

**Oracle® Insurance Policy
Administration**

Installation Instructions

**Oracle Insurance Policy
Administration, Rules Palette Web
Application Utility and Rules
Palette**

Version 9.1.0.0.0

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Introduction

The Oracle Insurance Policy Administration application and the Oracle Insurance Rules Palette form a solution for configuring, managing and processing policy data. Both applications, along with the Rules Palette Web Application Utility, must be installed and then configured to work together. This install guide will cover the steps necessary to complete the installation and then the integration of the three applications.

There are four stages to the installation process. First, you will install and set-up the database that will be used with the Oracle Insurance Policy Administration and Rules Palette applications. Next, you will install Oracle Insurance Policy Administration, which includes establishing the server location through the installation of WebSphere, and establishing all necessary database connections. Then you will install and set-up the Rules Palette Web Application Utility. Finally, you will install and set-up the Rules Palette application.

Database Installation

Prerequisites

- Must be an Oracle 11G, MS SQL Server 2005 or DB2 database.
- Any compatible operating system.
- Database driver
 - Oracle database: **ojdbc14.jar**. This file is included in the .zip file you downloaded from E-Delivery. Open the *OIPA_version number* folder. It is in the ext jar .zip file.
 - SQL Server database: download the **jtids.jar** file
 - a. Download **jtids** from the following site: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/jtids/>.
 - b. Click **Download** on the top menu bar.
 - c. Click the **download** link for jtids (release 1.2.2).
 - d. Select the **jtids-1.2.2-dist.zip** file. Save the download .zip file to the lib directory you created (i.e., *../opt/oracle/lib*).
 - e. Open the downloaded .zip file and extract the file **jtids-1.2.2** from the root of the .zip file.
 - f. Rename the file **jtids.jar**.
 - DB2 database – The three necessary .jar files (**db2jcc**, **db2jcc_license_cisuz**, and **db2jcc_license_cu**) are included with the purchase of the DB2 software. These files are not available for download. Contact your IT department if you need assistance locating these files.

Steps to Install the Database

1. Install the Oracle or SQL database according to the vendor's instructions. Skip to [Step 3](#) if you are installing a DB2 database.

Note: Oracle database must use a Unicode character set defined at database creation.

2. Complete the required post installation tasks. Tasks for each database are listed below:
 - **Oracle databases** require the following post installation tasks:
 - a. Set the database for case insensitive searches and create the User.
 - From sqlplus, logged in as a user with DBA privileges, execute the following commands:
 1. **Alter system set NLS_COMP=LINGUISTIC scope=spfile;**
 2. **Alter system set NLS_SORT=BINARY_CI scope=spfile;**
 3. **Shutdown immediate;**

Note: Shutdown will stop and bring down the database. Only run this when all users have safely exited the system.

- Startup;
 - Create Oracle Insurance Policy Administration and IVS users
 - **Create user <Username> identified by <password>**
 - **Default_tablespace users;**
 - **Grant connect, resource to <Username>;**
 - Exit;
 - b. Now import the supplied data:
 - **imp <OIPA Username>/<password> file=oipa_pas_v9_0.dmp full=yes**
 - **imp <IVS Username>/<password> file=oipa_ivs_v9_0.dmp full=yes**
 - **SQL Server 2005 databases** require the following post installation tasks:
 - a. Open MS SQL Server Enterprise manager.
 - b. Create a new database.
 - c. Restore from the supplied MS SQL Server backup to the new database.
3. Login to the database server and create a DB2 database called ASADMIN. `db2 create database asadmin`
 - Configure the database
 - a. Global Settings
 1. `db2set DB2_USE_ALTERNATE_PAGE_CLEANING=YES`
 2. `db2set DB2_REDUCED_OPTIMIZATION=TRUE`
 3. `db2set DB2_EVALUNCOMMITTED=TRUE`
 4. `db2set DB2_CORRELATED_PREDICATES=YES`
 5. `db2set DB2_SKIPINSERTED=YES`
 6. `db2set DB2_SKIPDELETED=YES`
 - b. DBM Changes
 1. `db2 update dbm cfg using sheapthres 120000`
 2. `db2 update dbm cfg using mon_heap_sz 256`

```
3. db2 update dbm cfg using query-heap-sz 2048
```

c. Database Settings

1. db2 connect to asadmin
2. db2 update db cfg using dbheap 2400
3. db2 update db cfg using logbufsz 512
4. db2 update db cfg using locklist 10000
5. db2 update db cfg using app_ctl_heap_sz 256
6. db2 update db cfg using sortheap 1024
7. db2 update db cfg using applheapsz 4096
8. db2 update db cfg using locktimeout 360
9. db2 update db cfg using maxlocks 76
10. db2 update db cfg using chngpgs_thresh 30
11. db2 update db cfg using num_iocleaners 7
12. db2 update db cfg using num_ioservers 7
13. db2 update db cfg using logfilsiz 20000
14. db2 update db cfg using logprimary 30
15. db2 update db cfg using logsecond 0
16. db2 update db cfg using pckcachesz 1024
17. db2 update db cfg using catalogcache_sz 512
18. db2 update db cfg using maxfilop 256
19. db2 update db cfg using maxappls 60
20. db2 update db cfg using avg_appls 1
21. db2 update db cfg using PCKCACHESZ 2048
22. db2 update db cfg using SORTHEAP 512
23. db2 update db cfg using dft_queryopt 3

▪ Prepare DDL Script

- a. Edit the file. db2look_asadmin.out
- b. Change the file names in the create tablespace commands to valid fully qualified file names.

▪ Run DDL Script

- a. db2 -tvf db2look_asadmin.out > db2look_asadmin.log
- b. Re-run the script to make sure the procedures are created properly.

▪ Load the Data

- a. Copy the exported data to the database server.
- b. Change directory to the directory holding the exported data.
- c. db2 db2move asadmin load

Oracle Insurance Policy Administration Installation

Prerequisites

Before beginning the installation steps, you must have the following components:

- A server with Windows Enterprise 2003 R2.sp2.
- WebSphere Network Deployment Manager Version 6.1.0.21. This can be downloaded from the IBM website or from a CD provided by IBM.
- Administrative rights to the server.
- PASJava.war file. This file is included in the Media Pack that was downloaded from E-Delivery when you selected the **Oracle Insurance Policy Administration** link. Extract the files and open the application root folder. Next, locate the PASJava.war file.
- Properties files - These files are included in the Media Pack that was downloaded from E-Delivery. Open the application root folder. You will see a properties folder, which contains all of the properties files.
- .jar files – These files are included in the Media Pack that was downloaded from E-Delivery. Open the application root folder. You will see a .zip file for ext .jars. Extract the files.

Server Set-up

IMPORTANT: These installation instructions are written with the assumption that you are using an Oracle database. If you are using MS SQL Server 2005 or DB2, then the steps will vary slightly.

Create a Directory for the Configuration files

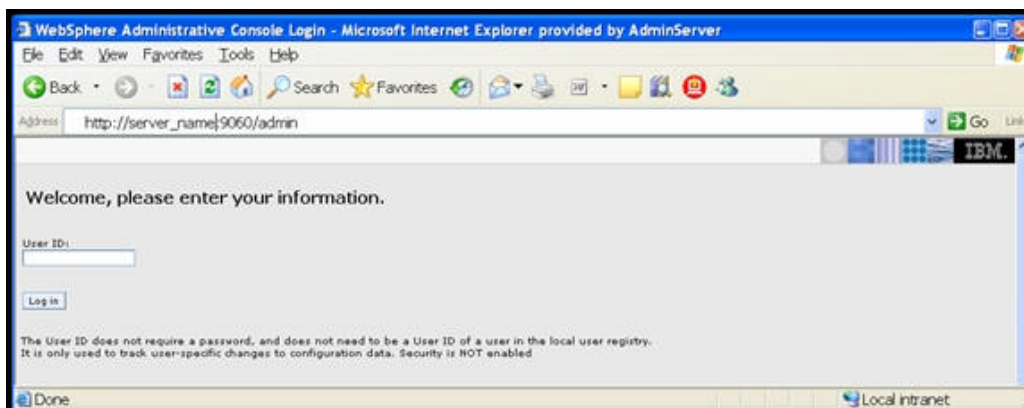
1. Create a directory on the WebSphere installation machine to store configuration files for the Oracle Insurance Policy Administration V9 system (i.e., /opt/oracle/server1).
2. Copy into this folder the following files from the .zip file you downloaded from E-Delivery:
 - PASJava.war
 - AdminServerMessages.properties – error message
 - APESMessages.properties - error message
 - MathMessages.properties - error message
 - PAS.properties – application settings. A description of application settings is available on OTN in OIPA documentation library.
 - PASMessages.properties - error message
 - ResourceBundleMessages.properties - error message
 - SREMessages.properties - error message
 - SystemMessages_en.properties - error message
 - UtilMessages.properties - error message
 - Coherence-config.xml
 - Coherence-cache-config.xml
 - log4j.xml(optional)
3. Create a lib directory and add the database driver (i.e., /opt/oracle/lib). The type of database you are using will determine the driver you need to download.
 - Oracle database – **ojdbc14.jar**. This file is included in the .zip file you downloaded from E-Delivery. It is in the **ext jars** folder.
 - MS SQL Server database – download the **jtids.jar** file.
 - a. Download **jtids** from the following site: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/jtids/>.

- b. Click **Download** on the top menu bar.
 - c. Click the **download** link for jtds (release 1.2.2).
 - d. Select the **jtds-1.2.2-dist.zip** file. Save the download .zip file to the lib directory you created (i.e., ../opt/oracle/lib).
 - e. Open the downloaded .zip file and extract the file **jtds-1.2.2** from the root of the .zip file.
 - f. Rename the file **jtds.jar**.
 - DB2 database – The three necessary .jar files (**db2jcc**, **db2jcc_license_cisuz**, and **db2jcc_license_cu**) are included with the purchase of the DB2 software. These files are not available for download. Contact your IT department if you need assistance locating these files.
4. Copy the following .jar files to the Websphere ext folder (i.e., ../opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/lib/ext). These files are located in the **ext jars** folder in the.zip file you downloaded from E-Delivery.
- antlr-2.7.6.jar
 - commons-collections.jar
 - commons-logging-1.1.jar
 - el-api.jar
 - log4j-1.2.9.jar
 - spring-agent.jar

Create a New Application Server

1. Using a WebBrowser, connect to the Administrative Console using the appropriate server_name and port. (Ex: http://server_name:port/admin)
2. Login using your username.

Figure 1-1: WebSphere Administrative Console



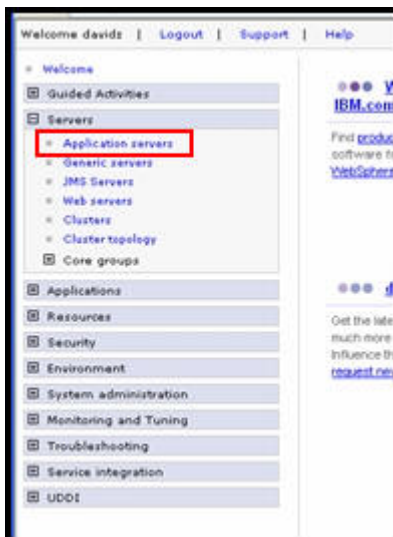
3. Click **Servers** from the main menu.

Figure 1-2: Main Menu



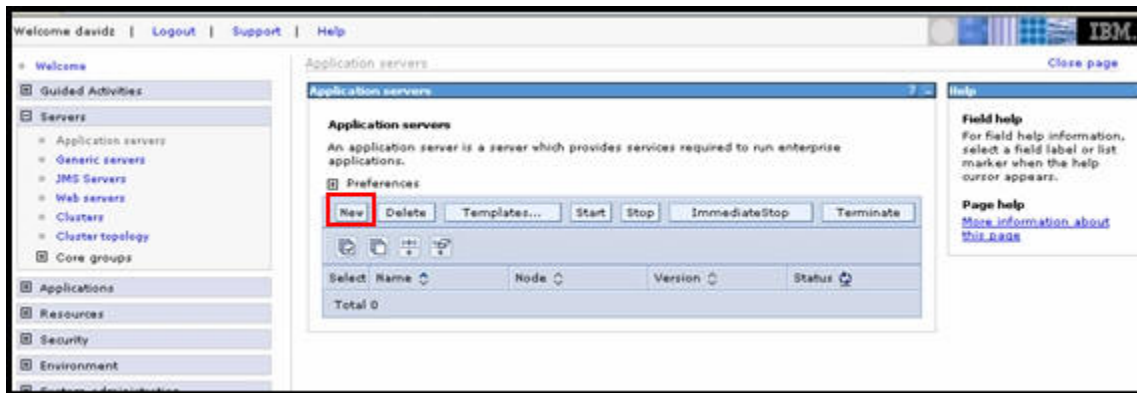
4. Click **Application servers** from the main menu.

Figure 1-3: Servers



5. Click **New**.

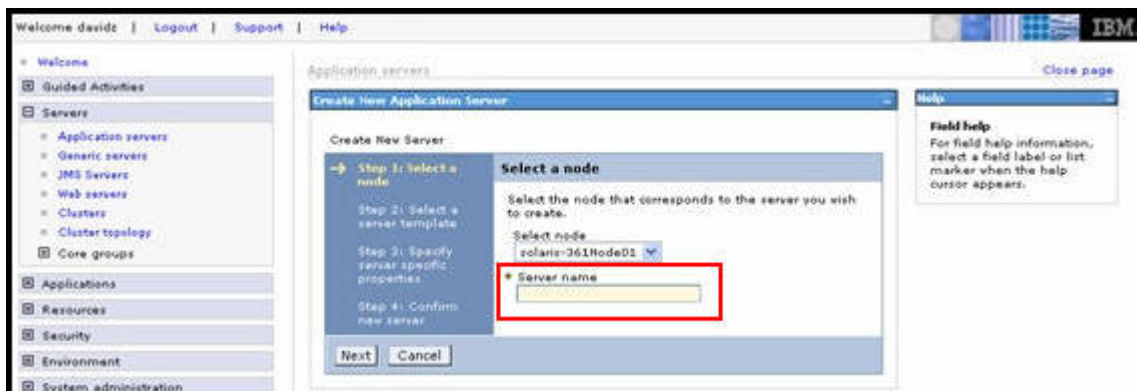
Figure 1-4: Application Servers



6. Fill in the appropriate server name.

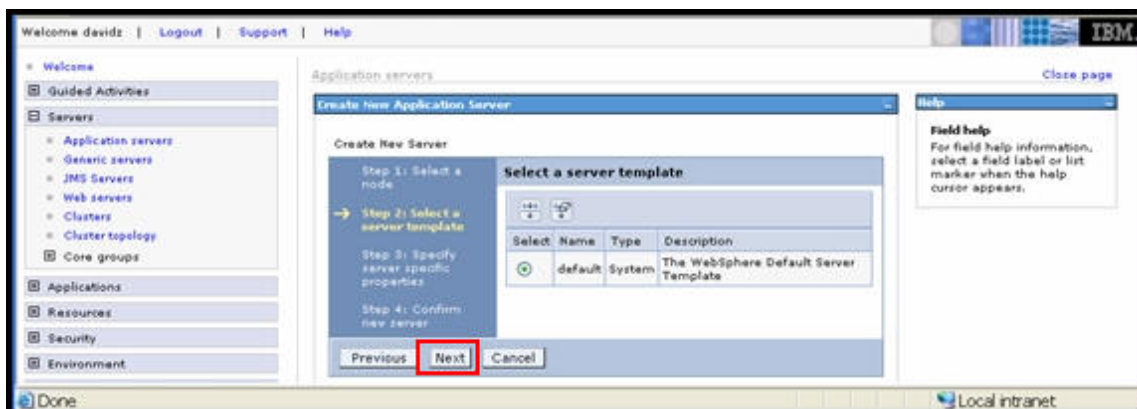
7. Click **Next**.

Figure 1-5: Select a Node



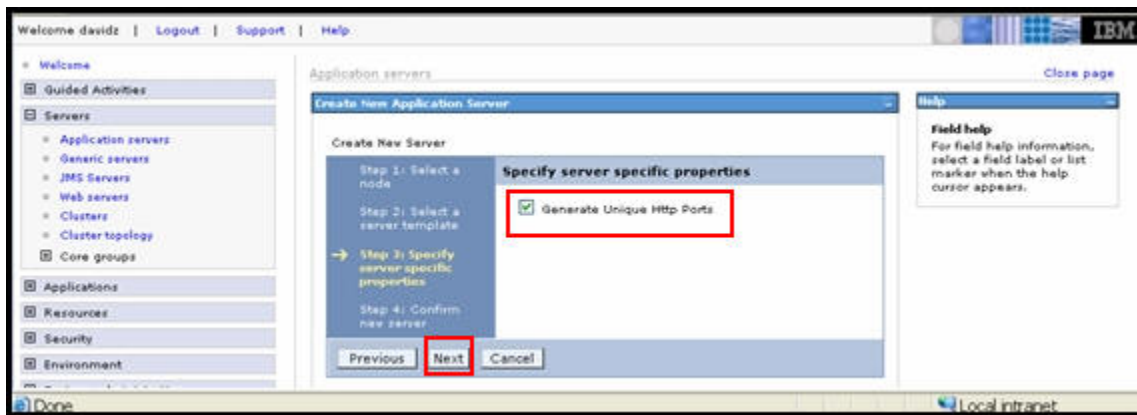
8. Click **Next**.

Figure 1-6: Server Template



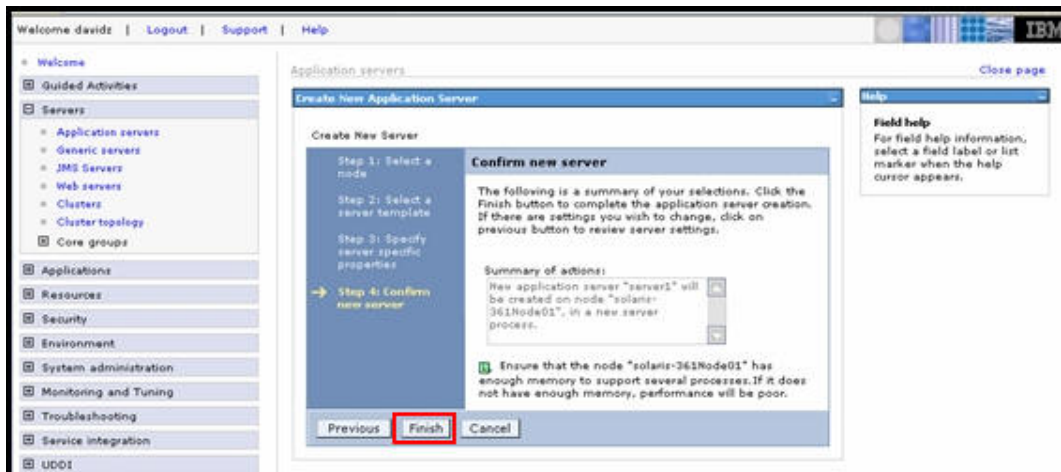
9. Make sure the box titled "Generate Unique Http Ports" is checked.
10. Click **Next**.

Figure 1-7: Specify Server Specific Properties



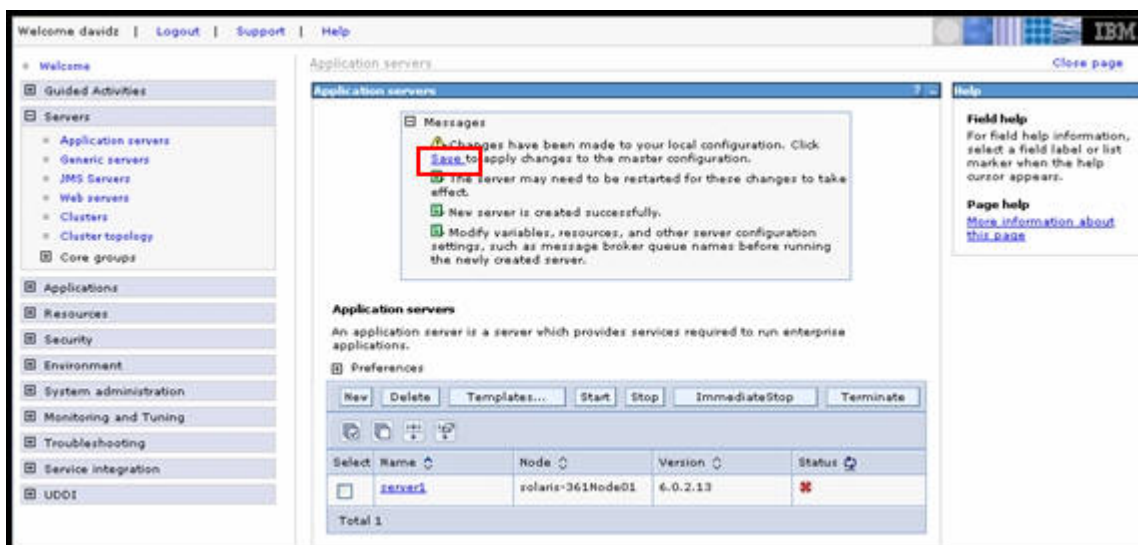
11. Click **Finish**.
12. Click **Save**. Make sure **Synchronize changes with Nodes** check box is checked.

Figure 1-8: Confirm New Server



13. Click **Save** and then **OK**.

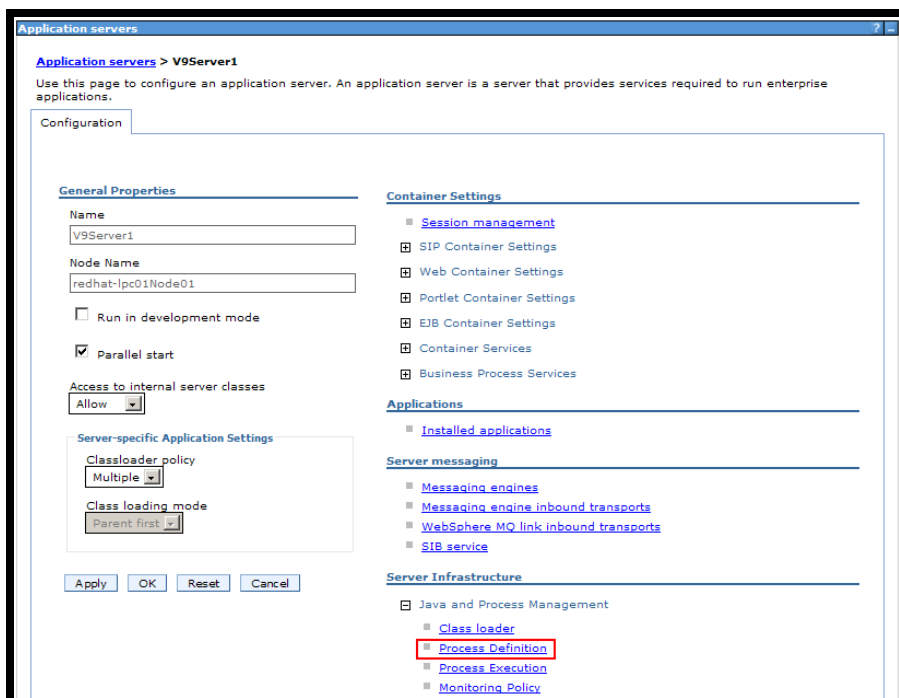
Figure 1-9: Apply Changes to Application Server



Server Properties

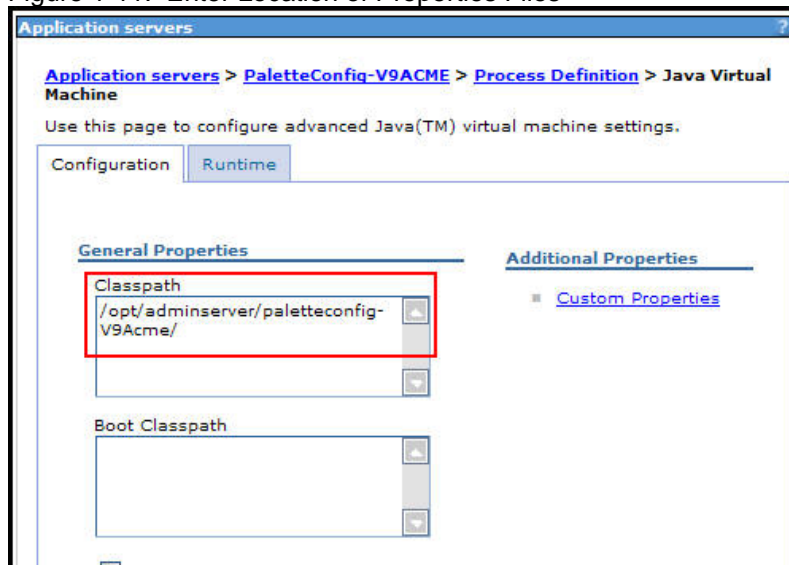
1. Click the **Name** of the server you just created. Expand out **Java and Process Management** from the right column and select **Process Definition**.

Figure 1-10: Select Process Definition



2. Under **Additional Properties** select **Java Virtual Machine**.
3. Under **Classpath** enter the location of your properties files. They are in the folder you created for Configuration files during [server set-up](#).

Figure 1-11: Enter Location of Properties Files



4. Set **Initial** and **Maximum Heap Sizes** to 512 and 1024 respectively. These are the default recommended values. Depending on the hardware and number of servers existing or planned, these values may differ.
5. Copy the following default values for **Generic JVM arguments**:
 - Duser.language=en -Duser.region=US -Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true -
 - Djava.net.preferIPv6Addresses=false -javaagent:FilePath/spring-agent.jar -
 - Dtangosol.coherence.override=/FilePath/coherence-config.xml

Note: Use backslash (\) if using Windows. Use the forwardslash (/) if using Linux.

Note: As with the heap sizes, these values may differ depending on the system configuration.

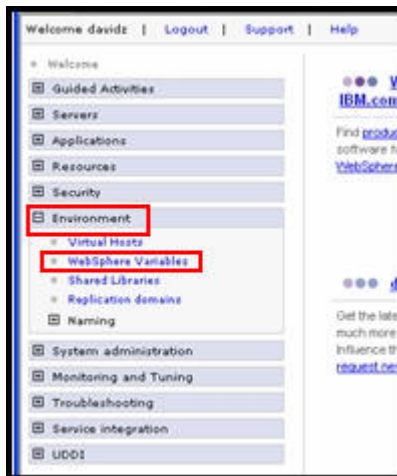
6. When finished click **OK** and **Save**. Make sure to synchronize changes.

Environment

Driver Variables

1. Select **Environment** from the main menu.
2. Click **WebSphere Variables**.

Figure 1-12: Environment



Environment

Depending on your environment, you will need to select the proper values for the database you will be accessing.

3. For an Oracle database, you need to create or edit **ORACLE JDBC DRIVER PATH**.
For a DB2 database, you need to create or edit **DB2UNIVERSAL_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH**.
For a MS SQL Server database, you need to create or edit **User-defined_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH**.

Figure 1-13: Oracle JDBC Driver Path

New Delete			
Select	Name	Value	Scope
<input type="checkbox"/>	APP_INSTALL_ROOT	\${USER_INSTALL_ROOT}/installedApps	Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONNECTJDBC JDBC DRIVER PATH		Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONNECTOR_INSTALL_ROOT	\${USER_INSTALL_ROOT}/installedConnectors	Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	DB2390 JDBC DRIVER PATH		Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	DB2UNIVERSAL JDBC DRIVER NATIVEPATH		Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	DB2UNIVERSAL JDBC DRIVER PATH		Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	DB2 JDBC DRIVER PATH		Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	DEPLOY_TOOL_ROOT	\${WAS_INSTALL_ROOT}/deploytool/itp	Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	DERBY JDBC DRIVER PATH	\${WAS_INSTALL_ROOT}/derby/lib	Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	DRIVER_PATH	\${WAS_INSTALL_ROOT}	Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	INFORMIX JDBC DRIVER PATH		Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAVA_HOME	E:/Program Files/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/java	Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	JVM CACHE		Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG_ROOT	\${USER_INSTALL_ROOT}/logs	Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	MQ_INSTALL_ROOT	\${WAS_INSTALL_ROOT}/lib/WMQ	Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	MSSQLSERVER JDBC DRIVER PATH		Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	ORACLE JDBC DRIVER PATH		Node=win2003-sit2Node01
<input type="checkbox"/>	OS400 NATIVE JDBC DRIVER PATH		Node=win2003-

4. Make sure the value field is filled out with the location of the .jar files. Then select **OK**. The following example illustrates the selection of **ORACLE_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH**.

Figure 1-14: Oracle Selection Example

WebSphere Variables

WebSphere Variables > ORACLE_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH

Use this page to define substitution variables. Variables specify a level of indirection for some system-defined values, such as file system root directories. Variables have a scope level, which is either server, node, cluster, or cell. Values at one scope level can differ from values at other levels. When a variable has conflicting scope values, the more granular scope value overrides values at greater scope levels. Therefore, server variables override node variables, which override cluster variables, which override cell variables.

Configuration

General Properties

* Name
ORACLE_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH

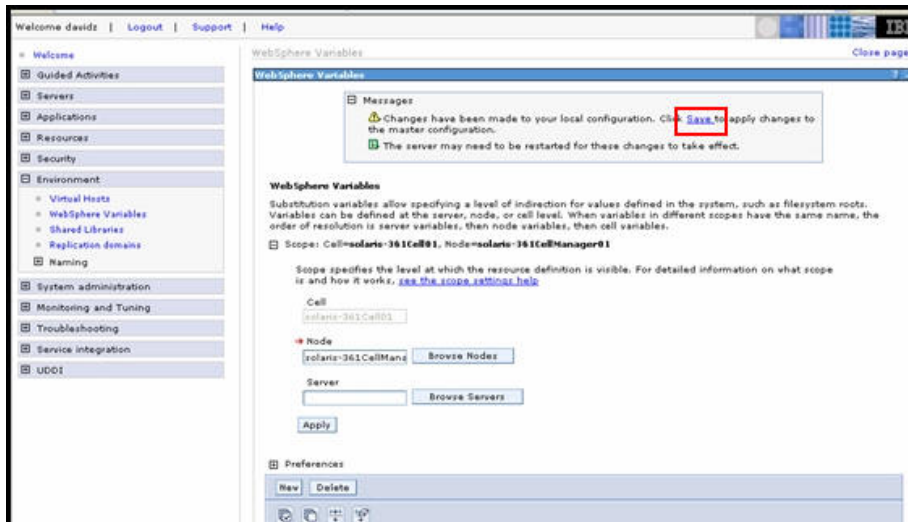
Value
/opt/oracle/lib

Description
The directory that contains the Oracle thin or oci8 JDBC Driver.

Apply OK Reset Cancel

5. Select **Save**.

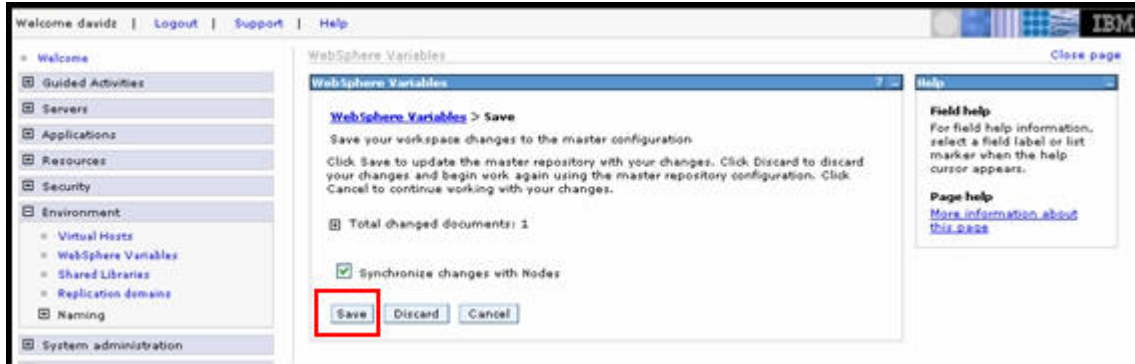
Figure 1-15: WebSphere Variables Changes



6. Select **Save**.

7. Click **OK**.

Figure 1-16: Synchronize Changes

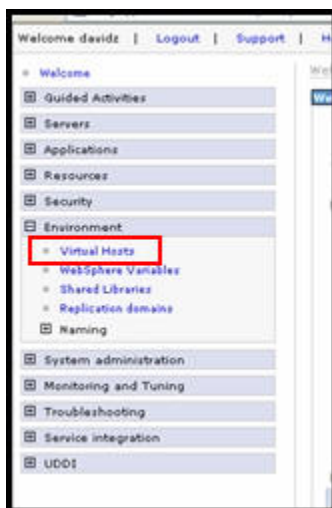


Virtual Hosts

If you are adding another server then the new default host port must be added.

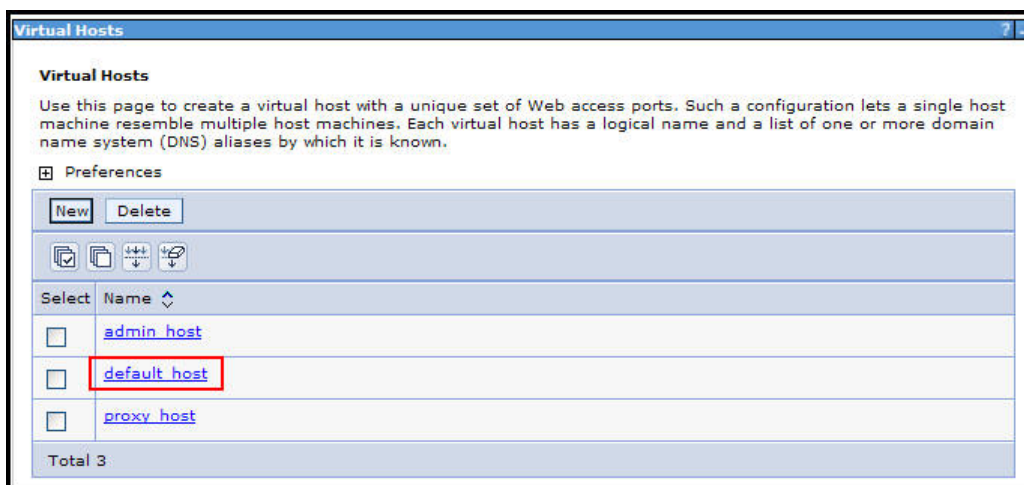
1. Click **Servers | Application Servers**.
2. Click on the server you created.
3. Click **Ports** under **Communications**.
4. Review the port number listed as WC_defaulthost. You will need this later in Step 9.
5. Select **Environment** and **Virtual Hosts** from the main menu.

Figure 1-17: Virtual Host



6. Click **Default Host**.

Figure 1-18: Default Host



7. Click **Host Aliases**.

Figure 1-19 Host Aliases

The screenshot shows the 'Virtual Hosts' configuration window. The breadcrumb path is 'Virtual Hosts > default_host'. Below the breadcrumb is a description: 'Use this page to create a virtual host with a unique set of Web access ports. Such a configuration lets a single host machine resemble multiple host machines. Each virtual host has a logical name and a list of one or more domain name system (DNS) aliases by which it is known.' The 'Configuration' tab is selected. Under 'General Properties', the 'Name' field is set to 'default_host'. Under 'Additional Properties', the 'Host Aliases' tab is selected and highlighted with a red box. Other tabs visible are 'MIME Types'. At the bottom are buttons for 'Apply', 'OK', 'Reset', and 'Cancel'.

8. Click **New**.

Figure 1-20: New Host Alias

The screenshot shows the 'Virtual Hosts' configuration window with the breadcrumb path 'Virtual Hosts > default_host > Host Aliases'. Below the breadcrumb is a description: 'Use this page to edit, create, or delete a domain name system (DNS) alias by which the virtual host is known.' The 'Preferences' section is expanded, showing 'New' and 'Delete' buttons. The 'New' button is highlighted with a red box. Below the buttons are icons for selection, copy, paste, and delete. A table lists existing host aliases:

Select	Host Name	Port
<input type="checkbox"/>	*	9080
<input type="checkbox"/>	*	80
<input type="checkbox"/>	*	9443
<input type="checkbox"/>	*	5060

9. Change the Port to the desired number.
 - Standard is 908x where x is incremented up starting at 1 for each additional server added.
10. Click **OK**.
11. Click **Save**. Make sure to synchronize your changes.

12. Click **OK**.

Figure 1-21: General Properties

Virtual Hosts

[Virtual Hosts](#) > [default host](#) > [Host Aliases](#) > New

An alias is the DNS host and port number that a client uses to form the URL request of a Web Application, including servlets, JSPs, or HTML pages. For example, it is the "myhost:8080" portion of http://myhost:8080. If no port number is specified, the default port 80 is used.

Configuration

General Properties

* Host Name
*

* Port
80

Apply OK Reset Cancel

Resources

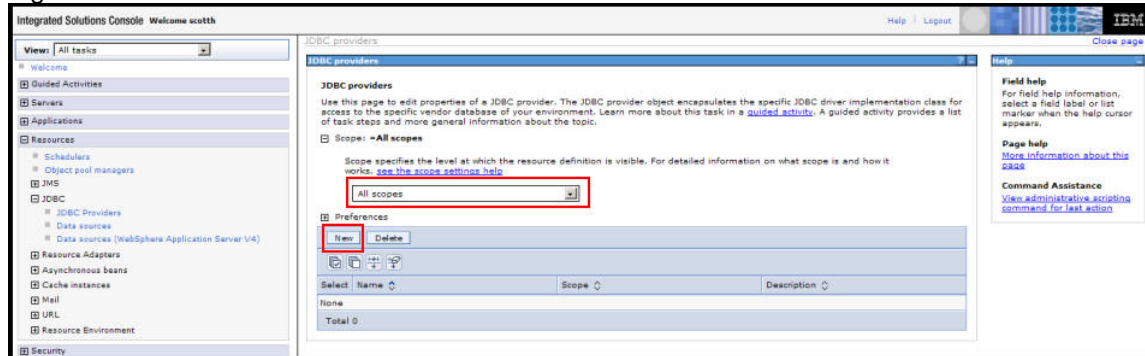
1. Select **Resources** and then **JDBC** and **JDBC Providers** from the main menu.

Figure 1-22: JDBC Provider Selection



2. Select the server name where you are installing from the drop down list on the top portion of the screen.
3. Select **New**.

Figure 1-23: Select Server



4. For an Oracle database, select “Oracle” from the **Database type** dropdown, “Oracle JDBC Driver” from the **Provider type** dropdown, and “XA data source” from the **Implementation type** dropdown. (Shown in Figure 3.3)

For a DB2 database, select “DB2” from the **Database type** dropdown, “DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider” from the **Provider type** dropdown, and “XA data source” from the **Implementation type** dropdown.

For a MS SQL Server database, select “User-defined” from the **Database type** dropdown and enter “net.sourceforge.jtds.jdbcx.JtdsDataSource” in the **Implementation class name** field.

5. Select **Next**.

Figure 1-24: Properties

JDBC providers

Create a new JDBC Provider

Create a new JDBC Provider

→ Step 1: Create new JDBC provider
Step 2: Enter database class path information
Step 3: Summary

Create new JDBC provider

Set the basic configuration values of a JDBC provider, which encapsulates the specific vendor JDBC driver implementation classes that are required to access the database. The wizard fills in the name and the description fields, but you can type different values.

Scope
cells:win2003-tempCell01:nodes:win2003-tempNode01:servers:server1

* Database type
Oracle

* Provider type
Oracle JDBC Driver

* Implementation type
XA data source

* Name
Oracle JDBC Driver (XA)

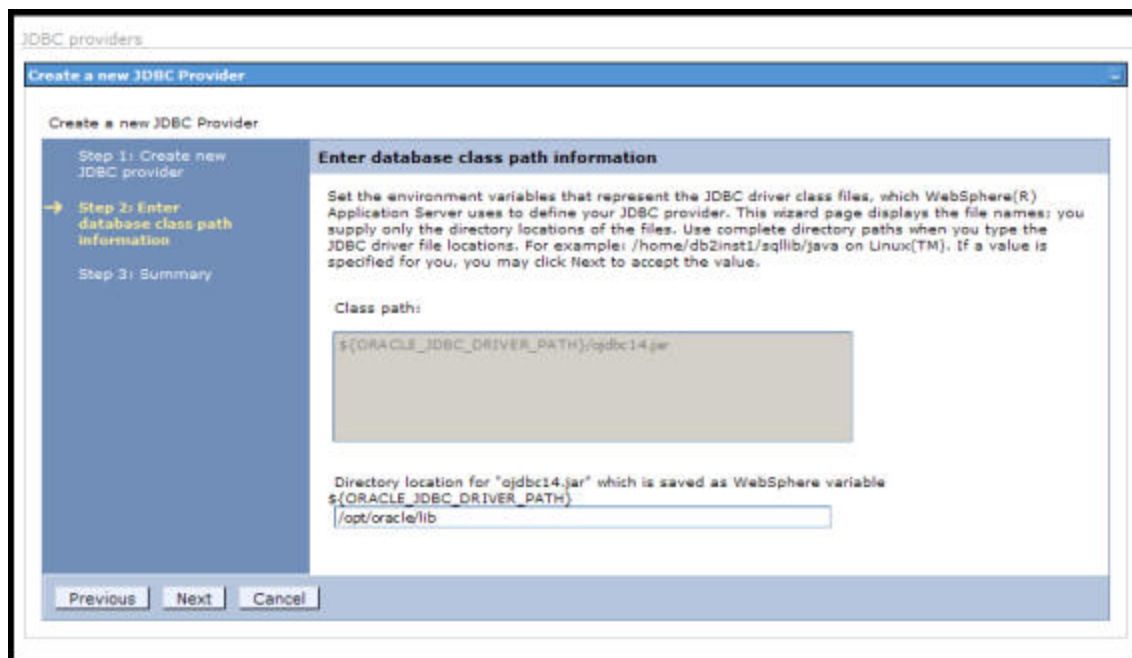
Description
Oracle JDBC Driver (XA)

Next Cancel

6. Enter the path(s) for the database .jar file(s) if different from the default path(s) listed.

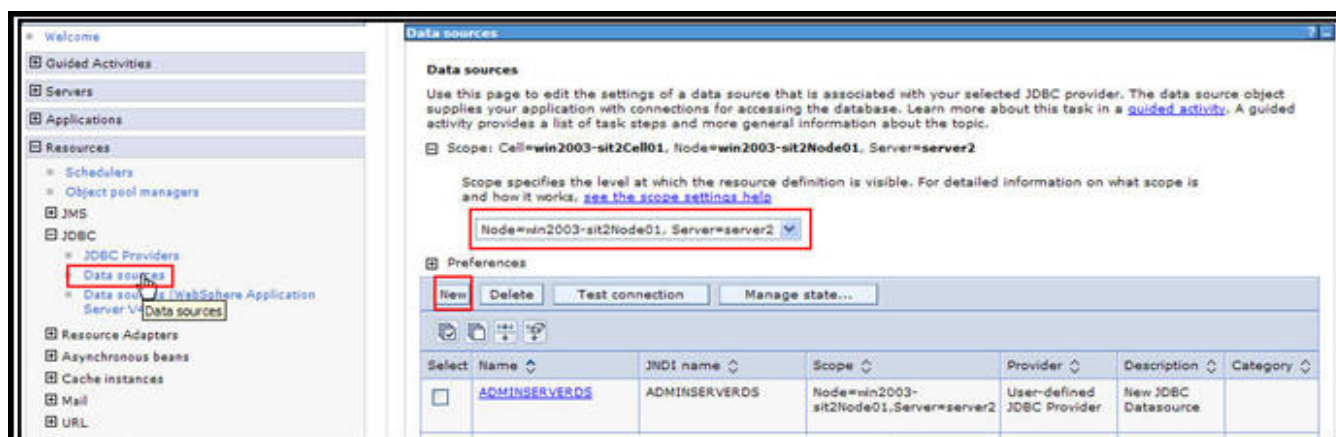
7. Select **Next**.

Figure 1-25: Select Node Scope



8. Click **Finish**.
9. Click **Save**.

Figure 1-26: Data Sources



10. Select **Data Sources** from the Resources menu option.
11. Select the server if it is not listed in the drop down box.
12. Select **New**.
13. Enter the data source name, which is ADMINSERVERDS.
14. Enter the JNDI name, which is ADMINSERVERDS.

15. Select **Next**.

Figure 1-27: New JDBC Provider

The screenshot shows the 'Create a data source' wizard in the 'Data sources' console. The left sidebar lists four steps: Step 1 (selected), Step 2, Step 3, and Step 4. The main panel is titled 'Enter basic data source information' and contains the following text: 'Set the basic configuration values of a data source for association with your JDBC provider. A data source supplies the physical connections between the application server and the database.' Below this is a 'Requirement' section stating that the application must be based on the Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) 1.0 specification or the Java (TM) Servlet 2.2 specification. A 'Scope' text box contains the value 'cells:win2003-sit2Cell01:nodes:win2003-sit2Node01:servers:server2'. Below the scope are two required fields, marked with an asterisk: 'Data source name' and 'JNDI name'. Below these fields is a section titled 'Component-managed authentication alias and XA recovery authentication alias' with a dropdown menu currently set to '(none)'. At the bottom left, the 'Next' button is highlighted with a red box.

16. Select the radio button for **Select an existing JDBC provider** and then select the existing JDBC provider from the drop down list.

17. Select **Next**.

Figure 1-28: JDBC General Properties

The screenshot shows the 'Create a data source' wizard in the 'Data sources' console, now at Step 2: Select JDBC provider. The left sidebar shows Step 2 as the active step. The main panel is titled 'Select JDBC provider' and contains the text 'Specify a JDBC provider to support this data source.' There are two radio buttons: 'Create new JDBC provider' (unselected) and 'Select an existing JDBC provider' (selected). Below the selected radio button is a dropdown menu showing 'Oracle JDBC Driver (XA)'. At the bottom left, the 'Next' button is highlighted with a red box.

18. For an Oracle database, enter the database URL (Ex: **jdbc:oracle:thin:@ServerName:Port:SID**).

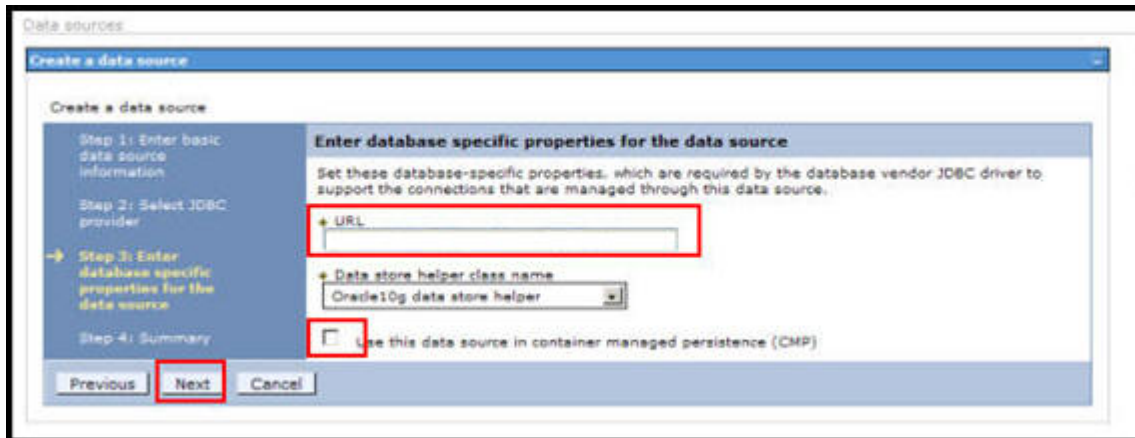
For a DB2 database, enter the database name, driver type, server name, and port number.

(There is no data to enter/edit for a MS SQL Server database.)

19. Uncheck the CMP check box.

20. Select **Next**.

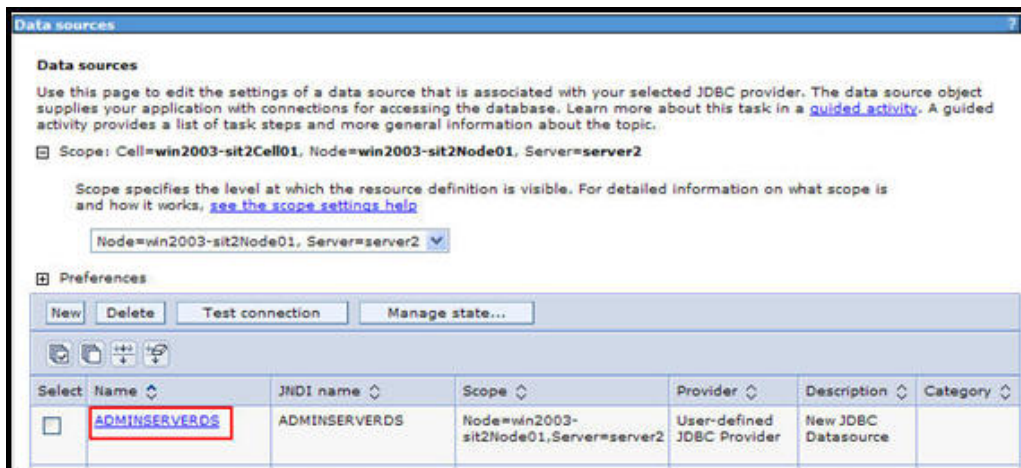
Figure 1-29: Oracle Database Properties



21. Select **Finish**.

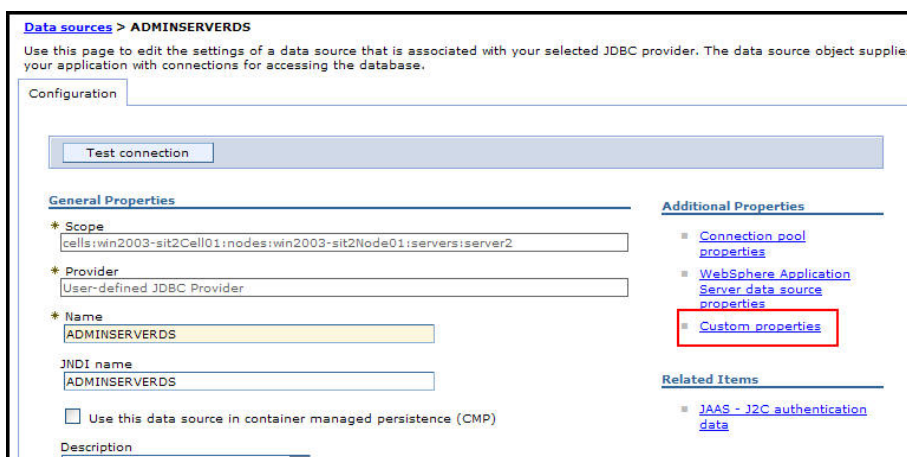
22. Select **ADMINSERVERDS** from the Data sources window.

Figure 1-30: Modify Data source



23. Select **Custom Properties**.

Figure 1-31: Custom Properties



24. Select **User** if setting up Oracle. If you are setting up Ms SQL Server or DB2, skip to [step 27](#).
25. Input Database Login user name in the Value field.
26. Select **OK** and skip to [step 34](#).

Figure 1-32: Set User Login

Select	Name	Value	Description	Required
<input type="checkbox"/>	user	SITapp		false
<input type="checkbox"/>	password	*****		false
<input type="checkbox"/>	serverName	win2003-sit1		false
<input type="checkbox"/>	databaseName	SIT2		false

Total 4

27. Click **New** if setting up MS SQL Server or DB2.
28. Enter a name for your custom property.
29. Enter the value, which will vary depending on the type of property you are creating. For user, enter user name. For server, enter server name and so forth.
30. Click **OK**.
31. For **MS SQL Server**, repeat steps 27-30 to continue creating custom properties until you have one for databasename, password, user and servername.
32. For **DB2**, repeat steps 27-30 to continue creating custom properties until you have one for password and user.
33. Select **OK** and skip to [step 37](#).

Figure 1-33: Configuration of Custom Properties

Configuration

General Properties

★ Scope
cells:win2003-sit2Cell01:nodes:win2003-sit2Node01:servers:server2

☐ Required

Name
user

Value
SITapp

Description

Type
java.lang.String

Apply OK Reset Cancel

34. Select **password** from the Custom Properties page.
35. Enter the password in the Value field.

36. Select **OK**.

Figure 1-34: Set Password

Data sources > **ADMINSERVERDS** > Custom properties

Use this page to specify custom properties that your enterprise information system (EIS) requires for the resource providers and resource factories that you configure. For example, most database vendors require additional custom properties for data sources that access the database.

Preferences

New Delete

Select	Name	Value	Description	Required
<input type="checkbox"/>	user	SITapp		false
<input type="checkbox"/>	password	*****		false
<input type="checkbox"/>	serverName	win2003-sit1		false
<input type="checkbox"/>	databaseName	SIT2		false

Total 4

37. Select **Save**.

38. Select **Data Sources** from the Resources menu option.

39. Select the server if it is not listed in the drop down box.

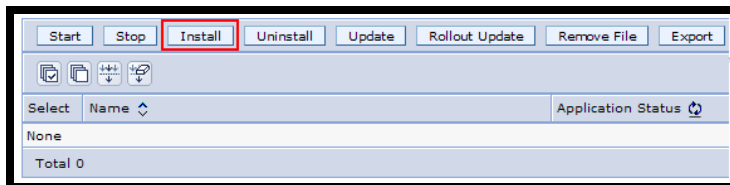
40. Select **New**. Return to [step 12](#) and repeat all steps to step 37, replacing ADMINSERVERDS with **ADMINSERVERRESOURCEDS**.

Install New Application

Deploy the Oracle Insurance Policy Administration Version 9 Application

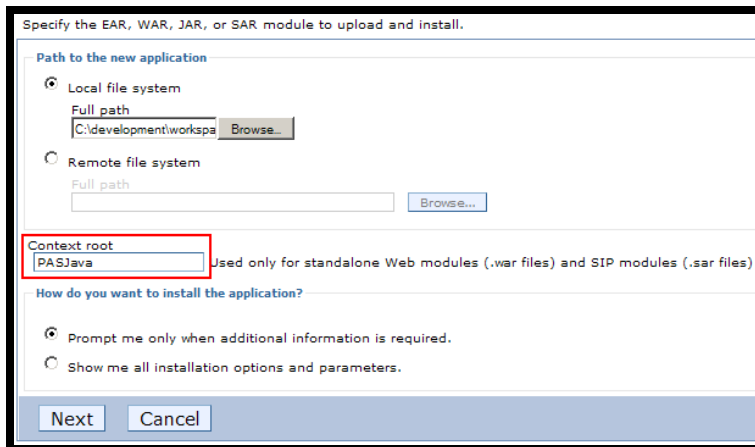
1. Select Applications → Enterprise Application → **Install**
2. If upgrading an existing Application select **Update**.

Figure 1-35: Install New Application



- a. If uploading from your machine, under **Local file system**, click **Browse** and select the **PASJava.war** file. It is in the folder you created for Configuration files during [server set-up](#).
- b. If uploading from the server, select the **Remote file system**, and enter the path to the PASJava.war file.
3. Set the **Context root** to **PASJava** and click **Next**.

Figure 1-36: Set Context Root



4. If you wish to specify a **Directory to install the application** or change the **Application name** you can do so from here, otherwise click **Next**. If you have multiple servers you will need to change the **Application name** to differentiate between them.

Figure 1-37: Select Install Options

Step 1: Select installation options

Step 2 Map modules to servers

Step 3 Map resource references to resources

Step 4 Map virtual hosts for Web modules

Step 5 Summary

Select installation options

Specify the various options that are available to prepare and install your application.

☐ Precompile JavaServer Pages files

Directory to install application

☒ Distribute application

☐ Use Binary Configuration

☐ Deploy enterprise beans

Application name

PASJava_war

☒ Create MBeans for resources

☐ Enable class reloading

Reload interval in seconds

☐ Deploy Web services

Validate Input off/warn/fail

warn

☐ Process embedded configuration

File Permission

Allow all files to be read but not written to

Allow executables to execute

Allow HTML and image files to be read by everyone

Set file permissions

.*\dll=755#.*\so=755#.*\a=755#.*\s=755

Application Build ID

Unknown

☐ Allow dispatching includes to remote resources

☐ Allow servicing includes from remote resources

Next Cancel

5. Click **Next**. If you have multiple servers then you will have to select the appropriate server under **Clusters and Servers** and then select the PASJava.war file.

6. Select the .war file.
7. Click **Apply** then click **Next**.

Figure 1-38: Select .war File

Specify options for installing enterprise applications and modules.

Step 1 Select installation options

→ Step 2: Map modules to servers

Step 3 Map resource references to resources

Step 4 Map virtual hosts for Web modules

Step 5 Summary

Map modules to servers

Specify targets such as application servers or clusters of application servers where you want to install the modules that are contained in your application. Modules can be installed on the same application server or dispersed among several application servers. Also, specify the Web servers as targets that serve as routers for requests to this application. The plug-in configuration file (plugin-cfg.xml) for each Web server is generated, based on the applications that are routed through.

Clusters and Servers:
WebSphere:cell=redhat-lpc01Cell01,node=redhat-lpc01Node01,server=V9Server1

Select	Module	URI	Server
<input type="checkbox"/>	PASJava.war	PASJava.war,WEB-INF/web.xml	WebSphere:cell=redhat-lpc01Cell01,node=redhat-lpc01Node01,server=V9Server1

8. Scroll down to the following location. In the Target Resource JNDI Name column click **Browse** and select the **AMINSERVERDS** option.
9. Click **Apply**.
10. Scroll down to the following location. In the Target Resource JNDI Name column click **Browse** and select the **AMINSERVERRESOURCEDS** option.
11. Click **Apply**.
12. Click **Next**. These are the default values for the Resources.

Figure 1-39: Select Target Resource JNDI Name

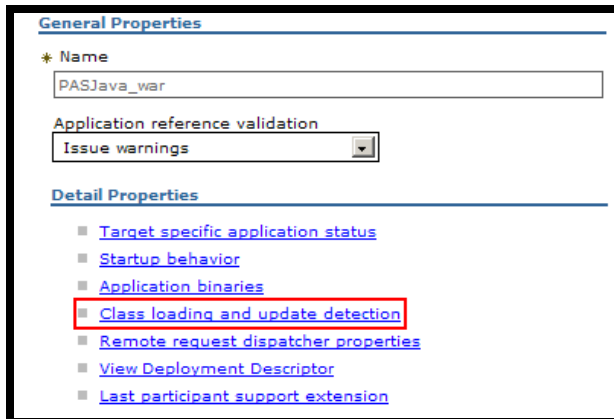
Select	Module	EJB	URI	Resource Reference	Target Resource JNDI Name	Login configuration
<input type="checkbox"/>	PASJava.war		PASJava.war,WEB-INF/web.xml	ADMINSERVERDS	ADMINSERVERDS <input data-bbox="678 1333 743 1354" type="button" value="Browse..."/>	Resource authorization: Container Authentication method: None
<input type="checkbox"/>	PASJava.war		PASJava.war,WEB-INF/web.xml	ADMINSERVERRESOURCEDS	ADMINSERVERRESOURCEDS <input data-bbox="678 1459 743 1480" type="button" value="Browse..."/>	Resource authorization: Container Authentication method: None

13. Click **Next**.
14. Review your configuration and make any necessary changes.
15. If no changes are needed then click **Finish**.
16. Once the installation is complete click **Save**. When synchronization is complete click **OK**.

Configure the Application

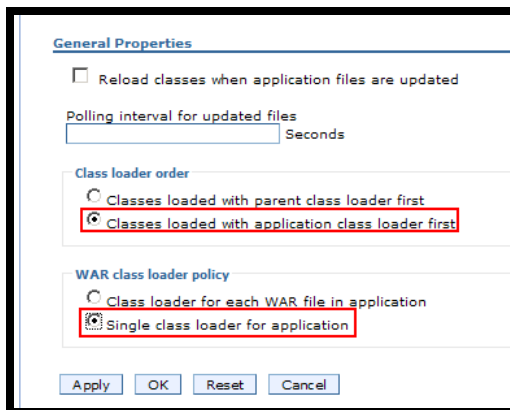
1. Select Application → Enterprise Application → New Application you just created.
2. Click **Class Loading and update detection** under **Detail Properties**.

Figure 1-40: Select Class Loading



3. Select **Classes loaded with application class loader first** and **Single class loader for application**.

Figure 1-41: Select Class Loader Order



4. Click **OK** and **Save**.

Start the Application

1. Select Servers → Application Servers.
2. Select the server(s) you wish to start.
3. Click **Start**.

IMPORTANT: If there are installation errors, your application will not start. Check the System.Out log for error messages. You will need to be well versed in WebSphere and JAVA to decipher the error messages. Here are a few sample locations for the System.Out log.

Windows: E:\Program Files\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\logs\server1\

Linux: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/AppSrv01/logs/server1/

Depending on where you have WebSphere installed, the first few folders of the location may vary. In both instances above, the Application Server name is "server1". The AppSrv01 name might also differ depending on the installation of WebSphere.

4. Wait for the page to refresh and the icon under Application Status to turn to a green arrow.
5. In your browser, go to: `http://servername:portnumber/PASJava/Login/Login.iface` replacing the **servername** and **portnumber** with the correct information.
6. The default login ID and password is *install*.

You have successfully completed the installation process for the Oracle Insurance Policy Administration application. The next step is to install and set-up the [Rules Palette Web Application Utility](#).

Web Application Utility Installation

Prerequisites

In order to complete the installation steps, you must have the following components:

- A server with Windows Enterprise 2003 R2.sp2.
- WebSphere Network Deployment Manager media. This can be downloaded from the IBM website or from a CD provided by IBM.
- Administrative rights to the server. You will not be able to complete the installation without administrative privileges.
- PaletteConfig.war file. This file is located in the Rules Palette Media Pack you downloaded from E-Delivery when you selected the Oracle Insurance Application product pack and the Windows 32-bit platform. When you extract the .zip file, you will see a folder called WebApplicationUtility. Open the folder to access the PaletteConfig.war file.
- PaletteWebApplication.properties- This file is included in your download from E-Delivery. You will see a folder called WebApplicationUtility. Open the folder to access the properties file.
- Database driver
 - Oracle database: **ojdbc14.jar**. This file is included in the .zip file you downloaded from E-Delivery. Open the *OIPA_version number* folder. It is in the ext jar .zip file.
 - MS SQL Server database: download the **jtds.jar** file
 - a. Download **jtds** from the following site: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/jtlds/>.
 - b. Click **Download** on the top menu bar.
 - c. Click the **download** link for jtlds (release 1.2.2).
 - d. Select the **jtlds-1.2.2-dist.zip** file. Save the download .zip file to the lib directory you created (i.e., ../opt/oracle/lib).
 - e. Open the downloaded .zip file and extract the file **jtlds-1.2.2** from the root of the .zip file.
 - f. Rename the file **jtlds.jar**.
 - DB2 database – The three necessary .jar files (**db2jcc**, **db2jcc_license_cisuz**, and **db2jcc_license_cu**) are included with the purchase of the DB2 software. These files are not available for download. Contact your IT department if you need assistance locating these files.

Server Set-up

Create a Directory for the Configuration files

1. Create a directory on the WebSphere installation machine to store configuration files for the Rules Palette V9 system (i.e., /opt/oracle/server1).
2. Copy into this folder:
 - PaletteWebApplication.properties – You can edit the file to tell the application where to save various application files. You may elect to create a separate directory for these files. After you have created the directory, specify the location in this file.

Copy Database Driver jar files

1. Copy the database driver jar files (for the specific database type being used) into Websphere's external library folder.

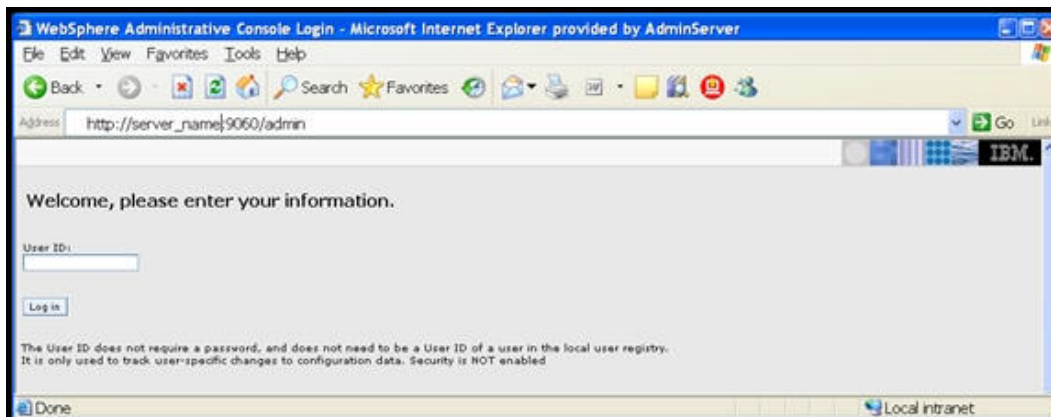
Library Folder Example: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/lib/ext/

- a. Oracle – ojdbc14.jar
- b. DB2 - db2jcc, db2jcc_license_cisuz, and db2jcc_license_cu
- c. MS SQL Server - jtds

Create a New Application Server

1. Using a WebBrowser, connect to the Administrative Console using the appropriate server_name and port. (Ex: http://server_name:port/admin)
2. Log-in using your username.

Figure 2-1: WebSphere Administrative Console



3. Select **Servers** from the main menu.

Figure 2-2: Main Menu



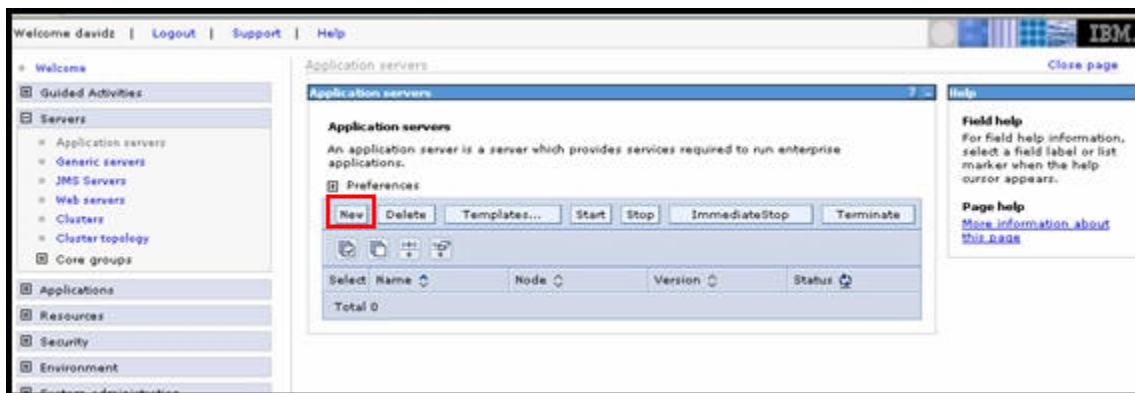
4. Select **Application servers** from the main menu.

Figure 2-3: Servers



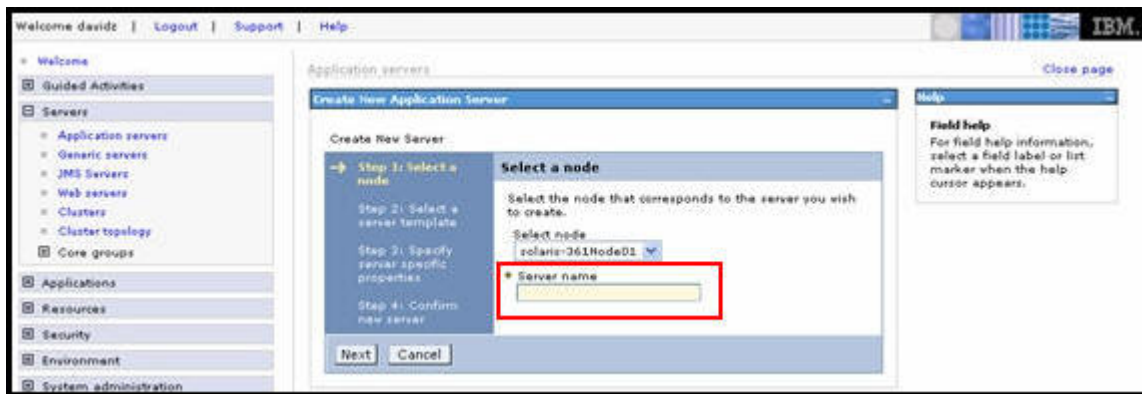
5. Select **New**.

Figure 2-4: Application Servers



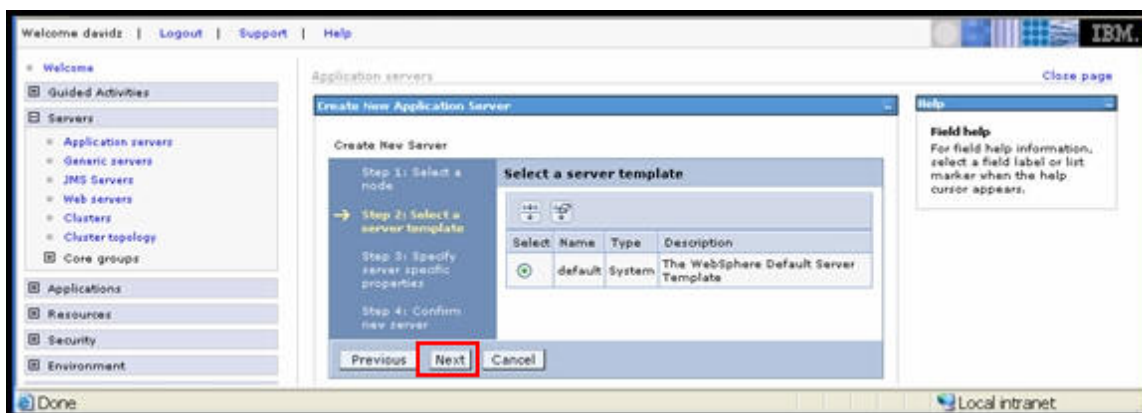
6. Fill in the appropriate server name.
7. Click **Next**.

Figure 2-5: Select a Node



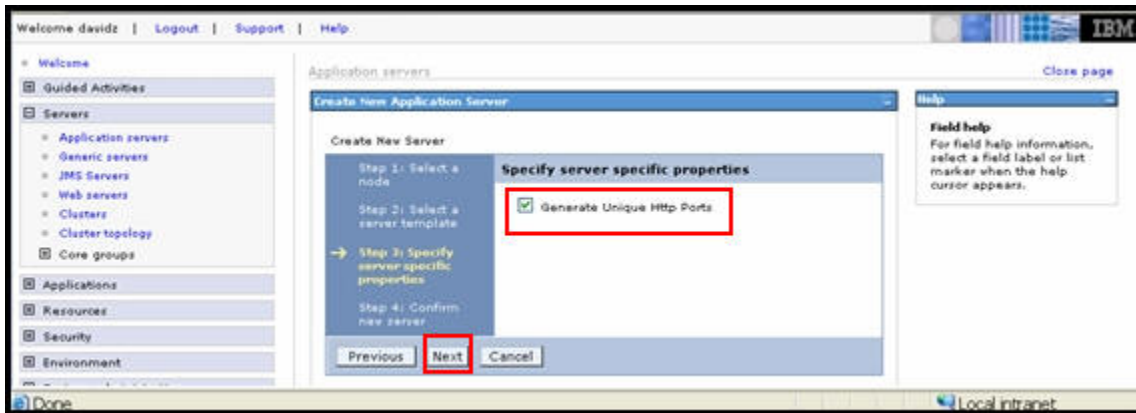
8. Click **Next**.

Figure 2-6: Server Template



9. Make sure the box titled **Generate Unique Http Ports** is checked.
10. Select **Next**.

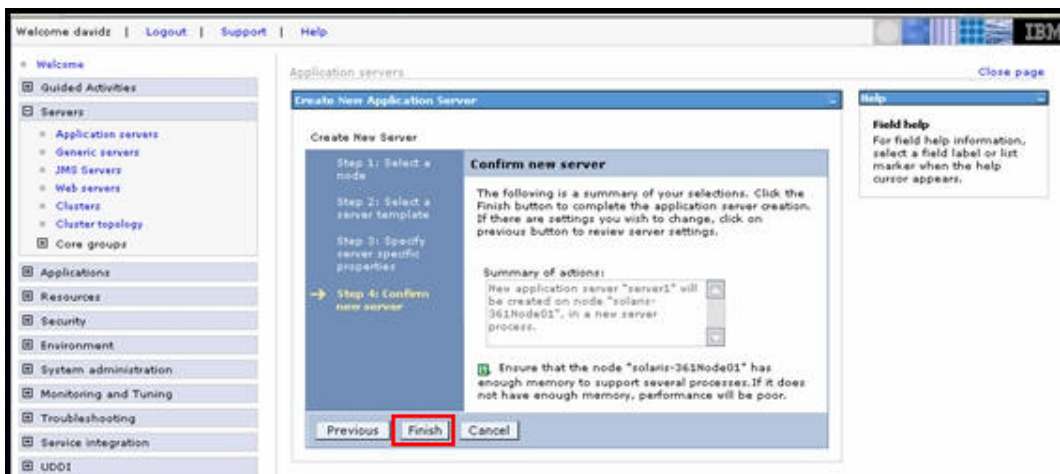
Figure 2-7: Specify Server Specific Properties



11. Select **Finish**.

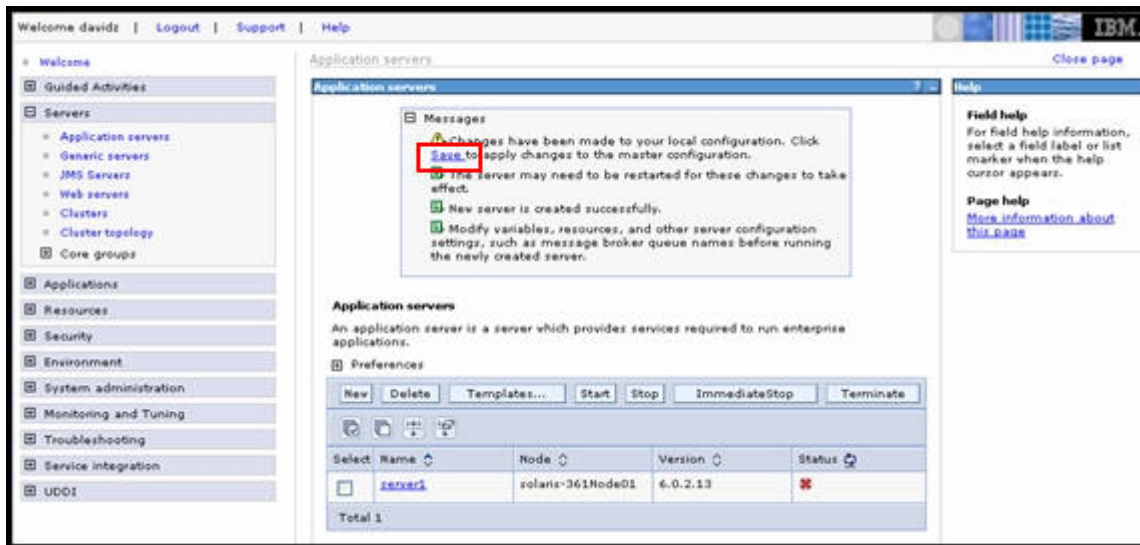
Note: Before saving for the first time select **Preferences** and select the **Synchronize changes with Nodes** check box.

Figure 2-8: Confirm New Server



12. Select **Save**.

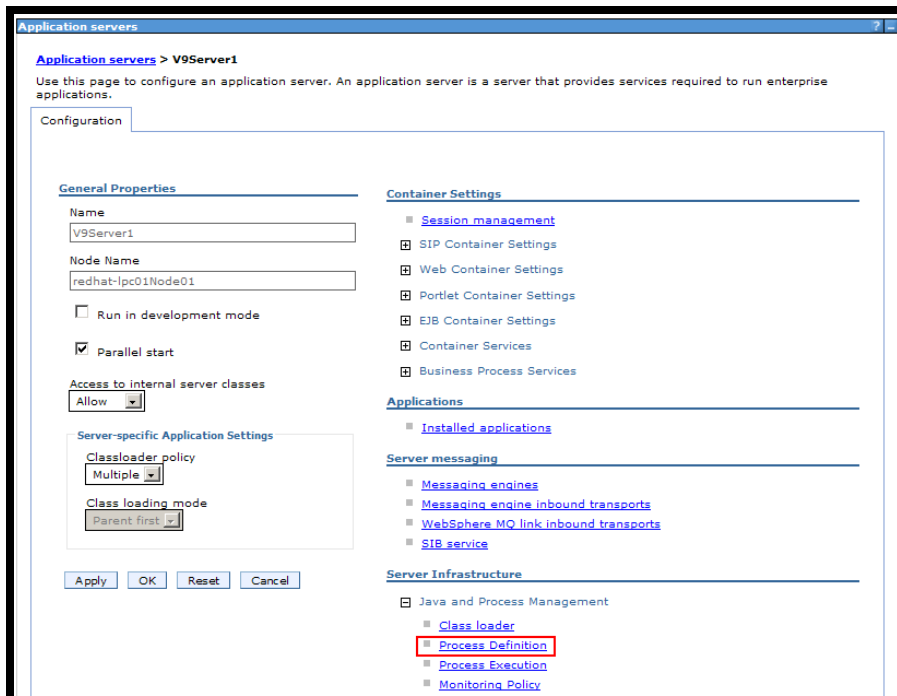
Figure 2-9: Apply Changes to Application Server



Server Properties

1. Click the **Name** of the server you just created. Expand out **Java and Process Management** from the right column and select **Process Definition**.

Figure 2-10: Select Process Definition



2. Under **Additional Properties** select **Java Virtual Machine**.

3. Under **Classpath** enter the location of your PaletteWebApplication.properties file. (Make sure you put a slash at the end of the file location.) This is located in the directory you created during server [set-up](#).
4. Set **Initial** and **Maximum Heap Sizes** to 512 and 1024 respectively. These are the default recommended values. Depending on the hardware and number of servers existing or planned these values may differ.

Note: As with the heap sizes, these values may differ depending on the system configuration.

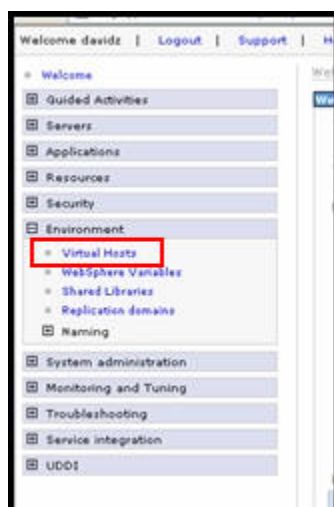
5. When finished click **OK** and **Save**.

Virtual Hosts

If you are adding another server, then the new default host port must be added.

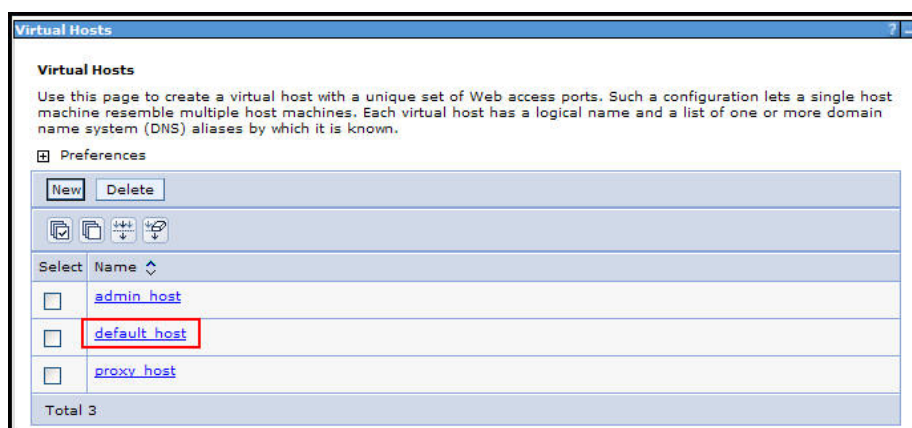
1. Select **Environment** and **Virtual Hosts** from the main menu.

Figure 2 11: Virtual Host



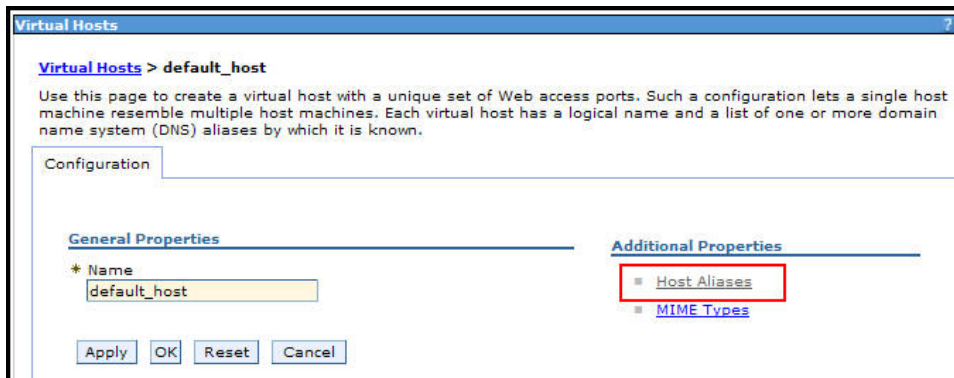
2. Select **Default Host**.

Figure 2-12: Default Host



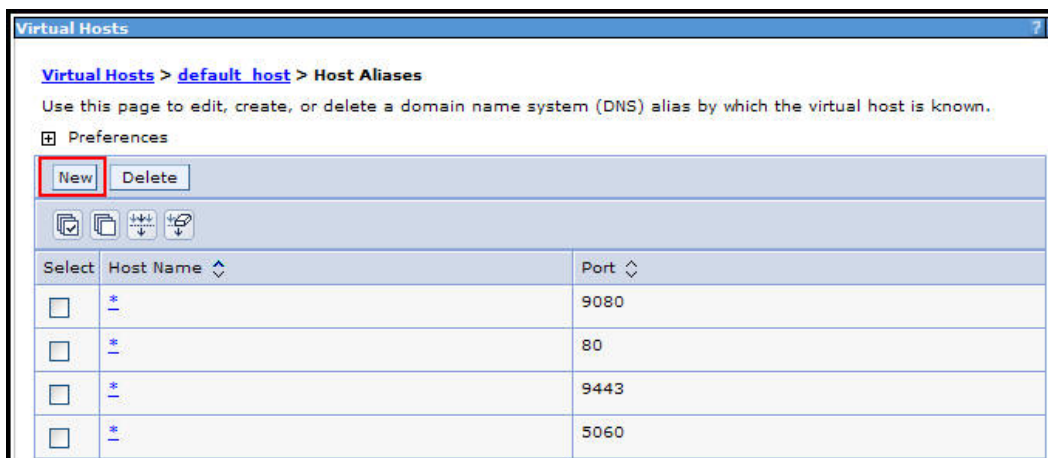
3. Select **Host Aliases**.

Figure 2-13: Host Aliases



4. Select **New**.

Figure 2-14: Create New Host Alias



5. Change the Port to the desired number.

- Standard is 908x where x is incremented up starting at 1 for each additional server added.

6. Click **OK**.

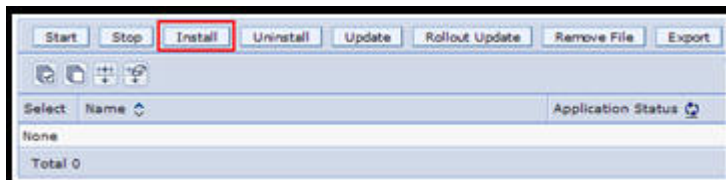
7. Save and Sync.

Install New Application

Deploy the Web Application Utility

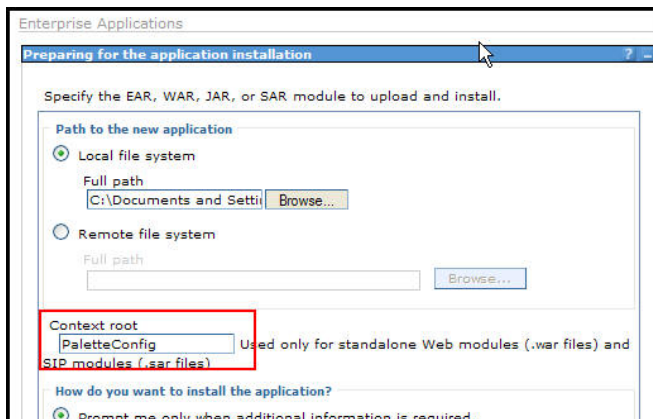
1. Select Applications → Enterprise Application → Install.

Figure 2-15: Install the Application



2. If upgrading an existing Application select **Update**.
 - a. If uploading from your machine, under Local file system, click browse and select the **PaletteConfig.war** file.
 - b. If uploading from the server, select the Remote file system, and enter the path to the **PaletteConfig.war** file.
3. Set the Context root to **PaletteConfig** and click **Next**.

Figure 2-16: Set Context Root



4. If you wish to specify a **Directory to install the application** or change the **Application name** you can do so from here, otherwise click **Next**. If you have multiple servers you will need to change the **Application name** to differentiate between them.

Figure 2-17: Select Install Options

Enterprise Applications

Install New Application

Specify options for installing enterprise applications and modules.

Step 1: Select installation options

Step 2: Map modules to servers

Step 3: Map virtual hosts for Web modules

Step 4: Summary

Select installation options

Specify the various options that are available to prepare and install your application.

☐ Precompile JavaServer Pages files

Directory to install application

☒ Distribute application

☐ Use Binary Configuration

☐ Deploy enterprise beans

Application name

PaletteConfig_war

☒ Create MBeans for resources

☐ Enable class reloading

5. Click **Next**. If you have multiple servers you will have to select the server you want under **Clusters and Servers**. Then click the PaletteConfig.war file, click **Apply** and click **Next**.

Figure 2-18: Select .war File

Enterprise Applications

Install New Application

Specify options for installing enterprise applications and modules.

Step 1: Select installation options

Step 2: Map modules to servers

Step 3: Map virtual hosts for Web modules

Step 4: Summary

Map modules to servers

Specify targets such as application servers or clusters of application servers where you want to install the modules that are contained in your application. Modules can be installed on the same application server or dispersed among several application servers. Also, specify the Web servers as targets that serve as routers for requests to this application. The plug-in configuration file (plugin-cfg.xml) for each Web server is generated, based on the applications that are routed through.

Clusters and Servers:

WebSphere:cell=localhostCell01,node=localhostNode01,server=server1

WebSphere:cell=localhostCell01,node=localhostNode01,server=server2

WebSphere:cell=localhostCell01,node=localhostNode01,server=V9QA2

WebSphere:cell=localhostCell01,node=localhostNode01,server=PaletteConfig-V9ACME

WebSphere:cell=localhostCell01,node=localhostNode01,server=PaletteConfig-V9QA1

Apply

Select	Module	URI	Server
<input type="checkbox"/>	PaletteConfig.war	PaletteConfig.war,WEB-INF/web.xml	WebSphere:cell=localhostCell01,node=localhostNode01,server=server1

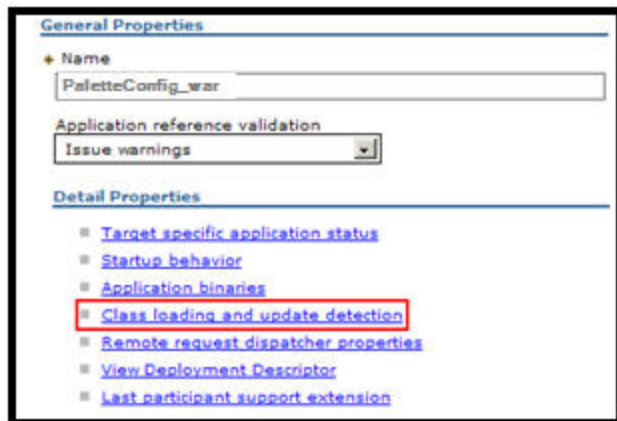
Previous Next Cancel

6. Review your configuration and make any necessary changes.
7. If no changes are needed click **Finish**.
8. Once installation is complete click **Save**. When synchronization is complete click **OK**.

Configure the Application

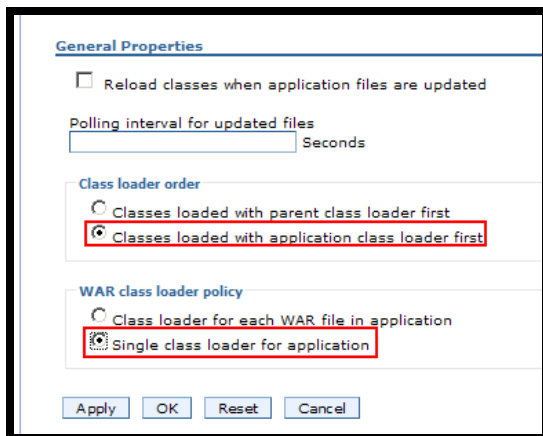
1. Select Application → Enterprise Application → New Application. You are looking for the one you just created.
2. Click **Class Loading and update detection** under **Detail Properties**.

Figure 2-19: Select Class Loading



3. Select **Classes loaded with application class loader first** and **Single class loader for application**.

Figure 2-20: Specify Class Loader Order



4. Click **OK** and **Save**.

Start the Application

1. Select Servers → Application Servers.
2. Select the server(s) you wish to start.
3. Click **Start**.

IMPORTANT: If there are installation errors, your application will not start. Check the System.Out log for error messages. You will need to be well versed in WebSphere and JAVA to decipher the error messages. Here are a few sample locations for the System.Out log.

Windows: E:\Program Files\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\logs\server1\

Linux: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/AppSrv01/logs/server1/

Depending on where you have WebSphere installed, the first few folders of the location may vary. In both instances above, the Application Server name is "server1". The AppSrv01 name might also differ depending on the installation of WebSphere.

4. Wait for the page to refresh and the icon under Application Status to turn to a green arrow.
5. In your browser, go to: <http://servername:portnumber/PaletteConfig/> replacing the **servername** and **portnumber** with the correct information.
6. The default log-in ID and password is *admin*.

IMPORTANT: The servername and portnumber are the ones you should use when setting-up environment properties for the Rules Palette.

IMPORTANT: Keep this application running while users access the Rules Palette or they will not be able to log-in.

You have successfully completed the installation process for the Web Application Utility. Before users can install the Rules Palette, the build manager needs to configure the Rules Palette environment properties in the Web Application Utility.

Set-up Rules Palette Environment Properties with the Web Application Utility

As a Build Manager you will use the Web Application Utility to configure the environment properties and the remote debugging Web Service for the Rules Palette. When Rules Palette users create a new environment, they will need the host name, port number, palette user name and password and database ID and password, which you will provide for them. As the Build Manager you will manage environment settings from this application.

Set-Up Rules Palette Environment Settings

1. Navigate to the Web Application Utility using the following URL: `http://servername:port/PaletteConfig/`. The servername and port should be the one you used when you set-up the Web Application Utility.
2. Enter the default user name (admin) and password (admin) and select **login**.
3. Change the user ID and password immediately to a more secure user ID and password.
4. Under the Environment Options tab select **Edit**.
5. Enter the information for the environment:
 - a. PaletteVersion: Enter the version of the palette that will be used. This is used to ensure the corresponding Oracle Insurance Policy Administration version is used.
 - b. PaletteBuildNumber: Enter the build number of the palette that will be used.
 - c. ApplicationType: Either OIPA for the Policy Administration system or NBUW for New Business Underwriting.
 - d. ApplicationEnvType: Either Development or Production for the type of environment.
 - e. DebuggerWebserviceUrl: `http://servername:port/PASJava/service/DebuggerService?wsdl`. This is the URL for the Web Service used to connect for remote debugging. The servername and port should be the same as the servername and port for the Oracle Insurance Policy Administration application.
 - f. DebugUserName: Enter the debug user name.
 - g. DebugPassword: Enter the debug password.
 - h. ApplicationDatabaseType: MS SQL Server, DB2 or Oracle.
 - i. ApplicationDatabaseServer: Server where the database is located.
 - j. ApplicationDatabasePort: Port for database.
 - k. ApplicationDatabaseName: Name of the database. Only needed for MS SQL Server and DB2.
 - l. ApplicationDatabaseSchema: Schemas of the database. Only needed for DB2.
 - m. ApplicationSID: Only needed for Oracle.
 - n. ApplicationDatabaseUserName: Enter the database user name.
 - o. ApplicationDatabasePassword: Enter the database password.
6. Select the Yes radio button for IVS if you will be using an IVS environment.
 - a. Enter the IVS environment information.
 - b. IVSDatabaseType: MS SQL Server, DB2 or Oracle.
 - c. IVSDatabaseServer: Server where the database is located.
 - d. IVSDatabasePort: Port of the database.

- e. IVSDatabaseName: Name of the database.
 - f. IVSDatabaseSchema: Schema of the database.
 - g. IVSDatabaseUserName: Enter the IVS database user name.
 - h. IVSDatabasePassword: Enter the IVS database password.
 - i. IVSEnv: Name of the IVS environment that will be used.
 - j. IVSTrackNumber: Track number of the IVS environment that will be used.
7. Select **Save**.
 8. Send the server name, port information and the three sets of user names and passwords (database, IVS database and palette user names and passwords) to the Rules Palette users so that they can set-up the environment.

You have successfully completed the environment properties set-up for the Rules Palette. You can now install the Rules Palette application.

Rules Palette Installation

The Rules Palette can only be installed after the Web Application Utility has been used to set-up the environment properties.

Prerequisites

- Servername where the Web Application Utility resides.
- Portnumber of the Web Application Utility.
- Database ID and passwords provided by the build manager or server administrator who installed the Web Application Utility.
- URL of the Web Application Utility. You will download the Rules Palette from this utility.
- Location of the JDBC file for the database type you are using. You will need to point to this location when setting up the environment connection in the Rules Palette.

Install the Rules Palette

1. Navigate to the Web Application Utility using the following URL: <http://servername:port/PaletteConfig/>.
2. Click **Download Palette Version**.

Figure 3-1: Download Palette Version



3. Click **Download** next to the version of the Rules Palette that you want to download.
4. Click **Open** from the File Download window when it asks what you want to do with the file. It will take a few minutes for the file to download. Once the file has been downloaded, it should automatically open with the compression software that is available on your system. If you do not have compression software, contact your IT department.
5. Extract the files using your compression software and save the files to your local computer in the following folder:
`C:\Program files\Oracle\RulesPalette`
6. Launch the Rules Palette via the executable file **asgraphicruleside.exe**. This file will run the Rules Palette. To launch the application, double-click on the executable file. This executable file can be found in the following directory:
`C:\Program Files\Oracle\RulesPalette\bin`
7. Create a shortcut on your Windows Desktop. You should create a shortcut to the executable file so that it is easier to access the Rules Palette. To create a shortcut, right-click on the asgraphiculeside.exe file (`C:\Program Files\Oracle\RulesPalette\bin`) and select **Create Shortcut**. Once the short-cut appears, drag it out onto your desktop.

You have successfully installed the Rules Palette application. Now you need to establish environment connections. If Rules Palette users will be performing the next step, then they will need the *Rules Palette User Installation Guide* located on the OTN. This guide is under Documentation | Insurance | Oracle Insurance Policy Administration Library 15811_01.

Create an Environment Connection in the Rules Palette

1. Open the Rules Palette and select either the Global Rules Explorer tab or the Main Explorer tab.
2. Right-click anywhere in the tab and select **Create Environment from Web Service** from the right-click menu.
3. Enter a descriptive environment name that will allow you to distinguish between the various environment connections you create.
4. Enter the Configuration Server (server name).
5. Enter the Configuration Port information.
6. Enter your palette username.
7. Enter your palette password.
8. Check the automatic log-on box if you want the application to automatically log you on once the environment creation is complete.
9. Click **Test Configuration Server** to test your connection to the Web Service that will auto-populate your database properties. If the connection is successful, click **Next**.

Note: If you receive an error message that says your username and password are incorrect, check your configuration server and port information as well. There are instances where errors in these fields also trigger the username and password error.

10. Browse to the location of the jdbc driver files. (SqlServer uses the jtds.jar and DB2 uses three jar files beginning with db2_***.jar.) You will only need to specify the jar file location the first time you set-up an environment. If you create additional environments, then this Browse field will not display.
11. Enter the user ID and password for the OIPA database. The database properties should be grayed out and listed in the database fields directly above the user ID and password.
12. Click **Test Connection** to test your database connection. If the connection is not successful, review the properties you set-up in the Web Application Utility.
13. Enter the user ID and password for the IVS database. The IVS database properties should be grayed out and listed in the database fields directly above the user ID and password.
14. Click **Test Connection** to test your IVS database connection. Once both connections are successful, click **Finish**.

A node for the environment you just created will display on the Main Explorer and Global Rules Explorer tabs. If you did not check the auto-login box, you will need to log-in now. Right-click on the node and select **Log-in** to access the Rules Palette application. Enter the palette log-in name and password you used in step one of the environment creation wizard.

Note: Refer to the Rules Palette help system for instructions on operating the Rules Palette. The help system is located inside the Rules Palette application.

You have successfully created an environment connection in the Rules Palette application. Now you need to reload security scripts.

Re-load Security Scripts

After you have completed the initial installation of the OIPA and Rules Palette applications, security scripts must be re-loaded in the database. This step is important because it grants each primary company access to the Web Services. You will also need to perform this step when a new company is created or when a company is deleted.

Each type of database will need its own security script.

[SQL Server](#)

[Oracle](#)

[DB2](#)

Run Security Scripts for SQL Server Database

1. Open your database query software.
2. Type **delete * from AsAuthCompanyWebService** and execute the query to delete all records from the AsAuthCompanyWebService table.
3. Type the following query as shown below and then execute the query.

```
INSERT INTO AsAuthCompanyWebService
SELECT AuthCompanyGUID, AuthWebService.AuthWebServiceGUID
FROM AsAuthCompany,
    (SELECT '7B629464-31DE-4A2C-B415-F9BD45F492FA' AS AuthWebServiceGUID
    UNION ALL
    SELECT '5ADC18E4-D752-4D3D-BEFE-5AA626210768' AS AuthWebServiceGUID
    UNION ALL
    SELECT '5007146B-326D-447C-B11B-F1A9CD7489B2' AS AuthWebServiceGUID
    UNION ALL
    SELECT 'FD913858-B77A-40B1-9B6A-71E1191AA807' AS AuthWebServiceGUID)
AuthWebService
GO
```

Note: If you cannot access a Web Service after reloading security scripts, [re-run your Web Service definitions](#) to make sure the Web Services you are referencing in the security scripts are the same ones in your database.

Run Security Scripts for Oracle Database

1. Open your database query software.
2. Type **delete * from AsAuthCompanyWebService** and execute the query to delete all records from the AsAuthCompanyWebService table.
3. Type the following query as shown below and then execute the query.

```
INSERT INTO AsAuthCompanyWebService
SELECT AuthCompanyGUID, AuthWebService.AuthWebServiceGUID
FROM AsAuthCompany,
    (SELECT '7B629464-31DE-4A2C-B415-F9BD45F492FA' AS AuthWebServiceGUID FROM
DUAL
    UNION ALL
    SELECT '5ADC18E4-D752-4D3D-BEFE-5AA626210768' AS AuthWebServiceGUID FROM
DUAL
    UNION ALL
    SELECT '5007146B-326D-447C-B11B-F1A9CD7489B2' AS AuthWebServiceGUID FROM
DUAL
    UNION ALL
    SELECT 'FD913858-B77A-40B1-9B6A-71E1191AA807' AS AuthWebServiceGUID FROM
DUAL ) AuthWebService
GO
```

Note: If you cannot access a Web Service after reloading security scripts, [re-run your Web Service definitions](#) to make sure the Web Services you are referencing in the security scripts are the same ones in your database.

Run Security Scripts for DB2 Database

1. **Open your database query software.**
2. Type **delete * from AsAuthCompanyWebService** and execute the query to delete all records from the AsAuthCompanyWebService table.
3. Type the following query as shown below and then execute the query.

```

INSERT INTO AsAuthCompanyWebService
SELECT AuthCompanyGUID, AuthWebService.AuthWebServiceGUID
FROM AsAuthCompany,
      (SELECT '7B629464-31DE-4A2C-B415-F9BD45F492FA' AS AuthWebServiceGUID FROM
      SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
      UNION ALL
      SELECT '5ADC18E4-D752-4D3D-BEFE-5AA626210768' AS AuthWebServiceGUID FROM
      SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
      UNION ALL
      SELECT '5007146B-326D-447C-B11B-F1A9CD7489B2' AS AuthWebServiceGUID FROM
      SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
      UNION ALL
      SELECT 'FD913858-B77A-40B1-9B6A-71E1191AA807' AS AuthWebServiceGUID FROM
      SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1 ) AuthWebService
GO

```

Note: If you cannot access a Web Service after reloading security scripts, [re-run your Web Service definitions](#) to make sure the Web Services you are referencing in the security scripts are the same ones in your database.

Re-Run Web Service Definitions for SQL

1. Open your database query software.
2. Type the following query as shown below and then execute the query.

```
INSERT INTO AsAuthWebService (AuthWebServiceGUID, WebServiceName)  
SELECT '7B629464-31DE-4A2C-B415-F9BD45F492FA' AS AuthWebServiceGUID, 'FileReceived'  
AS WebServiceName  
UNION ALL  
SELECT '5ADC18E4-D752-4D3D-BEFE-5AA626210768' AS AuthWebServiceGUID, 'InputRequest'  
AS WebServiceName  
UNION ALL  
SELECT '5007146B-326D-447C-B11B-F1A9CD7489B2' AS AuthWebServiceGUID,  
'DebuggerService'  
AS WebServiceName  
UNION ALL  
SELECT 'FD913858-B77A-40B1-9B6A-71E1191AA807' AS AuthWebServiceGUID,  
'ExposedComputation'  
AS WebServiceName  
GO
```

Re-Run Web Service Definitions for Oracle

1. Open your database query software.
2. Type the following query as shown below and then execute the query.

```
INSERT INTO AsAuthWebService (AuthWebServiceGUID, WebServiceName)  
SELECT '7B629464-31DE-4A2C-B415-F9BD45F492FA' AS AuthWebServiceGUID, 'FileReceived'  
AS WebServiceName FROM DUAL  
UNION ALL  
SELECT '5ADC18E4-D752-4D3D-BEFE-5AA626210768' AS AuthWebServiceGUID, 'InputRequest'  
AS WebServiceName FROM DUAL  
UNION ALL  
SELECT '5007146B-326D-447C-B11B-F1A9CD7489B2' AS AuthWebServiceGUID,  
'DebuggerService'  
AS WebServiceName FROM DUAL  
UNION ALL  
SELECT 'FD913858-B77A-40B1-9B6A-71E1191AA807' AS AuthWebServiceGUID,  
'ExposedComputation'  
AS WebServiceName FROM DUAL  
GO
```

Re-run Web Service Definitions for DB2

1. Open your database query software.
2. Type the following query as shown below and then execute the query.

```
INSERT INTO AsAuthWebService (AuthWebServiceGUID, WebServiceName)  
SELECT '7B629464-31DE-4A2C-B415-F9BD45F492FA' AS AuthWebServiceGUID, 'FileReceived'  
AS WebServiceName FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1  
UNION ALL  
SELECT '5ADC18E4-D752-4D3D-BEFE-5AA626210768' AS AuthWebServiceGUID, 'InputRequest'  
AS WebServiceName FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1  
UNION ALL  
SELECT '5007146B-326D-447C-B11B-F1A9CD7489B2' AS AuthWebServiceGUID,  
'DebuggerService'  
AS WebServiceName FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1  
UNION ALL  
SELECT 'FD913858-B77A-40B1-9B6A-71E1191AA807' AS AuthWebServiceGUID,  
'ExposedComputation'  
AS WebServiceName FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1  
GO
```