Oracle® Fusion Middleware
REST API for Managing Credentials and Keystores with Oracle Web Services Manager
11g Release 1 (11.1.1.9)
E57895-03

March 2018
Documentation that describes how to use the Oracle Web Services Manager REST API for credential store, keystore, and trust store management.
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A Summary of REST APIs, Alphabetical by Resource Path
Preface

This preface describes the document accessibility features and conventions used in this guide—REST API for Managing Credentials and Keystores with Oracle Web Services Manager.

Documentation Accessibility
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Conventions
The following text conventions are used in this document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>boldface</strong></td>
<td>Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>italic</em></td>
<td>Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>monospace</code></td>
<td>Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Get started using the Oracle Fusion Middleware REST API for managing credentials and keystores.

Part I contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, "About the REST API"
- Chapter 2, "Use Cases"
This section introduces the Oracle Fusion Middleware representational state transfer (REST) API for managing credentials and keystores.

Topics:
- Introducing the REST API
- URL Structure
- Supported REST Methods
- Authentication
- Status Codes
- cURL Access

1.1 Introducing the REST API

The credential and keystore management REST API provides endpoints for creating and configuring credential stores, keystores, and trust stores for your domain or web services.

You can access the REST endpoints through client applications such as:
- Web browsers
- cURL
- GNU Wget
- Postman

You can also use the Oracle WSM REST endpoints in REST client applications that are developed in languages such as:
- JavaScript
- Ruby
- Perl
- Java
- JavaFX

Before using the REST API, you need to understand a few important concepts, as described in the following sections.
1.2 URL Structure

Use the following URL to manage security stores:

http(s)://host:port/idaas/contextpath/admin/v1/resource

Where:
- **host:port**—Host and port where Oracle Fusion Middleware is running.
- **contextpath**—Context path for the REST resource. This value can be set to platform for resources that apply across the domain (for example, keystore and credential management resources), or webservice for resources that apply to a specific web services (for example, trust management resources).
- **resource**—Relative path that defines the REST resource. For more information, see "REST API Reference." To access the Web Application Definition Language (WADL) document, specify application.wadl.

1.3 Supported REST Methods

The Oracle WSM REST endpoints support standard methods for creating and managing Oracle WSM instances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REST Method</th>
<th>Task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>Retrieve information about the REST resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Add a REST resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>Update a REST resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>Delete a REST resource.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Authentication

You access the Oracle Fusion Middleware REST resources over HTTP and must provide your Oracle WebLogic Server administrator user name and password.

For example, to authenticate using cURL, pass the user name and password (for example, Smith and password) using the -u cURL option.

```
curl -i -X GET -u Smith:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore
```

For POST and DELETE methods, which do not send data in the request body, if a keystore or key is password-protected, you must pass the Base64-encrypted keystore and key passwords, respectively, in custom headers. For example:

```
curl -i -X DELETE -u Smith:password -H keystorePassword:password== -H keyPassword:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates?"stripeName=myStripe&keystoreName=myKeystore&keyAlias=myAlias"
```

1.5 Status Codes

The HTTP methods used to manipulate the resources described in this section all return one of the following HTTP status codes:
The examples within this document use cURL to demonstrate how to access the Oracle Java Cloud Service REST resources.

In the examples, one or more of the following options is used to direct the execution of cURL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cURL Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--data @file.json</td>
<td>Identifies the request document, in JSON format, on the local machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--form <em>name=value</em></td>
<td>Identifies form data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cURL Access

For example:

```
curl -i -X GET -u Smith:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore
```

For information about downloading and using cURL, see [http://curl.haxx.se](http://curl.haxx.se).

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cURL Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| -H          | Header that defines one or both of the following:  
|             |  ■ Content type of the request document  
|             |  ■ Base64-encrypted keystore or key password.  
| -i          | Displays response header information.  
| -u username:password | Specifies the user name and password for the WebLogic administrator for authentication.  
| -X          | Indicates the type of request (for example, GET, POST, and so on). For more information about the supported REST methods, see “Supported REST Methods” on page 1-2.  

---

For information about downloading and using cURL, see [http://curl.haxx.se](http://curl.haxx.se).
This section demonstrates several use cases using the REST API.

- Managing the Credential Store Framework Using the REST API
- Managing JKS Keystores Using the REST API
- Managing KSS Keystores Using the REST API

### 2.1 Managing the Credential Store Framework Using the REST API

You can view and manage the credential store framework using the REST APIs described in the following use case. Specifically, this use case shows you how to:

- Create a credential in the credential store
- View all credentials in the credential store
- Delete a credential from the credential store

**Note:** For more information about credential store management, see "Configuring the Credential Store" in Security and Administrator’s Guide for Web Services.

To manage the credential store framework using the REST API:

1. Create a credential in the credential store framework by performing the following steps:

   a. Create a JSON document, createcred.json, that defines the credential that you want to create.

      The following shows an example of the request document. In this example, the name of the credential map is default, the credential key is myKey, and the username and password credentials are myUsr and password, respectively.

      ```json
      {
        "username" : "username",
        "credential" : "password",
        "key" : "mykey",
        "map" : "oracle.wsm.security"
      }
      ```

      For more information about the request attributes, see "Create a New Credential in the Credential Store" on page 3-2.
b. Using cURL, create a credential in the credential store framework, passing the
JSON document defined in the previous step.

```
curl -i -X POST -u username:password --data @createcred.json -H
Content-Type:application/json
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential
```

For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL
Access" on page 1-3.

The following shows an example of the response indicating the request succeeded.

```
{
    "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
```

For more information, see "Create a New Credential in the Credential Store"
on page 3-2.

2. View all credentials in the credential store.

```
curl -i -X GET -u username:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential
```

For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access"
on page 1-3.

The following shows an example of the response, showing all credentials in the
credential store:

```
{
    "CSF_MAP_NAME": "CSF_KEY_NAME",
    "default": "systemuser",
    "oracle.wsm.security": [
        "sign-csf-key",
        "jwt-sign-csf-key",
        "owsmtest.credentials",
        "basic.client.credentials",
        "weblogic-csf-key",
        "enc-csf-key",
        "mykey",
        "dummy-pwd-csf-key",
        "weblogic-kerberos-csf-key",
        "keystore-csf-key",
        "weblogic-windowsdomain-csf-key",
        "oratest-csf-key",
        "csr-csf-key",
        "invalid-csf-key",
        "ca-signed-sign-csf-key"
    ]
}
```

For more information, see "View All Credentials in the Credential Store" on
page 3-4.

3. Delete the credential from the credential store.

```
curl -i -X DELETE -u username:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/credential?key=mykey&map=oracle.w
sm.security
```
You must pass query parameters to define the map and key names associated with the credential store that you want to delete. For more information, see "Delete a Credential from the Credential Store" on page 3-8.

For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

The following shows an example of the response indicating the request succeeded.

```json
{
  "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
```

### 2.2 Managing JKS Keystores Using the REST API

You can view and manage Java Keystore (JKS) certificates within the current domain using the REST APIs described in the following use case. Specifically, this use case shows you how to:

- View all aliases in the JKS keystore.
- Import a trusted certificate into the JKS keystore.
- View a trusted certificate in the JKS keystore.
- Delete a trusted certificate from the JKS keystore.

**Note:** For information about JKS keystore management, see "Configuring Keystores for Message Protection" in Security and Administrator’s Guide for Web Services.

To manage JKS keystores using the REST API:

1. View all of the aliases that currently exist in the JKS keystore within the current domain:

   ```bash
   curl -i -X GET -u username:password
   http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore
   ```

   For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

   The following shows an example of the response, showing all aliases in the JKS keystore.

   ```json
   {
     "aliases":"oratest,orakey,testkey,jkstest,ms-oauthkey"
   }
   ```

   For more information, see "View All Aliases in the JKS Keystore" on page 4-2.

2. Import the trusted certificate into the JKS keystore at the specified alias, by performing the following steps:

   a. Create a JSON document, `importjks.json`, that defines the trusted certificate to import into the JKS keystore.

   The following shows an example of the request document. In this example, the trusted certificate provided must be Base64-encoded and the component type must be set to `JKS` for this release.
For more information about the request attributes, see "Import a Trusted Certificate into the JKS Keystore" on page 4-3.

b. Using cURL, import the trusted certificate, specifying the alias of the trusted key to be imported, mytestkey, and passing the JSON request document defined in the previous step.

```bash
curl -i -X POST -u username:password -H Content-type:application/json --data @importjks.json http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/mytestkey
```

For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

The following shows an example of the response indicating the request succeeded.

```json
{
  "STATUS": "Succeeded",
  "SUBJECT_DN": "CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y"
}
```

For more information, see "Import a Trusted Certificate into the JKS Keystore" on page 4-3.

3. View the trusted certificate that you imported in step 3:

```bash
curl -i -X GET -u username:password http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/mytestkey
```

For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

The following shows an example of the response, showing the details for the trusted certificate.

```json
{
  "SUBJECT_DN": "CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y",
  "ISSUER_DN": "CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y",
  "NOT_BEFORE": "Thu Jul 03 04:00:16 PDT 2014",
  "NOT_AFTER": "Wed Oct 01 04:00:16 PDT 2014",
  "SERIAL_NO": "1784168778",
  "SIGNING_ALGORITHM": "1.2.840.10040.4.3",
  "CONTENT": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
Base64-encoded certificate
-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
  "SIGNATURE": "Base64-encoded signature key",
  "Extensions": "(subjectKeyIdExtension {oid = 2.5.29.14, critical = false, value = f74ca5c1016d848260c749884e2b710c5f8c78b})"
}
```

For more information, see "View a Trusted Certificate in the JKS Keystore" on page 4-7.

4. Delete the trusted certificate from the JKS keystore.

```bash
curl -i -X DELETE -u username:password http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/mytestkey
```
For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

The following shows an example of the response indicating the request succeeded.

```
{
   "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
```

For more information, see "Delete a Trusted Certificate from the JKS Keystore" on page 4-9.

# 2.3 Managing KSS Keystores Using the REST API

You can view and manage Keystore Service (KSS) keystores using the REST APIs described in the following use case. Specifically, this use case shows you how to:

- Create a KSS keystore
- View all KSS keystores for a stripe
- Import a trusted certificate into the KSS keystore
- View a trusted certificate in the JKS keystore
- Delete the KSS keystore

**Note:** For more information about KSS keystore management, see "Configuring the OPSS Keystore Service for Message Protection" in Security and Administrator’s Guide for Web Services.

To manage KSS keystores using the REST API:

1. Create a KSS keystore by performing the following steps:

   a. Create a JSON document, createkss.json, that defines the KSS keystore that you want to create.

      The following shows an example of the request document. In this example, the KSS stripe and keystore names are myStripe and myKeystore, respectively; the password for the KSS keystore is password, and the KSS keystore created is not permission-based.

      ```
      {
          "stripe" : "myStripe",
          "keystore" : "myKeystore",
          "pwd" : "password",
          "permission" : "false"
      }
      ```

      For more information about the request attributes, see "Create a KSS Keystore" on page 5-2.

   b. Using cURL, create a KSS keystore, passing the JSON document defined in the previous step.

      ```
      curl -i -X POST -u username:password -H Content-Type:application/json --data @createkss.json http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice
      ```
For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

The following shows an example of the response indicating the request succeeded.

```
{
    "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
```

For more information, see "Create a KSS Keystore" on page 5-2.

2. View all KSS keystores for a stripe to confirm the KSS keystore was created.

```
curl -i -X GET -u username:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/myStripe
```

For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

The following shows an example of the response, showing all KSS keystores in the stripe:

```
{
    "keystore 1:"myKeystore"
}
```

For more information, see "View All KSS Keystores for a Stripe" on page 5-10.

3. Import a trusted certificate into the KSS keystore by performing the following steps:

   a. Create a JSON document, importkss.json, that defines the details of the trusted certificate that you want to import into the KSS keystore.

      The following shows an example of the request document. In this example, the KSS keystore is identified by its stripe and keystore names, myStripe and myKeystore, respectively; the KSS keystore password, password, is required; the alias for the key is myAlias; the certificate is defined as a TrustedCertificate; and keystoreEntry specifies the encrypted certificate contents.

      ```
      {
          "keyAlias" : "myAlias",
          "keystoreEntry":
          "Base64-encoded certificate",
          "keystoreEntryType" : "TrustedCertificate",
          "keystoreName" : "myKeystore",
          "stripeName" : "myStripe",
          "keystorePassword" : "password"
      }
      ```

      For more information about the request attributes, see "Import a Trusted Certificate into a KSS Keystore" on page 5-8.

   b. Using cURL, import a trusted certificate into the KSS keystore, passing the JSON document defined in the previous step.

      ```
curl -i -X POST -u username:password -H Content-Type:application/json
--data @importcertkss.json
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates
```
For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

The following shows an example of the response indicating the request succeeded.

```json
{
    "STATUS": "Succeeded",
    "SUBJECT_DN": "CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y"
}
```

For more information, see "Import a Trusted Certificate into a KSS Keystore" on page 5-8.

4. View the trusted certificate that you just imported into the KSS keystore.

```
curl -i -X GET -u username:password -H keystorePassword:password==
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates?
stripeName=myStripe&keystoreName=myKeystore&keyAlias=myAlias&keystoreEntryType=TrustedCertificate
```

You must pass query parameters to define the stripe name, keystore name and entry type, and alias name associated with the trusted certificate you want to view.

For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

The following shows an example of the response, showing the details of the trusted certificate.

```json
{
    "SUBJECT_DN":"CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y",
    "ISSUER_DN":"CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y",
    "NOT_BEFORE":"Fri Jul 25 02:45:11 PDT 2014",
    "NOT_AFTER":"Thu Oct 23 02:45:11 PDT 2014",
    "SERIAL_NO":"982191050",
    "SIGNING_ALGORITHM":"1.2.840.10040.4.3",
    "CONTENT":"-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
Base64-encoded certificate
-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
    "SIGNATURE":Base64-encoded signature key',
    "Extensions":'{subjectKeyIDExtension {oid = 2.5.29.14 critical = false, value = 329b98f6b6225e92ca52513d3bfc43ee02a9121}}'
}
```

For more information, see "View a Trusted Certificate in the KSS Keystore" on page 5-13.

5. Delete the KSS keystore.

```
curl -i -X DELETE -u username:password -H keystorePassword:password==
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice?
stripeName=myStripe&keystoreName=myKeystore
```

For more information about the cURL command-line options, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

You must pass query parameters to define the stripe and keystore name of the KSS keystore you want to delete. For more information, see "Delete a KSS Keystore" on page 5-21.
The following shows an example of the response indicating the request succeeded.

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Part II

REST API Reference

Review details about the Oracle Fusion Middleware REST API for managing credentials and keystores.

Part II contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 3, "Credential Store Management"
- Chapter 4, "JKS Keystore Management"
- Chapter 5, "KSS Keystore Management"
- Chapter 6, "Token Issuer Trust Management"
- Appendix A, "Summary of REST APIs, Alphabetical by Resource Path"
Oracle Web Services Manager (WSM) uses the Credential Store Framework (CSF) to manage the credentials in a secure form. You can view and manage the credential store using a set of representational state transfer (REST) resources, as summarized below.

Before using the REST API, you need to understand how to access the REST resources and other important concepts. See "About the REST API" on page 1-1.

For more information about credential store management, see "Configuring the Credential Store" in Security and Administrator’s Guide for Web Services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Resource Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create a New Credential in the Credential Store</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View All Credentials in the Credential Store</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update a Credential in the Credential Store</td>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a Credential from the Credential Store</td>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Create a New Credential in the Credential Store

Creates a new credential in the domain credential store.

REST Request

POST /idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential

Request Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>credential</em></td>
<td>Password for the credential.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>key</em></td>
<td>Name of the key.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>map</em></td>
<td>Name of the map (folder).</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>username</em></td>
<td>Username for the credential.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Media Types: application/json

The request body contains the details of the create request:

Response Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ERROR_CODE</em></td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ERROR_MSG</em></td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>STATUS</em></td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Media Types: application/json

The response body returns the status of the create operation, including:

cURL Example

The following example shows how to create a credential in the credential store by submitting a POST request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

curl -i -X POST -u username:password --data @createcred.json -H Content-Type:application/json http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential

Example of Request Body

The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```json
{
   "username" : 'username',
   "credential" : 'credential',
}
"key": "mykey",
"map": "oracle.wsm.security"
}

**Example of Response Header**
The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

**Example of Response Body**
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```
{
  "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
```
View All Credentials in the Credential Store

Returns all credentials in the domain credential store.

REST Request

GET /idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential

Response Body

Media Types: application/json

The response body contains information about all credentials in the credential store, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;CSF_MAP_NAME&quot;</td>
<td>Name of the credential store map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;default&quot;</td>
<td>List of keys in the default credential map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;oracle.wsm.security&quot;</td>
<td>List of keys in the Oracle Web Services Manager (Oracle WSM) security map.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of Response Header

The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```json
{
    "CSF_MAP_NAME": "CSF_KEY_NAME",
    "default": "systemuser",
    "oracle.wsm.security": ["sign-csf-key",
                            "jwt-sign-csf-key",
                            "owsmtest.credentials",
                            "basic.client.credentials",
                            "weblogic-csf-key",
                            "enc-csf-key",
                            "mykey",
                            "dummy-pwd-csf-key",
                            "weblogic-kerberos-csf-key",
                            "keystore-csf-key",
```
"weblogic-windowsdomain-csf-key",
"oratest-csf-key",
"csr-csf-key",
"invalid-csf-key",
"ca-signed-sign-csf-key"
Update a Credential in the Credential Store

Updates a credential in the domain credential store.

REST Request

PUT /idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential

Request Body

The request body contains the details of the update request:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>credential</td>
<td>Updated password for the key in the keystore.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>Name of the key that you want to modify. The key must exist.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
<td>Name of the map (folder) that you want to modify.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>Username for the key in the keystore.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

The response body returns the status of the update operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERROR_CODE</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR_MSG</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to update a credential in the credential store by submitting a PUT request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

curl -i -X PUT -u username:password --data @updatecred.json -H Content-Type:application/json http://myhost:7001/idaas/patform/admin/v1/credential

Example of Request Body

The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```json
{}
```
"username" : "username",
"credential" : "password",
"key" : "mykey",
"map" : "oracle.wsm.security"
}

Example of Response Header
The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

{
   "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
Delete a Credential from the Credential Store

Deletes a credential from the domain credential store.

REST Request

DELETE /idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential

Parameters

The following table summarizes the DELETE request parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;key&quot;</td>
<td>Name of the key for the credential that you want to delete.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;map&quot;</td>
<td>Name of the map (folder) for the credential that you want to delete.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

Media Types: application/json

The response body returns the status of the delete operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_CODE&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_MSG&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;STATUS&quot;</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to delete a credential from the credential store by submitting a DELETE request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

curl -i -X DELETE -u username:password http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential?key=mykey&map=oracle.wsm.security

Example of Response Header

The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```
{
    "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
```
Delete a Credential from the Credential Store
You can view and manage Java Keystore (JKS) keystores within a domain using a set of representational state transfer (REST) resources, as summarized below.

Before using the REST API, you need to understand how to access the REST resources and other important concepts. See "About the REST API" on page 1-1.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Resource Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View All Aliases in the JKS Keystore</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import a Trusted Certificate into the JKS Keystore</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/{alias}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import a Trusted PKCS#7 Certificate into the JKS Keystore</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/pkcs7/{alias}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View a Trusted Certificate in the JKS Keystore</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/{alias}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a Trusted Certificate from the JKS Keystore</td>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/{alias}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
View All Aliases in the JKS Keystore

Returns all aliases for the trusted certificate entries in the JKS keystore.

REST Request

GET /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore

Response Body

The response body contains the list of aliases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>aliases</em></td>
<td>Comma-separated list of aliases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**cURL Example**

The following example shows how to view all aliases for the trusted certificate entries in the JKS keystore by submitting a GET request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

```
curl -i -X GET -u username:password http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore
```

**Example of Response Header**

The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

**Example of Response Body**

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```
{
   "aliases":"oratest,orakey,testkey,jkstest,ms-oauthkey"
}
```
Import a Trusted Certificate into the JKS Keystore

Imports a trusted certificate at the specified alias into the JKS keystore. The certificate must be Base64 encoded.

REST Request

POST /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/{alias}

Parameters

The following table summarizes the POST request parameter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>Alias of the trusted certificate to be imported.</td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The alias will be created. The alias must not already exist in the JKS keystore; otherwise, the request will fail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Body

Media Types: application/json

The request body contains the details of the import request:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;certificate&quot;</td>
<td>Base64-encoded certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;component&quot;</td>
<td>Component to which the certificate is imported. This value must be set to JKS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

Media Types: application/json

The response body returns the status of the import operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_CODE&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_MSG&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;STATUS&quot;</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;SUBJECT_DN&quot;</td>
<td>Subject DN list that was imported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to import a trusted certificate into the JKS keystore by submitting a POST request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.
curl -i -X POST -u username:password --data @importjkscert.json -H Content-Type:application/json http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/mytestkey

**Example of Request Body**
The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```json
{
    "component":"JKS",
    "certificate": "Base64-encoded certificate"
}
```

**Example of Response Header**
The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

**Example of Response Body**
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```json
{
    "STATUS": "Succeeded",
    "SUBJECT_DN": "CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y"
}
```
Import a Trusted PKCS#7 Certificate into the JKS Keystore

Imports a PKCS#7 trusted certificate or a certificate chain associated with a private key indicated by the specified alias into the JKS keystore.

REST Request

POST /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/pkcs7/{alias}

Parameters

The following table summarizes the POST request parameter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>Alias of the private key for which the trusted PKCS#7 certificate will be imported. The alias must already in the JKS keystore.</td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Body

Media Types: application/json

The request body contains the details of the import request:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'certificate'</td>
<td>Base64-encoded certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'component'</td>
<td>Component to which the certificate is imported. This value must be set to JKS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'keyPassword'</td>
<td>Password for the private key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

Media Types: application/json

The response body returns the status of the import operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'ERROR_CODE'</td>
<td>If 'STATUS' is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ERROR_MSG'</td>
<td>If 'STATUS' is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'STATUS'</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'SUBJECT_DN'</td>
<td>Subject DN list that was imported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to import a trusted PKCS#7 certificate into the JKS keystore by submitting a POST request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.
curl -i -X POST -u username:password --data @importjkscert.json -H Content-Type:application/json http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/pkcs7/myprivatekey

**Example of Request Body**
The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```json
{
  "component":"JKS",
  "certificate": "Base64-encoded certificate",
  "keyPassword" : 'password'
}
```

**Example of Response Header**
The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

**Example of Response Body**
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```json
{
  "STATUS": "Succeeded",
  "SUBJECT_DN": "CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y"
}
```
View a Trusted Certificate in the JKS Keystore

Returns details of the trusted certificate at the specified alias in the JKS keystore.

If the alias specifies a `keyStore.TrustedCertificateEntry`, the details of the trusted certificate are returned. If the alias specifies a `KeyStore.PrivateKeyEntry`, the first certificate in the trusted certificate chain is returned.

REST Request

```
GET /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/{alias}
```

Parameters

The following table summarizes the GET request parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>Name of alias for which you want to view a trusted certificate.</td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

Media Types: `application/json`

The response body contains information about the certificate, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'CONTENT'</td>
<td>Contents of the Base64-encoded certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Extensions'</td>
<td>Optional extensions that are used to issue a certificate for a specific purpose. Each extension includes the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Object identifier (oid) that uniquely identifies it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Flag indicating whether the extension is critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ISSUER_DN'</td>
<td>List of trusted distinguished names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'NOT_AFTER'</td>
<td>Date the certificate expires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'NOT_BEFORE'</td>
<td>Date the certificate is activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'SERIAL_NO'</td>
<td>Serial number of the JKS keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'SIGNATURE'</td>
<td>Base64-encoded signature key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'SIGNING_ALGORITHM'</td>
<td>Signing algorithm for the alias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'SUBJECT_DN'</td>
<td>Subject distinguished names list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**cURL Example**

The following example shows how to view all certificates for an alias in the JKS keystore by submitting a GET request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

```
curl -i -X GET -u username:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/mytestkey
```
Example of Response Header
The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```json
{
  "SUBJECT_DN": "CN=weblogic,OU=Testkey for JKS Mbean test, O=Oracle, L=testcity, ST=teststate, C=us",
  "ISSUER_DN": "CN=weblogic,OU=Testkey for JKS Mbean test, O=Oracle, L=testcity, ST=teststate, C=us",
  "NOT_BEFORE": "Tue Jun 25 02:20:38 PDT 2013",
  "NOT_AFTER": "Wed Nov 27 01:20:38 PST 2052",
  "SERIAL_NO": "1372152038",
  "SIGNING_ALGORITHM": "1.2.840.113549.1.1.5",
  "CONTENT": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
Base64-encoded certificate
-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
  "SIGNATURE": "Base64-encoded signature key",
  "Extensions": "{subjectKeyIDExtension {oid = 2.5.29.14 critical = false, value = 329b98f6b6225e92ca52513d3bfc43ee02aa9121}}"
}
```
Delete a Trusted Certificate from the JKS Keystore

Deletes a trusted certificate (keyStore.TrustedCertificateEntry) with the specified alias from the JKS keystore. You cannot delete the keyStore.PrivateKeyEntry.

REST Request

DELETE /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/{alias}

Parameters

The following table summarizes the DELETE request parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>Alias of the trusted certificate entry to be deleted.</td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

The response body returns the status of the delete operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ERROR_CODE</em></td>
<td>If <em>STATUS</em> is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ERROR_MSG</em></td>
<td>If <em>STATUS</em> is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>STATUS</em></td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**cURL Example**

The following example shows how to delete a trusted certificate from the keystore by submitting a DELETE request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

curl -i -X DELETE -u username:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/testalias

**Example of Response Header**

The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

**Example of Response Body**

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```
{
    "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
```
You can view and manage Keystore Service (KSS) keystores using a set of representational state transfer (REST) resources, as summarized below.

Before using the REST API, you need to understand how to access the REST resources and other important concepts. See "About the REST API" on page 1-1.

For more information about KSS keystore management, see "Configuring the OPSS Keystore Service for Message Protection" in Security and Administrator’s Guide for Web Services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5–1 KSS Keystore Management REST Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update the Password for a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import a Trusted Certificate into a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View All KSS Keystores for a Stripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View the Alias for the KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View a Trusted Certificate in the KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a Certificate from a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a Secret Key for a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Secret Key Properties for a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Create a KSS Keystore

Create a new Keystore Service (KSS) keystore.

REST Request

POST /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice

Request Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keystore&quot;</td>
<td>Name for the KSS keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;permission&quot;</td>
<td>Boolean value that specifies whether to create a permission-based keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;pwd&quot;</td>
<td>Password for the KSS keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;stripe&quot;</td>
<td>Name of the stripe to contain the KSS keystore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_CODE&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_MSG&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;STATUS&quot;</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of Request Body

The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```json
{
    "stripe" : "myStripe",
}
```
Example of Response Header
The following shows an example of the response header.

HTTP/1.1 201 Created

Example of Response Body
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```json
{
    'STATUS': 'Succeeded'
}
```
Import a KSS Keystore

Imports a Keystore Service (KSS) keystore from a KSS keystore file.

REST Request

POST /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/keystore

Request Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keyAliases&quot;</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of aliases for the keys to be imported from the keystoreFile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keyPasswords&quot;</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of passwords for the keys to be imported from the keystoreFile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keystoreFile&quot;</td>
<td>Name of a valid local KSS keystore file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keystoreName&quot;</td>
<td>Name for the KSS keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keystorePassword&quot;</td>
<td>Password for the local keystore file that is being imported and the keystore entry, if password-protected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keystoreType&quot;</td>
<td>Keystore type. This value must be set to JKS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;permission&quot;</td>
<td>Boolean value that specifies whether to import as a permission-based keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;stripeName&quot;</td>
<td>Name of the stripe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;alias n&quot;</td>
<td>List of keystores in the stripe, where n serves as an index that starts at 1 and is incremented by 1 for each additional keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_CODE&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_MSG&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;STATUS&quot;</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to import a KSS keystore by submitting a POST request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on
curl -i -X POST -u username:password -H Content-Type:multipart/form-data --form "stripeName=myStripe" --form "keystoreFile=@clientkeystore" --form "keystoreName=myKeystore" --form "keystorePassword=password" --form "keystoreType=JKS" --form "keyAliases=client" --form "keyPasswords=password" --form "permission=false" http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/keystore

Example of Response Header
The following shows an example of the response header.

HTTP/1.1 201 Created

Example of Response Body
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

{
    "STATUS":"Succeeded",
    "SUCCESS_MSG":"Aliases:client imported successfully",
    "alias 1":"client"
}
Update the Password for a KSS Keystore

Updates the password for a Keystore Service (KSS) keystore.

REST Request

```
PUT /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice
```

Request Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Types:</th>
<th>application/json</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The response body contains information about the Load Balancer patches, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keystore&quot;</td>
<td>Name of the KSS keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;newpass&quot;</td>
<td>New password for the keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;oldpass&quot;</td>
<td>Old password for the keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;stripe&quot;</td>
<td>Name of the stripe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Types:</th>
<th>application/json</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The response body returns the status of the update operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_CODE&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_MSG&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;STATUS&quot;</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**cURL Example**

The following example shows how to import a KSS keystore by submitting a PUT request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

```
curl -i -X PUT -u username:password --data @updatekss.json -H "Content-Type:application/json" http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice
```

**Example of Request Body**

The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```
{
   "stripe" : "myStripe",
   "keystore" : "mykssstore",
```

```
Update the Password for a KSS Keystore

Example of Response Header
The following shows an example of the response header.

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

{
  "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
Import a Trusted Certificate into a KSS Keystore

 Imports a trusted certificate into a Keystore Service (KSS) keystore.

REST Request

POST /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates

Request Body

Media Types: application/json

The response body contains information about the import request, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>keyAlias</em></td>
<td>Alias for the trusted certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>keystoreEntry</em></td>
<td>Base64-encoded certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>keystoreEntryType</em></td>
<td>Keystore entry type. Valid values include: Certificate, TrustedCertificate, or SecretKey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>keystoreName</em></td>
<td>Name of the KSS keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>keystorePassword</em></td>
<td>Password for the KSS keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>stripeName</em></td>
<td>Name of the stripe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

Media Types: application/json

The response body returns the status of the import operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ERROR_CODE</em></td>
<td>If <em>STATUS</em> is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ERROR_MSG</em></td>
<td>If <em>STATUS</em> is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>STATUS</em></td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>SUBJECT_DN</em></td>
<td>Subject DN list that was imported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CURL Example

The following example shows how to create a KSS keystore by submitting a POST request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

```bash
curl -i -X POST -u username:password --data @importcertkss.json -H "Content-Type:application/json" http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates
```
Example of Request Body
The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```
{
  'keyAlias' : "myAlias",
  'keystoreEntry':
  'Base64-encoded certificate",
  'keystoreEntryType' : "TrustedCertificate",
  'keystoreName' : "myKeystore",
  'stripeName' : "myStripe",
  'keystorePassword' : "password"
}
```

Example of Response Header
The following shows an example of the response header.

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```
{
  'STATUS': 'Succeeded'
  'SUBJECT_DN': 'CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y'  
}
```
**View All KSS Keystores for a Stripe**

Returns all Keystore Service (KSS) keystores for a stripe.

**REST Request**

GET /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/{stripeName}

**Parameters**

The following table summarizes the GET request parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stripeName</td>
<td>Name of stripe for which you want to view all KSS keystores.</td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Response Body**

Media Types: application/json

The response body contains information about the certificate, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keystore n&quot;</td>
<td>List of keystores in the stripe, where n serves as an index that starts at 1 and is incremented by 1 for each additional keystore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**cURL Example**

The following example shows how to view all certificates for an alias by submitting a GET request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

```
curl -i -X GET -u username:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/myStripe
```

**Example of Response Header**

The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

**Example of Response Body**

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```json
{
   "keystore 1": "trust",
   "keystore 2": "castore"
}
```
View the Alias for the KSS Keystore

Returns the alias for the Keystore Service (KSS) keystore.

REST Request

GET
/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/alias/{stripeName}/{keystoreName} 
/{entryType}

Parameters

The following table summarizes the GET request parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>entryType</td>
<td>Keystore type. Valid values include Certificate,</td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TrustedCertificate, or SecretKey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keystoreName</td>
<td>Name of the keystore.</td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stripeName</td>
<td>Name of the stripe.</td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

The response body contains information about the certificate, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'keystore n'</td>
<td>List of keystore aliases in the stripe where n serves as an index that starts at 1 and is incremented by 1 for each additional property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to view all certificates for an alias by submitting a GET request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

curl -i -X GET -u username:password  
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/alias/myStripe/myKeystore/TrustedCertificate

Example of Response Header

The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

{
"keystore 1": 'myAlias',
}
View a Trusted Certificate in the KSS Keystore

Returns a trusted certificates in the Keystore Service (KSS) keystore. If the keystore is password-protected, you must provide a Base64-encoded header value for the keystore password.

REST Request

GET /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates

Parameters

The following table summarizes the GET request parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keyAlias</td>
<td>Alias for trusted certificate.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keystoreEntryType</td>
<td>Type of keystore entry. Valid values include Certificate, TrustedCertificate, or CertificateChain.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keystoreName</td>
<td>Name of the keystore.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stripeName</td>
<td>Name of the stripe.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

Media Types: application/json

The response body contains information about the certificate, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'CONTENT'</td>
<td>Contents of the Base64-encoded certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Extensions'</td>
<td>Optional extensions that are used to issue a certificate for a specific purpose. Each extension includes the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Object identifier (oid) that uniquely identifies it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Flag indicating whether the extension is critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Set of values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ISSUER_DN'</td>
<td>List of trusted distinguished names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'NOT_AFTER'</td>
<td>Date the certificate expires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'NOT BEFORE'</td>
<td>Date the certificate is activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'SERIAL_NO'</td>
<td>Serial number of the JKS keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'SIGNATURE'</td>
<td>Base64-encoded signature key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'SIGNING_ALGORITHM'</td>
<td>Signing algorithm for the alias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'SUBJECT_DN'</td>
<td>Subject distinguished names list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to view all certificates for an alias by submitting a GET request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL."
curl -i -X GET -u username:password -H keystorePassword:password==
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates?"stripeNam
e=myStripe&keystoreName=myKeystore&keyAlias=client&keystoreEntryType=Certificate"

Example of Response Header
The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."
HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```json
{
  "SUBJECT_DN": "CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y",
  "ISSUER_DN": "CN=y,OU=y,O=y,L=y,ST=y,C=y",
  "NOT BEFORE": "Fri Jul 25 02:45:11 PDT 2014",
  "NOT AFTER": "Thu Oct 23 02:45:11 PDT 2014",
  "SERIAL_NO": "982191050",
  "SIGNING_ALGORITHM": "1.2.840.10040.4.3",
  "CONTENT": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
Base64-encoded certificate
-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
  "SIGNATURE": Base64-encoded signature key",
  "Extensions": "{subjectKeyIDExtension {oid = 2.5.29.14 critical = false, value = 329b98f6b225e92ca52513d3bfc43ee02aa91211}}"
}
```
Delete a Certificate from a KSS Keystore

Deletes a certificate from a Keystore Service (KSS) keystore. If the keystore is password-protected, you must provide Base64-encoded header values for the keystore and key passwords.

REST Request

DELETE /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates

Parameters

The following table summarizes the DELETE request parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keyAlias</td>
<td>Alias for the certificate in the KSS keystore.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keystoreName</td>
<td>Name of the keystore.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stripeName</td>
<td>Name of stripe.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

Media Types: application/json

The response body returns the status of the import operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'ERROR_CODE'</td>
<td>If 'STATUS' is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ERROR_MSG'</td>
<td>If 'STATUS' is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'STATUS'</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to delete a trusted certificate from the keystore by submitting a DELETE request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.


Example of Response Header

The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.
Delete a Certificate from a KSS Keystore

{  
  "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
Create a Secret Key for a KSS Keystore

Creates a secret key used in symmetric encryption/decryption for a KSS keystore.

REST Request

POST /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/secretkey

Request Body

The request body contains the details of the create request:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;algorithm&quot;</td>
<td>Controls the cryptographic characteristics of the algorithms that are used when securing messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keyAlias&quot;</td>
<td>Alias for the secret key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keyPassword&quot;</td>
<td>Password for the secret key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keySize&quot;</td>
<td>Size measured in bits of the of the key used in cryptographic algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keystoreName&quot;</td>
<td>Name for the KSS keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;keystorePassword&quot;</td>
<td>Password for the KSS keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;stripeName&quot;</td>
<td>Name of the stripe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

The response body returns the status of the import operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_CODE&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_MSG&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;STATUS&quot;</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to create a secret key by submitting a POST request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

```
curl -i -X POST -u username:password --data @secretkey.json -H Content-Type:application/json http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/secretkey
```
Create a Secret Key for a KSS Keystore

**Example of Request Body**

The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```json
{
    "stripeName" : "myStripe",
    "keystoreName" : "myKeystore",
    "keyAlias" : "myKeyAlias",
    "keySize" : "56",
    "algorithm" : "DES",
    "keystorePassword" : "password",
    "keyPassword" : "password"
}
```

**Example of Response Header**

The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

**Example of Response Body**

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```json
{
    "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
```
View Secret Key Properties for a KSS Keystore

Returns the secret key properties for a KSS keystore. If the keystore is password-protected, you must provide Base64-encoded header values for the keystore and key passwords.

REST Request

GET /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/secretkey

Parameters

The following table summarizes the GET request parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keyAlias</td>
<td>Alias of the secret key.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keystoreName</td>
<td>Name of the keystore.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stripeName</td>
<td>Name of the stripe.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

| Media Types: | application/json |

The response body contains information about the certificate, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>Property n</code></td>
<td>List of secret key properties, where $n$ serves as an index that starts at 1 and is incremented by 1 for each additional property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to view all certificates for an alias by submitting a GET request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.


Example of Response Header

The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

{
"Property 1" : "DES"
}


Delete a KSS Keystore

Deletes a Keystore Service (KSS) keystore. If the keystore is password-protected, you must provide Base64-encoded header values for the keystore password.

REST Request

DELETE /idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice

Parameters

The following table summarizes the DELETE request parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keystoreName</td>
<td>Name of the keystore.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stripeName</td>
<td>Name of the stripe.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

Media Types: application/json

The response body returns the status of the delete operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'ERROR_CODE'</td>
<td>If 'STATUS' is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ERROR_MSG'</td>
<td>If 'STATUS' is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'STATUS'</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to delete a trusted certificate from the keystore by submitting a DELETE request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

curl -i -X DELETE -u username:password -H keystorePassword:password= http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice?"stripeName=myStripe&keystoreName=myKeystore"

Example of Response Header

The following shows an example of the response header. For more about the HTTP status codes, see "Status Codes."

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Delete a KSS Keystore
You can view and manage token issuer trust configurations using a set of representational state transfer (REST) resources, as summarized below.

Before using the REST API, you need to understand how to access the REST resources and other important concepts. See "About the REST API" on page 1-1.

For more information about token issuer trust management, see "Defining Trusted Issuers and a Trusted DN List for Signing Certificates" in Security and Administrator’s Guide for Web Services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Resource Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create Trusted Issuers and DN Lists</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/issuers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View a Trusted Issuer and DN Lists</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/issuers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a Token Attribute Rule for a Trusted DN</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/token</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View All Token Attribute Rules</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/token</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Create Trusted Issuers and DN Lists

Create trusted issuers and distinguished name (DN) lists for signing certificates. The trusted issuers will be stored in the specified trusted issuers document.

REST Request

POST /idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/issuers

Parameters

The following table summarizes the POST request parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>documentName</td>
<td>Name of trusted issuer document.</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request Body

The request body contains the details of the add request:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>dn</em></td>
<td>List of DN values to be added to the trusted issuer. For each DN, use a string that conforms to RFC 2253, as described at the following URL: <a href="http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2253.txt">http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2253.txt</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>issuer</em></td>
<td>Groups information about a trusted issuer.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>-name</em></td>
<td>Name of the trusted issuer. For example, <a href="http://www.example.com">www.example.com</a>. The default value for the predefined SAML client policies is <a href="http://www.oracle.com">www.oracle.com</a>.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>jwt-trusted-dns</em></td>
<td>Groups information about JSON Web Token (JWT) trusted issuers.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>saml-hok-trusted-dns</em></td>
<td>Groups information about SAML holder-of-key trusted issuers.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>saml-sv-trusted-dns</em></td>
<td>Groups information about SAML sender vouches trusted issuers.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>saml-trusted-dns</em></td>
<td>Groups the trusted issuers and DN lists.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Body

The response body returns the status of the import operation, including:
The following example shows how to create a trusted issuers and DN lists by submitting a POST request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

curl -i -X POST -u username:password --data @createtrust.json -H Content-Type:application/json http://myhost:7001/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/issuers

Example of Request Body
The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```
{
  "saml-trusted-dns": {
    "saml-hok-trusted-dns": {
      "issuer": {
        "-name": "www.oracle.com",
        "dn": [ "wls1", ]
      }
    },
    "saml-sv-trusted-dns": {
      "issuer": {
        "-name": "www.oracle.com",
        "dn": [ "wls2", ]
      }
    },
    "jwt-trusted-issuers": {
      "issuer": {
        "-name": "www.oracle.com",
        "dn": [ "CN=orakey, OU=Orakey,O=Oracle, C=US", ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example of Response Header
The following shows an example of the response header.

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Example of Response Body
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```
{
   "STATUS": "Succeeded",
}
```
View a Trusted Issuer and DN Lists

Returns a trusted issuer and its distinguished name (DN) lists based on the document name provided.

REST Request

GET /idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/issuers

Response Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>dn</code></td>
<td>List of DN values to be added to the trusted issuer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>issuer</code></td>
<td>Groups information about a trusted issuer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-name</code></td>
<td>Name of the trusted issuer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>jwt-trusted-dns</code></td>
<td>Groups information about JSON Web Token (JWT) trusted issuers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>saml-hok-trusted-dns</code></td>
<td>Groups information about SAML holder-of-key trusted issuers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>saml-sv-trusted-dns</code></td>
<td>Groups information about SAML sender vouches trusted issuers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>saml-trusted-dns</code></td>
<td>Groups the DN lists.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cURL Example

The following example shows how to view a trusted issuer and its DN lists by submitting a GET request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

curl -i -X GET -u username:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/trust/issuers

Example of Response Header

The following shows an example of the response header.

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```json
{
    "saml-trusted-dns": {
        "saml-hok-trusted-dns": {
            "issuer": [
```
VIEW A TRUSTED ISSUER AND DN LISTS

[6-6]

REST API FOR MANAGING CREDENTIALS AND KEYSTORES WITH ORACLE WEB SERVICES MANAGER

{
  "name": "www.oracle.com",
  "dn": ["wls1", ]
}

"saml-sv-trusted-dns":
{
  "issuer": [
    {
      "name": "www.oracle.com",
      "dn": ["wls2", ]
    }
  ]
}

"jwt-trusted-issuers":
{
  "issuer": [
    {
      "name": "www.oracle.com",
      "dn": ["CN=orakey,OU=Orakey,O=Oracle,C=US", ]
    }
  ]
}
Create a Token Attribute Rule for a Trusted DN

Creates a token attribute rule for a trusted distinguished name (DN). This operation can be performed by the REST service or client. Only token attribute mapping is supported on the client side.

REST Request

POST /idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/token

Request Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'attributes'</td>
<td>Groups the constraints filter and mapping attributes for trusted users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This attribute is not required on the client side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'-dn'</td>
<td>On the service side, set this value to a trusted DN for which you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>configuring an attribute rule. Use a string that conforms to RFC 2253, as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>described at the following URL: <a href="http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2253.txt">http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2253.txt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On the client side, set this value to a URL of the domain hosting the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>targeted services using the following format: http(s)://host or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>http(s)://host/root. For example, if you set this value to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://messaging.us2.com/">https://messaging.us2.com/</a>, then the attribute rule applies to all service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>invocations with the service URL of the form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://messaging.us2.com/">https://messaging.us2.com/</a>&lt;path&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'filter'</td>
<td>Defines the constraint values for trusted users and attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This attribute is not applicable on the client side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'mapping'</td>
<td>Defines the mapping attributes for trusted users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'-name'</td>
<td>Name of the attribute rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This attribute is not applicable on the client side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'name-id'</td>
<td>Defines the users that are accepted for the trusted DN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'token-attribute-rule'</td>
<td>Groups information about a single token attribute rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'tokn-attribute-rules'</td>
<td>Groups information about all token attribute rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'user-attribute'</td>
<td>Defines the user attribute that the trusted DN can assert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This attribute is not applicable on the client side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'user-mapping-attribute'</td>
<td>Defines the user mapping attribute that the trusted DN can assert.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Create a Token Attribute Rule for a Trusted DN

The response body returns the status of the import operation, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_CODE&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ERROR_MSG&quot;</td>
<td>If &quot;STATUS&quot; is set to &quot;Failed&quot;, provides the contents of the error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;STATUS&quot;</td>
<td>Status of operation. For example, &quot;Succeeded&quot; or &quot;Failed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Media Types: application/json

The following example shows how to create a token attribute rule for a trusted DN by submitting a POST request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

curl -i -X POST -u username:password --data @createrule.json http://myhost:7001/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/token

Example of Request Body - Service Side
The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format for creating a token attribute rule for a trusted DN on the service side.

```json
{
  "token-attribute-rules":
  [
    "token-attribute-rule":
    {
      
      
      "-dn": "cn=orcladmin,o=oracle",
      "name-id":{
        "filter":
        {
          "value": ["filter1"]
        },
        "mapping":
        {
          "user-attribute": "val3",
          "user-mapping-attribute": "val4"
        }
      },
      "attributes": [
        {
          
          "-name": "tenant1",
```
Create a Token Attribute Rule for a Trusted DN

Example of Request Body - Client Side
The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format for creating a token attribute rule on the client side.

```json
{
  "token-attribute-rules": {
    "token-attribute-rule": [
      {
        "-dn": "https://messaging.us2.com/",
        "name-id": {
          "mapping": {
            "user-mapping-attribute": "mail"
          }
        }
      },
      {
        "-dn": "https://messaging.us2.com/mysvcInstance1-acme/",
        "name-id": {
          "mapping": {
            "user-mapping-attribute": "uid"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Example of Response Header
The following shows an example of the response header.
HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Example of Response Body
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```json
{
    "STATUS": "Succeeded"
}
```
View All Token Attribute Rules

Returns all token attribute rules for a trust document. This operation can be performed by the REST service or client. Only token attribute mapping is supported on the client side.

REST Request

GET /idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/token

Response Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'attributes'</td>
<td>Groups the constraints filter and mapping attributes for trusted users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: This attribute is not required on the client side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'-dn'</td>
<td>On the service side, trusted DN for which you are configuring an attribute rule. The string conforms to RFC 2253, as described at the following URL: <a href="http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2253.txt">http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2253.txt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On the client side, URL specified using the following format: http(s)://host or http(s)://host/root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'filter'</td>
<td>Defines the filter values for trusted users and attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can enter a complete name or a name pattern with a wildcard character (<em>), such as yourTrusted</em>. If you specify multiple attribute filters, each filter should be separated by a comma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'mapping'</td>
<td>Defines the mapping attributes for trusted users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: This attribute is not applicable on the client side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'-name'</td>
<td>Name of the attribute rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: This attribute is not applicable on the client side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'name-id'</td>
<td>Defines the users that are accepted for the trusted DN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'token-attribute-rule'</td>
<td>Groups information about a single token attribute rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'tokn-attribute-rules'</td>
<td>Groups information about all token attribute rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'user-attribute'</td>
<td>Defines the user attribute that the trusted DN can assert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: This attribute is not applicable on the client side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'user-mapping-attribute'</td>
<td>Defines the user mapping attribute that the trusted DN can assert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'value'</td>
<td>Defines values for the constraint filter attribute. This value can be a full name or name pattern with a wildcard character (*), such as <em>yourTrusted</em>. Multiple values must be separated by a comma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cURL Example

The following example shows how to view all token attribute rules by submitting a GET request on the REST resource using cURL. For more information, see "cURL Access" on page 1-3.

```
curl -i -X GET -u username:password
http://myhost:7001/idaas/platform/admin/v1/trust/token
```

Example of Response Header

The following shows an example of the response header.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

Example of Response Body—Service Side

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format for viewing a token attribute rule on the service side.

```
{
    "token-attribute-rules":
    {
        "token-attribute-rule":
        [
            {
                "-dn": "cn=orcladmin,o=oracle",
                "attributes":
                {
                    "-name": "tenant1",
                    "attribute":
                    {
                        "filter":
                        {
                            "value": [
                                "filter1",
                                "filter2"
                            ]
                        },
                        "mapping":{
                            "user-attribute": "val1",
                            "user-mapping-attribute": "val2"
                        }
                    }
                },
                "name-id":{
                    "filter":
                    {
                        "value": [ "filter1" ]
                    },
                    "mapping":{
                        "user-attribute": "val3",
                        "user-mapping-attribute": "val4"
                    }
                }
            }
        ]
    }
}
```
Example of Response Body - Client Side
The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format for viewing a token attribute rule on the client side.

```json
{
  "token-attribute-rules": [
    {
      "token-attribute-rule": [
        {
          "-dn": "https://messaging.us2.com/",
          "name-id": {
            "mapping": {
              "user-mapping-attribute": "mail"
            }
          }
        }
      ],
      "token-attribute-rule": [
        {
          "-dn": "https://messaging.us2.com/mysvcInstance1-acme/",
          "name-id": {
            "mapping": {
              "user-mapping-attribute": "uid"
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```
The credential and keystore management REST API provides a powerful set of resources that you can use to manage web service security, including credential stores, keystores, and trust stores.

Before using the REST API, you need to understand how to access the REST resources and other important concepts. See "About the REST API" on page 1-1.

The following table summarizes the REST resource paths, alphabetically by resource path.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REST Resource</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>More Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>View All Credentials in the Credential Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential</td>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>Delete a Credential from the Credential Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Create a New Credential in the Credential Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/credential</td>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>Update a Credential in the Credential Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>View All Aliases in the JKS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/{alias}</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>View a Trusted Certificate in the JKS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/{alias}</td>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>Delete a Trusted Certificate from the JKS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/{alias}</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Import a Trusted Certificate into the JKS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystore/pkcs7/{alias}</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>View a Trusted Certificate in the JKS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice</td>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>Delete a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Create a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice</td>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>Update the Password for a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/alias/{stripeName} /{keystoreName}/{entryType}</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>View the Alias for the KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REST Resource</td>
<td>Method</td>
<td>More Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>View a Trusted Certificate in the KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates</td>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>Delete a Certificate from a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/certificates</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Import a Trusted Certificate into a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/keystore</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Import a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/secretkey</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>View Secret Key Properties for a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/secretkey</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Create a Secret Key for a KSS Keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/platform/admin/v1/keystoreservice/{stripeName}</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>View All KSS Keystores for a Stripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/issuers</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>View a Trusted Issuer and DN Lists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/issuers</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Create Trusted Issuers and DN Lists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/token</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>View All Token Attribute Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/idaas/webservice/admin/v1/trust/token</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Create a Token Attribute Rule for a Trusted DN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>