

**17.0.0**



Open Service  
Catalog Manager

# **Installation Guide (GlassFish)**

May 2017

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## About this Manual

This manual describes how to install and uninstall Open Service Catalog Manager (OSCM). The manual is structured as follows:

Chapter	Description
<i>Introduction</i> on page 8	Provides an overview of OSCM, its architecture, and the distribution media.
<i>Prerequisites and Preparation</i> on page 11	Describes the prerequisites that must be fulfilled and the preparations you need to take before installing and deploying OSCM.
<i>Installation</i> on page 16	Describes how to install OSCM with the help of the utilities which are shipped with the software.
<i>Update Installation</i> on page 28	Describes how to update OSCM.
<i>Uninstallation</i> on page 33	Describes how to uninstall OSCM.
<i>Application Server Resources</i> on page 34	Describes the resources required for OSCM on the application server.
<i>Configuration Settings</i> on page 38	Describes the OSCM configuration settings.

## Readers of this Manual

This manual is directed to operators who install and maintain OSCM in their environment. It assumes that you are familiar with the following:

- Administration of the operating systems in use, including the adaption and execution of batch files or shell scripts.
- Java EE technology, particularly as to the deployment on application servers.
- Relational databases and their administration, in particular, the PostgreSQL database.
- OSCM concepts as explained in the *Overview* manual.
- Installation and administration of Web servers.
- Installation and administration of the GlassFish application server.

## Notational Conventions

This manual uses the following notational conventions:

<b>Add</b>	Names of graphical user interface elements.
<code>init</code>	System names, for example command names and text that is entered from the keyboard.
<code>&lt;variable&gt;</code>	Variables for which values must be entered.
<code>[option]</code>	Optional items, for example optional command parameters.

---

one   two	Alternative entries.
{one   two}	Mandatory entries with alternatives.

## Abbreviations

This manual uses the following abbreviations:

<b>API</b>	Application Programming Interface
<b>DBMS</b>	Database Management System
<b>EJB</b>	Enterprise JavaBeans
<b>IdP</b>	SAML Identity Provider
<b>JMS</b>	Java Message Service
<b>LDAP</b>	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
<b>OSCM</b>	Open Service Catalog Manager
<b>PaaS</b>	Platform as a Service
<b>PSP</b>	Payment Service Provider
<b>SaaS</b>	Software as a Service
<b>SAML</b>	Security Assertion Markup Language
<b>SOAP</b>	Simple Object Access Protocol
<b>STS</b>	Security Token Service
<b>WSDL</b>	Web Services Description Language
<b>WSIT</b>	Web Services Interoperability Technologies

The term "Windows" is used to denote the different Microsoft Windows operating systems supported by OSCM. "UNIX" stands for the supported UNIX operating systems, "Linux" for the supported Linux systems.

## Available Documentation

The following documentation on OSCM is available:

- *Overview*: A PDF manual introducing OSCM. It is written for everybody interested in OSCM and does not require any special knowledge.
- *Online Help*: Online help pages describing how to work with the administration portal of OSCM. The online help is intended for and available to everybody working with the administration portal.
- *Installation Guide (GlassFish)*: A PDF manual describing how to install and uninstall OSCM. It is intended for operators who set up and maintain OSCM in their environment.
- *Operator's Guide*: A PDF manual for operators describing how to administrate and maintain OSCM.
- *Technology Provider's Guide*: A PDF manual for technology providers describing how to prepare applications for usage in a SaaS model and how to integrate them with OSCM.

- *Supplier's Guide*: A PDF manual for suppliers describing how to define and manage service offerings for applications that have been integrated with OSCM.
- *Reseller's Guide*: A PDF manual for resellers describing how to prepare, offer, and sell services defined by suppliers.
- *Broker's Guide*: A PDF manual for brokers describing how to support suppliers in establishing relationships to customers by offering their services on a marketplace.
- *Marketplace Owner's Guide*: A PDF manual for marketplace owners describing how to administrate and customize marketplaces in OSCM.
- *Developer's Guide*: A PDF manual for application developers describing the public Web services and application programming interfaces of OSCM and how to integrate applications and external systems with OSCM.
- *ServerView Resource Orchestrator Integration (GlassFish)*: A PDF manual for operators describing how to offer and use virtual platforms and servers controlled by FUJITSU ServerView Resource Orchestrator through services in OSCM.
- *Amazon Web Services Integration (GlassFish)*: A PDF manual for operators describing how to offer and use virtual servers controlled by the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Web service through services in OSCM.
- *OpenStack Integration (GlassFish)*: A PDF manual for operators describing how to offer and use virtual systems controlled by OpenStack through services in OSCM.
- *VMware vSphere Integration (GlassFish)*: A PDF manual for operators describing how to offer and use virtual machines provisioned on a VMware vSphere server through services in OSCM.
- Javadoc and YAML documentation for the public Web services and application programming interfaces of OSCM and additional resources and utilities for application developers.

# 1 Introduction

Open Service Catalog Manager (OSCM) is a set of services which provide all business-related functions and features required for turning on-premise applications and tools into "as a Service" (aaS) offerings and using them in the Cloud. This includes ready-to-use account and subscription management, online service provisioning, billing and payment services, and reporting facilities.

With its components, OSCM covers all the business-related aspects of a Platform as a Service (PaaS) or Cloud platform. It supports software vendors as well as their customers in leveraging the advantages of Cloud Computing.

OSCM is typically operated in data centers on servers providing for optimum performance, scalability, and non-stop operation. The applications integrated with OSCM and their data may be hosted in the same data centers as OSCM or in different locations.

## 1.1 OSCM Architecture

OSCM is implemented in Java, using Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE ) technology. It is deployed on an application server supporting this technology.

The following figure provides an overview of the architecture:



OSCM has a three-tier architecture:

- The **presentation layer** in the application server's Web container includes the **user interface** (administration portal and marketplaces), realized as JavaServer Faces. Users access the user interface in Web browsers. In addition, OSCM provides a **command line tool**, which operators can install to carry out their tasks from a command shell instead of the administration portal.



- The **business logic** is implemented in Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB). Both the Enterprise JavaBeans and the **public Web services** are available in the application server's EJB container. The public Web services and their interfaces are mainly used for integrating applications and external systems with OSCM. However, they can also be employed for accessing OSCM functionality from a Web service client. HTTPS must be used for communication with the public Web services.
- OSCM **persists** its data through the Java Persistence API in **relational databases**.

For informing users about relevant issues (e.g. their registration or assignment to a subscription), OSCM must have access to a mail server.

## 1.2 Distribution Media

OSCM is distributed in the following packages:

- **Installation Package**, `oscm-install-pack.zip`:  
Contains the OSCM software and documentation for installation and deployment in a data center. The package includes:
  - `databases/bes_db` subdirectory:  
Configuration files for setting up the databases used by OSCM.
  - `doc` subdirectory:  
PDF manuals providing installation and operation instructions, an overview of OSCM, and information on new features and compatibility issues when upgrading a OSCM installation.
  - `domains/bes_domain` subdirectory:  
Configuration files for setting up the application server resources for the domain to which OSCM is to be deployed, as well as the archive files that make up OSCM.
  - `domains/indexer_domain` subdirectory:  
Configuration files for setting up the application server resources for the domain to which the search indexer application is to be deployed, as well as the archive file that makes up the search indexer application.
  - `install` subdirectory:  
XML files that support you in setting up the databases and application server resources for OSCM.
  - `licences` subdirectory:  
License files of third-party software used by OSCM.
  - `oscm-operatorclient.zip`: The command line tool.

The subsequent chapters of this manual describe the installation and deployment in detail.

- **Integration Package**, `oscm-integration-pack.zip`:  
Contains the public Web services and application programming interfaces of OSCM, their documentation as well as additional resources, templates, samples, and utilities. Developers and technology providers can use this package for integrating applications and external systems with OSCM. This is described in detail in the *Technology Provider's Guide* and the *Developer's Guide*.
- **Payment Service Provider Integration Package**, `oscm-integration-psp-pack.zip`:

Contains the public Web service interface as well as additional resources and documentation for integrating a payment service provider (PSP) with OSCM.

- **Integration Package for Asynchronous Provisioning, `oscm-integration-app-pack.zip`:**  
Contains the asynchronous provisioning platform (APP) as well as samples and documentation. APP is a framework which provides a provisioning service, an operation service, as well as functions, data persistence, and notification features which are always required for integrating applications with OSCM in asynchronous mode.
- **ROR Integration Package, `oscm-ror-install-pack.zip`:**  
Contains all the components required for integrating FUJITSU ServerView Resource Orchestrator (ROR) with OSCM as well as the related documentation.
- **AWS Integration Package, `oscm-aws-install-pack.zip`:**  
Contains all the components required for integrating the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Web service with OSCM as well as the related documentation.
- **OpenStack Integration Package, `oscm-openstack-install-pack.zip`:**  
Contains all the components required for integrating OpenStack services with OSCM as well as the related documentation.
- **vSphere Integration Package, `oscm-vmware-install-pack.zip`:**  
Contains all the components required for integrating VMware vSphere with OSCM as well as the related documentation.

## 2 Prerequisites and Preparation

The following sections describe the prerequisites that must be fulfilled and the preparations you need to take before installing and deploying OSCM.

### 2.1 Hardware and Operating Systems

OSCM as a Java application does not rely on specific hardware or operating systems. It can be deployed on any platform supported by the application server and the database management system.

OSCM without any data requires about 150 MB of disk space.

The installation scripts automatically assign 1 GB of memory for the application server domain to which OSCM is deployed.

Apart from this, OSCM does not have specific requirements as to the power, performance, capacity, or configuration of CPUs, memory, and disks. OSCM is usually deployed as part of a Cloud platform for which the most powerful and efficient hardware is used anyway.

### 2.2 Java and Ant

OSCM requires a Java Development Kit (JDK), version 8, 64 bit. Deployment with JDK 8, Update 80 has been tested and is recommended.

In order to be able to execute the installation scripts, you need to install the Apache Ant 1.8 (or higher) open source software. In the subsequent sections, `<ANT_HOME>` is the installation directory of Apache Ant.

### 2.3 Application Servers

#### OSCM

OSCM must be deployed on an application server compatible with Java EE version 7. The following application server is supported:

Oracle GlassFish Server, version 4.1.

Be aware that when operating OSCM in SAML\_SP mode, every Web service client must run in a separate domain of the application server.

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**Note:** Before installing GlassFish, make sure that the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable points to a Java Development Kit (JDK), version 8, 64 bit.

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Proceed as follows:

1. Install the application server as described in its documentation, and configure it as required by your environment.

---

**Note:** Make sure that the path of the GlassFish installation directory does not contain blanks.

---

2. After you have configured GlassFish, make a backup copy of the GlassFish installation.
3. Make sure that GlassFish is running in a JDK 8 environment. Also, make sure that no other applications (e.g. Tomcat) are running on your GlassFish ports.

OSCM requires two domains in the application server:

- One for the actual OSCM application (`bes-domain`).
- One for the search indexer application (`master-indexer-domain`). OSCM applies a master/slave search architecture: Every slave node delegates its index-related work to the master node. The slave node is where the OSCM application runs; the master node is where the search indexer application runs.

Both domains can be created by running the OSCM installation scripts.

In the subsequent sections, `<GLASSFISH_HOME>` is the installation directory of GlassFish.

**Note:** OSCM can be operated in a multi-node environment: You can install several OSCM domains communicating with one search indexer application domain. In this case, a load balancer must be configured for handling and distributing the load on the various nodes. In case you want to set up a multi-node environment, refer to the relevant documentation (application server, load balancer).

## BIRT Report Engine

OSCM uses BIRT to generate reports. BIRT is not included in the OSCM packages. BIRT needs to be deployed on an application server other than that of OSCM. The following application servers are supported:

- Oracle GlassFish Server, version 3
- Apache Tomcat, version 8

Install the application server as described in its documentation, and configure it as required by your environment.

## 2.4 Relational Databases

OSCM stores its data in relational databases. The following database management system (DBMS) is supported:

PostgreSQL, version 9.1.12.

Install the DBMS as described in its documentation.

It is recommended that you use a separate machine for the OSCM databases.

### Setup and Configuration

Edit the file

`<postgres_dir>/data/postgresql.conf`

as follows (`<postgres_dir>` is the PostgreSQL installation directory):

1. Set the `max_prepared_transactions` property value to 50.
2. Set the `max_connections` property value to 210.

This property determines the maximum number of concurrent connections to the database server.

Note the following: This setting is used in combination with the JDBC pool size settings for the domains on your application server. If you change the JDBC pool size, you might need to adapt the `max_connections` setting. Refer to the *OSCM Operator's Guide*, section *Tuning Performance*, for details.

3. Set the `listen_addresses` property value:

Specify the IP addresses of all application servers on which the database server is to listen for connections from client applications. If you use the entry `'*'`, which corresponds to all available IP addresses, you must be aware of possible security holes.

4. Save the file.

If you use a server name in all configuration files instead of `localhost` during installation, edit the file

```
<postgres_dir>/data/pg_hba.conf
```

as follows (<postgres\_dir> is the PostgreSQL installation directory):

1. Add the IP address of the application server that is to host the OSCM application.

For example:

```
host all all 123.123.12.1/32 md5
```

Also add the application server's IPv6 address.

For example:

```
host all all fe80::cdfb:b6ed:9b38:cf17/128 md5
```

There are authentication methods other than `md5`. For details, refer to the PostgreSQL documentation.

2. Save the file.

Restart your PostgreSQL server for the changes to take effect.

## 2.5 Mail Server

To inform users about relevant issues (e.g. their registration or assignment to a subscription), OSCM requires a mail server in its environment. You can use any mail server that supports SMTP.

The settings for addressing the mail server are defined in the `glassfish.properties` file for the `bes-domain` domain of OSCM. Refer to *GlassFish Configuration Settings for the OSCM Domain* on page 39 for details.

## 2.6 Web Browsers

The OSCM user interface supports the following Web browsers:

- Google Chrome 55.0 or later
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 9.0 or later; Microsoft Edge
- Mozilla Firefox 45.5 or later

**Note:** Using the administration portal of OSCM as well as marketplaces requires to have cookies enabled.

## 2.7 Authentication Mode

Before starting to install OSCM, you must decide on how users and Web services are to be authenticated.

The following sections explain the supported scenarios.

## INTERNAL Authentication Mode

OSCM is installed as a platform for public access from anywhere in the Internet. Users are authenticated with OSCM and can be managed in OSCM or an existing LDAP system of an organization. Web service calls are authenticated in OSCM either by providing a user key or ID and a password in their header, or by certificates.

It is recommended to use the INTERNAL authentication mode if Web browser single sign-on is not required, and if your customers are to be able to register themselves.

## SAML\_SP Authentication Mode

OSCM is installed as a SAML 2.0 service provider. SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) is an XML-based protocol that uses SAML assertions to pass information about a user between a SAML IdP and a SAML service provider (OSCM). With SAML 2.0, Web browser single sign-on within a company is provided.

All users and Web service calls are authenticated against the authentication system underlying the IdP, for example, OpenAM, Cloudminder, or Active Directory Federation Service (ADFS). The IdP provides a Web browser single sign-on profile (SSO profile) and a Security Token Service (STS). This is a Web service that issues security tokens as defined in the WS-Security/WS-Trust specification. A connection to the IdP is always established by the client (Web browser or Web service application), not by OSCM. The client sends a request for a SAML assertion. The IdP returns an assertion authenticating the calling user.

Single logout support can also be configured: When a user logs out of a OSCM marketplace or the administration portal, a `logout` request is sent to the single logout service of the IdP system and the sessions in OSCM and in the IdP system are invalidated. The user is directed to a Web page that depends on settings in the IdP system and in OSCM, and he can log in again.

The user data is managed in the IdP. Additionally, all users who are to work with OSCM must be registered explicitly in OSCM.

It is recommended to use the SAML\_SP authentication mode if you want to operate OSCM in a company network and use existing authentication mechanisms that support the SAML 2.0 standard. Customer self-registration is not supported in this case, and should thus be disabled.

**Note:** When operating OSCM in SAML\_SP mode, every Web service client must run in a separate domain of the application server.

### Required Information From the IdP Operator:

When using OSCM in SAML\_SP mode, additional configuration settings in OSCM are required. To be able to specify values for these settings, you require the following:

1. A contractual relationship with the IdP operator so that the IdP can allow for Web browser SSO and secure Web service calls using a Security Token Service (STS).
2. Ask the IdP operator to provide the following:
  - The public key certificate of the IdP system.
  - The Entity ID of the IdP system. He can find out the ID by retrieving the federation metadata in the IdP system.
  - The length of the encryption key used by the IdP system.
  - Information on whether the IdP system can process `GET` or `POST` authentication requests.
  - For Web browser SSO: the SAML Redirect URL of the IdP as well as the URL of the single logout service endpoint.

- For STS connections: the STS service endpoint URL as well as the URL pointing to the MEX address (Issuer Metadata Exchange) of the STS.

## 3 Installation

The installation of OSCM consists of the following main steps:

1. Preparing the OSCM software and setup utilities. Refer to *Preparing the Software and Setup Utilities* on page 16.
2. Adapting configuration files. Refer to *Configuring OSCM* on page 17.
3. Setting up the databases. Refer to *Setting up the Databases* on page 19.
4. Setting up the resources in the application server and deploying the OSCM archives. Refer to *Setting up the Application Server Resources* on page 20.
5. When installing OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode, additional steps are required. Refer to *Configuration Steps Required for IdP Communication*.
6. Deploying and configuring the BIRT report engine. Refer to *Deploying the BIRT Report Engine* on page 25.
7. Logging in to OSCM, creating users, connecting to the BIRT report engine, and checking the configuration of OSCM. Refer to *Next Steps* on page 26.

The descriptions in the subsequent sections assume that you are using the OSCM setup utilities for setting up the databases and the application server resources. This is the easiest way and suitable for most environments, particularly when you are using a database management system and application server installation solely for OSCM.

In specific situations, however, you may have to set up some or all of the resources manually. This is the case, for example, if you want to integrate the OSCM resources in an existing environment on an application server.

The resources required by OSCM on the application server are described in detail in *Application Server Resources* on page 34. Details of how to set up the resources properly can best be obtained from the XML files which are provided for the automated installation and described in the sections below.

### 3.1 Preparing the Software and Setup Utilities

The OSCM software and setup utilities are provided in the OSCM installation package, `oscm-install-pack.zip`. The contents of the installation package need to be made available in your environment as follows:

Extract the contents of the OSCM installation package, `oscm-install-pack.zip`, to a separate temporary directory on the system from where you want to install and deploy OSCM.

In the following sections, this directory is referred to as `<install_pack_dir>`.

After extraction, the following directories are available:

- `databases/bes_db`  
Configuration files for setting up the databases used by OSCM.
- `doc`  
PDF manuals providing installation and operation instructions, an overview of OSCM, and information on new features and compatibility issues when upgrading a OSCM installation.
- `domains/bes_domain`



Configuration files for setting up the application server resources for the domain to which OSCM is to be deployed. The `domains/bes_domain/applications` subdirectory contains the archive files that make up OSCM:

- `oscm.ear`: The OSCM platform.
- `oscm-portal.war`: The OSCM administration portal and marketplace.
- `oscm-portal-help.war`: The online help for the administration portal and the marketplaces.
- **domains/indexer\_domain**  
Configuration files for setting up the application server resources for the domain to which the search indexer application (`oscm-search.ear`) is to be deployed. The `domains/indexer_domain/applications` subdirectory contains the `oscm-search.ear` file.
- **install**  
XML files that support you in setting up the databases and application server resources for OSCM.
- **licenses**  
License files of third-party software used by OSCM.
- `oscm-operatorclient.zip`: The command line tool.

**Note:** The `<install_pack_dir>/install` directory contains a properties file, `parallel-execution.properties`. Do not change the content of this file!

## 3.2 Configuring OSCM

The OSCM software and setup utilities require a number of settings. These settings are provided in the following subdirectories and files of `<install_pack_dir>`:

- **databases/bes\_db**
  - `db.properties`: Settings for the database setup and access.
  - `configsettings.properties`: Configuration settings for the OSCM services.  
The initial installation stores these settings in the `bss` database, where you can change them later, if required. An update installation only adds new settings to the database but does not overwrite existing ones. In the case that mandatory settings are missing, an error is thrown, and you need to add these settings manually before executing the installation scripts again.
  - `sso.properties`: Configuration setting for creating the first platform operator in OSCM (`ADMIN_USER_ID`). Only required when installing OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode.
- **domains/bes\_domain**  
The configuration settings for setting up the application server domain to which the OSCM applications will be deployed are provided in the following files:
  - `glassfish.properties`: Configuration settings for the application server.
  - `glassfishJMSBroker.properties`: Configuration settings for the Java Message Service (JMS) in the application server.
- **domains/indexer\_domain**

The configuration settings for setting up the application server domain to which the search indexer application will be deployed are provided in the following files:

- `glassfish.properties`: Configuration settings for the application server.
- `glassfishJMSBroker.properties`: Configuration settings for the Java Message Service (JMS) in the application server.

Additional configuration files contained in other subdirectories are used internally and must not be changed.

You need to adapt the settings in the files above to your environment. In particular, server names, ports, paths, user IDs, and passwords require adaptation. If installed in SAML\_SP authentication mode, additional settings are required.

Proceed as follows to view and adjust the configuration settings:

1. Open each of the configuration files listed above with an editor.
2. Check the settings in each file and adapt them to your environment.

For details on the individual settings, refer to *Configuration Settings* on page 38.

3. Save the files to their original location in `<install_pack_dir>/<subdirectory>`. For future reference, it is a good idea to create a backup of the files.

#### Observe the following configuration issues:

- The specified ports are suggestions and work with the default settings used in the files.
- If you install everything on the local system, use either the server name or `localhost` in all configuration files for all URLs that need to be resolved by OSCM.

#### Do not mix the specification of server names and `localhost`.

The `BASE_URL_HTTPS` setting, and, if specified, the `BASE_URL` setting in the `configsettings.properties` file must be resolved by clients. They always require that the server name be specified.

Specify the settings as follows:

```
BASE_URL_HTTPS=https://<host>:<port>/oscm-portal
BASE_URL_HTTP=http://<host>:<port>/oscm-portal
```

- On Windows, in the `glassfish.properties` files, double-escape the colon in the drive specification of the path to the search indexer application (`hibernate.search.shared.sourceBase`). Otherwise the search indexer application may not work properly. The directory you specify for the search indexer application is created automatically.

Example:

```
hibernate.search.shared.sourceBase=
C\\:/glassfish/masterSourceBase
```

- The following settings in the `configsettings.properties` file are mandatory when installing OSCM in **SAML\_SP** authentication mode:
  - `AUTH_MODE`
  - `SSO_DEFAULT_TENANT_ID`
  - `SSO_ISSUER_ID`
  - `SSO_IDP_TRUSTSTORE`
  - `SSO_IDP_TRUSTSTORE_PASSWORD`

The following settings are also mandatory and require the respective information to be provided by the IdP operator. Refer to *Authentication Mode* on page 13 for details.

- SSO\_IDP\_SAML\_ASSERTION\_ISSUER\_ID
- SSO\_STS\_ENCKEY\_LEN
- SSO\_IDP\_AUTHENTICATION\_REQUEST\_HTTP\_METHOD
- SSO\_IDP\_URL
- SSO\_LOGOUT\_URL
- SSO\_STS\_URL
- SSO\_STS\_METADATA\_URL

### 3.3 Setting up the Databases

OSCM requires and stores its data in the following PostgreSQL databases:

- The OSCM database (`bss`). This database is used for the actual business data, as well as for resources and configuration settings, for example, timer data.
- The JMS database (`bssjms`). This database is used for storing JMS data.

The databases are created by executing installation scripts. They need to be initialized with the appropriate schema and settings.

Proceed as follows:

1. Make sure that the database server is running.
2. Open the command prompt (Windows) or a terminal session (UNIX/Linux).
3. Set the following environment variable for your current session:

`DB_INTERPRETER`: The absolute path and name of the `psql` executable of PostgreSQL. The executable is usually located in the `bin` subdirectory of the PostgreSQL installation directory.

Example (Unix/Linux):

```
export DB_INTERPRETER="/opt/PostgreSQL/9.1/bin/psql"
```

Example (Windows):

```
set DB_INTERPRETER="C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\9.1\bin\psql"
```

4. Create the OSCM databases by executing the `build-db.xml` file in `<install_pack_dir>/install` as follows:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant -f build-db.xml initDB
```

If you set a password other than `postgres` for the PostgreSQL user account (`postgres`) when installing the database management system, you have to specify the password with the call to the `build-db.xml` file as follows:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant -f build-db.xml initDB
-Ddb.admin.pwd=<password>
```

**Note:** It may be required to enclose the `-Ddb.admin.pwd=<password>` command in double or single quotes depending on the operating system.

If the setup of the databases fails with errors, proceed as follows:

1. Check and correct the configuration files.
2. Execute the `build-db.xml` file in `<install_pack_dir>/install` as follows:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant -f build-db.xml DROP.dbsAndUsers
```

3. Repeat the setup.

## 3.4 Setting up the Application Server Resources

OSCM requires specific settings and resources in the application server, such as a data source and JMS queues. For details on the resources, refer to *Application Server Resources* on page 34.

Before starting to install OSCM, make sure that the application server ports you want to use are available. The GlassFish domain creation reserves some ports using the following rules based on the port base principle. For example, when using port base 8000:

Portbase + 48: admin port: 8048

Portbase + 80: HTTP listener: 8080

Portbase + 81: HTTP listener: 8081

Portbase + 82: HTTP listener: 8082

Portbase + 86: JMX port: 8086

Portbase + 76: JMS provider port: 8076

Portbase + 37: IIOP listener: 8037

Portbase + 38: IIOP listener: 8038

Portbase + 39: IIOP listener: 8039

By default, the OSCM installation assumes the following ports:

8048: admin port of the OSCM domain.

8448: admin port of the search indexer application domain.

You can specify the port numbers in the `glassfish.properties` configuration files.

Proceed as follows to create the resources and make the required settings in the application server:

1. Open the command prompt (Windows) or a terminal session (UNIX/Linux).
2. Execute the `build-glassfish.xml` file in `<install_pack_dir>/install` as follows:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant -f build-glassfish.xml SETUP
```

**Note:** The `<install_pack_dir>/domains` directory contains a properties file, `InstallationOrder.properties`. Do not change the content of this file! The search indexer application domain must always be installed before the OSCM domain.

### Results of the Build Script Execution

The execution of the `SETUP` target defined in the `build-glassfish.xml` file has the following results:

1. **Domains and resources:**
  - The `master-indexer-domain` domain is created and started.

- The search indexer application (`oscm-search.ear`) is deployed to the `master-indexer-domain` domain.
- The `bes-domain` domain is created and started.
- The following applications are deployed to the `bes-domain` domain:
  - `oscm.ear`
  - `oscm-portal.war`
  - `oscm-portal-help.war`
- The `oscm-security.jar`, the `postgresql-9.1-903.jdbc4.jar`, and the `commons-codec-1.7.jar` files are copied from the directory to which you extracted the OSCM installation package (`<install_pack_dir>/domains/bes_domain/lib`) to the `lib` directory of the `bes-domain` domain.
- The required resources, email settings, JMS queues, data sources are created in the application server. Refer to *Application Server Resources* on page 34 for details.
- A key file for encryption and decryption is generated in the location you specified in the `KEY_FILE_PATH` setting in the `configsettings.properties` file. By default, this file is named `key` and located in
 

```
<GLASSFISH_HOME>/glassfish/domains/bes-domain/config.
```
- The directory traversal is disabled for both domains, `bes-domain` and `master-indexer-domain`: The directory listing parameter is set to `false` in the `default-web.xml` file in the domain directories you are using for OSCM.

## 2. JVM options set for the `master-indexer-domain` domain during the installation:

```
-Dfile.encoding=UTF8
-Duser.language=en
-Dorg.glassfish.jms.EagerStartup=true
-XX:MaxPermSize=512m
-Dhibernate.search.default.directory_provider=
    org.hibernate.search.store.impl.FSMasterDirectoryProvider
-Dhibernate.search.default.indexBase=${com.sun.aas.instanceRoot}/
    masterIndexBase
-Dhibernate.search.default.sourceBase=
    ${hibernate.search.shared.sourceBase}
-Dhibernate.search.default.refresh=${hibernate.search.default.refresh}
-Dorg.apache.catalina.loader.WebappClassLoader.
    ENABLE_CLEAR_REFERENCES=false
```

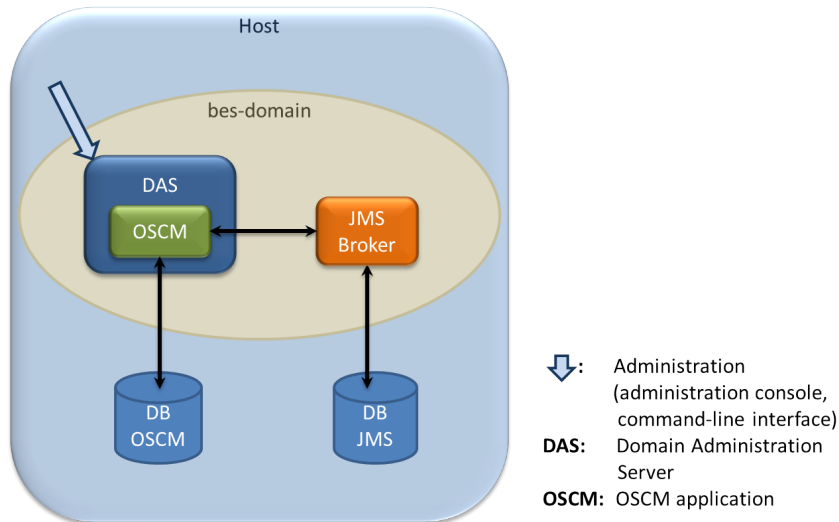
## 3. JVM options set for the `bes-domain` domain during the installation:

```
-Dfile.encoding=UTF8
-XX:MaxPermSize=512m
-Dsun.java2d.print.polling=false
-Dsun.net.inetaddr.ttl=3600
-Duser.language=en
-Dhibernate.search.default.directory_provider=
    org.hibernate.search.store.impl.FSSlaveDirectoryProvider
-Dhibernate.search.indexing_strategy>manual
-Dhibernate.search.default.indexBase=${com.sun.aas.instanceRoot}/
    slaveIndexBase
-Dhibernate.search.default.sourceBase=
    ${hibernate.search.shared.sourceBase}
-Dhibernate.search.default.refresh=${hibernate.search.default.refresh}
-Dorg.apache.catalina.loader.WebappClassLoader.
```

```
ENABLE_CLEAR_REFERENCES=false
-Dproduct.name=CT-MG
```

After a successful deployment, you have two domains with the following setup:

#### 1. OSCM domain (`bes-domain`)



Host is the machine where your application server is installed. The `bes-domain` domain has a Domain Administration Server (DAS) which is used for domain administration and the hosting of the OSCM application. Configuration information and actual business data is stored in the OSCM database (`bss`). The JMS broker administers the JMS queues used for processing asynchronous tasks, such as the sending of emails, synchronization of indexing data, or execution of process triggers. The JMS messages are stored in the JMS database. The domain is administered using the standard administration facilities of the application server.

## 2. Search indexer application domain (`master-indexer-domain`)



Host is the machine where your application server is installed. The `master-indexer-domain` domain has a Domain Administration Server (DAS) which is used for domain administration and the hosting of the search indexer application. Data for indexing is read from the OSCM database (`bss`) and written to a shared directory on the file system. This directory hosts the search index for the master indexer node. It is specified by the `hibernate.search.shared.sourceBase` configuration setting in the `glassfish.properties` files of both domains. The JMS broker administers the JMS queue used for processing indexing jobs. The JMS messages are stored in the JMS database. The domain is administered using the standard administration facilities of the application server.

**If the setup of the application server resources fails with errors, proceed as follows:**

1. Stop the application server domains related to OSCM.
2. Delete the `bes-domain` domain.
3. Delete the `master-indexer-domain` domain.
4. Delete the shared directory for the master search index.
5. Repeat the setup.

**If you want to set up a single domain:**

Add a parameter indicating which domain you want to set up, and execute the `build-glassfish.xml` file in `<install_pack_dir>/install` as follows:

For setting up the search indexer application domain:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant -Ddomain.setup=indexer_domain
-f build-glassfish.xml SETUP
```

For setting up the OSCM domain:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant -Ddomain.setup=bes_domain
-f build-glassfish.xml SETUP
```

---

**Note:** It may be required to enclose the `-Ddomain.setup=<domain>` command in double or single quotes depending on the operating system.

---

## 3.5 Configuration Steps Required for IdP Communication

After having successfully deployed OSCM in SAML\_SP mode, several steps must be performed in OSCM and in the IdP system.

### Steps to be performed by the OSCM operator:

1. For Web browser SSO: Import the IdP certificate into the application server truststore where OSCM is deployed, and set the `SSO_IDP_TRUSTSTORE` and `SSO_IDP_TRUSTSTORE_PASSWORD` configuration settings accordingly. Refer to the *Operator's Guide* for details on certificate handling.
2. Provide the OSCM signature verification certificate to the IdP operator.
3. Provide the IdP operator with the values of the following configuration settings:
  - `SSO_DEFAULT_TENANT_ID`
  - `SSO_ISSUER_ID`
4. Provide the IdP operator with an URL in the following format:
 

```
http://<host>:<port>/<context-root>/saml2/metadata.jsp
```

 where `<host>`, `<port>`, and `<context-root>` point to the OSCM installation.

### Steps to be performed by the IdP operator:

1. The IdP operator must ensure that the correct service endpoints for the Web browser SSO and STS connections are activated.  
 In a multi-tenancy environment and when several tenants are associated with one and the same IdP, both service endpoints must be defined per tenant and communicated to the OSCM operator.
2. For Web browser SSO, an SSO federation with the IdP must be established in a way that OSCM acts as the relying party:  
 The IdP operator must create this relying party for OSCM in the IdP system, and all OSCM users must be allowed to access this relying party. In this way, OSCM is registered with the IdP. One way to achieve this is to use OSCM metadata. The minimum data required are a name or ID of OSCM as a service provider (as specified in the `SSO_ISSUER_ID` configuration setting) and the URL to which the IdP is to send its responses (as specified in the `BASE_URL` or `BASE_URL_HTTPS` configuration setting).
3. For using the STS for authenticating Web service calls and for handling logout requests, the IdP operator requires the OSCM signature verification certificate. He has to import this certificate into the truststore of the application server where the STS is deployed. Refer to the *Operator's Guide* for details on certificate handling.
4. For Web browser SSO and for STS connections, the assertions returned to OSCM must contain the user ID and the corresponding tenant ID for each user. This is required for OSCM to map the users to the OSCM user roles (such as administrator, service manager, marketplace manager), and to ensure the uniqueness of user IDs.  
 To achieve this, the IdP must be configured such that its assertions contain two `<AttributeStatement>` elements. The first `<Attribute>` subelement must contain a `Name="userid"` property, and the `<AttributeValue>` subelement must specify the user ID of the calling user in OSCM. The second `<Attribute>` subelement must contain a



Name="tenantID" property, and the <AttributeValue> subelement must specify the ID of the tenant associated with the organization the user belongs to.

Example:

```
<saml:Assertion ...>
  ...
  <saml:AttributeStatement>
    <saml:Attribute Name="userid">
      <saml:AttributeValue>administrator</saml:AttributeValue>
    </saml:Attribute>
    <saml:Attribute Name="tenantID">
      <saml:AttributeValue>34ffd098</saml:AttributeValue>
    </saml:Attribute>
  </saml:AttributeStatement>
</saml:Assertion>
```

**Note:** Be aware that the SAML assertions returned from the IdP always need to contain at least the default tenant ID in case you do not want to make use of the multi-tenancy functionality.

## 3.6 Deploying the BIRT Report Engine

OSCM uses BIRT to generate reports. BIRT is not included in the OSCM packages. To be able to generate reports, you need to obtain and manually deploy BIRT on your own.

BIRT needs to be deployed on an application server other than that of OSCM.

Proceed as follows:

1. Download the latest version of Eclipse BIRT runtime, for example, from <http://www.eclipse.org>.
2. Deploy the `birt.war` archive to a domain on the application server.
3. Add the OSCM report designs and localized labels to the folder of the `birt` application on the application server.

The OSCM report designs and labels are available in the following archive provided for each release: `oscm-reports.zip`. Extract the contents of this archive to the root folder of the `birt` application:

`<GLASSFISH3_HOME>/glassfish/domains/<domain>/applications/birt` or

`<TOMCAT_HOME>/webapps/birt`.

`<GLASSFISH3_HOME>` is the installation directory of GlassFish, version 3. `<TOMCAT_HOME>` is the installation directory of Apache Tomcat.

4. Restart `birt`.

Each time you install a new release of OSCM, you should also check for new releases of BIRT and changes in the OSCM report designs and labels and update them as required.

### Exchanging Certificates

For secure communication of OSCM with the BIRT report engine, you need to exchange the corresponding certificates:

Export the certificate of OSCM and import it into the truststore of the domain to which you have deployed BIRT.

Refer to the *Operator's Guide* for details on certificate handling.

## 3.7 Next Steps

After you have successfully completed the installation of OSCM, you can optionally change the URL to be used for accessing the OSCM administration portal and the marketplaces. You can then start to set up the OSCM organizations using the OSCM administration portal.

### Setting the Context Root

By default, i.e. if you used the OSCM installation scripts, the context root of the URL used for accessing the OSCM administration portal and the marketplaces is `oscm-portal`. You can change this setting in the application server administration console. In addition, you need to adapt the `BASE_URL_HTTPS` configuration setting, and, if specified, the `BASE_URL` configuration setting, in OSCM.

Proceed as follows:

1. In the application server administration console:
  1. Go to **Applications -> oscm-portal -> Edit** and set the **Context Root** as required.
  2. Go to **Applications -> oscm-portal-help -> Edit** and set the **Context Root** analogously to the one for `oscm-portal`.  
 Example: If you set the context root for `oscm-portal` to `MyPortal`, set it to `MyPortal-help` for `oscm-portal-help`.
2. In the OSCM administration portal, go to **Operation -> Update Configuration Settings** and change the `BASE_URL_HTTPS` configuration setting, and, if specified, the `BASE_URL` configuration setting, accordingly. See below for details on accessing OSCM.

### Accessing OSCM

You can access the OSCM administration portal in a Web browser using an URL in the following format:

`https://<server>:<port>/<context-root>/<tenant-id>` or  
`http://<server>:<port>/<context-root>/<tenant-id>`

`<server>` is the host of the application server where OSCM has been deployed. `<port>` is the port to address the application server (default: 8080 for HTTP, 8081 for HTTPS). `<context-root>` is the context root of OSCM (default: `oscm-portal`). `<tenant-id>` is the ID of the tenant specified when installing OSCM in SAML\_SP mode. If installed in INTERNAL mode, the tenant ID is not appended to the URL.

You are prompted for a user ID and password.

Depending on the authentication mode, the initial credentials are the following:

- **INTERNAL:**

User ID: `administrator`  
 Password: `admin123`

It is recommended that you change the initial password in the OSCM administration portal (**Change Password** page in the **Account** menu).
- **SAML\_SP:**

User ID: The ID you specified in the `ADMIN_USER_ID` configuration setting in the `sso.properties` configuration file.  
 Password: Password as known in the IdP for the above user.

## Connecting to the BIRT Report Engine

Adjust the `REPORT_ENGINEURL` configuration setting in OSCM as follows:

In the OSCM administration portal, choose **Update configuration settings** in the **Operation** menu. Change the host IP address and port to the ones of the application server to which you deployed the report engine:

```
http://<host IP address>:<port>/birt/frameset?
    __report=${reportname}.rptdesign&SessionId=${sessionid}
    &__locale=${locale}&WSDLURL=${wsdlurl}&SOAPEndPoint=${soapendpoint}
    &wsname=Report&wsport=ReportPort
```

## Creating an Additional Operator Account

The creation of an additional operator account for your organization is useful, for example, to be able to delegate operational tasks or to unlock other operator accounts in case the password has been forgotten. Proceed as follows:

In the OSCM administration portal, choose **Register new users** in the **Account** menu. Enter the relevant user data and assign at least the **Operator** role.

## Changing the OSCM Configuration

Refer to the *Operator's Guide* in case you need to change the configuration of your OSCM installation.

## 4 Update Installation

Before updating your installation of OSCM, read the *Release Notes* of the new release. They contain information on compatibility issues, changes and enhancements, and known restrictions.

When updating an existing OSCM installation, it is recommended to keep your GlassFish 3 installation until the new installation is up and running correctly. This is useful for reference purposes, for example, for comparing the "old" settings in the properties files with the ones included in the new installation package, and for keeping the key file required for encryption and decryption, if any. The GlassFish 3 installation can also be used to deploy the updated BIRT report engine included in this release.

Alternatively, create backups of your configuration files and the key file, and copy them to a different location.

### Preparing the Update

Before you start with the update installation, carry out the following steps:

1. In the `bes-domain` and the `master-indexer-domain` domains, check whether all JMS messages have been processed. They are stored in the `bssjms` database. For example, check the JMS broker as follows:

For the `bes-domain` domain:

```
<GLASSFISH_HOME>/mq/bin/imqcmd.exe -b localhost:8076
-u admin query bkr
```

For the `master-indexer-domain` domain:

```
<GLASSFISH_HOME>/mq/bin/imqcmd.exe -b localhost:8476
-u admin query bkr
```

where 8076 or 8476 is the port where the JMS broker is running.

When executing the above command, you need to specify a password. The default password `admin` is defined in the `password.sample` file in the `<GLASSFISH_HOME>/mq/etc` directory. It is set automatically after the installation of GlassFish. You can also call the above command together with this password file, for example for the `bes-domain` domain:

```
<GLASSFISH_HOME>/mq/bin/imqcmd.exe -b localhost:8076
-u admin query bkr -passfile ../etc/passfile.sample
```

2. Set the following environment variable for your current session:

`DB_INTERPRETER`: The absolute path and name of the `psql` executable of PostgreSQL. The executable is usually located in the `bin` subdirectory of the PostgreSQL installation directory.

Example:

```
export DB_INTERPRETER="/opt/PostgreSQL/9.1/bin/psql"
```

3. If you are upgrading from a release prior to V 16.1, and running OSCM in `SAML_SP` mode, and you want to make use of multiple tenants associated with IdP (Identity Provider) systems: Apart from user IDs, the assertions returned by the IdP to OSCM must contain the corresponding tenant ID for each user. This is required for OSCM to ensure the uniqueness of user IDs.

**Note:** Be aware that the SAML assertions returned from the IdP always need to contain at least the default tenant ID in case you do not want to make use of the multi-tenancy functionality.

To achieve this, the IdP must be configured such that its assertions contain an `<Attribute>` subelement with the `Name="tenantID"` property, and the `<AttributeValue>` subelement must specify the ID of the tenant associated with the organization the corresponding user belongs to.

Example:

```
<saml:Assertion ...>
  ...
  <saml:AttributeStatement>
    <saml:Attribute Name="userid">
      <saml:AttributeValue>administrator</saml:AttributeValue>
    </saml:Attribute>
    <saml:Attribute Name="tenantID">
      <saml:AttributeValue>34ffd098</saml:AttributeValue>
    </saml:Attribute>
  </saml:AttributeStatement>
</saml:Assertion>
```

4. Proceed with updating your installation as follows:

1. Shut down the `bes-domain` and the `master-indexer-domain` domains.
2. Create a backup of configuration files, the key file for encryption, the `bss` database, and all customizations you may have made. See below for details.
3. Install the GlassFish 4.1 application server.
4. Extract the contents of the OSCM installation package, `oscm-install-pack.zip`.
5. Update the database. See below for details.
6. Set up the application server resources.
7. If you are using certificates for authenticating Web service calls, or if you want to run OSCM in `SAML_SP` mode, you need to exchange the corresponding certificates again. Refer to the *Operator's Guide* for details on certificate handling.
8. As is the case with a new installation, deploy the BIRT report engine to an application server different from that of OSCM, for example, to your GlassFish 3 installation, and adjust the `REPORT_ENGINE_URL` configuration setting accordingly. See below and section *Deploying the BIRT Report Engine* on page 25 for details.

## Backing Up and Updating the Configuration Settings

1. Create a backup of the following files of your existing OSCM installation:

- `configsettings.properties`
- `db.properties`
- `glassfish.properties` of both the `bes-domain` and the `indexer-domain` domain.
- Key file required for the encryption and decryption of service parameters with data type `PWD` or custom attributes marked for encryption. By default, the file is named `key` and located in the following directory:

```
<GLASSFISH_HOME>/glassfish/domains/bes-domain/config
```

**Note:** For the update installation, make sure that the default path is specified in the `configsettings.properties` file (`KEY_FILE_PATH="./key"`). The installation script expects this default and does not look up the database.

2. Create a backup of the `bss` database using the standard PostgreSQL commands. The database backup must be compatible with PostgreSQL 9.1.12. Make sure to also have a backup of any customizations to marketplaces.

**Note:** Creating a backup of search index data is not required. The index will be automatically rebuilt when OSCM is operational again.

3. The `oscm-portal.war` archive contains the properties files for the user interface resources (user interface and email texts, platform objects). Be aware that with a new release or fix, new keys may have been added to the system, others may have been changed or deleted. Make sure to have a backup of any customizations you may have made.
4. The `oscm-portal-help.war` archive contains the online help and FAQ files in English, German, and Japanese. Make sure to have a backup of any customizations to these files.
5. Based on your existing configuration files, adjust the settings in the configuration files for the new OSCM release. Specifically pay attention to new and changed settings.

## Updating the Database

Proceed with updating the database as follows:

1. Check whether the file

```
postgresql-9.1-903.jdbc4.jar
```

is contained in the following directories of the application server:

- `lib` directory of the `bes-domain` domain
- `<GLASSFISH_HOME>/mq/lib/ext`

If this is not the case, copy the file from the `<install_pack_dir>/install/lib` directory to the location where it is missing.

2. Start the `bss` database.
3. Update the schema and configuration settings of the `bss` database by executing the `build-db.xml` file in `<install_pack_dir>/install` as follows:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant -f build-db.xml updateDatabase
```

**Note:** Make sure that Ant runs in a Java 8 runtime environment when calling the `build-db.xml` file.

## Setting Up the Application Server Resources

1. Copy your backup of the key file to the installation package of the new release of OSCM to the following directory:

```
oscm-install-pack\domains\bes_domain\installer
```

Make sure that the key file is named `key`. The installation script will then copy the key file to its default location in the updated version of the application server:

By default, this file is named `key` and located in

`<GLASSFISH_HOME>/glassfish/domains/bes-domain/config` of your GlassFish 3 installation.

**Note:** For the update installation, make sure that the default path is specified in the `configsettings.properties` file (`KEY_FILE_PATH= "./key"`) and that the file is named `key`. The installation script expects this default and does not look up the database.

2. Execute the `build-glassfish.xml` file in `<install_pack_dir>/install` as follows:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant -f build-glassfish.xml SETUP
```

This has the following results:

- The `master-indexer-domain` domain is created and started.
- The search indexer application (`oscm-search.ear`) is deployed to the `master-indexer-domain` domain.
- The `bes-domain` domain is created and started.
- The following applications are deployed to the `bes-domain` domain:
  - `oscm.ear`  
The OSCM platform.
  - `oscm-portal.war`  
This archive contains the properties files for the user interface resources (user interface and email texts, platform objects). Be aware that with a new release or fix, new keys may have been added to the system, others may have been changed or deleted.  
Make sure to have a backup of any customizations you may have made. After having set up the application server resources, check whether existing texts, for example, mail messages have changed as compared to the previous release. You may need to customize the texts again and redeploy the `oscm-portal.war` archive.
  - `oscm-portal-help.war`  
This archive contains the online help and FAQ files in English, German, and Japanese. You can customize these resources. When upgrading the system with a fix for this release, make sure to have a backup of any such customizations. Merge the customized files into the `oscm-portal-help.war` archive and redeploy the archive. Otherwise they will no longer be available after the upgrade.  
If you added additional languages to the system, also include the corresponding help and FAQ file structures into the `oscm-portal-help.war` archive before deploying it again. Refer to the *Operator's Guide* for details.
- The `oscm-security.jar`, the `postgresql-9.1-903.jdbc4.jar`, and the `commons-codec-1.7.jar` files are copied from the directory to which you extracted the OSCM installation package (`<install_pack_dir>/domains/bes_domain/lib`) to the `lib` directory of the `bes-domain` domain.
- The required resources, email settings, JMS queues, data sources are created in the application server. Refer to *Application Server Resources* on page 34 for details.
- The directory traversal is disabled for both domains, `bes-domain` and `master-indexer-domain`: The directory listing parameter is set to `false` in the `default-web.xml` file in the domain directories you are using for OSCM.

## Connecting to the BIRT Report Engine

Adjust the `REPORT_ENGINEURL` configuration setting in OSCM as follows:

In the OSCM administration portal, choose **Update configuration settings** in the **Operation** menu. Change the host IP address and port to the ones of the application server to which you deployed the report engine:

```
http://<host IP address>:<port>/birt/frameset?  
    __report=${reportname}.rptdesign&SessionId=${sessionid}  
    &__locale=${locale}&WSDLURL=${wsdlurl}&SOAPEndPoint=${soapendpoint}  
    &wsname=Report&wsport=ReportPort
```



## 5 Uninstallation

The uninstallation of OSCM consists of the following steps:

1. Stop the application server domains related to OSCM.
2. Delete the `bes-domain` domain.
3. Delete the `master-indexer-domain` domain.
4. Delete the shared directory for the master search index.
5. Delete the databases, `bss` and `bssjms`, and uninstall the database management system and the application server, if you no longer need them for other purposes.
6. Undeploy the BIRT report engine, and uninstall the application server used for BIRT, if you no longer need it for other purposes.

For details on how to proceed, refer to the documentation of the database management system and the application server.

## Appendix A: Application Server Resources

The following sections provide an overview of the resources which must be provided manually to OSCM on the application server if you do not use the OSCM installation scripts.

For details and hints on how to create these resources, refer to the `build-glassfish.xml` file located in the `<install_pack_dir>/install` directory.

### A.1 OSCM Domain

The following sections give an overview of the resources which must be provided for the OSCM domain (`bes-domain`) on the application server. The resources are defined in:

<code>domains\bes-domain\installer\resources-template.xml</code>
--

#### Data Source

A JDBC data source with a corresponding connection pool is required for the relational databases where OSCM stores its data.

<b>Name</b>	BSSDS
<b>Class name</b>	<code>org.postgresql.xa.PGXADatasource</code>
<b>Resource type</b>	<code>javax.sql.XADatasource</code>
<b>Database schema</b>	As distributed with OSCM.

#### JMS Queues

The following JMS queues and corresponding connection factories are required for asynchronous processing:

**1. Trigger queue:**

Queue name: `jms/bss/triggerQueue`

Connection factory name: `jms/bss/triggerQueueFactoryConPool`

**2. Task queue:**

Queue name: `jms/bss/taskQueue`

Connection factory name: `jms/bss/taskQueueFactoryConPool`

**3. Indexer queue:**

Queue name: `jms/bss/indexerQueue`

Connection factory name: `jms/bss/indexerQueueFactoryConPool`

**4. Master indexer queue:**

Queue name: `jms/bss/masterIndexerQueue`

Connection factory name: `jms/bss/masterIndexerQueueFactoryConPool`

All queues and connection factories mentioned above use the following settings:

<b>Initial and minimum pool size</b>	1 connection
<b>Maximum pool size</b>	250 connections

<b>Idle timeout</b>	600 seconds
<b>On any failure</b>	Close all connections
<b>Transaction support</b>	XATransaction
<b>Connection validation</b>	Required
<b>UserName</b>	jmsuser
<b>Password</b>	jmsuser

The master indexer queue / connection factory requires the following additional setting:

<b>AddressList</b>	<master-indexer-host-name>:<port>, where <code>port</code> is the port number of the search indexer application domain. Default: 8476
--------------------	--

**Note:** Make sure that the JMS service type is set to LOCAL. In a default GlassFish configuration it is set to EMBEDDED. When using the installation scripts for installing OSCM, the service type is set to LOCAL automatically.

If you need to change the service type manually, you can run, for example the following command:

```
asadmin set server.jms-service.type=LOCAL
```

## Java Mail Session

A Java Mail Session is required for the application server to automatically send emails in case of specific user actions.

<b>JNDI Name</b>	mail/BSSMail
<b>Store Protocol</b>	imap
<b>Transport Protocol</b>	smtp
<b>mail-smtp-auth</b>	false
<b>mail-user</b>	saas
<b>mail-smtp-port</b>	25
<b>mail-smtp-password</b>	password
<b>mail-smtp-connectiontimeout</b>	30000

The settings are retrieved from the `glassfish.properties` file located in `<install_pack_dir>/domains/bes_domain` when running the installation scripts. The **JNDI Name**, **Store Protocol**, and **Transport Protocol** are mandatory and must not be changed.

## Realm

OSCM comes with a custom realm implementation in the `oscm-security.jar` archive (located in `<install_pack_dir>/domains/bes_domain/lib`), which is included in the installation package. The realm must be configured as follows:

<b>Name</b>	bss-realm
<b>JAAS context</b>	bssRealm
<b>Implementation class</b>	org.oscm.security.ADMRealm

### Certificate Realm

The certificate realm of the application server must be assigned the role `CLIENTCERT`.

### Default File Encoding

Ensure that the default file encoding of the application server's Java virtual machine is UTF-8. This can be achieved by setting the `file.encoding` system property to `UTF8`.

## A.2 Search Indexer Application Domain

The following sections provide an overview of the resources which must be provided for the search indexer application domain (`master-indexer-domain`) on the application server. The resources are defined in:

```
domains\indexer-domain\installer\resources-template.xml
```

### Data Source

A JDBC data source with a corresponding connection pool is required for the relational databases where OSCM stores its data.

<b>Name</b>	BSSDS
<b>Class name</b>	org.postgresql.xa.PGXADatasource
<b>Resource type</b>	javax.sql.XADatasource
<b>Database schema</b>	As distributed with OSCM.

### JMS Queue

A JMS queue and a corresponding connection factory are required for asynchronous processing.

<b>Queue name</b>	jms/bss/masterIndexerQueue
<b>Connection factory name</b>	jms/bss/masterIndexerQueueFactory
<b>Initial and minimum pool size</b>	1 connection
<b>Maximum pool size</b>	250 connections
<b>Pool resize quantity</b>	2 connections
<b>Idle timeout</b>	600 seconds
<b>Max wait time</b>	60000 milliseconds
<b>On any failure</b>	Close all connections
<b>Transaction support</b>	XATransaction

<b>Connection validation</b>	Required
<b>UserName</b>	jmsuser
<b>Password</b>	jmsuser

**Note:** Make sure that the JMS service type is set to LOCAL. In a default GlassFish configuration it is set to EMBEDDED. When using the installation scripts for installing OSCM, the service type is set to LOCAL automatically.

If you need to change the service type manually, you can run, for example the following command:

```
asadmin set server.jms-service.type=LOCAL
```

### Default File Encoding

Ensure that the default file encoding of the application server's Java virtual machine is UTF-8. This can be achieved by setting the `file.encoding` system property to `UTF8`.

## Appendix B: Configuration Settings

The configuration settings for OSCM are provided in the following files in subdirectories of the directory to which you extracted the `oscm-install-pack.zip` file (`<install_pack_dir>`):

- `domains/indexer_domain/glassfish.properties`
- `domains/bes_domain/glassfish.properties`
- `domains/indexer_domain/glassfishJMSBroker.properties`
- `domains/bes_domain/glassfishJMSBroker.properties`
- `databases/bes_db/db.properties`
- `databases/bes_db/configsettings.properties`
- `databases/bes_db/sso.properties`

This appendix describes the settings in detail.

### B.1 GlassFish Configuration Settings for the Search Indexer Application Domain

The `glassfish.properties` file located in `<install_pack_dir>/domains/indexer_domain` contains the configuration settings for the GlassFish application server. The settings are required for configuring the domain where the search indexer application is deployed.

Below you find a detailed description of the settings.

#### **GLASSFISH\_HOME**

The absolute path and name of the GlassFish installation directory.

#### **JDBC\_DRIVER\_JAR\_NAME**

The name of the PostgreSQL JDBC driver jar file as available after installation.

Example: `postgresql-9.1-903.jdbc4.jar`

#### **glassfish.domain.portbase**

Mandatory. The base number for all ports used by the domain of the search indexer application. Make sure that the port base setting differs from the `glassfish.domain.portbase` setting for the `bes_domain` domain by at least 200.

Example: 8400

#### **glassfish.domain.jms.port**

Mandatory. The port of the JMS broker used by the domain of the search indexer application.

Example: 8476

#### **glassfish.domain.portadmin**

Mandatory. The administration port of the search indexer domain.

Example: 8448

**glassfish.domain.name**

Mandatory. The name of the domain for the search indexer application.

Default: `master-indexer-domain`

**glassfish.domain.admin.user**

Mandatory. The user name of the search indexer application domain administrator.

Default: `admin`

**glassfish.domain.admin.pwd**

Mandatory. The password of the search indexer application domain administrator.

Default: `adminadmin`

**glassfish.domain.admin.master.pwd**

Mandatory. The master password required for accessing the keystore and truststore files of the application server domain.

Default: `changeit`

**hibernate.search.shared.sourceBase**

Mandatory. The shared directory hosting the search index for the master indexer node and the slave nodes, if any. From this directory, the master search index is replicated to the slave nodes, if any.

On Windows, double-escape the colon in the drive specification of the path to the shared directory.

Example: `C\\\:glassfish/masterSourceBase`

**hibernate.search.default.refresh**

Mandatory. The interval in seconds between refresh operations. At this interval, the search index is replicated and copied to the shared directory hosting the search index for the master indexer node.

Default: `300`

**glassfish.domain.stop.waitSeconds**

Mandatory. The time in seconds the application server waits until a stop domain operation is executed.

Default: `60`

**glassfish.domain.start.maxWaitSeconds**

Mandatory. The maximum time in seconds the application server waits until it checks whether a domain is started.

Default: `600`

## B.2 GlassFish Configuration Settings for the OSCM Domain

The `glassfish.properties` file located in `<install_pack_dir>/domains/bes_domain` contains the configuration settings for the GlassFish application server. The settings are required for configuring the domain where the OSCM application is deployed.

Below you find a detailed description of the settings.

### **GLASSFISH\_HOME**

The absolute path and name of the GlassFish installation directory.

### **JDBC\_DRIVER\_JAR\_NAME**

The name of the PostgreSQL JDBC driver jar file as available after installation.

Example: `postgresql-9.1-903.jdbc4.jar`

### **MAIL\_HOST**

The host name or IP address of your mail server.

### **MAIL\_RESPONSE\_ADDRESS**

The email address used by the server as the sender of emails.

Example: `saas@yourcompany.com`

### **MAIL\_PORT**

The port of your mail server.

Default: `25`

### **MAIL\_USE\_AUTHENTICATION**

Optional. Defines whether mails can be sent only to users authenticated against the SMTP mail system.

Allowed values: `true`, `false`

Default: `false`

### **MAIL\_USER**

Mandatory if `MAIL_USE_AUTHENTICATION=true`. Specifies the name of the user to be used for authentication against the SMTP mail system.

### **MAIL\_PWD**

Mandatory if `MAIL_USE_AUTHENTICATION=true`. Specifies the password of the user to be used for authentication against the SMTP mail system.

### **MAIL\_TIMEOUT**

Optional. The time interval in milliseconds for sending email messages, i.e. until a socket I/O timeout occurs.

Allowed values: Any value between `0` and `4924967296`

Default: `30000`

### **MAIL\_CONNECTIONTIMEOUT**

Optional. The time interval in milliseconds for establishing the SMTP connection, i.e. until a socket connection timeout occurs.

Allowed values: Any value between `0` and `4924967296`



Default: 30000

**glassfish.domain.portbase**

Mandatory. The base number for all ports used by the domain of the OSCM application. Make sure that the port base setting differs from the `glassfish.domain.portbase` setting for the `master_indexer_domain` domain by at least 200.

Example: 8800

**glassfish.domain.portadmin**

The administration port of the domain used for OSCM.

Example: 8848

**glassfish.domain.name**

The name of the domain where OSCM is deployed.

Example: `bes-domain`

**glassfish.domain.admin.user**

The user name of the OSCM domain administrator.

Default: `admin`

**glassfish.domain.admin.pwd**

The password of the OSCM domain administrator.

Default: `adminadmin`

**glassfish.domain.remote.jms.host**

Mandatory. The host name or IP address of the server where the domain for the search indexer application is deployed.

Example: `MyHibernateMasterIndexerHostName`

**glassfish.domain.remote.jms.port**

Mandatory. The port of the JMS broker used by the domain of the search indexer application.

Example: 8476

**glassfish.domain.admin.master.pwd**

Mandatory. The master password required for accessing the keystore and truststore files of the application server domain.

Default: `changeit`

**glassfish.domain.WS\_PORT**

The port used for an HTTP listener for Web service connections of the application server.

Example: 8083

**glassfish.domain.WS\_PORT\_SECURE**

The port used for a secure HTTP listener for Web service connections of the application server.

In some operational environments it is required to use separate certificates for the SOAP communication between OSCM and APP and for Web browser access, i.e. separate certificates for internal and external communication must be provided.

Default: 8082

#### **hibernate.search.default.refresh**

Mandatory. The interval in seconds between index data refresh operations. At this interval, the search index is read from the shared directory hosting the search index for the master indexer node and written to the index directory on the slave node.

Example: 300

#### **hibernate.search.shared.sourceBase**

Mandatory. The shared directory hosting the search index for the master indexer node and the slave nodes, if any. From this directory, the master search index is replicated to the slave nodes, if any.

On Windows, double-escape the colon in the drive specification of the path to the shared directory.

Example: C:\\:/glassfish/masterSourceBase

#### **glassfish.domain.stop.waitSeconds**

Mandatory. The time in seconds the application server waits until a stop domain operation is executed.

Default: 60

#### **glassfish.domain.start.maxWaitSeconds**

Mandatory. The maximum time in seconds the application server waits until it checks whether a domain is started.

Default: 600

### **B.3 GlassFish JMS Configuration Settings**

The `glassfishJMSBroker.properties` file contains the configuration settings for the Java Message Service (JMS) in the application server. It is required for both domains, `master-indexer-domain` and `bes-domain`, and thus available in the following directories:

`<install_pack_dir>/domains/indexer_domain`

`<install_pack_dir>/domains/bes_domain`

**Note:** If you are using OSCM in a multi-node installation, make sure to change the default value of the `imq.brokerid` setting to a unique value for the `bes-domain` on every slave node. Do not change the setting in the master indexer domain.

For details, refer to the *Sun GlassFish Message Queue 4.4 Administration Guide*.

### **B.4 Database Configuration Settings**

The `db.properties` file located in `<install_pack_dir>/databases/bes_db` contains the configuration settings for database access. This configuration is used for the initial setup and schema updates.

**db.driver.class**

The Java class of the JDBC driver.

Default: `org.postgresql.Driver`

**db.host**

The database host.

Default: `localhost`

**db.port**

The database port.

Default: `5432`

**db.name**

The name of the database.

Default: `bss`

**db.user**

The name of the user to connect to the database.

Default: `bssuser`

**db.pwd**

The password of the user to connect to the database.

Default: `bssuser`

**db.type**

The type of the database.

Default: `postgresql`

## B.5 OSCM Configuration Settings

The `configsettings.properties` file located in `<install_pack_dir>/databases/bes_db` contains the configuration settings for the OSCM services.

**AUDIT\_LOG\_ENABLED**

Optional. Specifies whether user operations related to subscriptions, marketable services, and price models are logged and stored in the database. If set to `true`, the operator can export audit log data to retrieve information on the user operations.

Allowed values: `true`, `false`

Default: `false`

**AUDIT\_LOG\_MAX\_ENTRIES\_RETRIEVED**

Optional. Specifies how many log entries are retrieved in one export of audit log data. If this number is exceeded, a warning is displayed asking the operator to change his filter criteria and start the export again. This setting is required to keep the number of SQL requests to the

database low when audit log data is exported. Too many requests may lead to a decrease in system performance.

Allowed values: Any value between 1 and 1000

Default: 100

## AUTH\_MODE

Mandatory. Specifies whether OSCM is used for user authentication or whether it acts as a SAML service provider. This configuration setting is evaluated at the first startup of OSCM and can no longer be changed after OSCM has been started for the first time. It cannot be changed by an upgrade installation either.

Allowed values: `INTERNAL` (OSCM user authentication is used) or `SAML_SP` (OSCM shall act as SAML service provider, and users are to be authenticated against an Identity Provider (IdP) system).

Default: `INTERNAL`

## BASE\_URL

Optional. The base URL is used to access the OSCM home page if OSCM does not require HTTPS for communication. If left empty, the `BASE_URL_HTTPS` setting is used.

Syntax: `http://<host>:<port>/<context-root>`

The default for `<context-root>` is `oscm-portal`.

---

**Note:** If the SSL/HTTPS port was changed, then this setting must also be updated.

---

## BASE\_URL\_HTTPS

Mandatory. The base URL is used to access the OSCM home page and to create the URL for accessing services via HTTPS.

Syntax: `https://<host>:<port>/<context-root>`

The default for `<context-root>` is `oscm-portal`.

---

**Note:** If the SSL/HTTPS port was changed, then this setting must also be updated.

---

## CUSTOMER\_SELF\_REGISTRATION\_ENABLED

Optional. Specifies whether customer organizations can register on a marketplace. If set to `false`, the operator needs to create an organization for the customer who wants to register, or a seller (supplier, broker, reseller) needs to register the customer.

Allowed values: `true`, `false`

Default: `true`

## DECIMAL\_PLACES

Optional. Specifies the number of decimal places in which usage charges are calculated. This setting is needed only when migrating from OSCM V14.1 to a higher version.

Allowed values: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Default: 2

## HIDDEN\_UI\_ELEMENTS

Optional. Specifies user interface elements to be hidden from the OSCM administration portal and the marketplaces operated on your platform. You can use this setting to hide user interface elements both from the marketplaces and the administration portal.

### Marketplaces

If you want to hide a menu option from the **Account** menu of the marketplaces operated on your platform, enter one of the following values:

- `marketplace.navigation.Profile`: **Profile** menu
- `marketplace.navigation.Payment`: **Payment** menu
- `marketplace.navigation.Subscriptions`: **Subscriptions** menu
- `marketplace.navigation.Users`: **Users & Units** menu
- `marketplace.navigation.Reports`: **Reports** menu
- `marketplace.navigation.Processes`: **Processes** menu
- `marketplace.navigation.Operations`: **Operations** menu

To hide several options from the **Account** menu, separate the options by a comma.

### Administration Portal

If you want to hide a specific page from the OSCM administration portal, you can find out which value needs to be specified here as follows:

1. Open the respective page at the administration portal.
2. Display the online help for this page.
3. Have a look at the name of the online help HTML page.
4. Omit the file extension `.htm` and replace the underscore by a dot.

Example:

You want to hide the **Manage VAT rates** page. The online help HTML page name is `organization_manageVats.htm`. Thus, the respective administration portal page is `organization.manageVats`. You need to set the configuration setting as follows:

```
HIDDEN_UI_ELEMENTS=organization.manageVats
```

To hide several pages from the administration portal, separate the entries by a comma.

Below, you find some more examples of values that can be used to hide a specific page. The list is not complete.

- `organization.edit`: **Edit profile** page
- `shop.editSkin`: **Customize layout** page
- `techService.edit`: **Update service definition** page

To hide a complete menu from the administration portal, enter one of the following values:

- `navigation.myAccount`: **Account** menu
- `navigation.customer`: **Customer** menu
- `navigation.operator`: **Operation** menu
- `navigation.techService`: **Technical service** menu
- `navigation.service`: **Marketable service** menu
- `navigation.priceModel`: **Price model** menu
- `navigation.marketplace`: **Marketplace** menu

---

**Note:** The **Update configuration settings** page in the **Operation** menu is the default page the operator is directed to when logging in. If you hide the page from the menu or hide the complete menu, you are still directed to the **Update configuration settings** page where you can make changes, if required.

---

## HIDE\_PAYMENT\_INFORMATION

Optional. Determines whether customers need to specify payment information for subscribing to services that use the native billing system of OSCM and are not free of charge. If set to `true`, the dialogs and options for specifying payment types and billing addresses are hidden on the marketplaces, and customer payment information does not appear in billing and payment preview reports. In the administration portal, suppliers and resellers cannot manage payment types for their customers. Billing runs and payment processing are not affected by the setting.

The setting is evaluated only once when OSCM is installed or updated. The value can no longer be changed after OSCM has been started, not even with a further update installation.

Allowed values: `true`, `false`

Default: `false`

## HTTP\_PROXY

Optional. The proxy to be used for PSP-related HTTP connections, if any.

Example: `proxy.domain` or the proxy server IP address.

## HTTP\_PROXY\_PORT

Optional. The proxy port to be used for PSP-related HTTP connections, if any.

Allowed values: Any value between 1 and 65535

Default: 1080

## KEY\_FILE\_PATH

Optional. The path to the file containing the key required for encryption and decryption of service parameters with data type `PWD` and custom attributes marked for encryption.

Upon the start of OSCM, it is checked whether a key file exists in the location specified in this setting. If this is not the case, the key file is automatically generated and stored in the location specified here. If nothing is specified, the file will be generated into the default location and named `key`.

Default:

`<GLASSFISH_HOME>/glassfish/domains/bes-domain/config`

---

**Note:** Be aware that the key file must not be deleted. Otherwise, encryption and decryption is no longer possible. It is recommended to create a backup of this file once generated.

---

## LDAP\_SEARCH\_LIMIT

Optional. The maximum number of entries that will be returned by an LDAP query in case an organization uses an external LDAP system for user management.

Allowed values: Any value between 1 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 100

---

## LOG\_CONFIG\_FILE

Optional. The path to the `log4j` configuration file of OSCM.

Default:

`./log4j.properties` in the `<GLASSFISH_HOME>/glassfish/domains/bes-domain/config` directory

## LOG\_FILE\_PATH

Mandatory. The path to the OSCM log files.

Default:

`../logs`, which is the `<GLASSFISH_HOME>/glassfish/domains/bes-domain/logs` directory

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

## LOG\_LEVEL

Optional. The log level for OSCM. This setting applies to all logging classes if it is not overridden by the content of the `log4j.properties` file.

Allowed values: `ERROR`, `WARN`, `INFO`, `DEBUG`

Default: `INFO`

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

## MAIL\_JA\_CHARSET

Optional. Special character encoding for emails sent in Japanese.

Default: `UTF-8`

## MAX\_NUMBER\_ALLOWED\_USERS

Mandatory. The maximum number of users that can be registered within the OSCM installation.

Allowed values: Any value between 1 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 10

## MAX\_NUMBER\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS

Optional. The maximum number of allowed login attempts to OSCM. If a user does not log in successfully with this number of attempts, his account is locked.

Allowed values: Any value between 1 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 3

## MP\_ERROR\_REDIRECT\_HTTP

Optional. The URL of a Web page that is to be displayed in case a visitor tries to access a marketplace without a valid marketplace ID by HTTP. This Web page will be shown instead of the default error message. Note that this URL is used platform-wide. It is not tenant-specific.

Syntax: `http://<your Web page>`

Make sure to specify a valid URL that does not exceed a maximum of 255 characters.

## MP\_ERROR\_REDIRECT\_HTTPS

Optional. The URL of a Web page that is to be displayed in case a visitor tries to access a marketplace without a valid marketplace ID by HTTPS. This Web page will be shown instead of the default error message. Note that this URL is used platform-wide. It is not tenant-specific.

Syntax: `https://<your Web page>`

Make sure to specify a valid URL that does not exceed a maximum of 255 characters.

## PERMITTED\_PERIOD\_INACTIVE\_ON\_BEHALF\_USERS

Optional. The time in milliseconds after which a user who logged in on behalf of a customer and was inactive will be removed from the system.

Allowed values: Any value between 1 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 604800000, i.e. 7 days

## PERMITTED\_PERIOD\_UNCONFIRMED\_ORGANIZATIONS

Optional. The maximum time in milliseconds until an organization's initial administrative account must be confirmed. When this time has passed, the account is removed.

Allowed values: Any value between 1 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 604800000, i.e. 7 days

## PSP\_USAGE\_ENABLED

Mandatory. Specifies whether PSP integration is used for the current environment.

Allowed values: `true`, `false`

Default: `false`

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

## REPORT\_ENGINEURL

Mandatory if you want to use the OSCM reports. The URL template of the report engine. If you do not specify a correct URL template, OSCM will not be able to generate any reports, since the Report Web service cannot be called correctly.

If your installation is configured to use HTTP access, the required value is:

```
http://<host IP address>:<port>/birt/frameset?
    _report=${reportname}.rptdesign&SessionId=${sessionid}
    &__locale=${locale}&WSDLURL=${wsdlurl}&SOAPEndPoint=${soapendpoint}
    &wsname=Report&wsport=ReportPort
```

If your installation is configured to use HTTPS access, the required value is:

```
https://<host IP address>:<port>/birt/frameset?
    _report=${reportname}.rptdesign&SessionId=${sessionid}
    &__locale=${locale}&WSDLURL=${wsdlurl}&SOAPEndPoint=${soapendpoint}
    &wsname=ReportSecure&wsport=ReportSecurePort
```

The `<host IP address>` and `<port>` are the IP address and port of the application server on which the BIRT report engine has been deployed.

**Note:** The above value must be used as indicated. Do not change this value.



## REPORT\_SOAP\_ENDPOINT

Mandatory if you want to use the OSCM reports. The SOAP end point of the Report Web service. All report data is retrieved via a call to the Report Web service. If you do not specify a correct value, OSCM will not be able to generate any reports, since the Report Web service cannot be called correctly.

If your installation is configured to use HTTP access, the required value is:

`http://<host IP address>:<port>/Report/ReportingServiceBean`

If your installation is configured to use HTTPS access, the required value is:

`https://<host IP address>:<port>/ReportSecure/ReportingServiceSecureBean`

**Note:** The above value must be used as indicated. Do not change this value.

The `<host IP address>` and `<port>` are the IP address and port of the application server on which OSCM has been deployed.

## REPORT\_WSDLURL

Mandatory if you want to use the OSCM reports. The URL of the WSDL file of the Report Web service. All report data is retrieved via a call to the Report Web service. If you do not specify a correct value, OSCM will not be able to generate any reports, since the Report Web service cannot be called correctly.

If your installation is configured to use HTTP access, the required value is:

`http://<host IP address>:<port>/Report/ReportingServiceBean?wsdl`

If your installation is configured to use HTTPS access, the required value is:

`https://<host IP address>:<port>/ReportSecure/ReportingServiceSecureBean?wsdl`

**Note:** The above value must be used as indicated. Do not change this value.

The `<host IP address>` and `<port>` are the IP address and port of the application server on which OSCM has been deployed.

## SSO\_DEFAULT\_TENANT\_ID

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode.

The unique ID of the default tenant. The default tenant is associated with the IdP to be used after installing OSCM in SAML\_SP mode.

The ID must consist of exactly 8 characters. No special characters or blanks are allowed.

The default tenant ID must be communicated to the IdP operator. The IdP operator must set this ID as an attribute for SAML assertions. For example, in OpenAM, where OSCM has been registered as a Service Provider (SP), the IdP operator selects this SP, and enters `tenantID="<the 8 characters>"` as an assertion processing attribute.

If you need to change this setting after the first exchange of data between OSCM and the IdP, you must change it both in OSCM and the IdP system. The IdP operator must be informed accordingly. He must change the ID in the IdP system.

## SSO\_IDP\_AUTHENTICATION\_REQUEST\_HTTP\_METHOD

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode. The method used for HTTP authentication requests. Depending on the IdP, `GET` or `POST` requests can be used.

Required for Web browser SSO.

Default: `POST`

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

## **SSO\_IDP\_SAML\_ASSERTION\_ISSUER\_ID**

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode.

The entity ID of the default IdP system. This ID is unique for the IdP system and has to be communicated between the platform operator and the IdP operator. It is required so that the platform can ensure that the authentication information returned from the IdP system actually comes from the IdP system that is configured for authenticating users.

The IdP operator can find out the ID by retrieving the federation metadata on his IdP system.

### **Examples:**

On an OpenAM server, the federation metadata can be retrieved in a Web browser as follows:

`https://<OpenAM_server>/openam/saml2/jsp/exportmetadata.jsp?entityid=`

On an Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) server, look for the following file:

`http://<ADFShost>/FederationMetadata/2007-06/FederationMetadata.xml`

In the XML file, you find the SAML assertion issuer ID as `entityID`. For example:

`entityID="http://example.adfs.com/adfs/services/trust"`

## **SSO\_IDP\_TRUSTSTORE**

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode. The path and file name of the application server truststore file holding the public key certificate of the IdP.

Required for Web browser SSO.

Default: `<path>/cacerts.jks`

As soon as another IdP system, for example, OpenAM, Cloudminder, or Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) is installed and used, this setting might need to be changed. In this case, you need to restart OSCM.

## **SSO\_IDP\_TRUSTSTORE\_PASSWORD**

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode. The password of the application server truststore holding the public key certificate of the IdP.

Required for Web browser SSO.

GlassFish default password: `changeit`

The spelling of the password is case-sensitive and must be identical to the output of the IdP.

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

## **SSO\_IDP\_URL**

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode. The SAML Redirect URL for the IdP service endpoint.

Required for Web browser SSO.

For security and confidentiality reasons, it is recommended to use the HTTPS protocol.

Syntax: `https://<host>:<port>/<RedirectServiceEndpoint>`

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

## SSO\_ISSUER\_ID

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode. A unique identifier for OSCM. The IdP uses this ID for identifying incoming SAML authentication requests from OSCM.

Required for Web browser SSO.

If you need to change this setting after the first exchange of data between OSCM and the IdP, you must change it both in OSCM and the IdP system. It may be required to send a new metadata exchange file to the IdP operator.

Default: CT\_MG

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

## SSO\_LOGOUT\_URL

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode and want to make use of single logout.

The URL of the endpoint of the IdP system's single logout service. Logout and invalidate session requests from OSCM are sent to this address.

Required for Web browser SSO.

For security and confidentiality reasons, it is recommended to use the HTTPS protocol.

Syntax: `https://<host>:<port>/<LogoutServiceEndpoint>`

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

**Note:** In the IdP system, a URL must be specified to which the response to the logout request is sent and the user is redirected by the logout. We recommend you use the following default marketplace address of OSCM: `https://<host>:<port>/oscm-portal/marketplace/index.jsf`. In case of problems, the user can be automatically redirected from this page to another one specified in the `MP_ERROR_REDIRECT_HTTPS` configuration setting. Note that this URL is used platform-wide. It is not tenant-specific.

## SSO\_SIGNING\_KEY\_ALIAS

Mandatory if requests are to be signed by OSCM. The alias of the private key of OSCM to be used for signing requests.

Requests are signed in the following situations:

- Communication with Web pages or applications from custom tabs in subscriptions.
- Logout requests, if OSCM is installed in SAML\_SP authentication mode, single logout is configured, and the IdP system's single logout service requires signed requests, as, for example, in Microsoft Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS).

The application server used for the Web page, Web application, or IdP system needs the corresponding certificate of OSCM in its truststore for verifying the signature.

Default: `slas`

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

## SSO\_SIGNING\_KEYSTORE

Mandatory if requests are to be signed by OSCM. The path and name of the application server's keystore where the private key of OSCM specified in the `SSO_SIGNING_KEY_ALIAS` setting is stored.

Default: `./keystore.jks`

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

## SSO\_SIGNING\_KEYSTORE\_PASS

Mandatory if requests are to be signed by OSCM. The password for accessing the keystore specified in the `SSO_SIGNING_KEYSTORE` setting.

Default: `changeit`

If you change this setting, you need to restart OSCM.

## SSO\_STS\_ENCKEY\_LEN

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode. The length of the encryption key as used by the IdP.

Required for STS communication.

Default: `128`

This setting is an installation property and cannot be changed in the administration portal. If you need to change the encryption key length, proceed as follows:

1. Stop the `bes-domain` domain.
2. Edit the `configsettings.properties` file and change the value for `SSO_STS_ENCKEY_LEN` as required.
3. Execute the `build-glassfish.xml` file in `<install_pack_dir>/install` as follows:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant
-DpatchProps.path=../domains/bes_domain/installer
-f build-glassfish.xml patchAndRedeployApplication
```

`<ANT_HOME>` is the installation directory of Apache Ant.

**Note:** It may be required to enclose the `-DpatchProps.path=<path>` command in double or single quotes depending on the operating system.

The modified configuration parameter value is read from the `configsettings.properties` file and written to the WSIT files contained in the `oscm.ear` archive. The updated archive is redeployed to the `bes-domain` domain.

During the execution of the above command, a `tmp` subdirectory is created in `<install_pack_dir>/domains/bes_domain` to which the updated `oscm.ear` archive is saved.

4. Redeploy the `oscm-portal.war` file to the `bes-domain` domain.
5. Restart the `bes-domain` domain.

## SSO\_STS\_METADATA\_URL

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode. The URL of the MEX address (Issuer Metadata Exchange) of the STS.

Required for STS communication.

For security and confidentiality reasons, it is recommended to use the HTTPS protocol.

Syntax: `https://<host>:<port>/<MEXAddress>`

This setting is an installation property and cannot be changed in the administration portal. If you need to change the URL, proceed as follows:

1. Stop the `bes-domain` domain.
2. Edit the `configsettings.properties` file and change the value for `SSO_STS_METADATA_URL` as required.
3. Execute the `build-glassfish.xml` file in `<install_pack_dir>/install` as follows:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant
-DpatchProps.path=../domains/bes_domain/installer
-f build-glassfish.xml patchAndRedeployApplication
```

`<ANT_HOME>` is the installation directory of Apache Ant.

**Note:** It may be required to enclose the `-DpatchProps.path=<path>` command in double or single quotes depending on the operating system.

The modified configuration parameter value is read from the `configsettings.properties` file and written to the WSIT files contained in the `oscm.ear` archive. The updated archive is redeployed to the `bes-domain` domain.

During the execution of the above command, a `tmp` subdirectory is created in `<install_pack_dir>/domains/bes_domain` to which the updated `oscm.ear` archive is saved.

4. Redeploy the `oscm-portal.war` file to the `bes-domain` domain.
5. Restart the `bes-domain` domain.

## SSO\_STS\_URL

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode. The URL of the STS endpoint. Required for STS communication.

For security and confidentiality reasons, it is recommended to use the HTTPS protocol.

Syntax: `https://<host>:<port>/<ServiceEndpoint>`

This setting is an installation property and cannot be changed in the administration portal. If you need to change the URL, proceed as follows:

1. Stop the `bes-domain` domain.
2. Edit the `configsettings.properties` file and change the value for `SSO_STS_URL` as required.
3. Execute the `build-glassfish.xml` file in `<install_pack_dir>/install` as follows:

```
<ANT_HOME>/bin/ant
-DpatchProps.path=../domains/bes_domain/installer
-f build-glassfish.xml patchAndRedeployApplication
```

`<ANT_HOME>` is the installation directory of Apache Ant.

**Note:** It may be required to enclose the `-DpatchProps.path=<path>` command in double or single quotes depending on the operating system.

The modified configuration parameter value is read from the `configsettings.properties` file and written to the WSIT files contained in the `oscm.ear` archive. The updated archive is redeployed to the `bes-domain` domain.

During the execution of the above command, a `tmp` subdirectory is created in `<install_pack_dir>/domains/bes_domain` to which the updated `oscm.ear` archive is saved.

4. Redeploy the `oscm-portal.war` file to the `bes-domain` domain.
5. Restart the `bes-domain` domain.

### **SUPPLIER\_SETS\_INVOICE\_AS\_DEFAULT**

Optional. Specifies whether invoice is to be used as the default payment type for all customers.

Allowed values: `true`, `false`

Default: `false`

### **TAGGING\_MAX\_TAGS**

Mandatory. The maximum number of tags composing the tag cloud.

The tag cloud is the area of a marketplace containing defined search terms (tags). The more often a tag is used in services, the bigger the characters of the tag are displayed. Customers can use the tags to search for services, provided that the tag cloud is enabled for the marketplace by the marketplace owner.

Allowed values: Any value between 0 and 2147483647

Default: 20

### **TAGGING\_MIN\_SCORE**

Mandatory. The minimum number of times a tag must be used in services to be shown in the tag cloud.

The tag cloud is the area of a marketplace containing defined search terms (tags). The more often a tag is used in services, the bigger the characters of the tag are displayed. Customers can use the tags to search for services, provided that the tag cloud is enabled for the marketplace by the marketplace owner.

Allowed values: Any value between 1 and 2147483647

Default: 1, i.e. a tag must have been used at least once so that it is shown in the tag cloud.

### **TIME\_ZONE\_ID**

Optional. The time zone to be used for display.

Allowed values: All time zones supported by Java. This can be an abbreviation such as `PST`, a full name such as `America/Los_Angeles`, or a custom ID such as `GMT-8:00`. For a list of IDs, refer to `java.util.TimeZone`.

Default: `GMT`

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_BILLING\_OFFSET**

Optional. The offset in milliseconds for the timer for billing runs calculating subscription usage costs (customer billing data) or revenue share data. The interval for this timer is one day and cannot be changed. If no offset is defined, the default offset of 4 days is applied.

Customer billing data is calculated for a period of one month (billing period). Suppliers and resellers can define individual start days for their billing periods. Revenue share data is always calculated for the past month on the first day of a month.

The offset for the billing run timer defines the following:

- Number of days after which the billing run calculating the customer billing data or the revenue share data is executed.
- Time the timer for the daily billing runs expires on the current day.

Example:

A supplier defines the 10th of a month as the billing period start date. The offset is set to 4 days and 4 hours. The billing run that calculates the customer billing data for the past billing period of this supplier is started on the 14th of the following month at 04:00:00.000. The revenue share data is calculated on the 5th of the following month at 04:00:00.000. The daily check whether a billing period of any supplier has ended is started at 04:00:00.000 every day.

Allowed values: Any value between 0 and 2419200000 (28 days)

Default: 345600000, i.e. 4 days.

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_DISCOUNT\_END\_NOTIFICATION\_OFFSET**

Optional. The offset in milliseconds for the timer for terminating the discounts for all organizations. The timer interval is one day and cannot be changed.

Allowed values: Any value between 0 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 0

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_INACTIVE\_ON\_BEHALF\_USERS**

Optional. The time interval in milliseconds at which a check for non-existing users acting on behalf of another organization is executed. A value of 0 indicates that this timer is disabled.

A technical service definition may contain a flag (`allowingOnBehalfActing`) to indicate that an organization can act in the name of another organization. The organization must be a customer of the other organization, which must have both the technology provider and supplier role. Additionally, the customer organization must have allowed the other organization to log in on its behalf. This is achieved via a subscription whose underlying technical service has the `allowingOnBehalfActing` flag set to `true`.

When an organization acts in the name of another organization, an artificial user ID is generated.

Cleaning up the OSCM database from time to time to remove such users who no longer exist might be required since it cannot be ensured that a technical service always removes such users itself.

Allowed values: 0 and any value between 10000 (10 seconds) and 9223372036854775807

Default: 0

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_INACTIVE\_ON\_BEHALF\_USERS\_OFFSET**

Optional. The offset in milliseconds for the timer for removing inactive "on behalf" users.

Allowed values: Any value between 0 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 0

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_ORGANIZATION**

Optional. The time interval in milliseconds at which tasks related to organizations are executed. A value of 0 indicates that this timer is disabled.

Allowed values: 0 and any value between 10000 (10 seconds) and 9223372036854775807

Default: 0

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_ORGANIZATION\_OFFSET**

Optional. The offset in milliseconds for the timer for organization-related tasks.

Allowed values: Any value between 0 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 0

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_SUBSCRIPTION\_EXPIRATION**

Optional. The time interval in milliseconds at which a check for expired subscriptions is executed. This timer cannot be disabled, i.e. it cannot be set to 0.

Allowed values: Any value between 10000 (10 seconds) and 9223372036854775807

Default: 86400000, i.e. 1 day

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_SUBSCRIPTION\_EXPIRATION\_OFFSET**

Optional. The offset in milliseconds for the timer for subscription expiration checks.

Allowed values: Any value between 0 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 0

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_TENANT\_PROVISIONING\_TIMEOUT**

Optional. The time interval in milliseconds at which a check for timed-out subscriptions is executed. A value of 0 indicates that this timer is disabled.

Allowed values: 0 and any value between 10000 (10 seconds) and 9223372036854775807

Default: 0

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_TENANT\_PROVISIONING\_TIMEOUT\_OFFSET**

Optional. The offset in milliseconds for the timer for pending subscription checks.

Allowed values: Any value between 0 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 0

### **TIMER\_INTERVAL\_USER\_COUNT**

Mandatory. The time interval in milliseconds at which the amount of users registered with the platform is checked. This timer cannot be disabled, i.e. it cannot be set to 0.

Allowed values: Any value between 1 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 43200000, i.e. 12 hours

### **WS\_TIMEOUT**

Mandatory. The timeout for outgoing Web service calls in milliseconds. After this time has passed, a timeout exception is thrown by the JAX-WS framework.

An outgoing Web service call is a call initiated by OSCM. A typical example is the invocation of the `createUsers` method of the `ProvisioningService` interface, which is implemented by an application. If the timeout is reached before the Web service call returns, the operation is aborted and an exception is thrown.

Allowed values: Any value between 1 and 9223372036854775807

Default: 30000, i.e. 30 seconds

**Note:** Make sure that timeouts set in the GlassFish application server, e.g. request timeouts, do not conflict with or overrule the timeouts defined in the OSCM configuration settings.



## B.6 SAML\_SP Configuration Setting

The `sso.properties` file located in `<install_pack_dir>/databases/bes_db` contains the configuration setting for creating the first platform operator in OSCM when installing OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode.

### ADMIN\_USER\_ID

Mandatory if you install OSCM in SAML\_SP authentication mode. The ID of the user who is to become the first OSCM operator. This user must relate to an existing user in the IdP.

User IDs are restricted to 100 characters and must not contain any of the following characters:

! " # \$ % & ' \* + , / : ; < = > ? \ ^ `