group in the LDAP directory (for example, because the LDAP directory uses the `Administrators` group for a different purpose), create a new group (or use an existing group) in the LDAP directory and include the user from which you want to boot WebLogic Server in that group. Assign that group the `Admin` role.

> **Note**
>
> If the LDAP user who boots WebLogic Server is not properly added to a group that is assigned to the `Admin` role, and the LDAP authentication provider is the only authentication provider with which the security realm is configured, WebLogic Server cannot be booted.

Configuring an LDAP Authentication Provider: Main Steps

After you choose an LDAP Authentication provider that matches your LDAP server, you need to enable communication between the provider and the LDAP server, configure the way in which user and group information can be accessed in the LDAP server, and configure settings that optimize the performance of the LDAP Authentication provider.
To configure an LDAP Authentication provider, complete the following main steps:

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1. Choose an LDAP Authentication provider that matches your LDAP server and create an instance of the provider in your security realm. See the following topics:
   - If you are using WebLogic Remote Console, see Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
   - If you are using the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST), see Managing Security Data (WLST Online) in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*. This section also explains how to use WLST to switch from one LDAP authentication provider to another.
2. Configure the provider-specific attributes of the LDAP Authentication provider, which you can do through WebLogic Remote Console. For each LDAP Authentication provider, attributes are available to:
   a. Enable communication between the LDAP server and the LDAP Authentication provider. For a more secure deployment, Oracle recommends using the SSL protocol to protect communications between the LDAP server and WebLogic Server. Enable SSL with the `SSLEnabled` attribute.
   b. Configure options that control how the LDAP Authentication provider searches the LDAP directory.

      Note

      The value you enter for `principal` must be an LDAP administrator who has the privilege to search users and groups in the corresponding LDAP server. If the LDAP administrator does not have privileges to search the LDAP server, an LDAP exception with error code 50 is generated.

   c. Specify where in the LDAP directory structure users are located.
   d. Specify where in the LDAP directory structure groups are located.

      Note

      When specifying an LDAP search filter for users or groups using the following LDAPAuthenticatorMBean attributes, wildcards are accepted but they can have a negative performance impact on the LDAP server, particularly if you use a combination of them:

      - `AllUsersFilter`
      - `UserFromNameFilter`
      - `AllGroupsFilter`
      - `GroupFromNameFilter`

      For example, the following filter expression combines five wildcarded conditions, each condition using two asterisk wildcard characters:

      ```
      (|(cn=*wall*)(givenname=*wall*)(sn=*wall*)(cn=*wall*)(mail=*wall*))
      ```

      The preceding example filter would likely cause an unacceptable overhead on the corresponding LDAP server.

      Additionally, group names must not contain any trailing space characters.

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e. Define how members of a group are located.

f. Set the name of the global universal identifier (GUID) attribute defined in the LDAP server.

> **Note**
>
> If you are configuring the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider, see Configuring Users and Groups in the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication Provider. This section explains how to match the authentication provider attributes for users and groups to the LDAP directory structure.

g. Set timeout values for the connection to the LDAP server. You can specify two timeout values: a connection timeout, and a socket timeout.

The connection timeout, specified in the `LDAPServerMBean.ConnectTimeout` attribute for all LDAP Authentication providers, has a default value of zero. This default setting specifies no timeout limit, and can result in a slowdown in WebLogic Server execution if the LDAP servers configured for an LDAP Authentication provider are unavailable. In addition, if WebLogic Server has multiple LDAP Authentication providers configured, the failure to connect to one LDAP server may block the use of the other LDAP Authentication providers.

Oracle recommends that you set the `LDAPServerMBean.ConnectTimeout` attribute on the LDAP Authentication provider to a non-zero value; for example, 60 seconds. You can set this value using either WebLogic Remote Console or WLST. You can also set this value in the `config.xml` file by adding the following configuration parameter for the LDAP Authentication provider:

```
<wls:connect-time>60</wls:connect-time>
```

> **Note**
>
> Oracle recommends that you do not edit the `config.xml` file directly.

The socket timeout, specified in the `-Dweblogic.security.providers.authentication.ldap.socketTimeout` JVM configuration option, sets the timeout in seconds for connecting to any one LDAP server specified in the `LDAPServerMBean.Host` attribute. The default value of the socket timeout is 0, which sets no socket timeout on the connection.

For information about the appropriate values to set for the connection timeout and socket timeout values for an LDAP Authentication provider, see Configuring Failover for LDAP Authentication Providers.

3. Configure performance options that control the cache for the LDAP server. See Improving the Performance of LDAP Authentication Providers.

> **Note**
>
> If the LDAP Authentication provider fails to connect to the LDAP server, or throws an exception, check the configuration of the LDAP Authentication provider to make sure it matches the corresponding settings in the LDAP server.

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See the following topics:

- Accessing Other LDAP Servers
- Enabling an LDAP Authentication Provider for SSL
- Dynamic Groups and WebLogic Server
- Use of GUID and LDAP DN Data in WebLogic Principals
- Configuring Users and Groups in the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication Provider
- Example of Configuring the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication Provider
- Configuring Failover for LDAP Authentication Providers
- Configuring an Authentication Provider for Oracle Unified Directory
- Following Referrals in the Active Directory Authentication Provider
- Improving the Performance of LDAP Authentication Providers

Accessing Other LDAP Servers

The LDAP Authentication providers in this release of WebLogic Server are configured to work readily with the Oracle Internet Directory, Oracle Unified Directory, Active Directory, and Open LDAP servers. You can use an LDAP Authentication provider to access other types of LDAP servers. Choose either the generic LDAP Authentication provider (`LDAPAuthenticator`) or the existing LDAP provider that most closely matches the new LDAP server and customize the existing configuration to match the directory schema and other attributes for your LDAP server. If you are using Oracle Unified Directory, see Configuring an Authentication Provider for Oracle Unified Directory.

If you are using Active Directory, see Following Referrals in the Active Directory Authentication Provider.

Enabling an LDAP Authentication Provider for SSL

To configure SSL for an LDAP Authentication provider, you must create and configure a custom trust keystore for use with the LDAP server, and specify that the SSL protocol should be used by the LDAP Authentication provider when connecting to that LDAP server.

To do this, complete the following steps:

1. Configure the LDAP Authentication provider. Make sure you turn on the **SSLEnabled** option .
2. Obtain the root certificate authority (CA) certificate for the LDAP server.
3. Create a trust keystore using the preceding certificate. For example, the following example shows using the `keytool` command to create a JKS keystore named `ldapTrustKS` with the root CA certificate `rootca.pem`:

   ```
   keytool -importcert -keystore ./ldapTrustKS -trustcacerts -alias oidtrust -
   file rootca.pem -noprompt -storetype jks
   ```

> **Note**
>
> When you enter the command as shown above, `keytool` prompts you to enter a password for the keystore.

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For more information about creating a trust keystore, see Configuring Keystores.

4. Copy the keystore to a location from which WebLogic Server has access.
5. In WebLogic Remote Console, open the **Edit Tree** and go to **Environment**, then **Servers**, then *myServer*. On the **Security** tab, click the **Keystores** subtab.
6. If necessary, in the **Keystores** field, click **Change** to select the **Custom Identity and Custom Trust** configuration rules.
7. If the communication with the LDAP server uses 2-way SSL, configure the custom identity keystore, keystore type, and passphrase.
8. In **Custom Trust Keystore**, enter the path and file name of the trust keystore you created.
9. In **Custom Trust Keystore Type**, enter `jks`. If you created a PKCS12 keystore (`-storetype pkcs12`), enter `pkcs12` here.
10. In **Custom Trust Keystore Passphrase**, enter the password used when creating the keystore.
11. Reboot the WebLogic Server instance for changes to take effect.

See Configuring SSL. For more information about using WebLogic Remote Console to configure keystores and enable SSL, see the following topics in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*:

- Identity and Trust
- Set Up TLS

Dynamic Groups and WebLogic Server

Many LDAP servers have a concept of dynamic groups or virtual groups.

These are groups that, rather than consisting of a list of users and groups, contain some policy statements, queries, or code that define the set of users that belong to the group. Even if a group is marked dynamic, users must log out and log back in before any changes in their group memberships take effect. The term *dynamic* describes the means of defining the group and not any runtime semantics of the group within WebLogic Server.

Use of GUID and LDAP DN Data in WebLogic Principals

When a user is authenticated into WebLogic Server, an authentication provider creates a Subject with a set of user and group principals, which include the user and group names, respectively. The LDAP Authentication providers included in WebLogic Server also store the global universal identifier (GUID) and LDAP distinguished name (DN) data of users and groups as attributes of those principals. By default, WebLogic Server does not use the GUID or DN data in WebLogic principals. However, if the WebLogic domain is configured to use JAAS authorization, the GUID and DN data can be used in principal comparison operations that occur with Java policy decisions.
When configuring an LDAP Authentication provider, make sure that the name of the GUID attribute defined in the LDAP server is specified correctly for that provider. The default GUID attribute name for each LDAP Authentication provider included in WebLogic Server is listed in Table 13-1.

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Table 13-1 Name of GUID Attribute for LDAP Authentication Providers in WebLogic Server

Provider	Default GUID Attribute Name
WebLogic Authentication provider	`orclguid`[1]
Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider	`orclguid`
Active Directory Authentication provider	`objectguid`[2]
Oracle Unified Directory Authentication provider	`entryuuid`
Open LDAP Authentication provider	`entryuuid`

1 Note that the GUID attribute name for the embedded LDAP server cannot be modified, so the WebLogic Authentication provider does not have a corresponding attribute that is configurable.
2 The Active Directory Authentication provider also supports Microsoft Active Directory Application Mode (ADAM) as a standalone directory server.

For more information about how GUID and DN data in principal objects may be used, see Configuring a Domain to Use JAAS Authorization.

Configuring Users and Groups in the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication Provider

You can modify the default values in the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider that specify how users and groups are located in the LDAP server.

- Configuring User and Group Name Types
- Configuring Static Groups

Configuring User and Group Name Types

By default, the Oracle Internet Directory provider is configured to search users and groups in the LDAP directory using the class attribute types identified in the following table:

Table 13-2 Class Attribute Types Used for Searches

Class	Attribute	Type
User object class	user name	`cn`
Group object class	group name	`cn`

If the user name attribute type, or group name attribute type, defined in the LDAP directory structure differs from the default settings for the Authentication provider you are using, you must change those provider settings. The following sections explain how to make those changes.

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> **Note**
>
> The Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider cannot read the name of a user or group from the LDAP server if the name contains an invalid character. Invalid characters are:
>
> - Comma (,)
> - Plus sign (+)
> - Quotes (")
> - Backslash (\)
> - Angle brackets (< or >)
> - Semicolon (;)
>
> If the provider encounters a group or user name containing an invalid character, the name is ignored. (WebLogic Server in general does not support group names containing any of these invalid characters. See Create a Group in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.)

This section includes the following topics:

- Changing the User Name Attribute Type
- Changing the Group Name Attribute Type

Changing the User Name Attribute Type

By default, the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider is configured with the user name attribute set to type `cn`. If the user name attribute type in the LDAP directory structure uses a different type — for example, `uid` — you must change the following Authentication provider attributes:

- `AllUsersFilter`
- `UserFromNameFilter`
- `UserNameAttribute`

For example, if the LDAP directory structure has the user name attribute type `uid`, the preceding Authentication provider attributes must be changed as shown in Table 13-3. The required changes are shown in **bold**.

Table 13-3 Changing the User Name Attribute Type for the User Object Class

Attribute Name	Default Setting	Required New Setting
`UserNameAttribute`	`cn`	**`uid`**
`AllUsersFilter`[1]	`(&(cn=*)(objectclass=person))`	`(&(`**`uid`**`=*)(objectclass=person))`
`UserFromNameFilter`	`(&(cn=%u)(objectclass=person))`	`(&(`**`uid`**`=%u)(objectclass=person))`

[1] When specifying an LDAP search filter for users or groups, wildcards are accepted. However, using multiple asterisk wildcards, particularly for a user or group name attribute, have a negative performance impact on the LDAP server.

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To configure the user name attribute type, see Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Changing the Group Name Attribute Type

By default, the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider is configured with the group name attribute type of `cn` for the static group object class and dynamic group object class. If the group name attribute type in the LDAP directory structure is different — for example, type `uid` is used — you must change the following Authentication provider attributes:

- `AllGroupsFilter`
- `GroupFromNameFilter`
- `StaticGroupNameAttribute` (for static groups)
- `DynamicGroupNameAttribute` (for dynamic groups)

For example, if the LDAP directory structure of the group object class uses a group name attribute of type `uid`, you must change the Authentication provider attributes as shown in Table 13-4. The required changes are shown in **bold**.

Table 13-4 Required Changes for the Group Name Attribute Type

Attribute Name	Default Setting	Required Changes
`StaticGroupNameAttribute`	`cn`	**`uid`**
`DynamicGroupNameAttribute`	`cn`	**`uid`**
`AllGroupsFilter`[1]	`(&(cn=*)(|(objectclass=groupofUniqueNames)(objectclass=orcldynamicgroup)))`	`(&(`**`uid`**`=*)(|(objectclass=groupofUniqueNames)(objectclass=orcldynamicgroup)))`
`GroupFromNameFilter`[1]	`(|(&(cn=%g)(objectclass=groupofUniqueNames))(&(cn=%g)(objectclass=orcldynamicgroup)))`	`(|(&(`**`uid`**`=%g)(objectclass=groupofUniqueNames))(&(`**`uid`**`=%g)(objectclass=orcldynamicgroup)))`

[1] When specifying an LDAP search filter for users or groups, wildcards are accepted. However, using multiple asterisk wildcards, particularly for a user or group name attribute, have a negative performance impact on the LDAP server.

To configure the group name attributes, see Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Configuring Static Groups

The Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider is configured by default with the following settings for static groups:

- Static group object class name of `groupofuniquenames`
- Static member DN attribute of type `uniquemember`

However, the directory structure of the Oracle Internet Directory LDAP server with which you are configuring this Authentication provider may instead define the following for static groups:

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- Static group object class name of `groupofnames`
- Static member DN attribute of type `member`

If the LDAP database schema contains the static group object class name of `groupofnames`, and the static member DN attribute of type `member`, you need to change the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider attribute settings as shown in Table 13-5. The required changes are shown in **bold**.

Table 13-5 Attribute Settings for Static Groups in the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication Provider

Attribute	Default Setting	Required Changes
`StaticGroupObjectClass`	`groupofuniquenames`	**`groupofnames`**
`StaticMemberDNAttribute`	`uniquemember`	**`member`**
`AllGroupsFilter`[1]	`(&(cn=*)(|(objectclass=groupofUniqueNames)(objectclass=orcldynamicgroup)))`	`(&(cn=*)(|(objectclass=`**`groupofnames`**`)(objectclass=orcldynamicgroup)))`
`GroupFromNameFilter`[1]	`(|(&(cn=%g)(objectclass=groupofUniqueNames))(&(cn=%g)(objectclass=orcldynamicgroup)))`	`(|(&(cn=%g)(objectclass=`**`groupofnames`**`))(&(cn=%g)(objectclass=orcldynamicgroup)))`

[1] When specifying an LDAP search filter for users or groups, wildcards are accepted. However, using multiple asterisk wildcards, particularly for a user or group name attribute, have a negative performance impact on the LDAP server.

To configure static groups, see Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Example of Configuring the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication Provider

Learn how to set up a sample Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider and use a quick method to verify the configuration.
Perform the following steps to configure this provider:

1. Create a new Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider. Using WebLogic Remote Console, follow the process described in Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*. Choose `OracleInternetDirectoryAuthenticator` as the type.
2. Configure the new Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider:
   a. Set the **Control Flag** as needed (REQUIRED, REQUISITE, OPTIONAL or SUFFICIENT), as described in Setting the JAAS Control Flag Option.
   b. Navigate to the Provider Specific tab.
   c. Configure the Connection settings with the Oracle Internet Directory server values you want to use. The port must be the Oracle Internet Directory LDAP port. For the purpose of this example, assume the following values:

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```
Host: hostname.com
Port: 3060
Principal: cn=orcladmin
Credential: password
SSLEnabled is unchecked
```

d. Configure the Users settings as per your Oracle Internet Directory configuration.

As described in Changing the User Name Attribute Type, pay particular attention to the fields **All Users Filter** and **User From Name Filter**. They **must** reflect the value of the **User Name Attribute** field.

The default value for **User Name Attribute** is `cn` and therefore the default values for the filter fields include `(&(cn=)...)` and `(&(*cn=%u)...)`, respectively. If you change the **User Name Attribute** value, you **must** replace it accordingly in the filter fields as well.

> **Note**
>
> If there are any leading or trailing whitespaces in these filter field values, the users list may not be properly fetched from Oracle Internet Directory and you may not be able to authenticate using the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider.

For the purpose of example, assume the following values. Key changes are marked in **bold**.

```
User Base DN: cn=Users,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
All Users Filter: (&(uid=*)(objectclass=person))
User From Name Filter: (&(uid=%u)(objectclass=person))
User Search Scope: subtree
User Name Attribute: uid
User Object Class: person
```

e. Configure the Groups settings as per your Oracle Internet Directory configuration.

As described in Changing the Group Name Attribute Type, by default the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider is configured with the group name attribute type of `cn` for the static group object class and dynamic group object class. If the group name attribute type in the LDAP directory structure is different, you must change other Authentication provider attributes to match.

In addition, as described in Configuring Static Groups, the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider is configured by default with a Static group object class name of `groupofuniquenames` and a Static member DN attribute of type `uniquemember`.

If the LDAP database schema instead contains the static group object class name of `groupofnames`, and the static member DN attribute of type `member`, you need to change the attribute settings as shown in Table 13-5.

For the purpose of example, assume the following values. Key values that must match are marked in **bold**.

```
Group Base DN: cn=Groups,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
All Groups Filter: (&(cn=*)(objectclass=groupofUniqueNames))

Static Group Name Attribute: cn
Static Group Object Class: groupofuniquenames
Static Member DN attribute: uniquemember
Static Group DNs from Member DN Filter: (&(uniquemember=%M)
```


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```
(objectclass=groupofuniquenames))

Dynamic Group Name Attribute: (empty)
Dynamic Group Object Class:   (empty)
Dynamic Member URL Attribute: (empty)
User Dynamic Group DN Attribute:  (empty)
```

f. Configure all other sections as needed, using Configuring an LDAP Authentication Provider: Main Steps for guidance. In this example, all of the default values are appropriate.

g. Save your changes.

3. If needed, order the providers to make the Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider first in the list.
4. Restart the WebLogic Server to complete the changes.
5. Verify the setup.

Configuring Failover for LDAP Authentication Providers

You can configure an LDAP provider to work with multiple LDAP servers and enable failover if one LDAP server is not available. Use the `LDAPAuthenticatorMBean.Host` attribute to specify the names of the additional LDAP servers. Each host name may include a trailing space character and a port number. In addition, set the Parallel Connect Delay and Connection Timeout attributes for the LDAP Authentication provider

- Parallel Connect Delay—Specifies the number of seconds to delay when making concurrent attempts to connect to multiple servers. An attempt is made to connect to the first server in the list. The next entry in the list is tried only if the attempt to connect to the current host fails. This setting might cause your application to block for an unacceptably long time if a host is down. If the value is greater than 0, another connection setup thread is started after the specified number of delay seconds has passed. If the value is 0, connection attempts are serialized.
- Connection Timeout—Specifies the maximum number of seconds to wait for the connection to the LDAP server(s) to be established. If the value is set to 0, the default, there is no maximum time limit and WebLogic Server waits until the TCP/IP layer times out to return a connection failure.

  If multiple hosts are set in the Host attribute, the connection timeout controls the total timeout value for attempts to connect to *all* the specified hosts.

  Oracle recommends setting the connection timeout to a value of at least 60 seconds, depending upon the configuration of TCP/IP.
- Socket Timeout—Specifies the maximum number of seconds to wait for the connection to any *one* host specified in the Host attribute. The socket timeout is specified only using the `-Dweblogic.security.providers.authentication.ldap.socketTimeout=`*seconds* security parameter for the JVM in which WebLogic Server runs. The default value of the socket timeout is 0, which sets no socket timeout.

  Note that setting the socket timeout is not available in WebLogic Remote Console. For information about the options for configuring WebLogic Server security parameters, see Security in *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

The following examples present scenarios that occur when an LDAP Authentication provider is configured for LDAP failover:

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LDAP Failover Example 1

In the following scenario, an LDAP Authentication provider is configured with three servers in its Host attribute: `directory.knowledge.com:1050`, `people.catalog.com`, and `199.254.1.2`. The status of the LDAP servers is as follows:

- `directory.knowledge.com:1050` is down
- `people.catalog.com` is up
- `199.254.1.2` is up

WebLogic Server attempts to connect to `directory.knowledge.com`. After three seconds, or the socket connection throws an exception, the connect attempt times out and WebLogic Server attempts to connect to the next specified host (`people.catalog.com`). WebLogic Server then uses `people.catalog.com` as the LDAP Server for this connection. Otherwise, after another three seconds, WebLogic Server tries to connect to `199.254.1.2`. This process continues, but will fail if the overall LDAP server connection process exceeds 10 seconds.

Table 13-6 LDAP Configuration Example 1

LDAP Option	Value
Host	`directory.knowledge.com:1050 people.catalog.com 199.254.1.2`
Parallel Connect Delay	`0`
Connect Timeout	`10`
Socket Timeout	`3`

LDAP Failover Example 2

In the following scenario, WebLogic Server attempts to connect to `directory.knowledge.com`. After 1 second (specified by the Parallel Connect Delay attribute), the connect attempt times out and WebLogic Server tries to connect to the next specified host (`people.catalog.com`) and `directory.knowledge.com` at the same time. If the connection to `people.catalog.com` succeeds, WebLogic Server uses `people.catalog.com` as the LDAP Server for this connection. WebLogic Server cancels the connection to `directory.knowledge.com` after the connection to `people.catalog.com` succeeds.

Table 13-7 LDAP Configuration Example 2

LDAP Option	Value
Host	`directory.knowledge.com:1050 people.catalog.com 199.254.1.2`
Parallel Connect Delay	`1`
Connect Timeout	`10`
Socket Timeout	`3`

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Configuring an Authentication Provider for Oracle Unified Directory

Use WebLogic Remote Console to configure the Oracle Unified Directory Authentication provider. Complete the following steps:

1. Follow the process described in Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*. Choose `OracleUnifiedDirectoryAuthenticator` as the type.
2. Configure the connection attributes for Oracle Unified Directory, as well as any other attributes as appropriate.
3. In the **GUID Attribute** field, make sure `entryuuid` is displayed.
4. Click **Save**.

> **Note**
>
> After you configure the Oracle Unified Directory Authentication provider and subsequently log in to WebCenter as the LDAP user configured for that provider, you might receive a `WCS` error stating that the user is not found in the identity store. You receive this error if the DefaultAuthenticator provider in your security realm is set to REQUIRED. As a workaround, change the JAAS Control Flag for the DefaultAuthenticator provider to SUFFICIENT. See Setting the JAAS Control Flag Option.

Following Referrals in the Active Directory Authentication Provider

If Active Directory uses LDAP referrals, you must configure the Active Directory Authentication provider to follow those referrals by making sure that the `LDAPServerMBean.FollowReferrals` attribute is enabled. This attribute is enabled by default, but Oracle recommends that you make sure it is specifically enabled.
You can enable this attribute using WLST or WebLogic Remote Console.

Improving the Performance of LDAP Authentication Providers

WebLogic Server supports the use of several ways to improve the performance of LDAP Authentication providers, such as optimizing settings for the group membership caches, connection pool size, and user cache.

To improve the performance of LDAP Authentication providers:

- Optimize the group membership caches used by the LDAP Authentication providers. See Optimizing the Group Membership Caches.
- Optimize the connection pool size and user cache. See Optimizing the Connection Pool Size and User Cache.
- Expose the Principal Validator cache for the security realm and increase its thresholds. See Optimizing the Principal Validator Cache.

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- If you are using the Active Directory Authentication provider, configure it to perform group membership lookups using the `tokenGroups` option. The `tokenGroups` option holds the entire flattened group membership for a user as an array of system ID (SID) values. The SID values are specially indexed in the Active Directory and yield extremely fast lookup response. See Configuring the Active Directory Authentication Provider to Improve Performance .
- If you are using the generic LDAP Authentication provider, you can use the `LDAPAuthenticatorMBean` API to analyze hit/miss statistics collected from the group membership and user caches. See Analyzing the Generic LDAP Authenticator Cache Statistics.
- When you are configuring a new LDAP Authentication provider or making changes to an existing one, an API is invoked to test the connection between this provider and the corresponding LDAP server during the configuration. See Testing the LDAP Connection During Configuration.

Optimizing the Group Membership Caches

To optimize the group membership caches for an LDAP Authentication provider, set the following attributes:

- Group Membership Searching—Available from the Provider Specific page, this attribute controls whether group searches are limited or unlimited in depth. This option controls how deeply to search into nested groups. For configurations that use only the first level of nested group hierarchy, this option allows improved performance during user searches by limiting the search to the first level of the group.
  - If a limited search is defined, Max Group Membership Search Level must be defined.
  - If an unlimited search is defined, Max Group Membership Search Level is ignored.
- Max Group Membership Search Level—Available from the Provider Specific page, this attribute controls the depth of a group membership search if Group Membership Searching is defined. Possible values are:
  - 0—Indicates only direct groups will be found. That is, when searching for membership in Group A, only direct members of Group A will be found. If Group B is a member of Group A, the members will not be found by this search.
  - Any positive number—Indicates the number of levels to search. For example, if this option is set to 1, a search for membership in Group A will return direct members of Group A. If Group B is a member of Group A, the members of Group B will also be found by this search. However, if Group C is a member of Group B, the members of Group C will not be found by this search.
- Enable Group Membership Lookup Hierarchy Caching— Available from the Performance page, this attribute indicates whether group membership hierarchies found during recursive membership lookup are cached. Each subtree found will be cached. The cache holds the groups to which a group is a member. This setting only applies if Group Membership is enabled. By default, it is disabled.
- Max Group Hierarchies in Cache—Available from the Performance page, this attribute specifies the maximum size of the Least Recently Used (LRU) cache that holds group membership hierarchies. A value of 1024 is recommended. This setting only applies if Enable Group Membership Lookup Hierarchy Caching is enabled.
- Group Hierarchy Cache TTL—Available from the Performance page, this attribute specifies the number of seconds cached entries stay in the cache. The default is 60 seconds. A value of 6000 is recommended.

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In planning your cache settings, bear in mind the following considerations:

- Enabling a cache involves a trade-off of performance and accuracy. Using a cache means that data is retrieved faster, but runs the risk that the data may not be the latest available.
- The time-to-live (TTL) setting how long you are willing to accept potentially stale data. This depends a lot on your particular business needs. If you frequently changes group memberships for users, then a long TTL could mean that group related changes won't show up for a while, and you may want a short TTL. If group memberships almost never change after a user is added, a longer TTL may be fine.
- The cache size is related to the amount of memory you have available, as well as the cache TTL. Consider the number of entries that might be loaded in the span of the TTL, and size the cache in relation to that number. A longer TTL will tend to require a larger cache size.

Optimizing the Connection Pool Size and User Cache

When configuring any of the LDAP Authentication providers, you can improve the performance of the connection between WebLogic Server and the LDAP server by optimizing the size of the LDAP connection pool and user cache. To make these optimizations, complete the following steps:

1. Set the LDAP connection pool size to 100 by using either of the following methods:
   - Define the following system property in the `setDomainEnv` script, which is located in the `bin` directory of the WebLogic domain:

     ```
     -Dweblogic.security.providers.authentication.LDAPDelegatePoolSize=100
     ```

   - In WebLogic Remote Console, go to the provider specific page of the LDAP authentication provider you are configuring and specify `100` in the **Connection Pool Size** field.
2. Enable and enlarge the cache used with the LDAP server by completing the following steps in WebLogic Remote Console:
   a. On the provider specific page of the LDAP authentication provider you are configuring, make sure that the **Cache Enabled** option is enabled.
   b. In the **Cache Size** field, specify a value of 3200 KB.
   c. In the **Cache TTL** field, specify a time-to-live value that matches the **Group Hierarchy Cache TTL** value (see Optimizing the Group Membership Caches). A value of 6000 is recommended).
   d. Set the results timeout value for the LDAP server. On the current Provider Specific configuration page, specify a value of 1000 ms in the field labeled **Results Time Limit**.
3. Restart WebLogic Server for the changes to take effect.

Optimizing the Principal Validator Cache

To improve the performance of an LDAP Authentication provider, the settings of the cache used by the WebLogic Principal Validation provider can be increased as appropriate. The Principal Validator cache used by the WebLogic Principal Validation provider caches signed WLSAbstractPrincipals. To optimize the performance of the Principal Validator cache, set these attributes for your security realm:

- Enable WebLogic Principal Validator Cache—Indicates whether the WebLogic Principal Validation provider uses a cache. This setting only applies if Authentication providers in the

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security realm use the WebLogic Principal Validation provider and WLSAbstractPrincipals. By default, it is enabled.

- Max WebLogic Principals In Cache—The maximum size of the Last Recently Used (LRU) cache used for validated WLSAbstractPrincipals. The default setting is 500. This setting only applies if Enable WebLogic Principal Validator Cache is enabled.

Configuring the Active Directory Authentication Provider to Improve Performance

To configure an Active Directory Authentication provider to use the `tokenGroups` option, set the following attributes:

- Use Token Groups for Group Membership Lookup—Indicates whether to use the Active Directory `tokenGroups` lookup algorithm instead of the standard recursive group membership lookup algorithm. By default, this option is not enabled.

> **Note**
>
> Access to the tokenGroups option is required (meaning, the user accessing the LDAP directory must have privileges to read the `tokenGroups` option and the `tokenGroups` option must be in the schema for user objects).

- Enable SID to Group Lookup Caching—Indicates whether or not SID-to-group name lookup results are cached. This setting only applies if the Use Token Groups for Group Membership Lookup option is enabled.
- Max SID To Group Lookups In Cache—The maximum size of the Least Recently Used (LRU) cache for holding SID to group lookups. This setting applies only if both the Use Token Groups for Group Membership Lookup and Enable SID to Group Lookup Caching options are enabled.

Analyzing the Generic LDAP Authenticator Cache Statistics

If you are using the generic LDAP Authentication provider, then you can use the LDAPAuthenticatorMBean API to analyze hit/miss statistics collected from the group membership and user caches. To analyze cache statistics, you must enable cache collection and statistics of the cache. You can do this by using either WebLogic Remote Console or the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST).

- **Using WebLogic Remote Console** — To enable cache collection and statistics, perform the following steps:
  1. In the **Edit Tree**, go to **Security**, then **Realms**, then *myRealm*, then **Authentication Providers**.
  2. On the Provider Specific tab for your LDAP Authentication provider, turn on the **Cache Enabled** and **Cache Statistics Enabled** options.
  3. Save the changes. If automatic realm restart is enabled, you do not need to restart the domain after activating your changes.
- **Using the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST)** — Cache statistics can be accessed through a runtime MBean, LdapAuthenticatorRuntimeMBean, using the WebLogic

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Scripting Tool (WLST). The following example demonstrates the use of WLST to retrieve cache statistics:

```
connect('','','t3://host:port')
Please enter your username :
Please enter your password :
...
serverRuntime()
cd("ServerSecurityRuntime/")
cd("$servername")
cd("RealmRuntimes/myrealm/AuthenticatorRuntimes/
OracleInternetDirectoryAuthenticator")
ls()

The cache statistics data:
----
-r--   GroupCacheHits                          47
-r--   GroupCacheQueries                       49
-r--   GroupCacheSize                          1
-r--   GroupCacheStatStartTimeStamp            2015-07-15 19:24:02.702
-r--   Name
OracleInternetDirectoryAuthenticator
-r--   ProviderName
OracleInternetDirectoryAuthenticator
-r--   Type
LdapAuthenticatorRuntime
-r--   UserCacheHits                           296
-r--   UserCacheQueries                        300
-r--   UserCacheSize                           2
-r--   UserCacheStatStartTimeStamp             2015-07-15 19:24:01.64
```

> **Note**
>
> Cache statistics are not supported for the `DefaultAuthenticator` Authentication provider.

Testing the LDAP Connection During Configuration

Similar to the JDBC connection testing, WebLogic Server tests the connection between the Authentication provider and the LDAP server.

On the Provider Specific page, after you configure a new LDAP Authentication provider or make changes to an existing one, when you save your configuration changes, WebLogic Server tests the connection between this provider and the corresponding LDAP server. If the test succeeds, the configuration settings are saved and you may activate them. If the test fails, an error message is displayed indicating a problem. No configuration settings are saved.

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14

Configuring RDBMS Authentication Providers

In Oracle WebLogic Server, an RDBMS Authentication provider is a username/password-based Authentication provider that uses a relational database, rather than an LDAP system, as an identity store for user, password, and group information.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- About Configuring the RDBMS Authentication Providers
- Common RDBMS Authentication Provider Attributes
- Configuring the SQL Authentication Provider
- Configuring the Read-Only SQL Authenticator
- Configuring the Custom DBMS Authenticator

About Configuring the RDBMS Authentication Providers

WebLogic Server includes RDBMS Authentication providers for SQL database and relational databases. These providers include the following:

- SQL Authenticator—Uses a SQL database and allows both read and write access to the database. This Authentication provider is configured by default with a typical SQL database schema, which you can configure to match your database's schema. See Configuring the SQL Authentication Provider.
- Read-only SQL Authenticator—Uses a SQL database and allows only read access to the database. For write access, you use the SQL database's own interface, not the WebLogic security provider. See Configuring the Read-Only SQL Authenticator.
- Custom RDBMS Authenticator—Requires you to write a plug-in class. This may be a better choice if you want to use a relational database for your authentication data store, but the SQL Authenticator's schema configuration is not a good match for your existing database schema. See Configuring the Custom DBMS Authenticator.

For information about adding an RDBMS Authentication provider to your security realm, see Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Common RDBMS Authentication Provider Attributes

All three RDBMS Authentication providers included with WebLogic Server have configuration options for setting the data source name, the Group Membership Searching and Max Group Membership Search Level attributes, and the group caching attributes. These configuration options are described in the following topics:

- Data Source Attribute
- Group Searching Attributes
- Group Caching Attributes

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Data Source Attribute

The Data Source Name specifies the WebLogic Server data source to use to connect to the database.

Group Searching Attributes

The Group Membership Searching and Max Group Membership Search Level attributes specify whether recursive group membership searching is unlimited or limited, and if limited, how many levels of group membership can be searched. For example, if you specify that Group Membership Searching is LIMITED, and the Max Group Membership Search Level is 0, then the RDBMS Authentication providers will find only groups that the user is a direct member of. Specifying a maximum group membership search level can greatly increase authentication performance in certain scenarios, since it may reduce the number of DBMS queries executed during authentication. However, you should only limit group membership search if you can be certain that the group memberships you require are within the search level limits you specify.

> **Note**
>
> If the RDBMS contains cyclic groups, or groups that are defined to contain themselves, the RDBMS Authentication provider may be unable to complete the authentication process. Setting the Group Membership Searching and Max Group Membership Search Level attributes can help limit recursive group name lookups. However, the use of RDBMS Authentication providers with cyclic groups is not supported and must be avoided.

Group Caching Attributes

You can improve the performance of RDBMS Authentication providers by caching the results of group hierarchy lookups. Use of this cache can reduce the frequency with which the RDBMS Authentication provider needs to access the database. You can configure the use, size, and duration of the cache.

Configuring the SQL Authentication Provider

If you are using the SQL Authentication provider, you configure how the provider and its associated database handle user passwords, and you configure the SQL statement attributes needed for accessing user information in the database. Configuring these attributes is described in the following sections:

- Password Attributes
- SQL Statement Attributes

Password Attributes

WebLogic Server uses the following attributes to govern how the SQL Authentication provider and its underlying database handle user passwords.

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Plaintext Passwords Enabled

Use the Plaintext Passwords Enabled attribute to specify whether you can use plain text passwords.

Password Style Retained

Use the Password Style Retained attribute to control how a password is stored in the database when updating an existing user's password. If enabled, the default, the password style and algorithm used for the original password in the database are used for the new password. If disabled, the provider uses the settings specified for the Password Algorithm and Password Style attributes for the new password.

Password Style

Use the Password Style attribute to specify the password style to use when storing passwords for new users, and for updating the password of existing users if the Password Style Retained attribute is disabled. Valid options are `PLAINTEXT`, `HASHED`, or `SALTEDHASHED`. `SALTEDHASHED` is selected by default.

Password Algorithm

Use the Password Algorithm attribute to set the message digest algorithm used to hash passwords for storage.

> **Note**
>
> The SQL authenticator uses the following formula for the `SALTEDHASHED` password: `{SCRYPT-BSC} + plain text salt + base64Encode(scrypt{salt + plain text password})`
>
> The formula shown uses the default value of `SCRYPT-BSC`. If you specify a value other than `SCRYPT-BSC` for the password algorithm, then the formula will change to use that value instead. Because the SQL Authenticator uses a string type to hold the hashed password value, this formula uses base64 encoding so that the bytes produced by the password algorithm can be stored as strings in the RDBMS tables.

Table 14-1 describes the password algorithms that WebLogic Server supports. Some of the algorithms offer two settings: a standard configuration appended with `-BSC` and a hardened, more computationally expensive configuration appended with `-ADV`.

Table 14-1 Supported Password Algorithms

Password Algorithm	Description
`SCRYPT-BSC` (Default)	`SCRYPT-BSC` is the default password algorithm. • 16,384 iterations • Block size of 16 • Parallel factor of 1 • 32-byte hash length • 16-byte salt length The Password Style attribute must be set to `SALTEDHASHED` when this password algorithm is selected.

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Table 14-1 (Cont.) Supported Password Algorithms

Password Algorithm	Description
SCRYPT-ADV	• 32,768 iterations • Block size of 16 • Parallel factor of 2 • 32-byte hash length • 16-byte salt length The Password Style attribute must be set to SALTEDHASHED when this password algorithm is selected.
ARGON2-BSC	Specifically, Argon2ID. • 10 iterations • 47,104 KB memory size • Parallel factor of 1 • 32-byte hash length • 16-byte salt length The Password Style attribute must be set to SALTEDHASHED when this password algorithm is selected.
ARGON2-ADV	Specifically, Argon2ID. • 10 iterations • 94,208 KB memory size • Parallel factor of 2 • 32-byte hash length • 16-byte salt length The Password Style attribute must be set to SALTEDHASHED when this password algorithm is selected.
PBKDF2-BSC	• 210,000 iterations • 512-bit key length • 128-bit salt length This password algorithm is FIPS-140 compliant. The Password Style attribute must be set to SALTEDHASHED when this password algorithm is selected.
PBKDF2-ADV	• 400,000 iterations • 512-bit key length • 128-bit salt length This password algorithm is FIPS-140 compliant. The Password Style attribute must be set to SALTEDHASHED when this password algorithm is selected.

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Table 14-1 (Cont.) Supported Password Algorithms

Password Algorithm	Description
Standard Algorithms	You can also specify any standard algorithm that is recognized by a Java Cryptography Extension (JCE) provider that is available at runtime. The Java Cryptography Architecture (JCA) defines the standard algorithm specifications, described at https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/21/docs/specs/security/standard-names.html#algorithm-specifications.

> **Note**
>
> While all standard algorithms are supported, for security purposes, Oracle recommends that you choose a password hashing algorithm with a work factor of at least 10,000 iterations. SHA-1 and MD based password algorithms are discouraged and should be updated where possible.

SQL Statement Attributes

SQL statement attributes specify the SQL statements used by the provider to access and edit the username, password, and group information in the database. With the default values in the SQL statement attributes, it is assumed that the database schema includes the following tables:

- users (username, password, [description])
- groupmembers (group name, group member)
- groups (group name, group description)

> **Note**
>
> The tables referenced by the SQL statements must exist in the database; the provider will not create them. You can modify these attributes as needed to match the schema of your database. However, if your database schema is radically different from this default schema, you may need to use a Custom DBMS Authentication provider instead.

Configuring the Read-Only SQL Authenticator

The Read-Only SQL Authentication provider's configurable attributes include those that specify the SQL statements used by the provider to list the username, password, and group information in the database. You can modify these attributes as needed to match the schema of your database.

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Configuring the Custom DBMS Authenticator

The Custom DBMS Authentication provider, like the other RDBMS Authentication providers, uses a relational database as its data store for user, password, and group information. Use this provider if your database schema does not map well to the SQL schema expected by the SQL Authenticator. In addition to the attributes described in Common RDBMS Authentication Provider Attributes, the Custom DBMS Authentication provider's configurable attributes include those for the plug-in class.

Plug-In Class Attributes

A Custom DBMS Authentication provider requires that you write a plug-in class that implements the `weblogic.security.providers.authentication.CustomDBMSAuthenticatorPlugin` interface. The class must exist in the system classpath and must be specified in the Plug-in Class Name attribute for the Custom DBMS Authentication provider. Optionally, you can use the Plugin Properties attribute to specify values for properties defined by your plug-in class.

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Configuring the SAML Authentication Provider

The Oracle WebLogic Server Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Authentication provider may be used in conjunction with the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider to allow virtual users to log in using SAML.

If virtual users are allowed, then the SAML Identity Asserter creates user/group principals, which permit the user to be logged in as a virtual user — a user that does not correspond to any locally-known user.

If the SAML Authentication provider is configured to run before other authentication providers, and has a JAAS Control Flag set to SUFFICIENT, this provider creates an authenticated subject using the user name and groups retrieved from a SAML assertion by the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider.

If the SAML Authentication provider is not configured, or if another authentication provider (e.g., the default LDAP Authentication provider) is configured before it and its JAAS Control Flag set is set to SUFFICIENT, then the user name returned by the SAML Identity Assertion provider is validated by the other authentication provider. In the case of the default LDAP Authentication provider, authentication fails if the user does not exist in the identity directory.

> **Note**
>
> If you configure the SAML Authentication provider to allow virtual users to log in and gain access to a resource, make note of the following:
>
> 1. The resource must be configured with a security policy to control access. If the resource is unprotected, the subject created for the virtual user has no principals, which prevents access from being granted.
> 2. The protected resource must also use the default cookie `JSESSIONID`. If the resource uses a cookie name other than `JSESSIONID`, the subject's identity is not propagated to the resource.
>
> For information about configuring security policies, see *Securing Resources Using Roles and Policies for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

If you want groups from a SAML assertion, you must configure the SAML Authentication provider even if you want the LDAP Authentication provider to verify the user's existence. Otherwise, the groups with which the user is associated is derived from the LDAP directory and not with the groups in the assertion.

The SAML Authentication provider creates a subject only for users whose identities are asserted by the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider. The SAML Authentication provider ignores all other authentication or identity assertion requests.

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Configuring the Password Validation Provider

Oracle WebLogic Server includes a Password Validation provider, which is configured by default in each security realm. The Password Validation provider manages and enforces a set of configurable password composition rules, and is automatically invoked by a supported authentication provider whenever a password is created or updated for a user in the realm. When invoked, the Password Validation provider performs a check to determine whether the password meets the criteria established by the composition rules. The password is then accepted or rejected as appropriate.
This chapter includes the following sections:

- About the Password Validation Provider
- Password Composition Rules for the Password Validation Provider
- Using the Password Validation Provider with the WebLogic Authentication Provider
- Using the Password Validation Provider with an LDAP Authentication Provider
- Using WLST to Create and Configure the Password Validation Provider

About the Password Validation Provider

Several WebLogic Authentication providers can be used with the Password Validation provider. This includes the following:

- WebLogic Authentication provider
- SQL Authenticator provider
- LDAP Authentication provider
- Oracle Internet Directory Authentication Provider
- Active Directory Authentication provider
- Open LDAP Authentication provider

For information about configuring the Password Validation provider in the WebLogic Remote Console, see Configure the Password Validation Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Password Composition Rules for the Password Validation Provider

By default, the Password Validation provider is configured to require passwords that have a minimum length of eight characters. When used with one of the supported LDAP authentication providers listed in the preceding section, the Password Validation provider also requires that passwords meet the additional criteria listed in Table 16-1.

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> **Note**
>
> Passwords cannot contain a curly brace ("{") as the first character.

Table 16-1 Additional Password Composition Rules Required by Password Validation Provider When Used with an LDAP Authentication Provider

LDAP Authentication Provider	Additional Password Composition Requirement
• Oracle Internet Directory Authentication provider	At least one of the characters in the password must be numeric.
• WebLogic Authentication provider • LDAP Authentication provider • Active Directory Authentication provider • Open LDAP Authentication provider	At least one of the characters in the password must be non-alphabetic. For example, a numeric character, an asterisk (*), or an octothorpe (#).

The password composition rules you optionally can configure for the Password Validation provider include the following:

- User name policies — Rules that determine whether the password may consist of or contain the user's name, or the reverse of that name
- Password length policies — Rules for the minimum or maximum number of characters in a password (composition rules may specify both a minimum and maximum length)
- Character policies — Rules regarding the inclusion of the following characters in the password:
  - Numeric characters
  - Lowercase alphabetic characters
  - Uppercase alphabetic characters
  - Non-alphanumeric characters

> **Note**
>
> Setting password composition rules is only one component of hardening the WebLogic Server environment against brute-force password attacks. To protect user accounts, you should also configure user lockout. User lockout specifies the number of incorrect passwords that may be entered within a given interval of time before the user is locked out of their account. See Protecting User Accounts.

Using the Password Validation Provider with the WebLogic Authentication Provider

To use the Password Validation provider in conjunction with the WebLogic Authentication provider, ensure that the minimum password length is the same for both providers. Set the minimum password length for WebLogic Authentication provider using WebLogic Remote Console.
By default, the WebLogic Authentication provider requires a minimum password length of 8 characters, of which one is non-alphabetic. However, the minimum password length enforced

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by this provider can be customized. If the WebLogic Authentication provider and Password Validation provider are both configured in the security realm, and you attempt to create a password that does not meet the minimum length enforced by the WebLogic Authentication provider, an error is generated.

If the WebLogic Authentication provider rejects a password because it does not meet the minimum length requirement, the Password Validation provider is not called. To ensure that the Password Validator is always used in conjunction with the WebLogic Authentication provider, make sure that the minimum password length is the same for both providers.

You can set the minimum password length for WebLogic Authentication provider:

- If using WebLogic Remote Console, see Configure the Password Validation Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
- If using WLST, see Using WLST to Create and Configure the Password Validation Provider.

Using the Password Validation Provider with an LDAP Authentication Provider

When the Password Validation provider and an LDAP Authentication provider are configured in the security realm, passwords are validated through two separate policy checks: one from Password Validation provider, and the other from the LDAP server, which has its own password policy check. For example, Oracle Internet Directory has its own password validation mechanism, which is controlled by the LDAP server administrator. These two password validation mechanisms are separate, and each has its own set of password composition rules. If the composition rules are inconsistent, failures may occur in WebLogic Remote Console when you try to create or reset a password, even if the rules for the Password Validation provider are enforced. Therefore you should make sure that the password composition rules for the Password Validation provider do not conflict with those for the LDAP server.

Using WLST to Create and Configure the Password Validation Provider

The Password Validation provider can be administered in the security realm via a WLST script that performs operations on the `SystemPasswordValidatorMBean`, described in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*. You may create and configure the Password Validation provider from a single WLST script, or you may have separate scripts that perform these functions separately. The following topics explain how, providing sample WLST code snippets:

- Creating an Instance of the Password Validation Provider
- Specifying the Password Composition Rules

Creating an Instance of the Password Validation Provider

The Password Validation provider is created automatically in the security realm when you create a new domain. However, you can use WLST to create one as well, as shown in Example 16-1. This code does the following:

1. Gets the current realm and Password Validation provider.
2. Determines whether an instance of the Password Validator provider (named `SystemPasswordValidator`) has been created:

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- If the provider has been created, the script displays a message confirming its presence.
- If the provider has not been created, the script creates it in the security realm and displays a message indicating that it has been created.

Example 16-1 Creating the System Password Validator

```
edit()
startEdit()

realm = cmo.getSecurityConfiguration().getDefaultRealm()
pwdvalidator = realm.lookupPasswordValidator('SystemPasswordValidator')

if pwdvalidator:
   print 'Password Validator provider is already created'

else:
# Create SystemPasswordValidator
 syspwdValidator = realm.createPasswordValidator('SystemPasswordValidator',
 'com.bea.security.providers.authentication.passwordvalidator.SystemPasswordValidator')
 print "---  Creation of System Password Validator succeeded!"

save()
activate()
```

Specifying the Password Composition Rules

The following example shows the WLST code that sets the composition rules for the Password Validation provider. For information about the rule attributes that can be set in this script, see the description of the SystemPasswordValidatorMBean in the *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

```
edit()
startEdit()

# Configure SystemPasswordValidator
try:
  pwdvalidator.setMinPasswordLength(8)
  pwdvalidator.setMaxPasswordLength(12)
  pwdvalidator.setMaxConsecutiveCharacters(3)
  pwdvalidator.setMaxInstancesOfAnyCharacter(4)
  pwdvalidator.setMinAlphabeticCharacters(1)
  pwdvalidator.setMinNumericCharacters(1)
  pwdvalidator.setMinLowercaseCharacters(1)
  pwdvalidator.setMinUppercaseCharacters(1)
  pwdvalidator.setMinNonAlphanumericCharacters(1)
  pwdvalidator.setMinNumericOrSpecialCharacters(1)
  pwdvalidator.setRejectEqualOrContainUsername(true)
  pwdvalidator.setRejectEqualOrContainReverseUsername(true)
  print " --- Configuration of SystemPasswordValidator complete  ---"
except Exception,e:
        print e

save()
activate()
```


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Configuring Identity Assertion Providers

In perimeter authentication, a system outside of Oracle WebLogic Server establishes trust through tokens, as opposed to simple authentication, where WebLogic Server establishes trust through usernames and passwords. An Identity Assertion provider verifies the tokens and performs whatever actions are necessary to establish validity and trust in the token.
This chapter includes the following sections:

- About the Identity Assertion Providers
- How an LDAP X509 Identity Assertion Provider Works
- Configuring an LDAP X509 Identity Assertion Provider: Main Steps
- Configuring a Negotiate Identity Assertion Provider
- Configuring a SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion Provider for SAML 2.0
- Ordering of Identity Assertion for Servlets
- Configuring Identity Assertion Performance in the Server Cache
- Authenticating a User Not Defined in the Identity Store
- Configuring a User Name Mapper
- Configuring a Custom User Name Mapper

About the Identity Assertion Providers

Each Identity Assertion provider is designed to support one or more token formats. WebLogic Server includes the following Identity Assertion providers:

- WebLogic Identity Asserter
- LDAP X.509 Identity Asserter
- Negotiate Identity Asserter
- SAML 2.0 Identity Asserter
- Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator
- WebLogic OpenID Connect

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> **Note**
>
> The following providers combine authentication and identity assertion into a single provider:
>
> - The Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider establishes identity (the Subject) on WebLogic Server with the authenticated user, the user's groups, and the user's application roles when the identity store is the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. See Configuring the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider.
> - The WebLogic OpenID Connect provider establishes identity (the Subject) on WebLogic Server with the authenticated user and the user's groups when the identity store is a supported OpenID provider. See Configuring the WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider.

Multiple Identity Assertion providers can be configured in a security realm, but none are required. Identity Assertion providers can support more than one token type, but only one token type per Identity Assertion provider can be active at a given time. In the **Active Type** field on the Common tab in WebLogic Remote Console, define the active token type. The WebLogic Identity Assertion provider supports identity assertion with:

- X.509 certificates
- CORBA Common Secure Interoperability version 2 (CSI v2)

  If you are using CSI v2 identity assertion, define the list of client principals in the **Trusted Client Principals** field, available from the Provider Specific tab in WebLogic Remote Console.
- `weblogic-jwt-token` tokens

  This token type is used internally for propagating identity in REST invocations of other applications in the domain, and is configured by default.

If multiple Identity Assertion providers are configured in a security realm, they can all support the same token type. However, the token can be active for only one provider at a time.

With the WebLogic Identity Assertion provider, you can use a user name mapper to map the tokens authenticated by the Identity Assertion provider to a user in the security realm. For more information about configuring a user name mapper, see Configuring a WebLogic Credential Mapping Provider.

If the authentication type in a Web application is set to `CLIENT-CERT`, the Web Application container in WebLogic Server performs identity assertion on values from request headers and cookies. If the header name or cookie name matches the active token type for the configured Identity Assertion provider, the value is passed to the provider.

The Base64 Decoding Required value on the Provider Specific page determines whether the request header value or cookie value must be Base64 Decoded before sending it to the Identity Assertion provider. The setting is enabled by default for purposes of backward compatibility; however, most Identity Assertion providers will disable this option.

See Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

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How an LDAP X509 Identity Assertion Provider Works

The LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider receives an X.509 certificate, looks up the LDAP object for the user associated with that certificate, ensures that the certificate in the LDAP object matches the presented certificate, and then retrieves the name of the user from the LDAP object.

The LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider works in the following manner:

1. An application is set up to use perimeter authentication (in other words, users or system process use tokens to assert their identity).
2. As part of the SSL handshake, the application presents it certificate. The Subject DN in the certificate can be used to locate the object that represents the user in the LDAP server. The object contains the user's certificate and name.
3. The LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider uses the certificate in the Subject DN to construct an LDAP search to find the LDAP object for the user in the LDAP server. It gets the certificate from that object, ensures it matches the certificate it holds, and retrieves the name of the user.
4. The user name is passed to the authentication providers configured in the security realm. The authentication providers ensure the user exists and locates the groups to which the user belongs.

Configuring an LDAP X509 Identity Assertion Provider: Main Steps

Typically, if you use the LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider, you also need to configure an LDAP Authentication provider that uses an LDAP server. The authentication provider ensures the user exists and locates the groups to which the user belongs. You should ensure both providers are properly configured to communicate with the same LDAP server.
To use an LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider:

1. Obtain certificates for users and put them in an LDAP Server. See Configuring Keystores.

   A correlation must exist between the Subject DN in the certificate and the location of the object for that user in the LDAP server. The LDAP object for the user must also include configuration information for the certificate and the username that will be used in the Subject.
2. In your security realm, configure an LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider. See Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
3. In the WebLogic Remote Console, configure the LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider to find the LDAP object for the user in the LDAP directory given the certificate's Subject DN.
4. Configure the LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider to search the LDAP server to locate the LDAP object for the user. This requires the following pieces of data.
   - A base LDAP DN from which to start searching. The Certificate Mapping option for the LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider tells the identity assertion provider how to construct the base LDAP DN from the certificate's Subject DN. The LDAP object must contain an attribute that holds the certificate.

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- A search filter that only returns LDAP objects that match a defined set of options. The filter narrows the LDAP search. Configure User Filter Search to construct a search filter from the certificate's Subject DN.
- Where in the LDAP directory to search for the base LDAP DN. The LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider searches recursively (one level down). This value must match the values in the certificate's Subject DN.

5. Configure the Certificate Attribute attribute of the LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider to specify how the LDAP object for the user holds the certificate. The LDAP object must contain an attribute that holds the certificate.
6. Configure the User Name Attribute attribute of the LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider to specify which of the LDAP object's attributes holds the username that should appear in the Subject DN.
7. Configure the LDAP server connection for the LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider. The LDAP server information should be the same as the information defined for the LDAP Authentication provider configured in this security realm.
8. Configure an LDAP Authentication provider for use with the LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider. The LDAP server information should be the same the information defined for the LDAP X509 Identity Assertion provider configured in Step 7. See Configuring LDAP Authentication Providers.

Configuring a Negotiate Identity Assertion Provider

The Negotiate Identity Assertion provider enables single sign-on (SSO) with Microsoft clients. The identity assertion provider decodes Simple and Protected Negotiate (SPNEGO) tokens to obtain Kerberos tokens, validates the Kerberos tokens, and maps Kerberos tokens to WebLogic users. The Negotiate Identity Assertion provider utilizes the Java Generic Security Service (GSS) Application Programming Interface (API) to accept the GSS security context via Kerberos.
The Negotiate Identity Assertion provider is an implementation of the Security Service Provider Interface (SSPI) as defined by the WebLogic Security Framework and provides the necessary logic to authenticate a client based on the client's SPNEGO token.

For information about adding a Negotiate Identity Assertion provider to a security realm, see Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*. For information about using the Negotiate Identity Assertion provider with Microsoft client SSO, see Configuring Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients

Table 17-1 Negotiate Identity Asserter Attributes

Attribute	Description
Form Based Negotiation Enabled	Indicates whether the Negotiate Identity Assertion provider and servlet filter should negotiate when a Web application is configured for FORM authentication.
Active Types	The token type this Negotiate Identity Assertion provider uses for authentication. Available token types are `Authorization.Negotiate` and `WWW-Authenticate.Negotiate`. Ensure no other identity assertion provider configured in the same security realm has this attribute set to X509.

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Configuring a SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion Provider for SAML 2.0

The SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider acts as a consumer of SAML 2.0 security assertions, allowing WebLogic Server to act as a Service Provider for Web single sign-on, and also for WebLogic Web Services Security: accepting SAML tokens for identity through the use of the appropriate WS-SecurityPolicy assertions. The SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider does the following:

- Validates SAML 2.0 assertions by checking the signature and validating the certificate for trust based on data configured for the partner. The SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider then extracts the identity information contained in the assertion, and maps it to a local subject in the security realm.
- Optionally, extracts attribute information contained in an assertion that the SAML Authentication provider, if configured in the security realm, can use to determine the local groups in which the mapped subject belongs. (See Configuring the SAML Authentication Provider.)
- Optionally, verifies that an assertion's specified lifespan and re-use settings are properly valid, rejecting the assertion if it is expired or is not available for reuse.

Configuration of the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider is controlled by setting attributes on the `SAML2IdentityAsserterMBean`. You can access the `SAML2IdentityAsserterMBean` using the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST), or using WebLogic Remote Console and selecting `SAML2IdentityAsserter` as an identity assertion provider. For details about these attributes, see `SAML2IdentityAsserterMBean` in the *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

For information about how to use the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider in a SAML single sign-on configuration, see Configuring Single Sign-On with Web Browsers and HTTP Clients Using SAML. For general information about SAML support in WebLogic Server, see Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) in *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*. For information about using the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider in Web Service Security, see Using Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Tokens For Identity in *Securing WebLogic Web Services for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

For information about how to configure an Identity Provider, see Identity Provider Partners.

Identity Provider Partners

When you configure WebLogic Server to act as a Service Provider, you create and configure the Identity Provider partners from whom SAML 2.0 assertions are received and validated. Configuring an Identity Provider partner consists of establishing basic information about that partner, such as the following:

- Partner name and general description
- Name mapper class to be used with this partner
- Whether to consume attribute statements included in assertions received from this partner
- Whether the identities contained in assertions received from this partner should be mapped to virtual users
- Certificates used for validating signed assertions received from this partner

The specific information you establish depends upon whether you are configuring the partner for web single sign-on or web services. Configuring a web single sign-on Identity Provider partner also involves importing that partner's metadata file and establishing additional basic information about that partner, such as the following:

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- Redirect URIs, which are URLs that, when invoked by an unauthenticated user, cause the user request to be redirected to that Identity Provider partner for authentication
- Whether SAML artifact requests received from this partner must be signed
- How SAML artifacts should be delivered to this partner

For details about configuring web single sign-on Identity Provider partners, see:

- Create and Configure Web Single Sign-On Identity Provider Partners
- Create a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-On Identity Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*

Configuring a web service Identity Provider partner does not use a metadata file, but does consist of establishing the following information about that partner:

- Issuer URI, which is a string that uniquely identifies this Identity Provider partner, distinguishing it from other partners in your SAML federation
- Audience URIs, which specify an audience restriction to be included in assertions received from this partner

  In WebLogic Server, the Audience URI attribute is overloaded to also include the partner lookup string, which is required by the web service run time to discover the partner. See Partner Lookup Strings Required for Web Service Partners.
- Custom name mapper class that overrides the default name mapper and that is to be used specifically with this partner

For more information about configuring web service Service Provider partners, see Create a SAML 2.0 Web Service Service Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

The following topics explain how to configure Identity Provider partner attributes:

- Partner Lookup Strings Required for Web Service Partners
- Management of Partner Certificates
- Java Interface for Configuring Identity Provider Partner Attributes

Partner Lookup Strings Required for Web Service Partners

For web service Identity Provider partners, you also configure Audience URIs. In WebLogic Server, the Audience URI attribute is overloaded to perform two distinct functions:

- Specify an audience restriction consisting of a target URL, per the OASIS SAML 2.0 specification.
- Contain a partner lookup string, which is required at run time by WebLogic Server to discover the Identity Provider partner for which a SAML 2.0 assertion needs to be validated.

The partner lookup string specifies an endpoint URL, which is used for partner lookup and can optionally also serve as an Audience URI restriction that must be included in the assertion received from this Identity Provider partner.

> **Note**
>
> You must configure a partner lookup string for an Identity Provider partner so that partner can be discovered at run time by the web service run time.

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Lookup String Syntax

The partner lookup string has the following syntax:

`[target:char:]<endpoint-url>`

In this syntax, `target:char:` is a prefix that designates the partner lookup string, where char represents one of three special characters: a hyphen, plus sign, or asterisk (-, +, or *). This prefix determines how partner lookup is performed, as described in Table 17-2.

> **Note**
>
> A WebLogic Server instance that is configured in the role of Service Provider always strips off the transport, host, and port portions of an endpoint URL that is passed in to the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider. Therefore, the endpoint URLs you configure in any lookup string for an Identity Provider partner should contain only the portion of the URL that follows the host and port. For example, `target:*:/myserver/xxx`.
>
> When you configure a Service Provider site, this behavior enables you to configure a single Identity Provider partner that can be used to validate all assertions for the same web service, regardless of the variations in the transport protocol (i.e., HTTP vs. HTTPS), host name, IP address, and port information across all the machines in a domain that host that web service.

Table 17-2 Identity Provider Partner Lookup String Syntax

Lookup String	Description
`target:-:<endpoint-url>`	Specifies that partner lookup is conducted for an exact match of the URL, `<endpoint-url>`. For example, `target:-:/myserver/myservicecontext/my-endpoint` specifies the endpoint that can be matched to this Identity Provider partner, for which an assertion should be validated. This form of partner lookup string excludes the endpoint URL from being added as an Audience URI for this Identity Provider partner.
`target:+:<endpoint-url>`	Specifies that partner lookup is conducted for an exact match of the URL, `<endpoint-url>`. Note: Using the plus sign (+) in the lookup string results in the endpoint URL being added as an Audience URI in the assertion received from this Identity Provider partner. Because this form of lookup string is unlikely to produce a match for an Identity Provider partner, it should be avoided.
`target:*:<endpoint-url>`	Specifies that partner lookup is conducted for an initial-string pattern match of the URL, `<endpoint-url>`. For example, `target:*:/myserver` specifies that any endpoint URL beginning with `/myserver` can be matched to this Identity Provider, such as: `/myserver/contextA/endpointA` and `/myserver/contextB/endpointB`. If more than one Identity Provider partner is discovered that is a match for the initial string, the partner with the longest initial string match is selected. This form of partner lookup string excludes the endpoint URL from being added as an Audience URI for this Identity Provider partner.

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> **Note**
>
> Configuring one or more partner lookup strings for an Identity Provider partner is required in order for that partner to be discovered at run time. If this partner cannot be discovered, no assertions for this partner can be validated.
>
> If you configure an endpoint URL without using the target lookup prefix, it will be handled as a conventional Audience URI that must be contained in assertions received from this Identity Provider partner. (This also enables backwards-compatibility with existing Audience URIs that may be configured for this partner.)

Specifying Default Partners

To support the need for a default Identity Provider partner entry, one or more of the default partner's Audience URI entries may contain a wildcard match that works for all targets. For example, `target:*:/`.

Management of Partner Certificates

The SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider manages the trusted certificates for configured partners. Whenever a certificate is received during an exchange of partner messages, the certificate is checked against the certificates maintained for the partner. Partner certificates are used for the following purposes:

- To validate trust when the Service Provider site receives a signed assertion or a signed SAML artifact request.
- To validate trust in an Identity Provider partner that is retrieving a SAML artifact from the Artifact Resolution Service (ARS) via an SSL connection.

The following certificates, which are obtained from each configured Identity Provider partner, are required:

- The certificate used to verify signed SAML documents received from the partner, such as assertions and artifact requests

  The certificate used to verify signed SAML documents in web single sign-on is included in the metadata file received from the Identity Provider partner. When configuring web service Identity Provider partners, you obtain this certificate from your partner and import it into this partner's configuration using WebLogic Remote Console.
- The Transport Layer Security (TLS) client certificate that is used to verify the connection made by the partner to the local site's SSL binding for retrieving SAML artifacts (used in web single sign-on only)

  When configuring a web single sign-on Identity Provider partner, you must obtain the TLS client certificate directly from the partner. It is not automatically included in the metadata file. You can import this certificate into the configuration data for this partner using WebLogic Remote Console.

Java Interface for Configuring Identity Provider Partner Attributes

Operations on web service partners are available in the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.Partner` Java interface.

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Ordering of Identity Assertion for Servlets

When an HTTP request is sent, there may be multiple matches that can be used for identity assertion. However, identity assertion providers can only consume one active token type at a time. As a result there is no way to provide a set of tokens that can be consumed with one call. Therefore, the servlet contained in WebLogic Server is forced to choose between multiple tokens to perform identity assertion. The following ordering is used:

1. An X.509 digital certificate (signifies two-way SSL to client or proxy plug-in with two-way SSL between the client and the Web server) if X.509 is one of the active token types configured for the Identity Assertion provider in the default security realm.
2. Headers with a name in the form `WL-Proxy-Client-<TOKEN>` where `<TOKEN>` is one of the active token types configured for the Identity Assertion provider in the default security realm.

   > **Note**
   >
   > This method is deprecated and should only be used for the purpose of backward compatibility.

3. Headers with a name in the form `<TOKEN>` where `<TOKEN>` is one of the active tokens types configured for the Identity Assertion provider in the default security realm.
4. Cookies with a name in the form `<TOKEN>` where `<TOKEN>` is one of the active tokens types configured for the Identity Assertion provider in the default security realm.

For example, if an Identity Assertion provider in the default security realm is configured to have the `FOO` and `BAR` tokens as active token types (for the following example, assume the HTTP request contains nothing relevant to identity assertion except active token types), identity assertion is performed as follows:

- If a request comes in with a `FOO` header over a two-way SSL connection, X.509 is used for identity assertion.
- If a request comes in with a `FOO` header and a `WL-Proxy-Client-BAR` header, the `BAR` token is used for identity assertion.
- If a request comes in with a `FOO` header and a `BAR` cookie, the `FOO` token will be used for identity assertion.

The ordering between multiple tokens at the same level is undefined, therefore:

- If a request comes in with a `FOO` header and a `BAR` header, then either the `FOO` or `BAR` token is used for identity assertion, however, which one is used is unspecified.
- If a request comes in with a `FOO` cookie and a `BAR` cookie, then either the `FOO` or `BAR` token is used for identity assertion, however, which one is used is unspecified.

Configuring Identity Assertion Performance in the Server Cache

When you use an Identity Assertion provider, either for an X.509 certificate or some other type of token, subjects are cached within the server. A subject is a grouping of related information for a single entity (such as a person), including an identity and its security-related configuration options. Caching subjects within the server greatly enhances performance for servlets and EJB

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methods with <run-as> tags, as well as in other situations where identity assertion is used but not cached in the HTTPSession, for example, in signing and encrypting XML documents).
To optimize the cache service that the Identity Assertion provider uses, see Optimizing the Identity Assertion Cache Service.

> **Note**
>
> Caching can violate the desired semantics.
>
> As identity assertion performance improves, the Identity Assertion provider is less responsive to changes in the configured Authentication provider. For example, a change in the user's group will not be reflected until the subject is flushed from the cache and recreated. Setting a lower value for the command-line argument makes authentication changes more responsive at a cost to performance.

Optimizing the Identity Assertion Cache Service

To improve the performance of the Identity Assertion provider, the settings of the Identity Assertion cache service can be changed as appropriate.

To optimize the performance of the Identity Assertion cache service, set these `RealmMBean` attributes for your security realm using either the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) or WebLogic Remote Console (on the configuration page for your security realm):

- `IdentityAssertionCacheEnabled` — Use this attribute to specify whether to enable cache service for the Identity Assertion provider. By default, this attribute is set to true and the caching is enabled .
- `IdentityAssertionCacheTTL` — Specify the lifetime of items in the cache by setting the maximum number of seconds a subject can live in the Identity Assertion cache. This time-to-live (TTL) value can be set only if the Identity Assertion cache is enabled. This value defaults to 300 (seconds).
- `IdentityAssertionDoNotCacheContextElements` — Specify the names of the ContextElements that are not stored in the Identity Assertion cache because these elements are present in the ContextHandler of the requests. This value is used only if `IdentityAssertionCacheEnabled` is set to true. This value defaults to an empty string list.

You can override the time-to-live (TTL) value for items in the Identity Assertion cache by using the `-Dweblogic.security.identityAssertionTTL` command-line argument. Possible values for the command-line argument are:

- Less than 0 — Disables the cache.
- 0 — Caching is enabled and the identities in the cache never time out as long as the server is running. Any changes in the user database of cached entities requires a server reboot in order for the server to pick them up.
- Greater than 0 — Caching is enabled and the cache is reset at the specified number of seconds.
  To improve the performance of identity assertion, specify a higher value for this command-line argument.

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> **Note**
>
> If the time-to-live (TTL) value is set using both the `RealmMBean` attribute `IdentityAssertionCacheTTL` and the command-line argument `-Dweblogic.security.identityAssertionTTL`, then the command-line argument takes precedence over the MBean attribute.

Authenticating a User Not Defined in the Identity Store

The WebLogic Identity Assertion provider supports the ability to authenticate a user who is not defined in the security realm's identity store. Instead, the user is created as a **virtual user** and is authenticated by means of a Subject that is populated with principals derived from attributes in the X.509 certificate passed in as part of the two-way SSL connection.
The WebLogic Identity Assertion provider is not configured by default to authenticate virtual users. However, by customizing this provider's configuration, you can enable this capability in a WebLogic domain.

> **Note**
>
> Virtual user authentication is supported only on network ports that are configured for 2-way SSL, with listening servlets using `CLIENT-CERT` authentication.
>
> Virtual user authentication is not supported in topologies where:
>
> - SSL terminates at a front-end proxy
> - Requests are forwarded to a WebLogic Server instance in which SSL has not been enabled

The following sections explain how virtual user authentication works and give the steps to configure it in a WebLogic domain:

How Virtual User Authentication Works in a WebLogic Domain

The flow of virtual user authentication follows the standard WebLogic Server security provider JAAS authentication process. When the WebLogic Identity Assertion provider is configured to allow virtual users, a user who is not defined in the security realm's identity store can be authenticated into the domain as described in the following sequence:

1. When a user issues a request on a resource hosted in the WebLogic domain, a two-way SSL connection is established between that user and WebLogic Server.
2. The WebLogic Identity Assertion provider is invoked to authenticate the user. Because virtual users are enabled for this provider, the X.509 client certificate is passed to the provider as an X.509 type token.
3. The WebLogic Identity Assertion provider invokes the configured user name mapper to:
   a. Extract data from attributes contained in the X.509 certificate.
   b. Map the required certificate attribute data to Subject principals and credentials.
   c. Return a virtual user callback handler to the Login Module for the Virtual User Authentication provider.

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If the WebLogic Identity Assertion provider is configured to allow virtual users, and a configured user name mapper allows virtual users for the given certificate, the virtual user would be considered `allowed`.

4. The Login Module uses the virtual user callback handler to build an authenticated Subject, which is composed of principals derived from the X.509 certificate attributes. Principals derived from the certificate include the user name and can also include group name, private credentials, public credentials, and other principals, depending on the user name mapper that is used.
5. The WebLogic Security Framework invokes the Virtual User Authentication provider before any other authentication providers. Because the JAAS control flag is set to SUFFICIENT, the user is authenticated into the WebLogic domain. No identity store, such as an LDAP server, is used to validate the user or to obtain additional subject components.

Configuring Two-Way SSL and Managing Certificates Securely

Prior to configuring the WebLogic Security Framework to enable virtual users to be authenticated into a WebLogic domain, Oracle strongly recommends that you optimize the SSL configuration in your domain, and leverage the certificate validation features available in WebLogic Server to ensure that client certificates are properly trusted and validated, by completing the following steps:

1. Configure two-way SSL (SSL with client authentication), in which the server presents a certificate to the client and the client presents a certificate to the server.
2. Configure SSL to limit the minimum SSL version that is enabled for SSL connections. See Specifying the SSL/TLS Protocol Version.
3. Make sure that SSL certificate validation is properly configured for your domain. See SSL Certificate Validation.
4. Configure X.509 certificate revocation (CR) checking, which checks a certificate's revocation status as part of the SSL certificate path validation process. CR checking improves the security of certificate usage by ensuring that received certificates have not been revoked by the issuing certificate authority. See X.509 Certificate Revocation Checking.

Customizing the WebLogic Identity Assertion Provider (DefaultIdentityAsserter)

The WebLogic Identity Assertion provider, also known as the DefaultIdentityAsserter, is configured by default in WebLogic domains. To enable virtual user authentication, you can customize the default instance of this provider in your WebLogic domain, or you can create a separate instance of this provider and customize it instead.

To configure the WebLogic Identity Assertion provider so that virtual user authentication is enabled, complete the following steps:

1. Configure this provider to process X.509 token types. You can set this in the `DefaultIdentityAsserterMBean.ActiveTypes` attribute.
2. Enable virtual users. You can do this by setting the `DefaultIdentityAsserterMBean.VirtualUserAllowed` attribute to `true`.
3. Enable the default user name mapper. You can do this by setting the `DefaultIdentityAsserterMBean.UseDefaultUserNameMapper` attribute to `true`.

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To customize the identity assertion provider using WebLogic Remote Console, in the **Edit Tree**, go to **Security**, then **Realms**, then *myRealm*, then **Authentication Providers** and select the default identity asserter.

WebLogic Server also supports the use of a custom user name mapper that is an implementation of the `weblogic.security.providers.authentication.X509SubjectComponentMapper` interface. If you need to map other attributes from the X.509 certificate, such as group principals, private credentials, or public credentials, a custom user name mapper might be appropriate.

Configuring the Virtual User Authentication Provider

The Virtual User Authentication Provider is not available by default in a WebLogic domain. For information about how to configure this provider, see Configuring the Virtual User Authentication Provider. Note that after you add this provider to the security realm:

1. Re-order the authentication providers so that the Virtual User Authentication provider is first.
2. Set the JAAS control flag for the Virtual User Authentication provider to `SUFFICIENT`. See Set the JAAS Control Flag in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Using WLST to Configure Virtual User Authentication

This section provides an example of configuring virtual user authentication in a WebLogic domain. Example 17-1 shows the following:

1. Connecting to the WebLogic Server instance.
2. Creating an instance of a Virtual User Authentication provider.
3. Ordering the Virtual User Authentication provider first among the authentication providers in the security realm.
4. Enabling virtual users in the WebLogic Identity Assertion provider (DefaultIdentityAsserter).
5. Enabling the default user name mapper provided by WebLogic Server.
6. Saving and activating changes to the security realm.

Example 17-1 Configuring the Virtual User Authentication Provider and Enabling Virtual Users

```
    connect('','','t3://host:port')
    Please enter your username :
    Please enter your password :
    ...
    edit()
    startEdit()
    print 1
    cd('/SecurityConfiguration/'+domainName+'/Realms/myrealm')
    print 2
    auth=cmo.lookupAuthenticationProvider('VirtualUserAtnProvider')
    print 3
    if auth == None:
      print 4
      auth =
cmo.createAuthenticationProvider('VirtualUserAtnProvider','weblogic.security.providers.au
thentication.VirtualUserAuthenticator')
    print auth

set('AuthenticationProviders',jarray.array([ObjectName('Security:Name=myrealmVirtualUserA
```


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```
tnProvider'),ObjectName('Security:Name=myrealmDefaultAuthenticator'),ObjectName('Security
:Name=myrealmDefaultIdentityAsserter')],ObjectName))
    print 5

    cd('AuthenticationProviders/DefaultIdentityAsserter')
    set('VirtualUserAllowed','true')
    print( "VirtualUserAllowed set to true" )
    set('UseDefaultUserNameMapper','true')
    print( "UseDefaultUserNameMapper set to true" )
    save()
    activate()
```

Configuring a User Name Mapper

WebLogic Server verifies the digital certificate of the Web browser or Java client when establishing a two-way SSL connection. However, the digital certificate does not identify the Web browser or Java client as a user in the WebLogic Server security realm. If the Web browser or Java client requests a WebLogic Server resource protected by a security policy, WebLogic Server requires the Web browser or Java client to have an identity. The WebLogic Identity Assertion provider allows you to enable a user name mapper that can map either of the following:

- The digital certificate of a Web browser or Java client to a user in a WebLogic Server security realm.
- Attributes contained in the X.509 certificate to Subject principals and credentials for a user that is *not* defined in the identity store of the security realm (see Authenticating a User Not Defined in the Identity Store).

The user name mapper must be an implementation of the `weblogic.security.providers.authentication.UserNameMapper` interface. This interface maps a token to a WebLogic Server user name according to whatever scheme is appropriate for your needs. By default, WebLogic Server provides a default implementation of the `weblogic.security.providers.authentication.UserNameMapper` interface. You can also write your own implementation, as described in Configuring a Custom User Name Mapper.

The WebLogic Identity Assertion provider calls the user name mapper for the following types of identity assertion token types:

- X.509 digital certificates passed via the SSL handshake
- X.509 digital certificates passed via CSIv2
- X.501 distinguished names passed via CSIv2

The default user name mapper uses the subject DN of the digital certificate or the distinguished name to map to the appropriate user in the WebLogic Server security realm. For example, the user name mapper can be configured to map a user from the Email attribute of the subject DN (`smith@example.com`) to a user in the WebLogic Server security realm (`smith`). Use Default User Name Mapper Attribute Type and Default Username Mapper Attribute Delimiter attributes of the WebLogic Identity Assertion provider to define this information:

- Default User Name Mapper Attribute Type—The subject distinguished name (DN) in a digital certificate used to calculate a username. Valid values are: `C`, `CN`, `E`, `L`, `O`, `OU`, `S` and `STREET`. The default attribute type is `E`.
- Default User Name Mapper Attribute Delimiter—Ends the username. The user name mapper uses everything to the left of the value to calculate a username. The default delimiter is `@`.

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For example, when extracting a user name from an email address, the user name mapper uses all characters in the email address up to the @ character. Therefore, if you want the user name mapper to map a different attribute in the Subject DN — for example, the Common Name, or CN — it might be appropriate to specify a different delimiter.

To configure a user name mapper using WebLogic Remote Console, in the **Edit Tree**, go to **Security**, then **Realms**, then *myRealm*, then **Authentication Providers** and select the default identity asserter. On the provider specific tab, modify the relevant attributes.

Configuring a Custom User Name Mapper

You can also write a custom user name mapper to map a token to a WebLogic user name, or to a virtual user, according to whatever scheme is appropriate for your needs. Note the following:

- A custom user name mapper that maps a token to a WebLogic user must be an implementation of the `weblogic.security.providers.authentication.UserNameMapper` interface.
- A custom user name mapper that maps an X.509 token to Subject principals that are used to authenticate a virtual user — that is, a user that is *not* defined in the security realm identity store — must be an implementation of the `weblogic.security.providers.authentication.X509SubjectComponentMapper` interface.

  If you need to map other attributes from the X.509 certificate, such as group principals, private credentials, or public credentials, a custom user name mapper might be appropriate.

To configure a custom user name mapper using WebLogic Remote Console, in the **Edit Tree**, go to **Security**, then **Realms**, then *myRealm*, then **Authentication Providers** and select the default identity asserter. On the provider specific tab, modify the relevant attributes.

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Configuring the Virtual User Authentication Provider

Use the Virtual User Authentication provider to authenticate users who are not defined in the identity store that is configured in the Oracle WebLogic Server security realm.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- About the Virtual User Authentication Provider
- Adding the Virtual User Authentication Provider to the Security Realm

About the Virtual User Authentication Provider

You use the Virtual User Authentication provider as part of the overall capability supported in WebLogic Server to authenticate users who are not defined in the identity store with which the security realm is configured. Instead, you create a virtual user whose identity is based on select attributes contained in an X.509 certificate, such as in the Subject DN.
For complete details about configuring and using virtual user authentication in a WebLogic domain, see Authenticating a User Not Defined in the Identity Store.

> **Note**
>
> Virtual user authentication is supported only on network ports that are configured for 2-way SSL, with listening servlets using `CLIENT-CERT` authentication.
>
> Virtual user authentication is not supported in topologies where:
>
> - SSL terminates at a front-end proxy
> - Requests are forwarded to a WebLogic Server instance in which SSL has not been enabled

Adding the Virtual User Authentication Provider to the Security Realm

You can use WebLogic Remote Console to add the Virtual User Authentication provider to a security realm.

1. To add and configure the Virtual User Authentication provider, follow the steps described in Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*, making sure to select **VirtualUserAuthenticator** as the authentication provider type.
2. Re-order the authentication providers so that the Virtual User Authentication provider is listed first.

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3. Set the JAAS control flag to `SUFFICIENT`. See Set the JAAS Control Flag in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
4. Save your changes.
5. Restart WebLogic Server.

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Configuring the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider

The Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider is an authentication and identity assertion provider that accesses users, groups, and Oracle Identity Cloud Service scopes and application roles stored in the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. You can configure the provider using the WebLogic Remote Console, WLST online and WLST offline. The Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider supports basic authentication with the Oracle Identity Cloud Service using usernames and passwords, and perimeter authentication (identity assertion) using Oracle Identity Cloud Service tokens.
Topics in this chapter include:

- About the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider
- Prerequisites for Configuring the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider
- Configuring the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider: Main Steps and Examples
- Configuring TLS/SSL for the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider
- Using the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider in FIPS Mode
- Authorization and Remote User HTTP Header Support
- Handling Authentication Failures

About the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider

The Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider combines authentication and identity assertion into a single provider. The provider establishes identity (the Subject) on WebLogic Server with the authenticated user, the user's groups, and the user's application roles when the identity store is the Oracle Identity Cloud Service.

The Oracle Identity Cloud Service provides identity management, single sign-on, and identity governance for applications on-premise, in the cloud, or on mobile devices. It leverages OAuth 2.0 for authorization of custom applications and OpenID Connect to externalize authentication using federated single-sign-on. For details about the Oracle Identity Cloud Service, see `http://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/identity-cloud/index.html.`

You can use the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider with the Oracle Identity Cloud Service as described in the following sections.

Basic Authentication

With basic authentication, the server requests a user name and password from the client and verifies that the user name and password are valid by comparing them against the authorized users in the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. Using basic authentication, users in an Oracle Identity Cloud Service tenant can log into WebLogic Remote Console, use the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST), or log into an application running on WebLogic Server.

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Perimeter Authentication

The concept of perimeter authentication is the process of authenticating the identity of a remote user outside of the application server domain. Perimeter authentication is typically accomplished by the remote user specifying an asserted identity and some form of corresponding proof material, which extends the single sign-on concept all the way to the perimeter. The Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider supports perimeter authentication from users authenticated in the Oracle Identity Cloud Service using the following perimeter authentication mechanisms:

- OpenID Connect Identity (ID) tokens created by the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. The identity asserter handles the `idcs_user_assertion` HTTP header for Oracle Identity Cloud Service identity tokens by default. The user assertion (ID token) represents a user authenticated by the Oracle Identity Cloud Service and is used to map to a WebLogic Server subject containing principals with the user, group, and Oracle Identity Cloud Service application roles information.

  This functionality includes a new `IDCSAppRole` principal. See `weblogic.security.principal` in *Java API Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

  Also, a new `weblogic.entitlement.rules.IDCSAppRoleName ()` predicate was added that can be used in role mapping and authorization policies.

- The `REMOTE_USER` HTTP header for Oracle Identity Cloud Service protected resources. The `REMOTE_USER` header handles users that were validated by Oracle Identity Cloud Service policy protection using the HTTP Basic header and then sent to the server using the `REMOTE_USER` HTTP header.

  In addition to setting the `REMOTE_USER` using an HTTP header, the Oracle Identity Cloud Service also specifies the user tenancy using an HTTP header.

  When Oracle Identity Cloud Service indicates that the anonymous user is accessing the service, WebLogic Server denies access to protected Jakarta EE resources.

- Oracle Identity Cloud Service access tokens for protected resources. The access token is a credential that allows an OAuth client to access a protected resource and is used to map to a WebLogic Server Subject containing principals using the user, group, Identity Cloud Service application roles, scopes, and audience information based on the token. The provider supports access tokens using the Authorization token type and retrieves the access token from the Authorization HTTP header.

  This functionality includes two new principals, `IDCSScope` and `IDCSClient`, to support storing client and scope information in the subject. The Oracle Identity Cloud Service audience (`IDCSAudience`) is optionally stored in the public credentials of the subject. See `weblogic.security.principal` and `Class IDCSAudience` in *Java API Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

  A new `weblogic.entitlement.rules.Scope ()` predicate was added that can be used in role mapping and authorization policies.

The `REMOTE_USER` and Authorization HTTP headers are not enabled by default. The `REMOTE_USER` header is not enabled by default because this header should only be sent by a trusted client. You cannot have any publicly accessible endpoints if `REMOTE_USER` is enabled on the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider. When exposing both public and protected endpoints, then use of `REMOTE_USER` may leave applications and WebLogic Server open to security vulnerabilities. The Authorization HTTP header is not enabled by default because the services must be protected by the Oracle Identity Cloud Service to safely accept user information from access tokens.

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If required, you must enable the Authorization and `REMOTE_USER` HTTP headers in WebLogic Remote Console using the **Active Types** attribute on the Common page for the provider or using WLST. See Enabling Authorization and REMOTE_USER Header Support: Main Steps.

To control access token processing, you can set additional configuration attributes such as `AudienceEnabled` and `ClientAsUserPrincipalEnabled`, and access token claim attributes on the Provider Specific page, or directly on the OracleIdentityCloudIntegratorMBean

Programmatic Identity Assertion

The Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider can be used for programmatic assertion from an OpenID Connect ID token obtained from the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. In this scenario, the application logic implements the OAuth protocol (for example, the authorization code grant flow) to obtain an ID token from Oracle Identity Cloud Service. After obtaining the ID token, the application logic uses the WebLogic Server Authentication API to assert the Oracle Identity Cloud Service user identity from the ID token. See the following specifications and API reference documents:

- The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework
- OpenID Connect Core 1.0 incorporating errata set 1
- `weblogic.security.services.Authentication` in *Java API Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*

In addition, the provider can be used to validate an Oracle Identity Cloud Service user when using Oracle Platform Security Services (OPSS), Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM), or SSO mechanisms such as SAML2.0.

Multiple Identity Store Environment

You can use the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider to access the Oracle Identity Cloud Service as a single source of users, or in a hybrid environment in combination with other identity stores. As part of the WebLogic Security Framework, the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider can be configured with other authentication providers in the security realm so that each provider can authenticate users in its respective identity store. For example, you can configure the Default Authenticator provider to authenticate users in the embedded LDAP server, and the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator to authenticate users in the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. When you configure multiple Authentication providers, use the JAAS Control Flag for each provider to control how the Authentication providers are used in the login sequence. See Using More Than One Authentication Provider.

If the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider is the only authentication provider configured in the security realm, an Oracle Identity Cloud Service user can boot WebLogic Server. To do so, the Oracle Identity Cloud Service user must be added to a group or granted a role that is assigned to the WebLogic Server `Admin` role. Otherwise, WebLogic Server cannot be booted. If the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider fails to connect to the Oracle Identity Cloud Service, or throws an exception, make sure the configuration settings are set correctly for this provider.

Additionally, if you are setting up a single sign-on configuration, for example using SAML 2.0, you can configure the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider as the authentication provider to validate the user. See Configuring Single Sign-On with Web Browsers and HTTP Clients Using SAML.

Oracle Identity Cloud Service Single Sign-On (SSO) and Logout Synchronization

When you have established your identity using the basic, perimeter, or programmatic authentication mechanisms, the provider includes an SSO synchronization filter to synchronize the Oracle Identity Cloud Service SSO session with the local container session. The SSO

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synchronization filter is an implementation of the Servlet Filter. The filter intercepts each request to the container and determines whether to act on the request based on certain HTTP headers that are part of the request. The job of the filter is to ensure that the user identity in the container (tenant and user name) matches the identity of the SSO session. If the identities match, the session continues. If there is a mismatch in identities (for example a user has logged out or a session timed out), the filter invalidates the container's user session and performs a redirect to continue.

The synchronization filter is enabled by default. You can adjust the settings, if desired, in the Synchronization Filter section on the Provider Specific page in WebLogic Remote Console or by setting them on the MBeans.

Prerequisites for Configuring the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider

For WebLogic Server to authenticate users with the Oracle Identity Cloud Service, the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider must be associated with an OAuth client that is registered with the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. The OAuth client allows the provider access to the Oracle Identity Cloud Service.

Before you can configure the provider you must obtain the required OAuth client information from the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. To do so, you create a trusted application in the Oracle Identity Cloud Service Console. A trusted application in the Oracle Identity Cloud Service is a type of custom application that can be accessed by multiple users and hosted in a secure and protected place (server) where the trusted application uses OAuth 2.0. Because you know where the application is hosted, you can treat that application as trusted. Creating the application in Oracle Identity Cloud Service results in the provisioning of an OAuth client.

Creating the OAuth Client: Main Steps

To create the OAuth client in the Identity Cloud Service Console:

1. Log into the Identity Cloud Service console as the Tenant Administrator.
2. Create a trusted (confidential) application. See Add a Confidential Application in *Administering Oracle Identity Cloud Service*.

   Note that the OAuth client can be used only within the specific tenant in which it was provisioned.

   In the application wizard:

   a. Enter a client name and, optionally, a description.

   b. Select **Configure this application as a client now** to configure authorization settings:

      - Select only Client Credentials as the allowed grant type. This setting is used when the authorization scope is limited to the protected resources under the control of the client or to the protected resources registered with the authorization server. The client presents its own credentials to obtain an access token.
      - Assign the client to the Identity Domain Administrator application role. To do so, select **Grant the client access to Identity Cloud Service Admin APIs** and then, in the box that is displayed, select **Identity Domain Administrator**. This enables your application to access all of the REST API endpoints and the allowed operations for those endpoints that the Identity Domain Administrator application role can access.

        Alternatively, select **Authenticator Client** to assign this role instead. Note, however, that the Authenticator Client application role supports fewer REST API

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endpoints than the Identity Domain Administrator role. For a complete list of the endpoints and allowed operations that each application role can access, see Apps/App Roles endpoint in *REST API for Oracle Identity Cloud Service*.

> **Note**
>
> Although the Identity Domain Administrator role has write access to the Oracle Identity Cloud Service user store, the WebLogic Server Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider does not support any update operations. Therefore, you must use the Identity Cloud Service Administration Console to modify the content of the user store.
> The Authenticator Client application role will work with the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider, but because there are fewer available Oracle Identity Cloud Service endpoints, this role may not be sufficient for other Fusion Middleware components.

3. Step through the remaining pages in the wizard and click **Finish**. Record the Client ID and Client Secret that are displayed when you create the application. You need these values when you configure the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider. The attributes that you must provide when configuring the provider are described in Required Configuration Attributes.
4. Activate the application.

Required Configuration Attributes

To configure the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider in WebLogic Server, you must provide the following attributes from the OAuth client:

- Tenant — Name of the primary tenant in the Oracle Identity Cloud Service where you provisioned the OAuth client.
- ClientId — The OAuth client ID used to access the Oracle Identity Cloud Service identity store.
- ClientSecret — The OAuth Client Secret (password) used to generate access tokens.
- Client tenant (Optional) — Name of the OAuth client tenant in which the Client Id resides. This attribute is not required if the Client tenant is the same as the primary tenant.

Configuring the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider: Main Steps and Examples

To configure the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider, you must add the provider to the security realm and specify the configuration attributes required to enable communication between the provider and the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. You can configure the provider using WebLogic Remote Console, WLST online, or WLST offline.
The attributes required to configure the connection are described in Prerequisites for Configuring the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider. You also need to provide the Oracle Identity Cloud Service Host and Port where the Oracle Identity Cloud Service is accessible. This value for the host is the base name for the Identity Cloud Service Tenant URLs (for example `identity.example.com`) and does not include the tenant name. If TLS/SSL is enabled, be sure to use the secure port.

The main steps for configuring the provider using WebLogic Remote Console are as follows:

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1. In the **Edit Tree**, go to **Security**, then **Realms**, then *myRealm*, then **Authentication Providers**.
2. Click **New**.
3. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the new provider.
4. From the **Type** drop-down list, select **Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator** as the authentication provider.
5. Click **Create**.
6. On the **Configuration** page for the new authentication provider, set the required values on the **Common** and **Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Parameters** tabs to enable connection to the Oracle Identity Cloud Service.
7. If TLS/SSL is required, turn on the **SSL Enabled** option on the **Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Parameters** tab.
8. Click **Save**.

Configuring the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider: WLST Online Example

You can configure the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider using WLST online in script mode by creating and executing a script that adds the provider to the security realm and configures the connection to the Oracle Identity Cloud Service.

To do so, create a WLST script, similar to the sample IdentityCloudIntegrator.py script shown in Example 19-1.

In the script, replace the required variables `idcsHost`, `idcsPort`, `clientTenant`, `clientID`, and `clientSecret` with the appropriate values for your environment. In the `connect` command in the script, replace the `username`, `password`, and `host:port` with the values for the server in the domain to which you are adding the provider. Execute the script as described in Using the WebLogic Scripting Tool in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*

This script starts WLST online, adds the provider to the security realm, sets the provider configuration, sets the JAAS control Flag, and activates the changes.

You need to restart the server after updating the domain.

Example 19-1 Sample IdentityCloudIntegrator.py WLST Script

> **Note**
>
> For clarity, this WLST example script shows the username and password in clear text. However, you should avoid entering clear-text passwords in WLST commands in general, and you should especially avoid saving on disk WLST scripts that include clear-text passwords. In these instances you should use a mechanism for passing encrypted passwords instead. See Security for WLST in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

```
#
# Use appropriate Oracle Identity Cloud Service host, port, client tenant,
client Id, and client secret.
#
idcsHost="identity.example.com"
idcsPort=443
clientTenant="myTenant"
```


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```
clientId="123456789"
clientSecret="987654321"
#
# Start WLST edit session
#
connect("","","t3://host:port")
edit()
startEdit()
#
# Add the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider to the security realm
configuration where the Default
# Authenticator is the only existing authentication provider.
#
realm = cmo.getSecurityConfiguration().getDefaultRealm()
atn = realm.lookupAuthenticationProvider('IdentityCloudServiceIntegrator')
if atn == None:
  atn =
realm.createAuthenticationProvider('IdentityCloudServiceIntegrator','weblogic.
security.providers.authentication.OracleIdentityCloudIntegrator')
#
# Setup the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider configuration
#
atn.setHost(idcsHost)
# Example host requires SSL. Comment out next line if using an Oracle
Identity Cloud Service instance that does not require SSL.
atn.setSSLEnabled(true)
atn.setPort(idcsPort)
atn.setTenant(clientTenant)
# If the Client Tenant == Tenant then no need to set the Client Tenant value
atn.setClientTenant(clientTenant)
atn.setClientId(clientId)
atn.setClientSecret(clientSecret)
atn.setControlFlag('SUFFICIENT')
#
# Adjust the JAAS control flag for the DefaultAuthenticator such that users
from the embedded LDAP server or the
# Oracle Identity Cloud Service are allowed to log into WebLogic Server.
#
atnDefault = realm.lookupAuthenticationProvider('DefaultAuthenticator')
if atnDefault != None:
  atnDefault.setControlFlag('SUFFICIENT')
#
# Activate changes
#
activate()
exit()
#
# Restart WebLogic Server
#
```

Configuring the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider: WLST Offline Example

You can configure the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider using WLST offline by executing a series of commands that add the provider to the security realm and configure the connection to the Oracle Identity Cloud Service.

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For details about using WLST offline, see Using WLST Offline to Update an Existing WebLogic Domain in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

Executing these commands edits the domain as follows:

- Opens the domain configuration for editing. Be sure to replace the variables *domainDirName* and *DOMAIN_NAME* with the appropriate values for your environment. For example, if you accepted the default values when you created the domain, *domainDirName* is *ORACLE_HOME*/user_projects/domains/base_domain and *DOMAIN_NAME* is base_domain. Also be sure to provide the actual name of the security realm. In this example we used *myrealm* .
- Adds the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider to the security realm configuration where the Default Authenticator is the only existing authentication provider
- Configures the connection to the Oracle Identity Cloud Service using the values you provide for idcsHost, idcsPort, clientTenant, clientID, and clientSecret.
- Adjusts the JAAS control flag for the DefaultAuthenticator such that users from the embedded LDAP server or the Oracle Identity Cloud Service are allowed to log into WebLogic Server.
- Updates and closes the domain, and exits WLST offline.

Example 19-2 WLST Offline Commands to Configure Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider

```
readDomain('domainDirName')
cd('SecurityConfiguration/DOMAIN_NAME/Realm/myrealm')
create('IdentityCloudServiceIntegrator','weblogic.security.providers.authentic
ation.OracleIdentityCloudIntegrator','AuthenticationProvider')
cd('AuthenticationProviders/IdentityCloudServiceIntegrator')
# Execute the set commands needed to configure the Oracle Identity Cloud
Integrator provider host, port, tenant,
# client tenant, client id, client secret and JAAS control flag.

idcsHost="identity.example.com"
idcsPort=443
clientTenant="myTenant"
clientId="123456789"
clientSecret="987654321"

# Set attributes
set("Host",idcsHost)
set("SSLEnabled", true)
set("Port", idcsPort)
set("Tenant", clientTenant)
set("ClientTenant", clientTenant)
set("ClientId", clientId)
set("ClientSecretEncrypted", clientSecret)
set("ControlFlag", "SUFFICIENT")
# Set any other authenticators to SUFFICIENT. In this example, set the JAAS
control flag for the DefaultAuthenticator
# such that users from the embedded LDAP server or the Oracle Identity Cloud
Service are allowed to log into WebLogic Server.
cd("..")
cd("DefaultAuthenticator")
set("ControlFlag", "SUFFICIENT")
updateDomain()
```


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```
closeDomain()
exit()
```

Configuring TLS/SSL for the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider

The Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider supports one-way SSL. To secure the connection using TLS/SSL, you need to establish trust between WebLogic Server and the Oracle Identity Cloud Service. To do so, you may need to obtain the Oracle Identity Cloud Service SSL certificate and import it into the WebLogic Server trust store.

> **Note**
>
> If the Oracle Identity Cloud Service uses a well-known certificate authority (CA) such as Symantec, and your WebLogic domain is using Java Standard Trust, WebLogic Server trusts it by default and importing the certificate is not required. If, however, your domain is configured for custom trust, you may need to import the certificate into your trust store, regardless of whether the Oracle Identity Cloud Service is using a well-known CA.

To configure TLS/SSL:

1. On the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider, set the following attributes:
   - SSLEnabled — true
   - idcsPort — the appropriate SSL port for the Oracle Identity Cloud Service , for example 443.
2. Optionally, obtain the root CA certificate from the Oracle Identity Cloud Service's server and import it into the appropriate trust store in your WebLogic Server domain.

   This step is not required if the Oracle Identity Cloud Service uses a well-known CA.
   - If your domain uses a JKS or PKCS12 trust store, see Importing Certificates into the Trust and Identity Keystores.
3. Configure host name verification in WebLogic Server using the wildcard host name verifier to allow WebLogic Server to accept certificates containing wildcards. The wildcard host name verifier is the default host name verifier as of WebLogic Server 14c (14.1.1.0.0). See Using the Wildcard Host Name Verifier. You can set this property in any of the following ways:
   - Configuring the property in the WebLogic Remote Console as described in Enable Host Name Verification in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
   - Passing the property as a system property when starting the server. For example, `./startWebLogic.sh -Dweblogic.security.SSL.hostnameVerifier=weblogic.security.utils.SSLWLSWildcardHostnameVerifier`
   - Adding the property in the `EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES` section of the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/bin/setDomainEnv.sh` script as:

     ```
     –Dweblogic.security.SSL.hostnameVerifier=weblogic.security.utils.SSLWLSWildcardHostnameVerifier
     ```


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Consult your Oracle Identity Cloud Service administrator for any additional configuration requirements.

For detailed information about configuring TLS/SSL in WebLogic Server, see Configuring SSL. For information about using the WebLogic Remote Console to configure keystores and enable SSL, see the following topics in the *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*:

- Identity and Trust
- Set Up TLS

Using the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator Provider in FIPS Mode

In WebLogic Server 12.2.1.3 and earlier, when you enable FIPS mode for WebLogic Server and have configured the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider, Java SSL Context initialization exceptions may occur, or users from Oracle Identity Cloud Service may fail to authenticate. These issues may be the result of your system using the default Java system truststore where the CA certificates store, `cacerts`, is not FIPS compliant.

When you enable JDK debug (`-Djavax.net.debug=ssl`), error messages for the exception are similar to the following:

```
Default SSLContext initialization
Key Store:
Key Store type: jks
Initializing key managers
Exception while initializing default context JKS keystores cannot be loaded
in FIPS-140 mode.
Only PKCS12 PBES2 key stores are supported
```

If you are using a PKCS12 keystore that is not FIPS compliant (created with the keytool command using the Sun JSSE provider for example), you may also receive an error similar to the following when using the keytool command:

```
keytool error: java.lang.SecurityException: Algorithm not allowable in
FIPS140 mode: PBE/PKCS12/SHA1/RC2/CBC/40
```

To address these errors and allow WebLogic Server to operate successfully, you need to first convert the JDK keystore to a FIPS compliant PKCS12 keystore, and then set the Java system properties to update the Java default settings for the truststore used with the default SSL Context. For details, see Converting the Default JKS Keystore for FIPS 140 Compliance.

Authorization and Remote User HTTP Header Support

The Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider supports Oracle Identity Cloud Service access tokens via the `Authorization` HTTP header, and users validated by the Oracle Identity Cloud Service via the `REMOTE_USER` HTTP header.

Topics in this section include:

- Enabling Authorization and REMOTE_USER Header Support: Main Steps
- Ordering of Identity Assertion Headers

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Enabling Authorization and REMOTE_USER Header Support: Main Steps

The `Authorization` and `REMOTE_USER` HTTP headers are not enabled by default. The services must be protected by Oracle Identity Cloud Service to safely accept user information from access tokens and from HTTP headers that contain no proof or signing materials. Therefore, you must enable the support for these headers before they can be accepted.

> **Note**
>
> Use caution before enabling the REMOTE_USER HTTP header. This header should only be sent by a trusted client. You cannot have any publicly accessible endpoints if `REMOTE_USER` is enabled on the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider. When exposing both public and protected endpoints, then use of `REMOTE_USER` may leave applications and WebLogic Server open to security vulnerabilities.

Only Oracle Identity Cloud Service identity tokens, `idcs_user_assertion` and `Idcs_user_assertion`, active types are accepted by default. To enable `Authorization` and `REMOTE_USER` HTTP header support:

1. In WebLogic Remote Console, in the **Edit Tree**, go to **Security**, then **Realms**, then *myRealm*, then **Authentication Providers**, then *myOracleIdentityCloudIntegratorProvider*. On the **Common** tab, in the **Active Types** field, add the `Authorization` header or the `REMOTE_USER` header or both.

   You can also use WLST, as shown in the script example. Note that you can enable these headers individually as required by your environment.

   ```
   connect('','','t3://host:port')
   Please enter your username :
   Please enter your password :
   ...
   edit()
   startEdit()
   realm = cmo.getSecurityConfiguration().getDefaultRealm()
   atn = realm.lookupAuthenticationProvider('IdentityCloudServiceIntegrator')
   atn.setActiveTypes(["idcs_user_assertion","REMOTE_USER","Authorization"])
   activate()
   disconnect()
   exit()
   #
   # Restart WebLogic Server
   #
   ```

2. To ensure that the process ordering for the multiple token types is defined, set the precedence order on the RealmMBean to specify the ordering for the different HTTP headers. See Ordering of Identity Assertion Headers.

Ordering of Identity Assertion Headers

When an HTTP request is processed by the WebLogic Server container, there may be multiple matches that can be used for identity assertion. Headers passed to the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider may contain an Oracle Identity Cloud Service identity token, Oracle Identity Cloud Service access token, or `REMOTE_USER`. However, the provider can only consume one

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active token type at a time. As a result there is no way to provide a set of tokens that can be consumed with one call. Therefore, the WebLogic Server container must choose between multiple tokens to perform identity assertion.

If you have enabled the `REMOTE_USER` or `Authorization` active types, you also need to update the `IdentityAssertionHeaderNamePrecedence` property on the RealmMBean to set the precedence order for the different HTTP headers, otherwise it is undefined.

Table 19-1 highlights some basic use cases and examples for precedence ordering in each case.

Table 19-1 HTTP Header Precedence Ordering for Different Use Cases

Use Case	Precedence Ordering	Comments
HTTP request may contain all supported tokens/headers	`Authorization: Bearer` (access token) `idcs_user_assertion` (identity token) `REMOTE_USER`	Setting this ordering gives precedence to claims from Identity Cloud Service tokens first. If no Identity Cloud Service tokens are supplied, then authentication falls back to using only remote user information. Oracle Identity Cloud Service tokens are not provided when the Oracle Identity Cloud Service handles basic authentication and then sends the `REMOTE_USER` HTTP request to the server.
HTTP requests contain primarily access tokens and HTTP Basic authentication with some Web single sign-on (SSO) tokens	`Authorization: Bearer` (access token) `REMOTE_USER`	In some cases additional security context may be required, such as the scopes from the access token. When additional information is required, then access and identity tokens should take precedence over remote user information. Setting this ordering gives precedence to access tokens and establishes a security context that includes user, client, application roles, scopes and audience data from the access token. For Web SSO and HTTP basic credentials that have been verified by the Oracle Identity Cloud Service, the deployed application uses the remote user information established in the security context, including the user's Identity Cloud Service application roles. **Note:** When Oracle Identity Cloud Service identity tokens are included, the remote user information is still preferred and the user's Identity Cloud Service application roles are still obtained.

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Table 19-1 (Cont.) HTTP Header Precedence Ordering for Different Use Cases

Use Case	Precedence Ordering	Comments
HTTP requests may contain multiple tokens but remote user should take precedence	`REMOTE_USER`	If the service wants to use just the remote user information, setting remote user as the highest precedence ensures that HTTP requests that contain `REMOTE_USER` are given precedence. User information in the other tokens is ignored. If remote user information is omitted, then authentication falls back to Identity Cloud Service tokens. **Note:** When using the `<auth-method>CLIENT-CERT, BASIC</auth-method>` to define an authentication mechanism for the application, the remote user information is still preferred over the Authorization: Basic credential because `CLIENT-CERT` is the first method used for authentication by the Web Container. Therefore, the HTTP BASIC credential is only processed if the assertion from the remote user information (tokens) fails or the token related HTTP headers are omitted from the HTTP request. See Providing a Fallback Mechanism for Authentication Methods in *Developing Applications with the WebLogic Security Service*.

Setting HTTP Header Precedence: WLST Example

You can use WLST online to set the HTTP Token precedence order as shown here. This example sets the ordering to authorization (access token), identity token, and then remote user as shown in the first use case.

```
connect('','','t3://host:port')
Please enter your username :
Please enter your password :
...
edit()
startEdit()
realm = cmo.getSecurityConfiguration().getDefaultRealm()
realm.setIdentityAssertionHeaderNamePrecedence(["Authorization:
Bearer","idcs_user_assertion","REMOTE_USER"])
activate()
disconnect()
exit()
#
# It is not necessary to restart the server.
#
```


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Handling Authentication Failures

Authentication failures occur if the Oracle Identity Cloud Service is unavailable, or not responding to authentication requests. When these failures occur, you can modify the settings on the Oracle Identity Cloud Integrator provider to control how the authenticator handles the failures.

When the Oracle Identity Cloud Service is unavailable, the authentication failures are logged to the server log at periodic intervals. You can specify the interval at which the count of the authentication failures is logged to the server log using the `ServerNotAvailableCounterInterval` configuration attribute. By default, the failures are logged every five minutes. If you set the value of the attribute to zero or a negative value, the count of failures is not logged.

When the Oracle Identity Cloud Service is not responding to authentication requests and returns a Too Many Requests error, you can use the `ServerBackoffEnabled` configuration attribute to specify whether the server should back off and retry the request. By default, this attribute is set to `true`.

You can set these properties on the Provider Specific page in WebLogic Remote Console, using WLST, or directly on the MBean.

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Configuring the WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider

The WebLogic OpenID Connect provider is an authentication and identity assertion provider that facilitates access to web applications from users and groups stored in external authorization servers that adhere to the OpenID Connect and OAuth 2.0 standards.

Topics in this section include:

- About the WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider
- Configure the WebLogic OpenID Connect Identity Assertion Provider in WebLogic Remote Console
- Preparing Web Applications for the WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider

About the WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider

The WebLogic OpenID Connect provider combines authentication and identity assertion into a single provider. The provider establishes identity (the Subject) on WebLogic Server with the authenticated user and the user's groups when the identity store is a supported OpenID provider.

The WebLogic OpenID Connect provider consumes ID tokens for authenticating to applications and uses them to establish authenticated subjects.

> **Note**
>
> It is important to distinguish OpenID providers from the WebLogic OpenID *Connect* provider. OpenID providers are external authorization servers that adhere to OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect standards and provide authentication as a service. The WebLogic OpenID Connect provider is a WebLogic security provider, a module that integrates with the security realm to add support for authentication and identity assertion services.

The WebLogic OpenID Connect provider is controlled by `OIDCIdentityAsserterMBean` and includes the following configuration attributes:

- `ClockSkew`
- `KeyCacheSize`
- `KeyCacheTTL`
- `RequestCacheSize`
- `RequestCacheTTL`
- `UserIDTokenClaim`
- `UserNameTokenClaim`

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- `VirtualUserAllowed`

For information on these attributes, see OIDCIdentityAsserterMBean in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

The WebLogic OpenID Connect provider currently supports the following OpenID providers:

- Keycloak
- Microsoft Azure

Configure the WebLogic OpenID Connect Identity Assertion Provider in WebLogic Remote Console

The WebLogic OpenID Connect provider is an authentication and identity assertion provider that delegates authentication services for web applications to OpenID providers.

1. In WebLogic Remote Console, expand the **Edit Tree** and go to **Security**, then **Realms**, then *myRealm*, then **Authentication Providers**.
2. Click **New**.
3. Enter a name for the new provider in the **Name** field.
4. From the **Type** drop-down list, select the **WebLogic OpenID Connect Identity Asserter** provider.
5. Click **Create**.
6. On the **Common** tab, update any attributes applicable to your environment and click **Save**.
7. On the **OIDC Identity Asserter Parameters** tab, update any attributes applicable to your environment.
8. Click **Save**.
9. If you are using the Default Authenticator provider (WebLogic Authentication provider), then you must set the JAAS Control Flag option on the Default Authenticator to `SUFFICIENT`. See Set the JAAS Control Flag in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

   For a description of the JAAS control flag and how multiple authentication providers interact in a domain, see Setting the JAAS Control Flag Option and Using More Than One Authentication Provider.

You must perform some additional configuration in web applications before they can use OpenID providers for authentication. See Preparing Web Applications for the WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider.

Preparing Web Applications for the WebLogic OpenID Connect Provider

Before you can use the WebLogic OpenID Connect provider to delegate authentication of web applications to an OpenID provider, you must create an OAuth client in the OpenID provider and then include certain client attributes in the web application.

You must create an `oidcAuth.properties` file that contains the configuration information that WebLogic Server uses to determine which OpenID provider is responsible for providing authentication services for the application.

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1. In the `WEB-INF/` directory of the web application, create a new file and save it as `oidcAuth.properties`.
2. Retrieve the following configuration attributes from the OAuth client in the OpenID provider and add them to `oidcAuth.properties` in the following format:

   ```
   issuer=issuer identifier
   clientId=client ID
   clientSecret=client secret
   redirectUrl=redirect URL
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   issuer=https://example.com:8443/realms/dev
   clientId=devclient
   clientSecret=57gw6LVlkWUTWDmbksiwH96ihFgpbF6d8
   redirectUrl=https://organization.com:7002/devapp/go
   ```

3. Save your changes.
4. Continue with your application development and deployment process.

> **Note**
>
> Whenever you make any changes to `oidcAuth.properties`, you must repackage your application and re-deploy it to implement those changes.

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Part IV
Configuring Single Sign-On

Learn how to configure the various single sign-on solutions available for Oracle WebLogic Server.

This part contains the following chapters:

- Configuring Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients
- Configuring Single Sign-On with Web Browsers and HTTP Clients Using SAML
- Configuring SAML 2.0 Services
- Enabling Debugging for SAML 2.0

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Configuring Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients

Learn how to set up single sign-on (SSO) between Oracle WebLogic Server and Microsoft clients, using Windows Integrated Authentication based on the Simple and Protected Negotiate (SPNEGO) mechanism and the Kerberos protocol, together with the WebLogic Negotiate Identity Assertion provider.

- Overview of Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients
- System Requirements for SSO with Microsoft Clients
- Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients: Main Steps
- Configuring Your Network Domain to Use Kerberos
- Creating a Kerberos Identification for WebLogic Server
- Configuring Microsoft Clients to Use Windows Integrated Authentication
- Creating a JAAS Login File
- Configuring the Identity Assertion Provider
- Using Startup Arguments for Kerberos Authentication with WebLogic Server
- Verifying Configuration of SSO with Microsoft Clients

Overview of Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients

Single sign-on (SSO) with Microsoft clients allows cross-platform authentication between Web applications or Web services running in a WebLogic domain and .NET Web service clients or browser clients (for example, Internet Explorer) in a Microsoft domain.

The Microsoft clients must use Windows Integrated Authentication based on the Simple and Protected Negotiate (SPNEGO) mechanism. Cross-platform authentication is achieved by emulating the negotiate behavior of native Windows-to-Windows authentication services that use the Kerberos protocol. In order for cross-platform authentication to work, non-Windows servers (in this case, WebLogic Server) need to parse SPNEGO tokens in order to extract Kerberos tokens which are then used for authentication.

Refer to the Microsoft documentation for details about Kerberos authentication support on Windows.

> **Note**
>
> WebLogic Server's Single sign-on (SSO) support for Microsoft clients is available only for Web applications and not for other application types, such as EJBs.

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System Requirements for SSO with Microsoft Clients

To use SSO with Microsoft clients, you must meet both host computer requirements and client computer requirements.

- Host Computer Requirements for Supporting SSO with Microsoft Clients
- Client Computer Requirements for Supporting Microsoft Clients Using SSO

Host Computer Requirements for Supporting SSO with Microsoft Clients

The host computer that supports SSO for Microsoft clients must meet the following system requirements:

- A version of Microsoft Windows that is supported by WebLogic Server for SSO with Microsoft clients

  For information about these supported versions, see Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations.
- Fully-configured Active Directory authentication service. Specific Active Directory requirements include:
  - User accounts for mapping Kerberos services
  - Service Principal Names (SPNs) for those accounts
  - Keytab files created and copied to the start-up directory in the WebLogic domain
- WebLogic Server installed and configured properly to authenticate through Kerberos, as described in this chapter

Oracle recommends encrypting the user accounts that are mapped to Kerberos services on the WebLogic Server host. However, the ability to encrypt these accounts imposes additional requirements. The specific requirements depend on the encryption algorithm used, as shown in Table 21-1. For each encryption algorithm listed in Table 21-1, see the Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations page for information about:

- The corresponding version of Microsoft Windows that is supported as the Active Directory platform.
- The specific versions of the Internet Explorer and Mozilla FireFox client types that are supported.

Table 21-1 Client Type Requirements for Using Encrypted User Accounts

Encryption Algorithm	Supported Client Type
DES	• Internet Explorer • Mozilla FireFox • .NET Web service • Java SE client
AES-128, AES-256, and RC4	• Internet Explorer • Mozilla FireFox • Java SE client[1]

[1] User accounts accessed with a Java SE client can also be encrypted with DES, AES-128, AES-256, and RC4 and defined in Active Directory running on a Microsoft Windows platform supported by WebLogic Server for this purpose.

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Client Computer Requirements for Supporting Microsoft Clients Using SSO

The computer hosting a Microsoft client that uses SSO must meet the following requirements:

- An installation of Microsoft Windows
- Include one of the client types listed in the following table, which also includes links to the instructions for configuring those clients:

Table 21-2 Configuration of Supported Hosted Clients

For the following client type . . .	See the following topic . . .
Internet Explorer[1]	Configuring an Internet Explorer Browser
Mozilla FireFox [1]	Configuring a Mozilla Firefox Browser
.NET Framework with properly configured web service client	Configuring a .NET Web Service
Standalone Java SE client application	Configuring a Java SE Client Application

[1] For information about the specific version supported for accessing user accounts that are defined in Active Directory and encrypted with AES-128, AES-256, or RC4, see Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations.

Clients must be logged on to a Microsoft Windows domain and have Kerberos credentials acquired from the Active Directory server in the domain. Local logins are not supported.

> **Note**
>
> For information about the versions of Microsoft Windows that are supported for hosting clients using SSO, and the encryption algorithms with which user accounts accessed by those clients can be defined in Active Directory, see Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations.

Single Sign-On with Microsoft Clients: Main Steps

Configuring SSO with Microsoft clients requires set-up procedures in the Microsoft Active Directory, the client, and the WebLogic domain.

The procedures for configuring SSO with Microsoft client are detailed in the sections that follow.

- Define a principal in Active Directory to represent the WebLogic Server. The Kerberos protocol uses the Active Directory server in the Microsoft domain to store the necessary security information.
- Any Microsoft client you want to access in the Microsoft domain must be set up to use Windows Integrated Authentication, sending a Kerberos ticket when available.
- In the security realm of the WebLogic domain, configure a Negotiate Identity Assertion provider. The Web application or Web service used in SSO needs to have authentication

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set in a specific manner. A JAAS login file that defines the location of the Kerberos identification for WebLogic Server must be created.

To configure SSO with Microsoft clients:

1. Configure your network domain to use Kerberos. See Configuring Your Network Domain to Use Kerberos.
2. Create a Kerberos identification for WebLogic Server.
   a. Create a user account in the Active Directory for the host on which WebLogic Server is running.
   b. Create a service principal name (SPN) for this account.
   c. Create a user mapping and keytab file for this account.

   See Creating a Kerberos Identification for WebLogic Server.
3. Choose a Microsoft client (either a Web service or browser) or a Java SE client and configure it to use Windows Integrated Authentication. See Configuring Microsoft Clients to Use Windows Integrated Authentication.
4. Set up the WebLogic domain to use Kerberos authentication.
   a. Create a JAAS login file that points to the Active Directory server in the Microsoft domain and the keytab file created in Step 1. See Creating a JAAS Login File.
   b. Configure a Negotiate Identity Assertion provider in the WebLogic Server security realm. See Configuring a Negotiate Identity Assertion Provider.
5. Start WebLogic Server using specific start-up arguments. See Using Startup Arguments for Kerberos Authentication with WebLogic Server.

The following sections describe these steps in detail.

Configuring Your Network Domain to Use Kerberos

To configure Kerberos in your Windows domain controller, you need to configure each machine that will access the Key Distribution Center (KDC) to locate the Kerberos realm and available KDC servers.

A Windows domain controller can serve as the Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC) server for Kerberos-based client and host systems. On any domain controller, the Active Directory and the Kerberos services are running automatically.

Java GSS requires a Kerberos configuration file. The default name and location of the Kerberos configuration file depends on the operating system being used. Java GSS uses the following order to search for the default configuration file:

1. The file referenced by the Java property `java.security.krb5.conf`.
2. `${java.home}/lib/security/krb5.conf`.
3. `%windir%\krb5.ini` on Microsoft Windows platforms.
4. `/etc/krb5/krb5.conf` on Solaris platforms.
5. `/etc/krb5.conf` on other UNIX platforms.

For example:

Example 21-1 Sample krb5.ini File

```
[libdefaults]
default_realm = EXAMPLE.COM (Identifies the default realm. Set its value to your
```


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```
Kerberos realm)
default_tkt_enctypes = des-cbc-crc
default_tgs_enctypes = des-cbc-crc
ticket_lifetime = 600

[realms]
EXAMPLE.COM = {
kdc = <IP address for MachineA> (host running the KDC)
(For UNIX systems, you need to specify port 88, as in <IP-address>:88)
admin_server = MachineA
default_domain = EXAMPLE.COM
}

[domain_realm]
.example.com = EXAMPLE.COM

[appdefaults]
autologin = true
forward = true
forwardable = true
encrypt = true
```

Creating a Kerberos Identification for WebLogic Server

Active Directory provides support for service principal names (SPN), which are a key component in Kerberos authentication. You must define an SPN to represent your WebLogic Server in the Kerberos realm. Learn how to create an SPN, user mapping, and keytab file for WebLogic Server.

SPNs are unique identifiers for services running on servers. Every service that uses Kerberos authentication needs to have an SPN set for it so that clients can identify the service on the network. An SPN usually looks something like *name@YOUR.REALM*. If an SPN is not set for a service, clients have no way of locating that service. Without correctly set SPNs, Kerberos authentication is not possible. Keytab files are the mechanism for storing the SPNs. Keytab files are copied to the WebLogic domain and are used in the login process. This configuration step describes how to create an SPN, user mapping, and keytab file for WebLogic Server.

This configuration process requires the use of the following Active Directory utilities:

- `setspn`—Microsoft Windows Resource Kit
- `ktpass`—Microsoft Windows distribution CD in `Program Files\Support Tools`

> **Note**
>
> The `setspn` and `ktpass` Active Directory utilities are products of Microsoft. Therefore, Oracle does not provide complete documentation for this utilities. See the appropriate Microsoft documentation for more information.

The process for creating a Kerberos identification consists of the following steps:

- Step 1: Create a User Account for the Host Computer
- Step 2: Configure the User Account to Comply with Kerberos
- Step 3: Define a Service Principal Name and Create a Keytab for the Service
- Step 4: Verify Correct Setup

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Step 1: Create a User Account for the Host Computer

In the Active Directory server, create a user account for the host computer on which WebLogic Server runs. (Select **New** > **User**, not **New** > **Machine**.)

When creating the user account, use a unique name to represent the host computer on which WebLogic Server runs. **If your WebLogic Server instance runs on a host that is part of the Active Directory domain, then you must use a name other than the host name**. For example, if the host is named `myhost.example.com`, create a user in Active Directory called `myweblogichost`. If your WebLogic Server instance runs on a machine that is not a part of the Active Directory domain, then you may use any unique name (including the host name) for creating the user account.

Note the password you defined when creating the user account. You will need it for the instructions described in Step 3: Define a Service Principal Name and Create a Keytab for the Service. Do not select the **User must change password at next logon** option or any other password options.

Step 2: Configure the User Account to Comply with Kerberos

Configure the new user account to comply with the Kerberos protocol as follows. The user account's encryption type must be DES, at a minimum, and the account must require Kerberos pre-authentication. Stronger encryption types are supported, including AES-128, AES-256, and RC4.

> **Note**
>
> The use of a particular encryption type has a dependency on the version of the Microsoft Windows platform on which Active Directory runs. For more information, including a list of supported encryption types, see Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations.

1. Right-click the name of the user account in the Users tree in the left pane and select **Properties**.
2. Select the **Account** tab and check the following:
   - If you plan to use DES encryption, check the box **Use DES encryption types for this account**.
   - If you plan to use AES encryption, check the boxes **This account supports Kerberos AES 128** and **This account supports Kerberos AES 256**, and make sure that **Use Kerberos DES Encryption** is unchecked.

   Make sure no other boxes are checked, particularly the box "Do not require Kerberos pre-authentication."
3. Click **OK**.

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> **Note**
>
> Setting the encryption type may corrupt the password. Therefore, reset the user password by right-clicking the name of the user account, selecting **Reset Password**, and re-entering the password created in Step 1: Create a User Account for the Host Computer.

Step 3: Define a Service Principal Name and Create a Keytab for the Service

As mentioned in Creating a Kerberos Identification for WebLogic Server, an SPN is a unique name that identifies an instance of a service and is associated with the logon account under which the service instance runs. The SPN is used in the process of mutual authentication between the client and the server hosting a particular service. The client finds a computer account based on the SPN of the service to which it is trying to connect. So, in a specific project, you need to link the service that will be invoked by your WebLogic clients to the account you just defined for your WebLogic Server. For example, the service invoked by the WebLogic browser clients is `HTTP/myhost.example.com`, which needs to be linked to the `myhost` account.

Windows account names are not multipart as Kerberos principal names. Because of this, it is not possible to directly create an account using the name `HTTP/`*`hostname.dns.com`*. Such a principal instance is created through SPN mappings. In this case, an account is created with a meaningful name *`hostname`*, and an SPN mapping is added for `HTTP/`*`hostname.dns.com`*.

The specific steps for defining an SPN and creating a keytab for the service depend on the underlying platform on which WebLogic Server is running. They are provided in the following sections:

Defining an SPN and Creating a Keytab on Windows Systems

If WebLogic Server runs on a Windows system, complete the following steps:

1. Use the `setspn` utility to create the SPN for the HTTP service for the WebLogic Server account created in Step 1. For example:

   ```
   setspn -A HTTP/myhost.example.com myhost
   ```

2. Identify the SPNs that are associated with your user account by entering the `setspn -L` command. For example:

   ```
   setspn -L myhost
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > The preceding is an important step. If the same service is linked to a different account in the Active Directory server, the client will not send a Kerberos ticket to the server.

3. Use the `ktab` utility to create a keytab to be exported to the WebLogic Server machine. The command to run the `ktab` utility has the following syntax (note that the Kerberos realm name must be entered in all uppercase):

   ```
   ktab -k keytab-file-name -a account-name@REALM.NAME
   ```


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For example:

```
ktab -k mykeytab -a myhost@EXAMPLE.COM
```

When prompted for a password, enter the password created in Step 1: Create a User Account for the Host Computer.

4. Save the keytab file in a secure location and export it to the domain directory of your WebLogic Server instance (for example, to `myhost`).

Defining an SPN and Creating a Keytab on UNIX Systems

If WebLogic Server runs on a UNIX system, create a service principal name (SPN) and a keytab file for the HTTP service for the WebLogic Server account by using the `ktpass` command-line tool. This tool enables an administrator to configure a non-Windows Server Kerberos service as a security principal in the Windows Server Active Directory.

The `ktpass` command configures the SPN for the service in Active Directory and generates a Kerberos keytab file containing the shared secret key of the service. The tool allows UNIX-based services that support Kerberos authentication to use the interoperability features provided by the Windows Server Kerberos KDC service.

The `ktpass` command has the following syntax:

```
ktpass -princ HTTP/hostname@REALM-NAME -mapuser account-name -pass password -out keytab-file-name -crypto algorithm -ptype KRB5_NT_PRINCIPAL
```

In the preceding syntax, *`algorithm`* identifies the encryption algorithm to use. If you are using AES, specify `AES128-SHA1` or `AES256-SHA1`. For example:

```
ktpass -princ HTTP/myhost.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM -mapuser myhost -pass password -out mykeytab -crypto AES256-SHA1 -ptype KRB5_NT_PRINCIPAL
```

> **Note**
>
> On UNIX systems, creating an SPN that uses a DES or an AES encryption algorithm is supported as of JDK 1.6.0_24 or later.

To verify that the SPN and the keytab file are set up correctly, you can do the following:

- Use the `setspn -l` command to verify that the SPN is mapped successfully.
- Use the klist command to show `Key type: 17` for AES-128, and `Key type: 18` for AES-256. For example:

  ```
  -klist -e -k keytab-file-name
  ```

- Use the kinit command to verify that the Kerberos setup and keytab are valid.

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> **Note**
>
> The `ktpass` command changes the principal name in the Active Directory server from *`account-name`* to `HTTP/`*`account-name`*. Consequently, the keytab file is generated for a principal named `HTTP/`*`account-name`*. However, sometimes the name change does not happen. If not, you should change it manually in the Active Directory server; otherwise the keytab you generate will not work properly.
>
> To modify the user logon name manually:
>
> 1. Right-click on the user node, select **Properties**, and click on the **Account** tab.
> 2. Export the generated keytab file to your UNIX machine hosting the WebLogic Server in the WebLogic domain directory.

Step 4: Verify Correct Setup

You can use the following utilities to verify that your SPN and keytab files are set up correctly.

- Use the `setspn -l` command to verify that the SPN is mapped successfully.
- Use the `klist` command to verify the key type. For example:

  ```
  -klist -e -k keytab-file-name
  ```

  For AES 128, this command displays `Key type: 17`. For AES 256, `Key type: 18` is displayed.
- Use the `kinit` utility to verify that Kerberos is set up properly and that your principal and keytab are valid.

  The `kinit` utility is provided by the JRE and may be used to obtain and cache Kerberos ticket-granting tickets. You can run the `kinit` utility by entering the following command:

  ```
  kinit -k -t keytab-file account-name
  ```

  The output should appear similar to the following:

  ```
  New ticket is stored in cache file C:\Documents and Settings\Username\krb5cc_myhost
  ```

Configuring Microsoft Clients to Use Windows Integrated Authentication

You must ensure that the Microsoft client you want to use for single sign-on is configured to use Windows Integrated Authentication. You can configure a .NET Web server, an Internet Explorer browser client, a Mozilla Firefox client, or a Java SE client to use Windows Integrated Authentication.

This section contains the following topics:

- Configuring a .NET Web Service
- Configuring an Internet Explorer Browser
- Configuring a Mozilla Firefox Browser
- Configuring a Java SE Client Application

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> **Note**
>
> If the SPN for the user account on the WebLogic Server host to which the Kerberos ticket is mapped is configured to use DES or AES-256 encryption (see Step 2: Configure the User Account to Comply with Kerberos), the client must be running with a supported JDK. See Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations.

Configuring a .NET Web Service

To configure a .NET Web service to use Windows Integrated Authentication:

1. In the `web.config` file for the Web service, set the authentication mode to Windows for IIS and ASP.NET as follows:

   ```
   <authentication mode="Windows" />
   ```

   This setting is usually the default.

2. Add the statement needed for the Web services client to pass to the proxy Web service object so that the credentials are sent through SOAP.

   For example, if you have a Web service client for a Web service that is represented by the proxy object `conv`, the syntax is as follows:

   ```
   /*
   * Explicitly pass credentials to the Web Service
   */
   conv.Credentials =
   System.Net.CredentialCache.DefaultCredentials;
   ```

Configuring an Internet Explorer Browser

To configure an Internet Explorer browser to use Windows Integrated Authentication, complete the procedures described in the following sections:

Configure Local Intranet Domains

In Internet Explorer:

1. Select **Tools** > **Internet Options**.
2. Select the Security tab.
3. Select **Local intranet** and click **Sites**.
4. In the Local intranet popup, ensure that the "Include all sites that bypass the proxy server" and "Include all local (intranet) sites not listed in other zones" options are checked.
5. Click **Advanced**.
6. In the Local intranet (Advanced) dialog box, add all relative domain names that will be used for WebLogic Server instances participating in the SSO configuration (for example, `myhost.example.com`) and click OK.

Configure Intranet Authentication

In Internet Explorer:

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1. Select **Tools** > **Internet Options**.
2. Select the Security tab.
3. Select **Local intranet** and click **Custom Level...** .
4. In the Security Settings dialog box, scroll to the User Authentication section.
5. Select **Automatic logon only in Intranet zone**. This option prevents users from having to re-enter logon credentials, which is a key piece to this solution.
6. Click OK.

Verify the Proxy Settings

If you have a proxy server enabled:

1. In Internet Explorer, select **Tools** > **Internet Options**.
2. Select the Connections tab and click **LAN Settings**.
3. Verify that the proxy server address and port number are correct.
4. Click **Advanced**.
5. In the Proxy Settings dialog box, ensure that all desired domain names are entered in the Exceptions field.
6. Click **OK** to close the Proxy Settings dialog box.

Set Integrated Authentication for Older Internet Explorer Versions

If you are configuring an older version of Internet Explorer, you might also need to complete the following steps:

1. In Internet Explorer, select **Tools** > **Internet Options**.
2. Select the Advanced tab.
3. Scroll to the Security section.
4. Verify that the Enable Integrated Windows Integrated Authentication option is checked and click **OK**.

   If this option was not checked, check it, click **OK**, and restart the computer.

Configuring a Mozilla Firefox Browser

To configure a Firefox browser to use Windows Integrated Authentication, complete the following steps:

1. Start Firefox.
2. In the Location Bar, enter `about:config`.
3. Enter the filter string `network.negotiate`.
4. Set the preferences as shown in Table 21-3.

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Table 21-3 Preferences Required in Firefox for Windows Integrated Authentication

Preference Name	Status	Type	Value
network.negotiate-auth.allow-proxies	default	boolean	true
network.negotiate-auth.delegation-uris	user set	string	http://,https://
network.negotiate-auth.gsslib	default	string	<blank>[1]
network.negotiate-auth.trusted-uris	user set	string	http://,https://
network.negotiate-auth.using-native-gsslib	default	boolean	true

[1] The value for the `network.negotiate-auth.gsslib` preference should be kept blank.

Configuring a Java SE Client Application

To configure a Java SE client application to use Windows Integrated Authentication, complete the following steps:

1. Ensure that your Java SE client is running with a supported JDK. See Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations.
2. Create a JAAS configuration file that identifies the Kerberos login module, `com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule`. This configuration file defines two login entries:
   - `com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.initiate` — Invoked for the Java client.
   - `com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.accept` — Invoked for the WebLogic Server instance that is represented by a Kerberos identity and that hosts the Web application to which the client wants access.

   For each login entry, options are included that:
   - Require that authentication of the principal must succeed (that is, the user of the client application who is defined in the Microsoft domain).
   - Set `useKeyTab` to `true`, which causes the principal's key to be obtained from the keytab.
   - Identify the name of the keytab.
   - Set `storeKey` to `true`, which causes the principal's key to be stored in the Subject.
   - Optionally, set the `debug` option to `true`.

   The following example shows JAAS configuration file for the Kerberos login module used for the principal `negotiatetester`, who is defined in the Microsoft domain, `SECURITYQA.COM`, in which the Active Directory server runs:

```
com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.initiate {
   com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule
   required principal="negotiatetester@SECURITYQA.COM"
   useKeyTab=true
   keyTab=negotiatetester_keytab storeKey=true debug=true; };

com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.accept {
   com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule
```


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```
required principal="negotiatetester@SECURITYQA.COM"
useKeyTab=true keyTab=negotiatetester_keytab storeKey=true debug=true; };
```

3. In the Java command that starts the client application, pass the following values as arguments:
   - The Microsoft domain in which the Active Directory server runs
   - The host name of the computer running the Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC) server
   - The JAAS configuration file that identifies the Kerberos login module
   - The `javax.security.auth.useSubjectCredsOnly=false` property, which specifies that it is permissible to use an authentication mechanism other than Subject credentials
   - The name of the Java SE client class
   - The Web application resource to which access is requested

   For example:

```
java -Djava.security.krb5.realm = SECURITYQA.COM\
-Djava.security.krb5.kdc = rno05089.example.com\
-Djava.security.auth.login.config = negotiatetester_krb5Login.conf\
-Djavax.security.auth.useSubjectCredsOnly = false\
RunHttpSpnego http://myhost.example.com:7001/AuthenticatedServlet.jsp
```

Creating a JAAS Login File

If you are running WebLogic Server on either the Windows or UNIX platforms, you must create a JAAS login file. You must correctly specify the values of the `userPrincipalName` attribute and the `keytab` option in the JAAS login file.

The JAAS login file tells the WebLogic Security Framework to use Kerberos authentication and defines the location of the keytab file which contains Kerberos identification information for WebLogic Server. You specify the location of the JAAS login file in the `java.security.auth.login.config` startup argument for WebLogic Server, as described in Using Startup Arguments for Kerberos Authentication with WebLogic Server.

> **Note**
>
> The JAAS Login Entry names are `com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.initiate` and `com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.accept`.

The following example shows a sample JAAS login file for Kerberos authentication. Significant sections are shown in **bold**.

Example 21-2 Sample JAAS Login File for Kerberos Authentication

```
com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.initiate {

     com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required
     principal="myhost@Example.CORP" useKeyTab="true"
     keyTab="mykeytab" storeKey="true";
};

com.sun.security.jgss.krb5.accept {

     com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required
```


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```
        principal="myhost@Example.CORP" useKeyTab="true"
        keyTab="mykeytab" storeKey="true";

};
```

For the principal option, specify the value of the `userPrincipalName` attribute of the account under which the service is running. (Incorrectly specifying the user principal name results in an error such as "Unable to obtain password from user.")

The keytab file specified in the `keytab` option must be accessible by the WebLogic Server process. Ensure that the appropriate permissions are set. If you are unsure of the search path WebLogic Server is using, provide the absolute path to the file. Make sure that you enclose the path in double quotes, and replace any backslash (`\`) in the path with a double backslash (`\\`) or a forward slash (`/`).

Configuring the Identity Assertion Provider

The Negotiate Identity Assertion provider decodes Simple and Protected Negotiate (SPNEGO) tokens to obtain Kerberos tokens, validates the Kerberos tokens, and maps Kerberos tokens to WebLogic users.

You need to configure a Negotiate Identity Assertion provider in your WebLogic security realm in order to enable SSO with Microsoft clients. See Configuring a Negotiate Identity Assertion Provider in this document, and also see Configure an Authentication or Identity Assertion Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Using Startup Arguments for Kerberos Authentication with WebLogic Server

Startup arguments are used for authenticating Kerberos with WebLogic Server.
To use Kerberos authentication with WebLogic Server, use the following arguments in the Java command to start WebLogic Server:

```
-Djavax.security.auth.useSubjectCredsOnly=false
-Djava.security.auth.login.config=krb5Login.conf
-Djava.security.krb5.realm=Example.CORP
-Djava.security.krb5.kdc=ADhostname
```

In the preceding list of arguments:

- `javax.security.auth.useSubjectCredsOnly` specifies that it is permissible to use an authentication mechanism other than Subject credentials.
- `java.security.auth.login.config` specifies the JAAS login file, `krb5Login.conf`, described in Creating a JAAS Login File.
- `java.security.krb5.realm` defines the Microsoft domain in which the Active Directory server runs.
- `java.security.krb5.kdc` defines the host name on which the Active Directory server runs.

Java GSS messages are often very useful during troubleshooting, so you might want to add `-Dsun.security.krb5.debug=true` as part of the initial setup.

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Verifying Configuration of SSO with Microsoft Clients

To verify that SSO with Microsoft clients is configured properly, point a browser to the Microsoft Web application or Web service you want to use.

For the verification to work properly, the browser must be configured as described in Configuring an Internet Explorer Browser. If you are logged on to a Windows domain and have Kerberos credentials acquired from the Active Directory server in the domain, you should be able to access the Web application or Web service without providing a username or password.

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Configuring Single Sign-On with Web Browsers and HTTP Clients Using SAML

WebLogic Server supports single sign-on (SSO) based on SAML. You configure single sign-on with Web browsers or other HTTP clients by using authentication based on the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0.
SAML enables cross-platform authentication between Web applications or Web services running in an Oracle WebLogic Server domain and Web browsers or other HTTP clients. When users are authenticated at one site that participates in a single sign-on (SSO) configuration, they are automatically authenticated at other sites in the SSO configuration and do not need to log in separately.

> **Note**
>
> - A WebLogic Server instance that is configured for SAML 2.0 SSO cannot send a request to a server instance configured for SAML 1.1, and vice-versa.
> - WebLogic Server supports encrypted SAML assertions for SAML 2.0.
> - WebLogic Server supports SAML Single Logout for the WebLogic SAML Service Provider.

For an overview of SAML-based single sign on, see the following topics in *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*:

- Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)
- Web Browsers and HTTP Clients via SAML
- Single Sign-On with the WebLogic Security Framework

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Configuring SAML Services
- SAML for Web Single Sign-On Scenario API Example

Configuring SAML Services

To configure SAML services for single sign-on with Web browsers and HTTP clients, see Configuring SAML 2.0 Services.

SAML for Web Single Sign-On Scenario API Example

WebLogic Server provides a set of code examples for learning about and working with WebLogic Server. These code examples include a security API example for a SAML for Web single sign-on (SSO) scenario.

The Web SSO example, which you build, run, and deploy, shows a variety of SSO configurations for your applications using WebLogic Server and SAML. The server examples

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provide access to code examples and sample applications that offer several approaches to learning about and working with WebLogic Server.

The following scenarios are included:

- SAML 2.0 POST binding
- SAML 2.0 Artifact binding with custom attributes

All files needed to build, deploy, and run the example are included, as are the scripts that configure the WebLogic domains that are used. For more information about the examples, including the directories in which they are installed, see Sample Application and Code Examples in *Understanding Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Configuring SAML 2.0 Services

Learn how to configure single sign-on in Oracle WebLogic Server with Web browsers and HTTP clients using SAML 2.0.

- Configuring SAML 2.0 Services: Main Steps
- Configuring SAML 2.0 General Services
- Configuring an Identity Provider Site for SAML 2.0 Single Sign-On
- Configuring a Service Provider Site for SAML 2.0 Single Sign-On
- Configuring SAML Encryption Using WLST
- Viewing Partner Site, Certificate, and Service Endpoint Information
- Web Application Deployment Considerations for SAML 2.0

Configuring SAML 2.0 Services: Main Steps

Before you configure SAML 2.0 services, you must perform certain steps if you want to run this service in more than one WebLogic Server instance. You can then configure your WebLogic Server instance as either a Service Provider or Identity Provider.

A summary of the main steps you take to configure SAML 2.0 services is as follows:

1. Determine whether you plan to have SAML 2.0 services running in more than one WebLogic Server instance in the domain. If so, do the following:
   a. Create a domain in which the RDBMS security store is configured.

      The RDBMS security store is required by the SAML 2.0 security providers in production environments so that the data they manage can be synchronized across all the WebLogic Server instances that share that data.

      Note that Oracle does not recommend upgrading an existing domain in place to use the RDBMS security store. If you want to use the RDBMS security store, you should configure the RDBMS security store at the time of domain creation. If you have an existing domain with which you want to use the RDBMS security store, create the new domain and migrate your existing security realm to it.

      See Managing the RDBMS Security Store.

   b. Ensure that all SAML 2.0 services are configured identically in each WebLogic Server instance. If you are configuring SAML 2.0 services in a cluster, each Managed Server in that cluster must be configured individually.

   c. Note the considerations described in Web Application Deployment Considerations for SAML 2.0.
2. If you are configuring a SAML 2.0 Identity Provider site:
   a. Create and configure an instance of the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider in the security realm.

   b. Configure the SAML 2.0 general services identically and individually in each WebLogic Server instance in the domain that will run SAML 2.0 services.

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c. Configure the SAML 2.0 Identity Provider services identically and individually in each WebLogic Server instance in the domain that will run SAML 2.0 services.

d. Publish the metadata file describing your site, and manually distribute it to your Service Provider partners.

e. Create and configure your Service Provider partners.

3. If you are configuring a SAML 2.0 Service Provider site:

a. Create and configure an instance of the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider in the security realm.

   If you are allowing virtual users to log in via SAML, you need to create and configure an instance of the SAML Authentication provider. See Configuring the SAML Authentication Provider.

b. Configure the SAML 2.0 general services identically and individually in each WebLogic Server instance in the domain that will run SAML 2.0 services.

c. Configure the SAML 2.0 Service Provider services identically and individually in each WebLogic Server instance in the domain that will run SAML 2.0 services.

d. Publish the metadata file describing your site, and manually distribute it to your Identity Provider partners.

e. Create and configure your Identity Provider partners.

The sections that follow provide details about each set of main steps.

Note

- In this release of WebLogic Server, the SAML 2.0 implementation uses the SHA2 signature algorithm as the default for signing requests and responses. If required for backward compatibility, you can use the SHA1 signature algorithm by setting the Java system property `com.bea.common.security.saml2.useSHA1SigAlgorithm` to `true`. To do so, specify the following option in the Java command that starts WebLogic Server:

  ```
  -Dcom.bea.common.security.saml2.useSHA1SigAlgorithm=true
  ```

- In this release of WebLogic Server, the SAML 2.0 implementation no longer uses certificates that are expired or not yet valid in SAML signing. To allow use of these certificates, set the Java system property `com.bea.common.security.saml2.allowExpiredCerts` to `true`. For example, specify the following option in the Java command that starts WebLogic Server:

  ```
  -Dcom.bea.common.security.saml2.allowExpiredCerts=true
  ```

- The SAML 2.0 implementation does not use `HttpServletResponse` URL rewriting in SAML responses. Consequently, the `JSESSIONID` is not appended to SAML responses and, as a result, SAML 2.0 cannot be used with browsers that do not support cookies.

  To enable `HttpServletResponse` URL rewriting, set the Java system property `com.bea.common.security.saml2.enableURLRewriting` to `true`. For example, specify the following option in the Java command that starts WebLogic Server:

  ```
  -Dcom.bea.common.security.saml2.enableURLRewriting=true
  ```


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Configuring SAML 2.0 General Services

Whether you configure a WebLogic Server instance as a SAML 2.0 Service Provider or as a SAML 2.0 Identity Provider, you must configure the server's general SAML 2.0 services using either the WebLogic Scripting Tool or WebLogic Remote Console. Configuration of the SAML 2.0 general services for a WebLogic Server instance is controlled by the `SingleSignOnServicesMBean`.

You can access the `SingleSignOnServicesMBean` with the WebLogic Scripting Tool or through WebLogic Remote Console (**SAML 2.0 General** attributes are located on the **Edit Tree** > **Environment** > **Servers** > *ServerName* page, under the **Security** tab.).

> **Note**
>
> You cannot configure SAML 2.0 general services in a WebLogic Server instance until you have first configured either the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion or SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider and restarted the server instance.

The following sections describe SAML 2.0 general services:

- About SAML 2.0 General Services
- Publishing and Distributing the Metadata File

About SAML 2.0 General Services

The general SAML 2.0 services you configure include the following:

- Whether you wish to enable the replicated cache

  Enabling the replicated cache is required if you are configuring SAML 2.0 services on two or more WebLogic Server instances in a domain, such as in a cluster. The replicated cache enables server instances to share and be synchronized with the data that is managed by the SAML 2.0 security providers; that is, either or both the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider and the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider.

  The RDBMS security store is required by the SAML 2.0 security providers in production environments so that the data they manage can be synchronized across all the WebLogic Server instances that share that data. (Use LDAP as the security store with the SAML 2.0 security providers only in development environments.)

  Therefore, prior to configuring SAML 2.0 services, the preferred approach is first to create a domain that is configured to use the RDBMS security store. See Managing the RDBMS Security Store.

- Information about the local site

  The site information you enter is primarily for the benefit of the business partners in the SAML federation with whom you share it. Site information includes details about the local contact person who is your partners' point of contact, your organization name, and your organization's URL.

- Published site URL

  This URL specifies the base URL that is used to construct endpoint URLs for the various SAML 2.0 services. The published site URL should specify the host name and port at

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which the server is visible externally, which might not be the same at which the server is accessed locally. For example, if SAML 2.0 services are configured in a cluster, the host name and port may correspond to the load balancer or proxy server that distributes client requests to the Managed Servers in that cluster.

The published site URL should be appended with /saml2. For example:

```
https://www.avitek.com:7001/avitek-domain/aviserver/saml2
```

- Entity ID

  The entity ID is a human-readable string that uniquely distinguishes your site from the other partner sites in your federation. When your partners need to generate or consume an assertion, the SAML 2.0 services use the entity ID as part of the process of identifying the partner that corresponds with that assertion.

- Whether recipient check is enabled

  If enabled, the recipient of the authentication request or response must match the URL in the HTTP Request.

- Whether TLS/SSL client authentication is required for invocations on the Artifact Resolution Service. If enabled, SAML artifacts are encrypted when transmitted to partners.
- Transport Layer Security keystore alias and passphrase, the values used for securing outgoing communications with partners.
- Whether Basic authentication client authentication is required when your partners invoke the HTTPS bindings of the local site.

  If you enable this setting, you also specify the client username and password to be used. These credentials are then included in the published metadata file that you share with your federated partners.

- Whether requests for SAML artifacts received from your partners must be signed.
- Configuration settings for the SAML artifact cache.
- Keystore alias and passphrase for the key to be used when signing documents sent to your federated partners, such as authentication requests or responses.

For information about the steps for configuring SAML 2.0 general services, see Configure SAML 2.0 General Services in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Publishing and Distributing the Metadata File

The local site information that is needed by your federated partners such as the local site contact information, entity ID, published site URL, whether TLS/SSL client authentication is required, and so on is published to a metadata file. See Publish SAML Metadata in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

When you publish the metadata file, you specify an existing directory on the local machine in which the file can be created. The process of distributing the metadata file to your federated partners is a detail that is not implemented by WebLogic Server. However, you may send this file via a number of commonly used mechanisms suitable for securely transferring electronic documents, such as encrypted email or secure FTP.

Keep the following in mind regarding the metadata file:

- Before you publish the metadata file, you should configure the Identity Provider and/or Service Provider services for the SAML 2.0 roles in which the WebLogic Server instances in your domain are enabled to function.

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The configuration data for the SAML 2.0 services your site offers that is needed by your federated partners is included in this metadata file, greatly simplifying the tasks your partners perform to import your signing certificates, identify your site's SAML 2.0 service endpoints, including Single Logout, and use the correct binding types for connecting to your site's services, and so on.

- You should have only a single version of the metadata file that you share with your federated partners, even if your site functions in the role of Service Provider with some partners and Identity Provider with others. By having only a single version of the metadata file, you reduce the likelihood that your configuration settings might become incompatible with those of a partner.
- If you change the local site's SAML 2.0 configuration, you should update your metadata file. Because the metadata file is shared with your partners, it will be convenient to minimize the frequency with which you update your SAML 2.0 configuration so that your partners can minimize the need to make concomitant updates to their own partner registries.
- When you receive a metadata file from a federated partner, place it in a location that can be accessed by all the nodes in your domain in which SAML 2.0 services are configured. At the time you create a partner, you bring the contents of the partner's metadata file into the partner registry.

Operations on the metadata file are available via the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.Partner` Java interface.

Configuring an Identity Provider Site for SAML 2.0 Single Sign-On

Before you configure SAML 2.0 Identity Provider services for your WebLogic Server instance, you must first configure a SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider instance in the security realm, and then configure SAML 2.0 general services. After performing these prerequisites, configure SAML 2.0 Identity Provider Services using the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST), or through WebLogic Remote Console.

> **Note**
>
> When WebLogic Server is configured as an Identity Provider, it does not support SAML Single Logout.

This section presents the following topics:

- Configure the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping Provider
- Configure SAML 2.0 Identity Provider Services
- Create and Configure Web Single Sign-On Service Provider Partners

Configure the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping Provider

In your security realm, create a SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider instance. The SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider is not part of the default security realm. See Configuring a SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping Provider for SAML 2.0.

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Configure the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider as a SAML authority. Attributes you specify include the following:

- Issuer URI
- Name Qualifier
- Life span attributes for generated SAML 2.0 assertions
- Name mapper class name
- Whether generated assertions should include attribute information, which specify the groups to which the identity contained in the assertion belongs

After you configure the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider, configure SAML 2.0 general services, as described in Configuring SAML 2.0 General Services.

Configure SAML 2.0 Identity Provider Services

Configuration of a WebLogic Server instance as a SAML 2.0 Identity Provider site is controlled by the `SingleSignOnServicesMBean`. You can access the `SingleSignOnServicesMBean` using the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST), or WebLogic Remote Console.

The sections that follow summarize the configuration tasks. For more information about performing these tasks, see Configure SAML 2.0 Identity Provider Services in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Enable the SAML 2.0 Identity Provider Site

In WebLogic Remote Console, open the **Edit Tree** and go to **Environment**, then **Servers** and select the server you want to configure. On its **Security** tab, select the **SAML 2.0 Identity Provider** subtab. Turn on the **Enabled** option.

Specify if Authentication Requests Must Be Signed

Enable or disable the **Only Accept Signed Authentication Requests** attribute that determines whether incoming authentication requests must be signed. If enabled, then the authentication requests that are not signed are not accepted.

Specify a Custom Login Web Application

Optionally, you may use a custom login web application to authenticate users into the Identity Provider site. To configure a custom login web application, use the Login Customized attribute to specify the URL of the web application.

Enable Binding Types

Oracle recommends enabling all the available binding types for the endpoints of the Identity Provider services; namely, POST, Redirect, and Artifact. Optionally you may select a preferred binding type.

Configure Assertion Encryption

Set the following attributes to enable and configure encryption for SAML 2.0 assertions:

- Select **Assertion Encryption** to enable encryption for SAML 2.0 assertions.
- Optionally, update the default values of encryption algorithms in the **Key Encryption Algorithm** and the **Data Encryption Algorithm** fields.

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Publish Your Site's Metadata File

After you have configured the SAML 2.0 general services and Identity Provider services, publish your site's metadata file and distribute it to your federated partners, as described in Publishing and Distributing the Metadata File.

Create and Configure Web Single Sign-On Service Provider Partners

A SAML 2.0 Service Provider partner is an entity that consumes the SAML 2.0 assertions generated by the Identity Provider site. You can configure Service Provider partners using WebLogic Remote Console.

The attributes that can be set on this console page can also be accessed programmatically via a set of Java interfaces, which are identified in the sections that follow.

See Create a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-On Service Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help* for complete details about the specific steps for configuring a Service Provider partner. For a summary of the site information, signing certificates, and service endpoint information available when you configure a web single sign-on partner, see Viewing Partner Site, Certificate, and Service Endpoint Information.

This section includes the following topics:

Obtain Your Service Provider Partner's Metadata File

Before you configure a Service Provider partner for web single sign-on, you need to obtain the partner's SAML 2.0 metadata file via a trusted and secure mechanism, such as encrypted email or an SSL-enabled FTP site. Your partner's metadata file describes the partner site and binding support, includes the partner's certificates and keys, contains your partner's SAML 2.0 service endpoints, and more. Copy the partner's metadata file into a location that can be accessed by each node in your domain configured for SAML 2.0.

The SAML 2.0 metadata file is described in Publishing and Distributing the Metadata File.

Create Partner and Enable Interactions

To create and enable a Service Provider partner for web single sign-on, see Create a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-On Service Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

WebLogic Server provides the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.Partner` Java interface for configuring these attributes.

Configure How Assertions are Generated

Optionally, you can configure the following attributes of the SAML 2.0 assertions generated specifically for this Service Provider partner.

See Create a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-On Service Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

- The Service Provider Name Mapper Class name

  This is the Java class that overrides the default username mapper class with which the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider is configured in this security realm.

- Time to Live attributes

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The Time to Live attributes specify the interval of time during which the assertions generated for this partner are valid. These attributes prevent expired assertions from being used.

- Whether to generate attribute information that is included in assertions

  If enabled, the SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider adds, as attributes in the assertion, the groups to which the corresponding user belongs.
- Whether the assertions sent to this partner must be disposed of immediately after use
- Whether this server's signing certificate is included in assertions generated for this partner

WebLogic Server provides the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.SPPartner` Java interface for configuring these attributes.

Configure How Documents Are Signed

You can determine how the following documents exchanged with this partner must be signed.

See Create a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-On Service Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

- Assertions

  Operations on this attribute are available in the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.SPPartner` interface.
- Authentication requests

  Operations on this attribute are available in the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOSPPartner` interface.
- Artifact requests

  Operations on this attribute are available in the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOPartner` interface.

The attributes for specifying whether this partner accepts only signed assertions, or whether authentication requests must be signed, are read-only: they are derived from the partner's metadata file.

Configure Artifact Binding and Transport Settings

Optionally, you configure artifact binding and transport settings on the Service Provider partner page.

See Create a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-On Service Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

- Whether SAML artifacts are delivered to this partner via the HTTP POST binding. If so, you may also specify the URI of a custom web application that generates the HTTP POST form for sending the SAML artifact.
- The URI of a custom web application that generates the HTTP POST form for sending request or response messages via the POST binding.

Operations on these attributes are available via the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOPartner` Java interface.

For added security in the exchange of documents with this partner, you can also specify a client user name and password to be used by the Service Provider partner when connecting to the local site's binding using Basic authentication. This attribute is available via the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.BindingClientPartner` Java interface.

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Configuring a Service Provider Site for SAML 2.0 Single Sign-On

As a prerequisite to configuring a SAML 2.0 Service Provider site, you must configure a SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider instance in your security realm, and then configure SAML 2.0 general services. If you plan to enable virtual users, you can optionally configure the SAML Authentication provider. After fulfilling the prerequisites, configure SAML 2.0 Service Provider Services using the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) or WebLogic Remote Console.

> **Note**
>
> As described in session-descriptor in *Developing Web Applications, Servlets, and JSPs for Oracle WebLogic Server*, the cookie-path element defines the session tracking cookie path. If not set, this element defaults to / (slash), where the browser sends cookies to all URLs served by WebLogic Server.
>
> The WebLogic Server SAML 2.0 Service Providers require that the cookie-path be / (slash). If you set any other value for cookie-path, SSO fails for the SAML 2.0 Service Providers.

This section presents the following topics:

- Configure the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion Provider
- Configure the SAML Authentication Provider
- Configure SAML 2.0 General Services
- Configure SAML 2.0 Service Provider Services
- Create and Configure Web Single Sign-On Identity Provider Partners

Configure the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion Provider

In your security realm, create an instance of the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider. The SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider is not part of the default security realm. The attributes you specify for the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider include the following:

- Whether the replicated cache is enabled

  If you are configuring SAML 2.0 Identity Provider services in two or more server instances in the domain, this attribute must be enabled.
- A custom name mapper class that overrides the default SAML 2.0 assertion name mapper class

For more information about this security provider, see Configuring a SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion Provider for SAML 2.0.

Configure the SAML Authentication Provider

If you plan to enable virtual users, or consume attribute statements contained in assertions that you receive from your Identity Provider partners, you need to create and configure an instance of the SAML Authentication provider. See Configuring the SAML Authentication Provider.

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Configure SAML 2.0 General Services

After configuring the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider, and optionally the SAML Authentication provider, configure the SAML 2.0 general services, as described in Configuring SAML 2.0 General Services.

Configure SAML 2.0 Service Provider Services

Configuration of a WebLogic Server instance as a SAML 2.0 Service Provider site is controlled by the `SingleSignOnServicesMBean`. You can access the `SingleSignOnServicesMBean` using the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) or WebLogic Remote Console.

You configure the SAML 2.0 Service Provider site attributes as summarized in the sections that follow. For more information about these configuration tasks, see Configure SAML 2.0 Service Provider Services in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Enable the SAML 2.0 Service Provider Site

In WebLogic Remote Console, open the Edit Tree and go to **Environment**, then **Servers** and select the server you want to configure. On its **Security** tab, select the **SAML 2.0 Service Provider** subtab. Turn on the **Enabled** option.

Specify How Documents Must Be Signed

Optionally, you may enable or disable the following attributes that set the document signing requirements:

- **Always Sign Authentication Requests** that determines whether authentication requests sent to Identity Provider partners are signed.
- **Only Accept Signed Assertions** that determines whether assertions received from Identity Provider partners are signed. Note that this option is enabled by default to ensure that all incoming SAML 2.0 assertions must be signed.

Specify How Authentication Requests Are Managed

Optionally you may enable the following attributes of the authentication request cache:

- Maximum cache size
- Time-out value for authentication requests, which establishes the time interval beyond which stored authentication requests are expired

Enable Binding Types

Oracle recommends enabling all the available binding types for the endpoints of the Service Provider services; namely, POST, and Artifact. Optionally you may specify a preferred binding type.

Set Default URL

Optionally, you may specify the URL to which unsolicited authentication responses are sent if they do not contain an accompanying target URL.

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Configure Assertion Encryption Key

Specify values for the following attributes to configure assertion encryption key:

- **Assertion Key Pass Phrase** that is required to retrieve the local site assertion key from the keystore
- **Assertion Key Alias** that is an alias for the keystore that contains the certificate and private key used to encrypt and decrypt the SAML assertions

Optionally, update the default list of encryption algorithms in the **Meta Data Encryption Algorithms** field.

Configure SAML Single Logout

SAML Single Logout (SLO) complements SAML Single Sign On by logging users out of all of the applications in their current SSO session at once. SAML SLO decreases the number of connections that remain active but unused, therefore reducing the opportunity for unauthorized access.

You can configure the behavior of the SAML SLO. Use the SLO Redirect URI option to determine where users are sent after they log out of an application. If no SLO Redirect URI is set, users are directed to the Default URL. You can also change the binding of the SAML SLO requests, which is set to HTTP Redirect by default, but can also be set to HTTP POST.

SAML SLO is enabled by default on WebLogic Server instances that act as Service Providers but you can choose to disable it if you want users to log out of each application separately.

Create and Configure Web Single Sign-On Identity Provider Partners

A SAML 2.0 Identity Provider partner is an entity that generates SAML 2.0 assertions consumed by the Service Provider site. You can configure Identity Provider partners using WebLogic Remote Console.

The attributes that can be set on this console page can also be accessed programmatically via a set of Java interfaces, which are identified in the sections that follow.

See Create a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-On Identity Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help* for complete details about the specific steps for configuring a Service Provider partner.

For a summary of the site information, signing certificates, and service endpoint information available when you configure a web single sign-on partner, see Viewing Partner Site, Certificate, and Service Endpoint Information.

The following sections summarize tasks for configuring an Identity Provider partner:

Obtain Your Identity Provider Partner's Metadata File

Before you configure an Identity Provider partner for web single sign-on, you need to obtain the partner's SAML 2.0 metadata file via a trusted and secure mechanism, such as encrypted email or an SSL-enabled FTP site. Your partner's metadata file describes that partner site and binding support, includes the partner's certificates and keys, and so on. Copy the partner's metadata file into a location that can be accessed by each node in your domain configured for SAML 2.0.

The SAML 2.0 metadata file is described in Publishing and Distributing the Metadata File.

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Create Partner and Enable Interactions

To create an Identity Provider partner and enable interactions for web single sign-on:

To create and enable an Identity Provider partner for web single sign-on, see Create a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-On Identity Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

WebLogic Server provides the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.Partner` Java interface for configuring these attributes.

Configure Authentication Requests and Assertions

Optionally, you can configure the following attributes of the authentication requests generated for, and assertions received from, this Identity Provider partner:

- The Identity Provider Name Mapper Class name

  This is the custom Java class that overrides the default username mapper class with which the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider is configured in this security realm. The custom class you specify is used only for identities contained in assertions received from this particular partner.

  Operations on this attribute are available in the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.IdPPartner` Java interface.

- Whether the identities contained in assertions received from this partner are mapped to virtual users in the security realm

  > **Note**
  >
  > To use this attribute, you must have a SAML Authentication provider configured in the realm.

  Operations on this attribute are available in the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.IdPPartner` Java interface.

- Whether to consume attribute information contained in assertions received from this partner

  If enabled, the SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider extracts attribute information from the assertion, which it uses in conjunction with the SAML Authentication provider (which must be configured in the security realm) to determine the groups in the security realm to which the corresponding user belongs.

  Operations on this attribute are available in the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.IdPPartner` Java interface.

- Whether authentication requests sent to this Identity Provider partner must be signed. This is a read-only attribute that is derived from the partner's metadata file.

  Operations on this attribute are available in the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOIdPPartner` Java interface.

- Whether SAML artifact requests received from this Identity Provider partner must be signed.

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Operations on this attribute are available in the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOIdPPartner` Java interface.

Configure Redirect URIs

You can configure a set of URIs that, if invoked by an unauthenticated user, cause the user request to be redirected to the Identity Provider partner where the user can be authenticated.

> **Note**
>
> If you configure one or more redirect URIs, remember to set security policies on them as well; otherwise the web container will not attempt to authenticate the user and, consequently, not redirect the user's request to the Identity Provider partner.

WebLogic Server provides the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOIdPPartner` Java interface for configuring this attribute.

Configure Binding and Transport Settings

Optionally, you configure artifact binding and transport settings on the Identity Provider partner page.

See Create a SAML 2.0 Web Single Sign-On Identity Provider Partner in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

- Whether SAML artifacts are delivered to this partner via the HTTP POST method. If so, you may also specify the URI of a custom web application that generates the HTTP POST form for sending the SAML artifact.
- The URL of the custom web application that generates the POST form for carrying the SAML response for POST bindings to this Identity Provider partner.
- The URL of the custom web application that generates the POST form for carrying the SAML response for Artifact bindings to this Identity Provider partner.

Operations on these attributes are available via the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOPartner` Java interface.

For added security in the exchange of documents with this partner, you can also specify a client user name and password to be used by this Identity Provider partner when connecting to the local site's binding using Basic authentication. This attribute is available via the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.BindingClientPartner` Java interface.

Configuring SAML Encryption Using WLST

You can configure encryption for SAML 2.0 assertions using WLST scripts that perform operations on the `SingleSignOnServicesMBean`. Example 23-1 shows the use of WLST to enable encryption of SAML 2.0 assertions, and set the preferred key encryption and data encryption algorithms.

Example 23-1 Configure SAML Encryption Settings

```
edit()
startEdit()
```


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```
srvr = cmo.lookupServer('myadmin')
realm = cmo.getSecurityConfiguration().getDefaultRealm()

################################################################################
##
# SAML2 SSO Service Settings
################################################################################
##
ssoSvc = srvr.getSingleSignOnServices()
ssoSvc.setAssertionEncryptionEnabled(true)
ssoSvc.setDataEncryptionAlgorithm('aes192-cbc')
ssoSvc.setKeyEncryptionAlgorithm('rsa-oaep')
```

Viewing Partner Site, Certificate, and Service Endpoint Information

When you configure SAML 2.0 partners, the partner configuration pages displayed by WebLogic Remote Console include sections for viewing and configuring additional information about the partner.

- The Site tab displays information about the Service Provider partner, which is derived from the partner's metadata file. The data in this tab is read-only.

  WebLogic Server provides the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.MetadataPartner` Java interface for partner site information.

- The Single Sign-On Signing Certificate tab displays details about the partner's signing certificate, which are also derived from the partner's metadata file. The data in this tab is read-only.

  Operations on these attributes are available from the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOPartner` Java interface.

- The Transport Layer Client Certificate tab displays partner's transport layer client certificate. You can optionally import this certificate by clicking **Import Certificate from File**.

  Operations on this attribute are available from the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.BindingClientPartner` Java interface.

- When configuring Service Provider partners, the Assertion Consumer Service Endpoints tab is available, which displays the Service Provider partner's ACS endpoints. This data is also available from the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOSPPartner` Java interface.

- When configuring Identity Provider partners, the Single Sign-On Service Endpoints tab is available, which displays the Identity Provider partner's single sign-on service endpoints. If the IdP partner supports SAML Single Logout, the Single Logout Endpoints tab is also available, which displays the Identity Provider partner's single logout service endpoints. This data is also available from the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOIdPPartner` Java interface.

- The Artifact Resolution Service Endpoints tab displays the partner's ARS endpoints. This data is also available from the `com.bea.security.saml2.providers.registry.WebSSOPartner` Java interface.

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Web Application Deployment Considerations for SAML 2.0

When deploying web applications for SAML-based SSO in a clustered environment, you must keep in mind certain considerations for preventing SAML-based single sign-on from failing.

- Deployment Descriptor Recommendations
- Login Application Considerations for Clustered Environments
- Enabling Force Authentication and Passive Attributes is Invalid
- Enabling SAML SLO on Web Applications
- Enabling Synchronized Session Timeout

Deployment Descriptor Recommendations

Note the following recommendations regarding the use of the following elements in deployment descriptor files:

- `relogin-enabled`
- `cookie-name`

This section includes the following topics:

Use of relogin-enabled with CLIENT-CERT Authentication

If a user logs in to a web application and tries to access a resource for which that user is not authorized, an HTTP FORBIDDEN (403) response is generated. This is standard web application behavior. However, for backwards compatibility with earlier releases, WebLogic Server permits web applications to use the `relogin-enabled` element in the `weblogic.xml` deployment descriptor file, so that the response to an access failure results in a request to authenticate. In certain circumstances, it can cause SAML 2.0 based web single sign-on to fail.

Normally, the SAML 2.0 Assertion Consumer Service (ACS) logs the user into the application and redirects the user request to the target web application. However, if that web application is enabled for SAML 2.0 single sign-on, is protected by `CLIENT-CERT` authentication, and has the `relogin-enabled` deployment descriptor element set to true, an infinite loop can occur in which a request to authenticate a user is issued repeatedly. This loop can occur when a user is logged in to the web application and attempts to access a resource for which the user is not permitted: instead of generating a FORBIDDEN message, a new authentication request is generated that triggers another SAML 2.0 based web single sign-on attempt.

To prevent this situation from occurring in a web application that is protected by `CLIENT-CERT` authentication, either remove the `relogin-enabled` deployment descriptor element for the web application, or set the element to `false`. This enables standard web application authentication behavior.

Use of Non-default Cookie Name

When the Assertion Consumer Service logs in the Subject contained in an assertion, an HTTP servlet session is created using the default cookie name `JSESSIONID`. After successfully processing the assertion, the ACS redirects the user's request to the target web application. If the target web application uses a cookie name other than `JSESSIONID`, the Subject's identity is not propagated to the target web application. As a result, the servlet container treats the user as if unauthenticated, and consequently issues an authentication request.

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To avoid this situation, do not change the default cookie name when deploying web applications in a domain that are intended to be accessed by SAML 2.0 based single sign-on.

Login Application Considerations for Clustered Environments

Note the following two login limitations that are rare in clustered environments, but if they occur, they may prevent a single sign-on session from succeeding.

- When an Identity Provider's single sign-on service receives an authentication request, it redirects that request to the login application to authenticate the user. The login application must execute on the same cluster node as that single sign-on service. If not, the Identity Provider is unable to produce a SAML 2.0 assertion even if the authentication succeeds.

  Under normal circumstances, the login application executes on the same node as the single sign-on service, so likelihood of the authentication request being redirected to a login application executing on a different node in the domain is very small. However, it may happen if an authentication request is redirected by a cluster node different than the one hosting the login application. You can almost always prevent this situation from occurring if you configure the Identity Provider to use the default login URI with Basic authentication.
- When the SAML 2.0 Assertion Consumer Service (ACS) successfully consumes an assertion, it logs in the Subject represented by the assertion. The ACS then redirects the user request to the target application. Normally, the target application executes on the same node as the ACS. However, in rare circumstances, the target application to which is the user request is redirected executes on a cluster node other than the one hosting the ACS on which the login occurred. When this circumstance occurs, the identity represented by the assertion is not propagated to the target application node. The result is either another attempt at the single sign-on process, or denied access.

  Because the target application executes on the same node as the ACS, this situation is expected to occur very rarely.

Enabling Force Authentication and Passive Attributes is Invalid

When configuring SAML 2.0 Service Provider services, enabling both the Force Authentication and Passive attributes is an invalid configuration that WebLogic Server is unable to detect. If both these attributes are enabled, and an unauthenticated user attempts to access a resource that is hosted at the Service Provider site, an exception is generated and the single sign-on session fails.

Even if the user is already authenticated at the Identity Provider site and Force Authentication is enabled, the user is forced to authenticate again at the Identity Provider site.

Enabling SAML SLO on Web Applications

You can enable SAML SLO on a target web application deployed in a WebLogic Server instance acting as a Service Provider.

There are two ways to configure SAML SLO on a web application:

- Expose the SP SAML SLO init endpoint URL to authenticated SSO users. When authenticated SSO users access the URL, it triggers the SAML SLO process. You can also include the optional `slo_redirect_uri` parameter to specify where users are sent after logging out. For example, `/saml2/sp/slo/init[?slo_redirect_uri=<URI>]`.
- Configure the application's logout page to redirect to the SAML SLO init endpoint. Do not invoke the `logout()` method of the `jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest` object on the logout page to sign out users. The SLO init service will perform that step.

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You can find the SAML SLO endpoint URL in the WebLogic Server published metadata file. For example:

```
<md:SingleLogoutService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-
Redirect" Location="https://<hostname>:<port>/saml2/sp/slo"/>
# or
<md:SingleLogoutService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-
POST" Location="https://<hostname>:<port>/saml2/sp/slo"/>
```

If the third-party SAML IdP does not support importing an SP partner's metadata, you must enter the WebLogic Server SLO endpoint URL manually and select one of the two supported bindings.

Enabling Synchronized Session Timeout

You can synchronize the expiration of all sessions that share the same session ID by enabling the `SynchronizedSessionTimeoutEnabled` attribute in either `WebAppContainerMBean` or `ServerTemplateMBean`.

For more information on configuring session timeout behavior, see Session Timeout in *Developing Web Applications, Servlets, and JSPs for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Enabling Debugging for SAML 2.0

WebLogic Server provides a variety of ways to enable debugging for a web application that uses SAML for SSO. Debugging is configured by setting attributes on `ServerDebugMBean`.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About SAML Debug Scopes and Attributes
- Enabling Debugging Using the Command Line
- Enabling Debugging Using WebLogic Remote Console
- Enabling Debugging Using the WebLogic Scripting Tool
- Sending Debug Messages to Standard Out

About SAML Debug Scopes and Attributes

Learn about the registered debug scopes and attributes provided in WebLogic Server for SAML 2.0.

Table 24-1 SAML 2.0 Debug Scopes and Attributes

Scope	Attribute	Description
`weblogic.security.saml2.atn`	`DebugSecuritySAML2Atn`	Prints information about SAML 2.0 authentication provider processing.
`weblogic.security.saml2.credmap`	`DebugSecuritySAML2CredMap`	Prints information about SAML 2.0 credential mapping provider processing.
`weblogic.security.saml2.lib`	`DebugSecuritySAML2Lib`	Prints information about SAML 2.0 library processing.
`weblogic.security.saml2.service`	`DebugSecuritySAML2Service`	Prints information about SAML 2.0 SSO profile services.

Enabling Debugging Using the Command Line

You can enable debug scopes or attributes by passing them as options in the command that starts WebLogic Server. This method for enabling SAML debugging is static and can only be used at server startup.

The command line options you can use for enabling SAML debugging by attribute are listed in Table 24-2.

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Table 24-2 Command Line Options for SAML Debugging

SAML Version	Available Command Line Options for Debugging

SAML 2.0	`-Dweblogic.debug.DebugSecuritySAML2Atn=true`
	`-Dweblogic.debug.DebugSecuritySAML2CredMap=true`
	`-Dweblogic.debug.DebugSecuritySAML2Lib=true`
	`-Dweblogic.debug.DebugSecuritySAML2Service=true`

Enabling Debugging Using WebLogic Remote Console

You can enable SAML debugging using WebLogic Remote Console. Using WebLogic Remote Console to enable or disable SAML debugging is dynamic and can be used while the server is running.

To configure SAML debugging using WebLogic Remote Console, complete the following steps:

1. In the **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Servers**.
2. Click the server where you want to enable or disable debugging.
3. On the **Debug** tab, select the **Security** subtab.
4. Turn on all of the SAML 2.0 debug attributes that you want to enable.

   For a description of each registered SAML debug attribute, see About SAML Debug Scopes and Attributes.
5. Click **Save**.
6. Repeat for the rest of the servers as desired.
7. Commit your changes.

Changes to SAML debug scopes and attributes take effect immediately, you do not need to restart the server. See Define Debug Settings in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Enabling Debugging Using the WebLogic Scripting Tool

You can use the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) to configure SAML debugging attributes. Using WLST is a dynamic method and can be used to enable debugging while the server is running.

For example, the following command runs a program for setting debugging attributes called `debug.py`:

```
java weblogic.WLST debug.py
```

The `debug.py` program contains the following code, which enables debugging for the attribute `DebugSecuritySAMLAtn`.

```
user='user1'
password='password'
url='t3://localhost:7001'
connect(user, password, url)
```


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```
edit()
cd('Servers/myserver/ServerDebug/myserver')
startEdit()
set('DebugSecuritySAMLAtn','true')
save()
activate()
```

> **Note**
>
> For clarity, this WLST example script shows the username and password in clear text. However, you should avoid entering clear-text passwords in WLST commands in general, and you should especially avoid saving on disk WLST scripts that include clear-text passwords. In these instances you should use a mechanism for passing encrypted passwords instead. See Security for WLST in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

Note that you can also use WLST from Java. The following example shows the source file of a Java program that sets the `DebugSecuritySAMLAtn` debugging attribute:

```
import weblogic.management.scripting.utils.WLSTInterpreter;
import java.io.*;
import weblogic.jndi.Environment;
import javax.naming.Context;
import javax.naming.InitialContext;
import javax.naming.NamingException;

public class test {
        public static void main(String args[]) {
       try {
              WLSTInterpreter interpreter = null;
              String user="user1";
              String pass="pw12ab";
              String url ="t3://localhost:7001";
              Environment env = new Environment();
              env.setProviderUrl(url);
              env.setSecurityPrincipal(user);
              env.setSecurityCredentials(pass);
              Context ctx = env.getInitialContext();

              interpreter = new WLSTInterpreter();
              interpreter.exec
                     ("connect('"+user+"','"+pass+"','"+url+"')");
              interpreter.exec("edit()");
              interpreter.exec("startEdit()");
              interpreter.exec
                     ("cd('Servers/myserver/ServerDebug/myserver')");
              interpreter.exec("set('DebugSecuritySAMLAtn','true')");
              interpreter.exec("save()");
              interpreter.exec("activate()");

       } catch (Exception e) {
       System.out.println("Exception "+e);
       }
       }
}
```


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Sending Debug Messages to Standard Out

Messages corresponding to enabled debug attributes are sent to the server log file. Optionally, you can also send debug messages to standard out by passing the `StdoutSeverity=Debug` attribute on the LogMBean in the command to start WebLogic Server.
For example, `-Dweblogic.log.StdoutSeverity=Debug`. See Message Output and Logging in *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Part V
Managing Security Information

Learn how to manage security information contained in the security store with which the Oracle WebLogic Server security realm is configured.

This part contains the following chapters:

- Migrating Security Data
- Managing the RDBMS Security Store
- Managing the Embedded LDAP Server

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Migrating Security Data

Learn how to export security data in Oracle WebLogic Server from one security realm or security provider and import the data into another realm or provider.

- Overview of Security Data Migration
- Migration Concepts
- Formats and Constraints Supported by WebLogic Security Providers
- Migrating Data with WLST

Overview of Security Data Migration

Security data (authentication, authorization, credential map, and role data) from one security realm can be exported into a file and then imported into another security realm. This data migration allows you to develop and test new security realms without recreating all the security data.

WebLogic security realms persist different kinds of security data — for example, users and groups (for the WebLogic Authentication provider), security policies (for the XACML Authorization provider), security roles (for the XACML Role Mapping provider), and credential maps (for the WebLogic Credential Mapping provider). When you configure a new security realm or a new security provider, you may prefer to use the security data from your existing realm or provider, rather than recreate all the users, groups, policies, roles, and credential maps. Several WebLogic security providers support security data migration. This means you can export security data from one security realm, and import it into a new security realm. You can migrate security data for each security provider individually, or, using WLST, migrate security data for all the WebLogic security providers at once (that is, security data for an entire security realm). Note that you can only migrate security data from one provider to another if the providers use the same data format. See Formats and Constraints Supported by WebLogic Security Providers. You migrate security data using WebLogic Remote Console or the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST).

Migrating security data may be helpful when you:

- Transition from development to production mode.
- Copy production mode security configurations to security realms in new WebLogic domains.
- Move data from one security realm to a new security realm in the same WebLogic domain, where one or more of the default WebLogic security providers will be replaced with new security providers.

The remainder of this section describes security migration concepts, the formats and constraints supported by the WebLogic security providers. It also provides steps for migrating security data with WLST. If you want to use WebLogic Remote Console instead, see Migrate Security Data from a Security Provider in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*. WebLogic Remote Console only supports migrating security data for each security provider individually.

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Migration Concepts

Data migration concepts include format, constraints, and export files.

A *format* is a data format that specifies how security data should be exported or imported. *Supported formats* are the list of data formats that a given security provider understands how to process.

Constraints are key/value pairs that specify options to the export or import process. Use constraints to control which security data is exported to or imported from the security provider's database (in the case of the WebLogic Server security providers, the embedded LDAP server). For example, you may want to export only users (not groups) from an Authentication provider's database. *Supported constraints* are the list of constraints you can specify during the migration process for a particular security provider. For example, you can specify that an Authentication provider's database be used to import users and groups, but not security policies.

Export files are the files to which security data is written (in the specified format) during the export portion of the migration process. *Import files* are files from which security data is read (also in the specified format) during the import portion of the migration process. Both export and import files are simply temporary storage locations for security data as it is migrated from one security provider's data store to another security provider's data store.

Formats and Constraints Supported by WebLogic Security Providers

For security data to be exported and imported between security providers, both security providers must process the same format. Some data formats used for the WebLogic Server security providers are unpublished; therefore, you cannot currently migrate security data from a WebLogic security provider to a custom security provider, or vice versa, using the unpublished formats.

The following table identifies the import and export data formats that are supported by each of the WebLogic security providers

Table 25-1 Import and Export Formats Supported by the WebLogic Security Providers

WebLogic Provider	Supported Format
WebLogic Authentication provider	DefaultAtn—unpublished format
XACML Authorization Provider	XACML—standard XACML 2.0 format DefaultAtz—unpublished format
WebLogic Authorization Provider	DefaultAtz—unpublished format
XACML Role Mapping Provider	XACML—standard XACML 2.0 format DefaultRoles—unpublished format
WebLogic Role Mapping Provider	DefaultRoles—unpublished format
WebLogic Credential Mapping Provider	DefaultCreds—unpublished format
SAML Identity Asserter V2 SAML Credential Mapping Provider V2	XML Partner Registry—An XML format defined by the SAML partner registry schema JKS Key Store—A key store file format for importing and exporting partner certificates only LDIF Template—LDIF format

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> **Note**
>
> The WebLogic Authorization Provider and the WebLogic Role Mapping Provider are deprecated in WebLogic Server 14.1.1.0.0 and will be removed in a future release. Instead, the XACML Authorization provider and the XACML Role Mapping provider are the default providers.

WebLogic security providers support the import and export constraints provided in Table 25-2.

Table 25-2 Constraints Supported by the WebLogic Security Providers

WebLogic Security Provider	Supported Constraints	Description
Default Authentication	users groups passwords	Export all users or all groups
• XACML Authorization • WebLogic Authorization • XACML Role Mapping • WebLogic Role Mapping	none	N/A
WebLogic Credential Mapping	passwords	With the constraint passwords=cleartext, passwords will be exported in clear text. Otherwise, they will be exported in encrypted form.
• SAML Identity Asserter V2 • SAML Credential Mapping V2	partners	Which partners to import or export. The constraint value can be one of: • all—all partners • none—no partners • list—only listed partners • enabled—only enabled partners • disabled—only disabled partners
• SAML Identity Asserter V2 • SAML Credential Mapping V2	certificates	Which certificates to import or export. The constraint value can be one of the following: • all—all certificates • none—no certificates • list—only listed certificates • referenced—only certificates referenced by a partner
• SAML Identity Asserter V2 • SAML Credential Mapping V2	passwords	With the constraint passwords=cleartext, passwords will be exported in clear text. Otherwise, they will be exported in encrypted form.

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Table 25-2 (Cont.) Constraints Supported by the WebLogic Security Providers

WebLogic Security Provider	Supported Constraints	Description
• SAML Identity Asserter V2 • SAML Credential Mapping V2	importMode	Specifies how to resolve name conflicts between the imported data and existing data in the SAML registry. The constraint value can be one of the following: • fail—the import operation will fail if conflicts are detected (default) • rename—rename the imported entry that conflicts • replace—replace the existing entry with the conflicting imported entry

When exporting from the WebLogic Credential Mapping provider, SAML Credential Mapping provider, or SAML Identity Asserter, you need to specify whether or not the passwords for the credentials are exported in clear text. The constraint `passwords=cleartext` specifies that passwords will be exported in clear text. Otherwise, they will be exported in encrypted form. The mechanism used to encrypt passwords in each WebLogic domain is different; therefore, you want to export passwords in clear text if you plan to use them in a different WebLogic domain. After the credential maps are imported into the new WebLogic domain, the passwords are encrypted. Carefully protect the directory and file in which you export credential maps in clear text as secure data is available on your system during the migration process.

> **Note**
>
> By default, the WebLogic Authentication provider stores passwords using a one-way hash. Passwords that have been encrypted by this provider cannot be unencrypted when you export data even if you use the `passwords=cleartext` constraint. If you want to be able to export passwords in clear text from this provider, you must set the `PasswordDigestEnabled` attribute on the `DefaultAuthenticatorMBean` to `true` prior to creating or updating those passwords.

Migrating Data with WLST

You can use the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) to export and import data from a security provider. Access the Runtime MBean for the security provider and use its `importData` or `exportData` operation.

For example, you might use WLST to import data using commands like these:

```
serverConfig()
cd('SecurityConfiguration/mydomain/DefaultRealm/myrealm/path-to-MBean/mbeanname')
cmo.importData(format,filename,constraints)
```

where:

- *`mbeanname`*—Name of the security provider MBean.
- *`format`*—A format that is valid for the particular security provider. See Table 25-1.
- *`filename`*—The directory location and filename in which to export or import the security data. Remember that, regardless of whether you are using a UNIX or Windows operating

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system, you need to use a forward slash, not a back slash, as a path separator for pathname arguments in WLST commands.

- *`constraints`*—The constraints that limit the data to be exported or imported

See *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

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26

Managing the RDBMS Security Store

Oracle WebLogic Server provides an option of using an external RDBMS as a datastore for the authorization, role mapping, credential mapping, and certificate registry providers. This datastore, called the RDBMS security store, is strongly recommended for using SAML 2.0 services in two or more WebLogic Server instances in that domain, such as in a cluster. The RDBMS security store is required by the SAML 2.0 security providers in production environments so that the data they manage can be synchronized across all the WebLogic Server instances that share that data. (Use LDAP as the security store with the SAML 2.0 security providers only in development environments.)

> **Note**
>
> In order to use the RDBMS security store, the preferred approach is first to create a domain in which the external RDBMS server is configured. Prior to booting the domain, you create the tables in the datastore that are required by the RDBMS security store. The WebLogic Server installation directory contains a set of SQL scripts that create these tables for each supported database.

This chapter presents the following topics:

- Security Providers that Use the RDBMS Security Store
- Configuring the RDBMS Security Store
- Upgrading a Domain to Use the RDBMS Security Store

For the most up-to-date details about the specific database systems that are supported for use as the RDBMS security store for WebLogic Server, see Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations.

Security Providers that Use the RDBMS Security Store

Some WebLogic security providers use the RDBMS security store, if that store is configured in a domain.

The following is a list of such security providers:

- XACML Authorization provider
- XACML Role Mapping provider
- The following providers for SAML 2.0:
  - SAML 2.0 Identity Assertion provider
  - SAML 2.0 Credential Mapping provider
- WebLogic Credential Mapping provider
- PKI Credential Mapping provider
- Certificate Registry

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When the RDBMS security store is configured in a domain, an instance of any of the preceding security providers that has been created in the security realm automatically uses only the RDBMS security store as a datastore, and not the embedded LDAP server. WebLogic security providers configured in the domain that are not among those in the preceding list continue to use their respective default stores; for example, the Default Authentication provider continues to use the embedded LDAP server.

Oracle recommends that you configure the RDBMS security store at the time of domain creation, and before booting the domain. WebLogic Server includes the `RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean`, which is the interface for configuring the RDBMS security store via the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST). (The Configuration Wizard does not provide the ability to configure the RDBMS security store.)

Configuring the RDBMS Security Store

To create and configure the RDBMS security store, you must perform several tasks including creating a domain with the RDBMS security store, creating RDBMS tables in the security datastore, configuring a JMS topic for the RDBMS security store, and so on.

The following topics describe the tasks you need to perform in order to configure the RDBMS security store:

- Create a Domain with the RDBMS Security Store
- Create RDBMS Tables in the Security Datastore
- Configure a JMS Topic for the RDBMS Security Store

Create a Domain with the RDBMS Security Store

To use the RDBMS security store in a domain, Oracle recommends that you configure the RDBMS security store at the time you create that domain. Oracle does not recommend modifying an existing domain in place to use the RDBMS as the security store. If the database connection is not configured correctly, the policies necessary for granting access to the domain could become unavailable, resulting in a domain that cannot be used.

The high-level process for creating a domain to use an RDBMS security store is as follows:

1. Create a new domain to use an RDBMS security store in either of the following ways:
   - Use WLST offline to create the domain and configure the RDBMS security store using a single script.
   - Create a new WebLogic domain using the Configuration Wizard or WLST. Then, before starting the domain, use WLST offline to configure the RDBMS security store. The Configuration Wizard does not provide the ability to configure the RDBMS security store. See Creating and Configuring the WebLogic Domain in *Installing and Configuring Oracle WebLogic Server and Coherence*.

   Sample scripts for configuring the RDBMS security store using WLST offline are provided in Use WLST Offline to Create the RDBMS Security Store.
2. Prior to starting the domain, create the RDBMS tables in your datastore. The WebLogic Server installation directory includes a set of scripts for each supported RDBMS system. Typically this step is performed by the database administrator. See Create RDBMS Tables in the Security Datastore.
3. Test the database connection using the Java utility `dbping`. See Testing the Database Connection.

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4. Start the domain.

> **Note**
>
> The domain will not start if the RDBMS tables are not created or the database connection is not available.

5. After you start the domain, you can manage the RDBMS configuration using WebLogic Remote Console. See Configure the RDBMS Security Store in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
6. If the RDBMS security store is configured in a domain that includes two or more WebLogic Server instances, or a cluster, Oracle strongly recommends that you enable JMS notifications for that domain and configure a JMS topic that can be used by the RDBMS security store. See Configure a JMS Topic for the RDBMS Security Store.
7. If you are configuring single sign-on using SAML, see Configuring SAML 2.0 Services. The RDBMS security store is required by the SAML 2.0 security providers in production environments so that the data they manage can be synchronized across all the WebLogic Server instances that share that data.

Use WLST Offline to Create the RDBMS Security Store

You can use WLST offline to create the RDBMS security store in either of the following ways:

- Use a single WLST offline script to create the domain and configure the RDBMS security store.
- Create the domain using the Configuration Wizard, then use WLST offline to configure the RDBMS security store.

To configure the RDBMS security store, you need to specify the following database connection properties in the WLST scripts:

- RDBMS type

  For information about the databases that are supported for containing the RDBMS security store, see Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations.
- JDBC driver and class name for connecting to the RDBMS, for example `oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver`
- RDBMS name, host, port, and URL
- User name and password of the domain user who can access the RDBMS system

> **Note**
>
> For clarity, the WLST examples provided in this section show passing the user name and password credentials of the RDBMS system user in clear text. However, you should avoid entering clear-text passwords in WLST commands in general, and you should especially avoid saving on disk WLST scripts that include clear-text passwords. In these instances you should use a mechanism for passing encrypted passwords instead.

- Optionally, any connection properties that need to be passed to the RDBMS system. The parameters that you specify in the JDBC driver connection properties attribute must be a comma-separated list.

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> **Note**
>
> Operations for creating and configuring the RDBMS security store are available using the `RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean`. Internally, the RDBMS security store connects to and interoperates with the database using the JDBC driver supported by the database. The attributes set on the `RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean` are converted into attributes set on the `javax.sql.DataSource` implementation. For more information about the attributes that you can set on the `RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean`, see RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean in the *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

The following WLST offline scripts provide examples that demonstrate how to create a domain and configure the RDBMS security store in a single script, as well as how to configure the RDBMS security store for Oracle, MS-SQL, and DB2 after you have created a new domain using the Configuration Wizard or WLST:

- Create Domain with RDBMS Security Store Example provides an example of a WLST offline script that combines domain creation and RDBMS security store configuration into a single script. This script configures an MS/SQL database as the RDBMS security store.
- Oracle Database Example includes an example WLST offline script for configuring an Oracle Database as the RDBMS security store. Execute this script after creating a new domain using the Configuration Wizard or WLST, and before starting the domain.
- MS-SQL Example includes an example WLST offline script for configuring a MS-SQL database as the RDBMS security store. Execute this script after creating a new domain using the Configuration Wizard or WLST, and before starting the domain.
- DB2 Example includes an example WLST offline script for configuring DB2 as the RDBMS security store. Execute this script after creating a new domain using the Configuration Wizard or WLST, and before starting the domain.

You should save your WLST scripts using a `.py` file extension, for example *`filename`*`.py`. To run these scripts, include the name of the script when starting WLST offline. For example, to start WLST offline on Linux:

```
cd ORACLE_HOME/oracle_common/common/bin
./wlst.sh filename.py
```

In this example, *`ORACLE_HOME`* represents the Oracle Home directory you specified during installation.

See Running Scripts in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

Create Domain with RDBMS Security Store Example

Example 26-1 provides an example WLST script to create a domain named base_domain, and to configure an MS/SQL database as the RDBMS security store.

Example 26-1 Creating a Domain and Configuring MS-SQL as the RDBMS Security Store

```
# Select and load the template to use for creating the domain
selectTemplate('Basic WebLogic Server Domain')
loadTemplates()
cd('/')

# Set the name of the domain as base_domain
```


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```
set('Name', 'base_domain')

# Set the listen port for the Administration Server
cd('Servers/AdminServer')
set('Name', 'admin')
set('ListenPort',7001)

# Set the user name and password for the WebLogic Server administration user
cd('/')
cd('Security')
cd('base_domain')
cd('User/adminusername')
cmo.setName('adminusername')
cmo.setPassword('adminpassword')

# Create the RDBMS security store
print("configure RDBMS store")
create('base_domain','SecurityConfiguration')
cd('/SecurityConfiguration/base_domain')
cd('Realm/myrealm')

# Specify the database attributes on the RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean
rdbms.setUsername('DBuser')
rdbms.setPasswordEncrypted('DBpassword')
rdbms.setConnectionURL('jdbc:weblogic:sqlserver://host.example.com:port)
rdbms.setDriverName('weblogic.jdbc.sqlserver.SQLServerDriver')
rdbms.setConnectionProperties('user=DBuser,portNumber=port,databaseName=DbName,serverName
=host.example.com')

# Write the domain
writeDomain('/home/domains/base_domain')

# Exit WLST offline
exit()
```

Oracle Database Example

Example 26-2 shows an example WLST script for configuring an Oracle Database as the RDBMS security store. Execute this script after creating a new domain using the Configuration Wizard or WLST, and before starting the domain.

Example 26-2 Configuring Oracle Database for the RDBMS Security Store

```
# Read the domain using the complete path to the domain directory
readDomain(domainDirName)

# Create the RDBMS security store
create('DomainName','SecurityConfiguration')
cd('/SecurityConfiguration/DomainName')
cd('Realm/myrealm')
rdbms = create('myRDBMSSecurityStore','RDBMSSecurityStore')

# Specify the database attributes on the RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean
rdbms.setUsername('DBuser')
rdbms.setPasswordEncrypted('DBpassword')
rdbms.setConnectionURL('jdbc:oracle:thin:@hostname.domain:port:sid')
rdbms.setDriverName('oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver')
rdbms.setConnectionProperties('user=DBuser,portNumber=port,SID=sid,serverName=hostname.do
main')

# Update the domain
```


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```
updateDomain()

# Exit WLST offline
exit()
```

MS-SQL Example

Example 26-3 shows an example WLST script for configuring an MS-SQL database as the RDBMS security store. Execute this script after creating a new domain using the Configuration Wizard or WLST, and before starting the domain.

Example 26-3 Configuring MS-SQL for the RDBMS Security Store

```
# Read the domain using the complete path to the domain directory
readDomain(DomainDirName)

# Create the RDBMS security store
create('DomainName','SecurityConfiguration')
cd('/SecurityConfiguration/DomainName')
cd('Realm/myrealm')
rdbms = create('myRDBMSSecurityStore','RDBMSSecurityStore')

# Specify the database attributes on the RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean
rdbms.setUsername('DBuser')
rdbms.setPasswordEncrypted('DBpassword')
rdbms.setConnectionURL('jdbc:weblogic:sqlserver://ServerName:port')
rdbms.setDriverName('weblogic.jdbc.sqlserver.SQLServerDriver')
rdbms.setConnectionProperties('user=DBuser,portNumber=port,databaseName=DBname,serverName
=ServerName')

# Update the domain
updateDomain()

# Exit WLST offline
exit()
```

DB2 Example

Example 26-4 shows an example WLST script for configuring DB2 as the RDBMS security store. Execute this script after creating a new domain using the Configuration Wizard or WLST, and before starting the domain.

> **Note**
>
> If you choose DB2, you have the option of selecting the WebLogic Type 4 JDBC driver for DB2 that is provided in WebLogic Server. However, if you use this JDBC driver, you must also specify the additional property `BatchPerformanceWorkaround` and set it to `true`. If you do not set the `BatchPerformanceWorkaround` to `true` in this configuration, WebLogic Server may fail to boot, generating a SecurityServiceException message.

Example 26-4 Configuring DB2 for the RDBMS Security Store

```
# Read the domain using the complete path to the domain directory
readDomain(domainDirName)

Create the RDBMS security store
```


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```
create('DomainName','SecurityConfiguration')
cd('/SecurityConfiguration/DomainName')
cd('Realm/myrealm')
rdbms = create('myRDBMSSecurityStore','RDBMSSecurityStore')

# Specify the database attributes on the RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean
rdbms.setUsername('DBuser')
rdbms.setPasswordEncrypted('DBpassword')
rdbms.setConnectionURL('jdbc:weblogic:db2://ServerName:port')
rdbms.setDriverName('weblogic.jdbc.db2.DB2Driver')
rdbms.setConnectionProperties('user=DBuser,portNumber=port,databaseName=DBname,AlternateI
D=DBname-alt,serverName=ServerName,batchPerformanceWorkaround=true')

# Update the domain
updateDomain()

# Exit WLST offline
exit()
```

For more information about specifying connection properties for the WebLogic Type 4 JDBC driver for DB2, see Using DataDirect Documentation in *Developing JDBC Applications for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Testing the Database Connection

When you configure an RDBMS security store, Oracle strongly recommends testing the database connection to verify that the connection is set up properly. If there were a problem with the database connection, you might not be able to boot the domain if the security providers that control access to that domain are unable to obtain the necessary security policies.

You can test the database connection using the WebLogic Server Java utility `dbping`. The `dbping` command-line utility tests the connection between the RDBMS and your client machine using a JDBC driver. See dbping in *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

> **Note**
>
> Before running the `dbping` utility, be sure to include the JDK in your `PATH` environment variable, then run the `setDomainEnv` script to set up your environment.

The following example shows how to execute the `dbping` utility using an Oracle Thin Driver connected to an Oracle Database. The example includes steps for setting up your environment on a Linux host before executing the `dbping` utility.

```
$ bash
$ export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
$ cd myDomain/bin
$ . ./setDomainEnv.sh
$ java utils.dbping ORACLE_THIN DBuser DBpassword
myhost.example.com:port:DemoDB

**** Success!!! ****

You can connect to the database in your app using:
```


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```
java.util.Properties props = new java.util.Properties();
props.put("user", "DBuser");
props.put("password", "DBpassword");
java.sql.Driver d =
  Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver").newInstance();
java.sql.Connection conn =
  Driver.connect("DBuser", props);
```

Create RDBMS Tables in the Security Datastore

Prior to booting the domain, the database administrator needs to run the SQL script that creates the RDBMS tables in the datastore used by the RDBMS security store. A set of SQL scripts for creating these tables for each supported RDBMS system is available in the following WebLogic Server installation directory. SQL scripts for removing the tables are also provided.

WL_HOME/server/lib

When running the appropriate SQL script for the database serving as the RDBMS security store, be sure to specify the same connection properties, including the credentials of the user who has access, the database URL, and so on, as specified for that RDBMS during domain creation.

Table 26-1 identifies the name of each of these SQL scripts. For specific database versions supported, see Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations.

Table 26-1 SQL Scripts for Creating and Removing RDBMS Datastore Tables

RDBMS	Script for Creating Datastore Tables	Script for Removing Datastore Tables
Oracle	rdbms_security_store_oracle.sql	rdbms_security_store_oracle_remove.sql
MS-SQL	rdbms_security_store_sqlserver.sql	rdbms_security_store_sqlserver_remove.sql
DB2	rdbms_security_store_db2.sql	rdbms_security_store_db2_remove.sql
Derby	rdbms_security_store_derby.sql	rdbms_security_store_derby_remove.sql

Configure a JMS Topic for the RDBMS Security Store

If the RDBMS security store is configured in a domain that includes two or more WebLogic Server instances, or a cluster, Oracle strongly recommends that you also perform the following tasks:

1. Enable JMS notifications for that domain.
2. Configure a JMS topic that can be used by the RDBMS security store.

JMS notifications enable the security data that is contained in the RDBMS security store, and that is managed by security providers in the realm, to be synchronized among all server instances in the domain.

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> **Note**
>
> If you do not configure a JMS topic that can be used by the RDBMS security store when configured in a multi-server or clustered domain, care should be taken when making security policy or security configuration updates. If no JMS topic is configured, it may be necessary to reboot the domain to ensure that all server instances function consistently with regards to those security updates.

You can enable JMS notifications by booting the domain in which the RDBMS security store has been configured, and configuring attributes on the `RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean` using either of the following mechanisms:

- WebLogic Scripting Tool
- In WebLogic Remote Console, open the **Edit Tree** and go to **Security**, then **Realms**, then *myRealm*, then **RDBMS Security Store**.

The attributes of the `RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean` that must be set to enable JMS notifications are listed and described in Table 26-2.

Table 26-2 RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean Attributes for Configuring a JMS Topic

Attribute Name	Description
`JMSTopic`	The JMS topic to which notifications are published to and to which notifications sent from other JVMs are subscribed. The target JMS topic needs to be pre-deployed.
`JMSTopicConnectionFactory`	The JNDI name of a `jakarta.jms.TopicConnectionFactory` instance to use for finding JMS topics. The topic Connection Factory Configuration in *Administering JMS Resources for Oracle WebLogic Server* describes the WebLogic JMS connection factory, `weblogic.jms.ConnectionFactory`, which is a `jakarta.jms.TopicConnectionFactory` instance. Refer to this topic for information about configuring a connection factory.

`NotificationProperties`	A comma-delimited list of key-value properties to pass to the JNDI InitialContext on construction, in the form of *xx*`Key`=*xx*`Value`, *xx*`Key`=*xx*`Value`. The following properties must be specified:
	• `java.naming.provider.url` — Property for specifying configuration information for the service provider to use. The value of the property should contain a URL string. For example:
	`iiops://localhost:7002`
	• `java.naming.factory.initial` — Property for specifying the initial context factory to use. The value of the property should be the fully-qualified class name of the factory class that will create an initial context. For example:
	`weblogic.jndi.WLInitialContextFactory`

`JNDIUserName`	The identity of any valid user in the security realm who has access to JNDI.
`JNDIPassword`	The password of the user specified in the `JNDIUserName` attribute.
`JMSExceptionReconnectAttempts`	The number of reconnect attempts to be made if the JMS system detects a serious connection error. The default is 0, which causes an error to be logged, but does not result in a reconnect attempt.

See the following topics:

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- Configure Resources for JMS System Modules in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*
- Configuring Basic JMS System Resources in *Administering JMS Resources for Oracle WebLogic Server*
- Configure the RDBMS Security Store in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*
- RDBMSSecurityStoreMBean in the *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*

Configuring JMS Connection Recovery in the Event of Failure

Normally, the WebLogic Security Service contained in each WebLogic Server instance in a multi-node domain connects at startup to the JMS server. If a security provider that uses the RDBMS security store makes a change to its security data, all WebLogic Server instances are notified via JMS, and the local caches used by the WebLogic Security Service in each server instance are synchronized to that change.

If the JMS connection fails in a WebLogic Server instance that has been successfully started, the WebLogic Security Service associated with that server instance starts the JMS connection recovery process. The recovery process sleeps one second between reconnect attempts. The recovery process is stopped if the JMS connection failure persists after the number of reconnect attempts with which the `JMSExceptionReconnectAttempts` property has been configured is reached. No further reconnect attempts are made: If a change is made to the security data in one WebLogic Server instance, the local caches managed by the WebLogic Security Service in other WebLogic Server instances are not synchronized to that change. However, if the JMS connection is successfully recovered by other means (such as a server reboot), those caches become synchronized.

If the JMS connection is not successfully started at the time a WebLogic Server instance is booted, a timer task that makes reconnect attempts is automatically started. The timer task is cancelled once the connection is successfully made. Two system properties may be configured for this timer task:

- `com.bea.common.security.jms.initialConnectionRecoverInterval`

  Specifies the delay, in milliseconds, before the connection recovery task is executed. The default value is 1000, which causes the connection recovery process to be executed after a delay of one second.

- `com.bea.common.security.jms.initialConnectionRecoverAttempts`

  Specifies the maximum number of reconnect attempts that can be made prior to cancelling the timer task. The default value is 3600, which causes the timer task to be cancelled once 3600 reconnect attempts have been made. No further reconnect attempts are made.

You can calculate the maximum connection polling duration by multiplying the values specified by each of the preceding system properties. For example, multiplying the default values of these two properties yields a maximum polling duration of one hour (1000 millisecond delay multiplied by 3600 reconnect attempts).

Upgrading a Domain to Use the RDBMS Security Store

To upgrade a domain to use the RDBMS security store, Oracle recommends creating a new domain in which the RDBMS security store is configured. After you create the new domain, you should export the security data from the security realm of the old domain, and import it into a security realm of the new domain.

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> **Note**
>
> For details about creating a new domain and configuring the RDBMS security store, see Create a Domain with the RDBMS Security Store.

When you import security data into a security realm in a domain that uses the RDBMS security store, the data for the security providers that use the RDBMS security store is automatically loaded into that datastore. Data for security providers that do not use the RDBMS security store is automatically imported into the stores that those providers normally use by default.

It is possible to selectively migrate security providers individually from one security realm to another. However, when migrating security data to a domain that uses the RDBMS security store, Oracle recommends migrating the security realm's data in a single operation.

For information about migrating security realms, see Migrating Security Data.

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27

Managing the Embedded LDAP Server

Learn how to configure and manage the embedded LDAP server which is the data store for the default Authentication, Authorization, Credential Mapping, and Role Mapping providers included in Oracle WebLogic Server.

- Configuring the Embedded LDAP Server
- Embedded LDAP Server Replication
- Viewing the Contents of the Embedded LDAP Server from an LDAP Browser
- Exporting and Importing Information in the Embedded LDAP Server
- LDAP Access Control Syntax
- Backup and Recovery

Configuring the Embedded LDAP Server

The embedded LDAP server contains user, group, group membership, security role, security policy, and credential map information. By default, each WebLogic domain has an embedded LDAP server configured with the default values set for each type of information.

The Default Authentication, Authorization, Credential Mapping, and Role Mapping providers use the embedded LDAP server as their data store. If you use any of these providers in a new security realm, you may want to change the default values for the embedded LDAP server to optimize its use in your environment.

> **Note**
>
> The performance of the embedded LDAP server is best with fewer than 10,000 users. If you have more users, consider using a different LDAP server and Authentication provider.

See Configure the Embedded LDAP Server in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

The data file and change log file used by the embedded LDAP server can potentially grow quite large. You can configure maximum sizes for these files with the following `weblogic.Server` command line arguments:

- `-Dweblogic.security.ldap.maxSize=<max bytes>`, which limits the size of the data file used by the embedded LDAP server. When the data file exceeds the specified size, WebLogic Server eliminates from the data file space occupied by deleted entries.
- `-Dweblogic.security.ldap.changeLogThreshold=<number of entries>`, which limits the size of the change log file used by the embedded LDAP server. When the change log file exceeds the specified number of entries, WebLogic Server truncates the change log by removing all entries that have been sent to all Managed Servers.

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Embedded LDAP Server Replication

The embedded LDAP server for a domain consists of a primary LDAP server, maintained in the domain's Administration Server, and a replicated LDAP server maintained in each Managed Server in the domain. You can manage the behavior of the embedded LDAP server on the Administration Server and Managed Servers using WebLogic Remote Console.

When changes are made using a Managed Server, updates are sent to the embedded LDAP server on the Administration Server. The embedded LDAP server on the Administration Server maintains a log of all changes. The embedded LDAP server on the Administration Server also maintains a list of Managed Servers and the current change status for each one. The embedded LDAP server on the Administration Server sends appropriate changes to each Managed Server and updates the change status for each server. This process occurs when an update is made to the embedded LDAP server on the Administration Server. However, depending on the number of updates, it may take several seconds or more for the change to be replicated to the Managed Server.

You can configure the behavior of the embedded LDAP server on the Administration Server and the Managed Servers in a domain. In the WebLogic Remote Console **Edit Tree**, go to go to **Environment**, then **Domain**. Then select the **Security** tab and the **Embedded LDAP** subtab. You can set these attributes:

- **Refresh Replica At Startup** — Specifies whether the embedded LDAP server in a Managed Server should refresh all replicated data at boot time. This setting is useful if you have made many changes when the Managed Server was not active, and you want to download the entire replica instead of having the Administration Server push each change to the Managed Server.
- **Master First** — Specifies whether a Managed Server should always connect to the primary embedded LDAP server on the Administration Server, instead of connecting to the local replicated LDAP server.

See Configure the Embedded LDAP Server in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

> **Note**
>
> Deleting and modifying the configured security providers through WebLogic Remote Console may require manual clean up of the embedded LDAP server. Use an external LDAP browser to delete unnecessary information.

Viewing the Contents of the Embedded LDAP Server from an LDAP Browser

To view the contents of the embedded LDAP server through an LDAP browser, you must have access to an external LDAP browser, change the credential for the embedded LDAP server, and configure a new connection in the LDAP browser.

The steps for viewing the contents of the embedded LDAP server through an LDAP browser are described here:

1. If you don't already have one, you can download and install any external LDAP browser of your choice.

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2. In WebLogic Remote Console, change the credential for the embedded LDAP server:
   a. In the **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Domain**.
   b. On the **Security** tab, select the **Embedded LDAP** subtab.
   c. In the **Credential** field, enter the new credential.
   d. Click **Save**.
   e. Restart WebLogic Server.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Changing the credential can affect the operation of the domain. Do not perform this step on a production server.

3. Configure a new connection to your LDAP browser using the appropriate host, port, and DN for your server instance. For example:
   - Host: `localhost`
   - Port: `7001` (`7002` if SSL is being used).
   - Base DN: `dc=`*`mydomain`* where *`mydomain`* is the name of the WebLogic domain you are using.
4. Connect to the LDAP server using the credentials that you specified in step 2.c. You cannot use anonymous bind to connect to the LDAP server.
5. Use the LDAP browser to navigate the hierarchy of the embedded LDAP server.

> **Note**
>
> You can also view the contents of the embedded LDAP server by exporting its data and reviewing the exported file. See Exporting and Importing Information in the Embedded LDAP Server.

Exporting and Importing Information in the Embedded LDAP Server

You can export and import data from the embedded LDAP server using WLST or WebLogic Remote Console.

See Migrating Security Data.

LDAP Access Control Syntax

The embedded LDAP server supports the IETF LDAP Access Control Model for LDAPv3. Learn how that access control is implemented within the embedded LDAP server. Apply these rules directly to entries within the directory as intended by the standard or configure and maintain them by editing the access control file (`acls.prop`).

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> **Note**
>
> The default behavior of the embedded LDAP server is to allow access only from the Administrator account in WebLogic Server. The WebLogic security providers use only the Administrator account to access the embedded LDAP server. If you are not planning to access the embedded LDAP server from an external LDAP browser or if you are planning only to use the Administrator account, you do not need to edit the `acls.prop` file and can ignore the information in this section.

The Access Control File

The access control file (`acls.prop`) maintained by the embedded LDAP server contains the complete list of access control lists (ACLs) for an entire LDAP directory. Each line in the access control file contains a single access control rule. An access control rule is made up of the following components:

- Location in the LDAP directory where the rule applies. See Access Control Location.
- Scope within that location to which the rule applies. See Access Control Scope.
- Access rights (either grant or deny). See Access Rights.
- Permissions (either grant or deny). See Attribute Permissions and Entry Permissions.
- Attributes to which the rule applies. See Attributes Types.
- Subject being granted or denied access. See Subject Types.

Example 27-1 shows a sample access control file.

Example 27-1 Sample acl.props File

```
[root]|entry#grant:r,b,t#[all]#public

ou=Employees,dc=octetstring,dc=com|subtree#grant:r,c#[all]#public:
ou=Employees,dc=octetstring,dc=com|subtree#grant:b,t#[entry]#public:
ou=Employees,dc=octetstring,dc=com|subtree#deny:r,c#userpassword#public:
ou=Employees,dc=octetstring,dc=com|subtree#grant:r#userpassword#this:
ou=Employees,dc=octetstring,dc=com|subtree#grant:w,o#userpassword,title,
description,
postaladdress,telephonenumber#this:
cn=schema|entry#grant:r#[all]#public:
```

Access Control Location

Each access control rule is applied to a given location in the LDAP directory. The location is normally a distinguished name (DN) but the special location [`root`] can be specified in the `acls.prop` file if the access control rule applies to the entire directory.

If an entry being accessed or modified on the LDAP server does not equal or reside below the location of the access control rule, the given access control rule is not evaluated further.

Access Control Scope

The following access control scopes are defined:

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- Entry—An ACL with a scope of Entry is only evaluated if the entry in the LDAP directory shares the same DN as the location of the access control rule. Such rules are useful when a single entry contains more sensitive information than parallel or subentries entries.
- Subtree—A scope of Subtree is evaluated if the entry in the LDAP directory equals or ends with the location of this access control. This scope protects means the location entry and all subentries.

If an entry in the directory is covered by conflicting access control rules (for example, where one rule is an Entry rule and the other is a Subtree rule), the Entry rule takes precedence over rules that apply because of the Subtree rule.

Access Rights

Access rights apply to an entire object or to attributes of the object. Access can be granted or denied. Either of the actions `grant` or `deny` may be used when you create or update the access control rule.

Each LDAP access right is discrete. One right does not imply another right. The rights specify the type of LDAP operations that can be performed.

This section includes the following topics:

Attribute Permissions

The permissions shown in Table 27-1 apply to actions involving attributes.

Table 27-1 Attribute Permissions

Permission	Description
`r` Read	Read attributes. If granted, permits attributes and values to be returned in a Read or Search operation.
`w` Write	Modify or add attributes. If granted, permits attributes and values to be added in a Modify operation.
`o` Obliterate	Modify and delete attributes. If granted, permits attributes and values to be deleted in a Modify operation.
`s` Search	Search entries with specified attributes. If granted, permits attributes and values to be included in a Search operation.
`c` Compare	Compare attribute values. If granted, permits attributes and values to be included in a Compare operation.
`m` Make	Make attributes on a new LDAP entry below this entry.

The `m` permission is required for all attributes placed on an object when it is created. Just as the `w` and `o` permissions are used in the Modify operation, the `m` permission is used in the Add operation. The `w` and `o` permissions have no bearing on the Add operation and `m` has no bearing on the Modify operation. Since a new object does not yet exist, the a and `m` permissions needed to create it must be granted to the parent of the new object. This requirement differs from `w` and `o` permissions which must be granted on the object being modified. The `m` permission is distinct and separate from the `w` and `o` permissions so that there is no conflict between the permissions needed to add new children to an entry and the permissions needed to modify existing children of the same entry. In order to replace values with the Modify operation, a user must have both the `w` and `o` permissions.

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Entry Permissions

The permissions shown in Table 27-2 apply to entire LDAP entries.

Table 27-2 Entry Permissions

Permission	Description
a Add	Add an entry below this LDAP entry. If granted, permits creation of an entry in the DIT subject to control on all attributes and values placed on the new entry at the time of creation. In order to add an entry, permission must also be granted to add at least the mandatory attributes.
d Delete	Delete this entry. If granted, permits the entry to be removed from the DIT regardless of controls on attributes within the entry.
e Export	Export entry and all subentries to new location. If granted, permits an entry and its subentries (if any) to be exported; that is, removed from the current location and placed in a new location subject to the granting of suitable permission at the destination. If the last RDN is changed, `Rename` permission is also required at the current location. In order to export an entry or its subentries, there are no prerequisite permissions to the contained attributes, including the RDN attribute. This is true even when the operation causes new attribute values to be added or removed as the result of the changes to the RDN.
i Import	Import entry and subentries from specified location. If granted, permits an entry and its subentries (if any) to be imported; that is, removed from one location and placed at the specified location (if suitable permissions for the new location are granted). When you import an entry or its subentries, the contained attributes, including the RDN attributes, have no prerequisite permissions. This is true even when the operation causes new attribute values to be added or removed as the result of the changes to RDN.
n RenameDN	Change the DN of an LDAP entry. Granting the Rename permission is necessary for an entry to be renamed with a new RDN, taking into account consequential changes to the DN of subentries. If the name of the superior entry is unchanged, the grant is sufficient. When you rename an entry, there are no prerequisite permissions for the contained attributes, including the RDN attributes. This is true even when the operation causes new attribute values to be added or removed as the result of the changes of RDN.
b BrowseDN	Browse the DN of an entry. If granted, this permission permits entries to be accessed using directory operations that do not explicitly provide the name of the entry.
t ReturnDN	Allows DN of entry to be disclosed in an operation result. If granted, this permission allows the distinguished name of the entry to be disclosed in the operation result.

Attributes Types

The attribute types to which an access control rule applies should be listed in the ACL where necessary. The following keywords are available:

- `[entry]` indicates the permissions apply to the entire object. This could mean actions such as delete the object, or add a child object.
- `[all]` indicates the permissions apply to all attributes of the entry.

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If the keyword [all] and another attribute are both specified within an ACL, the more specific permission for the attribute overrides the less specific permission specified by the [all] keyword.

Subject Types

Access control rules can be associated with a number of subject types. The subject of an access control rule determines whether the access control rule applies to the currently connected session.

The following subject types are defined:

- authzID—Applies to a single user that can be specified as part of the subject definition. The identity of that user in the LDAP directory is typically defined as a DN.
- Group—Applies to a group of users specified by one of the following object classes:
  - groupOfUniqueNames
  - groupOfNames
  - groupOfUniqueURLs

  The first two types of groups contain lists of users, and the third type allows users to be included in the group automatically based on defined criteria.
- Subtree—Applies to the DN specified as part of the subject and all subentries in the LDAP directory tree.
- IP Address—Applies to a particular Internet address. This subject type is useful when all access must come through a proxy or other server. Applies only to a particular host, not to a range or subnet.
- Public—Applies to anyone connected to the directory, whether they are authenticated or not.
- This—Applies to the user whose DN matches that of the entry being accessed.

Grant/Deny Evaluation Rules

The decision whether to grant or deny a client access to the information in an entry is based on many factors related to the access control rules and the entry being protected. Throughout the decision making process, these guiding principles apply:

- More specific rules override less specific ones (for example, individual user entries in an ACL take precedence over a group entry).
- If a conflict still exists in spite of the specificity of the rule, the subject of the rule determines which rule will be applied. Rules based on an IP Address subject are given the highest precedence, followed by rules that are applied to a specific AuthzID or This subject. Next in priority are rules that apply to Group subjects. Last priority is given to rules that apply to Subtree and Public subjects.
- When there are conflicting ACL values, Deny takes precedence over Grant.
- Deny is the default when there is no access control information. Additionally, an entry scope takes precedence over a subtree scope.

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Backup and Recovery

WebLogic Server provides support to recover from a corrupt embedded LDAP server file.

If any of your security realms use the Default Authentication, Authorization, Credential Mapping, or Role Mapping providers, you should maintain an up-to-date backup of the following directory tree:

domain_name/servers/*adminServer*/data/ldap

In the preceding directory, *domain_name* is the domain root directory and *adminServer* is the directory in which the Administration Server stores run-time and security data.

> **Note**
>
> In WebLogic Server 12.2.1.3.0 and later, users are removed from the Default Authenticator LDIF templates after the users are loaded during realm initialization. Therefore, you should not delete the contents of the *domain_name*/servers directory because the data cannot be recovered. If desired, you can disable this feature by setting the system property `weblogic.security.doNotRemoveUsersFromLDIFT` to `true`. The default is `false`.

For more information about backing up the embedded LDAP server data, see the following topics:

- Back Up LDAP Repository in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*
- Configure the Embedded LDAP Server in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

If the embedded LDAP server file becomes corrupt or unusable, the Administration Server will generate a `NumberFormatException` and fail to start. This situation is rare but can occur if the disk becomes full and causes the embedded LDAP file to enter into an invalid state.

To recover from an unusable embedded LDAP server file, complete the following steps:

1. Change to the following directory:

   domain_name/servers/*adminServer*/data

2. Rename the embedded LDAP server file, as in the following example:

   ```
   mv ldap ldap.old
   ```

   By renaming the file, and not deleting it completely, it remains available to you for analysis and potential data recovery.

3. Start the Administration Server.

   When the Administration Server starts, a new embedded LDAP server file is created.

4. Restore any data to the new embedded LDAP server that was added since the time the WebLogic domain was created.

   If you have configured a backup of the embedded LDAP server, you can restore the backed up data by importing it. See Exporting and Importing Information in the Embedded LDAP Server.

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Part VI
Configuring SSL

Learn how to configure SSL in the Oracle WebLogic Server environment.

> **Note**
>
> Although the terms TLS, SSL, and SSL/TLS are used interchangeably throughout WebLogic Server documentation, it is expected and encouraged that you use a currently supported version of TLS, not SSL, to secure communication in WebLogic Server.

This part contains the following chapters:

- Overview of Configuring SSL in WebLogic Server
- Configuring Keystores
- Using Host Name Verification
- Specifying a Client Certificate for an Outbound Two-Way SSL Connection
- SSL Debugging
- SSL Certificate Validation
- Using JCE Providers with WebLogic Server
- Enabling FIPS Mode
- Specifying the SSL/TLS Protocol Version
- Using the JSSE-Based SSL Implementation
- X.509 Certificate Revocation Checking
- Configuring an Identity Keystore Specific to a Network Channel
- Configuring RMI over IIOP with SSL
- Using a Certificate Callback Handler to Validate End User Certificates

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Overview of Configuring SSL in WebLogic Server

Learn how to configure Oracle WebLogic Server to use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

- SSL: An Introduction
- Setting Up SSL/TLS: Main Steps
- SSL Session Behavior

SSL: An Introduction

SSL provides secure connections by allowing two applications connecting over a network to authenticate each other's identity and by encrypting the data exchanged between the applications.

Authentication allows a server and optionally a client to verify the identity of the application on the other end of a network connection. Encryption makes data transmitted over the network intelligible only to the intended recipient.

SSL in WebLogic Server is an implementation of the SSL and Transport Layer Security (TLS) specifications.

> **Note**
>
> See Table 2-1 for the supported TLS and SSL versions.

WebLogic Server supports SSL on a dedicated listen port which defaults to 7002. To establish an SSL connection over HTTP, a Web browser connects to WebLogic Server by supplying the SSL listen port and the HTTPs protocol in the connection URL, for example, `https://myserver:7002`.

Using SSL is compute intensive and adds overhead to a connection. Avoid using SSL in development environments when it is not necessary. However, always use SSL in a production environment.

This section includes the following topics:

- One-Way and Two-Way SSL
- Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE) SSL Implementation Support

One-Way and Two-Way SSL

SSL can be configured one-way or two-way:

- With one-way SSL, the server must present a certificate to the client, but the client is not required to present a certificate to the server. The client must authenticate the server, but the server accepts a connection from any client. One-way SSL is common on the Internet

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where customers want to create secure connections before they share personal data. Often, clients will also use SSL to log on in order that the server can authenticate them.

- With two-way SSL (SSL with client authentication), the server presents a certificate to the client and the client presents a certificate to the server. WebLogic Server can be configured to require clients to submit valid and trusted certificates before completing the SSL connection.

Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE) SSL Implementation Support

WebLogic Server uses an SSL implementation based on Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE). JSSE is the Java standard framework for SSL and TLS and includes both blocking-IO and non-blocking-IO APIs, and a reference implementation including several commonly-trusted CAs.

See Using the JSSE-Based SSL Implementation for information about using JSSE.

For complete information on JSSE, see the Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE) Reference Guide in *Security Developer's Guide*.

Setting Up SSL/TLS: Main Steps

To set up SSL/TLS, you must first obtain an identity and trust for WebLogic Server and then store them using keystores. You can then configure the identity and trust keystores followed by setting SSL/TLS configuration options for the private key alias and password using WebLogic Remote Console.

Perform the following steps to set up SSL/TLS:

1. Obtain an identity (private key and digital certificates) and trust (certificates of trusted certificate authorities) for WebLogic Server. Use the digital certificates, private keys, and trusted CA certificates provided by WebLogic Server, the CertGen utility, the keytool utility, or a reputable certificate authority (CA) to perform this step.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If you use the CertGen utility to generate certificates, see Limitation on CertGen Usage for information about limitations on its use. Certificates generated by CertGen are for demo purposes only and should not be used in a production environment.

2. Store the identity and trust. Private keys and trusted CA certificates which specify identity and trust are stored in keystores.
3. Configure the identity and trust keystores for WebLogic Server in the WebLogic Remote Console. See Configure Keystores in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
4. Set SSL/TLS configuration options for the private key alias and password in the WebLogic Remote Console. Optionally, set configuration options that require the presentation of client certificates (for two-way SSL/TLS). See Set Up TLS in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

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> **Note**
>
> You can enable FIPS mode as described in Enabling FIPS Mode.

For information about configuring identity and trust for WebLogic Server, see the following sections:

- Obtaining and Storing Certificates for Production Environments
- Configuring Keystores with WebLogic Server

> **Note**
>
> If your domain has two-way TLS enabled and you plan to use WLST to administer it, then you must add identity and trust properties (for the WLST client) to the user configuration file that WLST uses to connect to the server. See Connecting to Servers with Two-Way TLS Enabled in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

SSL Session Behavior

WebLogic Server allows SSL sessions to be cached. Those sessions live for the life of the server. Clients that use SSL sockets directly can control the SSL session cache behavior. The SSL session cache is specific to each SSL context. All SSL sockets created by SSL socket factory instances returned by a particular SSL context can share the SSL sessions.

Clients default to resuming sessions at the same IP address and port. Multiple SSL sockets that use the same host and port share SSL sessions by default, assuming the SSL sockets are using the same underlying SSL context.

Clients that are not configured to use SSL sessions must call `setEnableSessionCreation(false)` on the SSL socket to ensure that no SSL sessions are cached. This setting only controls whether an SSL session is added to the cache; it does not stop an SSL socket from finding an SSL session that was already cached. For example, SSL socket 1 caches the session, SSL socket 2 sets `setEnableSessionCreation` to false but it can still reuse the SSL session from SSL socket 1 because that session was put in the cache.

SSL sessions exist for the lifetime of the SSL context; they are not controlled by the lifetime of the SSL socket. Therefore, creating a new SSL socket and connecting to the same host and port used by a previous session can resume a previous session as long as you create the SSL socket using an SSL socket factory from the SSL context that has the SSL session in its cache.

By default, clients that use HTTPS URLs get a new SSL session for each URL because each URL uses a different SSL context and therefore SSL sessions cannot be shared or reused. You can retrieve the SSL session by using the `weblogic.net.http.HttpsClient` class or the `weblogic.net.http.HttpsURLConnection` class. Clients can also resume URLs by sharing a SSLSocket Factory between them.

Session caching is maintained by the SSL context, which can be shared by threads. A single thread has access to the entire session cache, not just one SSL session, so multiple SSL sessions can be used and shared in a single (or multiple) thread.

You can use the `weblogic.security.SSL.sessionCache.ttl` command-line argument to modify the default server-session time-to-live for SSL session caching. See SSL in *Command*

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Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server. Note that the `weblogic.security.SSL.sessionCache.size` command-line argument is ignored.

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Configuring Keystores

Learn how to configure Oracle WebLogic Server to use Java keystores for identity and trust.

- About Configuring Keystores in WebLogic Server
- Creating a Keystore
- Using Keystores and Certificates in a Development Environment
- Obtaining and Storing Certificates for Production Environments
- Configuring Keystores with WebLogic Server
- Viewing Keystore Contents
- Setting Certificate Expiry Notifications
- Replacing Expiring Certificates
- Creating a Keystore: An Example
- Supported Formats for Identity and Trust Certificates
- Obtaining a Digital Certificate for a Web Browser

For background information about identity and trust keystores, see Identity and Trust in *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

About Configuring Keystores in WebLogic Server

Learn about the concepts related to the configuration and use of keystores with WebLogic Server.

- About Private Keys, Digital Certificates, and Trusted Certificate Authorities
- Using Separate Keystores for Identity and Trust in Custom Keystore Configurations
- Using PKCS12 Keystores in WebLogic Server
- Configuring Custom Keystores: Main Steps
- How WebLogic Server Locates Trust

About Private Keys, Digital Certificates, and Trusted Certificate Authorities

Private keys, digital certificates, and trusted certificate authorities establish and verify server identity and trust.

SSL uses public key encryption technology for authentication. With public key encryption, a public key and a private key are generated for a server. Data encrypted with the public key can only be decrypted using the corresponding private key and data encrypted with the private key can only be decrypted using the corresponding public key. The private key is carefully protected so that only the owner can decrypt messages that were encrypted using the public key. Furthermore, anyone with the public key can verify that a message was encrypted by the owner of the private key.

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The public key is embedded in a *digital certificate* and is cryptographically bound to the accompanying information about the owner of the public key, such as name, street address, and e-mail address. The CA signs the entire certificate, including the key, thereby vouching that the key belongs to the named entity. A private key and digital certificate provide *identity* for the server.

The data embedded in a digital certificate is verified by a certificate authority (CA) and digitally signed with the CA's digital certificate. The trusted CA certificate establishes *trust* for a certificate.

An application participating in an SSL connection is authenticated when the other party evaluates and accepts the application's digital certificate. Web browsers, servers, and other SSL-enabled applications generally accept as genuine any digital certificate that is signed by a trusted CA and is otherwise valid. For example, a digital certificate can be invalidated because it has expired or the digital certificate of the CA used to sign it expired. A client will not trust a server certificate if the host name in the digital certificate of the server does not match the URL specified by the client.

Servers need a private key, a digital certificate containing the matching public key, and a certificate of at least one trusted certificate authority (CA). WebLogic Server supports the following options for configuring private keys, digital certificates, and trusted CA certificates:

- **Custom Keystores**: You can provide your own keystores containing your own private keys and digital certificates.
- **Demo Keystores**: You can use the demonstration digital certificates, private keys, and trusted CA certificates that are automatically generated by WebLogic Server for development and testing. They are located in the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`\security`, and *`JAVA_HOME`*`\lib\security` directories.

  > **Note**
  >
  > The demonstration digital certificates, private keys, and trusted CA certificates should be used in development environments only.

- **Domain Keystores**: Use identity and trust material managed by the Certificate Management Service.

Using Separate Keystores for Identity and Trust in Custom Keystore Configurations

When using custom keystore configurations, you must configure an identity keystore and a trust keystore.

In general, systems within a domain have the same trust rules — they use the same set of trusted CAs — but they tend to have per-server identity. Identity requires a private key, and private keys should not be copied from one system to another. Therefore, you should maintain separate identity keystores for each system, each keystore containing only the server identity needed for that system. However, trust keystores can be copied from system to system, thus making it easier to standardize trust conventions.

Trust can be stored in a file-based JDK keystore without having security issues because a trust store contains only certificates, not private keys.

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Using PKCS12 Keystores in WebLogic Server

PKCS12 is an extensible, standard, and widely-supported format for storing cryptographic keys. In JDK 9, the JDK default keystore type changed from JKS to PKCS12.

The JDK default keystore type is determined by the default defined in the `keystore.type` property in the `java.security` file of your JDK installation. In JDK 8, the default was JKS. As of JDK 9, the default is PKCS12. However, you can explicitly specify the type of keystore you require. Existing keystores will not change.

Note the following as of JDK 9:

- PKCS12 keystores require a passphrase to access public certificates.
- The JDK installation provides the `cacerts` truststore. By default, WebLogic Server will use the JKS format for SSL/TLS Java Standard Trust but it also supports PKCS12.
- If you did not explicitly set the keystore type in your WebLogic Server configuration and you rely on the JDK default, when you upgrade to JDK 9 or later, the JDK default keystore type may need to be updated. In this case, if you want to continue to use JKS as the keystore type, you can set the `storetype` property in the `java.security` file to JKS. If you prefer to use PKCS12, you can convert your JKS keystores using the `-importkeystore` option of the `keytool` utility. See Converting the Default JKS Keystore for FIPS 140 Compliance or the `keytool` utility documentation in the JDK Tool Specifications.
- For PKCS12 keystores, keytool does not support different keystore and key passwords. It uses the keystore password to persist the key. If you specify a password using the `-keypass` option and it differs from the password specified for the `-storepass` option, keytool displays a warning and ignores the keypass value.

The following table summarizes the supported keystores and defaults for WebLogic Server features and components.

Table 29-1 Keystore Type Defaults in WebLogic Server

Feature/Component	Keystore Type	Comments
SSL/TLS configuration settings for custom trust and custom identity keystores	PKCS12 or JKS	You can specify the keystore type using the configuration setting. If not specified, the JDK default keystore type in the `java.security` file is used. See Configuring Keystores.
Network Channel Identity Keystore	PKCS12 or JKS	You can specify the keystore type using the configuration setting. If not specified, the JDK default keystore type in the `java.security` file is used. See Configuring an Identity Keystore Specific to a Network Channel.
PKI Credential Mapping Provider Keystore	JKS (the default), or PKCS12	You can specify PKCS12 as the Keystore Type to change from the JKS default. See Configuring a PKI Credential Mapping Provider.
LDAP Authentication Provider SSL configuration	JKS or PKCS12	You can specify the keystore type to use for custom trust using the configuration setting. See Enabling an LDAP Authentication Provider for SSL.

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Table 29-1 (Cont.) Keystore Type Defaults in WebLogic Server

Feature/Component	Keystore Type	Comments
Node Manager SSL Configuration	JKS or PKCS12	You can specify the keystore type using the configuration setting. If not specified, the JDK default keystore type in the `java.security` file is used. See Using SSL With Java-based Node Manager in *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
Demonstration Identity and Trust Keystores	PKCS12 only	These demonstration keystores are for development use only. See Using the Demonstration Keystores
Java Standard Trust	JKS or PKCS12	• JDK 21 and JDK 25 supply the JDK `cacerts` in PKCS12 format.
JDK Keytool Utility	JKS or PKCS12	You can specify the keystore type using the command line property. If not specified, the JDK default keystore type in the `java.security` file is used. See Creating a Keystore Using Keytool
DemoCertGen Utility	PKCS12 only	The DemoCertGen utility only supports creating keystores in PKCS12 format. See Creating a Keystore Using DemoCertGen.
ImportPrivateKey Utility	JKS or PKCS12	You can specify the keystore type using the command line property. If not specified, the JDK default keystore type in the `java.security` file is used. See Creating a Keystore Using ImportPrivateKey
Domain Keystores (with Certificate Management Service)	PKCS12 only	The Domain Keystores are only available when the Certificate Management Service is enabled. See Domain Keystores.

Configuring Custom Keystores: Main Steps

To configure custom identity and trust keystores for a WebLogic Server instance being used in a production environment, complete the following steps:

1. Create the keystore to hold the server identity certificate. See Creating a Keystore.
2. Create a Certificate Signing Request (CSR), and submit it to a reputable Certificate Authority. See Generating a Certificate Signing Request. Oracle strongly recommends this step for production environments.
3. Import the identity and trust certificates returned by the CA. See Importing Certificates into the Trust and Identity Keystores.
4. Configure the trust and identity keystores with WebLogic Server. See Configuring Keystores with WebLogic Server

If you are working in a development environment where security requirements typically are less stringent, you can use the demonstration certificates included with WebLogic Server and create self-signed certificates. ***However, do not use these certificates in a production environment.*** See Using Keystores and Certificates in a Development Environment.

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How WebLogic Server Locates Trust

WebLogic Server uses the following algorithm when it loads its trusted CA certificates:

1. If the trust keystore is specified by the `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.trustedCAkeystore` command-line argument in either of the following use cases, then WebLogic Server loads the trusted CA certificates from that keystore:
   - Starting a Managed Server that downloads the initial configuration from the Administration Server over SSL
   - Running a WebLogic client, such as WLST, that connects to a WebLogic Server server instance over SSL

   > **Note**
   >
   > If, however, the Managed Server instance is started using *`DOMAIN_DIR`*`/bin/startManagedWebLogic.sh` *`managed_instance_name admin_SSL_url`*, then step 2 is not applicable to the outbound SSL connection established with the Administration Server for downloading the configuration.

2. Else if the keystore is specified in the configuration file (`config.xml`), WebLogic Server loads trusted CA certificates from the specified keystore. If the server is configured with DemoTrust, trusted CA certificates will be loaded from *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`\security\DemoTrust.p12`, *`ORACLE_HOME`*`\wlserver\server\lib\DemoTrust.jks`, and the JDK `cacerts` keystores.

Creating a Keystore

You can create a PKCS12 keystore using the `DemoCertGen` utility, or a JKS or PKCS12 keystore using the `keytool`, or the `ImportPrivateKey` utilities. Oracle recommends that you keep server certificates and trusted CA certificates in separate keystores.

The following sections explain how to create a keystore. However, in practice, creating a keystore is typically done in conjunction with obtaining a server certificate for the identity keystore or importing a trusted CA certificate into the trust keystore, as explained in Obtaining and Storing Certificates for Production Environments.

- Keystore File Name Requirements
- Creating a Keystore Using DemoCertGen
- Creating a Keystore Using Keytool
- Creating a Keystore Using ImportPrivateKey

> **Note**
>
> The preferred keystore format is JKS or PKCS12. WebLogic Server supports private keys and trusted CA certificates stored in files or in the WebLogic Keystore provider for the purpose of backward compatibility only.

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Keystore File Name Requirements

When choosing a name for the keystore file:

- Do not choose a file name longer than 256 characters.
- Do not use special characters, except for an underscore (_) or hyphen (-).
- Do not use non-ASCII characters.
- Follow the operating system-specific rules for directory and file names.

Creating a Keystore Using DemoCertGen

DemoCertGen is a key and certificate management utility included in WebLogic Server. It combines functionality from the CertGen, keytool, and ImportPrivateKey utilities to configure demonstration keystores for a domain.

`DemoCertGen` creates PKCS12 keystores that are suitable for development and testing purposes only. Do not use them in production environments.

1. Change to the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/bin` directory of your WebLogic domain root directory.
2. Run the `setDomainEnv` script, which sets the domain-wide environment for starting and running WebLogic Server instances.
3. Run the DemoCertGen utility. Include the `-domain` argument and set its value to the domain home directory.

   ```
   java utils.DemoCertGen -domain <DOMAIN_HOME>
   ```

`DemoCertGen` will generate a self-signed demo CA and then import the demonstration certificates, signed with the demo CA, into the identity and trust keystores, in the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security` directory.

> **Note**
>
> `DemoCertGen` also creates a `DemoCerts.props` file to store the passphrases for the identity and trust keystores, among other properties. This file also located in the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security` directory. Do not manually edit `DemoCerts.props`.

For more information on `DemoCertGen`, see DemoCertGen in *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Regenerating Demo CA and Demo Certificates using DemoCertGen

To ensure there is no lapse in service, you should regenerate your demo CA certificate and demo certificates before they expire. The demo CA certificate expires after 5 years. The demo certificates expire after 6 months.

> **Note**
>
> You can use the `pack` and `unpack` commands to create a Managed Server template that includes the newly generated demo CA and certificates.
>
> Perform steps 1 through 4 to generate the new demo CA and certificates, then run the `pack` command with your preferred parameters. Make sure you include `-managed=true`. Then, on the remote machine, run the `unpack` command with your preferred parameters. Do not perform step 5.
>
> See Pack and Unpack Command Reference in *Creating Templates and Domains Using the Pack and Unpack Commands*.

1. On every machine with a WebLogic Server instance, make sure you back up the following files, located under *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security`:
   - `democacert.der`
   - `democakey.der`
   - `democert.der`
   - `demokey.der`
   - `DemoCerts.props`
   - `DemoIdentity.p12`
   - `DemoTrust.p12`
2. On the machine where the Administration Server is located, go to the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/bin` directory of your WebLogic domain root directory.
3. Run the `setDomainEnv` script, which sets the domain-wide environment for starting and running WebLogic Server instances.
4. Run the DemoCertGen utility. Include the `-domain` argument and set its value to the domain home directory. Typically, you will also want to include `-genIDOnly` so that only the demo certificates are regenerated and not the demo CA certificate.

   For example:

   ```
   java utils.DemoCertGen -domain DOMAIN_HOME -genIDOnly
   ```

   - Optional: If you want to regenerate *both* the demo certificates and the demo CA certificate, omit the `-genIDOnly` argument.

     For example:

     ```
     java utils.DemoCertGen -domain DOMAIN_HOME
     ```


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5. Optional: If you have Managed Servers on other machines, then perform the following steps on each of the machines:
   a. On the Administration Server machine, copy the demo certificate files, `democacert.der` and `democakey.der`, over to *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security` on the Managed Server machine, replacing the existing files.
   b. Run the DemoCertGen utility with the `-genIDOnly` option.

      For example:

      ```
      java utils.DemoCertGen -domain DOMAIN_HOME -genIDOnly
      ```

Creating a Keystore Using Keytool

Keytool is a key and certificate management utility that is included in the JDK. It allows you to administer your own public/private key pairs and associated certificates for use in self-authentication (in which you authenticate yourself to other users or services) or data integrity and authentication services, using digital signatures. Keytool also allows you to cache the public keys, in the form of certificates, of your communicating peers.

When you use keytool to create a public and private key pair, keytool also creates a keystore if one does not already exist in the current directory.

> **Note**
>
> - The default keystore type is determined by the JDK default as defined by the `keystore.type` property in the `java.security` file. As of JDK 9, the default is `pkcs12`. You can change the default by specifying the `storetype` property.
> - For PKCS12 keystores, keytool does not support different keystore and key passwords and uses the keystore password to persist the key. If you specify a password using the `-keypass` option and it differs from the password specified for the `-storepass` option, keytool displays a warning and ignores the keypass value.

To use keytool to create a JKS or PKCS12 keystore, complete the following steps:

1. Create a directory to hold the keystore. For example: *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/keystores`.
2. Change to the `bin` subdirectory of your WebLogic domain root directory. For example:

   ```
   prompt> cd DOMAIN_HOME/bin
   ```
3. Run the `setDomainEnv` script, which sets the domain-wide environment for starting and running WebLogic Server instances.
4. Change to the directory you created for the keystore and enter the following command:

   ```
   prompt> keytool -genkeypair -alias alias -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -dname dn -
   keystore keystore
    -storetype keystoretype
   ```

   In the command, enter the following values:

   - A private key alias, represented by *`alias`*.
   - The X.500 Distinguished Name associated with the private key alias, represented by *`dn`*.

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- The name of the keystore being created, represented by *keystore*.
- The key pair generation algorithm RSA.
- The type of keystore being created, either jks or pkcs12, represented by *storetype*.

When you enter the keytool command as described in the preceding steps, keytool automatically prompts you for the following:

1. The keystore password
2. The password for the private key, which is represented by its alias. Note that for PKCS12 keystores, you are not prompted for the key password.

For example:

```
prompt> keytool -genkeypair -alias server_cert -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048
 -dname "CN=server.avitek.com,OU=Support,O=Avitek,L=Reading,ST=Berkshire,C=GB" -keystore
keystore.jks -storetype jks
Enter keystore password:
Re-enter new password:
Enter key password for <server_cert>
        (RETURN if same as keystore password):
Re-enter new password:
```

Note the following from the preceding example:

- The keystore file is named keystore.jks.
- The private key alias is server_cert.
- The X.500 Distinguished Name, which consists of the WebLogic Server host and DNS domain name, is server.avitek.com.
- The keystore type is jks.

> **Note**
>
> Make note of the private key alias and passwords you specify, and be sure to record passwords only in a safe location.

For a summary of keytool commands commonly used with WebLogic Server, see Keytool Command Summary. For details, see help for the keytool utility in JDK Tool Specifications.

Creating a Keystore Using ImportPrivateKey

If you have a certificate and private key, you use the ImportPrivateKey utility to create a keystore in which you can store that certificate and key.

If you used CertGen to create a private key file that is protected by a password, that password is the one required by ImportPrivateKey to extract the key from the key file and insert the key in the keystore being created.

To create a keystore using ImportPrivateKey, complete the following steps:

1. Change to the bin subdirectory of your WebLogic domain root directory.
2. Run the setDomainEnv script, which sets the domain-wide environment for starting and running WebLogic Server instances.
3. Change to the directory in which you want to create the keystore.

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4. Generate the certificate and private key.

   For example, using CertGen:

   a. Enter the following command to generate the certificate file named `testcert` and the private key file named `testkey`:

      ```
      prompt> java utils.CertGen -keyfilepass mykeyfilepass -certfile testcert -
      keyfile testkey
      Generating a certificate with common name machine-name and key strength 2048
      issued by CA with certificate from CertGenCA.der file and key from
      CertGenCAKey.der file
      ```

   b. Convert the certificate from DER format to PEM format. For example:

      ```
      prompt> java utils.der2pem CertGenCA.der
      ```

      > **Note**
      >
      > By default, the CertGen utility looks for the `CertGenCA.der` and `CertGenCAKey.der` files in the current directory, or in the *`WL_HOME`*`/server/lib` directory, as specified in the `weblogic.home` system property or the CLASSPATH.
      >
      > Alternatively, you can specify CA files on the command line. If you want to use the default settings, there is no need to specify CA files on the command line.

5. Concatenate the certificate and the Certificate Authority (CA) certificate. For example:

   ```
   prompt> cat testcert.pem CertGenCA.pem >> newcerts.pem
   ```

6. Create a new keystore and load the private key.

   For example, to create a keystore named `mykeystore` and load the private key located in the file `testkey.pem`, enter the following command:

   ```
   prompt> java utils.ImportPrivateKey -keystore mykeystore -storepass mystorepasswd -
   keyfile mykey
    -keyfilepass mykeyfilepass -certfile newcerts.pem -keyfile testkey.pem -alias
   passalias -storetype jks
   No password was specified for the key entry
   Key file password will be used

   Imported private key testkey.pem and certificate newcerts.pem
   into a new keystore mykeystore of type jks under alias passalias
   ```

> **Note**
>
> The default `storetype` is determined by the default for the JDK as defined by the `keystore.type` property in the `java.security` file. As of JDK 9, the default is PKCS12. You can change the default by specifying the `storetype` property.

For more information about using the ImportPrivateKey utility, see ImportPrivateKey in *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Using Keystores and Certificates in a Development Environment

Learn about the tools and procedures to generate digital certificates and private keys for demonstration or testing purposes in a development environment. This information does not apply to a WebLogic Server production environment.

This section includes the following topics:

- Using the Demonstration Keystores
- Creating Demonstration Certificates Using CertGen
- Using Your Own Certificate Authority
- Converting a Microsoft p7b Format to PEM Format
- Configuring Demo Certificates for Clients

Using the Demonstration Keystores

By default, WebLogic Server is configured with two keystores, which are located in the *DOMAIN_HOME*`\security` directory:

- `DemoIdentity.p12`—Contains an identity certificate and demonstration private key (paired to the public key within the certificate) for WebLogic Server. This keystore contains the identity for WebLogic Server.
- `DemoTrust.p12`—Contains the CA certificate for the domain. This keystore establishes trust for WebLogic Server.

> **Note**
>
> As of WebLogic Server 14.1.2.0.0, the demonstration keystores that are generated at domain creation, are created in PKCS12 format.

For testing and development purposes, the keystore configuration is complete. The digital certificates and trusted CA certificates in the demonstration keystores are signed by a WebLogic Server demonstration certificate authority. A unique demo CA certificate is created for each new domain. ***Do not use these demonstration keystores in a production environment.*** For information about how to configure keystores for use in a production environment, see Obtaining and Storing Certificates for Production Environments.

Creating Demonstration Certificates Using CertGen

The following sections explain the use of CertGen for creating demonstration certificates and private keys for use in a development environment:

About CertGen

The CertGen utility provides command line options to specify a CA certificate and key to be used for issuing generated certificates. The digital certificates generated by the CertGen utility by default have the host name of the machine on which they were generated, as the value for its common name field (`cn`). Beginning with WebLogic Server 14.1.1.0.0, the digital certificates by default also contain the Subject Alternative Name (SAN) extension that lists the fully-qualified DNS name as the value for the SAN extension.

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Command line options let you specify values for the `cn` and other Subject domain name (`DN`) fields, such as `orgunit`, `organization`, `locality`, `state`, and `countrycode`.

Use the CertGen utility if you want to set an expiration date in the digital certificate or specify a correct host name in the digital certificate so that you can use host name verification. You can specify additional host names, or IP addresses, or both, in the SAN extension of your digital certificates by using the `-a DNS:<hostname>,IP:<ip address>` option. Optionally, you can create your certificates without the SAN extension, by using the `-nosandnshost` option at the command line. This option disables the fully-qualified DNS name and creates your certificates without the SAN extension.

The CertGen utility generates public certificate and private key files in PEM and DER formats. To view the details of the generated digital certificate on Windows platforms, double-click `.der` files in Windows Explorer

By default, the CertGen utility uses the following demonstration digital certificate and private-key files: `CertGenCA.der` and `CertGenCAKey.der`. CertGen looks for these files in the current directory, or in the *`WL_HOME`*`/server/lib directory`, as specified in the `weblogic.home` system property or the `CLASSPATH`. If you want to use these files, you do not need to specify CA files in the CertGen command; however, you can specify those CA files in the command if desired.

For complete details about the CertGen utility's syntax and arguments, see CertGen in the *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Using CertGen to Create a Certificate and Private Key

To create a certificate and private key using CertGen, complete the following steps:

1. Open a command window and change to the `bin` subdirectory of your WebLogic domain root directory.
2. Run the `setDomainEnv` script. This script sets the domain-wide environment for starting and running WebLogic Server instances.
3. Optionally, change to the directory in which you want to create the certificate and private key.
4. Generate the certificate and private key using the following command:

   ```
   java utils.CertGen -keyfilepass keyfilepass -certfile cert-name -keyfile keyfile-name
   ```

   In the preceding command:

   - *`keyfilepass`* represents the password for the private key file.
   - *`cert-name`* represents the name of the certificate.
   - *`keyfile-name`* represents the name of the private key file.

   For example, the following command generates the certificate file named `testcert` and the private key file named `testkey`:

   ```
   prompt> java utils.CertGen -keyfilepass mykeyfilepass -certfile testcert -keyfile
   testkey
   Generating a certificate with common name return and key strength 2048
   issued by CA with certificate from CertGenCA.der file and key from CertGenCAKey.der
   file
   ```

CertGen Usage Notes

Note the following about using CertGen:

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- By default, the CertGen utility looks for the `CertGenCA.der` and `CertGenCAKey.der` files in the current directory, or in the *`WL_HOME`*`/server/lib` directory, as specified in the `weblogic.home` system property or the CLASSPATH.

  Alternatively, you can specify CA files on the command line. If you want to use the default settings, there is no need to specify CA files on the command line.
- By default, the CertGen utility generates demo certificates with the SAN extension containing the fully-qualified DNS name.
  Optionally, you can create demo certificates without the SAN extension and disable the fully-qualified DNS name, by using the `-nosandnshost` command-line option.
- If you do not explicitly specify a host name with the `-cn` option, CertGen uses the JDK `InetAddress.getHostname()` method to get the host name, which CertGen inserts in the Subject common name.

  However, note that the results of the `getHostName()` method depends on the platform on which it is used. For example:

  – On some platforms, such as Solaris, this method returns a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
  – On other platforms, such as Windows NT, this method returns a short host name.
  – On Solaris platforms, the result of `InetAddress.getHostname()` depends on how the hosts entry is configured in the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file.

  If WebLogic Server is acting as a client and host name verification is enabled (which it is by default), you need to ensure that the host name specified in the URL matches the Subject common name in the server certificate. Otherwise, connections fail because the host names do not match.

Limitation on CertGen Usage

By default, a WebLogic Server domain is configured with the `DemoIdentity.jks` keystore, which contains a demonstration public certificate and private key for WebLogic Server. This certificate and key are created by CertGen with the default options of containing the host name in the common name field (`cn`), and the fully-qualified DNS name in the SAN (Subject Alternative Name) extension value. As a result, attempts to establish SSL connections may fail in some situations due to a host name verification exception. This section describes this limitation and provides some workarounds.

If you are using the demo certificates in a multi-server domain, Managed Server instances fail to boot if they cannot establish an SSL connection with the Administration Server. An error message similar to the following may be generated:

```
BAD_CERTIFICATE alert was
received from node-name.avitek.com - xxx.yy.zzz.yyy. Check the peer to
determine why it rejected the certificate chain (trusted CA configuration,
hostname verification). SSL debug tracing may be required to determine the
exact reason the certificate was rejected.
```

This error occurs because the host name verifier, which is enabled by default in all WebLogic domains and which is used during the SSL handshake, compares the value of the SAN extension in the certificate or the value of the `cn` field (if the certificate is created without the SAN extension) with the host name of the SSL server that accepts the SSL connection. If these names do not match, the SSL connection is dropped.

If you use the demo identity certificates in a WebLogic domain, you can use the following workarounds:

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- Specify the SSL listen address of each WebLogic Server instance in a domain as the host name that appears in the certificate's `cn` field. Avoid using the fully-qualified DNS name or IP address. This workaround consists of two steps:
  1. When using the Configuration Wizard to create the WebLogic domain, specify the listen address of each WebLogic Server instance as a simple host name as it appears in the certificate's `cn` field, not as a fully-qualified DNS name or IP address. For example, if the host name in the certificate is `avitek01`, the listen address for the server instance should be specified simply as `avitek01`.
  2. At run time, when specifying the SSL listen address of a server instance, make sure the URL also matches the host name for that server as specified as the certificate's `cn` field. For example:

     ```
     https://avitek01:7002
     ```
- When starting a Managed Server instance, pass the URL of the Administration Server's SSL listening address as a parameter to the `startManagedWebLogic` script. The URL should be specified in a form that excludes the domain suffix. For example:

  ```
  C:\mydomain\bin> startManagedWebLogic.cmd https://admin01:7002
  ```
- Disable host name verification. This causes WebLogic Server to skip the verification check of ensuring that the host name in the URL to which a connection is made matches the host name in the digital certificate that the server sends back as part of the SSL connection.

  You can disable host name verification by including a command similar to the following in the `setDomainEnv` script:

  ```
  set JAVA_OPTIONS=%JAVA_OPTIONS% -
  Dweblogic.security.SSL.ignoreHostnameVerification=true
  ```

  For information about configuring host name verification, see Using Host Name Verification.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle does not recommend using the demo certificates, or turning off host name verification, in production environments.

Using Your Own Certificate Authority

Many companies act as their own certificate authority. To use those trusted CA certificates with WebLogic Server:

1. Ensure the trusted CA certificates are in PEM format.
   - If the trusted CA certificate is in DER format, use the `der2pem` utility to convert them.
   - If the trusted CA certificate was issued by Microsoft, see Converting a Microsoft p7b Format to PEM Format.
   - If the trusted CA certificate has a custom file type, use the steps in Converting a Microsoft p7b Format to PEM Format to convert the trusted CA certificate to PEM format.
2. Create the trust keystore to hold the trusted CA certificate, as explained in Creating a Keystore.

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3. Store the trusted CA certificate in the trust keystore. See Importing Certificates into the Trust and Identity Keystores.
4. Configure WebLogic Server to use the trust keystore. See Configuring Keystores with WebLogic Server.

Converting a Microsoft p7b Format to PEM Format

Digital certificates issued by Microsoft are in a format (p7b) that cannot be used by WebLogic Server. The following example converts a digital certificate in p7b (PKCS#7) format to PEM format on Windows XP:

1. In Windows Explorer, select the file (*filename*`.p7b`) you want to convert. Double-click on the file to display a Certificates window.
2. In the left pane of the Certificates window, expand the file.
3. Expand the Certificates folder to display a list of certificates.
4. Select a certificate to convert to PEM format. Right-click on the certificate, then choose **All Tasks** > **Export** to display the Certificate Export Wizard.
5. In the wizard, click **Next**.
6. Select the `Base-64 encoded X.509 (.CER)` option. Then click **Next**. (`Base-64 encoded` is the PEM format.)
7. In the **File name** field, enter a name for the converted digital certificate; then click **Next**.

> **Note**
>
> The wizard appends a `.cer` extension to the output file. The `.cer` extension is a generic extension which is appended to both base-64 encoded certificates and DER certificates. You can change the extension to `.pem` after you exit the wizard.

8. Verify that the settings are correct. If the settings are correct, click Finish; if they are not correct, click Back and make any necessary modifications.

> **Note**
>
> For p7b certificate files that contain certificate chains, you need to concatenate the issuer PEM digital certificates to the certificate file. The resulting certificate file can be used by WebLogic Server.

Configuring Demo Certificates for Clients

To use SSL/TLS in development mode between a client and WebLogic Server, configure the demo certificates in the JVM for both the client and the server as follows:

1. Import *DOMAIN_HOME*`/security/democacert.der` into the `cacerts` keystore in the `jre/lib/security` directory of the client's JVM.

   For instructions on using the `importcert` command in `keytool`, see the `keytool` utility section in JDK Tool Specifications.
2. Import *DOMAIN_HOME*`/security/democacert.der` into the `cacerts` keystore in the `jre/lib/security` directory of the WebLogic Server's JVM.

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3. Restart both the client and WebLogic Server.

> **Note**
>
> The passphrase for the Demo Trust keystore is `DemoTrustKeyStorePassPhrase`. The passphrase for the Demo Identity keystore is stored in the *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/DemoCerts.props` file.

Obtaining and Storing Certificates for Production Environments

To obtain a digital certificate for use in a production environment, you must generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) and issue it to a reputable CA. The CA returns a digital certificate that is signed with the CA's private key and that is used for establishing identity. The CA also returns the CA's signed public certificate, which is used for trust. You then import the digital certificate for identity into your identity keystore, and the CA's public certificate into the trust keystore.

The following sections explain these steps in detail:

- Generating a Certificate Signing Request
- Importing Certificates into the Trust and Identity Keystores

Generating a Certificate Signing Request

Oracle strongly recommends that all certificates used in a production environment are signed by a reputable Certificate Authority (CA). To obtain a CA-signed certificate, you must issue an individual Certificate Signing Request (CSR) for each certificate that you plan to use in that production environment.

To generate a CSR, complete the following steps:

1. Create a keystore to hold the identity of the WebLogic Server instance, if you have not already done so, as explained in Creating a Keystore.
2. Open a command window, change to the `bin` subdirectory of your WebLogic domain, and run the `setDomainEnv` script. For example, on Windows systems:

   ```
   prompt> cd DOMAIN_HOME/bin
   prompt> setDomainEnv
   ```

   In the preceding path, *`DOMAIN_HOME`* represents the WebLogic domain root directory.
3. Change to the directory that contains your keystore and create a CSR using the keytool command with the following syntax:

   ```
   keytool -certreq -v -alias alias -file certreq_file -keystore keystore
   ```

   In the preceding command syntax:

   - *`alias`* represents the private key alias specified when you created the keystore
   - *`certreq_file`* represents the name of the file that contains the CSR.
   - *`keystore`* represents the keystore.

   Note that when you enter the preceding command, you are prompted for the passwords for the keystore and the private key, which you specified when you created the keystore.

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4. Submit the CSR file to a certificate authority (CA) of your choice.

The CSR file is encoded in PKCS#10 format and may look similar to the following:

```
-----BEGIN NEW CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBtzCCASACAQAwdzELMAkGA1UEBhMCR0IxEjAQBgNVBAgTCUJlcmtzaGlyZTEQMA
4GA1UEBxMHUmVhZGluZzEPMA0GA1UEChMGT3JhY2xlMRAwDgYDVQQLEwdTdXBwb3J0
MR8wHQYDVQQDExZtYXJzaGFsbC51ay5vcmFjbGUuY29tMIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBA
QUAA4GNADCBiQKBgQCEopgMZp1lI6jWXxb1rM1kWIc1l8bhiV/0UTcsdKzeaSHxbO
SLO3Ed9kxNWAZgXaR9f5FBlwkaRJ+IR163e64v3SplHenxHfVRaHYWPZx4KlJz/6p
Yd1fAlF0PdQm1DNoFtKmCHVk/cRuvGRpsp38l7K2mYlyQ+GxH38llS7g3owIDAQAB
oAAwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAD/sG1+rSI76OjihHg3WezT+VIbSRJxyly9nbx
4uwXbDHh8DGgQLAXV51C9ioaMrm+dM0eygVDDMESXFxvJiYipS/pphgYt1xDBgnEH
GcNiX3BnTaLNtzYlc5eAMsmbDlpk/qOxvQiH3bKN+UKYQlBXJZWPL6FusXu2LMTrk
zsY=
-----END NEW CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

> **Note**
>
> The Certificate Request Generator servlet is deprecated. Use the keytool utility instead.

Importing Certificates into the Trust and Identity Keystores

After you submit a CSR to a CA, the CA returns the following:

- The CA's signed public certificate. (This certificate may be an intermediate certificate that is signed by a high-level CA, or it may be a self-signed (root) certificate.)

  You place this certificate into the keystore designated as the trust keystore.
- A CA-signed digital certificate for WebLogic Server. This is often referred to simply as the server certificate.

  You place the server certificate into the keystore designated as the identity keystore.
- Optionally, one or more intermediate certificates that establish the chain of trust to the root CA certificate.

> **Note**
>
> This section assumes you plan to import certificates into your own keystores. If you want to use Domain Keystores instead, see Domain Keystores and Provisioned Certificate Issuer.

To import the CA-signed certificates into the trust and identity keystores, complete the following steps:

1. Open a command window, change to the `bin` subdirectory of your WebLogic domain, and run the `setDomainEnv` script. For example, on Windows systems:

   ```
   prompt> cd DOMAIN_HOME/bin
   prompt> setDomainEnv
   ```

   In the preceding path, *`DOMAIN_HOME`* represents the WebLogic domain root directory.

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2. Change to the directory to hold the trust keystore and enter the following keytool command. This command creates the trust keystore, if it does not already exist, and imports the CA-signed certificate:

   ```
   keytool -importcert -file CAcert -alias CAcert-alias -keystore keystore
   ```

   In the preceding command:

   - *CAcert* represents the name of the CA's signed public certificate.
   - *CAcert-alias* represents the alias of the CA's signed public certificate.
   - *keystore* represents the keystore file name.

   If you currently have additional trusted CA-signed public certificates or intermediate certificates, or receive them in the future, you can add them to the preceding trust keystore using the same keytool command. For example:

   ```
   keytool -importcert -file CAcert2 -alias CAcert2-alias -keystore keystore
   ```

   If you are importing certificates that are part of a sequentially-ordered certificate path, you must import those certificates into the trust keystore in the order in which they exist in that path. If you import them in the wrong sequence, the SSL handshake when making a connection may fail. For example, consider the following certificate path:

   - Root CA certificate, `rootCA`
   - Intermediate certificate `ICA1`, which is signed by `rootCA`
   - Intermediate certificate `ICA2`, which is signed by `ICA1`

   In the preceding certificate path, you would import `rootCA` into the trust keystore first, followed by `ICA1`, then finally by `ICA2`. If these certificates are imported into the keystore in the wrong sequence,

   > **Note**
   >
   > Note the following:
   >
   > - A root CA may impose a limit on the number of intermediate certificates that may exist in a certificate path based on a root certificate issued by that CA. See Certificate Authorities in *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
   > - If your trust keystore does not contain the certificate of the intermediate CA that signed your server certificate, but that intermediate CA is trusted by the target of an SSL connection that you are making, the SSL connection may succeed by means of transitive trust.

3. Make a backup copy of the trust keystore.
4. Change to the directory that contains the identity keystore for WebLogic Server.
5. Import the CA-signed server certificate into your keystore using the following `keytool` command:

   ```
   keytool -importcert -v -alias alias -file servercert_file -keystore keystore
   ```

   In the preceding syntax:

   - *alias* represents the alias of the server certificate, which must be the same as the private key alias assigned in Step 4.)

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- *servercert_file* represents the name of the file that contains the CA-signed server certificate.
- *keystore* represents the name of your keystore.
- Using the `-v` option increases the amount of information displayed in the command output.

For example, the following command imports the server certificate `server.pem` into the keystore, using the alias (`server_cert`) assigned in Step 4:

```
prompt> keytool -importcert -v -alias server_cert -file server.pem -keystore
keystore.jks
Enter keystore password:
Certificate reply was installed in keystore[Storing keystore.jks
]
```

6. Make a backup copy of the identity keystore.

Configuring Keystores with WebLogic Server

All private key entries in a keystore are accessed by WebLogic Server through the use of aliases, which you specify when loading private keys into the keystore. Although WebLogic Server does not use the alias to access trusted CA certificates, the keystore does require an alias when loading a trusted CA certificate into the keystore. After you have created the identity and trust keystores, you need to configure WebLogic Server to use them.

Aliases are case-insensitive: the aliases Hugo and hugo would refer to the same keystore entry. When you configure SSL, aliases for private keys are specified in the **Server Private Key Alias** field on the **Environment: Servers:** *server* page, under the **Security: SSL** tab in the WebLogic Remote Console.

See:

- Configure Keystores Using the WebLogic Remote Console in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*
- Configuring a Keystore Using WLST

Configuring a Keystore Using WLST

This section provides an example of using WLST to configure the identity and trust keystores for WebLogic Server. Example 29-1 does the following:

1. Connects to the Managed Server instance for which the identity and trust keystores are being configured.
2. Navigates to the MBean that corresponds to the specific server instance for which the identity and trust keystores are to be configured, `myserver`.
3. Sets the configuration rule that WebLogic Server uses to locate the identity and trust keystores, `CustomIdentityAndCustomTrust`.
4. Sets the name and location of the identity keystore file, `Identity.jks`.
5. Sets the passphrase for the identity keystore.
6. Sets the identity keystore type to `JKS`.
7. Sets the name and location of the trust keystore file, `Trust.jks`.
8. Sets the passphrase for the trust keystore.

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9. Sets the trust keystore type to `JKS`.
10. Saves and activates the new keystore configuration, then disconnects from the Managed Server instance.

> **Note**
>
> This example sets the keystore and truststore type to JKS. You can also configure PKCS12 keystores. To do so, be sure to set the `setCustomIdentityKeyStoreType()` and `setCustomTrustKeyStoreType()` properties to PKCS12.

Example 29-1 Configuring Custom Identity and Trust Keystores

```
connect('','','t3://host:port')
Please enter your username :
Please enter your password :
...
edit()
startEdit()
cd ('Servers/myserver')

cmo.setKeyStores('CustomIdentityAndCustomTrust')
cmo.setCustomIdentityKeyStoreFileName('/path/keystores/Identity.jks')
cmo.setCustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhrase('passphrase')
cmo.setCustomIdentityKeyStoreType('JKS')
cmo.setCustomTrustKeyStoreFileName('/path/keystores/Trust.jks')
cmo.setCustomTrustKeyStorePassPhrase('passphrase')
cmo.setCustomTrustKeyStoreType('JKS')


save()
activate()
disconnect()
```

Viewing Keystore Contents

Use the `keytool` command to view the contents of a keystore.

Use the following `keytool` command syntax, where *`keystore`* represents the name of the keystore you created:

```
keytool -list -v -keystore keystore
```

When you enter the preceding command, you are prompted for the keystore password. For example, the following command lists the contents of `keystore.jks`:

```
prompt> keytool -list -v -keystore keystore.jks
Enter keystore password:

Alias name: rootcacert
Creation date: Sep 13, 2010
Entry type: trustedCertEntry

Owner: CN=SSL Training CA, OU=Support, O=Avitek, L=Reading, ST=Berkshire, C=GB
Issuer: CN=SSL Training CA, OU=Support, O=Avitek, L=Reading, ST=Berkshire, C=GB
Serial number: c47f4774c2ef014c
Valid from: Fri Jan 09 10:27:18 GMT 2009 until: Mon May 26 11:27:18 BST 2036
Certificate fingerprints:
MD5: E9:24:39:56:DE:34:44:DB:46:93:45:93:8E:82:66:AC
```


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```
SHA1: 17:39:92:C0:43:9B:28:F3:C2:54:55:9B:5E:97:CA:EE:71:5D:9C:26
Signature algorithm name: SHA1withRSA
Version: 3

Extensions:

#1: ObjectId: 2.5.29.14 Criticality=false
SubjectKeyIdentifier [
KeyIdentifier [
0000: 67 57 BA 54 BB 9B C0 38 9A 71 AA 28 82 23 4B 08 gW.T...8.q.(.#K.
0010: 72 B9 FC C1 r...
]
]

#2: ObjectId: 2.5.29.19 Criticality=false
BasicConstraints:[
CA:true
PathLen:2147483647
]

#3: ObjectId: 2.5.29.35 Criticality=false

[CN=SSL Training CA, OU=Support, O=Avitek, L=Reading, ST=Berkshire, C=GB]
SerialNumber: [ c47f4774 c2ef014c]
]

*******************************************
*******************************************

Alias name: server_cert
Creation date: Sep 13, 2010
Entry type: PrivateKeyEntry
Certificate chain length: 2
Certificate[1]:
Owner: CN=server.avitek.com, OU=Support, O=Avitek, L=Reading, ST=Berkshire,
C=GB
Issuer: CN=SSL Training CA, OU=Support, O=Avitek, L=Reading, ST=Berkshire, C=GB
Serial number: e
Valid from: Mon Sep 13 14:02:00 BST 2010 until: Sat Sep 22 14:02:00 BST 2012
Certificate fingerprints:
MD5: CB:B8:07:32:22:B5:76:78:44:BB:94:D2:CE:EF:A3:CA
SHA1: 1E:3E:C6:BC:17:EB:43:50:19:01:0B:11:50:D8:23:60:21:B2:57:3E
Signature algorithm name: MD5withRSA
Version: 1
Certificate[2]:
Owner: CN=SSL Training CA, OU=Support, O=Avitek, L=Reading, ST=Berkshire, C=GB
Issuer: CN=SSL Training CA, OU=Support, O=Avitek, L=Readin g, ST=Berkshire, C=GB
Serial number: c47f4774c2ef014c
Valid from: Fri Jan 09 10:27:18 GMT 2009 until: Mon May 26 11:27:18 BST 2036
Certificate fingerprints:
MD5: E9:24:39:56:DE:34:44:DB:46:93:45:93:8E:82:66:AC
SHA1: 17:39:92:C0:43:9B:28:F3:C2:54:55:9B:5E:97:CA:EE:71:5D:9C:26
Signature algorithm name: SHA1withRSA
Version: 3

Extensions:

#1: ObjectId: 2.5.29.14 Criticality=false
SubjectKeyIdentifier [
KeyIdentifier [
0000: 67 57 BA 54 BB 9B C0 38 9A 71 AA 28 82 23 4B 08 gW.T...8.q.(.#K.
0010: 72 B9 FC C1 r...
```


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```
]
]

#2: ObjectId: 2.5.29.19 Criticality=false
BasicConstraints:[
CA:true
PathLen:2147483647
]

#3: ObjectId: 2.5.29.35 Criticality=false
AuthorityKeyIdentifier [
KeyIdentifier [
0000: 67 57 BA 54 BB 9B C0 38 9A 71 AA 28 82 23 4B 08 gW.T...8.q.(.#K.
0010: 72 B9 FC C1 r...
]

[CN=SSL Training CA, OU=Support, O=Avitek, L=Reading, ST=Berkshire, C=GB]
SerialNumber: [ c47f4774 c2ef014c]
]

*******************************************
*******************************************
```

Setting Certificate Expiry Notifications

You can set reminders to notify you when your SSL certificates are about to expire. Reminders appear in the Security Warnings Report in WebLogic Remote Console.

To set a certificate expiry notification:

1. In the WebLogic Remote Console **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Domain**.
2. On the **Security** tab, select the **Warnings** subtab.
3. Turn on at least one of the following options: **Check Identity Certificates** or **Check Trust Certificates**.
4. In the **Check Certificates Expiration Days** field, enter a number (in days) to specify how far in advance of the certificate's expiration should the warnings begin to appear.

   By default, WebLogic Server checks that no certificates are expiring within the next 30 days.
5. In the **Check Certificates Interval Days** field, enter a number (in days) to specify how often WebLogic Server should check if the certificates are set to expire.

   By default, WebLogic Server checks daily if certificates are about to expire.
6. Click **Save**.

Replacing Expiring Certificates

You must replace an expiring certificate before it actually expires to avoid or reduce application downtime.

You can set a notification to remind you prior to its expiration. See Setting Certificate Expiry Notifications.

To replace a certificate, complete the following steps:

1. Open a command window, change to the *DOMAIN_HOME*`/bin` directory, and run the `setDomainEnv` script.

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2. Change to the directory that contains the identity keystore that stores the certificate needing to be replaced.
3. Generate a CSR, as explained in Generating a Certificate Signing Request, using the same private key alias specified when you created the keystore for which the current expiring certificate was issued.
4. Submit the CSR to the CA that issued the original certificate. The validity date of the new certificate should be earlier than the expiration date of the current certificate. This overlap is recommended to reduce downtime.

> **Note**
>
> Steps 3 and 4 are not required if the CA already maintains the certificate request in a repository. In that case, simply ask the CA to issue a new certificate.

5. Import the newly issued certificate into the identity keystore using the alias of the private key.
6. If the new certificate is issued by a CA other than the one that issued the original certificate, you may also need to import the new CA's trusted certificate before importing the newly issued identity certificate.

Creating a Keystore: An Example

Learn how to use the keytool utility for creating a keystore and storing keys and certificates in it.

Note that this section shows only how to create one keystore. In a production environment, Oracle recommends that you have two keystores: one for trust, and another for identity, as explained in Using Separate Keystores for Identity and Trust in Custom Keystore Configurations. For complete details about each of the keytool command options shown in this section, see the help for the keytool utility at the following locations:

- **Java SE 21** - keytool in *Java Development Kit Version 21 Tool Specifications*
- **Java SE 25** - keytool in *Java Development Kit Version 25 Tool Specifications*

To create a keystore and populate it with private keys and certificates, complete the following steps:

1. Create a directory to hold the keystore; for example: *ORACLE_HOME*`/keystores`.
2. Run the following script, which sets the domain-wide environment for starting and running WebLogic Server instances:

   ```
   DOMAIN_HOME/bin/setDomainEnv
   ```

   In the preceding path, *DOMAIN_HOME* represents the WebLogic domain root directory.
3. Change to the directory to hold the keystore, which you created in Step 1.
4. Create the keystore using the following `keytool` command syntax. This command also creates a key pair (a public key and associated private key) and an alias for the private key.

   ```
   keytool -genkeypair -alias alias -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -dname dn -keystore
   keystore
   -storetype storetype
   ```


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In the preceding command syntax:

- *alias* represents the private key alias.
- *dn* represents the X.500 Distinguished Name associated with the private key alias.
- *keystore* represents the name of the keystore being created.
- *storetype* represents the keystore type, `jks` or `pkcs12`.

For example:

```
prompt> keytool -genkeypair -alias server_cert -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048
-dname "CN=server.avitek.com,OU=Support,O=Avitek,L=Reading,ST=Berkshire,C=GB"
-keystore keystore.jks
-storetype jks
```

Note the following in the preceding example:

- `server.avitek.com` represents the WebLogic Server host and DNS domain name.
- Although the `keytool` command includes the `-storepass` and `-keypass` options for specifying the keystore and private key passwords, respectively, Oracle recommends that you avoid using these command-line options. When you enter a `keytool` command that requires one or more passwords, but you omit the command-line options for passing them, you are subsequently prompted to enter them. However, unlike passwords passed in command-line options, passwords entered in response to a prompt are not displayed in the command window and are not captured in any log.
- Make note of the private key alias and passwords you specify, and be sure to record passwords only in a safe location.

5. Make a backup copy of the keystore created in Step 4.
6. Create a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) using the following `keytool` command syntax:

   ```
   keytool -certreq -v -alias alias -file certreq_file -keystore keystore
   ```

   In the preceding command syntax:

   - *alias* represents the private key alias specified in Step 4.
   - *certreq_file* represents the name of the file that contains the CSR.
   - *keystore* represents the keystore created in Step 4.

   Note that when you create a CSR using the preceding command, you are prompted to enter the passwords for the keystore and the private key.

   For example, the following command creates a CSR in the file `server.csr`:

   ```
   prompt> keytool -certreq -v -alias server_cert -file server.csr -keystore
   keystore.jks
   ```

7. Submit the CSR file to a certificate authority (CA) of your choice. The CA returns:
   - A digital certificate for WebLogic Server. This certificate is signed by the CA and is often referred to simply as the server certificate.
   - The public certificate of the CA that signed your server certificate.
   - Optionally, one or more intermediate CA certificates. For example, if the CA that signed your certificate is an intermediate CA, you might also receive the public certificate of the intermediate CA that signed your CA's certificate. (If your CA's certificate was signed by a root CA, you might also receive the root certificate.)

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8. In the directory you created for your keystore, save the server certificate, and also the CA certificates, in individual files. For example, the server certificate can be saved as `server.pem`, and the CA certificate as `rootCA.pem`.

   If you have an intermediate CA who also returns other intermediate certificates, save them also in your keystore directory using names such as `intermediateCA2.pem`, `intermediateCA3.pem`, and so on, to properly establish the certificate path in a way that indicates the correct sequence of that path.

9. Import the CA certificate, including any additional intermediate certificates and the root certificate if available, into your keystore using the following `keytool` command syntax:

   ```
   keytool -importcert -v -noprompt -trustcacerts -alias alias -file rootca_file -
   keystore keystore
   ```

   In the preceding syntax:

   - *`alias`* represents the alias of the root CA certificate.
   - *`rootca_file`* represents the name of the file that contains the root CA certificate.
   - *`keystore`* represents the name of your keystore.

   For example, the following command imports the root CA certificate in file `rootCA.pem` into the keystore, assigning it the alias `rootcacert`:

   ```
   prompt> keytool -importcert -v -noprompt -trustcacerts -alias rootcacert -file
   rootCA.pem -keystore keystore.jks
   Enter keystore password:
   Certificate was added to keystore
   Storing keystore.jks
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > If your CA returns a certificate chain, make sure you import the certificates in the proper sequence, as explained in Importing Certificates into the Trust and Identity Keystores.

10. Import the server certificate into your keystore using the following `keytool` command syntax:

    ```
    keytool -importcert -v -alias alias -file servercert_file -keystore keystore
    ```

    In the preceding syntax:

    - *`alias`* represents the alias of the server certificate, which must be the same as the private key alias assigned in Step 4.)
    - *`servercert_file`* represents the name of the file that contains the server certificate.
    - *`keystore`* represents the name of your keystore.

    For example, the following command imports the server certificate `server.pem` into the keystore, using the alias (`server_cert`) assigned in Step 4:

    ```
    prompt> keytool -importcert -v -alias server_cert -file server.pem -keystore
    keystore.jks
    Enter keystore password:
    Certificate reply was installed in keystore[Storing keystore.jks
    ]
    ```

11. To view the contents of the keystore, use the following `keytool` command syntax, where *`keystore`* represents the name of your keystore:

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```
keytool -list -v -keystore keystore
```

Supported Formats for Identity and Trust Certificates

The PEM (Privacy Enhanced Mail) format is the preferred format for private keys, digital certificates, and trusted certificate authority (CA) certificates.

A `.pem` format file begins with this line:

```
----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----
```

and ends with this line:

```
----END CERTIFICATE----
```

A `.pem` format file supports multiple digital certificates (for example, a certificate chain can be included). The order of certificates within the file is important. The server's digital certificate should be the first digital certificate in the file, followed by the issuer certificate, and so on. Each certificate in the chain is followed by its issuer certificate. If the last certificate in the chain is the self-signed (self-issued) root certificate of the chain, the chain is considered complete. Note that the chain does not have to be complete.

When using the deprecated file-based private keys, digital certificates, and trusted CA certificates, WebLogic Server can use digital certificates in either PEM or distinguished encoding rules (DER) format.

A `.der` format file contains binary data for a single certificate. Thus, a `.der` file can be used only for a single certificate, while a `.pem` file can be used for multiple certificates.

Microsoft is often used as a CA. Microsoft issues trusted CA certificates in p7b format, which must be converted to PEM before they can be used with WebLogic Server. See Converting a Microsoft p7b Format to PEM Format.

Private key files (meaning private keys not stored in a keystore) must be in PKCS#5/PKCS#8 PEM format.

You can still use private keys and digital certificates used with other versions of WebLogic Server with this version of WebLogic Server. Convert the private key and digital certificate from distinguished encoding rules (DER) format to privacy-enhanced mail (PEM) format. See the description of the der2pem utility in "Using the WebLogic Server Java Utilities" in *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

After converting the files, ensure the digital certificate file has the `-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----` header and the `-----END CERTIFICATE-----` footer. Otherwise, the digital certificate will not work.

> **Note**
>
> OpenSSL can add a header to the PEM certificate it generates. In order to use such certificates with WebLogic Server, everything in front of "`-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----`" should be removed from the certificate, which you can do with a text editor.

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Obtaining a Digital Certificate for a Web Browser

The digital certification you receive for a web browser contains public information, including your name and public key, and additional information you would like authenticated by a third party, such as your E-mail address. You are required to present the digital certificate when authentication is requested.

Low-security browser certificates are easy to acquire and can be done from within the Web browser, usually by selecting the Security menu item in Options or Preferences. Go to the Personal Certificates item and ask to obtain a new digital certificate. You will be asked for some information about yourself.

As part of the process of acquiring a digital certificate, the Web browser generates a public-private key pair. The private key should remain secret. It is stored on the local file system and should never leave the Web browser's machine, to ensure that the process of acquiring a digital certificate is itself safe. With some browsers, the private key can be encrypted using a password, which is not stored. When you encrypt your private key, you will be asked by the Web browser for your password at least once per session.

> **Note**
>
> Digital certificates obtained from Web browsers do not work with other types of Web browsers or on different versions of the same Web browser.

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Managing Certificates with the Certificate Management Service

Use the Certificate Management Service to simplify and streamline the management of SSL/TLS certificates in a WebLogic Server domain.

WebLogic Server relies on SSL/TLS to ensure secure connections between network resources. It allows the resources to authenticate each other's identity and encrypt the data exchanged between them.

The creation, acquisition, renewal, storage, and distribution of identity and trust material can be daunting in a single domain, let alone across multiple. The Certificate Management Service reduces certificate maintenance overhead, helping you maintain reasonable certificate handling policies and improve security across domains.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Understanding Certificate Management
- Domain Keystores
- Using Certificate Management Service with Node Manager
- Configuring the Certificate Management Service: Main Steps

Understanding Certificate Management

The Certificate Management Service provides WebLogic Server with a built-in method for managing SSL/TLS keystore entries in a WebLogic Server domain. When configured, it can significantly streamline the distribution and renewal of keystore entries to the correct servers, ensuring certificates remain valid with minimal intervention.

The **Certificate Management Service** makes requests to supported **Certificate Issuers** to obtain identity and trust material. The Certificate Management Service stores the received material in the **Domain Keystores** and distributes it to servers as necessary.

How the Certificate Management Service Works

The Certificate Management Service divides responsibilities between a central control plane on the Administration Server and local certificate consumers on managed servers and Node Manager.

The Administration Server is the main domain-wide authority. It enforces certificate policies, designates the authoritative keystores, and performs domain-level lifecycle operations for certificates and Certificate Authorities (CAs).

It has two self-signed root CAs, the Domain CA and the Machine CA, which are separate so that the authority to authenticate WebLogic servers is distinct from the authority to authenticate Node Manager machines.

The Domain CA signs certificates used by the Administration Server and managed servers, including identities such as `domainpki-server-identity`, `domainpki-client-identity`, and

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`domainpki-sign-encrypt`. Its CA private key and current CA certificate are held by the Administration Server under the alias `domainpki-domain-ca`.

The Machine CA signs the machine identity used by Node Manager, `domainpki-machine-identity`. Its CA private key and current CA certificate are held by the Administration Server under the alias `domainpki-machine-ca`.

Managed Servers and Node Manager maintain local identity and trust stores managed by the Certificate Management Service. The service obtains the certificate chain and trust material appropriate to each component; depending on the issuer, the identity private key may be generated locally or supplied as part of a provisioned or externally issued identity. Domain CA and Machine CA private signing keys are never distributed and remain under Administration Server control.

Local identity and trust material remains usable if the Administration Server is temporarily unavailable, although new issuance, renewal, and trust refresh operations cannot complete until connectivity is restored.

The Certificate Management Service can process identity and trust material from the following Certificate Issuers:

- **Domain Certificate Issuer**: issues certificates on behalf of the Domain and Machine CAs. The Domain Certificate Issuer is a built-in certificate issuer that is enabled with the Certificate Management Service. When Domain Keystores are enabled, servers request certificates from the Domain CA. If Node Manager is configured, it requests a certificate from the Machine CA.
- **Provisioned Certificate Issuer**: distributes private keys and certificates that were manually added to the domain by a WebLogic Server administrator.
- **Plug-in Certificate Issuers**: obtains certificates through an external certificate service which are then distributed by the Certificate Management Service. You can develop your own custom plug-in certificate issuers through the issuer plug-in SPI.
  - The **OCI Certificates Plug-in Certificate Issuer** is a plug-in certificate issuer that obtains certificates directly from the OCI Certificates service. It comes packaged with WebLogic Server.

These Certificate Issuers populate the Domain Keystores with the keystore entries that are managed by the Certificate Management Service. The Domain Keystores can contain identity certificates, trust certificates, certificate authority certificates, and associated private keys.

Communication between these Certificate Management Service components is facilitated by the Remote Certificate Service, a REST application also running on the Administration Server. The Remote Certificate Service also responds to certificate requests from Managed Servers and Node Manager. The Remote Certificate Service is deployed as an internal application, with the context root `wls-certificate-service`.

> **Note**
>
> REST API calls to the Remote Certificate Service require SSL/TLS, therefore a reachable Administration Server HTTPS endpoint is required. Either enable the domain-wide Administration Port or the Administration Server SSL listen port. If a Managed Server has not yet initialized its own trust store, it can temporarily rely on the local `machine-trust` keystore until it initializes its own trust store.

See CertificateManagementMBean in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Certificate Authorities

The Certificate Management Service maintains two separate, self-signed Certificate Authorities (CAs): the Domain CA which issues identity certificates for Administration Servers and managed servers, and the Machine CA which issues the machine identity certificate used by Node Manager.

The Administration Server owns and protects the private keys for both CAs. When a server or Node Manager needs a certificate, the appropriate CA signs it. Other components trust that certificate because they have the corresponding CA certificate in their trust keystore.

In WebLogic Server, the private keys for both CAs reside in the Administration Server's `domain-ca` store. When a CA certificate approaches expiry, WebLogic Server can roll it and retain the previous public CA certificate temporarily, allowing certificates issued by both generations to remain trusted during the transition.

`CertificateManagementMBean.ExpiredCertificateAuthorityRetentionDays` controls how long an expired CA remains trusted in the Administration Server's `domain-trust` or `provisioned-trust` source store before automatic cleanup. The default is 7 days; the allowed range is 0–365 days, and 0 disables automatic cleanup. An administrator can choose to manually purge expired CAs without waiting for the retention period, or remove a specific CA from `domain-trust` or `provisioned-trust`. After a source deletion, server and machine trust replicas converge through their normal periodic refresh lifecycle.

The Domain and Machine CAs are generated and rolled together using the same configured CA key profile and signature algorithm. If you change these settings, it will not alter current CA material. You must roll the CAs to adopt the new settings.

These built-in CAs establish trust within the WebLogic Server environment only. External clients will not automatically trust them unless their public CA certificates are deliberately distributed to them.

By default, the CA certificates are valid for 365 days. You can adjust this interval to another value between 45 and 1825 days. The WebLogic Server certificate check schedule also performs CA maintenance. The Domain and Machine CA pair is rolled when an active signing entry is incomplete or lacks enough remaining validity to issue a certificate for the configured leaf-certificate lifetime.

Certificate Issuers

The Certificate Management Service uses Certificate Issuers to obtain and maintain the keystore entries required for secure communication between servers.

A certificate issuer is responsible for supplying an identity certificate. The Certificate Management Service determines when an identity is required, while the issuer obtains it.

The certificate issuer does not decide which SSL listener uses the resulting certificate. That decision is determined by the consumer's configured certificate alias.

The Certificate Management Service supports the following certificate issuers:

- Domain Certificate Issuer
- Provisioned Certificate Issuer
- Plug-in Certificate Issuers

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Domain Certificate Issuer

The Domain Certificate Issuer is a built-in certificate issuer that is enabled with the Certificate Management Service.

The built-in Domain Certificate Issuer issues certificates on behalf of the Domain CA and the Machine CA. It uses the Domain CA to sign server identities and the Machine CA to sign Node Manager identities. It produces the following identities: `domainpki-server-identity`, `domainpki-client-identity`, and `domainpki-sign-encrypt`, and `domainpki-machine-identity`.

If a server is configured to use Domain Keystores, it will request a certificate from the Domain CA. Node Manager requests a certificate from the Machine CA.

The Domain Certificate Issuer operates through the Administration Server, which holds the CA signing keys. The Administration Server creates missing authorities automatically and rolls the authority pair when a signing entry is incomplete or does not have enough remaining validity for the configured leaf lifetime. You can also manually create a new pair by rolling the Domain CA.

Certificates issued by the Domain Certificate Issuer are stored with a certificate chain containing the issued identity certificate followed by its issuing CA chain. Use the `CertificateManagementMBean.IncludeRootCertificateInChain` attribute to determine whether the self-signed root CA certificate is included in the returned and stored chain. The default is `true`.

> **Note**
>
> Certificates issued by the Domain Certificate Issuer only establish automatic trust *within* the WebLogic Server environment. External clients will not automatically trust them unless their public CA certificates are deliberately distributed to them.

By default, certificates issued by the Domain Certificate Issuer are valid for 90 days. You can adjust this interval to another value between 15 and 365 days. Use `CertificateManagementMBean.CertificateCheckInterval` to control how often WebLogic Server checks active certificates and `CertificateRefreshWindow` to control how many days before expiration a renewable identity is refreshed. These settings apply to WebLogic Server instances. Node Manager uses the separate schedule described in Using Certificate Management Service with Node Manager.

Use the `CertificateManagementMBean.SubjectNamePolicy` attribute to specify a subject name policy that controls which DNS names and IP addresses the Domain Certificates Issuer may include in certificate subjects and Subject Alternative Names. The default value, `CONFIGURED_PLUS_HOST`, permits configured endpoint names plus the host name and address authenticated in the request. Accepted alternative options are `CONFIGURED_ONLY`, which restricts names to configured endpoints and `CONFIGURED_PLUS_ANY`, which permits any requested identity for compatibility.

Loopback identities are always permitted. A disallowed name causes server certificate issuance to fail, whereas disallowed machine-certificate names are discarded if a permitted endpoint identity remains.

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Table 30-1 WebLogic Domain CA and Machine CA Certificate Attributes

Attribute	Value or Behavior
Certificate Version	X.509 version 3
Serial Number	Random positive values derived from sixteen random bytes.
Signature Algorithm	Use any of the supported signature algorithms described in Supported Key Profiles and Signature Algorithms. The default is SHA256withRSA. **Note**: The configured profile and signature algorithm must be a supported pair. Changes take effect when the CAs are generated or rolled.
Issuer DN	Same as the Subject DN. Both the Domain CA and Machine CA are self-signed roots.
Validity Period	The default validity period is 365 days but you can specify any value, in days, between 45 and 1825 days.
Subject DN	Domain CA: `CN=Domain Root Certificate Authority R<generation>,OU=Domain: <domain-name>,O=WebLogic Domain PKI` Machine CA: `CN=Machine Root Certificate Authority R<generation>,OU=Domain: <domain-name>,O=WebLogic Domain PKI`
Subject Public Key Information	Use any of the supported key profiles described in Supported Key Profiles and Signature Algorithms. The default is RSA-2048.
Basic Constraints	Critical. `CA=true` PathLen = 1
Key Usage	Critical: `digitalSignature`, `keyCertSign`, and `cRLSign`.
Subject Key Identifier	Includes a subject key identifier.

Table 30-2 WebLogic Server Identity Certificate Attributes

Attribute	Value
Certificate Version	X.509 version 3
Serial Number	Random positive values derived from sixteen random bytes.
Signature Algorithm	Uses the signature algorithm of the currently active issuing Domain CA.
Issuer DN	Subject DN of the active WebLogic Domain CA that issued the certificate.
Validity Period	The default validity period is 90 days but you can specify any value, in days, between 15 and 365 days.

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Table 30-2 (Cont.) WebLogic Server Identity Certificate Attributes

Attribute	Value
Subject DN	The Domain Certificate Issuer chooses the preferred CN from the configured hostname or listen-address selection, subject to `SubjectNamePolicy`. For a server identity, the normal organizational units identify the server and domain, and the built-in issuer uses `O=WebLogic Domain PKI`. When a permitted fully qualified endpoint name is available: `CN=<permitted-FQDN>,OU=Server: <server-name>,OU=Domain: <domain-name>,O=WebLogic Domain PKI`. When no permitted FQDN is available and an authenticated IP address is used: `CN=Server: <server-name>,OU=Domain: <domain-name>,O=WebLogic Domain PKI`. The IP address is placed in the Subject Alternative Name extension and the server organizational unit is omitted. Selection is controlled by `SubjectCommonName` and `SubjectNamePolicy`.
Subject Public Key Information	Use any of the supported key profiles described in Supported Key Profiles and Signature Algorithms. The default is RSA-2048.
Basic Constraints	Critical. `CA=false`
Key Usage	Critical. • RSA combined server identity: `digitalSignature`, `keyEncipherment`, `dataEncipherment`. • RSA single-purpose server or client identity: `digitalSignature`, `keyEncipherment`. • RSA signing and encryption identity: `digitalSignature`, `keyEncipherment`, `dataEncipherment`. • EC identities of any purpose: `digitalSignature`, `keyAgreement`.
Extended Key Usage	Noncritical. • Combined server identity: `serverAuth`, `clientAuth`, `codeSigning`. • Single-purpose server identity: `serverAuth`. • Single-purpose client identity: `clientAuth`. • Signing/encryption identity: `codeSigning`.
Subject Alternative Names	Noncritical. The preferred permitted endpoint identity is included first as either a DNS SAN or IP SAN. Additional permitted DNS names and IP addresses are derived from `SubjectAlternativeNames`, server and channel configuration, targeted virtual hosts, authenticated host information, and `SubjectNamePolicy`.
Subject Key Identifier	Noncritical RFC 5280 type 1 subject key identifier: the complete 160-bit SHA-1 hash of the certificate's `subjectPublicKey` BIT STRING.

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Table 30-2 (Cont.) WebLogic Server Identity Certificate Attributes

Attribute	Value
Authority Key Identifier	Noncritical. Identifies the issuing CA using the CA's subject key identifier together with the issuer name and CA certificate serial number.

Provisioned Certificate Issuer

The Provisioned Certificate Issuer distributes private keys and certificate chains that a WebLogic Server administrator imports into the domain. The imported identities are held in the dedicated `provisioned-identity` keystore on the Administration Server.

When a server configured to use Domain Keystores requests a provisioned alias, the Certificate Management Service distributes the corresponding identity to that server. Provisioned certificate aliases begin with `provisioned-`.

The Provisioned Certificate Issuer does not contact the external CA that originally issued the certificate, and it will not automatically renew an expiring provisioned certificate. The administrator must manually import a replacement certificate.

WebLogic Server can issue expiration warnings for a provisioned certificate when the certificate is loaded as the server's SSL identity or is present in the server's trusted-CA set. Configure the `SecurityConfigurationMBean` attributes, `CheckIdentityCertificates`, `CheckTrustCertificates`, `CheckCertificatesIntervalDays`, and `CheckCertificatesExpirationDays`. This checker does not scan unused identities in the Administration Server's provisioned-identity source store. You must monitor those entries separately.

The Provisioned Certificate Issuer is not enabled automatically when you enable the Certificate Management Service. Enable the Provisioned Certificate Issuer before importing or distributing provisioned identities. For import instructions, see Import Certificates into the Provisioned Trust or Identity Keystores in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Table 30-3 Supported Import and Export Formats

Operation	Supported Input or Output	Validation and Semantics
Add Provisioned Identity Certificate	JKS/PKCS12 identity entry, or combined PEM	JKS/PKCS12 use source store password, source alias and key password. PEM must contain exactly one PKCS#8 key and its matching leaf plus optional chain. `fromFilePassphrase` decrypts the key, and source alias/key-alias password are ignored.
Add Provisioned Identity Certificate And Key	• PEM chain and PEM key • DER leaf and DER key • PEM chain and DER key	Keys are PKCS#8, encrypted or unencrypted. DER certificate and PEM key is not a supported pairing. PKCS#1 private-key input is not supported.

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Table 30-3 (Cont.) Supported Import and Export Formats

Operation	Supported Input or Output	Validation and Semantics
Add Provisioned Trust Certificate	JKS, PKCS12, PEM, or DER	Import one trust certificate. For a PEM bundle, only the first certificate is used.
Add Provisioned Trust Certificates	PEM only	Validate the entire bundle, then import every certificate under provisioned-<*base*>-1, -2, and so on in file order. Empty bundles or bundles with duplicate aliases or certificates are rejected.
Remove Provisioned Identity Certificate / Remove Provisioned Trust Certificate	Alias	Delete from the selected authoritative provisioned source store. Refresh consumers separately.
Export Trusted Certificates	PEM, JKS, PKCS12	Export combined domain-trust and provisioned-trust public certificates. Excludes JDK cacerts and all private keys.
Export Domain Trust Certificates / Export Provisioned Trust Certificates	PEM, JKS, PKCS12	Export only the named source trust set. DER export is not supported.

For identity certificates imported from PEM or DER files, WebLogic Server validates the complete identity before persisting it. The import must contain exactly one certificate that matches the private key and a uniquely ordered, connected certificate chain with valid signatures. Issuing certificates must satisfy CA basic constraints, keyCertSign usage when the Key Usage extension is present, and path-length constraints. WebLogic Server rejects duplicate certificates, ambiguous chains, cycles, and disconnected certificates without persisting a partial identity. This validation is not repeated for identities imported as existing PrivateKeyEntry entries from JKS or PKCS12 keystores. Certificate validity dates are not checked during import.

Plug-in Certificate Issuers

A plug-in Certificate Issuer is a custom certificate issuer that contacts an external certificate service for certificate distribution. When configured, the plug-in uses credentials and properties from the external service to integrate with the Certificate Management Service issuer interface.

Plug-in certificate issuers can operate centrally or on the requesting server, depending on their implementation. They can also support pending requests and challenges.

You can develop a custom plug-in certificate issuer for your preferred external certificate authority using the issuer plug-in SPI.

OCI Certificates Plug-in Certificate Issuer

The Certificate Management Service includes a packaged plug-in certificate issuer for the OCI Certificates service, called the OCI Certificates Plug-in Certificate Issuer.

For general information on the OCI Certificates service, see OCI Certificates in *OCI Documentation*.

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When configuring the OCI Certificates Plug-in Certificate Issuer, you must create credential sets that contain the encrypted properties required to authenticate with OCI. Each OCI Certificates Plug-in Certificate Issuer references one credential set. However, the same credential set may be shared by multiple issuers.

Table 30-4 Required OCI Encrypted Properties

Encrypted Property	Value
`oci.region`	OCI region identifier.
`oci.tenancy`	Tenancy OCID.
`oci.user.id`	User OCID.
`oci.user.api.key.fingerprint`	API-signing-key fingerprint.
`oci.user.api.key`	The API private-key text, not a path to a file.

You will also need to specify certain certificate request properties which are properties that are passed to the issuer when the Certificate Management Service requests a certificate from the OCI Certificates Plug-in Certificate Issuer.

> **Note**
>
> WebLogic Server performs limited validation of certificate request properties when a certificate request is processed. For example, it validates certain alias-specific values and typed subject alternative names. However, it does not verify when the issuer configuration is saved that all properties required for the selected OCI operation are present and valid. Missing or invalid properties can therefore cause a later certificate retrieval, issuance, or renewal operation to fail.

Table 30-5 Certificate Request Properties

Certificate Request Property	Function	Retrieve Existing Certificate	Issue New Certificate
`certificate.ocid`	Identifies an existing OCI certificate whose current certificate chain and private key are retrieved. If this property is present, retrieval mode takes precedence and the issuance properties are not used.	Required	Do not set
`certificate.authority.ocid`	Identifies the OCI private certificate authority that signs the new certificate.	Not used	Required
`certificate.name`	Sets the OCI resource name for the newly created certificate. The name must be unique within the compartment and satisfy OCI naming requirements.	Not used	Required

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Table 30-5 (Cont.) Certificate Request Properties

Certificate Request Property	Function	Retrieve Existing Certificate	Issue New Certificate
`certificate.description`	Sets the OCI description of the certificate resource. The description does not become part of the X.509 certificate subject.	Not used	Optional
`compartment`	Identifies the OCI compartment in which the certificate resource and, when applicable, its OCI-managed key are created.	Not used	Required
`certificate.renewal.interval.in.days`	Sets the initial certificate validity period, in days, and supplies the renewal interval in the OCI certificate-renewal rule. WebLogic Server parses the value as an integer. There is no default.	Not used	Required
`certificate.advance.renewal.period.in.days`	Specifies how many days before the targeted OCI renewal date OCI should renew the certificate. This property configures an OCI renewal rule; it is not the WebLogic Server certificate-renewal threshold or polling interval. WebLogic Server parses the value as an integer. There is no default.	Not used	Required
`use.ocs.gen.keys`	Selects where the key pair is generated.	Ignored	When set to `true` (default), OCI generates and returns the private key. When set to `false`, WebLogic Server generates the key pair and submits a CSR, so the private key remains in WebLogic Server.

Domain Keystores

Domain Keystores are the managed storage and distribution system for identity and trust material used by the Certificate Management Service. Domain Keystores can contain identity certificates, trust certificates, certificate authority certificates, and associated private keys.

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Managed servers and Node Manager obtain certificates from these stores using certificate aliases. Domain Keystores can contain certificates obtained from the Domain Certificate Issuer, imported by an administrator (Provisioned Certificate Issuer), or obtained through another configured issuer (plug-in certificate issuer).

Enabling the Certificate Management Service doesn't automatically configure Domain Keystores. You need to specify it as the keystore type at either the domain, server, or server template level. If you're using Node Manager, you must configure it in `nodemanager.properties`.

You can configure the Domain Keystores using WebLogic Remote Console or WLST. If the domain is offline, you can also use the `domainKeystores.sh` utility. See domainKeystores.sh in *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

These keystores are PKCS12 keystores that use the `.p12` extension. Private key entries are password protected.

Each keystore has an associated properties file that contains the name, type, and purpose of the keystore, along with the passphrases needed to access the keystore and its entries. Sensitive values are encrypted. The properties file is co-located with the keystore file and shares its name except for the file extension. For example:

- `DOMAIN_HOME/security/pki/domain/domain-trust.p12`
- `DOMAIN_HOME/security/pki/domain/domain-trust.props`

> **Note**
>
> Domain Keystores use domain encryption. Back up each `.p12` keystore together with its matching `.props` file and the domain's `SerializedSystemIni.dat` file as one coordinated set. Backing up only the `.p12` files is not sufficient for recovery.

Table 30-6 Domain Keystores

Logical Store	Location	Description
`domain-ca`	*`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/pki/domain/domain-ca.p12`	Stores the current signing private keys and certificates for both the Domain CA and the Machine CA. **Note**: This keystore is only available on the Administration Server.
`domain-trust`	*`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/pki/domain/domain-trust.p12`	Stores the Domain PKI trust anchors, including the current and retained Domain CA and Machine CA root certificates. **Note**: This keystore is only available on the Administration Server.
`machine-identity`	*`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/pki/machine/machine-identity.p12`	Stores the identity certificates for a machine.

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Table 30-6 (Cont.) Domain Keystores

Logical Store	Location	Description
`machine-trust`	*`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/pki/machine/machine-trust.p12`	Stores a copy of the domain's trust certificates, `domain-trust` and `provisioned-trust`. These certificates are used to bootstrap Managed Servers, and by the Node Manager.
`provisioned-identity`	*`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/pki/provisioned/provisioned-identity.p12`	Stores keys and certificates that an administrator can make available to other servers. The Certificate Management Service fetches certificates from the Provisioned Certificate Issuer on request and distributes them to servers. **Note**: This keystore is only available on the Administration Server.
`provisioned-trust`	*`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/pki/provisioned/provisioned-trust.p12`	Stores trust anchors that the domain should trust in addition to the domain CA. Note that this is only to provision specific CAs that may be needed for a particular environment. This file is only updated by admins, and read by the Certificate Management Service. **Note** • Trust in the global trust anchors provided by the JRE's cacerts file is configured differently and they should not be added to this keystore. • This keystore is only available on the Administration Server.
`server-identity`	*`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/pki/server-`*`servername`*`-identity.p12`	Stores the identity certificates for a server.
`server-trust`	*`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/pki/server-`*`servername`*`-trust.p12`	Stores the local server's copy of the domain-trust certificates. This trust store also includes any certificates stored in the `provisioned-trust` keystore.

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Reserved or Well-Known Certificate Aliases

Review the reserved or well-known certificate aliases used by the Certificate Management Service.

Table 30-7 Reserved or Well-Known Aliases

Alias or Prefix	Use
`<configured-plugin-name>-<name>`	Plug-in-issued identity alias.
`domainpki-client-identity`	Domain-issued outbound client identity. Maps to server identity when single-purpose mode is off.
`domainpki-domain-ca`; `domainpki-machine-ca`	Current CA private-key entries.
`domainpki-domain-ca-r<N>`; `domainpki-machine-ca-r<N>`	Generated historical CA trust aliases.
`domainpki-machine-identity`	Node Manager machine identity.
`domainpki-server-identity`	Domain-issued server/combined identity.
`domainpki-sign-encrypt`	Domain-issued signing and encryption identity. Maps to server identity when single-purpose mode is off.
`provisioned-<name>`	Customer-provided identity and trust aliases.

Supported Key Profiles and Signature Algorithms

Review the supported RSA and EC profiles and the compatible RSA or ECDSA CA signature combinations.

Profile and algorithm spellings are case-sensitive.

WebLogic Server also validates the selected key profile and signature algorithm against the active security provider. It rejects the configuration if that provider does not support the requested key generation or signature operation.

The following key profiles are supported for both `CertificateKeyProfile` and `CertificateAuthorityKeyProfile`. `CertificateKeyProfile` controls generated leaf keys and is independent of the Certificate Authority key and signature algorithm. The compatible signature algorithms shown in the table apply only when the profile is used as `CertificateAuthorityKeyProfile`.

Table 30-8 Key Profiles and Signature Algorithms

Supported Key Profile	Key Generation	Compatible `CertificateAuthoritySignatureAlgorithm` values
RSA-2048, RSA-3072, RSA-4096	RSA with the indicated modulus size.	SHA256withRSA, SHA384withRSA, SHA512withRSA (each allowed with each RSA profile).
EC-256, EC-384, EC-521	EC using secp256r1, secp384r1, secp521r1, respectively.	SHA256withECDSA, SHA384withECDSA, SHA512withECDSA (each allowed with each EC profile).

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Keystore File Watching and Locking

Determine how the Certificate Management Service handles multiple processes reading or modifying the same managed keystore at incompatible times.

Use keystore file watching to monitor keystore files and their associated metadata for changes made by other processes. When WebLogic Server and Node Manager detect those changes, they can reconcile their cached keystore state. This is particularly useful when multiple processes access the same machine-identity or machine-trust keystore.

Cross-process file locking coordinates access to these shared machine keystores, helping prevent simultaneous operations from producing conflicting updates or inconsistent keystore data. The configurable lock timeout determines how long a process waits to acquire a lock before the operation fails.

Keystore file watching and file locking are enabled by default with a default lock timeout of 60,000 milliseconds. You can modify them using `KeystoreFileWatchingEnabled`, `KeystoreFileLockingEnabled`, or `KeystoreFileLockTimeout`, respectively. For WebLogic Server, these are attributes of `CertificateManagementMBean`; for Node Manager, configure the corresponding properties in `nodemanager.properties`. Changes require restarting the affected process.

Single Purpose Certificates

In development mode and production mode without secured production mode enabled, the Domain Certificate Issuer issues a single certificate by default that handles server authentication, client authentication, and signing and encryption. In secured production mode, it issues distinct single-purpose certificates by default. You can configure this behavior for your domain.

> **Note**
>
> You can designate certificates obtained from other certificate issuers as single purpose certificates but it is your responsibility to confirm that they are suited to their designated purpose.

Table 30-9 Certificate Aliases for Single-Purpose Certificates

Usage	Alias	Supported MBean Assignments
Client authentication	`domainpki-client-identity`	`SSLMBean.DomainKeystoresClientCertAlias`, `NetworkAccessPointMBean.DomainKeystoresClientCertAlias`, and `SingleSignOnServicesMBean.TransportLayerSecurityKeyAlias`.

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Table 30-9 (Cont.) Certificate Aliases for Single-Purpose Certificates

Usage	Alias	Supported MBean Assignments
Server authentication	`domainpki-server-identity`	`SSLMBean.DomainKeystoresServerCertAlias` and `NetworkAccessPointMBean.DomainKeystoresServerCertAlias`.
Signing and encryption	`domainpki-sign-encrypt`	`SingleSignOnServicesMBean.SSOSigningKeyAlias`, `SingleSignOnServicesMBean.AssertionEncryptionDecryptionKeyAlias`, and `SAML2CredentialMapperMBean.SigningKeyAlias`.

See Configure Single Purpose Certificates in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Using Certificate Management Service with Node Manager

The Certificate Management Service includes a Machine CA that administers the identity and trust material used by Node Manager. The Machine CA is distinct from the Domain CA that's also included in the Certificate Management Service.

This separation allows the authority to authenticate Node Manager machines to be distinct from the authority to authenticate WebLogic servers.

When Node Manager is configured to use Domain Keystores, it must already have sufficient trust material to validate the Administration Server's SSL certificate. This bootstrap trust is provisioned into the persistent `machine-trust` keystore associated with Node Manager's selected host domain. Node Manager uses those trust anchors to create the SSL trust context for its HTTPS connection to the Administration Server's Certificate Management Service.

After SSL is established, Node Manager authenticates its certificate service request using a protected authorization token. It then retrieves the current effective trust anchors, comprising the domain and provisioned trust, and reconciles its local `machine-trust` keystore with them. If that trust changes, Node Manager reloads its certificate service client with the refreshed trust before requesting or renewing its machine identity.

If the initial bootstrap trust is unavailable or misconfigured, Node Manager can't use the Certificate Management Service.

The Machine CA signs the machine identity, `domainpki-machine-identity`, used by Node Manager. Its CA private key and current CA certificate are held under `domainpki-machine-ca` on the Administration Server. Node Manager maintains local `machine-trust` and `machine-identity` keystores.

Node Manager maintains its own certificate-check schedule. It performs its first check approximately two minutes after the Certificate Management Service initializes and then checks once every 24 hours. This schedule is independent of the `CertificateManagementMBean.CertificateCheckInterval`, `CertificateCheckTime`, and `CertificateCheckTimeMaximumOffset` attributes used by WebLogic Server instances. Administrators can initiate an immediate refresh using `nmRefreshMachineTrust()` or `nmRefreshMachineIdentity(isForceUpdate)`.

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A direct `machine-trust` refresh updates `machine-trust` and reloads the outbound certificate-service client without restarting Node Manager. During automatic scheduled reconciliation after startup, however, Node Manager requests a restart when machine trust changes or its machine identity is issued, replaced, or removed. Automatic restart requires Node Manager to be launched by a restart-capable launcher and with the `weblogic.nodemanager.restartSupported` system property set to `true`. Otherwise, restart Node Manager manually to load the updated listener identity.

You can use the Certificate Management Service with either per-domain or per-host Node Manager configurations.

For more information, see Using SSL With Java-Based Node Manager in *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

> **Note**
>
> The keystores configured for Node Manager do not affect or propagate to the managed servers that it controls. If you want to configure Domain Keystores on a managed server, you must configure it separately at the domain, server template, or server level.

Configuring the Certificate Management Service: Main Steps

To set up the Certificate Management Service and Domain Keystores, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure that an Administration Server HTTPS endpoint is reachable. Either enable the domain-wide Administration Port or the Administration Server SSL listen port. See Configure the Domain-Wide Administration Port in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
2. Enable the Certificate Management Service. See Configure the Certificate Management Service in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*. You can configure additional Certificate Management Service properties now or later as needed, including:
   - Enabling the Provisioned Certificate Issuer if you plan to import external certificates into the Domain Keystores.
   - Enabling Java Standard Trust Enabled if you want the domain trust to include Java Standard Trust.

   For a full list of properties, see CertificateManagementMBean in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
3. Configure properties for the Domain Certificate Issuer as needed.
4. Configure properties for **Keystore Access** to determine how the Certificate Management Service handles multiple processes reading or modifying the same managed keystore at incompatible times.
5. Specify **Domain Keystores** as the keystore type at either the domain, server, or server template level.
6. Prepare to start Managed Servers:
   - If starting Managed Servers using Node Manager, configure Node Manager properties to specify the relevant domain, Administration Server, machine, and keystore type.

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See Configure Node Manager with Domain Keystores *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

> **Note**
>
> Configuring Domain Keystores on Node Manager will not configure Domain Keystores on the Managed Servers that it controls. You must configure keystores for Node Manager and each managed server separately.

- If starting a Managed Server directly, set `TrustKeyStore=DomainTrust` in its `boot.properties file` or add `-Dweblogic.security.TrustKeyStore=DomainTrust` to the Java command line.

Configuring the Certificate Management Service

You can configure the Certificate Management Service as needed for your environment.

Table 30-10 Configuring the Certificate Management Service

If you want to do this...	See this topic...
Enable the Certificate Management Service	Configure the Certificate Management Service in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
Enable Domain Keystores	Configure Keystores in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
Import Certificates into the Provisioned Keystores	Import Certificates into the Provisioned Trust or Identity Keystores in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
Configure Single Purpose Certificates	Configure Single Purpose Certificates in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
Configure the OCI Certificates Plug-in Certificate Issuer	Configure the OCI Certificates Plug-in Certificate Issuer in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*
Review Certificates in Domain Keystores	Review Certificates Managed by Certificate Management Service in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
Refresh Certificates and Trust	Refresh Certificates and Trust in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
Export Trusted Certificates	Export Trusted Certificates in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
Roll the Domain CA Certificate	Roll Domain and Machine CA Certificates in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

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31

Using Host Name Verification

Learn how to configure host name verification in Oracle WebLogic Server. A host name verifier ensures the host name in the URL to which the client connects matches the host name in the digital certificate that the server sends back as part of the SSL connection. A host name verifier is useful when an SSL client (for example, WebLogic Server acting as an SSL client) connects to an application server on a remote host. It helps to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks. WebLogic Server includes two host name verifiers, and also provides the ability to create and use a custom host name verifier.

> **Note**
>
> In releases prior to WebLogic Server 14c (14.1.1.0.0), the BEA host name verifier was also known as the default host name verifier. However, as of WebLogic Server release 14c (14.1.1.0.0), the default host name verifier is changed to the wildcard host name verifier.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Using the BEA Host Name Verifier
- Using the Wildcard Host Name Verifier
- Using a Custom Host Name Verifier
- Using a Host Name Verifier on Mac OS X Platforms

Using the BEA Host Name Verifier

WebLogic Server provides two host name verifiers, the wildcard host name verifier and the BEA host name verifier. As of WebLogic Server 14c (14.1.1.0.0), the wildcard host name verifier is the default host name verifier and is configured by default.

If you are using any WebLogic Server host name verifier, host name verification passes if the host name in the certificate matches the local machine's host name, and if the URL specifies `localhost`, `127.0.0.01`, or the default IP address of the local machine.

As a function of the SSL handshake, WebLogic Server compares the common name in the SubjectDN in the SSL server's digital certificate with the host name of the SSL server used to accept the SSL connection. If these names do not match exactly, the SSL connection is dropped. The SSL client is the actual party that drops the SSL connection if the names do not match.

You can turn off host name verification or configure a custom host name verifier. Turning off host name verification leaves WebLogic Server vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks. Oracle recommends leaving host name verification on in production environments.

BEA host name verifier was the default host name verifier in the previous releases of WebLogic Server. To configure the BEA host name verifier, see Configuring the BEA Host Name Verifier.

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> **Note**
>
> If you are using the demo identity certificates in a multi-server domain, Managed Server instances will fail to boot if they are started using the fully-qualified DNS name of the Administration Server. For information about this limitation and suggested workarounds, see Limitation on CertGen Usage .

See Enable Host Name Verification in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Configuring the BEA Host Name Verifier

The BEA host name verifier class name is `weblogic.security.utils.SSLWLSHostnameVerifier.DefaultHostnameVerifier`. To configure the BEA host name verifier, specify this class as a custom host name verifier in the Environment: Servers: Security: SSL page of the WebLogic Remote Console. See Enable Host Name Verification in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Using the Wildcard Host Name Verifier

As of Oracle WebLogic Server 14c (14.1.1.0.0), the default WebLogic Server host name verifier is the wildcard host name verifier. The wildcard host name verifier is configured by default. No action is needed to use it.

In the previous releases of WebLogic Server, the BEA host name verifier was the default host name verifier. For more information about using and configuring the BEA host name verifier, see Using the BEA Host Name Verifier.

The wildcard host name verifier works the same as the BEA host name verifier; however, the wildcard host name verifier also accepts additional SSL session certificates. The wildcard host name verifier accepts the following additional SSL session certificates:

- Certificates that contain the asterisk wildcard character (*) in the host name that is obtained from the certificate's Subject CommonName attribute (that is, the CN domain)
- SubjectAlternativeName dnsName (SAN) certificates

This section contains the following topics:

- How the Wildcard Host Name Verifier Works
- Configuring the Wildcard Host Name Verifier

How the Wildcard Host Name Verifier Works

If the host name in the SSL session certificate contains a wildcard character that meets the following criteria, the certificate is accepted by the wildcard host name verifier:

- The host name contains at least two dot (`.`) characters.
- The host name begins with an asterisk (*) and does not contain any additional asterisks.
- When the asterisk (*) is stripped from the CN string, the remaining string must:
  - Represent the domain.
  - Include a leading dot (`.`) character.
  - Be identical to the ending string of the incoming request domain.

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- Not include an additional dot (`.`) character. (This prevents the wildcard from representing subdomains.

If the host name in the SSL session certificate does not exactly match the expected server name attribute, and the host name also cannot successfully be validated in accordance with the wildcard acceptance criteria, the wildcard host name verifier attempts to validate the SAN extensions.

The SAN extensions are obtained from the SSL session certificate. The SAN extension values are iterated using a case-insensitive match. For any iterated value, if the dnsName attribute in the certificate matches the request URL exactly or by wildcard comparison, host name verification succeeds.

Configuring the Wildcard Host Name Verifier

The wildcard host name verifier is configured by default, and is specified by the class name `weblogic.security.utils.SSLWLSWildcardHostnameVerifier`. If WebLogic Server uses a different host name verifier and if you want to restore to the default wildcard host name verifier, then specify this class as a custom host name verifier in the Environment: Servers: Security: SSL page of the WebLogic Remote Console. The wildcard host name verifier has no parameters with which it must be configured.

Using a Custom Host Name Verifier

When using a custom host name verifier, the class that implements the custom host name verifier must be specified in the CLASSPATH of WebLogic Server (when acting as an SSL client) or a standalone SSL client.

For more information about using a custom host name verifier, See Enable Host Name Verification in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Using a Host Name Verifier on Mac OS X Platforms

If WebLogic Server is installed on a Mac OS X platform that is running in a network in which the DHCP server assigns host names, by default Mac OS X dynamically overrides the host name set on your machine, using the one assigned by DHCP. Consequently, if you have generated demo identity certificates, host name verification may fail if the host name in your certificate does not match the one that has been dynamically reassigned to your machine.

This host name reassignment can occur frequently, such as whenever the network is restarted. To use demo identity certificates with WebLogic Server on Mac OS X platforms, do one of the following:

- Disable host name verification (not recommended if operating in a production environment).
- Prior to installing WebLogic Server, set a fixed host name on your machine. Depending on your environment, you may be able to do this by changing the value of the `HOSTNAME` property in `/etc/hostconfig` from `-AUTOMATIC-` to the name you wish to assign. For example:

  ```
  HOSTNAME=mymachine.example.com
  ```

  In addition, you may also verify that your desired host name is set in the file `/Library/Preferences/SystemConfiguration/preferences.plist`. Consult the Mac OS X documentation for your platform.

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Specifying a Client Certificate for an Outbound Two-Way SSL Connection

When making an outbound two-way SSL connection, Oracle WebLogic Server, by default, uses its server certificate to establish its identity as a client. However, you can alternatively specify a separate client certificate to establish identity instead. This capability is particularly useful when WebLogic Server is acting as a client making two-way SSL connection. Learn how to specify a client certificate when making an outbound two-way SSL connection.
To use a client certificate for specifying an outbound two-way SSL connection, complete the steps described in the following sections:

- Add a Client Certificate to the Identity Keystore
- Initiate the Outbound Two-Way SSL Connection
- Restore the Use of the Server Identity Certificate

> **Note**
>
> Switching WebLogic Server's identity to a client certificate is supported only when making an outbound two-way SSL connection. For inbound SSL connections, where WebLogic Server is acting as an SSL server, the server certificate is always used for identity.

Add a Client Certificate to the Identity Keystore

Add a client certificate to WebLogic Server's identity keystore and define the name of the alias under which the private key and public certificate are stored. This task only needs to be done once. After completing the configuration steps, the ability to use a client identity for making an outbound two-way SSL connection is always available for the current WebLogic Server instance.

To add a client certificate to the identity keystore, complete the following steps:

1. Create a client key pair (a public key and associated private key) and an alias for the private key and store it the WebLogic Server identity keystore. You can do this using the keytool utility.
2. Generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) and submit it to a certificate authority (CA), who returns the CA-signed client certificate. Oracle recommends using the same CA as for the server certificate so that both certificates have the same trusted root CA.
3. Store the CA-signed client certificate in the identity keystore. (If the client certificate is signed by the same CA as the server certificate, you can skip the step of storing the root CA certificate in the trust keystore because it is already there.

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Initiate the Outbound Two-Way SSL Connection

Learn how to write a WLST script to initiate an outbound two-way SSL connection using the client certificate.

To initiate an outbound two-way SSL connection using the client certificate, create a WLST script that does the following:

1. Connects to the WebLogic Server instance.
2. Sets the `SSLMBean.UseServerCerts` attribute to `true`, which establishes the server identity for the outbound connection.
3. Switches to the identity of the client certificate by setting the `SSLMBean.UseClientCertForOutbound` attribute to `true`.
4. Specifies the client certificate private key passphrase, using the `SSLMBean.ClientCertPrivateKeyPassPhrase` attribute, and the client certificate keystore alias, using the `SSLMBean.ClientCertAlias` attribute.

Example 32-1 Sample WLST Script that Initiates an Outbound Two-Way SSL Connection Using a Client Identity

```
url="t3://localhost:7001"
adminUsername="weblogic"
adminPassword="password"
connect(adminUsername, adminPassword, url)
edit()
server=cmo.lookupServer('myserver')
cd('Servers')
cd('myserver')
startEdit()
cd('SSL')
cd('myserver')
ssl = server.getSSL()
ssl.setUseServerCerts(true)
ssl.setUseClientCertForOutbound(true)
ssl.setClientCertAlias("myClientCert")
ssl.setClientCertPrivateKeyPassPhrase("myClientCertPrivateKeyPassPhrase")
save()
activate()
disconnect()
exit()
```

Example 32-1 shows a WLST script that initiates an outbound two-way SSL connection using a client certificate from the identity keystore configured with WebLogic Server.

> **Note**
>
> For clarity, this WLST example script shows the username and password in clear text. However, you should avoid entering clear-text passwords in WLST commands in general, and you should especially avoid saving on disk WLST scripts that include clear-text passwords. In these instances you should use a mechanism for passing encrypted passwords instead. See Security for WLST in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

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Restore the Use of the Server Identity Certificate

To restore use of the server identity certificate for outbound SSL connections, use WebLogic Remote Console or WLST to set the `SSLMBean.UseClientCertForOutbound` attribute to `false`.

In WebLogic Remote Console, go to the **Edit Tree**: **Environment**: **Servers**: *myServer*. On the **Security** tab, select the **SSL** subtab and enable **Show Advanced Fields** to display the **Use Client Cert for Outbound** option.

> **Note**
>
> The values of the `SSLMBean.ClientCertPrivateKeyPassPhrase` and `SSLMBean.ClientCertAlias` attributes are persisted and are used the next time an outbound two-way SSL connection using a client identity is made (that is, the next time the `SSLMBean.UseClientCertForOutbound` attribute is set to `true`).

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SSL Debugging

Learn how to enable SSL debugging in Oracle WebLogic Server. SSL debugging provides detailed information about the SSL events that occur during an SSL handshake.
This chapter includes the following sections:

- About the SSL Debug Trace
- Command-Line Properties for Enabling SSL Debugging

About the SSL Debug Trace

The SSL debug trace provides information about the trusted certificate authorities, SSL server configuration, server identity, SSL records that were passed during the SSL handshake, and more. The SSL debugging stack trace dumps such information into a log file.

The SSL debug trace displays information about the following:

- Trusted certificate authorities
- SSL server configuration information
- Server identity (private key and digital certificate)
- The encryption strength that is allowed
- Enabled ciphers
- SSL records that were passed during the SSL handshake
- SSL failures detected by WebLogic Server (for example, trust and validity checks and the default host name verifier)
- I/O related information

SSL debugging dumps a stack trace whenever an ALERT is created in the SSL process. The types and severity of the ALERTS are defined by the Transport Layer Security (TLS) specification.

The stack trace dumps information into the log file where the ALERT originated. Therefore, when tracking an SSL problem, you may need to enable debugging on both sides of the SSL connection (on both the SSL client or the SSL server). The log file contains detailed information about where the failure occurred. To determine where the ALERT occurred, confirm whether there is a trace message after the ALERT. An ALERT received after the trace message indicates the failure occurred on the peer. To determine the problem, you need to enable SSL debugging on the peer in the SSL connection.

When tracking an SSL problem, review the information in the log file to ensure:

- The correct `config.xml` file was loaded
- The setting for domestic, or export, is correct
- The trusted certificate authority was valid and correct for this server.
- The host name check was successful
- The certificate validation was successful

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> **Note**
>
> Sev 1 type 0 is a normal close ALERT, not a problem.

Command-Line Properties for Enabling SSL Debugging

Use the command-line properties to enable debug logging within the JSSE-based SSL implementation as well as logging of the SSL calling code within WebLogic Server.

Use the following command-line properties to enable SSL debugging:

```
-Djavax.net.debug=all

-Dssl.debug=true -Dweblogic.StdoutDebugEnabled=true
```

Note the following:

- The `-Djavax.net.debug=all` property enables debug logging within the JSSE-based SSL implementation.
- The `-Dssl.debug=true` and `-Dweblogic.StdoutDebugEnabled=true` command-line properties enable debug logging of the SSL calling code within WebLogic Server.

You can include SSL debugging properties in the start script of the SSL server, the SSL client, and the Node Manager. For a Managed Server started by the Node Manager, specify this command-line argument on the Remote Start page for the Managed Server.

For information about using WebLogic logging properties with the JSSE SSL logging system, see Using Debugging with JSSE SSL.

For information about debugging utilities available for JSSE, see Debugging Utilities - Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE) Reference Guide in *Security Developer's Guide*.

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SSL Certificate Validation

Oracle WebLogic Server ensures that each certificate in a certificate chain was issued by a certificate authority. All X.509 V3 CA certificates used with WebLogic Server must have the Basic Constraint extension defined as CA, thus ensuring that all certificates in a certificate chain were issued by a certificate authority. By default, any certificates for certificate authorities not meeting this criteria are rejected.
This chapter describes the command-line argument that controls the level of certificate validation.

> **Note**
>
> If WebLogic Server is booted with a certificate chain that will not pass the certificate validation, an information message is logged noting that clients could reject it.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Controlling the Level of Certificate Validation
- Accepting Certificate Policies in Certificates
- Checking Certificate Chains
- Using Certificate Lookup and Validation Providers
- How SSL Certificate Validation Works in WebLogic Server
- Troubleshooting Problems with Certificate Validation

Controlling the Level of Certificate Validation

By default, WebLogic Server rejects any certificates in a certificate chain that do not have the Basic Constraint extension defined as CA. However, you may be using certificates that do not meet this requirement or you may want to increase the level of security to conform to the IETF RFC 2459 standard. You can use a command-line argument to control this level of certificate validation.

Use the following command-line argument to control the level of certificate validation performed by WebLogic Server:

```
-Dweblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints=option
```

Table 34-1 describes the options for the command-line argument.

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Table 34-1 Options for -Dweblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints

Option	Description

`strong` or `true`	Use this option to ensure that the Basic Constraints extension on the CA certificate is defined as CA.
	For example:
	`-Dweblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints=strong`
	or
	`-Dweblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints=true`
	By default, WebLogic Server performs this level of certificate validation.

`strong_nov1cas`	Functions the same as the `strong` option, described in the preceding row, with the additional constraint that X.509 version 1 CA certificates are rejected. For example: `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints=strong_nov1cas`
`strict`	Use this option to ensure the Basic Constraints extension on the CA certificate is defined as CA and set to critical. This option enforces the IETF RFC 2459 standard. For example: `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints=strict` This option is not the default because a number of commercially available CA certificates do not conform to the IETF RFC 2459 standard.
`strict_nov1cas`	Functions the same as the `strict` option, described in the preceding row, with the additional constraint that X.509 version 1 CA certificates are rejected. For example: `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints=strict_nov1cas`
`off`	Use this option to turn off checking for the Basic Constraints extension. The rest of the certificate is still validated. For example: `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints=off` Oracle does not recommend using this option in a production environment. Instead, purchase new CA certificates that comply with the IETF RFC 2459 standard. CA certificates from most commercial certificate authorities should work with the default strong option.

Accepting Certificate Policies in Certificates

WebLogic Server offers limited support for Certificate Policy Extensions in X.509 certificates. Use the `weblogic.security.SSL.allowedcertificatepolicyids` argument to provide a comma separated list of Certificate Policy IDs.

When WebLogic Server receives a certificate with a critical Certificate Policies Extension, it verifies whether any Certificate Policy is on the list of allowed certificate policies and whether there are any unsupported policy qualifiers. This release of WebLogic Server supports Certification Practice Statement (CPS) Policy qualifiers and does not support User Notice qualifiers. A certificate is also accepted if it contains a special policy `anyPolicy` with the ID 2.5.29.32.0, which indicates that the CA does not wish to limit the set of policies for this certificate.

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> **Note**
>
> The `weblogic.security.SSL.allowedcertificatepolicyids` argument is currently not supported in WebLogic Server when the JSSE-based SSL implementation is enabled.

To enable acceptance of Certificate Policies, start WebLogic Server with the following argument:

```
-Dweblogic.security.SSL.allowedcertificatepolicyids <identifier1>,<identifier2>,...
```

This argument should contain a comma-separated list of Certificate Policy identifiers for all the certificates with critical extensions that might be present in the certificate chain, back to the root certificate, in order for WebLogic Server to accept such a certificate chain.

Checking Certificate Chains

Use the WebLogic Server ValidateCertChain command-line utility to confirm whether an existing certificate chain will be rejected by WebLogic Server. The utility validates certificate chains from PEM files, PKCS-12 files, PKCS-12 keystores, and JKS keystores.

A complete certificate chain must be used with the utility. The following is the syntax for the ValidateCertChain command-line utility:

```
java utils.ValidateCertChain -file pemcertificatefilename
java utils.ValidateCertChain -pem pemcertificatefilename
java utils.ValidateCertChain -pkcs12store pkcs12storefilename
java utils.ValidateCertChain -pkcs12file pkcs12filename password
java utils.ValidateCertChain -jks alias storefilename [storePass]
```

Example of valid certificate chain:

```
java utils.ValidateCertChain -pem zippychain.pem

Cert[0]: CN=zippy,OU=FOR TESTING
ONLY,O=MyOrganization,L=MyTown,ST=MyState,C=US

Cert[1]: CN=CertGenCAB,OU=FOR TESTING
ONLY,O=MyOrganization,L=MyTown,ST=MyState,C=US

Certificate chain appears valid
```

Example of invalid certificate chain:

```
java utils.ValidateCertChain -jks mykey mykeystore

Cert[0]: CN=corba1,OU=FOR TESTING ONLY,O=MyOrganization,L=MyTown,ST=MyState,C=US

CA cert not marked with critical BasicConstraint indicating it is a CA
Cert[1]: CN=CACERT,OU=FOR TESTING ONLY,O=MyOrganization,L=MyTown,ST=MyState,C=US

Certificate chain is invalid
```


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Using Certificate Lookup and Validation Providers

WebLogic Server SSL has built-in certificate validation which performs validation on the certificate chain. WebLogic Server includes two certificate lookup and validation (CLV) providers to perform additional validation on the certificate chain.

Given a set of trusted CAs, this validation:

- Verifies that the last certificate in the chain is either a trusted CA or is issued by a trusted CA.
- Completes the certificate chain with trusted CAs.
- Verifies the signatures in the chain.
- Ensures that the chain has not expired.

WebLogic Server includes two CLV providers:

- WebLogic CertPath Provider—Completes certificate paths and validates certificates using the trusted CA configured for a particular server instance, providing the same functionality as the built-in SSL certificate validation. This is configured by default.
- Certificate Registry—The system administrator makes a list of trusted CA certificates that are allowed access to the server; a certificate is valid if the end certificate is in the registry. The administrator revokes a certificate by removing it from the certificate registry, which is an inexpensive mechanism for performing revocation checking. This is not configured by default.

Alternatively, you can write a custom CertPathValidator to provide additional validation on the certificate chain. See CertPath Providers in *Developing Security Providers for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

How SSL Certificate Validation Works in WebLogic Server

Outbound SSL and two-way inbound SSL in a WebLogic Server instance receive certificate chains during the SSL handshake that must be validated. An example of two-way inbound SSL is a browser connecting to a Web application over HTTPS where the browser sends the client's certificate chain to the Web application. The inbound certificate validation setting is used for all two-way client certificate validation in the server.

Examples of WebLogic Server using outbound SSL (that is, acting as an SSL client) include:

- Connecting to the Node Manager
- Connecting to another WebLogic Server instance over the Administration port
- Connecting to an external LDAP server, such as the LDAPAuthenticator

Using any of the administration tools listed in Summary of System Administration Tools and APIs in *Understanding Oracle WebLogic Server*, you can independently configure inbound and outbound SSL certificate validation using these `SSLMBean` attributes: `InboundCertificateValidation` and `OutboundCertificateValidation`.

Legal values for both attributes are:

- `BUILTIN_SSL_VALIDATION`: Use the built-in SSL certificate validation code to complete and validate the certificate chain. That is, configure SSL to work as it has in previous releases. This is the default behavior.

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- `BUILTIN_SSL_VALIDATION_AND_CERT_PATH_VALIDATORS`: Use the built-in trusted CA-based validation and the configured CertPathValidator providers to perform additional validation. That is, configure SSL to work as it has in previous releases and to do extra validation.

See:

- SSLMBean in the *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*
- Set Up TLS in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*

Troubleshooting Problems with Certificate Validation

If SSL communications that worked properly in a previous release of WebLogic Server start failing unexpectedly, the likely problem is that the certificate chain is failing the validation. Determine where the certificate chain is being rejected, and decide whether to update to a certificate chain that will be accepted, or change the setting of the `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints` command-line argument.

To troubleshoot problems with certificates, use one of the following methods:

- If you know where the certificate chains for the processes using SSL communication are located, use the ValidateCertChain command-line utility to check whether the certificate chains will be accepted.
- Turn on SSL debug tracing on the processes using SSL communication. The syntax for SSL debug tracing is:

  ```
  -Dssl.debug=true -Dweblogic.StdoutDebugEnabled=true
  ```

  > **Note**
  >
  > Additional detailed debug logging may be enabled using the following command-line property:
  >
  > `-Djavax.net.debug=all`
  >
  > See Command-Line Properties for Enabling SSL Debugging.

  The following message indicates the SSL failure results from problems in the certificate chain:

  ```
  <CA certificate rejected. The basic constraints for a CA certificate were not marked
  for being a CA, or were not marked as critical>
  ```

  When you use one-way SSL, look for this error in the client log. With two-way SSL, look for this error in the client and server logs.

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Using JCE Providers with WebLogic Server

Learn how Oracle WebLogic Server supports the use of the Jipher and JDK Java Cryptography Extension (JCE) providers.

- Using the Jipher JCE Provider
- Using the JDK JCE Provider

Using the Jipher JCE Provider

The Jipher JCE provider is an Oracle-developed JCE provider included with WebLogic Server. Jipher 20.0 is located in `jipher-jce-20.0.jar`, which is in the WebLogic Server classpath by default. Jipher uses an OpenSSL FIPS 140-3 module as its underlying cryptographic implementation.

> **Note**
>
> In Jipher 20.0, the runtime native library dependencies are no longer embedded in the `jipher-jce` JAR, as they were in Jipher 10.*x*. Standard WebLogic Server launch scripts will now configure the platform-specific libraries under `WL_HOME/server/native`.
>
> If you launch a WebLogic Server Java process directly or replace the standard environment scripts, ensure you preserve the Jipher options established by `commEnv`/`commBaseEnv`, including the platform-specific `jipher.openssl.dir` and `jipher.jniadapter.jipherffi.dir` locations. In JDK 25 and later, the launch must also enable native access as described in Permit Native Access in *Jipher's User Guide*.
>
> For a full list of changes, see *Oracle Jipher 20 Release Notes*.

Registering Jipher makes its cryptographic services available to WebLogic Server, but provider registration alone does not establish a FIPS 140-3-compliant configuration. For the WebLogic Server integration steps, see Enabling FIPS 140-3 Mode with Jipher JCE and SunJSSE Providers.

For general information on Jipher, see What is Oracle Jipher? in *Jipher User Guide*.

You can register the Jipher JCE provider by customizing the `java.security` properties file in the deployment environment to modify the registered provider list or specify a system property on the command line.

- Override the default `java.security` file - note the double equal signs.

  ```
  java -Djava.security.properties==/etc/sysconfig/jvm1.java.security
  ```

- Append or override parts of the `java.security` file - note the single equal sign.

  ```
  java -Djava.security.properties=/etc/sysconfig/jvm.java.security
  ```


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If you cannot or do not want to customize the `java.security` file, you can also configure WebLogic server to automatically register the Jipher JCE provider during startup. See Automatically Register the Jipher JCE Provider.

If you require support for non-FIPS compliant algorithms, you can register another JCE provider in a position below Jipher JCE, and the non-FIPS compliant algorithms will fall through to use that provider instead.

Automatically Register the Jipher JCE Provider

In scenarios where you may not want to edit the `java.security` file, you can instead automatically register the Jipher JCE provider at runtime.

Set the `weblogic.security.autoRegisterJipherJceProvider` system property to register the Jipher JCE provider at the first position in the Java security provider list. If the Jipher JCE provider is already registered at a lower position, WebLogic Server moves it to the first position. If it's already in first position, the system property has no effect. Other providers retain their relative order.

> **Note**
>
> Registering the Jipher JCE provider does not force every cryptographic operation to use Jipher nor does it imply a compliant FIPS-140-3 configuration.

How you set `weblogic.security.autoRegisterJipherJceProvider` depends on how you start your servers. Additionally, depending on the structure of your domain, you may need to set `weblogic.security.autoRegisterJipherJceProvider` in multiple locations.

> **Note**
>
> JVM startup will fail if Jipher cannot be loaded or initialized, cannot be inserted at position 1, or if the name `JipherJCE` is already registered by a different provider class.

Using Startup Scripts

1. Update the `setUserOverrides.*` file as follows:
   - **Unix**: In `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/setUserOverrides.sh`, add

     ```
     EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES="${EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES} -
     Dweblogic.security.autoRegisterJipherJceProvider=true"
     export EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES
     ```

   - **Windows**: In `DOMAIN_HOME\bin\setUserOverrides.cmd`, add

     ```
     set "EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES=%EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES% -
     Dweblogic.security.autoRegisterJipherJceProvider=true"
     ```

   Customizing Domain Wide Server Parameters in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
2. If using Node Manager to start servers, you also need to:

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a. Make sure `weblogic.StartScriptEnabled=true` in the `nodemanager.properties` file, which instructs Node Manager to use the startup scripts you set in `setUserOverrides`.

b. Add `-Dweblogic.security.autoRegisterJipherJceProvider=true` to the `JAVA_OPTIONS` environment variable to enable the Jipher JCE provider on Node Manager.

c. Restart the Node Manager JVM.

See Configuring Node Manager to Use Start and Stop Scripts in *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

3. Start the servers.

Using Node Manager without Startup Scripts

1. Add `-Dweblogic.security.autoRegisterJipherJceProvider=true` to the `JAVA_OPTIONS` environment variable to enable the Jipher JCE on Node Manager itself.
2. On the Administration Server and on every Managed Server, add `-Dweblogic.security.autoRegisterJipherJceProvider=true` to the server start arguments. (`ServerStartMBean.Arguments`).
3. Restart the Node Manager JVM.
4. Restart the server JVMs.

See:

- Using WLST and Node Manager to Manage Servers in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*
- Configure Startup Arguments in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*

Using the JDK JCE Provider

WebLogic Server supports the use of the JDK JCE provider (`SunJCE`).

For more information about the features in `SunJCE`, see the Java Cryptography Architecture (JCA) Reference Guide in Java SE Security Developer's Guide.

Current JDK releases use the unlimited cryptographic jurisdiction policy by default. The active policy is selected by the `crypto.policy` security property in the JDK `java.security` file. A limited policy remains available for environments that require it, and Java also supports customized policy files.

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Enabling FIPS Mode

Learn how to enable FIPS 140 mode in Oracle WebLogic Server.

- FIPS Overview
- Enabling FIPS 140-3 Mode with Jipher JCE and SunJSSE Providers
- Removing Dell JCE and Dell BSAFE JSSE Providers
- Creating FIPS 140 Compliant Keystores
- Important Considerations When Using Web Services

FIPS Overview

The Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-3 is a standard that describes U.S. Federal government requirements for sensitive but unclassified use.

You can configure WebLogic Server as part of a FIPS 140-3 deployment by using Jipher JCE for cryptographic services and SunJSSE for TLS. The WebLogic Server procedures in this chapter configure the provider order and WebLogic Server keystore restrictions. They do not replace the application, SunJSSE, protocol, cipher suite, key material, named group, and Jipher enforcement guidance in Configuring an Application to Achieve FIPS 140-3 Compliance with Jipher in *Jipher User Guide*.

For supported versions of FIPS 140-3, see Supported FIPS 140 Standards and Cipher Suites.

> **Note**
>
> Jipher 20 uses its security-patched OpenSSL FIPS module by default. The Jipher documentation distinguishes this default from use of the CMVP-validated module without additional security patches. Review the `jipher.fips.deactivateSecurityPatches` setting and its security tradeoff with your compliance and security owners, and disclose the selected module as described in the Jipher documentation.

Using Jipher JCE and SunJSSE Providers

The combination of the Jipher JCE, SUN, and SunJSSE providers creates the foundation of a FIPS-140-compliant implementation of WebLogic Server. Register Jipher JCE, SUN, and SunJSSE in positions one, two, and three, respectively, in the list of security providers. The SUN provider is required to verify the signature of the Jipher provider JAR.

Enabling FIPS 140-3 Mode with Jipher JCE and SunJSSE Providers

Configure the WebLogic Server provider order and keystore restrictions used as part of a FIPS 140-3 deployment with Jipher JCE and SunJSSE.

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Configure the WebLogic Server portion of a FIPS 140-3 deployment by either creating your own `java.security` file and specifying Java options from the command line or by editing the installed JDK `java.security` file. Also complete the applicable configuration described in Configuring an Application to Achieve FIPS 140-3 Compliance with Jipher in *Jipher User Guide*.

> **Note**
>
> The `weblogic.security.autoRegisterJipherJceProvider` property is not a substitute for either procedure in this section. It inserts only Jipher JCE at provider position one and preserves the relative order of the other providers. It does not configure the required SUN and SunJSSE positions, the default keystore type, strict WebLogic Server keystore enforcement, or the SunJSSE TLS requirements. See Automatically Register the Jipher JCE Provider for its general-purpose use and limitations.

Enabling FIPS 140-3 Mode From Java Options with Jipher

Configure the provider order, strict-keystore setting, and JDK access options used by WebLogic Server as part of a FIPS 140-3 deployment.

1. Create your own `java.security` file. You can use the one that comes with the installed JDK as a guide.
2. Add the Jipher JCE provider as the first Java security provider listed in your `java.security` properties file. Register the SUN provider second for Jipher provider-JAR signature verification, register SunJSSE third for TLS, and move the remaining providers down:

   ```
   security.provider.1=JipherJCE
   security.provider.2=SUN
   security.provider.3=SunJSSE
   ```

3. Add the custom security properties file, strict-keystore setting, and the JDK exports required when SunJSSE obtains TLS cryptography from classpath-loaded Jipher to `JAVA_OPTIONS`.

   Specify the full path to your custom `java.security` file. The double equal sign makes this complete file replace the installed JDK security properties for this JVM.

   ```
   set "JAVA_OPTIONS=%JAVA_OPTIONS% -
   Djava.security.properties==C:\Users\user\java.security -
   Dweblogic.security.fips140strictkeystores=true --add-exports=java.base/
   sun.security.internal.spec=ALL-UNNAMED --add-exports=java.base/
   sun.security.util=ALL-UNNAMED"
   ```

> **Note**
>
> Use a single equal sign (=) to specify a filename if you want the java.security properties to be appended to the installed JRE security properties. Use two equal signs (==) if you want to override all the Java security properties, for instance, `-Djava.security.properties==C:\Users\user\java.security`.

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4. Start WebLogic Server.

Enabling FIPS 140-3 Mode From java.security

Configure the installed JDK provider order and the WebLogic Server strict-keystore and JDK access options used as part of a FIPS 140-3 deployment.

1. Edit the `java.security` file to register Jipher JCE first, SUN second for Jipher provider-JAR signature verification, and SunJSSE third for TLS. Move the remaining providers down:

   ```
   security.provider.1=JipherJCE
   security.provider.2=SUN
   security.provider.3=SunJSSE
   ```

2. On the WebLogic Server start command line, add `-Dweblogic.security.fips140strictkeystores=true` and the JDK exports required when SunJSSE obtains TLS cryptography from classpath-loaded Jipher.

   ```
   set "JAVA_OPTIONS=%JAVA_OPTIONS% -
   Dweblogic.security.fips140strictkeystores=true --add-exports=java.base/
   sun.security.internal.spec=ALL-UNNAMED --add-exports=java.base/
   sun.security.util=ALL-UNNAMED"
   ```

3. Start WebLogic Server.

Removing Dell JCE and Dell BSAFE JSSE Providers

Prior to WebLogic Server 14.1.2.0.0, FIPS 140 compliance was implemented using the Dell JCE and Dell BSAFE JSSE providers. FIPS 140 mode is now provided by the Jipher JCE and SunJSSE providers. You should remove references to the Dell providers from your WebLogic Server environment.

The Dell JCE and Dell BSAFE JSSE providers were previously known as RSA JCE and RSA BSAFE JSSE.

> **Note**
>
> You only need to perform these steps if you are upgrading from WebLogic Server 14.1.1.0.0 or earlier and had previously modified your environment to be FIPS 140 compliant.

1. Remove the following JAR files from the class path:
   - *MW_HOME*`/jlib/jcmFIPS.jar`
   - *MW_HOME*`/jlib/cryptoj.jar`
   - *WL_HOME*`/server/lib/sslj.jar`

   Confirm they are removed from the `PRE_CLASSPATH` environment variable as well.
2. Update the `java.security` file to remove the Dell JCE provider and the Dell BSAFE JSSE provider from the list of security providers and re-order the remaining providers.

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To enable FIPS 140 mode, see Enabling FIPS 140-3 Mode with Jipher JCE and SunJSSE Providers.

Creating FIPS 140 Compliant Keystores

WebLogic Server can restrict keystore use to PKCS12, but the PKCS12 container type alone does not establish that the keystore was created or processed using only FIPS 140-3-allowed cryptography.

When WebLogic Server detects Jipher at provider position one, setting `weblogic.security.fips140strictkeystores=true` causes WebLogic Server to reject explicitly configured keystore types other than PKCS12. The `java.security` property `keystore.type=pkcs12` must also set PKCS12 as the default keystore type. These settings enforce the container type; they do not validate which provider and algorithms created the keystore.

> **Warning**
>
> Jipher 20 does not provide a PKCS12 `KeyStore` service. The Jipher 20 documentation also states that, on JDK 25 and earlier, the JDK SUN provider's PKCS12 service uses HmacPBE algorithms based on the PKCS #12 key derivation function. Jipher's optional support for those algorithms deviates from FIPS 140-3.
>
> Before enabling strict keystore enforcement in a deployment that requires FIPS 140-3 compliance, verify that the PKCS12 creation or conversion provider, integrity algorithm, provider order, and JVM and security properties meet the deployment's FIPS requirements. See Converting a Non-FIPS 140 Compliant Keystore Using the Jipher JCE Provider and Converting the Default JKS Keystore for FIPS 140 Compliance.

Converting a Non-FIPS 140 Compliant Keystore Using the Jipher JCE Provider

PKCS12 keystore conversion requires a provider and integrity algorithm that satisfy the deployment's FIPS requirements.

> **Warning**
>
> Do not specify `-destprovidername JipherJCE` for a PKCS12 keystore. Jipher 20 does not provide a PKCS12 `KeyStore` service; the JDK `SUN` provider supplies that service. In addition, the Jipher 20 documentation states that on JDK 25 and earlier the SUN PKCS12 service uses HmacPBE algorithms based on the PKCS #12 key derivation function. Enabling Jipher's optional support for those algorithms with `jipher.nonfips.supportPkcs12Kdf=true` deviates from FIPS 140-3.
>
> Do not treat provider registration or successful keystore conversion alone as evidence of FIPS 140-3 compliance. Before converting a keystore, verify that the selected PKCS12 provider, integrity algorithm, provider order, and JVM and security properties meet the deployment's FIPS requirements.

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For the current Jipher behavior, see Optionally Supported Non-FIPS 140-3 Allowed Algorithms and Registering Other Security Providers in *Jipher User Guide*.

Converting the Default JKS Keystore for FIPS 140 Compliance

PKCS12 keystore conversion requires a provider and integrity algorithm that satisfy the deployment's FIPS requirements.

> **Warning**
>
> Do not use `-destprovidername JipherJCE` with `keytool`. Jipher 20 does not provide a PKCS12 `KeyStore` service. The JDK `SUN` provider supplies the PKCS12 service, and the Jipher 20 documentation states that on JDK 25 and earlier this service uses HmacPBE algorithms based on the PKCS #12 key derivation function. Jipher can enable those algorithms only through `jipher.nonfips.supportPkcs12Kdf=true`, which the Jipher documentation identifies as a deviation from FIPS 140-3.
>
> Before converting the JDK `cacerts` keystore, verify that the selected PKCS12 provider, integrity algorithm, provider order, and JVM and security properties meet the deployment's FIPS requirements. The JDK 21 and JDK 25 `cacerts` path is `JAVA_HOME/lib/security/cacerts`; correcting the path alone does not establish FIPS 140-3 compliance.

For the current Jipher behavior, see Optionally Supported Non-FIPS 140-3 Allowed Algorithms in *Jipher User Guide*.

Important Considerations When Using Web Services

When using web services in FIPS 140 mode, there are important considerations to keep in mind.

For example:

- All certificates must have a key size length of 2048 bits.
- SHA-1 Secure Hash Algorithm Not Supported
- X509PKIPathv1 token Not Supported

SHA-1 Secure Hash Algorithm Not Supported

SHA-1 Secure Hash Algorithm is not supported in FIPS 140 mode. Therefore the following WS-SP `<sp:AlgorithmSuite>` values are not supported in FIPS 140 mode:

- Basic256
- Basic192
- Basic128
- TripleDes
- Basic256Rsa15
- Basic192Rsa15
- Basic128Rsa15

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- TripleDesRsa15

As described in Using the SHA-256 Secure Hash Algorithm in *Securing WebLogic Web Services for Oracle WebLogic Server*, the WebLogic Server web service security policies support both the SHA-1 and much stronger SHA-2 (SHA-256) secure hash algorithms for hashing digital signatures. Specifically, Using the SHA-256 Policies describes which policies use the SHA-1 secure hash algorithm and their SHA-2 equivalents.

FIPS 140 mode requires an Extended Algorithm Suite when digital signatures are used. See Using the Extended Algorithm Suite (EAS) in *Securing WebLogic Web Services for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

If you enable FIPS 140 mode, change the `<sp:AlgorithmSuite>` element in the Security policy to one of the following supported `<sp:AlgorithmSuite>` values as described in Using the SHA-256 Secure Hash Algorithm:

- Basic256Sha256
- Basic192Sha256
- Basic128Sha256
- Basic256Exn256
- Basic192Exn256
- Basic128Exn256
- TripleDesSha256
- TripleDesExn256
- Basic256Sha256Rsa15
- Basic192Sha256Rsa15
- Basic128Sha256Rsa15
- Basic256Exn256Rsa15
- Basic192Exn256Rsa15
- Basic128Exn256Rsa15
- TripleDesSha256Rsa15
- TripleDesExn256Rsa15

For example, to edit an existing Basic256 Algorithm Suite to an EAS Algorithm Suite, then change the policy from

```
<sp:AlgorithmSuite>
        <wsp:Policy>
             <sp:Basic256/>
        </wsp:Policy>
</sp:AlgorithmSuite>
```

to

```
<sp:AlgorithmSuite>
         <wsp:Policy>
             <orasp:Basic256Exn256 xmlns:orasp="http://schemas.oracle.com/ws/2006/01/
securitypolicy"/>
         </wsp:Policy>
</sp:AlgorithmSuite>
```


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X509PKIPathv1 token Not Supported

The X509PKIPathv1 token is not supported for FIPS 140 mode in this release of WebLogic Server. If you use the X509PKIPathv1 token in a custom policy, change the policy to use the PKCS7 token instead.

Specifically, the following two policy assertions are not supported in FIPS 140 mode in this release of WebLogic Server:

- `<sp:WssX509PkiPathV1Token10/>`
- `<sp:WssX509PkiPathV1Token11/>`

If you use these two policy assertions, change them to the following two assertions instead:

- `<sp:WssX509Pkcs7Token10/>`
- `<sp:WssX509Pkcs7Token11/>`

For example, if the policy has the following assertion in the custom policy:

```
<wsp:Policy>
   <sp:X509Token sp:IncludeToken=". . .">
         <wsp:Policy>
               <sp:WssX509PkiPathV1Token10/>
         </wsp:Policy>
   </sp:X509Token>
</wsp:Policy>
```

replace it with the following policy assertion:

```
<wsp:Policy>
   <sp:X509Token sp:IncludeToken=". . .">
         <wsp:Policy>
               <sp:WssX509Pkcs7Token10/>
         </wsp:Policy>
   </sp:X509Token>
</wsp:Policy>
```

Or, if the policy has the following assertion in the custom policy:

```
<wsp:Policy>
   <sp:X509Token sp:IncludeToken=". . .">
         <wsp:Policy>
              <sp:RequireThumbprintReference/>
              <sp:WssX509PkiPathV1Token11/>
         </wsp:Policy>
   </sp:X509Token>
</wsp:Policy>
```

replace it with the following assertion:

```
<wsp:Policy>
   <sp:X509Token sp:IncludeToken=". . .">
         <wsp:Policy>
               <sp:RequireThumbprintReference/>
               <sp:WssX509Pkcs7Token11/>
         </wsp:Policy>
   </sp:X509Token>
</wsp:Policy>
```


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Specifying the SSL/TLS Protocol Version

Learn how to configure Oracle WebLogic Server to limit the lowest supported versions of SSL and TLS that are enabled for SSL connections.

- About the SSL Version Used in the Handshake
- Using the weblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion System Property
- Using the weblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion System Property
- Using the weblogic.security.ssl.sslcontext.protocol System Property

About the SSL Version Used in the Handshake

At the start of the SSL handshake, the SSL peers determine the highest protocol version both peers support. However, you can configure WebLogic Server to limit the lowest supported versions of SSL and TLS that are enabled for SSL connections by using the command-line utility.

To specify the SSL and TLS versions enabled for the SSL handshake, you can set either of the following system properties in the command-line argument that starts WebLogic Server:

- `weblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion`
- `weblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion`

Note that WebLogic Server supports the JSSE-based SSL implementation only. See Using the JSSE-Based SSL Implementation.

Using the weblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion System Property

You can specify which protocol, SSL or TLS, is used when making SSL connections. Some circumstances such as compatibility, SSL performance, and security requirements make TLS the better choice.

Use the `weblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion` system property as a command-line argument when starting WebLogic Server to specify which protocol is used for SSL connections. The following command-line arguments can be specified so that WebLogic Server supports only SSL v3.0 or TLS connection.

- `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion=SSL3`—Only SSL v3.0 messages are sent and accepted. Attempts by clients to establish connections with a prior SSL version will be denied by WebLogic Server, with a denial message returned to the client.

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> **Note**
>
> SSLv3 may be disabled by default in certain JDK updates by the underlying JSSE provider. If so, then enabling SSLv3 in WebLogic Server may not take effect and you will see runtime errors for SSL connections.
>
> Oracle strongly recommends that you do not use SSLv3. If you want to use SSLv3, then you must remove SSLv3 from the `jdk.tls.disabledAlgorithms` JDK setting specified in the `java.security` file, and then enable SSLv3 in WebLogic Server.

- `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion=TLS1`— This property value enables any protocol starting with "TLS" for messages that are sent and accepted; for example, TLS v1.0, TLS v1.1, TLS v1.2, and TLS v1.3.

> **Note**
>
> Support for TLS v1.0 and v1.1 is deprecated. Oracle strongly recommends that you do not use TLS v1.0 and v1.1. In addition, these versions may be disabled by default in certain JDK updates by the underlying JSSE provider.

- `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion=ALL`—Enables all protocol versions supported by the configured JSSE provider, subject to protocols disabled by the JDK security configuration. For the supported protocol version table for Sun JSSE, see the *SunJSSE Provider* section in Java SE Security Developer's Guide.

Note the following:

- The SSL v3.0 and TLS v1 protocols cannot be interchanged. Use only the TLS v1 protocol if you are certain all desired SSL clients are capable of using the protocol.
- When neither `weblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion` nor `weblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion` is set, WebLogic Server uses TLS v1.2 as the minimum protocol version and enables later protocol versions supported by the configured JSSE provider.
- If you set valid, supported protocols for the `weblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion` system property, the protocol value you set for `weblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion` is ignored.

> **Note**
>
> - If you specify the `TLS1` or `ALL` value in this system property, all versions of TLS v1 supported by the SSL provider are enabled for use in SSL connections. The JSSE-based implementation supports TLS v1.0, TLS v1.1, TLS v1.2, and TLS v1.3.
> - TLS v1.2 is the default minimum protocol version configured in WebLogic Server. WebLogic Server logs a warning if the TLS version is set below 1.2.

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Using the weblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion System Property

In a production environment, Oracle recommends TLS v1.2, or later (if supported by the underlying JSSE provider), for sending and receiving messages in an SSL connection. To control the minimum versions of SSL v3.0 and TLS v1 that are enabled for SSL connections, set the `weblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion=`*`protocol`* as a command line option when starting WebLogic Server.

> **Note**
>
> TLS v1.2 is the default minimum protocol version configured in WebLogic Server. WebLogic Server logs a warning if the TLS version is set below 1.2.

This system property accepts one of the following values for *`protocol`*:

Value	Description
`SSLv3`	Specifies SSL v3.0 as the minimum protocol version enabled in SSL connections.
`TLSv1`	Specifies TLS v1.0 as the minimum protocol version enabled in SSL connections. **Note:** By default, WebLogic Server uses TLS v1.2 as the minimum protocol version and logs a warning if the TLS version is set below 1.2.
`TLSv`*`x.y`*	Specifies TLS v*x.y* as the minimum protocol version enabled in SSL connections, where: • *x* is an integer between 1 and 9, inclusive • *y* is an integer between 0 and 9, inclusive For example, `TLSv1.2`. WebLogic Server logs a warning if the TLS version is set below 1.2.

The specific protocols that are enabled by each of the values you can specify for the `weblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion` system property depend upon the SSL implementation with which WebLogic Server is configured.

Protocols Enabled with the JSSE-Based SSL Implementation identifies these protocols for the JSSE-based SSL implementation available in WebLogic Server:

> **Note**
>
> The `weblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion` system property cannot take effect if the `jdk.tls.client.protocols` JDK system property is specified.

Protocols Enabled with the JSSE-Based SSL Implementation

When WebLogic Server is configured to use the JSSE-based SSL implementation and you specify a minimum protocol version using the `weblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion` system property, the specific SSL and TLS

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protocols that are enabled depend on the protocols that are supported in the SSL implementation, as follows:

- If the particular minimum protocol version you specify is supported, WebLogic Server enables that protocol version *and* all later protocol versions that are supported.

  For example:

If you specify . . .	and the JSSE-based SSL implementation supports . . .	the following protocols are enabled
TLSv1	SSLv3	TLSv1
	TLSv1	TLSv1.1
	TLSv1.1	TLSv1.2
	TLSv1.2	TLSv1.3
	TLSv1.3	

- If the particular minimum protocol version you specify is *not* supported, WebLogic Server enables the next lower protocol and all later protocols that are supported. Note that the lowest protocol will be limited to SSLv3.

  For example:

If you specify . . .	and the JSSE-based SSL implementation supports . . .	the following protocols are enabled
TLSv1	SSLv3	SSLv3
	TLSv1.1	TLSv1.1
	TLSv1.2	TLSv1.2
	TLSv1.3	TLSv1.3

- If the exact minimum protocol you specify is *not* supported, and no older (lower) protocol is supported that is SSLv3 or higher, WebLogic Server enables all newer (higher) supported versions. This case usually applies when SSLv3 is set as the minimum.

  For example:

If you specify . . .	and the JSSE-based SSL implementation supports . . .	the following protocols are enabled
SSLv3	TLSv1	TLSv1
	TLSv1.1	TLSv1.1
	TLSv1.2	TLSv1.2
	TLSv1.3	TLSv1.3

- If the particular minimum protocol you specify is invalid, WebLogic Server enables SSLv3 *and* all later protocol versions that are supported.

  For example:

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If you specify . . .	and the JSSE-based SSL implementation supports . . .	the following protocols are enabled
TSLv0	SSLv3	SSLv3
	TLSv1	TLSv1
	TLSv1.1	TLSv1.1
	TLSv1.2	TLSv1.2
	TLSv1.3	TLSv1.3

Note

- Support for TLS v1.0 and v1.1 is deprecated. Oracle strongly recommends that you do not use TLS v1.0 and v1.1. In addition, these versions may be disabled by default in certain JDK updates by the underlying JSSE provider.
- Due to its vulnerability to security attacks, SSLv3 may be disabled by default in certain JDK updates by the underlying JSSE provider. If so, then setting SSLv3 using the `weblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion` system property may not take effect. Oracle strongly recommends that you do not use SSLv3. If you want to use SSLv3, then you must remove SSLv3 from the `jdk.tls.disabledAlgorithms` JDK setting specified in the `java.security` file, and then enable SSLv3 in WebLogic Server.

Using the weblogic.security.ssl.sslcontext.protocol System Property

For some JSSE providers, there is a correlation between the `javax.net.ssl.SSLContext` algorithm and the initially enabled SSL/TLS protocols. WebLogic Server includes a `weblogic.security.ssl.sslcontext.protocol` system property that provides the ability to specify a custom `javax.net.ssl.SSLContext` algorithm for your JSSE provider.
The default protocol setting used with the Oracle JDK JSSE provider is `TLS`. Some vendors interpret the protocol parameter differently and you may need to change the setting. Refer to the vendor-specific documentation for the correlations between the `javax.net.ssl.SSLContext` setting and the enabled SSL/TLS protocols.

Note

When using the IBM JSSE provider, WebLogic Server attempts to select a `javax.net.ssl.SSLContext` algorithm equivalent to the default `TLS`.

If a custom `javax.net.ssl.SSLContext` algorithm is required for use by WebLogic Server, you can set the system property at the command line as follows:

```
-Dweblogic.security.ssl.sslcontext.protocol=protocol
```


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The *protocol* parameter is a key for selecting a specific `javax.net.ssl.SSLContext` algorithm. When set, it overrides the default value. Standard supported values are `SSL`, `SSLv3`, `TLS`, `TLSv1`, `TLSv1.1`, `TLSv1.2`, and `TLSv1.3`. WebLogic Server does not support `SSLv2`. Alternatively, you can set the property to a custom value supported by the underlying JSSE provider, however it may affect which SSL/TLS protocol versions are enabled in the TLS connections. See:

- SSLContext Algorithms in *Java Security Standard Algorithm Names* for JDK 21
- SSLContext Algorithms in *Java Security Standard Algorithm Names* for JDK 25

Note

- Support for TLS v1.0 and v1.1 is deprecated. Oracle strongly recommends that you do not use TLS v1.0 and v1.1. In addition, these versions may be disabled by default in certain JDK updates by the underlying JSSE provider.
- SSLv3 may be disabled by default in certain JDK updates by the underlying JSSE provider. Oracle strongly recommends that you do not use SSLv3.

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Using the JSSE-Based SSL Implementation

Learn how to use the JSSE-based SSL implementation and understand the supported cipher suites.

> **Note**
>
> Note the following:
>
> - SHA-2 signed certificates are supported in the JSSE SSL implementation provided in WebLogic Server.
> - Although JSSE supports Server Name Indication (SNI) in its SSL implementation, WebLogic Server does not support SNI.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Using System Properties with the JSSE-Based SSL Implementation
- Cipher Suites
- Using Debugging with JSSE SSL

Using System Properties with the JSSE-Based SSL Implementation

Learn how the JSSE-based SSL implementation handles the WebLogic security system properties.

Table 38-1 System Properties Usage

System Property	Description
`weblogic.security.SSL.ignoreHostnameVerification`	Does not verify the hostname in the URL to the hostname in the certificate.
`weblogic.ReverseDNSAllowed`	If set to `true`, then use reverse DNS lookup to figure out if `urlhostname` is a loopback address ("localhost" or "127.0.0.1", or the IPV6 equivalent.
`weblogic.security.SSL.trustedCAKeyStore`	Loads the trusted CA certificates from that keystore.
`weblogic.security.SSL.verbose`	For additional SSL debugging when `-Dssl.debug=true` is used. Use this property in combination with `javax.net.debug=all` to get verbose debug output from the SSL calling code and the JSSE-based implementation.[1]

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Table 38-1 (Cont.) System Properties Usage

System Property	Description
`ssl.debug=true`	Displays SSL debug information to the console or logs. This property is for the calling WebLogic code. The JSSE-based SSL implementation has its own logging system, which is activated by the `javax.net.debug` property. **Note:** You can set JSSE logging (`javax.net.debug`) independently of WebLogic SSL logging (`ssl.debug`). Use this property in combination with `javax.net.debug=ssl` to get debug output from the SSL calling code and the JSSE-based implementation.[1]
`weblogic.security.SSL.ignoreHostnameVerify`	See `weblogic.security.SSL.ignoreHostnameVerification`
`weblogic.security.SSL.HostnameVerifier=`*`classname`*	Specifies the class name of a custom hostname verification class.
`weblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion=`*`protocol`*	See Specifying the SSL/TLS Protocol Version.
One of the following: • `weblogic.security.SSL.allowUnencryptedNullCipher` • `SSLMBean.SetAllowUnencryptedNullCipher(boolean)` • `weblogic.security.disableNullCipher`	By default, this control is not set and the use of a null cipher is not allowed on the server. In such a configuration, if the SSL clients want to use the null cipher suite (by indicating `SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5` as the only supported cipher suite), the SSL handshake will fail. If you set this control, the null cipher suite (for example, `SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5`) is added to the list of supported cipher suites by the server. The SSL connection has a chance to use the null cipher suite if the client wants to do so. If the null cipher suite is used, the message will be unencrypted. The supported protocol values are mapped to the corresponding protocols supported by JSSE. • `SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5` • `SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA` If this setting is enabled, these two null ciphers are added to the cipher list. **Caution**: Do not set this control in a production environment unless you are aware of the implications and consequences of doing so.
`weblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints=`*`option`*	Ensures that the Basic Constraints extension on the CA certificate is defined as CA. See Controlling the Level of Certificate Validation. `weblogic.security.SSL.enforceConstraints=Off` is not supported, but the other options are supported.

[1] This property affects only the SSL calling code, not the JSSE-based implementation. For more information about the `javax.net.debug` system property and debugging the JSSE-based SSL implementation, see Debugging Utilities - Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE) Reference Guide in *Security Developer's Guide*.

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Cipher Suites

Learn about the cipher suites supported by WebLogic Server, using anonymous ciphers, and setting cipher suites.

To set cipher suites, use WebLogic Remote Console or WLST. See Set Cipher Suites in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help* or Setting Cipher Suites Using WLST: An Example.

This topic includes the following sections:

- List of Supported Cipher Suites
- Deprecated Cipher Suites
- Backward Compatibility of Supported Cipher Suites
- Using Anonymous Ciphers
- Setting Cipher Suites Using WLST: An Example
- An Important Note Regarding Null Cipher Use in SSL

List of Supported Cipher Suites

For a list of the set of cipher suites supported by the JDK default JSSE provider, `SunJSSE`, see:

- JDK 21: The SunJSSE Provider in *Security Developer's Guide*
- JDK 25: The SunJSSE Provider in *Security Developer's Guide*

Deprecated Cipher Suites

Per Oracle security guidelines, the TLS cipher suites that are prefixed with `TLS_RSA_` or contain `_CBC_` are deprecated and are disabled by default. These disabled cipher suites are weak and do not provide sufficient security for your system. However, if necessary for your environment, you can enable these TLS cipher suites using any of the following methods:

- Set the `ExcludedCiphersuites` attribute on the `weblogic.management.configuration.SSLMBean` MBean to an array that contains just one empty string. For example `new String[]{""}`.
- Set the `MinimumTLSProtocolVersion` attribute on the `weblogic.management.configuration.SSLMBean` MBean to `TLSv1.1` or earlier.
- Set the system property `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.minimumProtocolVersion` to `TLSv1.1` or earlier in the Java command that starts WebLogic Server.
- Set the system property `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion` in the Java command that starts WebLogic Server. See Using the weblogic.security.SSL.protocolVersion System Property.

Backward Compatibility of Supported Cipher Suites

Keep the following in mind as you consider backward compatibility of supported cipher suites:

- The `_DSS_` cipher suites requires certificates signed with DSS, the Digital Signature Standard defined by NIST FIPS Pub 186. DSA is the key generation scheme as described in FIPS 186.

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- The _anon_ cipher suites are disabled by default. To enable them, you can use WebLogic Remote Console or WLST. See Set Cipher Suites in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help* or Setting Cipher Suites Using WLST: An Example.
- The TLS DES cipher suites have been disabled at the JSSE provider level by default. See the *Oracle JRE and JDK Cryptographic Roadmap* at https://java.com/en/jre-jdk-cryptoroadmap.html.

Using Anonymous Ciphers

The following anonymous ciphers are not supported out-of-the-box in the JSSE-based WebLogic SSL implementation in WebLogic Server:

- SSL_DH_anon_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- SSL_DH_anon_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
- SSL_DH_anon_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA
- SSL_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
- SSL_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA

However, if you want to enable any of the preceding anonymous ciphers, include the following argument in the Java command that starts WebLogic Server:

```
-Dweblogic.security.SSL.AllowAnonymousCipher=true
```

In most cases, enabling anonymous ciphers is required when WebLogic Server, or its deployed application, acts as a SSL client that is making an outbound connection to an SSL server (for example, an LDAP server or RDBMS system) that is configured to use anonymous ciphers only. A typical use case is connecting to an Oracle Internet Directory instance that is configured in no-auth mode.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle does not recommend the use of anonymous ciphers in production environments.

Setting Cipher Suites Using WLST: An Example

The following example shows a WLST script that sets AES-GCM cipher suites for TLS 1.2 and TLS 1.3 clients. After this script is run, the cipher suites are set in the domain configuration (that is, the config.xml file) and the SSL listeners are restarted with the new cipher suite settings.

> **Note**
>
> For clarity, this WLST example script shows the username and password in clear text. However, you should avoid entering clear-text passwords in WLST commands in general, and you should especially avoid saving on disk WLST scripts that include clear-text passwords. In these instances you should use a mechanism for passing encrypted passwords instead. See Security for WLST in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

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```
url="t3://localhost:7001"
adminUsername="weblogic"
adminPassword="password"
connect(adminUsername, adminPassword, url)
edit()
server=cmo.lookupServer('myserver')
cd('Servers')
cd('myserver')
startEdit()
cd('SSL')
cd('myserver')
ssl = server.getSSL()
ciphers = ['TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256',
'TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384', 'TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256',
'TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384']
ssl.setCiphersuites(ciphers)
save()
activate()
disconnect()
exit()
```

An Important Note Regarding Null Cipher Use in SSL

A cipher suite is an SSL encryption method that includes the key exchange algorithm, the symmetric encryption algorithm, and the secure hash algorithm. A cipher suite is used to protect the integrity of a communication. For example, the cipher suite called RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5 uses RSA for key exchange, RC4 with a 128-bit key for bulk encryption, and MD5 for message digest.
SSL clients start the SSL handshake by connecting to the server. As part of the connection, the client sends the server a list of the cipher suites it supports. The server then selects a mutually-supported cipher suite from the list supplied by the client for the client and server to use for this session.

However, an incorrectly configured client might specify a set of cipher suites that contain only null ciphers. A null cipher passes data on the wire in clear-text. (An example of a cipher suite with a null cipher is SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5.) Using a null cipher makes it possible to see the SSL messages by using a network packet sniffer. In essence, SSL is used but does not provide any security.

The server selects the null cipher only when it is the only cipher suite they have in common. If the server selects a null cipher from the client's cipher suite list, the log contains the following message: SSL has established a session that uses a Null cipher.

This message is output only when the server has selected a null cipher from the client's list.

> **Note**
>
> If there is any potential whatsoever that an SSL client might use a null cipher to inappropriately connect to the server, you should check the log file for this message. It is recommended that new client configurations be given extra attention with respect to the use of a null cipher to ensure that they are properly configured.
>
> It is unlikely that an existing client configuration would suddenly start using null ciphers if it had not been doing so previously. However, an existing client configuration that is unknowingly configured incorrectly could be using null ciphers.

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Other SSL errors unrelated to null ciphers are possible as well, and each will display an appropriate error message in the log.

See Configuring SSL. For information on viewing log files, see View Logs in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

WebLogic Server Control to Prevent Null Cipher Use

WebLogic Remote Console includes a control to prevent the server from using a null cipher.

In the **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Servers**, then *myServer*. On the **Security** tab, select the **SSL** subtab and enable **Show Advanced Fields**.

The **Allow Unencrypted Null Cipher** control determines whether null ciphers are allowed. By default, this control is disabled and the use of a null cipher is not allowed on the server. In such a configuration, if the SSL/TLS clients want to use the null cipher suite (by indicating SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5 as the only supported cipher suite), the SSL/TLS handshake will fail.

If you enable this control, the null cipher suite (for example, SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5) is added to the list of supported cipher suites by the server. The SSL/TLS connection has a chance to use the null cipher suite if the client wants to do so. If the null cipher suite is used, the message will be unencrypted.

> ⚠ **Caution**
>
> Do not set this control in a production environment unless you are aware of the implications and consequences of doing so.

This control is also exposed as a system runtime parameter, `weblogic.security.SSL.allowUnencryptedNullCipher`, and as an `AllowUnencryptedNullCipher` attribute on the SSLMBean.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> TLS anon and NULL cipher suites are disabled by default in the JDK.

Using Debugging with JSSE SSL

JSSE SSL debugging provides detailed information about the SSL events that occurred during an SSL handshake and other operations.See SSL Debugging.
If you debug SSL when the JSSE-based SSL implementation is enabled, you can use the logging properties listed and described in Table 38-1. However, some properties affect only the SSL calling code and not the JSSE implementation. The JSSE-based SSL implementation has its own logging system, which is activated by the `javax.net.debug` property. The `javax.net.debug` property provides multiple levels of control over the amount of output and can be used independently of WebLogic SSL logging (`ssl.debug`).

For more information about the `javax.net.debug` property, see Debugging Utilities - Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE) Reference Guide in *Security Developer's Guide*.

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X.509 Certificate Revocation Checking

Learn about the X.509 certificate revocation (CR) checking feature, which is supported in Oracle WebLogic Server's JSSE implementation. This feature checks a certificate's revocation status as part of the SSL certificate path validation process. CR checking improves the security of certificate usage by ensuring that received certificates have not been revoked by the issuing certificate authority.

- Certificate Revocation Checking Overview
- Enabling the Default CR Checking Configuration
- Choosing the CR Checking Methods to Be Used by WebLogic Server
- Failing SSL Certificate Path Validation if Revocation Status Cannot Be Determined
- Using the Online Certificate Status Protocol
- Using Certificate Revocation Lists
- Configuring Certificate Authority Overrides

Certificate Revocation Checking Overview

In WebLogic Server, Certificate Revocation (CR) checking can be used for several purposes including, validating client certificates (inbound SSL) and server certificates (outbound SSL).

WebLogic Server's CR checking mechanism includes the following features:

- Support for the following certificate revocation methods:
  - Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)
  - Certificate revocation lists (CRLs)
- You can configure CR checking on a domain-wide basis for all certificate authorities (CAs). And optionally, you can also configure certificate authority overrides for specific CAs.

  A certificate authority override contains changes to the domain-wide CR checking configuration that you want to have in effect for certificates that have been issued by a specific CA. For example, you can configure a particular OCSP responder URL to be used, or require SSL certificate path validation to fail if certificate revocation status cannot be determined. Each certificate authority override you create applies to only one specific CA.

CR checking is disabled by default in WebLogic Server. But using either WebLogic Remote Console or WLST, you can enable CR checking and configure the properties described in the sections that follow.

> **Note**
>
> CR checking is available for a WebLogic Server instance only when JSSE is enabled.

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Enabling the Default CR Checking Configuration

In WebLogic Server, CR checking is disabled by default. When you enable CR checking, WebLogic Server provides, on a domain-wide basis, a comprehensive set of mechanisms to obtain current revocation status of each certificates it validates.

This topic describes the default behavior WebLogic Server provides when you enable CR checking. The subsequent sections explain customizations you can make that can be applied domain-wide or, selectively, to specific certificate authorities.

When the default CR checking configuration is enabled, WebLogic Server automatically does the following when performing SSL certificate path validation:

1. Checks the **OCSP response local cache** to obtain certificate revocation status. The OCSP response local cache is an in-memory cache that holds the latest certificate status that is provided by **OCSP responders**.

   Certificate status in OCSP has a specific validity period. If the certificate status has expired, WebLogic Server does the following:

   a. Obtains the **OCSP responder URI** from the certificate. This URI is included in the Authority Information Access (AIA) value in the certificate, which indicates how to access information and services from the issuer of the certificate.

   b. Submits an **OCSP request** to the OCSP responder.

      The OCSP responder returns an **OCSP response**, which includes a certificate status of `good`, `revoked`, or `unknown`.

   c. Updates the OCSP response local cache with the OCSP response.

   For certificates that have a valid, non-expired entry in the OCSP response local cache, WebLogic Server can obtain its revocation status from the cache instead of requesting a fresh OCSP response. This provides improved performance and reduced use of network bandwidth.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Note the following:
   >
   > - Cached entries expire based on the OCSP validity period, but the cache behavior can be customized.
   > - The local OCSP response cache is never used when OCSP nonce is enabled. This ensures the freshest response.

2. If the certificate has an OCSP status of `unknown`, WebLogic Server checks the **CRL local cache** for valid CRLs to determine whether the certificate has been revoked. (If either a `revoked` or `not revoked` status is determined by OCSP, CRL is not used for the certificate.)

   By default, the CRL local cache is a file-based store that is maintained on each server instance in a WebLogic domain and that is updated on demand from **CRL distribution points**. A CRL distribution point is a network-accessible server that provides CRLs for download.

   If no valid CRLs are available in the CRL local cache, WebLogic Server does the following:

   a. Obtains the **CRL distribution point URL**, which is included in the CRLDistributionPoints extension in the certificate.

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b. Using the CRL distribution point URL, downloads a fresh CRL and adds it to the cache.

c. Searches the CRL for an entry that corresponds to the certificate.

If the certificate serial number is not found in the CRL from the issuer, the certificate status is set to `not revoked`.

Note the following:

- If the certificate has an OCSP status of `revoked`, or is included in a valid CRL, WebLogic Server automatically fails SSL certificate path validation.
- If the revocation status is unknown or cannot be determined after using OCSP and checking the available CRLs, certificate path validation by default is *not* failed.

The following topics explain how to configure and customize default CR checking:

- Configuring Default CR Checking
- Customizing the CR Checking Configuration

Configuring Default CR Checking

Enabling the default CR checking capability in a WebLogic domain is available through the following MBean attribute:

Table 39-1 MBean Attributes

MBean Attribute	Description	Default Value
`CertRevocMBean.CheckingEnabled`	Specifies whether CR checking is enabled domain-wide.	`False`

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to enable CR checking in a WebLogic domain, see Enable Certificate Revocation Checking in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

You can configure a CA override for this MBean attribute, as explained in Configuring Certificate Authority Overrides.

Customizing the CR Checking Configuration

The default CR checking behavior in WebLogic Server is appropriate for deployment environments in which CR checking is desired, but not required. Depending on your environment, you might require CR checking, or need to enforce behaviors that are specific to particular certificate authorities. Table 39-2 lists and summarizes the types of customizations you can make to CR checking in WebLogic Server and provides links to the sections in which they are explained.

Table 39-2 Customizations You Can Make to the CR Checking Configuration

Customization	Description
CR checking method order	Specifies the order in which the supported CR checking methods are used; that is, OCSP and CRLs. Optionally, you can choose to use only OCSP, or only CRLs. See Choosing the CR Checking Methods to Be Used by WebLogic Server.

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Table 39-2 (Cont.) Customizations You Can Make to the CR Checking Configuration

Customization	Description
Require certificate revocation status	Specifies that SSL certificate path validation must fail if a certificate's revocation status is unknown or cannot be determined. See Failing SSL Certificate Path Validation if Revocation Status Cannot Be Determined .
Domain-wide OCSP settings	Customize, domain-wide, one or more of the following OCSP features or behaviors: • Use of nonces in OCSP requests and responses • OCSP response cache. For example, capacity or refresh period • OCSP response timeout interval settings See Using the Online Certificate Status Protocol.
Domain-wide CRL protocol settings	Customize, domain-wide, one or more of the following CRL features or behaviors: • Use of CRL distribution points • CRL cache refresh frequency • CRL distribution point download timeout interval settings See Using Certificate Revocation Lists.
Certificate authority overrides	Customize the CR checking behavior for certificates issued by a particular CA. For example: • Disable revocation checking for those certificates • Change the CR checking method order • Automatically fail certificate path validation if revocation status is unknown or unavailable • Customize OCSP or CRL settings (except for the CRL local cache settings) • Designate the OCSP responder URL to use • Designate the CRL distribution point URL to use A certificate authority override always takes precedence over domain-wide settings that are in place. See Configuring Certificate Authority Overrides.

Choosing the CR Checking Methods to Be Used by WebLogic Server

By default, when checking a certificate's revocation status, WebLogic Server first uses Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP). If OCSP returns the certificate's status as "unknown," WebLogic Server then uses CRLs. However, you can change the CR checking method and order in a WebLogic domain by using the `CertRevocMBean.MethodOrder` MBean attribute.

You can change the CR checking method used, or the sequence in which the methods are used, to one of the following:

- OCSP only
- CRLs only
- OCSP then CRLs — If the OCSP status for a certificate is returned as `unknown`, CRLs are checked for certificate status.
- CRLs then OCSP — If a certificate's revocation status cannot be determined by checking available CRLs, its OCSP status is checked.

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Configuring the CR checking method and order in a WebLogic domain is available through the following MBean attribute:

Table 39-3 MBean Attributes

MBean Attribute	Description	Default Value
`CertRevocMBean.MethodOrder`	Specifies the domain-wide CR checking method.	`OCSP_THEN_CRL`

You can configure a CA override for this MBean attribute, as explained in Configuring Certificate Authority Overrides.

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to configure the CR checking method and order for a WebLogic domain, see Enable Certificate Revocation Checking in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Failing SSL Certificate Path Validation if Revocation Status Cannot Be Determined

By default, if an X.509 certificate's revocation status cannot be determined by any of the selected checking methods, the certificate can still be accepted if the SSL certificate path validation is otherwise successful. However, for certificates whose revocation status cannot be determined, you can optionally configure WebLogic Server to fail certificate path validation.

Configuring a WebLogic domain to fail SSL certificate path validation when the revocation status cannot be determined is available through the following MBean attribute:

Table 39-4 MBean Attributes

MBean Attribute	Description	Default Value
`CertRevocMBean.FailOnUnknownRevocStatus`	Specifies on a domain-wide basis whether a certificate's path validation should fail if its revocation status cannot be determined.	`False`

You can configure a CA override for this MBean attribute, as explained in Configuring Certificate Authority Overrides.

For information about how to configure this MBean attribute using WebLogic Remote Console, see Enable Certificate Revocation Checking in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Using the Online Certificate Status Protocol

The Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) is an automated certificate checking network protocol that is defined in RFC 2560.

As part of certificate validation, WebLogic Server queries the revocation status of a certificate by issuing an **OCSP request** to an **OCSP responder**. Certificate status is maintained by the OCSP responder. Acceptance of the certificate is suspended until the responder returns an **OCSP response**, indicating whether the certificate is still trusted by the CA that issued it.

OCSP may be used to satisfy some of the operational requirements of providing more timely revocation information than is possible with CRLs and may also be used to obtain additional

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status information. For more information about OCSP, see the description of RFC 2560 at http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2560.txt.

The following sections describe how to configure OCSP in WebLogic Server:

- Using Nonces in OCSP Requests
- Setting the Response Timeout Interval
- Enabling and Configuring the OCSP Response Local Cache

Using Nonces in OCSP Requests

A nonce is a random number that, when included in an OCSP request, forces a fresh response; pre-signed responses are rejected. The use of nonces can prevent replay attacks. By default, WebLogic Server does *not* include nonces in OCSP requests.

However, when WebLogic Server is configured to use nonces in OCSP:

1. WebLogic Server generates a nonce for each OCSP request, and includes it in an extension in the request.
2. The signed OCSP response must include the same nonce, which is included in an extension in the response.

You can configure the use of OCSP nonces in a WebLogic domain using the following MBean attribute:

Table 39-5 MBean Attributes

MBean Attribute	Description	Default Value
`CertRevocMBean.OcspNonceEnabled`	Specifies whether nonces are generated for OCSP requests. This setting is domain-wide.	`false`

You can also configure CA overrides for this MBean attribute. See Configuring OCSP Properties in a Certificate Authority Override.

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to configure OCSP nonces, see Enable Certificate Revocation Checking in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Setting the Response Timeout Interval

The response timeout interval limits the wait time for OCSP responses. Setting a timeout interval helps minimize blocked threads and also reduces the system's vulnerability to denial of service attacks. In addition to setting a response timeout interval, you can configure a time tolerance value for handling clock-skew differences between WebLogic Server and OCSP responders.

The default response timeout interval is 10 seconds, with a zero time tolerance. The response timeout interval and time tolerance value can be set domain-wide and, optionally, set specific to one or more CAs.

You can configure the OCSP response timeout interval and time tolerance value for a WebLogic domain using the following MBean attributes:

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Table 39-6 MBean Attributes

MBean Attribute	Description	Default Value
`CertRevocMBean.OcspResponseTimeout`	Specifies the domain-wide timeout interval, in seconds, for OCSP responses. The valid range is between 1 and 300, inclusive.	`10`
`CertRevocMBean.OcspTimeTolerance`	Specifies the domain-wide OCSP time tolerance value, in seconds, for OCSP responses.	`0`

You can also configure CA overrides for these MBean attributes. See Configuring OCSP Properties in a Certificate Authority Override.

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to configure OCSP response timeout interval and time tolerance values, see Enable Certificate Revocation Checking in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Enabling and Configuring the OCSP Response Local Cache

To optimize performance and reduce network bandwidth, WebLogic Server's OCSP implementation is configured by default to use a local in-memory cache for holding OCSP responses, called the **OCSP response local cache**. Cached entries automatically expire based on the OCSP validity period and other criteria, such as entries least accessed. If nonces are enabled, OCSP responses obtained using a nonce are not cached. This ensures the freshest response is always used with nonces.

You can configure the OCSP response local cache in a WebLogic domain using the following MBean attributes:

Table 39-7 MBean Attributes

MBean Attribute	Description	Default Value
`CertRevocMBean.OcspResponseCacheEnabled`	Specifies whether the OCSP response local cache is enabled domain-wide.	`true`
`CertRevocMBean.OcspResponseCacheCapacity`	Specifies the maximum number of entries supported by the OCSP response local cache.	`1024`
`CertRevocMBean.OcspResponseCacheRefreshPeriodPercent`	Specifies the refresh period for the OCSP response local cache, expressed as a percentage of the validity period of the response. For example, for a validity period of 10 hours, a value of 10% specifies that after one hour, the cached response expires and a fresh response is required.	`100`

You can also configure CA overrides for this MBean attribute.See Configuring OCSP Properties in a Certificate Authority Override.

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to configure the OCSP response local cache, see Enable Certificate Revocation Checking in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

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Using Certificate Revocation Lists

A certificate revocation list (CRL) is a time-stamped list of digital certificates that have been revoked by the certificate authority (CA) that issued them. Each CRL is signed by a CA and is made available in a public repository. The WebLogic Server CRL implementation provides a CRL local cache for more efficient CR checking, automatic import of user CRL files, and distribution points from which the cache can be populated and refreshed.

The CRL implementation in WebLogic Server includes support for the following:

- CRL local cache, which enables efficient access for CR checking.
- Automatic import of user supplied CRL files into the CRL cache.
- Use of distribution points from which the CRL cache can optionally be populated and refreshed.

The following sections explain how to configure CRL usage in WebLogic Server:

- Enabling Updates from Distribution Points
- Configuring the CRL Local Cache

Enabling Updates from Distribution Points

Updating CRLs from distribution points is enabled by default. If the appropriate CRL for a certificate being validated does not already exist in the local cache, the CRL is downloaded from an available distribution point.

WebLogic Server also allows you to configure a timeout interval for the CRL download from a distribution point. This timeout interval limits the wait time for CRL downloads, and also minimizes the risk of blocked threads and vulnerability to denial of service attacks. Note that if the CRL download times out, the CRL method reports that the revocation status is unknown; however, the CRL download continues in a separate thread until complete and the CRL becomes available for future CRL checking.

You can configure CRL distribution points for a WebLogic domain using the following MBean attributes:

Table 39-8 MBean Attributes

MBean Attribute	Description	Default Value
`CertRevocMBean.CrlDpEnabled`	Specifies whether CRL distribution points are enabled domain-wide.	`true`
`CertRevocMBean.CrlDpDownloadTimeout`	Specifies the overall timeout interval, domain-wide, for the distribution point CRL download, expressed in seconds. The valid range is between 1 and 300, inclusive.	`10`

You can also configure CA overrides for these MBean attributes. See Configuring CRL Properties in a Certificate Authority Override.

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to configure CRL distribution points for a WebLogic domain, see Enable Certificate Revocation Checking in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

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Configuring the CRL Local Cache

The CRL local cache is automatically enabled in WebLogic Server. Because obtaining CRLs is a time-consuming process, CRLs can be stored, while valid, in local files. In addition, WebLogic Server allows you to configure the refresh interval for the local cache, expressed as a percentage of the validity period of the CRL.

You may supply CRL files to be used by copying them into the following CRL import directory, where *server-name* represents the name of the WebLogic Server instance:

WL_HOME/servers/*server-name*/security/certrevocation/crlcache/import

The CRL files are automatically imported and internally cached. This directory is automatically created, if it does not already exist, when CR checking is enabled and an SSL connection is attempted.

> **Note**
>
> Note the following:
>
> - After WebLogic Server is started, the import of the CRL file starts automatically when CR checking is enabled and at least one attempt to check a certificate's revocation status has occurred. This minimizes resource usage until necessary.
> - After you import CRL files, they are automatically deleted from the import directory.
> - The CRL local cache configuration settings are domain-wide. You cannot configure a certificate authority override for the CRL local cache.

You can configure the CRL local cache for a WebLogic domain using the following MBean attributes:

Table 39-9 MBean Attributes

MBean Attribute	Description	Default Value
`CertRevocMBean.CrlCacheRefreshPeriodPercent`	Specifies the refresh period for the CRL local cache, expressed as a percentage of the validity period of the CRL.	`100`

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to configure the CRL local cache for a WebLogic domain, see Enable Certificate Revocation Checking in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Configuring Certificate Authority Overrides

Configuring certificate authority overrides allows you to specify CR checking behavior that is enforced for certificates issued by a particular CA. A certificate authority override always supersedes the domain-wide CR checking configuration that is enabled.

The following sections explain how to configure CR checking CA overrides:

- General Certificate Authority Overrides

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- Configuring OCSP Properties in a Certificate Authority Override
- Configuring CRL Properties in a Certificate Authority Override

General Certificate Authority Overrides

To create a certificate authority override for a specific CA, complete the following steps:

1. Identify the CA by its distinguished name. This must be the complete issuer distinguished name (defined in RFC 2253) of the certificates for which this override applies.

   For example, the distinguished name of the WebLogic Server DemoTrust CA is `CN=CertGenCA_domain_name, OU=FOR TESTING ONLY, O=MyOrganization, L=MyTown, ST=MyState, C=US`.
2. Specify whether CR checking is enabled for certificates issued by this CA, if necessary.
3. Specify the CR checking methods and order performed for certificates issued by this CA.
4. Specify whether SSL certificate path validation should fail if the revocation status of certificates issued by this CA cannot be determined.
5. Optionally, specify additional OCSP or CRL customizations, as explained in the following sections:
   - Configuring OCSP Properties in a Certificate Authority Override
   - Configuring CRL Properties in a Certificate Authority Override

You can configure general certificate authority overrides for a CA by using the following MBean attributes:

Table 39-10 MBean Attributes

MBean Attribute	Description	Default Value
`CertRevocCaMBean.DistinguishedName`	Specifies the distinguished name (DN) of the CA subject.	None (required field)
`CertRevocCaMBean.CheckingDisabled`	For this CA, specifies whether CR checking is disabled.	`false`
`CertRevocCaMBean.FailOnUnknownRevocStatus`	For this CA, specifies whether SSL certificate path checking should fail if the certificate revocation status cannot be determined from any of the available methods.	Same as current setting of `CertRevocMBean.FailOnUnknownRevocStatus`.
`CertRevocCaMBean.MethodOrder`	Specifies the certificate revocation checking method order when checking certificates issued by this CA.	Same as current setting of `CertRevocMBean.MethodOrder`.

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to configure certificate authority overrides, see Configure Certificate Authority Overrides in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Configuring OCSP Properties in a Certificate Authority Override

WebLogic Server tries the following trust models in its OCSP implementation:

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- Delegated Trust Model (DTM) — The OCSP response is signed by an OCSP responder that has been delegated by the CA to sign responses on its behalf.
- Explicit Trust Model (ETM) — If neither the CA nor an authority to which OCSP responsibilities have been delegated has signed the OCSP response, an explicitly trusted signer may be specified. ETM is used when you can supply an additional trusted certificate that may be used to verify the OCSP response signature. This can be any certificate, including one unrelated to the CA corresponding to the override. ETM may be used for OCSP responders which are trusted, but are not authorized to sign OCSP responses on behalf of issuers. Explicitly trusted public certificates for OCSP responders may be suitable if the OCSP server is internally maintained within your enterprise.
- CA-signed Trust Model — The OCSP response is presumed to be signed by the same CA that issued the certificate for which the revocation status is being requested.

When you create a certificate authority override, WebLogic Server allows you to configure the OCSP properties that are described in Table 39-11. This table also identifies the MBean attributes you can use to configure these override properties.

Table 39-11 OCSP Properties That Can Be Specified in a Certificate Authority Override

Override	Description	MBean Attribute
OCSP responder URL	Specifies the URL to be used for either: • Failover, if the OCSP responder URI from the certificate AIA value is not available or not acceptable • Override, to be always used as the responder URL instead of the responder URI from the certificate AIA. See Identifying the OCSP Responder URL.	`CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderUrl` The default value is none.
How the OCSP responder URL is used	Specifies how the OCSP responder URL is to be used: for failover or override.	`CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderUrlUsage` The default value is `FAILOVER`.
OCSP responder certificate subject name	For this CA, specifies the explicitly trusted OCSP responder certificate subject name. For example, `CN=OCSP Responder, O=XYZ Corp`. This must correspond to the subject distinguished name of a certificate in the configured WebLogic Server trust keystore. In cases where the subject name alone is not sufficient to uniquely identify the certificate, both the `CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderCertIssuerName` and `CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderCertSerialNumber` are used instead.	`CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderCertSubjectName` The default value is `NONE`.

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Table 39-11 (Cont.) OCSP Properties That Can Be Specified in a Certificate Authority Override

Override	Description	MBean Attribute
OCSP responder certificate issuer name	For this CA, specifies the explicitly trusted OCSP responder certificate issuer name. For example, `CN=Enterprise CA, O=XYZ Corp`. This must correspond to the issuer distinguished name of a certificate in the configured WebLogic Server trust keystore. When this attribute is set, the `CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderCertSerialNumber` must also be set.	`CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderCertIssuerName` The default value is `NONE`.
OCSP responder certificate serial number	For this CA, specifies the explicitly trusted OCSP responder certificate serial number. For example, `2A:FF:00`. This must correspond to the serial number of a certificate in the configured WebLogic Server trust keystore. When this attribute is set, the `CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderCertIssuerName` attribute must also be set.	`CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderCertSerialNumber` The default value is `NONE`.
OCSP responder Explicit Trust Method	For this CA, specifies whether the OCSP Explicit Trust model is enabled and how a trusted certificate in the WebLogic Server trust keystore is specified. The following values can be specified: • `NONE` specifies that Explicit Trust is disabled. • `USE_SUBJECT` specifies that the trusted certificate is identified using the subject DN that is specified in the `CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderCertSubjectName` attribute. • `USE_ISSUER_SERIAL_NUMBER` specifies that the trusted certificate is identified using the issuer DN and certificate serial number that are specified in the `CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderCertIssuerName` and `CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderCertSerialNumber` attributes, respectively.	`CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponderExplicitTrustMethod` The default value is `NONE`.
Nonce enabled	For this CA, specifies whether nonces are sent with OCSP requests, which forces a fresh (not pre-signed) response.	`CertRevocCaMBean.OcspNonceEnabled` The default value is the same as the current setting for `CertRevocMBean.OcspNonceEnabled`.

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Table 39-11 (Cont.) OCSP Properties That Can Be Specified in a Certificate Authority Override

Override	Description	MBean Attribute
OCSP response local cache	For this CA, specifies whether the OCSP response local cache is enabled.	`CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponseCacheEnabled` The default value is the same as the current setting for `CertRevocMBean.OcspResponseCacheEnabled`.
OCSP response timeout	For this CA, specifies the timeout interval for the OCSP response, expressed in seconds. The valid range is between 1 and 300, inclusive. See Setting the Response Timeout Interval.	`CertRevocCaMBean.OcspResponseTimeout` The default value is the same as the current setting for `CertRevocMBean.OcspResponseTimeout`.
OCSP time tolerance	For this CA, specifies the time tolerance value for handling clock-skew differences between WebLogic Server and responders, expressed in seconds. The valid range is between 0 and 900, inclusive. The validity period of the response is extended both into the future and into the past by the specified amount of time, effectively widening the validity interval.	`CertRevocCaMBean.OcspTimeTolerance` The default value is the same as the current setting for `CertRevocMBean.OcspTimeTolerance`.

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to configure OCSP settings in a certificate authority override, see Configure Certificate Authority Overrides in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

The following topic explains how to identify the OCSP Responder URL:

Identifying the OCSP Responder URL

To validate a certificate using an OCSP responder lookup, WebLogic Server uses the following methods to determine the OCSP responder URL:

- Authority Information Access (AIA) value in the certificate, which indicates how to access information and services for the issuer of the certificate. For example, the AIA contains the URI for the OCSP responder.
- Default OCSP responder failover or override — If the OCSP responder URI is not available from the certificate AIA value, or is not acceptable, a default OCSP responder URL can be configured on a per-CA basis.

  Additionally, the default OCSP responder URL per CA can be specified selectively for either failover, or for override. When specified for override, this URL always overrides the value obtained from the certificate AIA extension.

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to set the OCSP responder URL in a certificate authority override, see Configure Certificate Authority Overrides in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

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Configuring CRL Properties in a Certificate Authority Override

When you configure a certificate authority override, WebLogic Server allows you to configure the CRL properties listed and described in Table 39-12. This table also identifies the MBean attributes you can use to configure these properties.

Table 39-12 CRL Properties That Can Be Specified in a Certificate Authority Override

Override	Description	MBean Attribute
Use of distribution point to update local CRL cache	For this CA, specifies whether CRL distribution point processing to update the local CRL cache is enabled.	`CertRevocCaMBean.CrlDpEnabled` The default value is the same as the current setting for `CertRevocMBean.CrlDpEnabled`.
Distribution point URL	For this CA, specifies the CRL distribution point URL to be used for either: • Failover, if the URL from the CRLDistributionPoints extension in the certificate is unavailable • Override, to be always used as the CRL distribution point URL instead of the CRLDistributionPoints extension in the certificate	`CertRevocCaMBean.CrlDpUrl` The default value is `null`.
How the distribution point URL is used	Specifies how the distribution point URL is to be used: for failover or override.	`CertRevocCaMBean.CrlDpUrlUsage` The default value is `FAILOVER`.
Distribution point CRL download timeout	For this CA, specifies the overall timeout interval for the distribution point CRL download, expressed in seconds. The valid range is between 1 and 300, inclusive.	`CertRevocCaMBean.CrlDpDownloadTimeout` The default value is the same as the current setting for `CertRevocMBean.CrlDpDownloadTimeout`.

For information about how to use WebLogic Remote Console to customize the CRL settings in a certificate authority override, see Configure Certificate Authority Overrides in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

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Configuring an Identity Keystore Specific to a Network Channel

Learn how to configure a network channel to have its own custom identity keystore, and other SSL attributes, that are separate from and that override the default keystore and SSL configuration settings for the Managed Server instance or the domain. This feature enables you to configure an Oracle WebLogic Server instance to use one identity and SSL configuration on one network channel, and another identity and SSL configuration on other channels.

- About Network Channels
- Channel-Specific SSL Configuration Attributes
- Steps to Configure a Channel-Specific Identity Keystore
- Using WLST to Configure a Channel-Specific Identity Keystore

About Network Channels

A network channel in a WebLogic Server instance is a combination of the four attributes — communication protocol (which can be t3, t3s, http, or https), listen address, listen port, and channel name.

See Understanding Network Channels in *Administering Server Environments for Oracle WebLogic Server*,

By default, when you configure a network channel, the channel uses the SSL configuration that is set for the server instance. This means that the channel uses the same identity and trust that is established for the server. The server might use a custom identity that is specific to that server, or it might be a single domain-wide identity, depending on how the server instance and domain are configured.

However, rather than using one identity for all network communication in which a Managed Server instance participates, you might have a need for the server to switch to a different identity when communicating with a particular client. For example, you might need to use one identity for the server when communicating with one particular business group, and a different identity for the server when communicating with other Managed Server instances in the domain. By customizing a network channel to use a custom identity keystore that is separate from either the identity keystore configured for the server instance or the one configured for the domain, you can assert one identity on one network channel, and another identity on a different channel.

Channel-Specific SSL Configuration Attributes

The `NetworkAccessPointMBean` contains the attributes that you can set to create a channel-specific SSL configuration. In addition to enabling a network channel to use a custom identity keystore, these attributes also allow you to customize other SSL settings, such as the use of a custom host name verifier, the cipher suites to be used in SSL communications, and certificate validation rules.

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Table 40-1 lists and describes the SSL attributes that can be configured on the `NetworkAccessPointMBean` for a specific network channel.

> **Note**
>
> For ease of reference in Table 40-1, the following attributes on the `NetworkAccessPointMBean` are referred to collectively as the `CustomIdentityKeyStore*` attributes:
>
> - `CustomIdentityKeyStoreFileName`
> - `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhrase`
> - `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhraseEncrypted`
> - `CustomIdentityKeyStoreType`

Table 40-1 NetworkAccessPointMBean Attributes for Customizing a Channel's SSL Configuration

Attribute	Description
ChannelIdentityCustomized	Specifies whether the channel's custom identity should be used. This setting has an effect only if the network channel uses a custom keystore. By default the channel's identity is inherited from the server's identity. The `CustomIdentityKeyStore*` attributes have the following validation rules related to the `ChannelIdentityCustomized` attribute to ensure that the network channel alias relates to the channel keystore and does not default to an alias in the server keystore: 1. If *any* `CustomIdentityKeyStore*` attributes are set, then *all* `CustomIdentityKeyStore*` attributes must be set. 2. The `ChannelIdentityCustomized` attribute must be set to `true`. 3. The `CustomPrivateKeyAlias` attribute must be set. Note that if the `CustomIdentityKeyStore*` attributes are *not* set, the `CustomPrivateKeyAlias` attribute may be set to refer to the server keystore.
CustomIdentityKeyStoreFileName	Specifies the custom identity keystore to assign to the channel. If a value for this attribute is not set, the value of the `ServerMBean.CustomIdentityKeyStoreFileName` attribute is used by default. This attribute is used only if the `ServerMBean.KeyStores` attribute is set to one of the following values: • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_JAVA_STANDARD_TRUST` • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_CUSTOM_TRUST` • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_COMMAND_LINE_TRUST` If you are using a JKS or PKCS12 keystore, specify this value as an absolute path, or as a relative path to the directory from which the server is booted. See Configuring Keystores.

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Table 40-1 (Cont.) NetworkAccessPointMBean Attributes for Customizing a Channel's SSL Configuration

Attribute	Description
CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhrase	Encrypts and decrypts the plain text form of the passphrase for the channel's custom identity keystore. When you set the keystore password using this attribute, WebLogic Server automatically encrypts the value and stores it in the `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhraseEncrypted` attribute. If the value is empty or null, keystores not requiring a passphrase may be opened. If a value for this attribute is not set, the value of the `ServerMBean.CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhrase` attribute is used by default. This attribute is used only if the `ServerMBean.KeyStores` attribute is set to one of the following values: • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_JAVA_STANDARD_TRUST` • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_CUSTOM_TRUST` • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_COMMAND_LINE_TRUST` **Note:** Using the `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhrase` attribute is a potential security risk because the String object that contains the unencrypted password remains in the JVM memory until garbage collection removes it and the memory is reallocated, which potentially can be an indefinite duration. Therefore, Oracle recommends using the `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhraseEncrypted` attribute instead.
CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhraseEncrypted	Specifies the encrypted passphrase that is set when the custom identity keystore is created. If a value for this attribute is not set, the value of the `ServerMBean.CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhraseEncrypted` attribute is used by default. This attribute is only used if the `ServerMBean.KeyStores` attribute is set to one of the following values: • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_JAVA_STANDARD_TRUST` • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_CUSTOM_TRUST` • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_COMMAND_LINE_TRUST`
CustomIdentityKeyStoreType	Specifies the keystore type of the custom identity keystore. If you are using a JKS keystore, specify the value as JKS. If you are using a PKCS12 keystore, specify the value as PKCS12. If a value for this attribute is not set, the value of the `ServerMBean.CustomIdentityKeyStoreType` attribute is used by default. The value of this attribute is used only if the `ServerMBean.KeyStores` attribute is set to one of the following values: • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_JAVA_STANDARD_TRUST` • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_CUSTOM_TRUST` • `CUSTOM_IDENTITY_AND_COMMAND_LINE_TRUST`
ClientCertificateEnforced	Specifies whether clients must present digital certificates from a trusted certificate authority to WebLogic Server on this channel.
CustomPrivateKeyAlias	Specifies the string alias used to store and retrieve the channel's private key in the custom identity keystore. This private key is associated with the server's digital certificate. A value of `null` indicates that the network channel uses the alias specified in the server's SSL configuration. Note that if the `CustomIdentityKeyStore*` attributes are *not* set, the `CustomPrivateKeyAlias` attribute may be set to refer to the server keystore.

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Table 40-1 (Cont.) NetworkAccessPointMBean Attributes for Customizing a Channel's SSL Configuration

Attribute	Description
CustomPrivateKeyPassPhrase	Encrypts and decrypts the plain text form of the passphrase used to retrieve the channel's private key from the custom identity keystore. When you set the private key passphrase using this attribute, WebLogic Server automatically encrypts the value and stores it in the `CustomPrivateKeyPassPhraseEncrypted` attribute. This passphrase is assigned to the private key when it is generated. A value of `null` indicates that the network channel uses the passphrase specified in the server's SSL configuration.
CustomPrivateKeyPassPhrase Encrypted	Specifies the encrypted passphrase used to retrieve the channel's private key from the custom identity keystore.
OutboundPrivateKeyEnabled	Specifies whether the identity specified by the `NetworkAccessPointMBean.CustomPrivateKeyAlias` attribute should be used for outbound SSL connections on this channel. Typically the outbound identity is determined by the caller's environment.
TwoWaySSLEnabled	Specifies whether this network channel uses two way SSL.
HostnameVerificationIgnored	Specifies whether to ignore the configured implementation of the host name verifier (`weblogic.security.SSL.HostnameVerifier`). This attribute is used only when the server is acting as a client to another application server on a remote host. If a value for this attribute is not set, the value of the `SSLMBean.HostnameVerificationIgnored` attribute is used by default.
HostnameVerifier	Specifies the name of the class that implements the `weblogic.security.SSL.HostnameVerifier` interface. A host name verifier is useful when an SSL client (for example, WebLogic Server acting as an SSL client) connects to an application server on a remote host. The host name verifier helps to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks: It ensures that the host name in the URL to which the client connects matches the host name in the digital certificate that the server sends back as part of the SSL connection. If a value for this attribute is not set, the value of the `SSLMBean.HostnameVerifier` attribute is used by default.
Ciphersuites	Specifies the cipher suites that are to be used with the SSL listener for the network channel. During the SSL handshake, the strongest negotiated cipher suite is chosen. The cipher suites that are enabled by default depends on the specific JDK version with which WebLogic Server is configured. See Cipher Suites. If a value for this attribute is not set, the value of the `SSLMBean.Ciphersuites` attribute is used by default.

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Table 40-1 (Cont.) NetworkAccessPointMBean Attributes for Customizing a Channel's SSL Configuration

Attribute	Description
AllowUnencryptedNullCipher	Specifies whether unencrypted null ciphers are allowed on the network channel. If a value for this attribute is not set, the value of the `SSLMBean.AllowUnencryptedNullCipher` attribute is used by default. During the SSL handshake, when the server and client negotiate the set of cipher suites that are to be used, the client might specify a set of cipher suites that contain only null ciphers. A null cipher passes data on the wire in clear-text, making it possible for a network packet sniffer to see the SSL messages. When null ciphers are used, SSL may be used for authentication, but messages may not be encrypted. By default, WebLogic Server does not allow null ciphers. See An Important Note Regarding Null Cipher Use in SSL.
InboundCertificateValidation	Specifies the client certificate validation rules for inbound SSL. This attribute applies only to a network channel that is configured to use two-way SSL. Either of the following values may be set: • `BuiltinSSLValidationOnly`—Uses the built-in trusted Certificate Authority-based validation. This is the default. • `BuiltinSSLValidationAndCertPathValidators`—Uses the built-in trusted CA-based validation and also the configured CertPathValidator providers to perform extra validation. For more information about these rules, see How SSL Certificate Validation Works in WebLogic Server. If a value for this attribute is not set, the value of the `SSLMBean.InboundCertificateValidation` attribute is used by default.
OutboundCertificateValidation	Specifies the server certificate validation rules for outbound SSL. Either of the following values may be set: • `BuiltinSSLValidationOnly`—Uses the built-in trusted Certificate Authority-based validation. This is the default. • `BuiltinSSLValidationAndCertPathValidators`—Uses the built-in trusted CA-based validation and also the configured CertPathValidator providers to perform extra validation. For more information about these rules, see How SSL Certificate Validation Works in WebLogic Server. If a value for this attribute is not set, the value of the `SSLMBean.OutboundCertificateValidation` attribute is used by default.
DomainKeystoresClientCertAlias	Specifies the alias of the client (outbound) SSL/TLS certificates for the channel. Use when Domain Keystores is selected as the keystore type for the server. The default value is `domainpki-client-identity`.
DomainKeystoresServerCertAlias	Specifies the alias of the server (inbound) SSL/TLS certificates for the channel. Use when Domain Keystores is selected as the keystore type for the server. The default value is `domainpki-server-identity`.

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Steps to Configure a Channel-Specific Identity Keystore

You can configure a network channel to use an identity keystore that is different from the one used by the Managed Server.

To configure a channel-specific identity keystore, complete the following steps:

1. Configure an identity keystore, add the private key and the public identity certificate to be used by the network channel, and assign a private key alias.
   - For information about configuring a keystore, see Configuring Keystores.
2. Create a custom network channel and assign the following attributes, ensuring that the combination of them is unique in the domain:
   - Channel name
   - Listen address
   - Listen port
   - Secure communication protocol (that is, either HTTPS or t3s)

   See Configure Custom Network Channels in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
3. Configure the channel to use the identity keystore created in step 1.

   If you are using a custom identity keystore, set the the following attributes on the `NetworkAccessPointMBean`:
   - `CustomIdentityKeyStoreFileName` — If you are using a JKS or PKCS12 keystore, specify the path to the keystore.
   - `CustomIdentityKeyStoreType` — Specify the key store type. For example, JKS or PKCS12.
   - Either the `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhraseEncrypted` attribute, or the `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhrase` attribute using the custom identity keystore passphrase.
   - `ChannelIdentityCustomized` — Set to `true`.
   - `CustomPrivateKeyAlias` — Specifies the string alias used to store and retrieve the channel's private key in the custom identity keystore. This private key is associated with the channel's identity certificate. Setting this attribute ensures that the channel alias corresponds to the channel's custom identity keystore and not to an alias in the server's identity keystore.
   - `CustomPrivateKeyPassPhrase` — Specify the value of the passphrase of the private key referenced by the `CustomPrivateKeyAlias` attribute.

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> **Note**
>
> If *any* of the `CustomIdentityKeyStoreFileName`, `CustomIdentityKeyStoreType`, `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhraseEncrypted`, or `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhrase` attributes are set, then all the following conditions must be met to ensure that the channel alias relates to the channel's custom identity keystore and does not default to an alias in the server keystore:
>
> a. *All* the preceding attributes must be set (that is, `CustomIdentityKeyStoreFileName`, `CustomIdentityKeyStoreType`, `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhraseEncrypted`, and `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhrase` must all be set).
>
> b. The `NetworkAccessPointMBean.ChannelIdentityCustomized` attribute must be set to `true`.
>
> c. The `NetworkAccessPointMBean.CustomPrivateKeyAlias` attribute must be set.
>
> Note that if *none* of the `CustomIdentityKeyStoreFileName`, `CustomIdentityKeyStoreType`, `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhraseEncrypted`, and `CustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhrase` attributes are set, the network channel's private key alias may be set to refer to the server keystore.

If you are using Domain Keystores, set the following attributes on the `NetworkAccessPointMBean`:

- `DomainKeystoresClientCertAlias`
- `DomainKeystoresServerCertAlias`

4. Set `TwoWaySSLEnabled` and `ClientCertificateEnforced` to `true` if appropriate for your environment.
5. Configure any additional attributes for the network channel, as appropriate. See Configuring a Channel in *Administering Server Environments for Oracle WebLogic Server* and Configure Custom Network Channels in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

   For information about specifying a host name verifier class, see Using Host Name Verification.

   For information about inbound and outbound certificate validation, see SSL Certificate Validation.

Using WLST to Configure a Channel-Specific Identity Keystore

You can WLST to configure a network channel to use a custom identity keystore different from the one used by the Managed Server.

This section provides an example of using WLST to configure a channel-specific JKS identity keystore. Example 40-1 shows the following:

1. Connecting to a Managed Server instance.
2. Navigating to the MBean that corresponds to the specific network channel for which a custom identity keystore is to be configured, `https-override`.
3. Setting the name and location of the custom identity keystore file, `channelIdentity.jks`.

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4. Setting the passphrase for the custom identity keystore.
5. Setting the custom identity keystore type to `JKS`.
6. Establishing that the channel's custom identity should be used.
7. Setting the custom private key alias to `myID`.
8. Setting the custom private key passphrase.
9. Saving and activating the new channel configuration, then disconnecting from the Managed Server instance.

> **Note**
>
> You can also use a PKCS12 keystore. If you do so, be sure to use the `setCustomIdentityKeystoreType` property to set the keystore type to PKCS12.

Example 40-1 Configuring a Custom Identity Keystore

```
connect('','','t3://host:port')
Please enter your username :
Please enter your password :
...
edit()
startEdit()
cd ('Servers/myserver/NetworkAccessPoints/https-override')

cmo.setCustomIdentityKeyStoreFileName('/path/keystores/channelIdentity.jks')
cmo.setCustomIdentityKeyStorePassPhrase('passphrase')
cmo.setCustomIdentityKeyStoreType('JKS')
cmo.setChannelIdentityCustomized(true)
cmo.setCustomPrivateKeyAlias('myID')
cmo.setCustomPrivateKeyPassPhrase('keypassphrase')

save()
activate()
disconnect()
```


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Configuring RMI over IIOP with SSL

Use SSL to protect Internet Interop-Orb-Protocol (IIOP) connections to Remote Method Invocation (RMI) remote objects in Oracle WebLogic Server. SSL secures connections through authentication and encrypts the data exchanged between objects.
To use SSL to protect RMI over IIOP connections:

1. Configure WebLogic Server to use SSL.
2. Configure the client Object Request Broker (ORB) to use SSL. Refer to the product documentation for your client ORB for information about configuring SSL.
3. Use the host2ior utility to print the WebLogic Server IOR to the console. The host2ior utility prints two versions of the interoperable object reference (IOR), one for SSL connections and one for non-SSL connections. The header of the IOR specifies whether or not the IOR can be used for SSL connections.
4. Use the SSL IOR when obtaining the initial reference to the CosNaming service that accesses the WebLogic Server JNDI tree.

For more information about using RMI over IIOP, see *Developing RMI Applications for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Using a Certificate Callback Handler to Validate End User Certificates

Oracle WebLogic Server provides a means to examine details about information (such as the end user's certificate, Subject, and IP address) passed by an end user issuing a request to determine whether authentication should succeed or fail. This capability is provided by the `weblogic.security.SSL.CertificateCallback` interface, which you can implement to create a certificate callback handler.
When configured with WebLogic Server, this callback handler is invoked automatically whenever a client request is received over a secure RMI connection; for example, one that uses the T3s or IIOPS protocols. To configure a certificate callback handler so that it is in effect for all secure inbound RMI connections, you define it as a WebLogic Server system property that is passed in the server startup command.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- How End User Certificate Callback Handlers Work
- Creating a Certificate Callback Implementation
- Configuring the Certificate Callback with WebLogic Server

How End User Certificate Callback Handlers Work

When a client makes a secure RMI connection to a WebLogic Server instance that is configured with a certificate callback handler, WebLogic Server invokes the callback handler. The callback evaluates details about the end user that are contained in the connection request, then returns a boolean value indicating whether authentication is successful.

The CertificateCallback interface calls the `validate` method on an `CertificateCallbackInfo` instance, which contains methods to obtain the following information from the end user that is contained in the RMI connection request:

- Client host name, IP address, and port
- Client domain name
- Destination host name, IP address, and port
- Authenticated Subject
- Client certificate

The callback implementation includes the logic that evaluates the client data that is obtained and returns `true` or `false` as follows:

- If the callback returns `true`, authentication succeeds and the client connection to WebLogic Server is made.
- If the callback returns `false`, a RemoteException is thrown containing the "Authentication denied" message.

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> **Note**
>
> If you use a certificate callback implementation in WebLogic Server, a callback is generated whenever a request is received over a secure port. As a result, using certificate callbacks may impose a performance overhead that should be taken into consideration.

Creating a Certificate Callback Implementation

The `weblogic.security.SSL.CertificateCallback` interface contains a single invocation on the `validate` method on a `weblogic.security.SSL.CertificateCallbackInfo` instance. The CertificateCallbackInfo instance contains methods to obtain details about the end user that are passed over the secure RMI connection.

You implement logic that evaluates the data that is returned and returns a `true` or `false`. The logic does not need to evaluate all data that is returned. Typically, only the certificate is evaluated; for example, obtaining the common name (cn) or distinguished name (dn).

See the following Javadoc in *Java API Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*:

- `weblogic.security.SSL.CertificateCallback` interface
- `weblogic.security.SSL.CertificateCallbackInfo` class

Configuring the Certificate Callback with WebLogic Server

To configure the callback with WebLogic Server, specify the callback implementation as a system property in the WebLogic Server start command. The property should point to the callback implementation class that is on the server's classpath.

For example, if the callback implementation class is `MyCertificateCallback.java` in the package `com.mycompany.security`, and `MyCertificateCallback.class` is in the server's classpath, the following command sets the callback implementation property in WebLogic Server:

```
java -
Dweblogic.security.SSL.CertificateCallback=com.mycompany.security.MyCertificateCa
llback weblogic.Server
```

Note that if WebLogic Server is configured for one-way SSL, a client certificate is never sent to the server. Oracle recommends using certificate callbacks handlers only when WebLogic Server is configured for two-way SSL. See Set Up TLS in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

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Part VII
Advanced Security Topics

Learn about the advanced security configuration options available in Oracle WebLogic Server, such as cross-domain security and Jakarta Authentication security.

This part contains the following chapters:

- Configuring Cross-Domain Security
- Configuring Jakarta Authentication Security
- Using Jakarta Security in WebLogic Server
- Using Secured Production Mode

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Configuring Cross-Domain Security

Cross-domain security establishes trust between two WebLogic domain pairs by using a credential mapper to configure communication between these WebLogic domains. Learn how to set security configuration options that enables cross-domain security in Oracle WebLogic Server.
These sections apply to WebLogic Server deployments using the security features in this release of WebLogic Server.

- Enabling Trust Between WebLogic Server Domains
- Using Jakarta Authorization
- Viewing MBean Attributes
- Configuring a Domain to Use JAAS Authorization

> **Note**
>
> In this release of WebLogic Server, subsystems such as JMS, JTA, MDB, and WAN replication implement cross-domain security. These subsystems can authenticate and send the required credentials across domains. However, the EJB container does not implement the solution for cross-domain security.

Enabling Trust Between WebLogic Server Domains

WebLogic Server supports cross-domain security that establishes trust between two domains such that principals in a subject from one WebLogic domain can make calls in another domain. WebLogic Server establishes a security role for cross-domain users, and uses the WebLogic Credential Mapping security provider in each domain to store the credentials to be used by the cross-domain users.

Previous releases of WebLogic Server supported domain trust, which is now referred to as global trust. Global trust is established between two or more domains by using the same domain credential in each domain. If you enable global trust between two or more domains, the trust relationship is transitive and symmetric. In other words, if Domain A trusts Domain B, and Domain B trusts Domain C, then:

- Domain A will also trust Domain C.
- Domain B and Domain C will both trust Domain A.

The principal distinction between the two approaches is that cross-domain security enables trust between two domains using specific credentials. By comparison, in global trust, the same credentials are used to communicate among all domains.

In most cases, the cross-domain security approach is preferable to the global trust approach, because its use of a specific user group and role for cross-domain actions allows for finer-grained security.

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> **Note**
>
> If you enable cross-domain security to communicate between two domains, you should not enable global trust for those domains.
>
> Cross-domain security provides more secure communication between two domains.

The following sections explain how to configure each domain trust type:

- Enabling Cross-Domain Security Between WebLogic Server Domains
- Enabling Global Trust

Enabling Cross-Domain Security Between WebLogic Server Domains

> **Note**
>
> In this release of WebLogic Server, subsystems such as JMS, JTA, MDB, and WAN replication implement cross-domain security. These subsystems can authenticate and send the required credentials across domains. However, the EJB container does not implement the solution for cross-domain security.

Configuration and use of cross-domain security is described in the following sections:

- Configuring Cross-Domain Security
- Excluding Domains From Cross-Domain Security
- Configuring Cross-Domain Users
- Configure a Credential Mapping for Cross-Domain Security

Configuring Cross-Domain Security

You configure cross-domain security between two domains — a domain pair — such that principals in a subject from one WebLogic domain can make calls in another domain. You can enable cross-domain security for multiple domain pairs.

For example, assume you have four domains, `Domain1` through `Domain4`. You can enable cross-domain security on all four domains, and then add users and credential maps (as described in subsequent sections) for the following domain pairs:

- `Domain1 - Domain2`
- `Domain1 - Domain3`
- `Domain1 - Domain4`
- `Domain2 - Domain3`
- `Domain2 - Domain4`
- `Domain3 - Domain4`

To configure cross-domain security in a WebLogic domain, set the `SecurityConfigurationMBean.CrossDomainSecurityEnabled` attribute to `true`. To do this in

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WebLogic Remote Console, see Enable Cross Domain Security in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Excluding Domains From Cross-Domain Security

If you enable cross-domain security for some, but not all, of the domains you administer, you need to add the names of the domains for which cross-domain security is not enabled to the list of excluded domains in the `SecurityConfigurationMBean.ExcludedDomainNames` attributes.

You must do this in each of the WebLogic domains in which you did enable cross-domain security.

For example, if you have four domains, `Domain1` through `Domain4` and for some reason you do not enable cross-domain security on `Domain4`, you need to specify `Domain4` for the `SecurityConfigurationMBean.ExcludedDomainNames` attribute in `Domain1`, `Domain2`, and `Domain3`.

To do this using WebLogic Remote Console:

1. In the **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Domain**.
2. On the **Security** tab, in the **Excluded Domain Names** field, enter the names of any domains that do not have cross-domain security enabled. Enter the names of these domains separated either by semicolons or line breaks.
3. Repeat steps one through three, as appropriate, for each domain.
4. Click **Save**.

Configuring Cross-Domain Users

Cross-domain security in WebLogic Server uses a global security role named `CrossDomainConnector` with resource type `remote` and a group named `CrossDomainConnectors`. Invocation requests from remote domains are expected to be from users who are mapped to the `CrossDomainConnector` role.

By default, the `CrossDomainConnectors` group has no users as members.

For each domain in which you enable cross-domain security, you need to create a user and add that user to the `CrossDomainConnectors` group. Typically, such a user is a virtual system user and preferably should have no privileges other than those granted by the `CrossDomainConnector` security role.

For example, assume that you enabled cross-domain security on `Domain1`, `Domain2`, `Domain3`, and `Domain4`. In each case, create the user account with a password and assign it to the `CrossDomainConnectors` group.

- In `Domain1`, create a user `User1`.
- In `Domain2`, create `User2`.
- In `Domain3`, create `User3`.
- In `Domain4`, create `User4`.

To add a user in WebLogic Remote Console, see Create a User and Create a Group in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Make sure that you add the users to the `CrossDomainConnectors` group.

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Configure a Credential Mapping for Cross-Domain Security

> **Note**
>
> The Credential Mapper identifies domains by their names. Therefore, it is important that the domains involved have unique names.

In the domain pairs for which you enabled cross-domain security, you need to specify a credential to be used by each user on the remote domain to be trusted. Do this by configuring credential mappings for each domain pair in the connection. Each credential mapping needs to specify:

- The resource protocol, which is named `cross-domain-protocol`
- The name of the remote domain that needs to interact with the local domain
- The name of the user in the remote domain that will be authorized to interact with the local domain
- The password of the user in the remote domain that will be authorized to interact with the local domain

For example, to extend the user example from Configuring Cross-Domain Users, you would configure the following domain pairs:

> **Note**
>
> If you have a several domains to configure, you may find it easier to configure one pair of domains, then configure the next pair, and so forth.

- Populate the credential map in `Domain1` with the remote-domain: `Domain2`, the remote-user: `User2`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User2`*.

  Populate the credential map in `Domain2` with the remote-domain: `Domain1`, the remote-user: `User1`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User1`*.
- Populate the credential map in `Domain1` with the remote-domain: `Domain3`, the remote-user: `User3`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User3`*.

  Populate the credential map in `Domain3` with the remote-domain: `Domain1`, the remote-user: `User1`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User1`*.
- Populate the credential map in `Domain1` with the remote-domain: `Domain4`, the remote-user: `User4`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User4`*.

  Populate the credential map in `Domain4` with the remote-domain: `Domain1`, the remote-user: `User1`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User1`*.
- Populate the credential map in `Domain2` with the remote-domain: `Domain3`, the remote-user: `User3`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User3`*.

  Populate the credential map in `Domain3` with the remote-domain: `Domain2`, the remote-user: `User2`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User2`*.
- Populate the credential map in `Domain2` with the remote-domain: `Domain4`, the remote-user: `User4`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User4`*.

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Populate the credential map in `Domain4` with the remote-domain: `Domain2`, the remote-user: `User2`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User2`*.

- Populate the credential map in `Domain3` with the remote-domain: `Domain4`, the remote-user: `User4`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User4`*.

  Populate the credential map in `Domain4` with the remote-domain: `Domain3`, the remote-user: `User3`, and the remote_user_pass: *`password-for-User3`*.

To configure a cross-domain security credential mapping in WebLogic Remote Console, see the credential mapping step in Enable Cross Domain Security in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Enabling Global Trust

> **Note**
>
> Enabling global trust between WebLogic domains has the potential to open the servers up to man-in-the-middle attacks. Great care should be taken when enabling trust in a production environment. Oracle recommends having strong network security such as a dedicated communication channel or protection by a strong firewall.
>
> In most cases, the credential mapper approach, described in Enabling Cross-Domain Security Between WebLogic Server Domains, is preferable to the global trust approach, because it is provides closer control over access.

WebLogic Server enables you to establish global trust between two or more domains. You do this by specifying the same domain credential for each of the domains. By default, the domain credential is randomly generated and therefore, no two domains will have the same domain credential.

If you want two WebLogic domains to interoperate, you need to replace the generated credential with a credential you select, and set the same credential in each of the domains. For configuration information, see Enable Global Trust Between Domains in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

If you enable global trust between two domains, the trust relationship is transitive and symmetric. In other words, if `Domain A` trusts `Domain B` and `Domain B` trusts `Domain C`, then `Domain A` will also trust `Domain C`, and `Domain B` and `Domain C` will both trust `Domain A`.

Global trust between domains is established so that principals in a Subject from one WebLogic domain are accepted as principals in another domain. When this feature is enabled, identity is passed between WebLogic domains over an RMI connection without requiring authentication in the second domain. (For example, log in to `Domain 1` as Joe. Make an RMI call to `Domain 2` and Joe is still authenticated). WebLogic Server signs principals with the domain credential as principals are created. When a Subject is received from a remote source, its principals are validated. (The signature is recreated and, if it matches, the remote domain has the same domain credential). If validation fails, an error is generated. If validation succeeds, the Principals are trusted as if they were created locally.

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> **Note**
>
> Any credentials in clear text are encrypted the next time the `config.xml` file is persisted to disk.

If you are enabling global trust between domains in a Managed Server environment, you must stop the Administration Server and all the Managed Servers in both domains and then restart them. If this step is not performed, servers that were not rebooted will not trust the servers that were rebooted.

Keep the following points in mind when enabling global trust between WebLogic domains:

- Because a domain will trust remote principals without requiring authentication, it is possible to have authenticated users in a domain that are not defined in the domain's authentication database. This situation can cause authorization problems.
- Any authenticated user in a domain can access any other domain that has trust enabled with the original domain without re-authenticating. There is no auditing of this login and group membership is not validated. Therefore, if Joe is a member of the Administrators group in the original domain where he authenticated, he is automatically a member of the Administrators group for all trusted domains to which he makes RMI calls.
- If `Domain 1` trusts both `Domain 1` and `Domain 3`, `Domain 1` and `Domain 3` now implicitly trust each other. Therefore, members of the Administrators Group in `Domain 1` are members of the Administrators group in `Domain 3`. This may not be a desired trust relationship.
- If you extended the `WLSUser` and `WLSGroup` principal classes, the custom principal classes must be installed in the server's classpath in all domains that share trust.

To avoid these issues, Oracle recommends that rather than enabling global trust between two domains, you should instead use the approach described in Enabling Cross-Domain Security Between WebLogic Server Domains.

Using Jakarta Authorization

WebLogic Server supports the Jakarta Authorization specification (formerly JACC). Jakarta Authorization can replace the EJB and servlet container deployment and authorization provided by WebLogic Server. Configure WebLogic Server to use Jakarta Authorization by using the command-line utility.

When you configure a WebLogic domain to use Jakarta Authorization, EJB and servlet authorization decisions are made by the classes in the Jakarta Authorization framework. All other authorization decisions within WebLogic Server are still determined by the WebLogic Security Framework. For information about the WebLogic JACC provider, see Using the Java Authorization Contract for Containers in *Developing Applications with the WebLogic Security Service*.

You configure WebLogic Server to use Jakarta Authorization by specifying the following properties in the command that starts WebLogic Server:

```
-Djakarta.security.jacc.PolicyConfigurationFactory.provider
-Djakarta.security.jacc.policy.provider
-Dweblogic.security.jacc.RoleMapperFactory.provider
```

For more information about specifying these properties, see Enabling the WebLogic JACC Provider in *Developing Applications with the WebLogic Security Service*.

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Note that an Administration Server and all Managed Servers in a domain need to have the same Jakarta Authorization configuration. If you change the Jakarta Authorization setting on the Administration Server, you should shut down the Managed Server and reboot them with the same settings as the Administration Server to avoid creating a security vulnerability. Otherwise, it may appear that EJBs and servlets in your domain are protected by WebLogic Security Framework roles and policies, when in fact the Managed Servers are still operating under Jakarta Authorization.

Viewing MBean Attributes

The deprecated `SecurityConfigurationMBean.AnonymousAdminLookupEnabled` attribute controls anonymous JNDI lookup of the legacy Admin MBean home.

The `AnonymousAdminLookupEnabled` attribute defaults to `false` and has been deprecated since WebLogic Server 12.2.1.0.0. The `weblogic.management.anonymousAdminLookupEnabled` system property can override the attribute. Keep anonymous lookup disabled. This legacy JNDI setting does not grant general permission to read MBean attributes; management authorization still applies.

Configuring a Domain to Use JAAS Authorization

The security configuration in a WebLogic domain can be modified to use JAAS authorization, which interprets Subjects differently from the way in which the WebLogic Security Service does.

Principal comparison is not used by the WebLogic Security Service to determine access decisions to protected resources. However, when principal comparison is performed in a default WebLogic domain, the comparison of principal names is case sensitive, and only the names of the principals are compared. To use JAAS authorization, the security configuration of a WebLogic domain can be modified to accommodate the following principal comparison behavior:

- The comparison of principal names is case insensitive
- The GUID and DN data in WebLogic principal objects are included in the comparison

To modify the security configuration of a WebLogic domain so that principal objects can be used with JAAS authorization, the following MBean attributes settings are available:

```
SecurityConfigurationMBean.PrincipalEqualsCaseInsensitive="true"
SecurityConfigurationMBean.PrincipalEqualsCompareDnAndGuid="true"
```

To set these attributes in WebLogic Remote Console:

1. In the **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Domain**.
2. On the **Security** tab, click **Show Advanced Fields**.
3. Turn on the **Use Case-insensitive Principal Name Matching** option.
4. Turn on the **Use LDAP DN & GUID in Principal Matching** option.
5. Click **Save**.

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> **Note**
>
> If a domain is configured to use the GUID and DN data in principals, there may be an impact when interoperating with other WebLogic domains, particularly older domains, resulting from changes made to the way identity is passed.

For information about passing identity to a WebLogic domain, see *Developing Standalone Clients for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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Configuring Jakarta Authentication Security

The Jakarta Authentication specification (formerly JASPIC) defines a service provider interface (SPI). The Jakarta Authentication SPI is used by authentication providers that implement message authentication mechanisms that can be integrated in server Web application message processing. Learn how to configure Jakarta Authentication security in Oracle WebLogic Server.
Read the Jakarta Authentication specification at https://jakarta.ee/specifications/authentication/.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Jakarta Authentication Mechanisms Override WebLogic Server Defaults
- Prerequisites for Configuring Jakarta Authentication
- Location of Configuration Data
- Configuring Jakarta Authentication for a Domain
- Configuring Jakarta Authentication Using WLST

This section assumes that you are familiar with a basic overview of Jakarta Authentication, as described in Jakarta Authentication Security in *Understanding Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Jakarta Authentication Mechanisms Override WebLogic Server Defaults

If you configure an Authentication Configuration Provider for a Web application, it is used instead of the WebLogic Server authentication mechanism for that Web Application. The authentication provider from Jakarta Authentication assumes responsibility for authenticating the user credentials and returning a Subject.

You should therefore exercise care when you specify an Authentication Configuration Provider to make sure that it satisfies your security authentication needs.

Prerequisites for Configuring Jakarta Authentication

There are certain prerequisites for configuring Jakarta Authentication in your environment including, how to make your own or third party server authentication module (SAM) or Authentication Configuration Providers available to WebLogic Server.

The Jakarta Authentication programming model is described in the Jakarta Authentication specification (https://jakarta.ee/specifications/authentication/).

A sample SAM implementation is described in Adding Authentication Mechanisms to the Servlet Container in the *GlassFish Server Open Source Edition Application Development Guide*. Although written from the GlassFish Server perspective, the tips for writing a SAM, and the sample SAM itself, are instructive.

This section includes the following topics:

- Server Authentication Module Must Be in Classpath

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- Custom Authentication Configuration Providers Must Be in Classpath

Server Authentication Module Must Be in Classpath

If you plan to configure a WebLogic Server Authentication Configuration Provider, you must add the jar for your SAM to the system classpath via the startup scripts or the command line used to start the WebLogic Server instance. If you do not do this, WebLogic Server is not able to find the appropriate classes.

Custom Authentication Configuration Providers Must Be in Classpath

If you plan to configure a custom Authentication Configuration Provider, you must add the jar for your custom Authentication Configuration Provider to the system classpath via the startup scripts or the command line used to start the WebLogic Server instance. If you do not do this, WebLogic Server is not able to find the appropriate classes.

Location of Configuration Data

You can use the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) to configure Jakarta Authentication and the Authentication Configuration Providers. After you configure Jakarta Authentication and the Authentication Configuration Providers, the domain-wide Authentication Configuration Provider configuration data is kept in the domain `config.xml` file in the `<jaspic>` element.

For example:

```
<jaspic>
      <auth-config-provider xsi:type="wls-auth-config-providerType">
        <name>WLSAuthConfigProvider-0</name>
      </auth-config-provider>
    </jaspic>
```

When you configure an Authentication Configuration Provider for a deployed Web application, WLST updates the deployment plan (plan.xml) for the Web application with the application-specific Authentication Configuration Provider configuration. For example:

```
<variable>
      <name>JASPICProvider_AuthConfigProviderName_13210476440805</name>
      <value>WLSAuthConfigProvider-0</value>
</variable>
:
<variable-assignment>
   <name>JASPICProvider_AuthConfigProviderName_13210476440805</name>
   <xpath>/weblogic-web-app/jaspic-provider/auth-config-provider-name</xpath>
</variable-assignment>
```

If you do not use a deployment plan for your application, you can instead add the `jaspic-provider` deployment descriptor element to `weblogic.xml`.

`jaspic-provider` specifies the `authConfigProvider` to be registered for use during authentication. For example, `<wls:jaspic-provider>my-acp</wls:jaspic-provider>`.

Configuring Jakarta Authentication for a Domain

You can configure Jakarta Authentication (formerly JASPIC) for a domain using WebLogic Remote Console and WLST.

By default, Jakarta Authentication is enabled for a domain.

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If you disable Jakarta Authentication for a domain, then Jakarta Authentication is disabled for all Web applications in that domain, regardless of their configuration.

To configure Jakarta Authentication for a domain:

1. In WebLogic Remote Console, open the **Edit Tree** and go to **Environment**, then **Domain**.
2. On the **Security** tab, click **Show Advanced Fields**.
3. Turn on the **JASPIC Enabled** option.
4. Click **Save** and commit your changes.
5. Using WLST, configure Authentication Configuration providers. See Configuring Jakarta Authentication Using WLST.

After you configure Jakarta Authentication properties for the domain, you can specify which Authentication Configuration provider applies to a specific Web application. See Configure Web Applications for JASPIC in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Configuring Jakarta Authentication Using WLST

You can use WLST to configure Jakarta Authentication for a domain, and perform tasks such as creating a WebLogic Server Authentication Configuration Provider or a custom Authentication Configuration Provider, listing all WebLogic Server and custom Authentication Configuration Providers, enabling and disabling Jakarta Authentication for a domain.

For information about using WLST, see *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

This section requires you to configure the following MBeans using WLST:

- JASPICMBean
- CustomAuthConfigProviderMBean
- WLSAuthConfigProviderMBean

See *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server* for additional MBean information.

Creating a WLS Authentication Configuration Provider

Example 44-1 creates a WLS Authentication Configuration Provider, sets the class name of the SAM, and sets a configuration property.

After you run this example, restart WebLogic Server.

Example 44-1 Create a WLS Authentication Configuration Provider

```
connect('','','t3://host:port')
Please enter your username :
Please enter your password :
...
edit()
startEdit()
cd('SecurityConfiguration')
cd('mydomain')
jaspic = cmo.getJASPIC()
wacp = jaspic.createWLSAuthConfigProvider('wacp')
am = wacp.getAuthModule()
am.setClassName('com.my.auth.module.Classname')
props = Properties()
props.setProperty('property', 'value')
am.setProperties(props)
```


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```
save()
activate()
```

Creating a Custom Authentication Configuration Provider

Example 44-2 creates a custom Authentication Configuration Provider, sets the class name of this Authentication Configuration Provider, and sets a configuration property.

After you run this example, restart WebLogic Server.

Example 44-2 Create a Custom Authentication Configuration Provider

```
connect('','','t3://host:port')
Please enter your username :
Please enter your password :
...
edit()
startEdit()
cd('SecurityConfiguration')
cd('mydomain')
jaspic = cmo.getJASPIC()
acp = jaspic.createCustomAuthConfigProvider('cacp')
acp.setClassName('com.my.acp.Classname')
props = Properties()
props.setProperty('property', 'value')
acp.setProperties(props)
save()
activate()
```

Listing All WLS and Custom Authentication Configuration Providers

Example 44-3 shows how to list all Authentication Configuration Providers for a domain.

Example 44-3 List All Authentication Configuration Providers

```
connect('','','t3://host:port')
Please enter your username :
Please enter your password :
...
edit()
startEdit()
cd('SecurityConfiguration')
cd('mydomain')
jaspic = cmo.getJASPIC()
jaspic.getAuthConfigProviders()
```

Enabling Jakarta Authentication for a Domain

Example 44-4 shows how to enable Jakarta Authentication for a domain.

After you run this example, restart WebLogic Server.

Example 44-4 Enable Jakarta Authentication for a Domain

```
connect('','','t3://host:port')
Please enter your username :
Please enter your password :
...
edit()
startEdit()
cd('SecurityConfiguration')
```


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```
cd('mydomain')
jaspic = cmo.getJASPIC()
jaspic.setEnabled(true)
save()
activate()
```

Disabling Jakarta Authentication for a Domain

Example 44-5 shows how to disable Jakarta Authentication for a domain.

After you run this example, restart WebLogic Server.

Example 44-5 Disable Jakarta Authentication for a Domain

```
connect('','','t3://host:port')
Please enter your username :
Please enter your password :
...
edit()
startEdit()
cd('SecurityConfiguration')
cd('mydomain')
jaspic = cmo.getJASPIC()
jaspic.setEnabled(false)
save()
activate()
```


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Using Jakarta Security in WebLogic Server

Using the Jakarta Security specification, you can define all of the security information directly within the application. Bundling the security configuration in the application instead of configuring it externally improves the management of the application's lifecycle, especially in a world of microservices that are distributed in containers.

- Overview of Jakarta Security
- Prerequisites for Using Jakarta Security

Overview of Jakarta Security

The Jakarta Security specification defines portable authentication mechanisms, and an access point for programmatic security using the `SecurityContext` interface. In WebLogic Server, these authentication mechanisms are supported in the web container, and the `SecurityContext` interfaces are supported in the Servlet and EJB containers.

WebLogic Server supports the plug-in interface for authentication, `HttpAuthenticationMechanism`, and includes built-in support for the BASIC, FORM, and Custom FORM authentication mechanisms defined in the specification. WebLogic Server also supports the `RememberMeIdentityStore` interface, and built-in implementations of the `IdentityStore` interface (LDAP identity store and Database identity store) as well as the custom identity store.

The `HttpAuthenticationMechanism` interface is designed to capitalize on the strengths of existing Jakarta Authentication and Servlet authentication mechanisms. The `IdentityStore` interface is intended primarily for use by `HttpAuthenticationMechanism` implementations, but could in theory be used by other types of authentication mechanisms (such as a Jakarta Authentication `ServerAuthModule`). `HttpAuthenticationMechanism` implementations are not required to use `IdentityStore` — they can authenticate users in any manner they choose — but the `IdentityStore` interface is a useful and convenient mechanism.

The `HttpAuthenticationMechanism` and `IdentityStore` interfaces are implemented as CDI beans, therefore they are visible to the container through CDI. For information on CDI support in WebLogic Server, see Using Contexts and Dependency Injection for the Jakarta EE Platform in *Developing Applications for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

The `SecurityContext` interface defines methods that allow an application to access security information about a caller, authenticate a caller, and authorize a caller.

The programming model for Jakarta Security is defined in the specification at `https://jakarta.ee/specifications/security/`.

For details about using Jakarta Security in WebLogic Server, see Using Jakarta Security in *Developing Applications with the WebLogic Security Service*.

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Prerequisites for Using Jakarta Security

Using the Jakarta Security specification mechanisms does not require any specific configuration, but you must ensure that other functionality, such as Jakarta Authentication and Jakarta Contexts and Dependency Injection (CDI), is enabled.

To use Jakarta Security features in WebLogic Server:

- Jakarta Authentication must be enabled at the domain level to enable Jakarta Security functionality. By default, Jakarta Authentication is enabled for a domain in WebLogic Server. If you disable Jakarta Authentication at the domain level, Jakarta Security functionality is also disabled.
- Web applications must include the `beans.xml` deployment descriptor file in the application's WAR or EAR file, as specified by the CDI specification https://jakarta.ee/specifications/cdi/.
- The `metadata-complete` attribute in the `web.xml` file for the web applications must NOT be set to `true`. The default in WebLogic Server is `false`.
- There are no special logging requirements. Audit events triggered by implementations of the Jakarta Security specification are logged by the WebLogic Auditing Provider, if configured.
- The Jakarta Security specification requires that group principal names are mapped to roles of the same name by default. If the `security-role-assignment` element in the `weblogic.xml` deployment descriptor does not declare a mapping between a security role and one or more principals in the WebLogic Server security realm, then the role name is used as the default principal.

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Using Secured Production Mode

In a WebLogic Server domain, the domain mode determines the default values to apply to the security configuration of the domain. Secured production mode applies the strictest default values to the security configuration of your domain.

The domain modes, in order from least to most secure default values, are:

- Development mode
- Production mode
- Secured production mode

When you enable secured production mode, WebLogic Server automatically sets some security configurations to more secure values. However, there are certain security configurations that require additional configuration.

The domain mode only specifies the *default* values of a domain's security configuration. You can still modify individual configurations to override the default values. Overriding default values can help you fine tune your configuration to meet functional and security requirements, but overriding secured production mode default values should be done with caution, as it may result in a less secure environment.

If your domain does not meet the security criteria of a domain mode, WebLogic Server will flag any insecure values and report them as security warnings. For more information on security validation warnings, see Review Potential Security Issues in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server*. You may also experience behavioral issues when trying to manage your domain.

For information on the default values in each domain mode, see Understand How Domain Mode Affects the Default Security Configuration in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

Although secured production mode can be a powerful tool for securing your domain, it is limited by the complexity and sheer variety of WebLogic Server environments. To ensure your domain is well protected, you should also review the recommendations outlined in Configuring Security for a WebLogic Domain and in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server* and then apply them as appropriate to your environment.

Changes to the Domain Mode

The domain mode is specified as part of the initial domain configuration process. Although it is possible to change the domain mode after a domain is created, interactions between an existing domain configuration and the configurations that are applied by the new domain mode can lead to unexpected outcomes.

The domain mode only controls default values, therefore any configurations that you have set explicitly will persist after a change in domain mode and supersede the values that would otherwise be used. Additionally, if the default value of a configuration in the new domain mode matches the existing, explicit value, it will remove the explicit configuration (and its value) from the domain configuration. Then, if you decide to revert to your previous domain mode, the explicit configuration will remain absent.

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Before you change the domain mode to secured production mode, make sure that you carefully review your domain configuration file, `config.xml`, and compare its existing values to the MBean attributes that are determined by domain mode. See Secure Values for MBean Attributes in *MBean Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*. To change the domain mode after domain creation, see Changing the Domain Mode.

When is Secured Production Mode Enabled?

As of WebLogic 14.1.2.0.0, when you set the domain mode to production mode, it enables secured production mode by default. In previous releases, when you enabled production mode, secured production mode was disabled by default and you had to enable it explicitly.

If you upgrade from WebLogic Server 14.1.1.0.0 and earlier, the behavior of your domain mode will not change. For example, when a domain in production mode is upgraded from 14.1.1.0.0 to 14.1.2.0.0 or later, it will remain in production mode with secured production mode *disabled*. However, if you upgrade your non-production mode domain to 14.1.2.0.0 or later, and *then* change the domain mode to production mode, it will *enable* secured production mode by default.

> **Note**
>
> You can still use production mode with secured production mode disabled, but you must explicitly disable secured production mode. See Change the Domain Mode in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

The domain configuration file, `config.xml`, does not explicitly state that secured production mode is enabled because secured production mode enabled is now the default state of production mode.

Table 46-1 Domain Mode in the Domain Configuration File (config.xml)

WebLogic Server Release	Secured Production Mode is Enabled	Secured Production Mode is Disabled

14.1.2.0.0 and later	`<production-mode-enabled>true</production-mode-enabled>`	`<production-mode-enabled>true</production-mode-enabled>`
		`<secure-mode>`
		`  <secure-mode-enabled>false</secure-mode-enabled>`
		`</secure-mode>`

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Table 46-1 (Cont.) Domain Mode in the Domain Configuration File (config.xml)

WebLogic Server Release	Secured Production Mode is Enabled	Secured Production Mode is Disabled

14.1.1.0.0 and earlier	`<production-mode-enabled>true</production-mode-enabled>`
	`<secure-mode>`
	`<secure-mode-enabled>true</secure-mode-enabled>`
	`</secure-mode>`
		`<production-mode-enabled>true</production-mode-enabled>`

Changing the Domain Mode

You can change the domain mode on an existing domain.

Changes to the domain mode require a full domain restart - a rolling restart is not sufficient. Oracle recommends that you use offline tools (such as WLST Offline) to modify the domain mode. If you modify the domain mode on running domains, using tools such as WebLogic Remote Console, you must still shut down all of the servers in the domain and then restart them, one server at a time.

When changing the domain mode of an existing domain, consider saving the existing `config.xml` file so you can compare it with the new `config.xml` file after the domain mode change and assess which settings were changed. See Changes to the Domain Mode for an explanation of the potential effects of making domain mode changes on an existing domain.

- If using WLST Offline:
  1. Shut down the domain.
  2. Invoke WLST Offline. See Invoking WLST in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.
  3. Run the WLST Offline script that changes your current domain mode to your target domain mode.

Current Domain Mode	Target Domain Mode	WLST Offline Script

Development	Production
	Note: Secured Production Mode is enabled by default.
		`readDomain('DOMAIN_NAME')`
		`cmo.setProductionModeEnabled(true)`
		`updateDomain()`

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Current Domain Mode	Target Domain Mode	WLST Offline Script

Development	Production (with Secured Production Mode explicitly disabled)	`readDomain('DOMAIN_NAME')`
		`cmo.setProductionModeEnabled(true)`
		`cd('/SecurityConfiguration/%s' %(cmo.getName()))`
		`create('NO_NAME','SecureMode')`
		`cd('SecureMode/NO_NAME')`
		`set('SecureModeEnabled','false')`
		`updateDomain()`

Production (with Secured Production Mode disabled)	Secured Production	`readDomain('DOMAIN_NAME')`
		`cd('/SecurityConfiguration/%s/SecureMode/NO_NAME_0' %(cmo.getName()))`
		`set('SecureModeEnabled',true)`
		`updateDomain()`

Production	Development	`readDomain('DOMAIN_NAME')`
		`cmo.setProductionModeEnabled(false)`
		`cmo.getSecurityConfiguration().getSecureMode().setSecureModeEnabled(false)`
		`updateDomain()`

Secured Production	Production (with Secured Production Mode explicitly disabled)	`readDomain('DOMAIN_NAME')`
		`cd('/SecurityConfiguration/%s' %(cmo.getName()))`
		`create('NO_NAME','SecureMode')`
		`cd('SecureMode/NO_NAME')`
		`set('SecureModeEnabled','false')`
		`updateDomain()`

Secured Production	Development	`readDomain('DOMAIN_NAME')`
		`cmo.setProductionModeEnabled(false)`
		`updateDomain()`

4. Start your domain.

- If using WebLogic Remote Console, see Change the Domain Mode in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

Changes to the domain mode can affect the default URL of the Administration Server. When SSL/TLS and the administration port are enabled (by default, both are enabled in secured production mode), the default URL is `https://hostname:9002` or `t3s://hostname:9002`. Take note of the protocol and the port number. When SSL/TLS and the administration port are disabled (by default, both are disabled in development mode), the default URL is `http://hostname:7001` or `t3://hostname:7001`.

When you enable secured production mode, WebLogic Server expects certain security configurations to be configured. If they are not configured properly, it will flag settings it deems

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insecure and possibly block traffic on ports or addresses that were previously available in less secure domain modes.

Overriding the Domain Mode (Single Server Domains Only)

It is possible to override the current domain mode of your domain for the duration of its server life cycle. After you restart the server, it will return to its normal domain mode.

You should only perform this task on single server domains in development or test environments.

> **Note**
>
> When you override the domain mode at the command line, you will not see the effective domain mode in the `config.xml` file or the WebLogic Remote Console **Edit Tree** perspective. Instead, you can use WLST or the **Configuration View Tree** perspective in WebLogic Remote Console to see the effective state of the domain. See Verifying Attribute Values That Are Set on the Command Line in *Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

If you want to override the current domain mode of your domain, then run the Administration Server start script and include a system property that determines the effective domain mode. See Table 46-2 for the system properties and their usage.

For example, to try out production mode, run:

```
startWebLogic.sh -Dweblogic.ProductionModeEnabled=true
```

You can also set environment variables to achieve the same outcome. For example:

```
export DOMAIN_PRODUCTION_MODE="true"
startWebLogic.sh
```

Table 46-2 Overriding the domain mode at the command line

Current Domain Mode	Target Domain Mode	System Property	Environment Variable
Development	Production **Note**: Secured Production Mode is enabled by default.	`weblogic.ProductionModeEnabled=true`	`DOMAIN_PRODUCTION_MODE="true"`
Development	Production (with Secured Production Mode disabled)	Include both system properties: • `weblogic.ProductionModeEnabled=true` • `weblogic.securemode.SecureModeEnabled=false`	Set both environment variables: • `DOMAIN_PRODUCTION_MODE="true"` • `SECURE_PRODUCTION_MODE="false"`

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Table 46-2 (Cont.) Overriding the domain mode at the command line

Current Domain Mode	Target Domain Mode	System Property	Environment Variable
Production (with Secured Production Mode disabled)	Secured Production	`weblogic.securemode.SecureModeEnabled=true`	`SECURE_PRODUCTION_MODE="true"`
Production	Development	`weblogic.ProductionModeEnabled=false`	`DOMAIN_PRODUCTION_MODE="false"`
Secured Production	Production (with Secured Production Mode disabled)	`weblogic.securemode.SecureModeEnabled=false`	`SECURE_PRODUCTION_MODE="false"`
Secured Production	Development	`weblogic.ProductionModeEnabled=false`	`DOMAIN_PRODUCTION_MODE="false"`

Connecting to the Administration Server using WebLogic Remote Console

Depending on your existing security settings, you may need to perform additional configuration before you can manage a domain with secured production mode enabled.

1. Choose one of the options for starting an Administration Server as described in Starting and Stopping Servers in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

   You may want to create a boot identity file to store user credentials for starting and stopping an instance of WebLogic Server. See Creating a Boot Identity File for an Administration Server in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*. If you choose to create a boot identity file, then make sure to set appropriate permissions on the `boot.properties` file and its containing folder, *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/servers/AdminServer/security/`. We recommend setting `chmod 600` on `boot.properties` and `chmod 740` for `DOMAIN_HOME/servers/AdminServer/security`.

2. Connect to the domain using WebLogic Remote Console as described in Connect to an Administration Server in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

   The default address of your Administration Server is now `https://`*`hostname`*`:9002` . Note the `s` in *https* and the port number.

   In secured production mode, the non-SSL/TLS listen port (typically 7001) is disabled by default and traffic is routed over the SSL/TLS ports. If you want to configure listen ports, see Specify Listen Ports in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

3. Configure keystores as described in Configure Keystores in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

   In production environments, you should administer your own identity and trust material, whether through custom keystores or by using Domain Keystores. See Obtaining and Storing Certificates for Production Environments.

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If you want to use the demo certificates provided by WebLogic Server instead, review the topics under Secured Production Mode in Development Environments.

4. Make sure that SSL/TLS is configured properly, as described in Set Up TLS in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
5. Enable host name verification, as described in Enable Host Name Verification in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
6. Save and commit your changes.
7. Restart the Administration Server.

Starting Managed Servers using WebLogic Remote Console

If you use WebLogic Remote Console to start Managed Servers, you must configure Node Manager to register the properties for your keystore.

1. Ensure Node Manager is properly configured with your Managed Servers . See Start Managed Servers in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
2. Update the `nodemanager.properties` file with the attributes appropriate to the selected keystore type.
   - If you chose Custom Identity and Custom Trust, Custom Identity and Command Line Trust, or Custom Identity and Java Standard Trust, see Configure Node Manager with Custom Keystores in *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
   - If you chose Domain Keystores, see Configure Node Manager with Domain Keystores in *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
3. Optional: If multiple server instances run on the same computer in the domain and the domain-wide administration port is enabled, then you must perform one of the following:
   - Host the server instances on a multi-homed machine and assign each server instance a unique listen address
   - Override the domain-wide port on all but one of the servers instances on the machine. On the **Environment**: **Servers**: *myServer* page for each Managed Server, enter a unique port value in the **Local Administration Port Override** field.
4. Save and commit your changes.
5. Start the Managed Server.

Connecting to the Administration Server using WLST

You must perform additional configuration before you can use the WebLogic Scripting Tool to connect to a domain with secured production mode enabled.

1. Start the Administration Server.

   You may want to create a boot identity file to store user credentials for starting and stopping an instance of WebLogic Server. See Creating a Boot Identity File for an Administration Server in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*. If you choose to create a boot identity file, then make sure to set appropriate permissions on the `boot.properties` file and its containing folder, *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/servers/AdminServer/security/`. We recommend setting `chmod 600` on `boot.properties` and `chmod 740` for `DOMAIN_HOME/servers/AdminServer/security`.

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2. Update the `WLST_PROPERTIES` environment variable to configure keystores:

   ```
   export WLST_PROPERTIES="-Dweblogic.security.TrustKeyStore=CustomTrust -
   Dweblogic.security.CustomTrustKeyStoreFileName=trustKeystoreFile -
   Dweblogic.security.CustomTrustKeyStorePassPhrase=trustKeyStorePassword"
   ```

   - If you are using a custom keystore, set the following values:

     ```
     export WLST_PROPERTIES="-Dweblogic.security.TrustKeyStore=CustomTrust -
     Dweblogic.security.CustomTrustKeyStoreFileName=trustKeystoreFile -
     Dweblogic.security.CustomTrustKeyStorePassPhrase=trustKeyStorePassword"
     ```

   - If you are using Domain Keystores, set the following values:

     ```
     export WLST_PROPERTIES="-Dweblogic.security.TrustKeyStore=DomainTrust -
     Dweblogic.RootDirectory=<path-to-domain>"
     ```

3. Connect to the domain using the WLST as described in Invoking WLST in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

> **Note**
>
> The default address of an Administration Server in secured production mode is `t3s://hostname:9002`. Note the `s` in `t3s` and the port number.

Starting Managed Servers using a Start Script

You can start Managed Servers using a start script.

1. Create a boot identity file for each Managed Server. See Creating Boot Identity Files for Managed Servers in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

   Make sure to set appropriate permissions on the file and its containing folder. We recommend setting `chmod 600` on the `boot.properties` file and `chmod 740` for the folder, `DOMAIN_HOME/servers/managedServerName/security/`. If a `boot.properties` file is not available, then you must include a username and password when starting servers from the command line.

2. Specify the keystore values for the Managed Server by adding arguments to the `JAVA_OPTIONS` environment variable.

   - For custom keystores, add `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.trustedCAKeyStore` and `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.trustedCAKeyStorePassPhrase`. For example:

     ```
     export JAVA_OPTIONS="${JAVA_OPTIONS} -
     Dweblogic.security.SSL.trustedCAKeyStore=trustKeystoreFile -
     Dweblogic.security.SSL.trustedCAKeyStorePassPhrase=trustKeyStorePassword
     "
     ```


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- For Domain Keystores, add `-Dweblogic.security.TrustKeyStore=DomainTrust`. For example:

```
export JAVA_OPTIONS="${JAVA_OPTIONS} -
Dweblogic.security.TrustKeyStore=DomainTrust"
```

- `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.trustedCAKeyStore`
- `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.trustedCAKeyStorePassPhrase`

For example:

3. Run the `startManagedWebLogic` script as described in Starting Managed Servers with a Startup Script in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

   For example:

```
startManagedWebLogic.sh managedServerName https://adminHostname:adminPort
```

Stopping Servers

- To shut down a server instance from WebLogic Remote Console, see Stop a Server in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
- To shut down a server instance with a script, see Shutting Down Servers with a Stop Script in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

> **Note**
>
> – If you have not added arguments for your keystores to the `JAVA_OPTIONS` environment variable, then you must include them when stopping the server.
>
> – If you do not have a `boot.properties` file configured, then you will need to include the username and password at the command line.
>
> – If you want to use HTTPS instead of T3s as the protocol in the domain URL , you must enable tunnelling and default internal servlets. Set `ServerMBean.TunnelingEnabled` to `true` and `ServerMBean.DefaultInternalServletsDisabled` to `false`.

For example:

```
export JAVA_OPTIONS="-
Dweblogic.security.SSL.trustedCAKeyStore=trustKeystoreFile -
Dweblogic.security.SSL.trustedCAKeyStorePassPhrase=trustKeyStorePassword"
# To stop a Managed Server
stopManagedWebLogic.sh managedServerName t3s://adminHostname:adminPort
[wlsUsername wlsPassword]
# To stop the Administration Server
export ADMIN_URL="t3s://adminHostname:adminPort"
stopWebLogic.sh [wlsUsername wlsPassword]
```


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Secured Production Mode in Development Environments

If you want to assess the features of secured production mode but do not want to expend the effort to set up custom keystores, it is possible to configure WebLogic Server to use secured production mode with the demonstration keystores included with WebLogic Server.

For information on the demonstration keystores, see Using Keystores and Certificates in a Development Environment.

> **Note**
>
> The following procedures are suitable for testing and development purposes *only*. Do not use demo keystores in a true production environment.
>
> For production environments, refer to Connecting to the Administration Server using WebLogic Remote Console or Connecting to the Administration Server using WLST instead.

- Using Secured Production Mode with Demonstration Keystores

Using Secured Production Mode with Demonstration Keystores

If you plan to use the demo keystores in a domain that has secured production mode enabled, then you may need to perform additional configuration before you can start your domain.

> **Note**
>
> The following procedures are suitable for testing and development purposes *only*. Do not use demo keystores in a true production environment.
>
> For production environments, refer to Connecting to the Administration Server using WebLogic Remote Console or Connecting to the Administration Server using WLST instead.

1. Set the domain mode to secured production mode using one of the following methods:
   - Create a new domain and select secured production mode as the domain mode when prompted.

     Creating a new domain allows you to configure many of the settings that are necessary for secured production mode in a single procedure and reduces the likelihood of conflicting configurations.

     See Creating a WebLogic Domain in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.
   - Modify an existing domain to use secured production mode.

     See Changing the Domain Mode.
2. Choose one of the options for starting an Administration Server as described in Starting and Stopping Servers in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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You may want to create a boot identity file to store user credentials for starting and stopping an instance of WebLogic Server. See Creating a Boot Identity File for an Administration Server in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*. If you choose to create a boot identity file, then make sure to set appropriate permissions on the `boot.properties` file and its containing folder, *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/servers/AdminServer/security/`. We recommend setting `chmod 600` on `boot.properties` and `chmod 740` for `DOMAIN_HOME/servers/AdminServer/security`.

3. Connect to the domain using WebLogic Remote Console as described in Connect to an Administration Server in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

   The default address of your Administration Server is now `https://`*`hostname`*`:9002`. Note the `s` in *https* and the port number.

   In secured production mode, the non-SSL/TLS listen port (typically 7001) is disabled by default and traffic is routed over the SSL/TLS ports. If you want to configure listen ports, see Specify Listen Ports in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

4. Make sure that WebLogic Server is not using the demo keystores provided by the Oracle Platform Security Services (OPSS) Keystore Service (KSS).

   a. In WebLogic Remote Console, in the **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Domain**.

   b. On the **Security** tab, click **Show Advanced Fields**.

   c. Turn off the **Use KSS for Demo** option.

   d. Click **Save**.

5. Make sure that SSL/TLS is configured properly, as described in Set Up TLS in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

6. Save and commit your changes and then restart the Administration Server.

7. If your domain includes Managed Servers, and you plan to use WebLogic Remote Console to start them, perform these steps too:

   a. Ensure Node Manager is configured properly to work with WebLogic Remote Console, as described in Start Managed Servers in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.

   b. Add `UseKSSForDemo=False` to the `nodemanager.properties` file.

      See Node Manager Properties in *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

   c. Optional: If multiple server instances run on the same computer in the domain and the domain-wide administration port is enabled, then you must perform one of the following:

      - Host the server instances on a multi-homed machine and assign each server instance a unique listen address
      - Override the domain-wide port on all but one of the servers instances on the machine. On the **Environment**: **Servers**: *myServer* page for each managed server, enter a unique port value in the **Local Administration Port Override** field.

   d. Save and commit your changes.

   e. Start the Managed Server.

Using WLST on Domains using Demo Keystores

When using WLST, you must perform additional configuration to support the use of the insecure demo keystores in domains with secured production mode enabled.

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1. Start the Administration Server.

   You may want to create a boot identity file to store user credentials for starting and stopping an instance of WebLogic Server. See Creating a Boot Identity File for an Administration Server in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*. If you choose to create a boot identity file, then make sure to set appropriate permissions on the `boot.properties` file and its containing folder, *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/servers/AdminServer/security/`. We recommend setting `chmod 600` on `boot.properties` and `chmod 740` for `DOMAIN_HOME/servers/AdminServer/security`.

2. Update the `WLST_PROPERTIES` environment variable to configure keystores:

   ```
   export WLST_PROPERTIES="-Dweblogic.RootDirectory=DOMAIN_HOME -
   Dweblogic.security.TrustKeyStore=DemoTrust"
   ```

   If you receive a host name verification error, and you cannot specify the host name in the URL to match the certificate, then you can add `-Dweblogic.security.SSL.ignoreHostnameVerification=true` to the `WLST_PROPERTIES` environment variable. This will bypass the host name verification.

3. Connect to the domain using the WLST as described in Invoking WLST in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

> **Note**
>
> The default address of an Administration Server in secured production mode is `t3s://`*`hostname`*`:9002`. Note the `s` in `t3s` and the port number.

Starting Managed Servers using Demo Keystores using a Start Script

If your domain is using demo keystores, you can start Managed Servers using a start script.

1. Create a boot identity file for each Managed Server. See Creating Boot Identity Files for Managed Servers in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

   Make sure to set appropriate permissions on the file and its containing folder. We recommend setting `chmod 600` on the `boot.properties` file and `chmod 740` for the folder, *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/servers/`*`managedServerName`*`/security/`. If a `boot.properties` file is not available, then you must include a username and password when starting servers from the command line.

2. Run the `startManagedWebLogic` script as described in Starting Managed Servers with a Startup Script in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

   For example:

   ```
   startManagedWebLogic.sh managedServerName https://adminHostname:adminPort
   ```

Stopping Servers with Demo Keystores

- To shut down a server instance from WebLogic Remote Console, see Stop a Server in *Oracle WebLogic Remote Console Online Help*.
- To shut down a server instance with a script, see Shutting Down Servers with a Stop Script in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

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> **Note**
>
> - If you have not added arguments for your keystores to the `JAVA_OPTIONS` environment variable, then you must include them when stopping the server.
> - If you do not have a `boot.properties` file configured, then you will need to include the username and password at the command line.
> - If you want to use HTTPS instead of T3s as the protocol in the domain URL , you must enable tunnelling and default internal servlets. Set `ServerMBean.TunnelingEnabled` to `true` and `ServerMBean.DefaultInternalServletsDisabled` to `false`.

For example:

```
export JAVA_OPTIONS="-Dweblogic.security.TrustKeyStore=DemoTrust"
stopManagedWebLogic.sh managedServerName t3s://adminHostname:adminPort
[wlsUsername wlsPassword]
# To stop the Administration Server
export ADMIN_URL="t3s://adminHostname:adminPort"
stopWebLogic.sh [wlsUsername wlsPassword]
```

Using Secured Production Mode without SSL/TLS

By default, when domains in secured production mode start, they use the default SSL/TLS and Administration Channel. If your domain or its start mechanism is not configured properly, you will not be able to connect. However, you can modify the domain to disregard the SSL/TLS requirements.

1. In WebLogic Remote Console, in the **Edit Tree**, go to **Environment**, then **Domain**.
2. Turn on the **Listen Port Enabled** option.
3. Turn off the **Enable Administration Port** option.
4. Turn off the **SSL Enabled** option.
5. Click **Save**.
6. If your domain contains clusters, then go to **Environment**, then **Clusters**. On each cluster, make the following change:
   a. On the **Replication** tab, turn off **Secure Replication Enabled**.
   b. Click **Save**.
7. Commit your changes.
8. Restart your Administration Server and all of your Managed Servers.

You can also use WLST Offline to disable the SSL/TLS requirements. See Example: Disabling TLS/SSL on a Domain in Secured Production Mode in *Understanding the WebLogic Scripting Tool*.

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Part VIII
Appendixes

Supplemental and reference information for Oracle WebLogic Server security.

- Keytool Command Summary
- Interoperating With Keystores From Prior Versions

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A

Keytool Command Summary

The keytool commands are commonly used for creating and using JKS and PKCS12 keystores with Oracle WebLogic Server.
In Table A-1, an option surrounded by brackets ([]) indicates that if you omit the option from the command, you are subsequently prompted to enter that option's value. For example, if you follow Oracle's *strong* recommendation to omit command options for specifying passwords, you are prompted for those passwords after you enter the command, as in the following example. (User input is shown in **bold**.)

```
C:\DOMAIN_NAME>keytool -genkeypair -keystore MyKeyStore
Enter keystore password:
Re-enter new password:
```

Unlike passwords that are specified in command-line options, a password entered in response to a prompt is not echoed in the command window and is not captured in logs. This practice helps keep your passwords secure.

For detailed documentation for the Java keytool utility, see the `keytool` utility section in JDK Tool Specifications.

Table A-1 Commonly Used keytool Commands

Command	Description
`keytool -genkeypair -keystore keystorename -storepass keystorepassword -storetype keystoretype`	Generates a key pair (a public key and associated private key) and self-signed digital certificate in a keystore. If the keystore does not exist, it is created.
`keytool -importcert -alias aliasforprivatekey -file privatekeyfilename.pem -keypass privatekeypassword -keystore keystorename -storepass keystorepassword -storetype keystoretype`	Updates the self-signed digital certificate with one signed by a trusted CA.

`keytool -importcert -alias rootCA -trustcacerts -file RootCA.pem -keystore trust.jks -storepass keystorepassword -storetype keystoretype`
 	
`keytool -importcert -alias intermediate -trustcacerts -file Intermediate.pem -keystore keystorename -storepass keystorepassword -storetype keystoretype`
	Creates a custom keystore to be used for holding an intermediate CA certificate.
	• The first keytool command creates the keystore, `trust.jks`, which holds the root CA certificate.
	• The second keytool command imports the intermediate CA certificate into `trust.jks`.
	This enables WebLogic Server's SSL implementation to transmit the intermediate certificate with the server's public certificate to the client during the SSL handshake.

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Table A-1 (Cont.) Commonly Used keytool Commands

Command	Description
`keytool -importcert -alias` *`aliasfortrustedca`* `-trustcacerts -file` *`trustedcafilename`*`.pem -keystore` *`keystorename`* `-storepass` *`keystorepassword`* `-storetype` *`keystoretype`*	Loads a trusted CA certificate into a keystore. If the keystore does not exist, it is created.
`keytool -certreq -alias` *`alias`* `-sigalg` *`sigalg`* `-file` *`certreq_file`* `-keypass` *`privatekeypassword`* `-storetype` *`keystoretype`* `-keystore` *`keystorename`* `-storepass` *`keystorepassword`*	Generates a Certificate Signing Request (CSR), using the PKCS#10 format, and a self-signed certificate with a private key. Stores the CSR in the specified *`certreq_file`*, and the certificate/private key pair as a key entry in the specified keystore under the specified alias.
`keytool -list -keystore` *`keystorename`*	Displays the contents of the keystore.
`keytool -delete -keystore` *`keystorename`* `-storepass` *`keystorepassword`* `-alias` *`privatekeyalias`*	Deletes the entry identified by the specified alias from the keystore.
`keytool -help`	Provides online help for keytool.

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B

Interoperating With Keystores From Prior Versions

Learn how to use keystores in WebLogic Server version 14.1.2.0.0 or later with keystores in a previous release of Oracle WebLogic Server.
If you are using WebLogic Server 14.1.2.0.0 or later together with an earlier version of WebLogic Server, be aware that the behavior of the demo CA certificate and demo certificates changed in 14.1.2.0.0.

From WebLogic Server 12.1.2 to 14.1.1.0.0, all installations of WebLogic Server shared the same demo CA and its paired private key. As of WebLogic Server 14.1.2.0.0, a unique demo CA is generated for each domain.

WebLogic Server 12.2.1.4.0 through 14.1.1.0.0

If you *upgrade* to WebLogic Server 14.1.2.0.0 or later from a previous release, then your upgraded domain will continue to use the demo CA certificate and demo certificates from its previous release.

If you plan to use WebLogic Server 14.1.2.0.0 or later together with a previous release, then be aware of the following changes:

- Whenever a new domain is created, it generates a unique demo CA certificate.
- The demo identity keystore is now in PKCS12 format and located at *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/DemoIdentity.p12`
- The demo trust keystore is now in PKCS12 format and located at *`DOMAIN_HOME`*`/security/DemoTrust.p12`
- The expiration period for the new demo CA certificate and demo certificates is significantly shortened compared to previous releases. The demo certificates expire after 6 months and the demo CA certificate expires after 5 years. For continuity of service, renew them prior to expiration.

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