

Oracle® Retail Workspace

Implementation Guide

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Oracle® Retail Workspace Implementation Guide, Release 13.1.3

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- Did you find any errors in the information?
- Does the structure of the information help you with your tasks?
- Do you need different information or graphics? If so, where, and in what format?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?

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Preface

The Oracle Retail Workspace Implementation Guide provides detailed information useful for implementing the application. It helps you view and understand the behind-the-scenes processing of the application. In addition, this implementation guide includes information about customizing Oracle Retail Workspace and a tutorial on developing dashboards.

Audience

The Implementation Guide is intended for Oracle Retail Workspace application integrators and implementation staff.

Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Retail Workspace Release 13.1.3 documentation set:

- *Oracle Retail Workspace Release Notes*
- *Oracle Retail Workspace Installation Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Workspace Administration Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Workspace Online Help*

Customer Support

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<https://support.oracle.com>

When contacting Customer Support, please provide the following:

- Product version and program/module name
- Functional and technical description of the problem (include business impact)
- Detailed step-by-step instructions to re-create
- Exact error message received
- Screen shots of each step you take

Review Patch Documentation

When you install the application for the first time, you install either a base release (for example, 13.1) or a later patch release (for example, 13.1.3). If you are installing the base release, additional patch, and bundled hot fix releases, read the documentation for all releases that have occurred since the base release before you begin installation. Documentation for patch and bundled hot fix releases can contain critical information related to the base release, as well as information about code changes since the base release.

Oracle Retail Documentation on the Oracle Technology Network

Documentation is packaged with each Oracle Retail product release. Oracle Retail product documentation is also available on the following Web site:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/oracle_retail.html

(Data Model documents are not available through Oracle Technology Network. These documents are packaged with released code, or you can obtain them through My Oracle Support.)

Documentation should be available on this Web site within a month after a product release.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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

Open-Source Third Party Applications for Oracle Retail Workspace

Software Provider: Apache Software Foundation

Software Name: Apache Commons

Software Version: 1.1.1

Jar File Name: commons-logging-1.1.1.jar

Provider Web Site: <http://jakarta.apache.org/commons/>

Software Provider: Apache Software Foundation

Software Name: Apache Commons Lang

Software Version: 2.4

Jar File Name: commons-lang-2.4.jar

Provider Web Site: <http://jakarta.apache.org/commons/>

Software Provider: Apache Software Foundation

Software Name: Apache log4j

Software Version: 1.2.13

Jar File Name: log4j-1.2.13.jar

Provider Web Site: <http://logging.apache.org/log4j>

Software Provider: Apache Software Foundation

Software Name: Jakarta-ORO

Software Version: 2.0.5

Jar File Name: jakarta-oro-2.0.5.jar

Provider Web Site: <http://jakarta.apache.org/oro/>

Software Provider: Apache Software Foundation

Software Name: Jakarta Regexp

Software Version: 1.1

Jar File Name: jakarta-regexp-1.1.jar

Provider Web Site: <http://jakarta.apache.org/regexp/>

Software Provider: Apache Software Foundation

Software Name: Apache Xerces

Software Version: J_1.4.0-xml

Jar File Name: xerces-J_1.4.0-xml.jar

Provider Web Site: <http://xerces.apache.org/>

Software Provider: Intalio Inc., and others

Software Name: Castor

Software Version: 1.3

Jar File Name: castor-1.3.jar

Provider Web Site: <http://www.castor.org/>

Software Provider: Intalio Inc., and others

Software Name: Castor Core

Software Version: 1.3

Jar File Name: castor-1.3-core.jar

Provider Web Site: <http://www.castor.org/>

Software Provider: Intalio Inc., and others
Software Name: Castor XML code generator
Software Version: 1.3
Jar File Name: castor-1.3-codegen.jar
Provider Web Site: <http://www.castor.org/>

Software Provider: Intalio Inc., and others
Software Name: Castor XML data binding framework
Software Version: 1.3
Jar File Name: castor-1.3-xml.jar
Provider Web Site: <http://www.castor.org/>

Software Provider: Sun Microsystems
Software Name: Java Mail
Software Version: 1.4
Jar File Name: mail.jar
Provider Web Site: <http://java.sun.com/products/javamail/>

Software Provider: jQuery
Software Name: jQuery
Software Version: 1.3.2
Jar File Name: jquery.jar
Provider Web Site: <http://jquery.com/>

Software Provider: jQuery jFeed plugin
Software Name: jFeed
Software Version: 1.0
Jar File Name: jfeed.jar
Provider Web Site: <http://plugins.jquery.com/project/jFeed>

Software Provider: jQuery Cycle plugin
Software Name: Cycle
Software Version: 2.65
Provider Web Site: <http://plugins.jquery.com/project/cycle>

Software Provider: jQuery bgiframe plugin

Software Name: BGIFRAME

Software Version: 2.1.1

Provider Web Site: <http://plugins.jquery.com/project/bgiframe>

Introduction

This chapter provides information concerning the various aspects of Workspace functional areas.

What is Oracle Retail Workspace

Oracle Retail Workspace is a next generation portal that uses Oracle WebCenter as the underlying technology. The Workspace framework provides an integrated platform that serves as a single point of access to Oracle Retail applications as well as third-party applications. It can be used to display single source or multi-source information in a consolidated view. This content may consist of reporting, action items, and/or messages that enable a user to access critical information in an efficient manner to make business decisions.

Oracle Retail Workspace includes the following features:

- Single Sign-On
- Central Launch
- User Management and Role-Based Security
- Dashboard Creation and Viewing
- Integration with Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (BI EE) and Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BIP) report servers
- Integration with Oracle Business Intelligence (BI) Delivers Alerts
- Integration with Oracle BPEL Process Manager (BPM) Worklists and Administration Console
- Integration with Oracle Business Process Execution Language (BPEL) Workflows and Administration Tool
- Retailer Specific Configuration
- Example Roles and Dashboards

Single Sign-On

Workspace is compliant with Oracle Single-On (OSSO). This enables users to access other OSSO compliant applications through Workspace without the need to log in to each individual application or report. Workspace also provides the ability to map non-OSSO compliant applications' credentials (both Oracle and third-party) through Workspace to allow a seamless interaction between users and Workspace accessible applications.

Central Launch

Workspace provides a central point-of-access to launch applications and reports. This central launch functionality uses OSSO to pre-authenticate user security for Oracle Retail resources. This eliminates the need for the user to log in to each resource that is launched. Workspace also provides the ability to launch third-party applications through external password mapping. This allows third-party applications to behave in a similar manner as Oracle Retail applications.

User Management and Role-based Security

Workspace provides links to OID Delegated Administrative Services. These screens are used by an administrator to manage role based security and by users to manage their profiles.

Workspace provides role based security functionality by utilizing OID DAS user management. Role based security allows resource access to be granted based on a role rather than an individual user. This applies to the accessibility of applications, dashboards, and user administrative tools from Workspace. However, it does not apply to user authorization within those resources. User authorization for the application occurs separately from Workspace and within the application's security management system.

Only OID DAS administrators can manage roles and associated permissions. It is recommended that a Workspace administrator be designated as an OID DAS administrator. This allows the Workspace administrator to manage roles and associated permissions. Role administration includes creating new roles and role hierarchies, editing existing roles, and assigning permissions to resources.

Role based security will manifest itself by displaying the permissible resources in the Workspace navigation pane. All resources that are displayed are then available to the user for launching and viewing.

All users accessing Workspace should belong to the Retail_Workspace_User role. Retailers may define their own specific roles, and may include them as members of the Retail_Workspace_User role.

Dashboard Creation and Viewing

Workspace provides the ability to create custom dashboards that can display a consolidated view of a variety of content. This enables users to view pre-determined critically-deemed information in a single view.

Reporting

Workspace is integrated with the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (BI EE) and Business Intelligence Publisher (BIP) reports servers. Workspace has the ability to display a dynamic list of BI EE and BIP reports that a user has security access to. This list can be configured to display in the Workspace navigation pane. Workspace also provides the ability to display BI EE and BIP reports in dashboard portlets. Reports that are accessed through Workspace will be served directly from the BI EE tool and will consist of the most recent information that is available in BI EE.

Integration with Oracle BI Delivers Alerts

Workspace is integrated with Oracle Business Intelligence (BI) Delivers alerts. Since BI Delivers alerts are part of the BI EE application, this feature can be launched from the navigation pane. It is also possible to display BI Delivers alerts on a dashboard using the Workspace alerts portlet. Alerts that are accessed through Workspace will be served directly from the BI EE tool and will consist of the most recent information that is available in BI EE.

Integration with Oracle BPM Worklists

Workspace is integrated with Oracle BPEL Process Manager (BPM) worklists. The BPM application can be launched from the navigation pane. It is also possible to display BPM worklists on a dashboard portlet. Worklists that are accessed through Workspace will be served directly from the BPM tool and will consist of the most recent information that is available in BPM.

Integration with Oracle BPEL Workflows

Workspace is integrated with Oracle Business Process Execution Language (BPEL) workflows. The BPEL application and BPEL Administration tool can be launched from the navigation pane. It is also possible to display BPEL workflow instances on a dashboard portlet. These workflow instances are linked directly to BPEL workflows in the BPEL Administration tool. Workflows that are accessed through Workspace will be served directly from the BPEL tool and will consist of the most recent information that is available in BPEL.

Retailer Specific Configuration

Workspace provides the ability to customize the user experience to fit the unique needs of a retailer. The navigation work lists can be tailored to display only relevant links and to organize them in a manner that makes sense to a retailer's users. Workspace also provides the ability to configure home pages, client branding, and look and feel of the Workspace application.

Example Roles and Dashboards

Upon installation, Workspace is configured with seven predefined roles. These roles are provided as examples and for administrative purposes. The examples include four business roles with predefined permissions to dashboards, applications, and management tools. The administrative roles are for managing roles and permissions. An **Anyone** role is part of the ADF framework and includes all users, both authenticated and unauthenticated.

Upon installation, Workspace includes four demonstration dashboards. These dashboards have predefined content that is relevant to an associated business role. The dashboard report content sources are Workspace supported Oracle Retail applications. Therefore, the content of the demonstration dashboards is OSSO compliant.

Backend System Administration and Configuration

This chapter of the implementation guide is intended for administrators who support and monitor the running system. The content in this chapter is not procedural. It is meant to provide descriptive overviews of the key system parameters.

Configuration Files

When retailers install Workspace into their environment, they must update the values for certain key system configuration parameters to their specific settings. These system configuration parameters are described in this section. Parameters that do not require modification are not included in this section.

There are two configuration files that clients normally edit:

- [retail-workspace-page-config.xml](#)
- [ldap-config.xml](#)

These files are found in the following directory:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j instance>/RetailWorkspace
```

<oc4j instance> is the name of the OC4J instance where Workspace is installed.

retail-workspace-page-config.xml

The `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file contains the branding configuration, the work lists, work items, secure work items, and default home pages for Workspace.

To populate the file, the Workspace installer prompts for the URLs and parameters of the applications (including retail applications) and tools Workspace integrates with, such as BI EE and BPEL. If those applications or tools have been installed prior to Workspace, their URLs and parameters can be entered at Workspace's install time. However, if a retailer installs a new application or tool after Workspace is installed, the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file needs to be edited to reflect the new application or tool.

The file, as supplied in the release, is an example configuration and specifies demonstration dashboards and an artificial classification of applications and tools into functional areas. It is very likely that retailers will customize this file after initial installation.

In the following example, the entry for Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS) consists of the main URL string plus one parameter named **config**. The installer

prompts for these values and inserts them into the property files. The installer property files hold the values for the `deploy.retail.product.rms.url` and `deploy.retail.product.rms.config` properties.

```
<url>@deploy.retail.product.rms.url@</url>
<parameters>
  <parameter name="config">
    <value>@deploy.retail.product.rms.config@</value>
  </parameter>
</parameters>
```

Suppose RMS was installed on `mycomputer.mycompany.com`, port `7777`, using a standard installation and configured with the application name of **rmsprod**. To access RMS directly from a browser, one would enter the following URL:

`http://mycomputer.mycompany.com:7777/forms/frmservlet?config=rmsprod`

After installation, the values used to access the application in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file would be similar to the following:

```
<url>http://mycomputer.mycompany.com:7777/forms/frmservlet</url>
<parameters>
  <parameter name="config">
    <value>rmsprod</value>
  </parameter>
</parameters>
```

Workspace is configured with a default `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file. This file has a simple XML structure that relies on the JSF expression language (EL) for flexibility. Configurable properties may be defined in line with static, constant values. Several of the properties may also be configured using JSF EL expressions that reference resource bundle properties or JSF managed beans. EL expression evaluation occurs on the application server during the JSF request lifecycle for the Retail Workspace JSP page.

The following elements are in alphabetical order, not in order of appearance.

Top Level Element

retail-portal-page

The `<retail-portal-page>` element is the root of the configuration information hierarchy, and contains nested elements for all of the other configuration settings. The `<retail-portal-page>` has the following attributes:

- `application-title`: specifies the application's title in the browser. This defaults to Oracle Retail Workspace if not specified. (optional)
- `branding-app-text`: specifies the application name in the header. Defaults to Retail Workspace if not specified. (optional)
- `branding-alt-text`: specifies the 'alt' text for the corporate branding image. Defaults to Oracle if not specified. (optional)

retail-portal-page Child Elements

- [branding-uri](#)
- [home](#)
- [navigation-lists](#)
- [resource-bundles](#)

Definition Elements

biee-reports-work-item

The <biee-reports-work-item> element specifies a work item for BIEE reports. The <biee-reports-work-item> has the following attributes:

- **id**: specifies the unique ID for this object (required)
- **display-string**: specifies the display string for this element (required)
- **rendered**: specifies if this element is to be rendered or not (required)
- **tooltip**: specifies the tooltip string. If not specified, defaults to value of display-string attribute. (optional)
- **launchable**: specifies if this element is launchable or not. Defaults to false. (optional)

biee-reports-work-item Child Elements

- [custom-attributes](#)
- [parameters](#)

bip-reports-work-item

The <bip-reports-work-item> element specifies a work item for BIP reports. The <bip-reports-work-item> has the following attributes:

- **id**: specifies the unique ID for this object (required)
- **display-string**: specifies the display string for this element (required)
- **rendered**: specifies if this element is to be rendered or not (required)
- **tooltip**: specifies the tooltip string (optional)
- **launchable**: specifies if this element is launchable or not (optional)

bip-reports-work-item Child Elements

- [custom-attributes](#)
- [parameters](#)

child-work-items

The <child-work-item> element specifies the child <work-item> and/or <secure-work-item> elements of a parent <work-item> or <secure-work-item>.

Work items and work lists are hierarchical. The <child-work-item> element holds the children of the current work item. This is also an optional element.

child-work-items Child Elements

- [work-item](#)
- [secure-work-item](#)

custom-attribute

The <custom-attribute> specifies a custom attribute name-value pair. The <custom-attribute> has the following attribute:

- **name**: specifies a string that is the name of the custom attribute (required)

custom-attribute Child Element

- [value](#)

custom-attributes

The <custom-attributes> element specifies one or more <custom-attribute> elements (optional)

custom-attributes Child Element

- [custom-attribute](#)

homes

The <homes> element specifies the home elements for Workspace. This element can contain multiple <home> elements.

homes Child Element

- [home](#)

navigation-lists

The <navigation-lists> element currently supports only one <navigation-list>. It is a child element of the <retail-portal-page> element.

navigation-lists Child Element

- [navigation-list](#)

navigation-list

Workspace supports only one navigation list child element for the <navigation-lists> element. The <navigation-list> has the following attribute:

- **id:** the unique ID for the navigation list (required)

navigation-list Child Element

- [work-lists](#)

parameters

The <parameters> element specifies one or more <parameter> elements.

parameters Child Element

- [parameter](#)

parameter

The <parameter> element specifies a query string parameter name-value pair. The <parameter> has the following attribute:

- **name:** specifies a string that is the name of the URL query string parameter (required)

Note: Workspace supports only ASCII characters in the parameter "name" attribute.

parameter Child Element

- [value](#)

resource-bundles

The <resource-bundles> element specifies the resource bundles for Workspace. It is a child element of the <retail-portal-page> element. This element can contain multiple <resource-bundle> elements.

resource-bundles Child Element

- [resource-bundle](#)

secure-work-item

The <secure-work-item> element is a child element of a work list's or secure work list's <work-items> element. The <secure-work-item> element may also be a child element of a parent work item's <child-work-items> element. The <secure-work-item> has the attributes:

- id: specifies the unique ID for this object (required)
- display-string: specifies the display string for this element (required)
- rendered: specifies if this element is to be rendered or not (required)
- tooltip: specifies the tooltip string (optional)
- launchable: specifies if this element is launchable or not. Defaults to false. (optional)
- show-in-content-area: boolean value to specify if the launched URL should show in the content area. Defaults to false (optional)
- target-frame: specifies a string that indicates the target frame. If not specified, defaults to "_blank" if show-in-content-area is false. To show content in the content area, specify target-frame as "_iframe". (optional)

secure-work-item Child Elements

- [child-work-items](#)
- [url](#)
- [parameters](#)

secure-work-list

The <secure-work-list> element contains one <work-items> element which may contain one or more <work-item> and/or <secure-work-item> elements. The <secure-work-list> has the following attributes:

- id: specifies the unique ID for this object (required)
- display-string: specifies the display string for this element (required)
- tooltip: specifies the tooltip string (optional)
- rendered: specifies if the work list is to be rendered or not (required)

secure-work-list Child Elements

- [icon-uri](#)
- [work-items](#)

work-item

The <work-item> element is a child element of a work list's or secure work list's <work-items> element. The <work-item> element may also be a child element of a

parent work item's <child-work-items> element. The <work-item> has the following attributes:

- **id**: specifies the unique ID for this object (required)
- **display-string**: specifies the display string for this element (required)
- **rendered**: specifies if this element is to be rendered or not (required)
- **tooltip**: specifies the tooltip string. If not specified, defaults to value of display-string attribute. (optional)
- **launchable**: specifies if this element is launchable or not. Defaults to false. (optional)
- **show-in-content-area**: boolean value to specify if the launched URL should show in the content area. Defaults to false. (optional)
- **target-frame**: specifies a string that indicates the target frame. If not specified, defaults to "_blank" if show-in-content-area is false. To show content in the content area, specify target-frame as "_iframe". (optional)

work-item Child Elements

- [child-work-items](#)
- [url](#)
- [parameters](#)

work-items

The <work-items> element specifies one or more <work-item> or <secure-work-item> elements. It is a child element of <work-list> or <secure-work-list>.

work-items Child Elements

- [work-item](#)
- [secure-work-item](#)

work-list

The <work-list> element contains one <work-items> element which may contain one or more <work-item> and/or <secure-work-item> elements. The <work-list> element has the following attributes:

- **id**: specifies the unique ID for this object (required)
- **display-string**: specifies the display string for this element (required)
- **tooltip**: specifies the tooltip string. Defaults to value of display-string if not specified. (optional)
- **rendered**: specifies if the work list is to be rendered or not. Defaults to true. (required)

work-list Child Elements

- [icon-uri](#)
- [work-item](#)

work-lists

The <work-lists> element can contain one or more <work-list> or <secure-work-list> elements. It is a child element of <navigation-list>.

work-lists Child Elements

- [work-list](#)
- [secure-work-list](#)

Subordinate Elements**branding-uri**

The <branding-uri> element specifies the URI for the branding (logo) image. It is a child element of the <retail-portal-page> element.

home

The <home> element specifies a home work item to add to the list of homes. It is a child element of the <homes> element. The <home> element specifies a "name-value" pair that associates a role name with a work item. The <home> element has the following attributes:

- **role**: the role name (required)
- **value**: specifies the ID of the <work-item> or <secure-work-item> element that will be launched as the home page for the associated role. (required)

icon-uri

The <icon-uri> element specifies the URI that represents the icon.

resource-bundle

The <resource-bundle> element specifies the resource bundle. It is a child element of the <resource-bundles> element. The <resource-bundle> has the following attributes:

- **var** - key for the resource bundle (required)
- **resource-bundle** - name of the resource-bundle file (required)

url

The <url> element specifies the url to launch when the user clicks on this work item

value

The <value> element is a child element of the <parameter> and <custom-attribute> elements. It specifies the URL parameter value or custom attribute value.

ldap-config.xml

The `ldap-config.xml` file specifies the LDAP connection information that Workspace uses to look up specific user information and administer permission grants.

The following XML elements are found in this file:

- **<identity-store>**—specifies the type of identity store used. This entry determines how the user's full name is looked up for display in the Workspace header. Valid values are:
 - **OID** – Indicates that an Oracle Internet Directory LDAP server is present.
 - **v3LDAP** – Indicates that a version 3 compliant LDAP server other than OID is present.

- **XML** – Indicates that the user definitions are stored in the `system-jazn-data.xml` file or no additional user information is to be looked up in the LDAP. If **XML** is specified, then all other elements are ignored.
- `<login-dn>`—Contains the Workspace application login distinguished name. Workspace uses this value to log on to the LDAP. When using OID, this distinguished name must be granted proxy privileges and have the ability to look up user information. For other LDAP servers, this DN must be able to search for all the users within the LDAP's Directory Information Tree (DIT). In the LDIF scripts supplied for OID, the following entry is created with the necessary privileges:

```
orclApplicationCommonName=RetailWorkspace,cn=RetailWorkspace,cn=Products,  
cn=OracleContext
```

The password for this distinguished name must be stored in the Workspace wallet under the alias "ldap-user-pw". This password will be used for both OID and v3LDAP identity stores.

- `<realm-policy-dn>`—The distinguished name where the policy information is stored. This is used by the permissions management screen to read, update, and delete permission grants. The value assigned to this element must be the same as the value used by the OC4J application server. This element is only used for the OID identity stores.
- `<realm-dn>`—The distinguished name of the realm associated with the Workspace application. This element is only used for the OID identity stores.
- `<realm-name>`—The realm nickname. Usually the most significant part of the `<realm-dn>` entry. For example, the **us** realm name would normally be associated with a `<realm-dn>` of `dc=us,dc=mycompany,dc=com`. This element is only used for the OID identity stores.
- `<host>`—The host name of the computer hosting the OID LDAP server. This may be a virtual IP address. This element is used for both OID and v3LDAP identity stores. This element is used for both OID and v3LDAP identity stores.
- `<port>`—A port number that the OID LDAP server is using to listen for connections. This port may be SSL or non-SSL. By default, OID listens for SSL connections on port 636 and non-SSL connections on port 389. This element is used for both OID and v3LDAP identity stores.
- `<ssl>`—A value of **true** implies the port number is for SSL connections. A value of **false** is for non-SSL connections. This element is used for both OID and v3LDAP identity stores.
- `<password-location>`—The location of the Oracle Wallet that stores the Workspace application login password via the alias "ldap-user_pw". The Oracle Wallet may store additional passwords as well. This element is used for both OID and v3LDAP identity stores.
- `<user-uid-attribute>`—The LDAP attribute that uniquely identifies a user. The value of this element must match the login name of a user. This element is only used for v3LDAP identity stores.
- `<surname-attribute>`—The LDAP attribute that holds the user's surname or family name. This element is only used for v3LDAP identity stores.
- `<given-name-attribute>`—The LDAP attribute that holds the user's given name. This element is only used for v3LDAP identity stores.

- `<display-name-attribute>` -- The LDAP attribute that holds the user's display name. This element is only used for v3LDAP identity stores.

Below is an example of an `ldap-config.xml` file for use with an OID identity store:

```
<ldap-config>
  <identity-store>OID</identity-store>
  <login-dn>orclApplicationCommonName=RetailWorkspace,cn=RetailWorkspace,
cn=Products,cn=OracleContext</login-dn>
  <realm-policy-dn>cn=Policy,cn=JAZNContext,cn=products,cn=OracleContext,dc=us,
dc=oracle,dc=com</realm-policy-dn>
  <realm-dn>dc=us,dc=mycompany,dc=com</realm-dn>
  <realm-name>us</realm-name>
  <host>localhost</host>
  <port>636</port>
  <ssl>true</ssl>
  <user-uid-attribute>uid</user-uid-attribute>
  <base-user-dn>ou=users,dc=oracle,dc=com</base-user-dn>
  <password-location>/home/oas1/product/10.1.3.2.0/OracleAS_4/j2ee/home/
RetailWorkspace/wallet</password-location>
</ldap-config>
```

Below is an example of an `ldap-config.xml` file for use with a v3LDAP that has users stored at `ou=users,dc=oracle,dc=com`. Workspace will use the distinguished name `cn=ldapadmin,ou=users,dc=oracle,dc=com` to extract user information:

```
<ldap-config>
  <identity-store>v3LDAP</identity-store>
  <login-dn>cn=ldapadmin,ou=users,dc=oracle,dc=com</login-dn>
  <host>localhost</host>
  <port>636</port>
  <ssl>true</ssl>
  <password-location>/home/oas1/product/10.1.3.2.0/OracleAS_4/j2ee/home/
RetailWorkspace/wallet</password-location>
  <user-uid-attribute>uid</user-uid-attribute>
  <base-user-dn>ou=users,dc=oracle,dc=com</base-user-dn>
  <surname-attribute>sn</surname-attribute>
  <given-name-attribute>givenname</given-name-attribute>
  <display-name-attribute>displayname</display-name-attribute>
</ldap-config>
```

Below is an example of an `ldap-config.xml` file that can be used with an identity store of the `system-jazn-data.xml` file or when Workspace will not establish a connection to the LDAP:

```
<ldap-config>
  <identity-store>XML</identity-store>
</ldap-config>
```

Logging

Jakarta Commons Logging

Workspace components use the Jakarta Commons Logging package for logging trace, debug, and error messages. Jakarta Commons logging provides an ultra-thin bridge between different logging libraries, enabling the Workspace application to remain reasonably pluggable with respect to different logger implementations. Objects in

Workspace that require logging functionality maintain a handle to a Log object, which adapts logging requests to the runtime configurable logging provider.

There are two common logging implementations used with Oracle Application Server—Log4J Logging and OC4J Logging. An application server may use the OC4J Logging implementation for the container produced log entries and the Workspace application may use the Log4J Logging implementation.

Additional information about Jakarta Commons Logging can be found at the following Web sites:

- <http://jakarta.apache.org/commons/logging/>
- <http://jakarta.apache.org/commons/logging/api/index.html>

Log4J Logging

Log4J loggers are one implementation available to the Workspace components. This implementation is configured via a file named `log4j.xml`. A default `log4j.xml` file is deployed with Workspace directing all the error messages to the console log, which results in log entries in the OPMN log file. This configuration may be overridden by adding a new `log4j.xml` to the following directory:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<OC4J instance>/RetailWorkspace
```

A sample `log4j.xml` configuration file is shown below. It logs the debug and higher priority messages to the file, `RetailWorkspace.log`.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE log4j:configuration SYSTEM "log4j.dtd">
<log4j:configuration xmlns:log4j="http://jakarta.apache.org/log4j/">

  <appender name="file-appender" class="org.apache.log4j.RollingFileAppender" >
    <param name="file" value="RetailWorkspace.log" />
    <param name="MaxFileSize" value="10MB" />
    <param name="MaxBackupIndex" value="5"/>
    <layout class="org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout">
      <param name="ConversionPattern" value="%d %-5p [%t] (%F:%L) - %m%n"/>
    </layout>
  </appender>

  <root>
    <priority value="debug"/>
    <appender-ref ref="file-appender"/>
  </root>
</log4j:configuration>
```

Additional information on the Log4J Logging implementation can be found at the following Web site:

<http://logging.apache.org/log4j/1.2/index.html>

OC4J Logging

Another logging mechanism used by Oracle Application Server and OC4J is OC4J loggers. The logging levels for the application can be controlled by the Enterprise Manager administration application. Additional control of these loggers can be done via the file,

```
$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<OC4J instance>/config/j2ee-logging.xml.
```

The following types of loggers may be of interest to an administrator or developer:

- oracle.adf.share.*—ADF specific loggers.
- oracle.retail.*—Workspace application specific loggers
- oracle.j2ee.*—Oracle application server loggers.

Note that there may be multiple loggers involved in a single over-arching area. For example, one may want to enable a **FINE** level of logging to both the oracle.j2ee.security and oracle.adf.share.security loggers.

See the *Oracle Application Server Administration Guide* for more details.

Internationalization

Internationalization is the process of creating software that can be translated more easily. Changes to the code are not specific to any particular market. Workspace has been internationalized to support multiple languages.

This section describes configuration settings and features of the software that ensure that the base application can handle multiple languages.

Translation

Translation is the process of interpreting and adapting text from one language into another. Although the code itself is not translated, components of the application that are translated may include the following:

- Graphical user interface (GUI)
- Error messages

The following components are not translated:

- Documentation (for example, online help, release notes, installation guide, user guide, operations guide)
- Batch programs and messages
- Log files
- Configuration tools
- Reports
- Demonstration data
- Training materials

The user interface for Workspace has been translated into:

- Brazilian Portugese
- Croatian
- Dutch
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Japanese

- Korean
- Polish
- Russian
- Simplified Chinese
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Traditional Chinese
- Turkish

Set the Client to the Applicable Locale

For a client machine to use a translation, the browser's language must be set. In Internet Explorer, choose the desired language from Tools > Internet Options.

Adding a New Resource Bundle to Retail Workspace

To internationalize additional custom Strings for the Workspace application, it is required that a new default resource properties file be created, as well as an additional properties file for each supported locale that is needed. This new properties file is a flat text file containing name=value pairs, where the name is an abstract identifier of a resource, and the value is the actual value that is displayed at run time. For example, a new properties file called `MyNewMessages.properties` could contain the following name/value pair: `browserTitle=New Browser Title`.

This default file is locale independent, and will be used as the default resource properties file. This new file should be in a directory separate from the resource bundle properties provided by the application. An example of such directory could be:

```
com.mycompany.workspace.i18n
```

Any new additional properties files should also be placed in this newly created directory.

If specific language translation is needed, then all that needs to be done is to duplicate the `MyNewMessages.properties` file with a new file name that has the appropriate suffix for one of the supported languages (for example, `MyNewMessages_ja.properties` for the Japanese version). You then translate the values (leaving the names of the resources the same).

To register the new resource bundle with the application, the bundle must be defined in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` configuration file. A 'new' `<resource-bundle>` element needs to be defined under the `<resource-bundles>` element (refer to the Element Definition Documentation for more information). The example below defines the new `MyNewMessages` bundle referenced earlier.

```
<resource-bundle var="unique_identifier"

resource-bundle="com.mycompany.workspace.i18n.MyNewMessages" />
```

Once defined, the new custom message bundle is referenced by EL expressions. The 'var' parameter specifies the EL 'prefix' for the bundle. It must be unique in this configuration file and cannot duplicate another 'var' specified in any `<load-bundle>` tags used elsewhere in the application

It is important to note that only the default bundle needs to be defined in the configuration file. The application automatically uses the correct bundle for other locales based on the user's browser locale setting. If the application cannot find the bundle based on the user's locale, then the default bundle is used, in this case `MyNewMessages.properties`.

Once the bundles are loaded, the message strings can be accessed using EL expressions.

For example: `#{unique_identifier.browserTitle}`

Deployment of New Resource Bundle(s)

The newly created resource bundle(s) must be copied into the `RetailWorkspace/lang_packs` directory where the Workspace application is installed (`${ORACLE_HOME}/j2ee/<instance name>/RetailWorkspace/lang_packs/`).

Choose one of the following two options for placing the messages file(s) in `RetailWorkspace/lang_packs`:

1. Below the `lang_packs` directory, create a directory structure that matches the package name of the resource bundle, i.e. `com/mycompany/workspace/i18n`.
Copy `MyNewMessages.properties` and `MyNewMessages_ja.properties` to the newly created `i18n` directory.
2. Package the resource bundle files in a jar file, maintaining the `com/mycompany/workspace/i18n` directory structure within the jar file.
Copy this jar file to the `lang_packs` directory.

Maintenance

Exporting and Importing Portlet Customizations

Oracle Retail Workspace is a WebCenter based application with support for customization and personalization of the portlets. Portlet customizations are default preferences that are visible to all users. Portlet personalizations are preferences that are visible only to the user who specified them. With the right permissions, users of Workspace can customize and personalize portlets on dashboards and other Workspace pages.

Portlet customizations and personalizations are stored in the Metadata Services (MDS) repository. With this capability comes the need for migrating portlet preferences from one environment to another. For example, one might want to migrate customizations from a development environment to a production environment, from one production environment to another, or from one Workspace version to another.

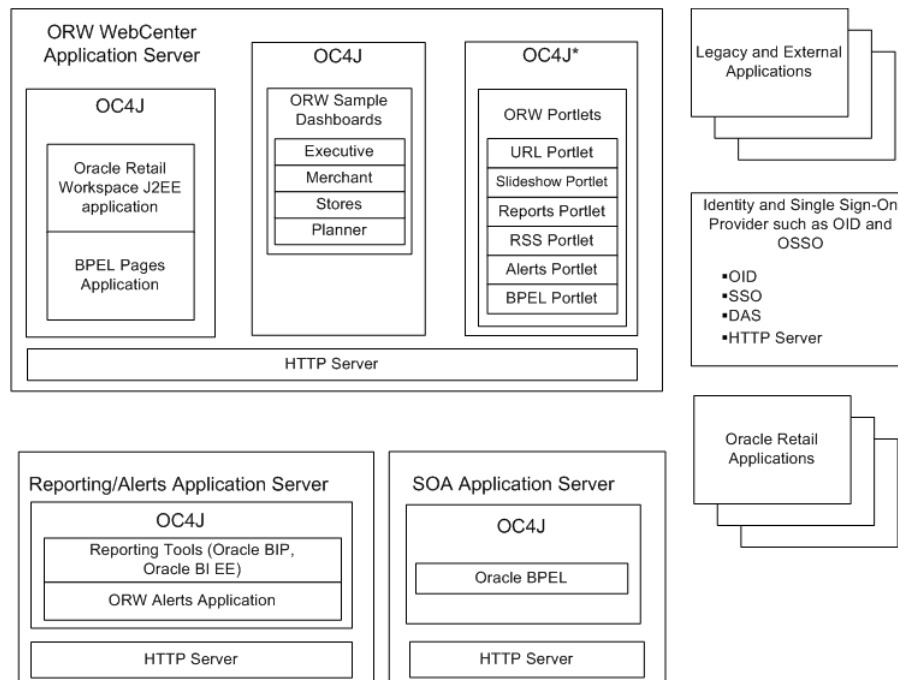
Workspace provides tools for exporting and importing portlet customizations. Export and import of portlet personalizations are not supported. For more information, see the section *Exporting and Importing Customizations* in the chapter *Managing Workspace* of the *Oracle Retail Workspace Administration Guide*.

Technical Architecture

This chapter describes the overall software architecture for Workspace and provides an overview of the enterprise infrastructure software used along with it. A high-level discussion of the general structure of the systems is included. From this content, integrators can learn about the parts of the application and the interaction between the parts.

Oracle Retail Workspace Technical Architecture Diagram and Descriptions

Figure 3–1 Oracle Retail Workspace Technical Architecture



* includes additional Portlet libraries

Oracle Retail Workspace Architecture

Workspace is a JavaServer Faces (JSF) Java Enterprise Edition (Java EE) application that provides a single point of entry to participating Oracle Retail applications. In addition, Workspace integrates with and provides navigation to various types of content including:

- Reports created with Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (BI EE) and Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BIP)
- Oracle BI Delivers Alerts
- BPM Worklists and BPEL Workflows

Workspace is comprised of the following components:

- The Oracle Retail Workspace (Workspace) application
- A portlet application bundle that includes seven re-usable portlets
- Four sample dashboard applications
- A Workspace Alerts application deployed to the BI EE server.
- A BPEL Pages application

Each of these components is packaged and deployed as a separate Java EE enterprise archive (EAR).

Workspace components are deployed to Oracle Containers for Java EE (OC4J). OC4J is the core Java EE runtime component of Oracle Application Server. Workspace requires Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.4).

The Workspace user interface, sample dashboards and portlets were all developed using Oracle JDeveloper (10.1.3.4). The user interface and sample dashboards were developed using Oracle ADF Faces JSF components. ADF Faces is a set of user interface components based on the JavaServer Faces JSR (JSR-127). In addition, ADF Faces also provides a number of JSF application framework features. Workspace takes advantage of a number of these features, including:

- Partial page rendering
- Internationalization and accessibility support
- Look and feel "skinning" support

Workspace also requires the Oracle WebCenter Framework component of Oracle WebCenter Suite 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.4). WebCenter Suite is a suite of technologies that brings together standards-based development using JavaServer Faces with the flexibility and power of portals, to provide the ability to build context-rich applications. The WebCenter Framework makes it possible to consume JSR-168 standards based portlets and Oracle PDK portlets within a JSF application.

Workspace can be configured to use an external LDAP server to provide its user repository and such a configuration must be used within a Single Sign-On system. Workspace may be configured to use a number of implementations for this, but only Oracle Internet Directory (OID) and Oracle Single Sign-On (OSSO) are officially supported. OID is an LDAP directory that takes advantage of the scalability, high availability, and security features of Oracle Database. OID and Oracle SSO are provided by Oracle Identity Management 10g Release 4 (10.1.4), which is included in Oracle Application Server Infrastructure 10g Release 4 (10.1.4). OID serves as the central user repository for Oracle Identity Management. It simplifies user administration in Workspace and provides a standards-based application directory for the heterogeneous enterprise. Additionally, Oracle Directory Synchronization allows

Oracle Identity Management to seamlessly integrate with other directories and enterprise user repositories, enabling identity information for users to be accessed wherever it resides.

Workspace includes support for a Tools work list that provides Workspace users direct links to Oracle Delegated Administration Service pages. Delegated Administration Service (DAS) is a web based GUI that is used to create and manage users and groups in OID. The DAS application is only provided with OID.

The Workspace user interface is a highly configurable application that allows customers to develop their own content using JDeveloper, ADF Faces and the WebCenter Framework. The Workspace navigation panel and content may be configured using an XML configuration file. The default Workspace navigation panel includes a set of six work lists. Customers are free to delete or change the configuration of existing work lists, add new work lists, and assign role-based "home pages". Retailers may control access to work list content by securing items in the work list or the work list itself and granting access permissions to specific roles (OID groups).

The Workspace portlet application includes a set of seven re-usable JSR-168 portlets:

- Alerts Portlet - a portlet that may be used to display Oracle BI EE Ibot Alerts.
- URL Portlet - a simple portlet that may be used to display the contents of a web page.
- Reports Portlet - a specialized version of the URL Portlet that may be used to display reports that have been developed using Oracle BI EE or BIP, or other reporting tools that expose reports through URLs.
- Slideshow Portlet - a portlet that may be used to display the contents of several Web pages in a slideshow fashion.
- RSS Portlet - a portlet that may be used to display the contents of an RSS feed that conforms to RSS 2.0.
- BPM Worklist portlet - a portlet that may be used to view and manage a user's tasks from the BPEL workflows.
- BPEL Workflow portlet - a portlet that may be used to view and invoke a user's role specific BPEL workflows.

The example dashboard applications were developed using JDeveloper, ADF Faces and the WebCenter Framework, and make use of the Reports Portlet and the RSS Portlet. These dashboards provide examples of how custom content may be developed for Workspace.

Retail Workspace User Interface Framework

The Workspace user interface includes a highly configurable framework to allow for customization of content. Retailers may develop their own dashboard content using JDeveloper, ADF Faces, and the WebCenter Framework components. Retailers are free to use any of the seven portlets included with Workspace, or they may use any of the portlets packaged with the Oracle WebCenter Framework. Retailers may also develop their own JSR-168 portlets. They then may integrate the content into Workspace by changing the Workspace XML configuration file, retail-workspace-page-config.xml.

Retailers may also change the Workspace configuration to add navigation links to other applications and web pages of their choice.

Workspace takes advantage of ADF Faces support for "look and feel" skinning. ADF Faces "skins" are style sheets based on CSS 3.0 syntax that are specified in one place for

an entire ADF Faces application. ADF Faces components are designed to use the styles as defined in the skin. The Workspace user interface and dashboards are deployed with a custom ADF Faces skin. In addition to its default skin, Workspace provides an example skin that may be used as the basis for creating a custom skin. Retailers are free to customize the application's look and feel by developing their own skin based on the example skin.

Single Sign-on Overview and Topology

What is Single Sign-On?

Single Sign-On (SSO) is a term for the ability to sign onto multiple web applications via a single user ID/Password. There are many implementations of SSO - Oracle currently provides three different implementations: Oracle Single Sign-On (OSSO), JavaSSO, and Oracle Access Manager (provides more comprehensive user access capabilities).

Most, if not all, SSO technologies use a session cookie to hold encrypted data passed to each application. The SSO infrastructure has the responsibility to validate these cookies and, possibly, update this information. The user is directed to log on only if the cookie is not present or has become invalid. These session cookies are restricted to a single browser session and are never written to a file.

Another facet of SSO is how these technologies redirect a user's Web browser to various servlets. The SSO implementation determines when and where these redirects occur and what the final screen shown to the user is.

Most SSO implementations are performed in an application's infrastructure and not in the application logic itself. Applications that leverage infrastructure managed authentication (such as deploying specifying "Basic" or "Form" authentication) typically have little or no code changes when adapted to work in an SSO environment.

What Do I Need for Oracle Single Sign-On?

The nexus of an Oracle Single Sign-On system is the Oracle Identity Management Infrastructure installation. This consists of the following components:

- An Oracle Internet Directory (OID) LDAP server, used to store user, role, security, and other information. OID uses an Oracle database as the back-end storage of this information.
- An Oracle Single Sign-On servlet, used to authenticate the user and create the OSSO session cookie. This servlet is deployed within the infrastructure Oracle Application Server (OAS).
- The Delegated Administration Services (DAS) application, used to administer users and group information. This information may also be loaded or modified via standard LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF) scripts.
- Additional administrative scripts for configuring the OSSO system and registering HTTP servers.

Additional OAS servers will be needed to deploy the business applications leveraging the OSSO technology.

Can Oracle Single Sign-On Work with Other SSO Implementations?

Yes, OSSO has the ability to interoperate with many other SSO implementations, but some restrictions exist.

Can Oracle Retail Workspace Work with Other SSO Implementations?

Yes, Workspace can be used with other SSO implementations, assuming they are compatible with Oracle Application Server v10.1.3.4. However, Workspace only officially supports OSSO. Any problems encountered enabling Workspace to work within a non-supported SSO implementation must be directed to the SSO vendor. This guide provides information on the Oracle Single Sign-On as used in context of Workspace.

Oracle Single Sign-on Terms and Definitions

Authentication

Authentication is the process of establishing a user's identity. There are many types of authentication. The most common authentication process involves a user ID and password.

Dynamically Protected URLs

A "Dynamically Protected URL" is a URL whose implementing application is aware of the OSSO environment. The application may allow a user limited access when the user has not been authenticated. Applications that implement dynamic OSSO protection typically display a "Login" link to provide user authentication and gain greater access to the application's resources.

Identity Management Infrastructure

The Identity Management Infrastructure is the collection of product and services which provide Oracle Single Sign-on functionality. This includes the Oracle Internet Directory, an Oracle HTTP server, and the Oracle Single Sign-On services. The Oracle Application Server deployed with these components is typically referred as the "Infrastructure" instance.

MOD_OSSO

mod_osso is an Apache Web Server module an Oracle HTTP Server uses to function as a partner application within an Oracle Single Sign-On environment. The Oracle HTTP Server is based on the Apache HTTP Server.

Oracle Internet Directory

Oracle Internet Directory (OID) is an LDAP-compliant directory service. It contains user ids, passwords, group membership, privileges, and other attributes for users who are authenticated using Oracle Single Sign-On.

Partner Application

A partner application is an application that delegates authentication to the Oracle Identity Management Infrastructure. One such partner application is the Oracle HTTP Server (OHS) supplied with the Oracle Application Server. OHS uses the MOD_OSSO module to configure this functionality.

All partner applications must be registered with the Oracle Single Sign-On server. An output product of this registration is a configuration file the partner application uses to verify a user has been previously authenticated.

External Application

An external application is an application not integrated with the Oracle Identity Management Infrastructure. These applications have their own authentication and authorization facilities. They may even have their own user identity and security policy storage.

Oracle Identity Management provides a means to store and submit user credentials for external applications. See the section, "External Application Integration", later in this chapter for more details.

Realm

A Realm is a collection of users and groups (roles) managed by a single password policy. This policy controls what may be used for authentication (for example, passwords, X.509 certificates, biometric devices). A Realm also contains an authorization policy used for controlling access to applications or resources used by one or more applications.

A single OID can contain multiple Realms. This feature can consolidate security for retailers with multiple banners or to consolidate security for multiple development and test environments.

Statically Protected URLs

A URL is considered to be "Statically Protected" when an Oracle HTTP server is configured to limit access to this URL to only SSO authenticated users. Any attempt to access a "Statically Protected URL" results in the display of a login page or an error page to the user.

Servlets, static HTML pages, and JSP pages may be statically protected.

What Single Sign-On is not

In general, Single Sign-On is NOT a user ID/password mapping technology. However, Oracle Single Sign-On does provide a facility for this. Additionally, some applications can store and retrieve user IDs and passwords for non-SSO applications within an OID LDAP server. An example of this is the Oracle Forms Web Application framework, which maps OSSO user IDs to a database logins on a per-application basis.

How Oracle Single Sign-On Works

Oracle Single Sign-On involves multiple components. These are:

- The Oracle Single Sign-On (OSSO) servlet, which is responsible for the back-end authentication of the user.
- The Oracle Internet Directory LDAP server, which stores user IDs, passwords, and group (role) membership.
- The Oracle HTTP Server associated with the web application, which verifies and controls browser redirection to the OSSO servlet.
- If the web application implements dynamic protection, then the web application itself is involved with the OSSO system.

Statically Protected URLs

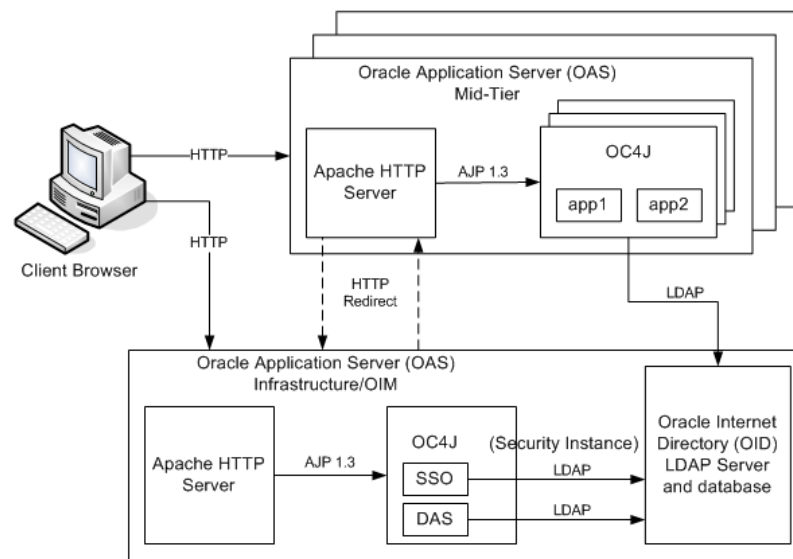
When an unauthenticated user accesses a statically protected URL, the following occurs:

1. The Oracle HTTP server recognizes the user has not been authenticated and redirects the browser to the Oracle Single Sign-On servlet.
2. The OSSO servlet determines the user must authenticate, and displays the OSSO login page.
3. The user must sign in via a valid user ID and password. If the OSSO servlet has been configured to support multiple Realms, a valid realm must also be entered. The user ID, password, and realm information is validated against the Oracle Internet Directory LDAP server.
4. The OSSO servlet creates and sends the user's browser an OSSO session cookie. This cookie is never persisted to disk and is specific only to the current browser session. This cookie contains the user's authenticated identity. It does NOT contain the user's password.
5. The OSSO servlet redirects the user back to the Oracle HTTP Server, along with OSSO specific information.
6. The Oracle HTTP Server decodes the OSSO information, stores it with the user's session, and allows the user access to the original URL.

Dynamically Protected URLs

When an unauthenticated user accesses a dynamically protected URL, the following occurs:

1. The Oracle HTTP server recognizes the user has not been authenticated, but allows the user to access the URL.
2. The application determines the user must be authenticated and sends the Oracle HTTP server a specific status to begin the authentication process.
3. The Oracle HTTP Server redirects the user's browser session to the OSSO Servlet.
4. The OSSO servlet determines the user must authenticate him/herself, and so displays the OSSO login page.
5. The user must sign in via a valid user ID and password. If the OSSO servlet has been configured to support multiple realms, a valid realm must also be entered. The user ID, password, and realm information is validated against the Oracle Internet Directory LDAP server.
6. The OSSO servlet creates and sends the user's browser an OSSO session cookie. This cookie is never persisted to disk and is specific only to the current browser session. This cookie contains the user's authenticated identity. It does NOT contain the user's password.
7. The OSSO servlet redirects the user back to the Oracle HTTP Server, along with OSSO specific information.
8. The Oracle HTTP Server decodes the OSSO information, stores it with the user's session, and allows the user access to the original URL.

Figure 3–2 Single Sign-on Topology

OSSO Installation Overview

Installing Oracle Single Sign-On consists of installing the following components:

1. Installing the Oracle Internet Directory (OID) LDAP server and the Infrastructure Oracle Application Server (OAS). These are typically performed using a single session of the Oracle Universal Installer for the Infrastructure OAS 10g (10.1.4) release. OID requires an Oracle relational database which, if not available, can also be installed in the same installer session.

The Infrastructure OAS includes the Delegated Administration Services (DAS) application as well as the OSSO servlet. The DAS application can be used for user and realm management within OID.

2. Installing additional OAS 10.1.4 mid-tier instances for the Oracle Retail applications, such as RMS, that are based on Oracle Forms technologies. These instances must be registered with the Infrastructure OAS installed in step 1).
3. Installing additional application servers to deploy other Oracle Retail applications and performing application specific initialization and deployment activities.

Infrastructure Installation and Configuration

The Infrastructure installation for OSSO is dependent on the environment and requirements for its use. Deploying an Infrastructure OAS to be used in a test environment does not have the same availability requirements as for a production environment. Similarly, the Oracle Internet Directory (OID) LDAP server can be deployed in a variety of different configurations. See the *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide* and the *Oracle Internet Directory Installation Guide* for more details.

OID User Data

Oracle Internet Directory is an LDAP v3 compliant directory server. It provides standards-based user definitions out of the box.

The current version of Oracle Single Sign-On only supports OID as its user storage facility. Customers with existing corporate LDAP implementations may need to synchronize user information between their existing LDAP directory servers and OID.

OID supports standard LDIF file formats and provides a JNDI compliant set of Java classes as well. Moreover, OID provides additional synchronization and replication facilities to integrate with other corporate LDAP implementations.

Each user ID stored in OID has a specific record containing user specific information. For role-based access, groups of users can be defined and managed within OID. Applications can thus grant access based on group (role) membership saving administration time and providing a more secure implementation.

OID with Multiple Realms

OID and OSSO can be configured to support multiple user Realms. Each realm is independent from each other and contains its own set of user IDs. As such, creating a new realm is an alternative to installing multiple OID and Infrastructure instances. Hence, a single Infrastructure OAS can be used to support many development and test environments by defining one realm for each environment.

Realms may also be used to support multiple groups of external users, such as those from partner companies. For more information on Realms, see the *Oracle Internet Directory Administrators Guide*.

User Management

User Management consists of displaying, creating, updating or removing user information. There are two basic methods of performing user management in Oracle Identity management: LDIF scripts and the Delegated Administration Services (DAS) application.

OID DAS

The DAS application is a web based application designed for both administrators and users. A user may update his or her own password, change his or her telephone number of record, or modify other user information. Users may search for other users based on partial strings of the user's name or ID. An administrator may create new users, unlock passwords, or delete users.

The DAS application is fully customizable. Administrators may define what user attributes are required, optional or even prompted for when a new user is created.

Furthermore, the DAS application is secure. Administrators may also define what user attributes are displayed to other users. Administration is based on permission grants, so different users may have different capabilities for user management based on their roles within their organization.

LDIF Scripts

Script based user management can be used to synchronize data between multiple LDAP servers. The standard format for these scripts is the LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF). OID supports LDIF scripts for importing and exporting user information. LDIF scripts may also be used for bulk user load operations.

User Data Synchronization

The user store for Oracle Single Sign-On resides within the Oracle Internet Directory (OID) LDAP server. Oracle Retail applications may require additional information attached to a user name for application-specific purposes and may be stored in an application-specific database. Currently, there are no Oracle Retail tools for synchronizing changes in OID stored information with application-specific user stores. You must plan appropriate time and resources for this process. It is recommended that

you configure any Oracle Retail application using an LDAP for its user store to point to the same OID server used with Oracle Single Sign-On.

External Application Integration

Oracle Identity Management's Single Sign-On implementation includes a facility for integration with external applications. This facility allows an administrator to define the parameters an application uses to authenticate a user and/or launch the application. Once the application is defined, a user's user name/password can be securely stored and used when the user desires to launch the application. Oracle Retail Workspace provides a link to the appropriate URL for managing external application definitions.

Note: A user must be a member of the iASAdmins group in order to manage external applications.

The mechanism used for authenticating a user to an external application typically involves redirecting the browser to a specific URL or submitting a form to the external application. Parameters on the form or redirected URL contain the user's user name/password. This process is stateless: it only performs the redirect once and does not remember the state of previous attempts to access the application.

However, some applications require more complex interactions with the user's browser. These applications store state information in the browser or in the application server and use this information as part of the login process. The first time a browser accesses the application, a login screen appears. But on the second and subsequent accesses the login screen will not appear. The OIM external application facility cannot by itself allow a user to transparently login to the external application. One solution to this problem is to use JavaScript to provide the transparent login. Oracle Retail Workspace has provided sample HTML and JavaScript an installation may leverage for this purpose.

External Applications

Any application that does not participate in the Oracle Single Sign-On authentication process is known as an External Application. These applications typically implement their own authentication process. As such, the user is normally prompted for an application specific user name and password.

This chapter details how to provide a Single Sign-On experience when using these applications and Oracle Retail Workspace.

Oracle Single Sign-On and External Applications

Oracle Single Sign-On (OSSO) includes a facility for transparently logging into External Applications. This facility requires the user to enter his/her credentials the first time the application is accessed and then stores/retrieves this information for use later. This facility is an integral part of the Oracle Portal Development Kit (PDK), but may be used outside of the PDK, since many of the OSSO External Application API's are exposed as URLs.

The following steps are followed when using the OSSO External Application facilities:

1. An administrator creates an External Application Definition in OSSO. This definition includes the URL to submit the user's credentials and any other parameters needed to invoke the external application.
2. A user defines his/her credentials (typically a user name and password) to use when accessing the External Application. This information is encrypted and stored in the OSSO database.
3. A user running a Web application invokes a link to the OSSO External Application "process login" URL. A parameter on this URL specifies which External Application the user is accessing.
4. The OSSO External Application facility reads the External Application definition and the user's credentials for that application. It then creates a URL containing the credentials. Depending on the External Application definition, the user's browser is then either redirected to this URL or submits a form to this URL.
5. The External Application processes the request made in step 4, and the user is logged into the application.

The OSSO External Application facility does not maintain any state for the user's browser session. OSSO does not know whether the user has already logged into the External Application or not. Consequently, the OSSO External Application facility is only concerned about a single operation - submitting the user's credentials to a specific URL.

However, some applications require additional processing. For example, an application may require a browser to request a specific URL before accessing the URL used to authenticate the user. Moreover, this second URL may only be legally accessed if and only if the user has not previously logged into the External Application. A category of these applications uses the "j_security_check" authentication mechanism. Sample JavaScript files are provided that may provide a Single Sign-On experience with these applications.

OSSO Prerequisites

When OSSO is configured to use an Oracle 10.2.0 or later database, the "init.ora" configuration file must contain a specific "event" entry in order for the External Applications facility to work. The specific configuration information is documented in My Oracle Support Document #344602.1.

Supported Types of Authentication

The OSSO External Application facility supports three mechanisms for submitting a user's credentials.

1. BASIC Authentication. The user's user name and credentials are supplied to the application as part of the URL. For example,

```
http://username:password@host.company.com/appname
```

Note: URLs containing the "username:password" construct are not supported in recent versions of Microsoft's Internet Explorer unless specific Windows Registry entries are modified. See Microsoft's web site for more details (Help and Support article #834489). Another alternative is to access the External Application via a JavaScript, such as that used by basicAppRemote.html, described later.

2. GET Authentication. The user's user name and password are passed as parameters in the URL's query string and an HTTP GET operation is performed. The names of these parameters are application specific. The query string may be seen in the web browser's address bar when the operation has completed.
3. POST Authentication. The user's user name and password are passed as parameters within an HTTP POST (form submit) operation. The credentials information is not displayed to the user.

Security Considerations Launching External Applications

The main security consideration for launching an external application is protecting the user names and passwords from disclosure. OSSO stores this information in an encrypted form in the OSSO database. However, unless the URLs accessed use the secure HTTPS protocol, this information is not encrypted when the browser submits the user's credentials to the external application. Unless HTTPS is used with BOTH the OSSO URLs and the External Application's URLs, the user's credentials are transmitted in clear text or in an easily decoded format. Furthermore, if "GET" authentication is used, this information may also be displayed in the browser's address bar.

Defining an External Application in OSSO

Required Privileges

An administrator must be a member of the iASAdmins group in the OID LDAP in order to manage OSSO External Application definitions. Members of this group have significant additional privileges as well.

The user ID, 'orcladmin' is typically made a member of the iASAdmins group when OID is installed. The DN of the iASAdmins group is

```
cn=iASAdmins,cn=Groups,cn=OracleContext
```

Adding members to this group may be performed using the ldapadd command, the oidadmin tool or other LDAP browser.

Launching OSSO External Application Management

The Workspace application can be configured to provide a link to the OSSO URL used to manage the external applications. The OSSO URL has the following form:

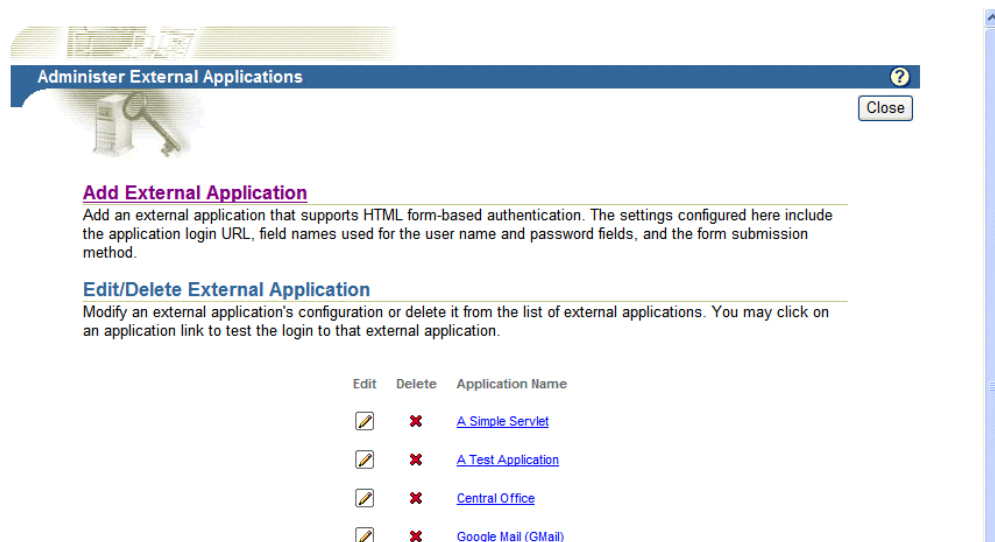
```
http[s]://[OSSO Host]:[OSSO Port]/sso/pages/eapp.jsp
```

where,

- *http[s]* is "http" or "https".
- *[OSSO Host]* is the host name of the OSSO server.
- *[OSSO Port]* is the associated port number of the OSSO server.

A link to this URL is available in the *sample retail-workspace-page-config.xml* file that gets installed with Workspace. You can find this link under the *Admin Tools* folder in the *Tools* worklist.

Figure 4–1 Administer External Applications Page



To add a new external application, click the **Add External Application** link. The **Create External Application** page appears.

Figure 4–2 Create External Application Page

Create External Application

External Application Login

Enter the application name, the login URL, and the user name and password HTML field names used by the application's login form. The login URL is typically the submit action of the application's login form. It will be used in conjunction with the user name and password field names to perform a single sign-on login into this application. The login URL as well as the user name and password field names should be determined by inspecting the source of the application's standard login form. User name/id, password, additional field etc. values are not required for Basic authentication and Login URL should be a url which requires authentication.

Application Name:

Login URL:

User Name/ID Field Name:

Password Field Name:

Authentication Method

Select the authentication method used by this application. The POST method submits the credentials with the body of the form. The GET method submits the login credentials as part of the login URL.

Type of Authentication Used:

Additional Fields

Type the names and values of any additional fields that are submitted with the login form of the external application.

Field Name	Field Value	Display to User
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

On the **Create External Application** page, enter relevant information in the following fields:

- **Application Name** – Name appearing on the **Administer External Application** page.
- **Login URL** – The URL (host name, port, URI) to which the user credentials are submitted.
- **User Name/ID Field Name** – The name of the **parameter** that identifies the user name or user ID. The value of the parameter with this name is the user ID used to log on to the external application. This field is valid only for the "GET" and "POST" authentication types.
- **Password Field Name** – The name of the **parameter** that identifies the password (associated with the user account) used to log on to the external application. This field is valid only for the "GET" and "POST" authentication types.
- **Type of Authentication Used** – The authentication mechanism to be used for the external application. For more information on the options, see [Supported Types of Authentication](#).
- **Additional Fields** – This section enables you to specify additional parameters associated with the login URL of the external application. These parameters, along with the UserName/ID and the Password fields, may need to be included in the Login URL's query string ("BASIC" or "GET" authentication) or submitted as form input parameters ("POST" authentication).
Select the **Display to User** check box to make the field value editable for the users when they specify the user credentials to log on to the external application.

Note: Information stored in **Additional Fields** section is not encrypted within the OSSO database.

You can find additional information on these fields in the chapter "Configuring and Administering External Applications" of the *Oracle Application Server Single Sign-On Administrator's Guide*.

Determining the Authentication Type

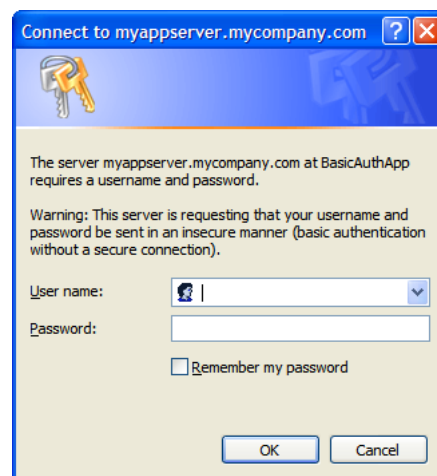
To determine the authentication type, the first step is to access the main application page as an unauthenticated user. External Applications using BASIC authentication will cause the Web browser to display a pop-up login dialogue box. An example of Microsoft's Internet Explorer version 7 dialog box is shown in [Figure 4-3](#) below.

The presence of a pop-up log-in dialogue does not insure BASIC authentication is used. However, if one does appear and BASIC authentication is not used, then the External Application may not be able to be supported as an OSSO External Application.

An application may indicate GET or POST authentication by presenting the ability to login as a form or link on the main application page. To determine if POST authentication is used, use the browser's menu option to view the page source. Look for the <FORM> tag containing the button used to log in. If this tag contains an attribute labeled "method" with a value of "GET", then GET authentication is most likely used. Otherwise, POST authentication is probably used. Note that other factors may also influence which authentication type is actually used, such as the execution of JavaScript when the login information is submitted.

Note that the <FORM> element may contain an "action" attribute. This attribute should be used as the Login URL.

Figure 4-3 Microsoft Internet Explorer version 7 BASIC Authentication Pop-up dialogue



Determining Field Names and Values

If BASIC authentication is used, then the values of "User Name/ID Field Name" and "Password Field Name" should be left blank. To determine the names and values of the "Additional Fields" table, look at the URL used to access the application and examine

the query string parameters, if any. The query string is that part of the URL after the question mark (?). Each query string parameter is in the form [field name]=[field value] and is separated by an ampersand (&).

If GET authentication is used, then the field names and/or values may be determined by the URL in the address bar seen immediately after logging in. To determine the "User Name/ID Field Name", look for a query string parameter that specifies the user name you just used to log into the application. To determine the "Password Field Name" look for a query string parameter specifying the password value used. The remaining parameters should go into the "Additional Fields" table.

For example, suppose GET authentication is used and a user can log in with the user name of "user123" and a password of "xxx1234AS" and the URL used for logging into the app is in the following form:

```
http://ahost.mycompany.com/myapp?userid=user123&pswd=xxx1234AS&p1=54&lswiz=wonder
```

Then the "User Name/ID Field Name" should be set to "userid" and the "Password Field Name" should be set to "pswd". Also, two fields should be put into the "Additional Fields" table, with the field names of "p1" and "lswiz" and with values of "54" and "wonder", respectively.

The URL used to log into the application using GET authentication may not be available on the browser address bar. If this is the case, then look for input fields on the form and follow the same general procedure listed below for POST authentication.

The parameters submitted with an application using POST authentication never appear in the browser's address bar. One way to determine the field names and values is to examine the source of the page via the browser's capability to view the HTML source of the page containing the login form.

Examine this page and find the <FORM> tag containing the <INPUT> elements for the user name and the password. These <INPUT> elements map to the "User Name/ID Field Name" and the "Password Field Name" in the External Application definition in OSSO. Each <INPUT> element should contain a "name" attribute. The "name" attribute for the <INPUT> element for the user name is the value of the "User Name/ID Field Name" in the External Application definition. The "name" attribute for the <INPUT> element for the password is the "Password Field Name".

All other <INPUT> elements in this <FORM> element are the "Additional Fields" table, where the "name" attribute maps to the "Field Name" column and any "value" values map to the "Field Value" column.

Example:

```
<form action = "https://myhost.mycompany.com/myapp/login" onsubmit= "preLogin()"
method= "POST" >
<table border="0">
  <tr>
    <td>User Name</td><td><input type="text" name="userid" /></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Password</td><td><input type= "password" name= "pwd" /></td>
  </tr>
</table>
<input type= "hidden" name = "usertype" value= "normal" />
<input type= "hidden" name = "webaccess" value= "true" />
<input type= "hidden" name = "verbosity" value= "verbose" />
</form>
```

In the example above:

- Login URL is "https://myhost.mycompany.com/myapp/login"
- Authentication Type is "POST"
- User Name/ID Field Name is "userid"
- Password Field Name is "pwd"
- There are three additional fields named "usertype", "webaccess", and "verbosity" with values of "normal", "true" and "verbose", respectively.

Alternate Methods Determining OSSO External Application information

Besides looking at the source HTML associated with an external application, an administrator may choose to use a browser plug-in or a packet sniffing application to determine this information. These tools are sold by a variety of corporations and are also available free from some Open Source projects. Examples of Open Source providers include the "Firebug" plug-in for the Mozilla Firefox browser and the "WireShark" packet sniffer tool.

These tools have their advantages and disadvantages. Packet sniffers look at information as it is presented to the network. When the HTTPS protocol is used, packet sniffers cannot determine the parameters used, since this information is encrypted. Browser plug-ins may also have problems remembering complex interactions between the browser and the application.

Testing an External Application Definition

To determine if the information contained in an External Application definition is correct, click on the application name link found in the main OSSO External Application Administration page (Figure 1). Clicking on a link will launch the application in a new window using the current definition.

Note: A user's credentials can be defined the first time the External Application is accessed.

Some applications use a special "login" URL and also require the user to access the main application page first. The "login" URL only becomes valid when a non-authenticated user accesses the main application page. These applications are referred to in this document as, "j_security_check" applications. A "j_security_check" application must use additional resources besides the OSSO External Application facility in order to accommodate transparent user-id and password mapping. Details on this is found later in this document.

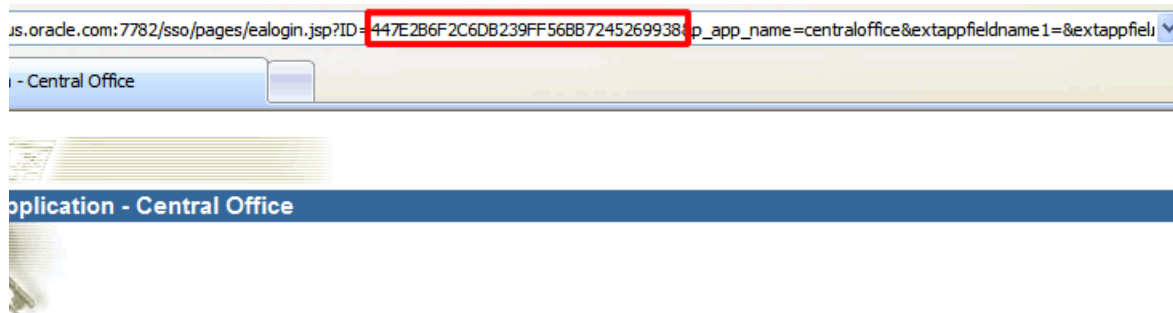
An example of a "j_security_check" application is the Central Office application.

Obtaining the OSSO External Application ID

Each external application definition has a unique identifier. This identifier is presented in many of the URLs within the OSSO system to launch the application or manage the application's definition within OSSO. You must obtain this external application identification number to configure the launch of the application from Workspace (as an administrator) or to create/modify credentials for this application (as a user).

You can obtain the OSSO external application ID from the *ID* parameter found in many of the OSSO URLs. The following figure (Figure 4–4) shows an OSSO External Application with an ID of 447E2B6F2C6DB239FF56BB7245269938.

Figure 4–4 OSSO URL with the External Application ID



External Application Login

Use the application name, the login URL, and the user name and password HTML field names used by the application's login form. The user name and password field names to login into this application. The login URL as well as the user name and password field names should be determined by inspecting the application's standard login form. User name/id, password, additional field etc. values are not required for Basic authentication and Logins that require authentication.

Note: This screen appears when you click the **Edit** link for the application on the **Administer External Applications** page.

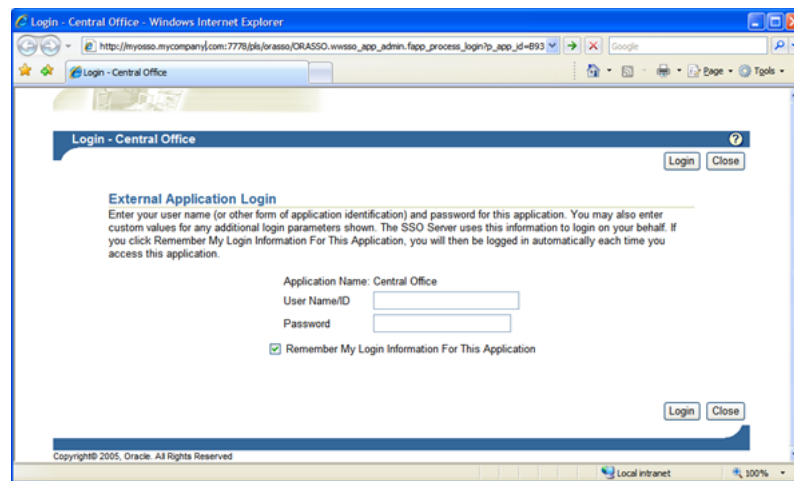
Managing User Credentials

User credentials are managed on a per application basis. A user is presented with the "External Application Login" page (Figure 5) when attempting to launch an application before defining his/her credentials to use for that application. The URI and query string segments of the URL must be `/sso/pages/ealogin.jsp?ID=[OSSO ID]`.

Where [OSSO ID] is the OSSO External Application ID. The host/port/scheme portions of the URL are the same as used with DAS.

You may leverage the DAS URL managed bean to find the OSSO host/port/scheme segments when configuring the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file. The example below shows an entry used to manage user credentials for Central Office:

```
<secure-work-item id="userCredCentralOffice"
  display-string="Central Office (CO)"
  rendered="true"
  launchable="true"
  show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>#{dasUrl.baseUrl}/sso/pages/ealogin.jsp</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="ID">
      <value>447E2B6F2C6DB239FF56BB7245269938</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</secure-work-item>
```


Figure 4–5 The External Application Login page used to store credentials for a user

Configuring Oracle Retail Workspace to Launch External Applications

This section details the entries in the Retail Workspace configuration file, `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`, needed for launching and managing external applications.

Note: This section does not cover using the sample scripts `basicAppRemote.html`, `jSecAppRemote.html`, and `jSecAppORW.html`. See the section, "Retail Workspace Sample External Application JavaScripts", for details on using these scripts.

All of the examples use the `<secure-work-item>` element. They will require new `WorkElement` permission grants before any user can access these entries in the Retail Workspace application. Permission grants can be created in the Permissions Management page of Retail Workspace.

Note: Permission Grants are cached by the Oracle Application Server container. This cache may take some time before it is refreshed with new information, depending on the configuration of the `jazn.xml` file. The default cache refresh period is one hour.

External Applications require three entries in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file:

- **An entry to create/update/delete External Applications in OSSO.** The OSSO host/port/scheme information may be retrieved from the DAS URL managed bean found within Retail Workspace.

An example of this entry in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file is:

```
<secure-work-item id="adminExternalApps"
    display-string="#{confMsgs.manageExternalApps}" rendered="true"
    launchable="true" show-in-content-area="false">
    <url>#{das.Url.baseUrl}/sso/pages/eapp.jsp</url>
</secure-work-item>
```

In the sample retail-workspace-page-config.xml file, this entry already exists in the "Admin Tools" folder found in the "Tools" worklist.

- **An entry to launch the specific External Application.** This entry will reference the OSSO External Application ID to actually launch the URL. This entry may reference the DAS URL bean to find the OSSO host/port/scheme information.

An example of this entry in the retail-workspace-page-config.xml file is:

```
<secure-work-item id="launchMyExternalApp"
  display-string="Launch My External Application"
  rendered="true"
  launchable="true"
  show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>#{dasUrl.baseUrl}/sso/ealogs</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="ID" >
      <value>B9393469CEC51BDBBD9A8FA37DCDACB2</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</secure-work-item>
```

Note: This entry will not launch applications using the "j_security_check" or similar authentication. Details on launching these types of applications are found later in this chapter.

- **An entry to allow a user to manage the credentials used when launching the External Application.** This entry is needed in case the user enters the wrong credentials or the credentials change because of some external event. This entry will reference the OSSO External Application ID. This entry may reference the DAS URL bean to find the OSSO host/port/scheme information.

An example of this entry in the retail-workspace-page-config.xml file is:

```
<secure-work-item id="userCredForMyExternalApp"
  display-string="Manage Credentials for My External Application"
  rendered="true"
  launchable="true"
  show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>#{dasUrl.baseUrl}/sso/pages/ealogs.jsp</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="ID" >
      <value>B9393469CEC51BDBBD9A8FA37DCDACB2</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</secure-work-item>
```

Retail Workspace Sample External Application JavaScripts

The OSSO External Application facility cannot launch all applications by itself. Furthermore, recent versions of Microsoft Internet Explorer do not support the URL supplied by OSSO for applications using BASIC authentication. As such Oracle Retail Workspace includes a set of sample HTML and JavaScript files one can leverage to achieve a Single Sign-On capability for most external applications.

Note: While these HTML and scripts can be used for many applications, some applications may require additional coding due to application, browser, network, and security issues specific to the application and its deployment. These scripts may not be appropriate for all applications or may require changes for a specific application.

The following HTML and JavaScript files are supplied with the Retail Workspace application. These scripts are found in the directory, [ORW Install Home] /workspace/workspaceapp/ExternalAppLaunch. Use one of the following subdirectories based on the OID version used in your implementation:

- For OID version 10.1.2, use [ORW Install Home] /workspace/workspaceapp/ExternalAppLaunch/orw-eal_1012.
- For OID version 10.1.4, use [ORW Install Home] /workspace/workspaceapp/ExternalAppLaunch/orw-eal.

where [ORW Install Home] is the directory where Oracle Retail Workspace is installed.

Note: All of the sample entries below use the <secure-work-item> element in retail-workspace-page-config.xml. In order to see these entries, appropriate WorkElement permission grants will need to be created for the roles allowed to see these links in the Navigation panel. Permission grants are created via the Permissions Management administration page.

Note: All of the sample entries below specify fixed text for the work item "display-string" attribute. As such, these strings are not internationalized. To internationalize these strings, one needs to add a key=value entry in a resource bundle and reference this entry as an EL expression.

Installation

The HTML, JavaScript, and configuration files can be installed on most Apache HTTP Servers by copying the files from the files from [ORW Install Home] /workspace/workspaceapp/ExternalAppLaunch to a sub-directory of an HTTP Server's "htdocs" directory. All files should be copied to the same sub-directory.

Note: The [ORW Install Home] /workspace/workspaceapp/ExternalAppLaunch/orw-eal directory listed in this section applies to OID version 10.1.4.

For OID version 10.1.2, ensure that you replace such occurrences with [ORW Install Home] /workspace/workspaceapp/ExternalAppLaunch/orw-eal_1012.

When installing on an Oracle Application Server on the same host as Workspace, the commands one can use on a Unix Operating System are:

```
mkdir $ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/htdocs/orw-eal
cd [ORW Install Home]/workspace/workspaceapp/ExternalAppLaunch/orw-eal
cp * $ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/htdocs/orw-eal
```

To install these files on a different host, FTP the contents of the directory, [ORW Install Home]/workspace/workspaceapp/ExternalAppLaunch/orw-eal, to the remote system's HTTP Server's "htdocs" directory.

appinfo.xml

To reduce modifications to the JavaScript files, all application information used by the scripts is contained in the file, `appinfo.xml`. This file is located in the same directory as the supplied HTML and JavaScripts. The information is downloaded via AJAX (XMLHttpRequests) during the processing of the JavaScript.

This file contains the following elements:

- `<osso-server>`

This element is used to define where the OSSO Server is located. It contains the `<scheme>`, `<host>` and `<port>` elements. There must be only one `<osso-server>` element for each `appinfo.xml` file.
- `<host>`

This element contains the host name of the OSSO Server.
- `<port>`

This element contains the port number associated with the OSSO Server.
- `<scheme>`

This element specifies whether OSSO URLs should use http or https.
- `<application name="appname">`

This element is used to define additional information about an application not stored in OSSO. It may contain the following child elements: `<title>`, `<main-url>`, `<login-form-source>`, `<osso-id>`, `<credentials-submit-delay>`, and `<resubmit-delay>`.
- `<title>`

The text associated with this element is used for the HTML page title.
- `<main-url>`

This element holds the main application URL. See the specific HTML page description for more information.
- `<login-form-action>`

This element is used during the processing of the `jSecAppRemote.html` page to determine if the page just returned is the application's login page. The value of this element is a Regular Expression. A check is made against all forms' "action" attribute contained in the application's main page. If a match is not present, then the response is not a login page. If this element is missing or is empty, a match is assumed.

For `j_security_check` applications, the value of this element should be `"j_security_check"`.

The `<login-form-action>` element match status is "and" with status of `<login-form-source>` and `<login-form-name>` processing. If more than one of these are present, all criteria must be met for the page to be considered a login page.
- `<login-form-source>`

This element is used during the processing of the jSecAppRemote.html page to determine if the page just returned is the application's login page. The value of this element is a Regular Expression. A check is made against the Content-Location header to see if it matches this value. If a match is not present, then the response is not a login page. If this element is missing or is empty, a match is assumed.

The <login-form-source> element match status is combined with status of <login-form-action> and <login-form-name> processing. If more than one of these are present, all criteria must be met for the page to be considered a login page.

- <login-form-name>

This element is used during the processing of the jSecAppRemote.html page to determine if the page just returned is the application's login page. All of the <form> elements on the page are examined to see if the declared name matches the value of this element.

The <login-form-name> element match status is combined with status of <login-form-action> and <login-form-source> processing. If more than one of these elements are present, all criteria must be met for the page to be considered a login page.

- <osso-id>

This element holds the OSSO External Application ID. It is used during the processing of the jSecAppRemote.html and jSecAppORW.html pages.

- <credentials-submit-delay>

This element holds the number of milliseconds to delay before submitting a user's credentials to the external application. See the sections on jSecAppRemote.html and jSecAppORW.html for more details.

- <resubmit-delay>

This element is used during jSecAppORW.html process to specify the number of milliseconds to delay before re-requesting the main application URL. See the section on jSecAppORW.html for more details.

basicAppRemote.html

The HTML file basicAppRemote.html may be used when an external application uses BASIC authentication and users will be using recent versions of Internet Explorer (e.g. Internet Explorer version 7).

JavaScript executed during this page reads the user name and password from the page's URL query string and converts these parameters into the appropriate HTTP "Authorization" header. The application URL is then requested via AJAX APIs and the page loaded into the current window.

To use basicAppRemote.html:

1. Install the contents of the orw-eal sub-directory into the same HTTP Server as the one servicing the External application.
2. Edit the appinfo.xml file and create an <application> element. Assign the "name" attribute with a unique value within the file. Assign a value to the <title> element. Put the URL of the application as the value of the <main-url> child element. A sample appinfo.xml file is seen below:

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'UTF-8'?>
<app-info>
  <osso-server> <!-- Not used for basic authentication -->
```

```
<host>myosso.mycompany.com</host>
<port>7777</port>
<scheme>http</scheme>
<uri>/sso/eallogin</uri>
<app-param>ID</app-param>
</osso-server>
<application name="myBasicApp" >
  <title>My BASIC Authenticated External Application Launcher</title>
  <main-url>
    <![CDATA[http://myhost.mycomputer.com:7781/myBasicApp/mainPage.
    html]]></main-url>
  </application>
</app-info>
```

3. Define an External Application in OSSO.
 - a. Specify the "Login URL" to be the URL of the basicAppRemote.html file installed in step 1.
 - b. Specify the authentication type as "GET". Do NOT specify "BASIC".
 - c. Specify the "User Name/ID Field Name" as "username".
 - d. Specify the "Password Field Name" as "password".
 - e. Specify an "Additional Field" with the name of "app-name" and a value equal to the "name" attribute of the <application> element created in step 2.
 - f. Specify any additional fields needed by the application.
 - g. Obtain the OSSO ID of the application just defined. In the examples below, an ID of B9393469CEC51BDBBD9A8FA37DCDACB2 is used.
4. Configure retail-workspace-page-config.xml to launch the External Application via the OSSO External Application Launch URL. An example of this is seen below. In the example, the OSSO ID used is B9393469CEC51BDBBD9A8FA37DCDACB2. The OSSO ID of your External Application will be different.

```
<secure-work-item id="launchMyBasicExternalApp"
display-string="My BASIC External Application" rendered="true"
launchable="true" show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>#{dasUrl.baseUrl}/sso/eallogin</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="ID">
      <value>B9393469CEC51BDBBD9A8FA37DCDACB2</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</secure-work-item>
```

5. Configure Retail Workspace to allow a user to manage his/her credentials for that specific application. An example of this is seen below. In the example, the OSSO ID used is B9393469CEC51BDBBD9A8FA37DCDACB2. The OSSO ID of your External Application will be different.

```
<secure-work-item id="userCredForMyBasicExternalApp"
display-string="Manage Credentials for My Basic External Application"
rendered="true" launchable="true" show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>#{dasUrl.baseUrl}/sso/pages/eallogin.jsp</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="ID" >
      <value>B9393469CEC51BDBBD9A8FA37DCDACB2</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
```

```
</secure-work-item>
```

Possible issues with basicAppRemote.html:

- The application URL is loaded via the information returned in an AJAX request to retrieve the contents of the `appinfo.xml` file. Errors encountered reading this information may not be internationalized.
- All parameters used in launching the application are included in the query string segment of basicAppRemote.html's URL. These parameters include the user name and password used to launch the application.
- This script does not have internationalized error messages.

jSecAppORW.html

The HTML file jSecAppORW.html may be used when an external application uses the `j_security_check` authentication mechanism. The JavaScript invoked by this page does not examine any HTML data returned from the External Application. This script may also be used for applications deployed on HTTP Servers different than the one hosting this file. Hence, this script may be useful for more applications than jSecAppRemote.html.

JavaScript executed during this page downloads the `appinfo.xml` file. It then uses the query-string parameter, "app-name" to look up entries in the `appinfo.xml` file. The following elements are referenced:

- `<osso-server>` and the contained `<host>`, `<port>`, `<scheme>`, `<uri>`, and `<app-param>` elements.
- The appropriate `<application>` element whose "name" attribute matches the value of the "app-name" query string parameter. It also uses the contained `<title>`, `<main-url>`, `<osso-id>`, `<credentials-submit-delay>`, and `<resubmit-delay>` elements.

The executed JavaScript works as follows:

1. It submits a form to the URL specified in the `<main-url>` element.
2. Upon completion of loading this reference, the JavaScript then submits a form to the OSSO `fapp_process_login` URL. If the browser session is not logged in, this should result in the application logging into the application.
3. Upon completion of loading the OSSO `fapp_process_login` URL, the JavaScript then re-submits the form used in step 1). This is to handle the case where step 2) failed because the user is already logged in.

To use jSecAppORW.html:

1. Create a new External Application in OSSO.
 - a. Specify the "Login URL" to be the URL to submit the authentication information to. I.e. the action associated with the login form when submitting the login information.
 - b. Specify the authentication type as "POST".
 - c. Specify the "User Name/ID Field Name" as "j_username".
 - d. Specify the "Password Field Name" as "j_password".
 - e. Specify any "Additional Fields" needed for logging in.

- f. Obtain the OSSO ID of the external application just defined. In the examples below, an ID of AE243F9B5B1E5A94C76CB936DEA6033 is used.
2. Install the contents of the orw-eal sub-directory into an HTTP Server. This may be the HTTP Server servicing Workspace or the remote HTTP Server servicing the External Application.
3. Edit the appinfo.xml file and enter the correct values for the OSSO Server and the external application. A sample file is seen below:

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'UTF-8'?>
<app-info>
  <osso-server>
    <host>myosso.mycompany.com</host>
    <port>7777</port>
    <scheme>http</scheme>
    <uri>/sso/ealogin</uri>
    <app-param>ID</app-param>
  </osso-server>
  <application name="myExternalApp" >
    <title>My External Application Launcher</title>
    <main-url>
      <![CDATA[http://myhost.mycomputer.com:7781/myExtApp/mainPage.
      html]]></main-url>
    <credentials-submit-delay>0</credentials-submit-delay>
    <resubmit-delay>500</resubmit-delay>
    <osso-id>6AE243F9B5B1E5A94C76CB936DEA6033</osso-id>
  </application>
</app-info>
```

In the example, a 0.5 second delay will occur before the final resubmission of the main application page.

4. Test the script outside of Retail Workspace.
5. Create a new entry in Retail Workspace to launch the application via the jSecAppORW.html URL. A sample entry is seen below:

```
<secure-work-item id="launchMyExternalApp"
display-string="My External Application" rendered="true" launchable="true"
show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>http://myhost.mycomputer.com:7778/orw-eal/jSecAppORW.html</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="app-name">
      <value>myExternalApp</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</secure-work-item>
```

6. Configure Retail Workspace to allow a user to manage his/her credentials. An example of this is seen below. In the example, the OSSO ID used is 6AE243F9B5B1E5A94C76CB936DEA6033. The OSSO ID of your External Application will be different.

```
<secure-work-item id="userCredForMyExternalApp"
display-string="Manage Credentials for My External Application" rendered="true"
launchable="true" show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>#{dasUrl.baseUrl}/sso/pages/eallogin.jsp</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="ID" >
      <value>6AE243F9B5B1E5A94C76CB936DEA6033</value>
    </parameter>
```



```
</parameters>  
</secure-work-item>
```

Possible issues with jSecAppORW.html:

- **A user MUST define his/her credentials before this script will successfully launch the external application.** The user defines credentials via the entry in the retail-workspace-page-config.xml file configured in step 6.
- The launching process will always submit forms to the main application URL twice and the login URL once (after redirection from OSSO). This is an inefficient process, especially for applications taking a long time to load.
- When the External Application uses a different URL than the one used for jSecAppORW.html, a user's browser may need to be configured to accept third-party cookies. Internet Explorer appears to accept third-party cookies when the URL is in the "Local Intranet" zone.

jSecAppRemote.html

The HTML file, jSecAppRemote.html, may be used when an external application uses the j_security_check authentication mechanism. The JavaScript invoked is more efficient than jSecAppORW.html. Except in limited situations, this page must be installed on the HTTP Server serving the External Application. Otherwise, its use of AJAX APIs will violate Single Origin policies. This page has an advantage over the jSecAppORW.html page, in that users without defined credentials for an application will be prompted for their credentials by OSSO.

Note: The jSecAppORW.html page does not handle the condition where OSSO prompts for user credentials. As such, a user must pre-define their credentials before using that script. The jSecAppRemote.html will allow OSSO to prompt for user credentials.

JavaScript executed during this page downloads the appinfo.xml file. It then uses the query-string parameter, "app-name" to look up entries in the appinfo.xml file. The following elements are referenced:

- <osso-server> and the contained <host>, <port>, <scheme>, <uri>, and <app-param> elements
- The appropriate <application> element whose "name" attribute matches the value of the "app-name" query string parameter. It also uses the contained <title>, <main-url>, <login-form-action>, <login-form-source>, <osso-id>, and <credentials-submit-delay>.

The executed JavaScript then works as follows:

1. It uses an AJAX API to request the application URL specified in the <main-url> entry of the appinfo.xml file.
2. It examines all forms in the response and compares the value of the "action" attribute to the <login-form-action> entry. Note: the <login-form-action> entry is interpreted to be a regular expression. For j_security_check applications, the login form typically has an action of "j_security_check".
3. It compares the "Content-Location" header of the response to the <login-form-source> entry. Note: the <login-form-source> entry is interpreted to be a regular expression.

4. If both steps 2) and 3) find matches, the response is interpreted as the browser session is not logged into the application. The browser is then forwarded to the OSSO External Application `fapp_process_login` URL, which uses the user's stored credentials to log into the application.
5. Else, the browser is assumed to have already logged in previously and the main application URL is loaded into the browser's window.

To use `jSecAppRemote.html`:

1. Create a new External Application in OSSO.
 - a. Specify the "Login URL" to be the URL to submit the authentication information to. I.e. the action associated with the login form when submitting the login information.
 - b. Specify the authentication type as "POST".
 - c. Specify the "User Name/ID Field Name" as "j_username".
 - d. Specify the "Password Field Name" as "j_password".
 - e. Specify any "Additional Fields" needed for logging in.
2. Install the contents of the `orw-eal` sub-directory into the same HTTP Server servicing the External Application.
3. Edit the `appinfo.xml` file and enter the correct values for the OSSO Server and the external application. A sample file is seen below:

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'UTF-8'?>
<app-info>
  <osso-server>
    <host>myosso.mycompany.com</host>
    <port>7777</port>
    <scheme>http</scheme>
    <uri>/sso/eallogin</uri>
    <app-param>ID</app-param>
  </osso-server>
  <application name="myExternalApp" >
    <title>My External Application Launcher</title>
    <main-url>
      <![CDATA[http://myhost.mycomputer.com:7781/myExtApp/mainPage.
html]]></main-url>
    <login-form-action>j_security_check</login-form-action>
    <login-form-source>*.login.html.*</login-form-source>
    <credentials-submit-delay>300</credentials-submit-delay>
    <osso-id>6AE243F9B5B1E5A94C76CB936DEA6033</osso-id>
  </application>
</app-info>
```

In the example above, a 0.3 second delay will occur before the credentials are submitted to the remote application. Also, it assumes a page whose URL contains the string "login.html" will be returned if the browser session needs to login.

4. Test the script outside of Retail Workspace.
5. Create a new entry in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` to launch the application via the `jSecAppRemote.html` URL. A sample entry is seen below:

```
<secure-work-item id="launchMyExternalApp"
display-string="My External Application" rendered="true" launchable="true"
show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>http://myhost.mycomputer.com:7778/orw-eal/jSecAppRemote.html</url>
```

```

<parameters>
  <parameter name="app-name">
    <value>myExternalApp</value>
  </parameter>
</parameters>
</secure-work-item>

```

6. Configure Retail Workspace to allow a user to manage his/her credentials. An example of this is seen below. In the example, the OSSO ID of the External Application is 6AE243F9B5B1E5A94C76CB936DEA6033. The OSSO ID of your External Application will be different.

```

<secure-work-item id="userCredForMyExternalApp"
display-string="Manage Credentials for My External Application" rendered="true"
launchable="true" show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>#{dasUrl.baseUrl}/sso/pages/eallogin.jsp</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="ID" >
      <value>6AE243F9B5B1E5A94C76CB936DEA6033</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</secure-work-item>

```

Possible issues with jSecAppRemote.html:

- The jSecAppRemote.html and associated JavaScript files must be installed on the same HTTP Server servicing the external application. Otherwise, the downloading of the main application page will violate the browser's Single Origin Policy.
- This script does not have internationalized error messages.

j_security_check Applications

Some applications require an application page be requested before responding with the login page. These applications maintain state information associated with the browser session and will only display the login page if the browser has not logged into the application. If the user has not logged in, then the login page is displayed and a form on the login page is submitted when the user supplies a user-id and password.

This document refers to these types of applications as "j_security_check" applications. One may use the OSSO external application facility to submit credentials, but additional logic is needed to submit the login credentials for a user. Workspace supplies two sample HTML pages containing examples of this logic: jSecAppORW.html and jSecAppRemote.html. Descriptions of these files are found in the previous section. A major difference between the two files is that jSecAppORW.html may be installed on any available HTTP Server, while jSecAppRemote.html may only be securely run if installed on the same HTTP Server as the one serving the j_security_app application.

One example of a "j_security_app" is Central Office. A more detailed explanation of the process used to launch Central Office is seen in the next section.

Oracle Retail Central Office

The Oracle Retail Central Office application is an External Application using the j_security_check authentication mechanism. The sample retail-workspace-page-config.xml file contains an entry for this application. However, this entry does not contain a valid OSSO application ID. This section lists the steps

needed to integrate Central Office with Workspace using the sample retail-workspace-page-config.xml file.

This section details how to integrate Central Office with Workspace via the following steps:

1. Creating the OSSO External Application definition.
2. Obtain the OSSO Application ID.
3. Installing the jSecAppORW.html or the jSecAppRemote.html pages and associated JavaScript files.
4. Edit appinfo.xml.
5. Edit retail-workspace-page-config.xml
6. Launching Central Office

Defining the Central Office External Application

To create the Central Office information in OSSO, access the "Manage External Applications" link found in the "Admin Tools" folder of the "Tools" worklist of the Workspace navigation pane.

Determine the Login URL: Enter the appropriate information for submitting the credentials to the application. If you bring up the main page with the URL of, `http://myhost.mycompany.com:7777/centraloffice/`, then the Login URL is:

`http://myhost.mycompany.com:7777/centraloffice/j_security_check`

Other values:

- **Application Name:** This entry may be whatever you want it to be. However, a good value is "Central Office".
- **User Name/ID Field Name:** This entry must be "j_username".
- **Password Field Name:** This entry must be "j_password".
- **Type of authentication used:** This entry must be "POST".
- **Additional Fields:** A single additional field should be created with a Field Name of "login", a Field Value of "Login", and the Display to User unchecked.

An example of an OSSO External Application definition for Central Office is shown below:

Figure 4–6 OSSO External Application definition for Central Office

Edit External Application - Central Office [Apply] [OK] [Cancel]

External Application Login
 Enter the application name, the login URL, and the user name and password HTML field names used by the application's login form. The login URL is typically the submit action of the application's login form. It will be used in conjunction with the user name and password field names to perform a single sign-on login into this application. The login URL as well as the user name and password field names should be determined by inspecting the source of the application's standard login form. User name/id, password, additional field etc. values are not required for Basic authentication and Login URL should be a url which requires authentication.

Application Name:
 Login URL:
 User Name/ID Field Name:
 Password Field Name:

Authentication Method
 Select the authentication method used by this application. The POST method submits the credentials with the body of the form. The GET method submits the login credentials as part of the login URL.

Type of Authentication Used:

Additional Fields
 Type the names and values of any additional fields that are submitted with the login form of the external application.

Field Name	Field Value	Display to User
login	Login	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Obtain the OSSO Application ID

Once the OSSO External Application information has been saved, click on the "Edit" link for this application. Look at the browser's address bar and find the value of the ID parameter. This will be a 32 hexadecimal digit value.

In the examples below, a value of 6AE243F9B5B1E5A94C76CB936DEA6033 is used for the OSSO application ID.

Installing the jSecAppORW.html or jSecAppRemote.html and Associated JavaScript Files

To install jSecAppORW.html, go to the "ExternalApplicationLaunch" directory found under the installation directory for the Oracle Retail application. Copy the orw-eal directory to an HTTP Server's htdoc directory or other directory where the HTTP Server can serve the jSecAppORW.html and associated JavaScripts. This may be the HTTP Server for Central Office or the HTTP Server for Retail Workspace.

To install jSecAppRemote.html, go to the "ExternalApplicationLaunch" directory found under the installation directory for the Oracle Retail application. On the HTTP Server for Central Office, copy the orw-eal directory to an appropriate directory.

Edit appinfo.xml

In the orw-eal directory just copied to the HTTP Server, find the appinfo.xml file and edit it. Use the appropriate values for the OSSO Server and port numbers, as well as the URL for the Central Office application. Use the CDATA convention for URLs or other strings that may contain special characters.

A sample file is shown below:

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'UTF-8'?>
<app-info>
```

```

<osso-server>
  <host>myosso.mycompany.com</host>
  <port>7777</port>
  <scheme>https</scheme>
  <uri>/sso/eallogin</uri>
  <app-param>ID</app-param>
</osso-server>
<application name="CentralOffice" >
  <title>My External Application Launcher</title>
  <main-url>
    <![CDATA[http://myhost.mycomputer.com:7781/centraloffice/]]></main-url>
  <login-form-action>j_security_check</login-form-source>
  <login-form-source></login-form-source>
  <credentials-submit-delay>0</credentials-submit-delay>
  <resubmit-delay>500</resubmit-delay>
  <osso-id>6AE243F9B5B1E5A94C76CB936DEA6033</osso-id>
</application>
</app-info>

```

Not all entries in the example above are used by both jSecAppORW.html and jSecAppRemote.html. jSecAppORW.html does not use <login-form-action> and <login-form-source>. jSecAppRemote.html does not use <resubmit-delay>.

Edit retail-workspace-page-config.xml

The Retail Workspace configuration file will need to be edited for launching Central Office and for managing user credentials. This file is found in the directory, \$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/[OC4J Instance]/RetailWorkspace, where [OC4J Instance] is the name of the OC4J instance where Retail Workspace is installed.

Note: The examples below use the <secure-work-item> element. Usage of this element requires permission grants for those roles authorized to access them. Use the <work-item> element if all users, including unauthenticated users, are allowed access.

Central Office Launch Link

To enable Workspace to launch Central Office, look for the following entry in the sample retail-workspace-page-config.xml:

```

<secure-work-item id="centralOffice"
display-string="{confMsgs.centralOfficeTitle}" rendered="true" launchable="true"
show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>UnconfiguredAppURL.jsp</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="ID" >
      <value>Unconfigured</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</secure-work-item>

```

There are two items that need to be changed in this entry. First, the <url> element value must contain the URL of the jSecAppORW.html file. Second, the parameter <value> element, must contain the "name" used in the appinfo.xml for the Central Office application. You should also verify the value of the "rendered" attribute is set to "true".

The example below shows an entry to launch Central Office from the same HTTP Server as Workspace using jSecAppORW.html:

```
<secure-work-item id="centralOffice"
display-string="{confMsgs.centralOfficeTitle}" rendered="true" launchable="true"
show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>/orw-eal/jSecAppORW.html</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="app-name" >
      <value>CentralOffice</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</secure-work-item>
```

The example below shows an entry to launch Central Office from the HTTP Server serving Central Office (coserver.mycompany.com, port 7777) using jSecAppRemote.html:

```
<secure-work-item id="centralOffice"
display-string="{confMsgs.centralOfficeTitle}" rendered="true" launchable="true"
show-in-content-area="false">
  <url><![CDATA[http://coserver.mycompany.com:7777/orw-eal/jSecAppRemote.
html]]></url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="app-name" >
      <value>CentralOffice</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</secure-work-item>
```

Central Office User Credentials Link

A user will also need to manage the credentials (user name and password) for logging into Central Office. A link for this must also exist in the retail-workspace-page-config.xml file.

Look for the following entry in sample retail-workspace-page-config.xml:

```
<secure-work-item id="manageCouserCrdtl"
display-string="{confMsgs.centralOfficeUserCredTitle}" rendered="true"
launchable="true" show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>#{dasUrl.baseUrl}/sso/pages/eallogin.jsp</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="ID" >
      <value></value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</secure-work-item>
```

Here, only the OSSO Application ID (obtained earlier) needs to be entered. You should also verify the value of the "rendered" attribute is set to "true".

An example of a completed entry is:

```
<secure-work-item id="manageCouserCrdtl"
display-string="{confMsgs.centralOfficeUserCredTitle}" rendered="true"
launchable="true" show-in-content-area="false">
  <url>#{dasUrl.baseUrl}/sso/pages/eallogin.jsp</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="ID" >
      <value>6AE243F9B5B1E5A94C76CB936DEA6033</value>
    </parameter>
```

```
</parameters>  
</secure-work-item>
```

Launching Central Office

Each user must create their own credentials before launching with `jSecAppORW.xml`. This is done using the work item created in the section above labeled, "Central Office User Credentials Link".

The `jSecAppRemote.html` page does not have this restriction, as it allows OSSO to prompt for these values if none are available.

This chapter describes security mechanisms found in Oracle Retail Workspace.

Overview

Workspace uses two basic concepts of security.

- Authentication—ensuring a user is who the user claims to be.
- Authorization—allowing (or denying) a user specific capabilities.

Workspace leverages standard J2EE application programming interfaces to verify a user has been authenticated and is authorized to access Workspace resources. Authentication and authorization are configured within the Oracle Application Server and are managed by the OAS container. Authentication is dependent on the configured *Identity Store* which holds the user and role information. Authorization is dependent on the presence of *Permission Grants* held in a security policy. The policy may be held in a `system-jazn-data.xml` file or in an Oracle Internet Directory (OID) LDAP server.

There are multiple security mechanisms in place with ADF and the Workspace implementation. The first involves standard J2EE Web application security. Standard container managed security involves the Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS). Oracle's implementation of this service is known as JAZN.

For a distributed system such as Workspace, authentication should be provided by a Single Sign-On (SSO) system. An SSO system requires a user to enter credentials (user ID and password) only once per HTTP session. Workspace supports the Oracle Single Sign-On system and can be configured to use other SSO implementations.

In order to leverage any OSSO subsystem, the dashboard must be configured with specific entries in its deployment descriptors and the OAS configuration files.

Authorization for accessing specific JSPX pages is provided by the ADF infrastructure as well. ADF provides mechanisms to control fine-grained access to JSPX files and to resources found on these files, such as database connections. When correctly configured, the ADF infrastructure will limit access without an application developer writing any security specific code.

The final source of security is supplied by the Workspace framework. This software verifies that a user only sees the work lists, external links, and/or dashboards appropriate for a user.

Deployment Descriptor Security Considerations

Elements within a J2EE application's deployment descriptors have a large impact on the security mechanisms that are in place and the resources that are protected. This section lists those elements and files leveraged by Workspace.

The first deployment descriptor is the `web.xml` file. This is a standard J2EE file included with all web applications. There are a few requirements for this file:

- It must define the ADF Authentication servlet, including initialization parameters.
- It must define the URI of the ADF Authentication servlet.
- It must define a security constraint on the ADF authentication servlet if access is to be granted to non-authenticated users. Otherwise, the security constraint must be placed such that a user must be authenticated before accessing the application.
- It must declare all logical roles referenced by the ADF Authentication servlet.

Another file with security elements is the `orion-application.xml`, a deployment descriptor that is specific to the OAS application server. This file contains a `<jazn>` element specifying the authentication subsystem and security identity the application server will use. The entries in this file can control the interface with the SSO system and the ability for the application to invoke a Login Module for credential verification. This information can also be managed via the OAS Enterprise Manager application.

When deploying an application or dashboard using Oracle Single Sign-On, the `<jazn>` element within the `orion-application.xml` must specify a "provider" attribute whose value is "LDAP" (specifying the permission grants are stored in OID) and a `<jazn-web-app>` subelement with an "auth-method" attribute having a value of "SSO". An example is shown below:

```
<orion-application ... >
...
<jazn provider="LDAP" jaas-mode="doAsPrivileged" >
<jazn-web-app auth-method="SSO" />
</jazn>
...
</orion-application>
```

When deploying an application or dashboard using a login module, different entries must be made. The "provider" attribute must have a value of "XML", specifying the permission grants reside in the `system-jazn-data.xml` file. Additional properties are required as well. An example is seen below:

```
<orion-application ... >
<library ....>
...
<jazn provider="XML" jaas-mode="doAsPrivileged" >
<property name="role.mapping.dynamic" value="true" />
<property name="custom.loginmodule.provider" value="true" />
</jazn>
...
</orion-application>
```

Additional entries may also be required to the `<jazn>` element to support a non-OSSO single sign-on system.

Single Sign-On

Workspace supports Oracle Single sign-On for providing user authentication. When OSSO is used, the Oracle HTTP Server used to front-end Workspace must be registered with an instance of Oracle Single Sign-On server. OSSO is dependent on OID and all instances of Workspace must also be deployed on application servers using OID as their Identity Store.

Because Workspace uses container managed authentication, other SSO implementations can be configured. The compatibility of these SSOs depends on their support of the Oracle Application Server and how the SSO will integrate with the complete suite of Oracle Retail applications.

Roles and Groups

Access to Workspace resources is granted based on a user's assigned roles. A user's role assignment is stored in the Identity Store associated with an OC4J instance. If a user is assigned multiple roles, then the user will have the capabilities found in the union of all of these roles.

Roles are roughly equivalent to 'Group' membership in an LDAP: a user will be assigned a role for every public group he/she is a member. In this document, the term 'role' and 'group' are used interchangeably.

Note: When using Oracle Internet Directory, only public groups are equated to roles. A public group has the 'Group visibility' or the 'public visibility' attribute set to 'true'.

In many Identity Stores, roles may contain other roles. As such, the contained role inherits any and all capabilities from the container role. For example, if a 'Merchant' role contains a 'Super Merchant' role, then the members of the 'Super Merchant' role will have all of the capabilities of the 'Merchant' role. They will also have the added capabilities of the 'Super Merchant' role.

Also, many Identity Stores allow roles to be contained in multiple roles. For example, another role, 'Supervisors', may contain the 'Super Merchant' role as well. In this case, the capabilities of the members of the 'Super Merchant' role would include all capabilities of the 'Merchant' role, all of the 'Supervisors' role, plus any specific capabilities of the 'Super Merchant' role.

A retailer may create and use site-specific roles with Workspace. However, all of the site specific roles must be contained by or be members of the Retail_Workspace_Users role. Failure to do so will result in authentication errors when the user logs into Workspace unless additional modifications are made to `orion-web.xml` deployment descriptor.

Permission Grants

Workspace users are authorized to access a secured resource (work item or Dashboard) based on the presence of an appropriate 'Permission Grant'. These permission grants are stored in the OID LDAP server or in the `system-jazn-data.xml` file. The Oracle Application Server (OAS) retrieves these grants as needed.

Permission Grants are defined with the following attributes:

- Every Permission Grant has a type. Each type has a set of 'actions' that can be granted.

- Every Permission Grant has a 'name' which identifies what the target of the grant is. For example, the target of a 'Work Element Permission Grant' is a secured node on a Navigation panel work list tree.
- Every Permission Grant has one or more 'Grantees' identifying the role or other entity to whom the desired capabilities is granted. With Workspace, there are three different types of Grantees: roles, users, and the ADF Anyone role.

Note: Granting a capability to the ADF Anyone role is equivalent to making that capability available to every user, including users that have not yet authenticated themselves (logged in).

Workspace uses two types of Permission Grants: Work Element Permission Grants and ADF Region Permission Grants.

- Work Element Permission Grants control what is visible and accessible in the Navigation panel of Workspace for a user. Users will only see those secured work items that they have been granted permission to access.

Work items may have a parent/child relationship. When such a relationship exists and the parent is a secure work item, then a user must have permission to view and access both the parent and child work item in order to view and access the child work item in the Navigation panel. The Permissions Management Tool automatically recognizes and displays secure Work Element Permission Grants associated with the current `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` configuration file.

- ADF Region Permission Grants are used by the underlying ADF framework. A secured dashboard or secured JSP page will require an ADF Permission grant for the 'view' action before a user can access it. ADF Region Permission grants can also grant the ability to customize (change default values) or personalize (change personal values) certain parameters, depending on how the page was constructed.

The Workspace Permissions Management Tool does not recognize nor seek ADF Region Permission Grants for a work item unless the `<secure-work-item>` element in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file contains a `<custom-attribute>` tag with a name attribute of "adf-permission-target". The value of this target must be the package qualified name of the ADF page definition file associated with the work item's JSPX file.

In summary, Work Element Permission Grants allow certain users to see and access a secured work item in the Navigation pane. ADF Region Permission Grants allow certain users to execute or view the JSP or JSPX page associated with the work item.

Managing Permission Grants via the Permissions Management Tool

Workspace Permission Grants can be managed via the Workspace 'Permissions Management' administrative tool. This tool is found in the 'Tools' work list of the navigation pane and manages permission grants for every secure work item and secure work list found in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file.

When permission grants are stored in OID, the Permission Management Tool can create or delete both Work Element and ADF Region permission grants. However, when permission grants are stored in a `system-jazn-data.xml` file, the Permission Management Tool can only view grants. Furthermore, only the grants stored in the `system-jazn-data.xml` file associated with the OC4J hosting the Workspace

application will be visible in the tool. Permission grants in other OC4J instances configured to use different `system-jazn-data.xml` files will not be visible.

In order to create or delete Permission Grants stored in OID, one must have the correct permissions within the Oracle Internet Directory LDAP server.

Typically, this means the user ID one logs in with is a member of the JAZNAdminGroup (cn=JAZNAdminGroup,cn=Groups,cn=JAZNContext,cn=Products,cn=OracleContext).

Managing permission grants stored in one or more `system-jazn-data.xml` files can be performed via a set of shell scripts supplied with Workspace or by the standard JAZN admin tool supplied with Oracle Application Server.

LDAP Access

When an LDAP is used as the Identity Store, it is accessed by the OC4J container within the application server and by the Workspace application.

Connections to the LDAP server are established for the following reasons, each with their own configuration entries:

- When an OID LDAP server is used, the OC4J container will establish a connection to the LDAP server. This connection is used to read the permission grants stored in OID and to retrieve the user and group information. The connection parameters are located in the `jazn.xml` configuration file.
- The Workspace application will establish a connection to the LDAP to read additional user information. The connection will be based on entries in the `ldap-config.xml` configuration file. This information will be extracted whenever the `ldap-config.xml`'s `<identity-store>` element is set to "OID" or "v3LDAP". These entries are also used by the Permissions Management tool to manage Permission Grants stored within an OID server.
- When OID is not used, the OC4J container will establish a connection to the LDAP server to perform user authentication. This connection is configured in an LDAPLoginModule entry found within the `system-jazn-data.xml` configuration file.

The `ldap-config.xml` file contains the distinguished name to use for logging on to the LDAP. This user account must have the ability to search and read user information stored in the LDAP. When OID is used, Workspace also executes a proxy operation so that subsequent LDAP operations use the identity (and privileges) of the user's OSSO account.

The password for LDAP connections created by Workspace is stored encrypted in an Oracle Wallet. The location of this wallet is found in the `ldap-config.xml` configuration file.

The Workspace application can be configured to run without accessing any LDAP. In this case, the `ldap-config.xml` file must contain an `<identity-store>` element with a value of "XML". This configuration is independent of the OC4J container's configuration.

Password Storage

All passwords used directly by the Workspace application are stored in an encrypted form within an Oracle Wallet. These include passwords for logging into reports servers and for the Workspace application to login to the OID LDAP Server.

External Servers and Web Services

Workspace may be configured to access an LDAP server and web services offered by BPEL, Oracle BI EE, and BIP servers. The protocol used for this may be either non-secure or secure. In a production environment, the secure protocol should be used so that credentials information is encrypted when transmitted over the network. For the LDAP server, this means accessing the server via the "ldaps" schema or protocol. For Web Services, this means specifying the "https" schema. Secure connections also require a different TCP port number than non-secure connections.

Integration Methods and Communication Flow

This chapter provides a functional overview of how Workspace integrates with other applications, including other Oracle Retail applications.

Overview

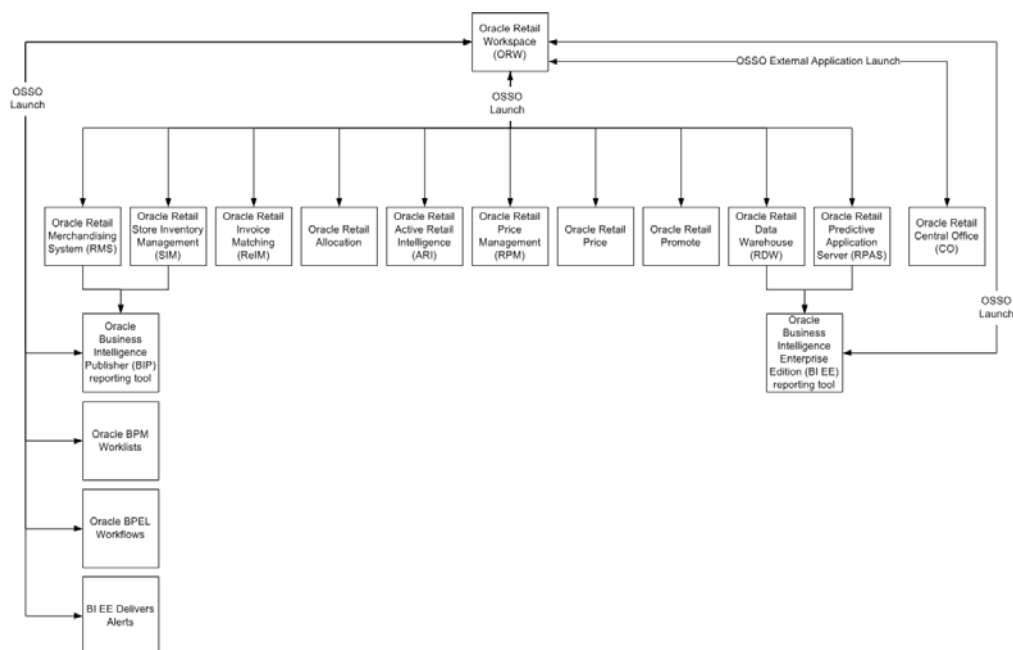
A diagram is provided illustrating the various Oracle Retail products Workspace interfaces or launches.

System to System Integration

[Figure 6–1](#) details the overall integration among the various systems. The accompanying explanation of this diagram is written from a system-to-system perspective throughout the Workspace-related portion of the enterprise. Note that this discussion focuses on a high-level functional use of data. For a technical description of the integration, see the sections later in this chapter.

Integration Interface Diagram

Figure 6–1 Integration Diagram



Workspace and Oracle Retail Applications

Workspace provides an easy to use, customizable, secure portal for launching applications and dashboards.

When launching one of the Oracle Retail applications that have been integrated into OSSO, the application leverages the same Oracle Internet Directory as the OSSO system. Hence, the same trusted authenticated user ID is used between Workspace, OSSO, and the Oracle Retail applications. When launching an application as an External Application, such as Central Office, the application leverages the password mapping facility of OSSO.

Reporting Tools in Workspace

Workspace supports two reporting tools out of the box—Oracle BI Publisher (BIP) and Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (BI EE).

When a user logs into Workspace, each reporting tool is queried for a hierarchical list of reports that the logged in user can access. This list is then formatted and displayed in the Reports work list of the navigation pane.

BIP and Oracle BI EE reports may also be displayed in portlets on a dashboard.

Note: Due to the space constraints in portlets on a dashboard, reports displayed in these portlets may need to be resized. See the *Oracle Retail Reports Resizing Guide* which is available as My Oracle Support Doc ID 559554.1.

Oracle Retail Workspace and Single Sign-on

The SSO technology for Workspace is Oracle Single Sign-On (OSSO). To process the login when an unauthenticated user accesses an OSSO protected application:

1. From a web browser, the client accesses the Workspace URL through their Oracle HTTP server.
 - If the URL is statically protected, the browser is immediately redirected to the OSSO servlet.
 - If the URL is dynamically protected by the application logic, the browser is redirected to the OSSO servlet based on a specific HTTP response error.

In both cases, this redirect is performed by an Oracle Apache HTTP server `mod_osso` module.

2. The OSSO Servlet displays the OSSO login page. From here, the user enters a valid user name and password to access their defined role.
3. The user's login information is passed to the OID server and authenticated against the information defined in the OID server. The browser session is now considered authenticated.
4. The browser session loads the Workspace main page.
5. When any linked URL is loaded, the OSSO sub-system validates that the browser session is authenticated and the page is displayed accordingly.

Integrating with Oracle Retail Applications

In order to access Oracle Retail applications through Workspace, the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file must contain either the URLs or the External Application URLs of those applications. During installation of Workspace, the installer queries for those URLs and modifies `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. You will have to edit `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` if you add, move or delete applications. For additional information on setting up your application to use Workspace, see the Operations Guide for the application or [Chapter 4, "External Applications"](#) of this guide.

Integrating with Report Servers

Workspace supports two reporting tools out of the box: BI Publisher (BIP) and Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (BI EE). The interface is optimal when those reports servers are OSSO enabled using the same Oracle Internet Directory (OID) as Workspace.

There are two modes within Workspace for interfacing with these reports servers: The first is exposing a hierarchical list of report hyperlinks in the Reports work list of the navigation panel. The second is showing reports within the portlets of a dashboard. These two modes are explained next.

Exposing Reports Links in the Navigation Panel

In order to expose BIP and Oracle BI EE reports links in the navigation panel, you must provide the necessary configuration during the Workspace install. You can also edit the `<bip-reports-work-item>` and `<biee-reports-work-item>` XML elements in the `retail-portal-page-config.xml` file after installation. These elements are used

by Workspace to query the reporting tools for all of the reports a user is allowed to access. They are also used to construct URLs to those reports. The names of reports are hierarchically displayed in the navigation panel as hyperlinks to those URLs. The hierarchy mimics that of the reporting tool. When a report's link is clicked, the report launches in the content area of the screen. If the report server is integrated with Oracle Single Sign-On, the report is launched without prompting for the user's credentials.

For more configuration detail see ["Customizing Reports Work Items"](#) in [Chapter 7, "Customization Guide"](#) of this guide.

Two custom attributes, the webservices login ID and the webservices URL prefix, are explained in detail below.

The Webservices Login ID

The <custom-attribute> elements named "bipublisher-login-id" and "biee-login-id" are used by Workspace to make secure calls to BIP and Oracle BI EE webservices, respectively. These IDs must have administrative privileges in order to access reports on behalf of the logged-in user.

For BIP, the ID must be a BIP administrator.

For Oracle BI EE, the ID must be an Oracle BI EE administrator or as an impersonator.

See documentation for each of the BIP and Oracle BI EE products for information on how to set up these special users.

The Webservices URL Prefix

The <custom-attributes> elements named "bipublisher-webservices-url" and "biee-webservices-url" are used by Workspace to make the calls to BIP and Oracle BI EE web services respectively. These web services return a list of reports the logged-in user is authorized to access.

In an OSSO environment, one may statically protect the main BIP and Oracle BI EE URLs in the mod_osso.conf file found in the HTTP Server configuration directory. If so, then the webservices URL prefix must be unprotected.

Unprotecting the BIP Webservices URL

For BIP, in a standard installation, the web.xml file located in the WEB-INF directory already contains a servlet mapping for BIP web services as shown below:

```
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>AxisServlet</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/services/*</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

When the main BIP URL is protected, the mod_osso.conf file found in the HTTP Server configuration directory will have an entry as follows:

```
<Location /BIPublisher>
  require valid-user
  AuthType Basic
</Location>
```

An additional entry needs to be added to unprotect the BIP web services as follows:

```
<Location /BIPublisher/services>
  require valid-user
  AuthType Basic
  Allow from All
```

```
Satisfy any
</Location>
```

Unprotecting the Oracle BI EE Webservices URL

By default, the same URL header is used within Oracle BI EE to access all functions. When this URL is statically protected in the `mod_osso.conf` file (found in the HTTP Server configuration directory), the web services are therefore also protected. An example is as follows:

```
<Location /analytics/saw.dll >
    require valid-user
    AuthType Basic
    AuthName jazn.com
</Location>
```

To unprotect the Oracle BI EE web services, a separate URL reference for the Oracle BI EE services needs to be created.

In the `web.xml` file located in the WEB-INF directory of the Oracle BI EE installation, find the existing servlet mapping for the SAWBridge servlet shown below:

```
<servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>SAWBridge</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/saw.dll</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

Then create another servlet mapping for that same servlet:

```
<servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>SAWBridge</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/services</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

After this is done (and the Oracle BI EE application is re-started), access the web services in a browser using the URL:

```
http://<host>:<port>/analytics/services
```

If successful, use this URL as the `biee-webservices-url` value.

When accessing reports, Workspace will use the `biee-reports-url-prefix` attribute. This URL should still be protected by OSSO and the example value is:

```
http://<host>:<port>/analytics/saw.dll
```

Showing Reports in Dashboards

Workspace dashboards may reference the general purpose Report Portlet or URL Portlet deployed with Workspace. These portlets use query parameters specifying external URLs to display. Such URLs may invoke BIP or Oracle BI EE reports. These URLs need to be carefully constructed and special characters properly escaped.

For information on how to construct BIP URLs refer to the Creating Reports and Layouts chapter of the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher User's Guide.

For information on how to construct Oracle BI EE URLs refer to the Integrating Oracle BI Presentation Services into Corporate Environments Using HTTP chapter of the Oracle Business Intelligence Presentation Services Administration Guide.

A simple example BIP report's URL is:

```
http://<server>:<port>/BIPublisher/Guest/RMS/12.1dev/Orders/opo_merch_dash/opo_
```

```
merch_dash.xdo&_xmode=4
```

A more complex example BIP report's URL is:

```
http://<server>:<port>/BIPublisher/Guest/RMS/12.1dev/Orders/opo_merch_dash/opo_merch_dash.xdo?_xpf=&_xpt=0&_xdo=%2FGuest%2FRMS%2F12.1dev%2FOrders%2Fopo_merch_dash%2Fopo_merch_dash.xdo&_xt=OP0%20Merchant%20Dashboard%20Portal%20Report&_xf=html&_xmode=4
```

An example Oracle BI EE report's URL is:

```
http://<server>:<port>/analytics/saw.dll?Go&Path=%2Fshared%2FPortal%2FThis%20Week%27s%20Sales%20Contribution
```

An example Oracle BI EE dashboard's URL is:

```
http://<server>:<port>/analytics/saw.dll?PortalPages&PortalPath=%2Fshared%2FsalesTrend%2F_portal%2FsalesTrendDashboard
```

Some notable escape characters are:

- Space=%20 or +
- /=%2F
- Apostrophe=%27

Note: Due to the space constraints in portlets on a dashboard, reports displayed in these portlets may need to be resized. See the *Oracle Retail Reports Resizing Guide* which is available as My Oracle Support Doc ID 559554.1.

Integrating with Oracle BI Alerts

Workspace provides two ways of integrating with Oracle BI Alerts:

- Exposing the Oracle BI Alerts Link in the Navigation Panel
- Displaying Oracle BI Alerts in an Alerts Portlet on a dashboard.

Oracle BI Alerts require an OSSO enabled Oracle BI EE server with iBots enabled for Delivers. For information on how to enable iBots for Delivers see Oracle BI EE documentation or My Oracle Support Doc ID 752517.1.

Exposing Oracle BI Alerts Link in the Navigation Panel

Workspace provides the capability of launching Oracle BI Alerts generated by iBots in a separate window. In order to expose the Oracle BI EE Alerts link in the navigation panel, you can provide the necessary configuration during the Workspace install. You can also edit the <secure-work-item> element identified by <secure-work-item id="biAlerts"> in the `retail-portal-page-config.xml` file after installation. You will need to set the rendered attribute to "true" and provide the Oracle BI EE Alerts URL that is of the form:

```
http://<host>:<port>/<analytics-context-root>/saw.dll?Alerts
```

where <host> and <port> are host and port numbers where Oracle BI EE presentation services are deployed and <analytics-context-root> is the context-root of Oracle BI EE presentation services.

Displaying Oracle BI Alerts in an Alerts Portlet on a Dashboard

Workspace provides the capability of displaying Oracle BI EE Alerts generated by iBots, in a JSR-168 Portlet. The following describes the components and steps necessary to use this capability:

- An OSSO enabled Oracle BI EE server with iBots enabled for Delivers. For information on how to enable iBots for Delivers see Oracle BI EE documentation or My Oracle Support Doc ID 752517.1
- An OBIEEAlerts Application (supplied with Workspace) deployed on the same OAS server that hosts Oracle BI EE. This application's context-root must be OSSO protected statically.
- A deployment of ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet, which is supplied with Workspace in orw-portlets.zip.
- A dashboard page that consumes the ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet.

Note: This dashboard page is not supplied with Workspace. You will need to create this page if you intend to use ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet. Refer to [Chapter 8, "Dashboard Development Tutorial"](#) of this guide for instructions on how to use and configure ORWOBIEEAlerts Portlet parameters to integrate it with Oracle BI EE Alerts.

Oracle BI EE provides the list of Alerts as a secured RSS Feed via a URL of format: `http://<host>:<port>/<analytics-context-root>/saw.dll?RssAlerts`. The OBIEEAlerts Application subscribes to the RSS Feed URL, parses the feed, and presents the list of active alerts in the ORWOBIEEAlertsDisplay.jspx page. The ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet renders the content of the ORWOBIEEAlertsDisplay.jspx in an HTML IFRAME.

Due to the limitation imposed by browsers of not allowing access to cross-domain content, the OBIEEAlerts application is required to be deployed on the same OAS server hosting Oracle BI EE. To enable seamless SSO integration, the ORWOBIEEAlertsDisplay.jspx page is required to be statically protected. The following are the steps necessary to statically protect the ORWOBIEEAlertsDisplay.jspx page:

1. Ensure that the HTTP server for the Oracle Application Server has been registered with the Single Sign-On server and the mod_osso module enabled. For more information on how to register a partner application with SSO refer to the *Oracle Application Server Single Sign-On Administrator's Guide*.
2. Modify the mod_osso.conf of the HTTP Server of Oracle BI EE OAS to add the following lines:

```
<Location /ORWOBIEEAlerts>
    Header unset Pragma
    OsoSendCacheHeaders off
    AuthType Basic
    require valid-user
</Location>
```

where 'ORWOBIEEAlerts' is the context root where the application is deployed. If you changed the context-root during installation of the ORWOBIEEAlerts application, change 'ORWOBIEEAlerts' above to the context-root you specified during installation. If necessary, modify the httpd.conf file to include mod_osso.conf and restart the HTTP Server.

Integrating with BPEL Workflows and BPM Worklists

Workspace provides the capability of displaying BPEL Workflows and BPM Worklists generated by BPEL Server by exposing them as JSR 168 portlets. This section describes the components and steps necessary to use this capability.

1. Install an advanced version of SOA Suite 10.1.3.1 with an installation type of J2EE Server, Web Server and SOA Suite, and then apply patch set of 10.1.3.4.
2. Enable OSSO for the middle tier applications in SOA Suite, namely 'orabpel' and 'hwservices'.
3. Configure the Identity Service in 'hwservices' application to use OID server for authentication.

The following steps explain the configuration process:

- a. Ensure that the ORACLE_HOME environment variable is set to the root directory of the Oracle Application Server of the SOA suite instance being configured.
- b. Open an operating system command prompt and go to the following directory, which includes the configuration scripts:


```
$ORACLE_HOME/bpel/system/services/install/ant-tasks
```
- c. Execute either `configure_oid.bat` (for Windows operating systems) or `configure_oid.sh` (for UNIX operating system) with the required parameters. Oracle recommends you use the bash shell to execute the script on Linux. For example, to run this script on Linux:

```
sh ./configure_oid.sh oid_admin_user oid_admin_passwd
oid_nonssl_port ssl_enabled oid_realm_name [seedAllUsers] |
[seedRequiredUsers] oc4j_admin_user oc4j_admin_passwd oc4j_container_name
```

For example:

```
sh ./configure_oid.sh orcladmin welcome 389 false us seedAllUsers oc4jadmin
welcome1 oc4j_soa
```

The execution of this command internally modifies the `$ORACLE_HOME/bpel/system/services/config/is_config.xml` file.

The file contents should look similar to the following:

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'UTF-8'?>
<ISConfiguration
xmlns="http://www.oracle.com/pcbpel/identityservice/isconfig">
  <configurations>
    <configuration realmName="us" displayName="us Realm">
      <provider providerType="JAZN" name="OID">
        <connection url="ldap://my.oid.com:389"
          binddn="cn=orcladmin" password="passwd"
          encrypted="false"/>
      </provider>
    </configuration>
  </configurations>
</ISConfiguration>
```

The `configure_oid` script creates BPEL users and roles, and grants required privileges to the `BPMSysAdmin` role and the `BPMDefaultDomainAdmin` role.

- d. Ensure that the realms information in `wf_config.xml` and `is_config.xml` files located at `$ORACLE_HOME/bpel/system/services/config` folder is in sync.

For more detail on the configuration process refer to the Service Configuration section of the *Oracle BPEL Process Manager Administrator's Guide*.

4. Deploy the ORWBPELPortlets application (supplied with Workspace) in its own OC4J instance and on the same OAS server that hosts the Workspace application.
5. Deploy the ORWBPELPages application (supplied with Workspace) in its own OC4J instance and on the same OAS server that hosts the Workspace application.
6. Incorporate the BPEL roles into the Workspace roles as explained below. This can be achieved by using the Oracle Identity Management Provisioning Console.
 - a. Add 'BPMAlyst Role' and 'BPEL Process Manager Public Role' to Retail_Workspace_Users role.

Note: For the bpeladmin user to access data for BPM Worklists and BPEL Workflows, bpeladmin needs to be added to 'BPEL Process Manager Public Role'.

- b. Add 'BPMSysAdmin Role' to 'DEMO_Workspace_Admin' role.
7. To integrate BPELWorkflows and BPMWorklist with Workspace you must provide the necessary configuration during Workspace install. The installer will prompt you for following URLs.
 - **BPEL Admin URL** - This URL is used to administer BPEL Workflows/Processes and Domains on the BPEL server.

This URL is exposed as a link in the navigation Panel of the Workspace application.

The URL is of the form:

`http://<host>:<port>/BPELConsole`

where `<host>` and `<port>` are host and port numbers where SOA Suite was installed

- **BPELWorkflow URL** - This URL is used to display the ORWBPELWorkflow page which consumes the ORWBPELWorkflowPortlet. This URL is exposed as a link in the navigation panel of the Workspace application.

The URL is of the form:

`http://<host>:<port>/<context-root>/faces/ORWBPELWorkflow.jspx`

where `<host>` and `<port>` are host and port numbers of the server where the ORWBPELPages application was deployed and `<context-root>` is the context-root of the ORWBPELPages application.

- **BPMWorklist URL** - This URL is used to display the ORWBPMWorklist page, which consumes the ORWBPMWorklist Portlet. This URL is exposed as a BPMWorklist link in the navigation pane of the Workspace application.

The URL is of the form:

`http://<host>:<port>/<context-root>/faces/ORWBPMWorklist.jspx`

where `<host>` and `<port>` are host and port numbers of the server where the ORWBPELPages application was deployed and `<context-root>` is the context-root of the ORWBPELPages application.

- **ORWBPELPortlets Producer URL** - This URL is the portlets producer URL used in both ORWBPELWorkflow and ORWBPMWorklist pages. It is obtained at the end of the ORWBPELPortlets install.

The URL is of the form:

```
http://<host>:<port>/<context-root>/portlets/wsrp2?WSDL
```

where `<host>` and `<port>` are host and port numbers of the server where the ORWBPELPortlets application is installed and `<context-root>` is the context-root of the ORWBPELPortlets application.

You may also edit the `<secure-work-item>` element(s) identified by `id="bpmWorklists"` and/or `id="bpelWorkflows"` in the `retail-portal-page-config.xml` file after installation. You need to set the **rendered** attribute and **show-in-content-area** attribute of each of the respective work items to "true" if you want to display the work items in the content area.

Note: The BPMWorklist portlet allows run-time customization and personalization. Workspace users can view and personalize the BPMWorklist page. Workspace administrative users can view, customize, and personalize the BPMWorklist page.

To see the tasks in the BPMWorklist, the BPEL users must be assigned to the `Retail_Workspace_User` role. For more information, see Step 6.a above.

Configuring Role Based Access to BPEL Workflows

ORWBPELWorkflowPortlet has a mechanism to limit access to workflows based on the logged-in user role. To use this feature the deployment descriptor (`bpel.xml`) of the BPELProcess must declare the roles allowed to access the process in its `<configurations>` tag.

The following example configuration will allow only the users in the `BPMAnalyst` role to access the `VCWorkflow` process.

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'UTF-8'?>
<BPELSuitcase>
  <BPELProcess id="VCWorkflow" src="VCWorkflow.bpel">
    <partnerLinkBindings>
      <partnerLinkBinding name="client">
        <property name="wsdlLocation">VCWorkflow.wsdl</property>
      </partnerLinkBinding>
      <partnerLinkBinding name="TaskService">
        <property name="wsdlLocation">TaskServiceWSIF.wsdl</property>
      </partnerLinkBinding>
    </partnerLinkBindings>
    <configurations>
      <property name="role" encryption="plaintext">BPMAnalyst</property>
    </configurations>
  </BPELProcess>
</BPELSuitcase>
```

ORWBPELWorkflowPortlet also supports multi-role access. These roles must be separated by a ';' separator as shown below. The BPEL administrator can update these

roles at run time through the BPELAdmin console. For more details refer the *Oracle BPEL Process Manager Developer's Guide*.

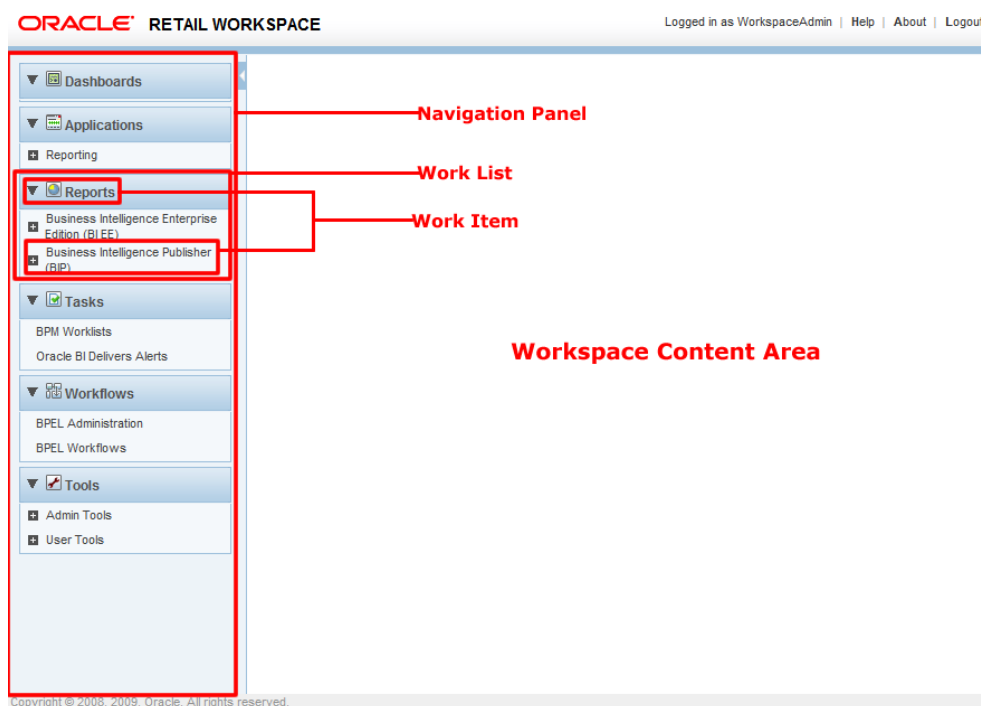
```
<configurations>
  <property name="role"
encryption="plaintext">BPMAnalyst;BPMWorkflowAdmin</property>
</configurations>
```


Customization Guide

Customizing Oracle Retail Workspace Navigation

The Oracle Retail Workspace (Workspace) application features a navigation panel that allows the user to navigate to various types of content, including dashboards, Oracle Retail applications, Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (BI EE) and Business Intelligence Publisher (BIP) reports, Oracle BI Delivers Alerts, BPEL Workflows, BPM Worklists and other types of web pages.

Figure 7–1 Oracle Retail Workspace Navigation



The navigation panel is subdivided into one or more containers called **work lists**. A work list is used to group content of similar types. The default navigation panel has six work lists: Dashboards, Applications, Reports, Tasks, Workflows and Tools.

A work list contains a hierarchy of nodes called **work items**. Each work list has zero or more work items at the root level, and work items may have zero or more child work items. Work items that have children are similar to a directory (or folder) in a file system. The work item hierarchy may go several levels deep.

Work items that have children can be expanded and collapsed. Work items that do not have child work items, in other words "leaf" work items, usually have an action associated with them. For example, when a leaf node that represents an Oracle Retail application or a web page is clicked, the Workspace application launches the application or web page outside of the Workspace window. Other leaf nodes, such as those that represent dashboard pages or reports, launch the content within the Workspace content area.

Work lists and work items have several properties in common. For example, both may have child nodes, and in both cases the type of child node is a work item. Both may have display-string attributes, which define the string that is displayed in the UI for the work list or work item. Work lists and work items are sometimes collectively referred to as work elements.

The contents of the Workspace navigation panel are defined in an XML configuration file. By default, the configuration file is named `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` and is installed in `<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/<instance name>/RetailWorkspace`, where `<ORACLE_HOME>` is the ORACLE_HOME environment variable for the application server where Workspace is installed, and `<instance name>` is the name of the OC4J instance where Workspace is installed.

After installing the Workspace application, you may customize the contents of the navigation panel by editing `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. You may edit the configuration to do any of the following tasks (and more):

- Change the titles of work lists
- Change the labels displayed for work items
- Change the URLs and query string parameters for work items
- Add new work lists and work items
- Remove work lists and work items
- Hide or un-hide work lists and work items
- Reorganize a work list's hierarchy
- Specify work items as role-based home pages

The following sections describe some of the more common customization tasks. For a more complete listing of Workspace configuration parameters, refer to [Chapter 2, "Backend System Administration and Configuration"](#).

Changing the Workspace Configuration File

To change `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`, you (or the person who administers or installs the Workspace application) must have write access to the file and to the `<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/<instance name>/RetailWorkspace` directory. Changes to `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` affect all users of the Workspace application.

Before you make changes to `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`, save a backup copy of its current contents. Then make a writable copy of the configuration file. If you encounter problems after making changes to the configuration, you can use the backup copy to restore the state of the configuration file.

Make changes to the copy of the configuration file as described in the various scenarios below, then save the file. After you finish making changes, copy the modified configuration file back to `<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/<instance name>/`

RetailWorkspace, renaming to retail-workspace-page-config.xml if necessary. Changes take effect the next time users log in to Workspace.

When configuring new values for elements in retail-workspace-page-config.xml, the values may include characters that you don't want the XML parser to parse (for example, >, <, &, ', and "). If a configuration value has characters that you want the XML parser to ignore, put your text inside a CDATA section. A CDATA section starts with "<![CDATA[" and ends with "]]>". Everything inside the CDATA section is ignored by the parser. The Workspace installer routinely encloses URL values in CDATA sections. Here is an example:

```
<parameter name="TOP_RSS_URL">
  <value><![CDATA[http://www.oracle.com/rss/rss_ocom_pr.xml]]></value>
</parameter>
```

When editing these values, edit the text between the beginning "<![CDATA[" and ending "]]>".

Internationalizing String Values in the Navigation Panel

The Workspace configuration file supports internationalization and localization of string values. This feature allows you to customize your application in a manner that supports multiple language locales. You may define strings in a Java resource bundle, then configure a reference to the resource bundle in retail-workspace-page-config.xml. You then may reference properties from the resource bundle elsewhere in retail-workspace-page-config.xml using JSF Expression Language (EL) syntax.

Adding a reference to a custom resource bundle in retail-workspace-page-config.xml is as simple as locating the <resource-bundles> element, then adding another <resource-bundle> element inside this element.

Example: Creating and configuring a resource bundle

When customizing Workspace, you may wish to replace the label of an element in the navigation panel with a new internationalized string. Let's assume you need a new string, "Last Week's Sales".

You should not modify the resource bundles that are supplied with the Workspace application. Instead, create a new resource bundle. For this example, the resource bundle's base name is "CustomMessages", and it is created relative to the Java package name of "com.mycompany.bundles".

1. Create a file named CustomMessages.properties in a com/mycompany/bundles directory.
2. Edit CustomMessages.properties and define a resource bundle string whose default value is "Last Week's Sales":


```
lastWeeksSalesTitle=Last Week's Sales
```
3. Package and deploy the new resource bundle (and any translations) to the Workspace application. Refer to ["Internationalization" in Chapter 2, "Backend System Administration and Configuration"](#) for more information about packaging and deploying resource bundles.
4. Add a reference to the new resource bundle to retail-workspace-page-config.xml. This is done by adding a new <resource-bundle> element to the <resource-bundles> element as in this example:

```
<resource-bundle var="customMsgs"
    resource-bundle="com.mycompany.bundles.CustomMessages"/>
```

When configuring a resource-bundle element, make sure that the value of the "var" attribute is unique and does not conflict with any other JSF variable in use by the Workspace application.

By adding this resource-bundle element, you are able to reference values from the resource bundle by using EL expressions. In this example, we can refer to the "Last Week's Sales" value by referencing the following EL expression:

```
{customMsgs.lastWeeksSalesTitle}
```

Here is an example of how it might be used in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`:

```
<parameter name="TOP_REPORT_TITLE">
    <value>#{customMsgs.lastWeeksSalesTitle}</value>
</parameter>
```

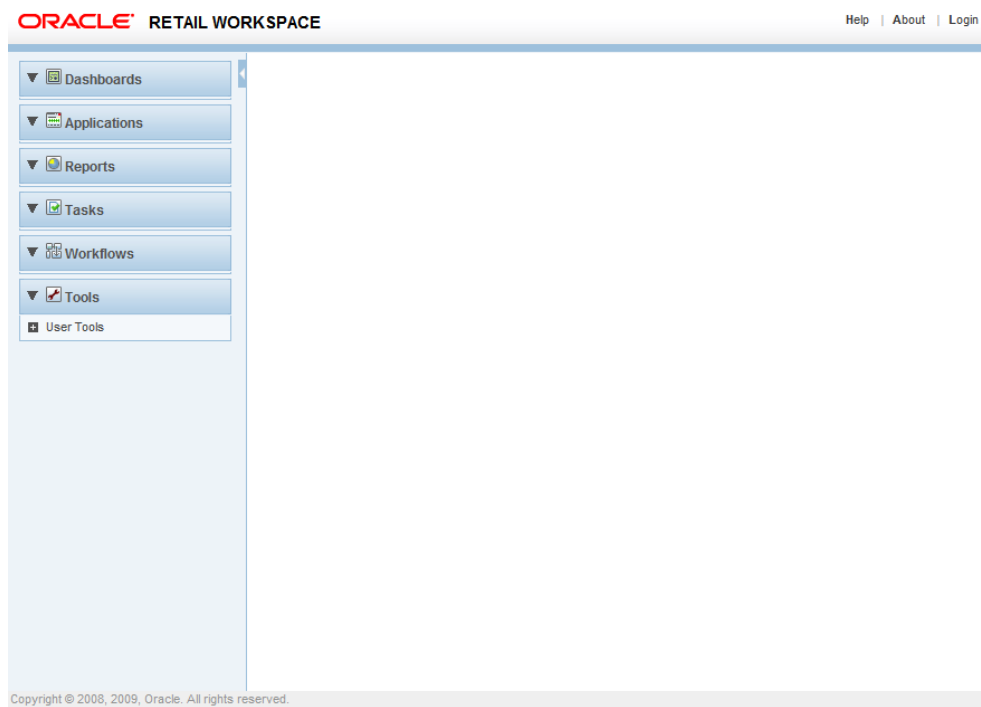
For more information about creating and deploying a custom resource bundle and internationalizing the Workspace configuration, refer to ["Internationalization"](#) in [Chapter 2, "Backend System Administration and Configuration"](#).

Securing Work Elements

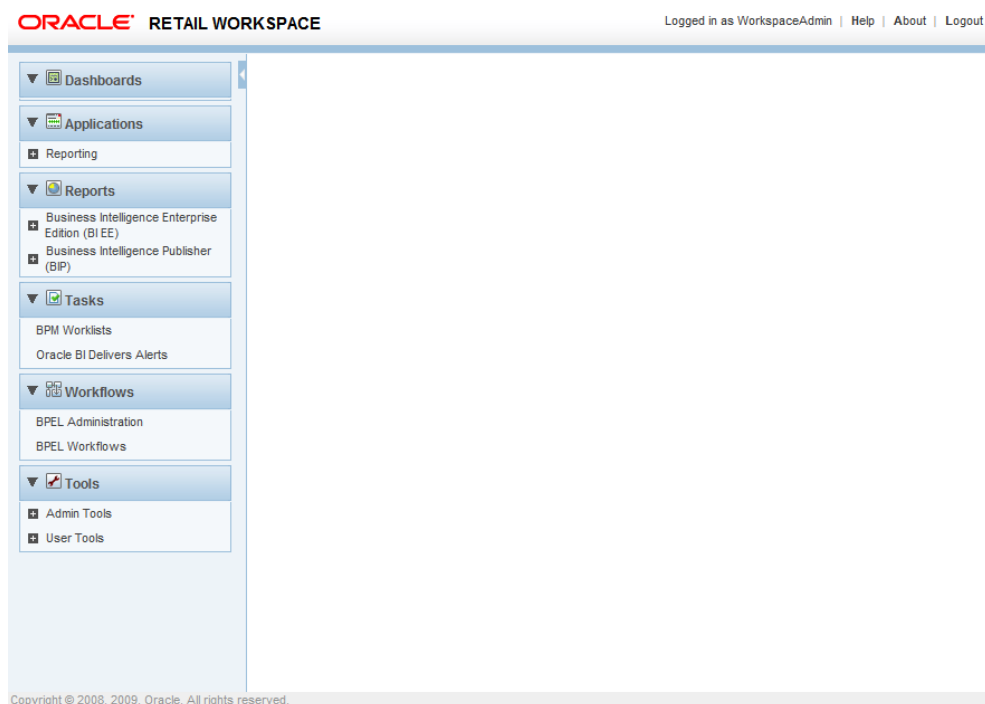
Some of the scenarios in this chapter describe how to add or change work items and work lists. When you open `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`, notice that work items are configured using the `<work-item>` element or the `<secure-work-item>` XML element. Similarly, you can configure work lists by using `<work-list>` or `<secure-work-list>` elements. You can control the visibility and access to work items and work lists by defining them as "secure". When a work item or work list is secure, only users that belong to certain security roles (OID groups) may view and access the work item or list.

A work list is "unsecure" if it has been configured using the `<work-list>` element. Unsecure work lists may be viewed by any user. All work lists in the default Workspace configuration are unsecure. Therefore, each of the default work lists may be viewed by all users unless the work list's "rendered" attribute has been set to "false". It's important to note that "unsecure" work lists can and do contain "secure" work items.

The following figure shows the Workspace application before the user has logged into the application. Notice that all four default work lists are visible because they are "unsecure". Notice also that only the Reports and Tools work lists have visible work items. These are unsecure work items that may be viewed and accessed by any user.

Figure 7-2 Application Before the User Logs On

The following figure shows the same application after the "workspaceadmin" user has logged in. Notice that now reporting applications are available in the Applications work list, and that several administration tools are available in the Admin Tools folder of the Tools work list.

Figure 7-3 Application After the Workspaceadmin Logs On

In addition to configuring a secure work item or list using the <secure-work-item> or <secure-work-list> XML elements, you must also add or alter permission grants for the work item or list to grant permission to access the item or list.

Configuring Permission Grants When Using OID

When you add, change, or delete a secure work element, you may also need to add or delete permission grants associated with the work element. When Workspace is configured to use OID as the LDAP server, the Permissions Management tool may be used to add or delete permission grants for a secure work element.

Note: The user ID must have specific privileges within OID to add new permission grants. Specifically, the user ID must be a member of the JAZNAdminGroup, found in OID with the distinguished name, "cn=JAZNAdminGroup,cn=Groups,cn=JAZNContext,cn=Products,cn=OracleContext"

Before a user can see a <secure-work-list> or a <secure-work-item> in the navigation panel, a permission grant must be created that allows the user access. Permission grants are typically made to roles (OID Groups) and not specific users. For <work-list> or <work-item> elements, no permission grants are needed to see the work element in the Workspace navigation panel.

The following figure shows the Permissions Management screen. In this example, the Active Retail Intelligence (ARI) secure work item is selected. A permission grant exists for the DEMO_Merchant role. The result is that "Active Retail Intelligence (ARI)" appears in the "Merchandising" folder of the Applications work list for all users that belong to the DEMO_Merchant role. Of course this assumes that necessary permissions have also been granted for the "Merchandising" folder to allow the user access to the folder.

Figure 7–4 Permissions Management Screen

ORACLE[®] RETAIL WORKSPACE Logged in as WorkspaceAdmin | Help | About | Logout

▼ Dashboards

▼ Applications

Reporting

▼ Reports

Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (BIEE)

Business Intelligence Publisher (BIP)

▼ Tasks

BPM Worklists

Oracle BI Delivers Alerts

▼ Workflows

BPEL Administration

BPEL Workflows

▼ Tools

Admin Tools

Create User

Edit User

Delete User

Create Role (Group)

Edit Role (Group)

Delete Role (Group)

Permissions Management

Manage External Applications

User Tools

Edit Permissions

Dashboards

Applications

Merchandising

Active Retail Intelligence (ARI)

Invoice Matching (ReIM)

Merchandising System (RMS)

Price Management (RPM)

Sales Audit (ReSA)

Trade Management (RTM)

Planning

Stores

Reporting

Reports

Tasks

Workflows

Tools

Admin Tools

User Tools

Active Retail Intelligence (ARI)

Retail Workspace Permission Grants - ID: ari

Delete | **New**

SELECT	GRANTEE TYPE	GRANTEE NAME	PERMISSION GRANT TARGET	PERMISSION GRANT ACTIONS
<input type="radio"/>	ADF Anyone Role	Anyone	ari	ALL
<input type="radio"/>	Realm Role	DEMO_Merchant	ari	ALL

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Secure dashboard pages require an additional permissions grant to allow the user to actually view the dashboard. This permission is called an ADF Region Permission. ADF Region permission grants may be configured using the "ADF Permission Grants" list. The target of the ADF Permission Grant is the "page def" file of the dashboard page.

The following figure shows the DEMO_Merchant dashboard selected in the Permissions Management screen. A Workspace Permission Grant exists for the DEMO_Merchant role. The result is that "DEMO_Merchant" appears in the Dashboards work list for all users that belong to the DEMO_Merchant role. An ADF Permission Grant also exists for the DEMO_Merchant role. This grant allows users that belong to the DEMO_Merchant role to actually view the dashboard page.

Figure 7–5 DEMO_Merchant Dashboard in the Permissions Management Screen

The screenshot displays the Oracle Retail Workspace interface. On the left is a navigation menu with categories: Dashboards, Applications, Reporting, Reports, Tasks, Workflows, and Tools. The 'Tools' category is expanded, showing 'Admin Tools' and 'User Tools'. The 'Permissions Management' option is highlighted under 'Admin Tools'. The main area is titled 'Edit Permissions' and shows a tree view of the application hierarchy. The 'DEMO_Merchant' dashboard is selected. The right pane shows the 'Retail Workspace Permission Grants - ID: MerchantDashboard' table, which contains one grant for the 'DEMO_Merchant' role with the target 'MerchantDashboard' and actions 'ALL'. Below this is the 'ADF Permission Grants - ID: MerchantDashboard' table, which contains one grant for the 'DEMO_Merchant' role with the target 'oracle.retail.portal.view.p...' and actions 'customize, personalize, view'.

SELECT	GRANTEE TYPE	GRANTEE NAME	PERMISSION GRANT TARGET	PERMISSION GRANT ACTIONS
<input type="radio"/>	Realm Role	DEMO_Merchant	MerchantDashboard	ALL

SELECT	GRANTEE TYPE	GRANTEE NAME	PERMISSION GRANT TARGET	PERMISSION GRANT ACTIONS
<input type="radio"/>	Realm Role	DEMO_Merchant	oracle.retail.portal.view.p...	customize, personalize, view

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Note: When you use the Permissions Management tool to change permission grants, changes may not take effect immediately. This is because of application server caching. You may have to stop and restart the application server before the new permission grants take effect.

For additional information about the Permissions Management tool, refer to the *Oracle Retail Workspace Administration Guide*. Refer to the Dashboard Development Tutorial chapter for more details regarding securing a dashboard work item.

Configuring Permissions Grants to Allow Portlet Customization and Personalization

Secure dashboard pages that include portlets may be configured to allow run-time customization and personalization of the portlets that are displayed on the page. The following Workspace portlets support run-time customization and personalization:

- URL Portlet
- Report Portlet
- RSS Portlet
- Workspace Slideshow Portlet
- Workspace BPM Worklist Portlet

Portlet customizations are default preferences that are visible by all users. Typically the Customize privilege is granted only to administrative users. Portlet personalizations are preferences that are visible only by the user that specified them. A user's personalized preferences override the corresponding default customized preferences

specified by the administrator. For more information on enabling customization and personalization of Workspace portlets in a dashboard, see Chapter 9, "Dashboard Development Tutorial" for more information about enabling customization and personalization of Workspace portlets in a dashboard.

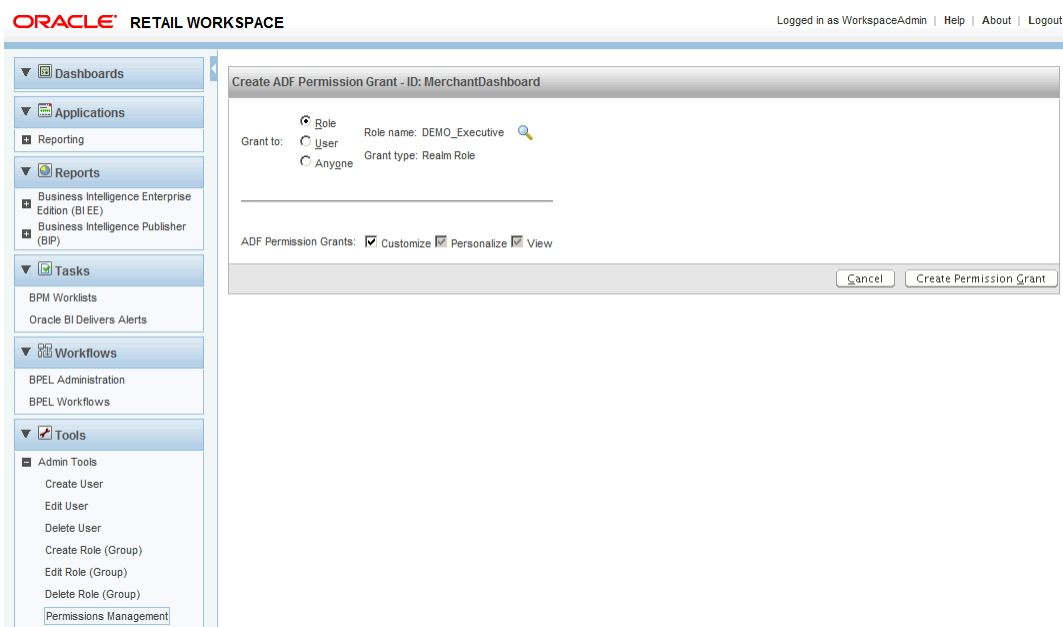
When Workspace is configured to use Oracle Internet Directory as the LDAP server, privileges may be assigned by using the Permissions Management tool.

Customization and personalization privileges are granted via ADF Permission Grants, with one or more of the following actions:

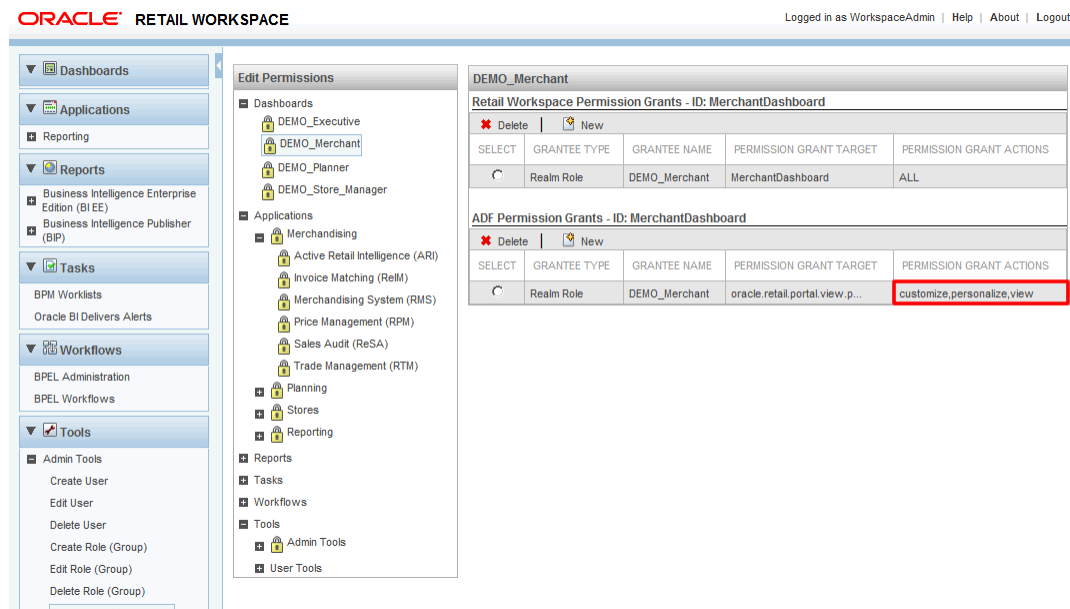
- Customize
- Personalize

The following figure shows the Create ADF Permission Grant screen. In this example the administrator is about to grant Customize privileges for the ExecutiveDashboard work item for users in the DEMO_Executive role. Note that users with Customize privileges automatically get Personalize and View privileges.

Figure 7–6 Create ADF Permission Grant Screen



The following figure shows the Permissions Management screen after granting customize and personalize permissions to the DEMO_Executive role for the work item who's ID is equal to ExecutiveDashboard. Note that customize, personalize and view are listed as the permission grant actions.

Figure 7–7 Customize and Personalize Permissions Granted to DEMO_Executive Role

For more information on the Permissions Management tool, refer to the *Oracle Retail Workspace Administration Guide*.

Changing Existing Content in the Navigation Panel

During Workspace application installation, the Workspace installer configured and deployed Workspace. The installer prompted for several parameters that affect the contents and behavior of the default Dashboards, Applications, and Reports work lists. This includes the URLs for Oracle Retail applications, the URLs and parameters for optional Workspace example dashboards, the URLs and parameters for optional BI EE and BIP reporting tools, etc. The following sections describe how to change navigation panel configuration settings that were made by the Workspace installer.

Changing a Work Item's URL and Query String Parameters

If the location of a dashboard, Oracle Retail application, or other content changes, you can change the work item's URL. It is also possible to change a work item's URL query string parameters.

Example: Changing the URL and parameters of a dashboard

The Workspace application is packaged with four example dashboards. You entered the URLs to the deployed dashboard applications when installing the Workspace application. You were also prompted to enter URLs to BI EE or BIP reports that the dashboards display.

In this example, we have decided to move the Demo Merchant Dashboard application to the host "prod.mycompany.com" from "dev.mycompany.com" and we now need to change the Workspace configuration to point to the new location. We also have decided to change the top left report to display a custom report that shows last week's sales, and we will change the top report's title. We want the title to be internationalized.

1. Locate the work item that defines the dashboard in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. In this example, the work item is the `<secure-work-item>` element with "id" attribute equal to "MerchantDashboard". It looks similar to the following fragment of the XML configuration:

```
<secure-work-item id="MerchantDashboard"
    display-string="#{examplesMsgs.merchantDashboard}"
    rendered="true" launchable="true"
    show-in-content-area="true"
    target-frame="_iframe">

<url>http://dev.mycompany.com:7777/MerchantDashboard/faces/DemoMerchantDashboa
d.jspx</url>
    <parameters>
        <parameter name="TOP_REPORT_TITLE">
            <value>#{merchDashboardMsgs.topReportTitle}</value>
        </parameter>
        <parameter name="TOP_REPORT_URL_TO_SHOW">
<value><![CDATA[http://dev.mycompany.com:7777/analytics_
dev/saw.dll?PortalPages&PortalPath=%2Fshared%2FPortal%2F_
portal%2FResized-Top+Performers&nquser=administrator&nqpassword=rdw13]]></value>
>
        </parameter>
```

(parameters intentionally omitted)

2. Change the value of the `<url>` element. In our example, the dashboard has been deployed to

`http://prod.mycompany.com:7779/MerchantDashboard/faces/DemoMerchantDashboard.jspx`. To change the URL, simply replace the string between the `<url>` and `</url>` XML tags with the new URL:

```
<url>http://prod.mycompany.com:7779/MerchantDashboard/faces/DemoMerchantDashboa
rd.jspx</url>
```

3. Change the `TOP_REPORT_URL_TO_SHOW` parameter to point to a new URL. In this example, the new report's URL is

```
http://prod.mycompany.com:7777/analytics_
dev/saw.dll?MyNewReport&PortalPath=%2Fshared%2FPortal%2FLast+
Week+Sales&nquser=administrator&nqpassword=rdw13.
```

To change the `TOP_REPORT_URL_TO_SHOW` parameter, locate the dashboard's `<parameter>` element whose name is equal to `TOP_REPORT_URL_TO_SHOW`. Set the value of the `<value>` sub-element (i.e. replace the string between the `<value>` and `</value>`) to the new URL. In this case, because the URL contains characters like "&" that we don't want parsed by the XML parser, we need to wrap the value inside a CDATA section:

```
<parameter name="TOP_REPORT_URL_TO_SHOW">
<value><![CDATA[http://prod.mycompany.com:7777/ analytics_
dev/saw.dll?MyNewReport&PortalPath=%2Fshared%2FPortal%2FLast+Week+Sales&nquser=
administrator&nqpassword=rdw13]]></value>
</parameter>
```

4. Define a resource bundle string whose default value is "Last Week's Sales". Refer to ["Internationalizing String Values in the Navigation Panel"](#) for more complete details about internationalizing strings.
5. Change the "TOP_REPORT_TITLE" parameter to specify the internationalized title string. To change "TOP_REPORT_TITLE", locate the dashboard's `<parameter>` element whose name is equal to "TOP_REPORT_TITLE". Set the value of the

<value> sub-element to an EL expression that references the string that was just added to `com.mycompany.bundles.CustomMessages`:

```
<parameter name="TOP_REPORT_TITLE">
    <value>#{customMsgs.lastWeeksSalesTitle }</value>
</parameter>
```

Example: Changing the URL and parameters of an Oracle Retail application

The default Workspace configuration includes links to several Oracle Retail applications in the applications work list. During installation, the Workspace installer prompted you to select the Oracle Retail applications you want to link to from the Workspace. The installer then prompted you to enter the URL for each application that you selected.

In this example, we have decided to move the Merchandising System application (RMS) to the host `prod.mycompany.com` from `dev.mycompany.com` and we now need to change the Workspace configuration to point to the new location. We also need to change the value of the `"config"` parameter to `"rms13prodhpsso"`.

1. Locate the work item that defines the application in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. In this example, the work item is the `<secure-work-item>` element with an `"id"` attribute equal to `"rms"`. It looks similar to the following fragment of the XML configuration:

```
<secure-work-item id="rms"
    display-string="#{confMsgs.rmsTitle}"
    rendered="true"
    launchable="true"
    show-in-content-area="false">
    <url>http://dev.mycompany.com:7780/forms/frmservlet</url>
    <parameters>
        <parameter name="config">
            <value>rms13devhpsso</value>
        </parameter>
    </parameters>
</secure-work-item>
```

2. Change the value of the `<url>` element. In our example, the application has been deployed to `http://prod.mycompany.com:7781/forms/frmservlet`. To change the URL, simply replace the string between the `<url>` and `</url>` XML tags with the new URL:

```
<url>http://prod.mycompany.com:7781/forms/frmservlet</url>
```

3. Change the `"config"` parameter. In our example, we are changing it to `"rms13prodhpsso"`.

To change the `"config"` parameter, locate the work item's `<parameter>` element whose name is equal to `"config"`. Set the value of the `<value>` sub-element (i.e. replace the string between the `<value>` and `</value>`) to the new value:

```
<parameter name="config">
    <value>rms13prodhpsso</value>
</parameter>
```

While this example is for the RMS application's `"config"` parameter, the same basic principals apply for configuring any parameter element. Simply locate the work item's `<parameter>` element by name, then change the value of the `<value>` sub-element.

Changing a Work Item's Label

It is possible to change a work item's label. To change the label of any work item, you change its "display-string" attribute.

The Workspace application displays tooltips when a user hovers the mouse over a work item's label. If a work item does not have a "tooltip" attribute specified, the tooltip will default to the value of the "display-string" attribute.

Example: Changing the label of a work item

For this example, let's assume that you have decided to change the configuration of the Demo Planner dashboard work item to point to a custom planner dashboard. You have already configured the <url> and <parameters> elements and now wish to change the work item's "DEMO_Planner" label. You want to call it "Planner Dashboard", and you want the string to be internationalized.

1. Define the label in the resource bundle. In this example, we will just add it to a "CustomMessages.properties" that we have already created and configured in a <resource-bundle> element with "var" equal to "customMsgs". Here is the property string we will add to the resource bundle:

```
myDashboardTitle=Planner Dashboard
```

2. Change the value of the work item's "display-string" attribute. First locate the planner dashboard's work item in the configuration. Before making changes, the beginning of the element will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```
<secure-work-item id="PlannerDashboard"
    display-string="#{examplesMsgs.plannerDashboard}"
    rendered="true" launchable="true"
    show-in-content-area="true"
    target-frame="_iframe">
    <url>http://...
```

Change the value of "display-string" to #{customMsgs.myDashboardTitle}:

```
<secure-work-item id="PlannerDashboard"
    display-string="#{customMsgs.myDashboardTitle}"
```

Example: Changing/setting the tooltip of a work item

The default retail-workspace-page-config.xml does not define tooltips for work items. The tooltip will default to the value of the "display-string" attribute if it is not set. It is possible to configure the tooltip for a work item. For this example, let's assume that you want to specify a tooltip for the "Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (BI EE)" work item in the Reports work list. You want to change the tooltip to "BI EE Reports" and you want the tooltip internationalized.

1. Define the tooltip in the resource bundle. In this example, you will just add it to a "CustomMessages.properties" that you have already created and configured in a <resource-bundle> element with "var" equal to "customMsgs". Here is the property string you will add to the resource bundle:

```
bieeReportsTooltip=BI EE Reports
```

2. Add a "tooltip" attribute to the work item. First locate the work item in the configuration. Before making changes the work item will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```
<biee-reports-work-item id="bieereports"
    display-string="#{confMsgs.bieeAppTitle}"
```

```
rendered="true"
launchable="false">
... (remainder of element
intentionally omitted)
```

The "tooltip" attribute is supported by all variants of work item elements, including:

- work-item
- secure-work-item
- biee-reports-work-item
- bip-reports-work-item

The "tooltip" attribute is also supported by all variants of work list elements.

Since "tooltip" is an attribute of the work item element, it is configured by inserting "tooltip=replace with your text value" in the work item element. In this example, just insert the tooltip attribute after the "id" attribute of the biee-reports-work-item element:

```
<biee-reports-work-item id="bieereports"
  tooltip="#{customMsgs.bieeReportsTooltip}"
  display-string="#{confMsgs.bieeAppTitle}"
  rendered="true"
  launchable="false">
```

Changing a Work List Title

It is possible to change the title of a work list. To change the title of any work list, change its display-string attribute.

The Workspace application displays tooltips when a user hovers the mouse over a work list title. If a work list does not have a tooltip attribute specified, the tooltip defaults to the value of the display-string attribute.

The steps for changing the work list display-string and tooltip attributes are similar to the steps for changing a work item display-string and tooltip.

The following fragment shows the Dashboard work list before changing the display string and adding a tooltip:

```
<work-list id="DashboardWorkList"
  display-string="#{confMsgs.dashboardsWorklist}">
```

Below is the work list after changing the title to an internationalized string and adding a tooltip:

```
<work-list id="DashboardWorkList"
  tooltip="#{customMsgs.dashboardTooltip}"
  display-string="#{customMsgs.customDashboardsWorklistTitle}">
```

Hiding a Work List

It is possible to hide a work list globally by changing the value of the "rendered" attribute to false. A work list that is hidden is still configured in retail-workspace-page-config.xml, but is not visible in the navigation panel.

You also may restrict the visibility of a work list to users that belong to specific security roles. Refer to ["Changing an Unsecure Work List to a Secure Work List"](#) for information about configuring a work list to restrict access to users in a specific role or roles.

Example: Changing the "rendered" attribute to hide a work list

In this example, let's assume that you do not want the Tools work list displayed in the navigation panel, but you do not want to remove it from the configuration.

1. Locate the Tools work list in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. The beginning of the work list will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```
<work-list id="ToolsWorklist"
  display-string="#{confMsgs.toolsWorklist}">
  <icon-uri>#{confMsgs.toolsWorkListIcon}</icon-uri>
  <work-items>
    <secure-work-item id="AdminToolsFolder"
      display-string="#{confMsgs.adminToolsFolder}"
      rendered="true">
```

2. Change the value of the "rendered" attribute to "false". If the "rendered" attribute is not configured for the work list, its default value is "true". In that case simply add `rendered="false"` to the work-list element:

```
<work-list id="ToolsWorklist"
  rendered="false"
  display-string="#{confMsgs.toolsWorklist}">
  <icon-uri>#{confMsgs.toolsWorkListIcon}</icon-uri>
  <work-items>
    <secure-work-item id="AdminToolsFolder"
      display-string="#{confMsgs.adminToolsFolder}"
      rendered="true">
```

Making a Hidden Work List Visible

A work list is hidden if the rendered attribute is set to false. It is possible to make a hidden work list visible by changing the value of the rendered attribute to true. If the work list is secure, its visibility will also be affected by permission grants that restrict access to the work list.

Hiding a Work Item

It is possible to hide a work item globally by changing the value of the "rendered" attribute to false. You also may restrict the visibility of a work item to users that belong to specific security roles. A work item that is hidden is still configured in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`, but is not visible in the navigation panel.

Example: Changing the "rendered" attribute to hide a work item

In this example, let's assume that you do not want the My Oracle Support work item displayed in the navigation panel, but you do not want to remove it from the configuration.

1. Locate the My Oracle Support work item in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. The work item will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```
<work-item id="userMy Oracle Support"
  display-string="#{confMsgs.metalinkTitle}"
  rendered="true"
  launchable="true"
  show-in-content-area="false" >
  <url>https://support.oracle.com</url>
</work-item>
```

2. Change the value of the "rendered" attribute from "true" to "false":

```
<work-item id="userMetalink"
  display-string="#{confMsgs.metalinkTitle}"
  rendered="false"
  launchable="true"
  show-in-content-area="false" >
  <url>https://support.oracle.com</url>
</work-item>
```

Making a Hidden Work Item Visible

A work item is hidden if the "rendered" attribute is set to "false". It is possible to make a hidden work item visible by changing the value of the "rendered" attribute to "true". If the work item is secure, its visibility will also be affected by permission grants that restrict access to the work item.

Changing an Unsecure Work List to a Secure Work List

You may make an unsecure work list secure by using the `<secure-work-list>` element to define the work list. Once you have changed a `<work-list>` element to a `<secure-work-list>` element, you must use the Permissions Management tool to assign permission grants to the roles that are allowed to view the work list.

Example: Changing an unsecure work list to a secure work list

In this example, you will change the Applications work list to a secure work list. By default the Applications work list is always visible. You wish to change the configuration to make the work list visible only when a Workspace user has logged in. All of your Workspace users are members of the OID "Retail_Workspace_Users" group.

1. Change the Tools work list to a `<secure-work-list>`. Locate the Tools work list in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. The work list begins with:

```
<work-list id="ApplicationsWorklist"
```

and ends with:

```
</work-list>
```

Simply replace `work-list` with `secure-work-list`. After making the change, the element will begin with:

```
<secure-work-list id="ApplicationsWorklist"
```

and will end with:

```
</secure-work-list>
```

After making this change the work list is secure. Since no permission grants have been configured for this work list yet, it will not be visible in the navigation panel.

2. Log in to the Workspace application as a user that has permission to access the Permissions Management tool.
3. Open the Permissions Management tool.
4. Select the Applications work list node and use the Permissions Management tool to add a Workspace permission grant for the `Retail_Workspace_Users` role.

Changing an Unsecure Work Item to a Secure Work Item

You may make an unsecure work item secure by using the `<secure-work-item>` element to define the work item. Once you have changed a `<work-item>` element to a `<secure-work-item>` element, you must use the Permissions Management tool to assign permission grants to the roles that are allowed to access the work item.

Example: Changing an unsecure work item to a secure work item

In this example, you will change the User Tools folder of the Tools work list to a secure work item. By default the User Tools work item is always visible. You wish to change the configuration to make the work item visible only when a Workspace user has logged in. All of your Workspace users are members of the OID "Retail_Workspace_Users" group.

1. Change the User Tools folder work item to a `<secure-work-item>`. Locate the User Tools folder work item in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. The work item begins with:

```
<work-item id="UserToolsFolder"
```

and ends with:

```
</work-item>
```

Simply replace `work-item` with `secure-work-item`. After making the change, the element will begin with:

```
<secure-work-item id="UserToolsFolder"
```

and will end with:

```
</secure-work-item>
```

After making this change the work item is secure. Since no permission grants have been configured yet for this work item, the folder will not be visible in the navigation panel, even after a user has logged in.

2. Log in to the Workspace application as a user that has permission to access the Permissions Management tool.
3. Open the Permissions Management tool.
4. Select the User Tools folder work item and use the Permissions Management tool to add a Workspace permission grant for the `Retail_Workspace_Users` role.

Note: The user ID must also have permission within OID to create a permission grant. Specifically, the user ID must be a member of the `JAZNAdminGroup`, found in OID with the distinguished name, `"cn=JAZNAdminGroup,cn=Groups,cn=JAZNContext,cn=Products,cn=OracleContext"`.

Changing the ID of a Work Item or Work List

Each work item and work list has an "id" attribute that uniquely identifies the element. Workspace uses the "id" attribute for two purposes:

- The work item ID is used when configuring the list of `<home>` work items. The "value" attribute of the `<home>` element must refer to the "id" attribute of a work item that is configured elsewhere in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.

- The "id" attribute of secure work items and secure work lists is required to be able to assign Workspace permission grants.

If you are changing the ID of a work list or work item, you must make sure that you have removed all permission grants associated with the current ID. If you intend to use the Permissions Management tool to remove permission grants, you must use it before you have changed the ID in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. After you change the ID, you must make sure that any `<home>` element that refers to the old ID is either removed or changed to refer to the new ID. If the work list or work item is secure, you must also add back permission grants after changing the ID.

Example: Changing a Dashboard's ID

For this example, let's assume that you have decided to change the configuration of the Demo Planner dashboard work item to point to a custom planner dashboard with a new ID. You have already re-configured the work item without changing the ID, and have successfully tested the configuration. You now want to change the value of the "id" attribute to "MyCompanyPlannerDashboard".

1. In the Workspace application, log in as a user that has permission to execute the Permissions Management tool. Navigate to the Permissions Management tool in the navigation panel and select it. Remove the "PlannerDashboard" permission grants one by one. Refer to the *Oracle Retail Workspace Administration Guide* for more information regarding the Permissions Management tool.
2. Change the value of the work item's "id" attribute to "MyCompanyPlannerDashboard". First locate the planner dashboard's work item in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. Before making changes, the beginning of the element will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```
<secure-work-item id="PlannerDashboard" ...
```

Change the value of "id" to MyCompanyPlannerDashboard:

```
<secure-work-item id="MyCompanyPlannerDashboard" ...
```

3. Change any `<home>` element that references "PlannerDashboard". In this example, we want MyPlannerDashboard to serve as the home work item for the demo_planner role, so change the "value" attribute to reference MyCompanyPlannerDashboard:

```
<homes>
  <!--
    Each 'home' refers to the ID of the work item that
    is the default 'home page' for the users in the specified
    role. If a user is in multiple roles, the first matching
    role found is used. Role names must match the names of
    configured security roles.
  -->
  <home role="demo_executive" value="ExecutiveDashboard"/>
  <home role="demo_merchant" value="MerchantDashboard"/>
  <home role="demo_planner" value="MyCompanyPlannerDashboard"/>
  <home role="demo_store_manager" value="StoresDashboard"/>
</homes>
```

4. Save the changes to `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. In the Workspace application, log in as a user that has permission to execute the Permissions Management tool. In the Permissions Management tool, select the custom Planner Dashboard node, then add Workspace permission grants for the DEMO_Planner role.

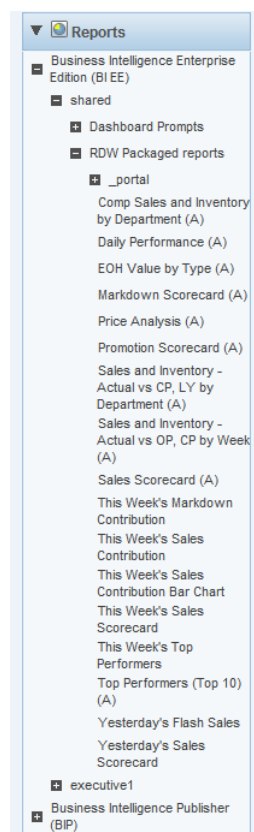
Customizing Reports Work Items

The default Workspace navigation panel includes a Reports work list. The default configuration for the Reports work list has two specialized work items, one for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (BI EE) and the other for Business Intelligence Publisher reports (BIP):

- The Oracle BI EE Reports work item (configured in a `biee-reports-work-item` XML element)
- The BIP Reports work item (configured in a `bip-reports-work-item` XML element)

The Reports work items appear as folders in the Reports work list. Each of the Reports work items queries the reports server that is associated with it, and dynamically discovers the list of reports to display in the folder.

Figure 7–8 Reports Worklist



During installation, the Workspace Installer prompted for various settings for Oracle BI EE and BIP. You may change the settings in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` after installation. Oracle BI EE and BIP settings are defined in either URL query string parameters using the work item's `<parameter>` element, or in the `<custom-attributes>` element. Both `biee-reports-work-item` and `bip-reports-work-item` elements support custom attributes.

The following fragment of XML from `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` is an example of how a typical `biee-reports-work-item` is configured:

```
<biee-reports-work-item id="bieereports"
  display-string="{confMsgs.bieeAppTitle}"
  rendered="true"
```

```
        launchable="false">
<custom-attributes>
  <custom-attribute name="biee-webservices-url">
    <value>http://mycompany.com:7777/analytics/services</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="biee-reports-url-prefix">
    <value>http://mycompany.com:7777/analytics/saw.dll</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="biee-logon-id">
    <value>administrator</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="biee-password-wallet-location">
    <value>/u00/webadmin/product/10.1.3_WC/OracleAS_1/
      j2ee/RetailPortal/RetailWorkspace/wallet</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="biee-password-alias">
    <value>bieePwdAlias</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="biee-shared-reports-folders">
    <value>shared</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="biee-users-folder">
    <value>users</value>
  </custom-attribute>
</custom-attributes>
<parameters>
  <parameter name="options">
    <value>rfd</value>
  </parameter>
</parameters>
</biee-reports-work-item>
```

The following fragment of XML from `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` is an example of how a typical `bip-reports-work-item` is configured:

```
<bip-reports-work-item id="bipreports"
  display-string="#{confMsgs.bipAppTitle}"
  rendered="true"
  launchable="false">
<custom-attributes>
  <custom-attribute name="bipublisher-webservices-url">
    <value>http://mycompany.com:7777/xmlpserver/services</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="bipublisher-reports-url-prefix">
    <value>http:// mycompany.com:7777/xmlpserver</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="bipublisher-logon-id">
    <value>admin</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="bipublisher-password-wallet-location">
    <value>/u00/webadmin/product/10.1.3_WC/OracleAS_1/
      j2ee/RetailPortal/RetailWorkspace/wallet</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="bipublisher-password-alias">
    <value>bipPwdAlias</value>
  </custom-attribute>
  <custom-attribute name="bipublisher-shared-reports-folders">
    <value>Guest</value>
  </custom-attribute>
</custom-attributes>
<parameters>
```

```

    <parameter name="_xmode">
      <value>2</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
</bip-reports-work-item>

```

The following is a summary of custom attributes and query string parameters that are configured in the work item element for each reporting tool. Workspace uses some of these configuration values to query the reporting tools for a hierarchical list of all the reports to which a user has access. Other configuration values are used to construct the URLs for those reports. The names of the reports are displayed in the navigation panel as hyperlinks to those URLs. When a report's link is clicked, the report launches in the content area of the screen.

Oracle BI EE Work Item Configuration Options

<custom-attribute> options:

Table 7–1 <custom-attribute> Options

Custom Attribute Name	Description
biee-webservices-url	<p>This is the prefix for the Oracle BI EE Web Services URL e.g. <code>http://<servername>:<portnumber>/analytics/services</code>.</p> <p>This is used by Workspace to call the Oracle BI EE SAWSessionService and WebCatalogService web services in order to query the list of reports the logged-in user has access to. If the Oracle BI EE analytics URL is SSO protected, the services URL must not be protected or should be explicitly unprotected.</p> <p>For more details see the "Integrating with Report Servers" section of Chapter 6, "Integration Methods and Communication Flow".</p>
biee-reports-url-prefix	<p>This prefix (e.g. <code>http://<servername>:<portnumber>/analytics/saw.dll</code>) is used by Workspace to compose the first (common) portion of each report's URL. The composed URL is then provided as a link in the Reports work list of Workspace's navigation panel.</p>
biee-logon-id	<p>This is an ID defined as a Oracle BI EE administrator or impersonator. This is so it is capable of accessing the shared folders and any user folders on behalf of the logged-in user.</p>
biee-password-wallet-location (optional together with the bieee-password-alias)	<p>This is the location on the server (where Workspace is installed) of the wallet containing the encrypted password of the bieee-logon-id. This location is specified at Workspace install time.</p> <p>If this parameter and the alias are omitted or empty, it is assumed that the bieee-logon-id has no password.</p>
biee-password-alias (optional together with the bieee-password-wallet-location)	<p>This is the bieee-logon-id password's alias specified at the Workspace install when the wallet is created.</p> <p>If this parameter and the wallet location are omitted or empty, it is assumed that the bieee-logon-id has no password.</p>

Table 7–1 (Cont.) <custom-attribute> Options

Custom Attribute Name	Description
biee-shared-reports-folders (optional)	<p>Example: Shared, Common, and so on. This attribute contains a folder or folders defined in the Oracle BI EE tool under the Shared folders. This attribute may contain multiple shared folders that are comma separated.</p> <p>This attribute may be left out or its value may be left empty. In this case no corresponding folder will show up in the Reports work list of the Workspace navigation panel.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre><custom-attribute name="biee-shared-reports-folders"> <value>shared</value> </custom-attribute></pre>
biee-users-folders (optional)	<p>This attribute contains the folder name where the Oracle BI EE tool stores its users' folders. For example if this folder is called "Users" and the logged in user name is executive, this user's folders are found in /Users/executive.</p> <p>This attribute may be left out or its value may be left empty. In this case it is assumed that Oracle BI EE stores its users' folders directly under the user's folder e.g. /executive.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre><custom-attribute name="biee-users-folder"> <value>users</value> </custom-attribute></pre>

<parameter> options:

Table 7–2 <parameter> Options

Parameter Name	Description
options	<p>This optional parameter controls links that show up at the bottom of the Oracle BI EE reports.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre><parameter name="options"> <value>rfd</value> </parameter></pre> <p>The string is comprised of one or more of the following characters:</p> <p>The following list contains the legal values and their descriptions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ r (refresh) ■ f (print) ■ d (download)

BI Publisher Work Item Configuration Options

<custom-attribute> options:

Table 7–3 *<custom-attribute> Options*

Custom Attribute Name	Description
bipublisher-webservices-url	<p>This is the prefix for the BIP Web Services URL e.g. <code>http://<servername>:<portnumber>/xmlpserver/services</code>.</p> <p>This is used by Workspace to call the BI Publisher ServiceGateway web service in order to query the list of reports the logged-in user has access to. If the BIP server's URL is SSO protected, the services URL must not be protected or should be explicitly unprotected. For more details, see Chapter 6, "Integration Methods and Communication Flow".</p>
bipublisher-reports-url-prefix	<p>This prefix (e.g. <code>http://<servername>:<portnumber>/xmlpserver</code>) is used by Workspace to compose the first portion of each report's URL. The composed URL is then provided as a link in the Reports work list of Workspace's navigation panel.</p>
bipublisher-logon-id	<p>This is an ID that needs to be defined under the BI Publisher administrator role. This is so it is capable of accessing the shared folders and any user folders on behalf of the logged-in user.</p>
bipublisher-password-wallet-location (optional together with the bipublisher-password-alias)	<p>This is the location on the server (where Workspace is installed) of the wallet containing the encrypted password of the bipublisher-logon-id. This location is specified at the time of Workspace installation.</p> <p>If this parameter and the alias are omitted or empty, it is assumed that the bipublisher-logon-id has no password.</p>
bipublisher-password-alias (optional together with the bipublisher-password-wallet-location)	<p>This is the bipublisher-logon-id password's alias specified at the time of Workspace installation.</p> <p>If this parameter and the wallet location are omitted or empty, it is assumed that the bipublisher-logon-id has no password.</p>
bipublisher-shared-reports-folders (optional)	<p>Example: Guest, Shared, Common, etc... This attribute contains a folder or folders defined in the BI Publisher tool under the Shared Folders. This attribute could contain multiple shared folders that are comma separated.</p> <p>If access to BI Publisher is setup as Guest access, this attribute should be setup as the name of the folder defined in the BI Publisher Admin tab in the Guest Access section.</p> <p>This attribute could be left out or its value could be left empty. In this case no corresponding folder will show up in the Reports work list of the Workspace navigation panel.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre><custom-attribute name="bipublisher-shared-reports-folders"> <value>Guest</value> </custom-attribute></pre>

<parameter> options:

Table 7–4 *<parameter> Options*

Parameter Name	Description
_xmode	<p>This optional parameter controls the header area of the BI Publisher reports.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre><parameter name="_xmode"> <value>2</value> </parameter></pre> <p>The following list contains the legal values and their descriptions.</p> <p>1 - Suppresses the logo area, the report parameters area and the Send button.</p> <p>2 - Suppresses the logo area keeps the report parameters area and shows the template area, the View, Export and Send buttons.</p> <p>3 - Same as 2</p> <p>4 - Suppresses all headers and just shows the report.</p>

Note that other parameters that affect the BIP reports behavior can be added. See the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher documentation for more details.

Adding New Content to the Navigation Panel

Adding Work Lists to the Navigation Panel

You may add new work lists to the navigation panel. You may use either the `<work-list>` or the `<secure-work-list>` element to define your work lists. If you define a work list using `<secure-work-list>`, the work list will be secure and you must use the Permissions Management tool to assign permission grants to the work list. Only users that are members of roles that have been granted permission will be able to view the work list in the navigation panel.

Work lists are added as children of the `<work-lists>` element of the `<navigation-list>` element:

```
<navigation-list id="thenavlist">
  <work-lists>
    <work-list id="DashboardWorkList"
      display-string="#{confMsgs.dashboardsWorklist}">
      <icon-uri>#{confMsgs.dashboardWorkListItemIcon}</icon-uri>
      <work-items>
        ... child work items go here ...
      </work-items>
    ... more work lists go here ...
  </work-lists>
  <homes>
    ... home work items defined here ...
  </homes>
</navigation-list>
```

Simply add or insert `<work-list>` or `<secure-work-list>` elements before or after existing work list elements.

To define a work list, specify the following work list attributes:

- `id=<unique id string>`—make sure your ID is unique. The ID string is used when assigning permission grants for secure work items.
- `display-string=<work list title>`—used to define the work list's title. This may be an EL expression that references a tag in a resource bundle.
- `rendered="true"` (or allow to default)

You may also specify an optional icon for the work list by adding an `<icon-uri>` element inside the work list element. The value of the `<icon-uri>` element should be the path of an icon image that has been copied to the "images" directory of the deployed Workspace application. For example, if you have created an image named `MyWorkListItemIcon.gif` and copied it to the "images" directory, you would specify the icon URI element as:

```
<icon-uri>images/MyWorkListItemIcon.gif</icon-uri>
```

You may specify the `<icon-uri>` element using an EL expression that references a tag in a resource bundle. In that case the value in the resource bundle should be the path to the icon image.

Refer to [Chapter 2, "Backend System Administration and Configuration"](#) for more information about work list configuration parameters.

Changing Work List Folders

You may re-arrange the folders inside a work list. You may add new folders or consolidate multiple folders into a single folder.

You may use either the `<work-item>` or `<secure-work-item>` element to define a folder. If you define a folder using `<secure-work-item>`, you must use the Permissions Management tool to define permission grants for the folder work item. Work items act as folders if they have "child" work items defined. Typically folder work items do not have launchable content associated with them.

To define a folder work item, specify the following work item attributes:

- `id=<unique id string>`—make sure your ID is unique. The ID string is used when assigning permission grants for secure work items.
- `display-string=<folder label>`—used to define the folder's label. This may be an EL expression that references a tag in a resource bundle.
- `rendered="true"` (or allow to default)
- `launchable="false"` (or allow to default)—typically folder work items do not have launchable content.

Specify the following work item child elements:

- `child-work-items`—the work items that are contained in the folder are defined as children of the `<child-work-items>` element. The child work items may be either `<work-item>` or `<secure-work-item>` elements.

Adding Work Items to the Navigation Panel

You may add new work items to the navigation panel. You may add work items to work lists or to "folder" work items. You may use either the `<work-item>` or the `<secure-work-item>` element to define your work items. If you define a work item using `<secure-work-item>`, the work item will be secure and you must use the

Permissions Management tool to assign permission grants to the work item. Only users that are members of roles that have been granted permission will be able to view the work item in the navigation panel.

Work items are added as children of the `<work-items>` element of the `<work-list>` or `<secure-work-list>` element:

```
<work-list id="ApplicationsWorklist"
    display-string="{confMsgs.applicationsWorklist}">
  <icon-uri>#{confMsgs.appsWorkListIcon}</icon-uri>
  <work-items>
    <secure-work-item id="SSOApplicationsFolder"
      display-string="{confMsgs.ssoAppFolder}"
      rendered="true">
      ... work item child elements go here ...
    </secure-work-item>
    ... more work items go here ...
  </work-items>
</work-list>
```

Work items may also be added as children of the `<child-work-items>` element of a "folder" `<work-item>` or `<secure-work-item>`:

```
<secure-work-item id="NonSSOStoresFolder"
    display-string="{confMsgs.storesAppFolder}"
    rendered="true">
  <child-work-items>
    <secure-work-item id="centralOffice"
      display-string="{confMsgs.centralOfficeTitle}"
      rendered="true"
      launchable="true"
      show-in-content-area="false">
      <url>URL to Central Office application here</url>
      <parameters>
        <parameter name="EXAMPLE_PARAMETER">
          <value>EXAMPLE VALUE</value>
        </parameter>
      </parameters>
    </secure-work-item>
  </child-work-items>
</secure-work-item>
```

To define a work item, specify the following work item attributes:

- `id="<unique id string>"`—make sure your ID is unique. The ID string is used when assigning permission grants for secure work items.
- `display-string="<work item label>"`—used to define the work item's label. This may be an EL expression that references a tag in a resource bundle.
- `rendered="true"` (or allow to default)

The values of the following attributes depend on the type of work item you are creating:

- `launchable`—Set this attribute to "true" if the work item should be a link that launches content, either in the content area or in a new browser window.
- `show-in-content-area`—Set this attribute to "true" if the work item is launchable and the content should be displayed in the Workspace content area. Set this attribute to false if the work item is launchable and the content should be launched in a new browser window.

- **target-frame**—Set this attribute if your launchable content requires you to specify a target frame. For example, the Oracle Price Management (RPM) application uses Java WebStart to launch the application. RPM requires target-frame to be set as "_self" to keep a blank browser window from appearing before WebStart launches the application.

Note: Dashboards developed for the Workspace application must have the target-frame attribute set to one of the following values:

- **target-frame="_iframe"**—This option specifies that the dashboard will be displayed in the content area in an HTML <iframe> tag.
- **target-frame="_launchable_iframe"**—This option is similar to "_frame". It tells Workspace to display the content within the content area in an HTML <iframe> tag. In addition, an "Open in New Window" hyperlink is displayed above the content. This hyperlink will launch the content in a new window.

Depending on the type of work item you are creating, you may also need to configure additional configuration parameters in the form of child XML elements:

- **<url>**—This element is required if you have specified launchable="true". Use this element to specify the URL of the content to launch.
- **<parameters>**—This element is used to specify a list of query string parameters for the URL. Each parameter is configured in a <parameter> element:

```
<parameter name="TOP_REPORT_TITLE">
  <value>#{storesDashboardMsgs.topReportTitle}</value>
</parameter>
```

Refer to ["Defining URL Query String Parameters for a Work Item"](#) for more information about configuring query string parameters.

- **<custom-attributes>**—This element is used to specify a list of custom attributes for the work item. Specialized types of work items can define custom attributes that may be defined for that work item.
 - Example 1: Secure work items use the adf-permission-target to configure the name of an ADF "page def" file that requires an ADF Region Permission to be configured in the Permissions Management tool.
 - Example 2: Oracle BI EE and BIP reports work items have several custom attributes that are used to customize the entries in the Reports work list. Refer to Customizing Reports Work Items for more details.

Refer to [Chapter 2, "Backend System Administration and Configuration"](#) for more information about work item configuration parameters. Refer to the *Oracle Retail Workspace Administration Guide* for more information about the Permissions Management tool.

Defining URL Query String Parameters for a Work Item

When you configure a work item to launch content, you specify the URL to launch with the <url> element. Some URLs require additional query string parameters. For example:

```
http://mycompany.com:7780/MyPage?config=MyConfig&template=MyTemplate
```

You may configure the list of query string parameters that will be appended to the URL by specifying a <parameters> element. Each parameter is defined in a <parameter> element:

```
<parameters>
  <parameter name="config">
    <value>MyConfig</value>
  </parameter>
  <parameter name="template">
    <value>MyTemplate</value>
  </parameter>
</parameters>
```

Workspace assembles the query string in the order that the parameters are configured, and then appends the query string to the URL. Workspace performs URL encoding for the parameter values before appending the parameter value to the query string. It does not perform URL encoding for the parameter "name" attribute. Workspace supports only ASCII characters for parameter names.

Adding Work Items that Launch a URL in the Content Area

You may configure work items to launch content in the Workspace content area. Workspace is able to display web pages in the content area if they display correctly inside of an HTML `<iframe>` tag.

After adding the work item as specified in Adding Work Items to the Navigation Panel, configure the URL to launch using the `<url>` element. If necessary, configure URL query string parameters using the `<parameters>` element. Then make sure you have specified the following attribute values in the `<work-item>` or `<secure-work-item>` element:

- `launchable="true"`
- `show-in-content-area="true"`
- `target-frame="_iframe" or "_launchable_iframe"`

For secure work items, after saving your configuration changes you must log in to Workspace as an administrator that has permissions to run the Permissions Management tool. Use the Permissions Management screen to assign permission grants for the work item.

Adding Work Items that Launch a URL in a Browser Window

You may configure work items to launch content in a separate browser window. After adding the work item as specified in Adding Work Items to the Navigation Panel, configure the URL to launch using the `<url>` element. If necessary, configure URL query string parameters using the `<parameters>` element. Then make sure you have specified the following attribute values in the `<work-item>` or `<secure-work-item>` element:

- `launchable="true"`
- `show-in-content-area="false"`
- `target-frame`—Configure this value only if required by the web page. This attribute specifies the "target" of the HTML Anchor `<A>` element that is used to render the link in the navigation panel. If no `target-frame` attribute is specified, the default is the `"_blank"` target, which results in launching the URL in a new unnamed window.

For secure work items, after saving your configuration changes you must log in to Workspace as an administrator that has permissions to run the Permissions Management tool. Use the Permissions Management screen to assign permission grants for the work item.

Adding a Secure Dashboard to the Dashboards List

The basic steps for adding a secure dashboard are similar to the steps for adding work items that launch content in the content area (see ["Adding Work Items that Launch a URL in the Content Area"](#)). In addition you must also define a <custom-attribute> element that defines the adf-permission-target. The adf-permission-target custom attribute must specify the fully-qualified name of the ADF "page def" file associated with your secure dashboard:

```
<secure-work-item id="myDashboardUniqueId"
    display-string="#{customMsgs.myDashboardLabel}"
    rendered="true"
    launchable="true"
    show-in-content-area="true"
    target-frame="_iframe">
  <url>URL to deployed dashboard</url>
  <parameters>
    ... query string parameter elements go here ...
  </parameters>
  <custom-attributes>
    <custom-attribute name="adf-permission-target">
      <value>mydashboard.view.pageDefs.MyDashboardPageDef</value>
    </custom-attribute>
  </custom-attributes>
</secure-work-item>
```

After saving your configuration changes you must log in to Workspace as an administrator that has permission to access the Permissions Management tool. Use the Permissions Management screen to assign permission grants for the work item. You must add permission grants in both the Workspace and ADF lists:

Figure 7–9 Permissions Management Screen

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Permissions' window. On the left is a navigation pane with categories: Dashboards, Applications, Reports, Tasks, Workflows, and Tools. Under 'Dashboards', several items are listed: DEMO_Executive (selected), DEMO_Merchant, DEMO_Planner, and DEMO_Store_Manager. The main area is titled 'DEMO_Executive' and contains two tables of permission grants.

Retail Workspace Permission Grants - ID: ExecutiveDashboard

SELECT	GRANTEE TYPE	GRANTEE NAME	PERMISSION GRANT TARGET	PERMISSION GRANT ACTIONS
	Realm Role	DEMO_Executive	ExecutiveDashboard	ALL

ADF Permission Grants - ID: ExecutiveDashboard

SELECT	GRANTEE TYPE	GRANTEE NAME	PERMISSION GRANT TARGET	PERMISSION GRANT ACTIONS
	Realm Role	DEMO_Executive	oracle.retail.portal.view.p...	customize,personalize,view

Refer to [Chapter 8, "Dashboard Development Tutorial"](#) for more details regarding creating and configuring a custom dashboard.

Removing Content from the Navigation Panel

Removing Work Items

If a work item or any of its descendent work items are secure, you first should use the Permissions Management tool to delete Workspace permission grants for the secure work item(s) you plan to delete. Once there are no Workspace permission grants

defined for the work item, you may remove the work item by deleting the work item element and all of its child elements from `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.

If you remove a work item that is also configured as a home work item, you must also remove the reference to the work item from the homes list. If you fail to do so, the Workspace application will be unable to parse the XML configuration file and will report an exception when a user attempts to access the application's URL.

When you remove work items that you have customized, keep in mind that you may want to also clean up any other resources you created for that work item. For example, if the work item uses internationalized strings that you defined in a custom resource bundle, you may want to remove the strings from the resource bundle. If the custom resource bundle will no longer be in use, you also may want to delete the bundle and remove any resource-bundle elements that reference the bundle from `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.

Example: Removing an unsecure work item

In this example, you have decided to remove the My Oracle Support work item from the Tools work list. In the default configuration, the My Oracle Support work item is unsecure.

1. Locate the My Oracle Support work item in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. The work item will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```
<work-item id="userMetalink"
    display-string="#{confMsgs.metalinkTitle}"
    rendered="true"
    launchable="true"
    show-in-content-area="false" >
    <url>https://support.oracle.com</url>
</work-item>
```

2. Remove the work item from the configuration. Delete the entire work-item element, from beginning "`<work-item`" through ending "`</work-item>`".

Example: Removing an Oracle Retail application from the Applications work list

In this example, you have decided to remove the Merchandising System (RMS) application from the Applications worklist. Since RMS is a secure work item, before you can delete it from the configuration, you must remove permission grants defined for RMS.

1. In the Workspace application, log in as a user that has permission to execute the Permissions Management tool. Navigate to the Permissions Management tool in the navigation panel and select it.
2. In the Edit Permissions panel, locate the "Merchandising System (RMS)" node. In the default configuration, the RMS node can be found by expanding Applications/Merchandising. Select the RMS node.
3. Remove the RMS Workspace permission grants one by one. Refer to the *Oracle Retail Workspace Administration Guide* for more information regarding the Permissions Management tool.
4. Locate the RMS work item in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. The work item will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```
<secure-work-item id="rms"
    display-string="#{confMsgs.rmsTitle}"
    rendered="true"
```



```

        launchable="true"
        show-in-content-area="false">
<url>http://mycompany.com:7780/forms/frmservlet</url>
<parameters>
    <parameter name="config">
        <value>rms13devhpss</value>
    </parameter>
</parameters>
</secure-work-item>

```

5. Remove the work item from the configuration. Delete the entire secure-work-item element, from beginning "<secure-work-item" through ending "</secure-work-item>".

Example: Removing a Dashboard

In this example, you have decided to remove the Demo Executive Dashboard from the Dashboards worklist. Since the Executive Dashboard is a secure work item, before you delete it from the configuration you should remove permission grants defined for the Executive Dashboard.

In the default configuration, the Executive Dashboard is defined as a home page for the demo_executive role. When you remove the work item from retail-workspace-page-config.xml, you also must remove the <home> element that refers to the Executive Dashboard.

1. In the Workspace application, log in as a user that has permission to execute the Permissions Management tool. Navigate to the Permissions Management tool in the navigation panel and select it.
2. In the Edit Permissions panel, locate the executive dashboard node. In the default configuration, the executive dashboard node can be found by expanding the Dashboards folder. Select the executive dashboard node.
3. Remove the executive dashboard permission grants one by one. Refer to the *Oracle Retail Workspace Administration Guide* for more information regarding the Permissions Management tool.
4. Locate the executive dashboard work item in retail-workspace-page-config.xml. The work item will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```

<secure-work-item id="ExecutiveDashboard"
    display-string="#{examplesMsgs.executiveDashboard}"
    rendered="true" launchable="true"
    show-in-content-area="true">
    <url>exampleDashboards/DemoExecutiveDashboard.jsp</url>
    <parameters>
        (... several lines of XML intentionally omitted)
    </parameters>
</secure-work-item>

```

5. Remove the work item from the configuration. Delete the entire secure-work-item element, from beginning "<secure-work-item>" through ending "</secure-work-item>".
6. Locate the list of <home> work items in the retail-workspace-page-config.xml:

```

<homes>
    <!--
        Each 'home' refers to the ID of the work item that

```

```

        is the default 'home page' for the users in the specified
        role. If a user is in multiple roles, the first matching
        role found is used. Role names must match the names of
        configured security roles.
    -->
    <home role="demo_executive" value="ExecutiveDashboard"/>
    <home role="demo_merchant" value="MerchantDashboard"/>
    <home role="demo_planner" value="PlannerDashboard"/>
    <home role="demo_store_manager" value="StoresDashboard"/>
</homes>

```

7. Remove the home definition for the executive dashboard. Edit `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` to delete the home element whose value is a reference to the ID attribute of the dashboard. In this case the `<home>` element whose value is equal to "ExecutiveDashboard":

```

<homes>
  <!--
    Each 'home' refers to the ID of the work item that
    is the default 'home page' for the users in the specified
    role. If a user is in multiple roles, the first matching
    role found is used. Role names must match the names of
    configured security roles.
  -->
  <home role="demo_merchant" value="MerchantDashboard"/>
  <home role="demo_planner" value="PlannerDashboard"/>
  <home role="demo_store_manager" value="StoresDashboard"/>
</homes>

```

Removing Work Lists

If a work list or any of its descendent work items are secure, you first must use the Permissions Management tool to delete Workspace permission grants for the secure work item(s) and secure work list you plan to delete. Once there are no Workspace permission grants defined for the work list and any of its descendent work items, you may remove the work list by deleting the work list element and all of its child elements from `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.

When you remove work lists that you have customized, keep in mind that you may want to also clean up any other resources you created for that work list. For example, if the work list uses internationalized strings that you defined in a custom resource bundle, you may want to remove the strings from the resource bundle. If the custom resource bundle will no longer be in use, you also may want to delete the bundle and remove any resource-bundle elements that reference the bundle from `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.

Example: Removing an Unsecure Work List that has Secure Work Item Descendents

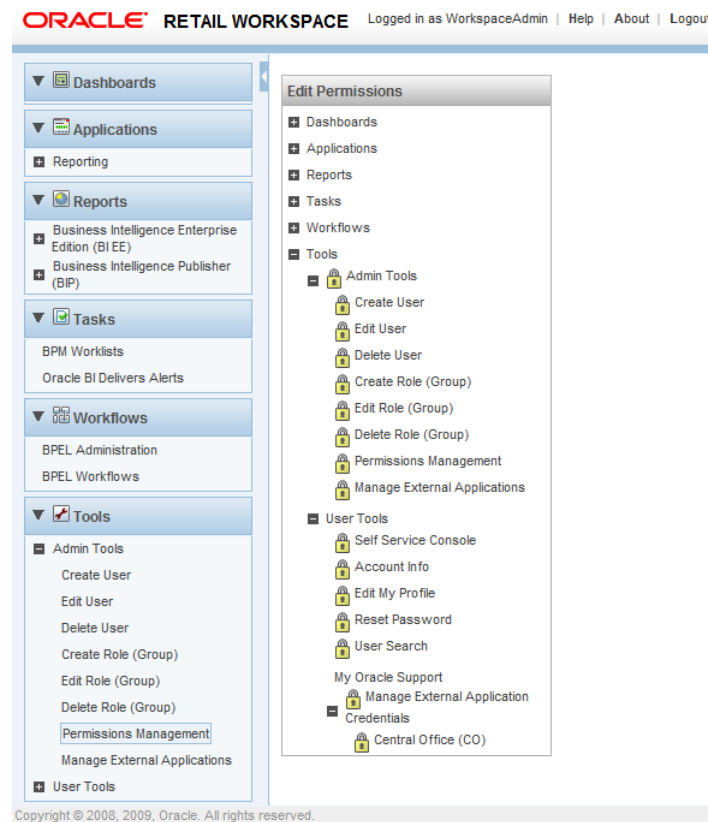
In this example, you have decided to remove the Tools work list. In the default configuration, the Tools work list is unsecure, and it has a mix of secure and unsecure descendent work items (the unsecure "User Tools" folders, the secure "Admin Tools" folder, and the various secure work items that are contained in those folders).

1. In the Workspace application, log in as a user that has permission to execute the Permissions Management tool. Navigate to the Permissions Management tool in the navigation panel and select it.

2. In the Edit Permissions panel, locate the "Tools" work list. Expand the work list then locate the secure work items below this node. A work item is secure if it has a "lock" icon.
3. For each secure work item that is a descendent of the "Tools" node, select the work item, then use the Permission Management screens to remove the permission grants one by one. Be careful to remove permission grants only for the secure work items that descend from the "Tools" work list. In other words, do not remove permission grants for other work lists.

In the following figure, you will notice the Admin Tools and User Tools folders are expanded, and in each folder are several more secure work items. In this example, you would select each of these work items one by one and use the Permission Management screens to remove the permission grants. Refer to the *Oracle Retail Workspace Administration Guide* for more information regarding the Permissions Management tool.

Figure 7–10 Secured Work Items Under the Admin Tools and User Tools Worklists



4. Locate the Tools work list in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. The work list will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```
<work-list id="ToolsWorklist"
  display-string="#{confMsgs.toolsWorklist}">
  <icon-uri>#{confMsgs.toolsWorkListIcon}</icon-uri>
  <work-items>
    <secure-work-item id="AdminToolsFolder"
      display-string="#{confMsgs.adminToolsFolder}"
      rendered="true">
      <child-work-items>
```

```

        <secure-work-item id="adminCreateUser"

            (... several lines of XML intentionally omitted)

        </child-work-items>
    </secure-work-item>
    <work-item id="UserToolsFolder"
        display-string="#{confMsgs.userToolsFolder}"
        rendered="true">
        <child-work-items>
            <secure-work-item id="userSelfService"

                (... several lines of XML intentionally omitted)

            <work-item id="userMetalink"
                display-string="#{confMsgs.metalinkTitle}"
                rendered="true"
                launchable="true"
                show-in-content-area="false" >
                <url>https://support.oracle.com</url>
            </work-item>
        </child-work-items>
    </work-item>
</work-items>
</work-list>

```

5. Remove the work list from the configuration. Delete the entire work-list element, from beginning "<work-list id='ToolsWorklist'" through ending "</work-list>".

Configuring the Workspace Home Page

You may define a list of "home" work items in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. A home work item is the default work item that will be displayed in the content area of Workspace.

Each home work item's value is a reference to the ID of a work item that is configured elsewhere in the configuration file. Each home work item is associated with a security role (OID group). After installing Workspace, the home page configuration looks similar to this:

```

<homes>
    <!--
        Each 'home' refers to the ID of the work item that
        is the default 'home page' for the users in the specified
        role. If a user is in multiple roles, the first matching
        role found is used. Role names must match the names of
        configured security roles.
    -->
    <home role="demo_executive" value="ExecutiveDashboard"/>
    <home role="demo_merchant" value="MerchantDashboard"/>
    <home role="demo_planner" value="PlannerDashboard"/>
    <home role="demo_store_manager" value="StoresDashboard"/>
</homes>

```

When the Workspace application is opened, or after a user logs in or out, the application evaluates the "homes" list to determine which home work item to display in the content area.

First Workspace gets a list of all security roles that the current user belongs to. Note that all users, including an un-authenticated user (one that hasn't logged in) also

belong to a logical role called "anyone". For each role, Workspace checks to see if there is a work item in the "homes" list whose "role" attribute matches (note: role name comparisons are case insensitive). If a match is found, Workspace then checks to make sure the user is in a role that has permission to view the work item's content. Workspace also checks if the work item's "rendered" attribute is equal to "true". The first home work item that meets all of these criteria is displayed in the Workspace content area. If a matching home work item is not found, the content area is empty.

Adding a Home Work Item

To add a new home work item, insert a `<home>` element inside the `<homes>` element. The role attribute should match the name of a security role defined in OID. The value attribute must match exactly the ID of a work item that is defined elsewhere in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. If the value does not match the ID of an existing work item, the Workspace application is unable to parse the XML configuration file and reports an exception when a user attempts to access the application. Make sure the specified role has been granted permission to access the work item. The Permission Management tool may be used to view and change work item permissions.

Deleting a Home Work Item

To delete a home work item, simply remove the home XML element. Deleting the home element does not remove the actual work item that it references.

Editing a Home Work Item

You may edit an existing home work item to change either the role and/or value attributes.

When changing the role attribute, the new value should match the name of a security role (group) defined in OID. The role attribute value is case insensitive.

When changing the value attribute, make sure to change it to the ID of a work item that is defined elsewhere in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.

When changing either role or value, make sure the specified role has been granted permission to access the work item.

Developing and Using Custom Managed Beans

The Workspace `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` configuration file allows considerable flexibility to define new work lists and work items by specifying static text labels and URLs, or by using EL expressions to reference tags in a resource bundle. In certain situations, you may find it necessary to use EL expressions in the Workspace configuration file to reference methods in custom JSF managed beans.

The following skills and resources are necessary to develop custom managed beans for Workspace:

- Thorough knowledge of `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.
- Oracle JDeveloper 10.1.3.4.
- Prior experience using JDeveloper to develop Workspace dashboards or other ADF Faces Web pages.
- Thorough knowledge of Java programming.

- Thorough knowledge of Java beans, Java ServerFaces, ADF Faces and the JSF lifecycle.

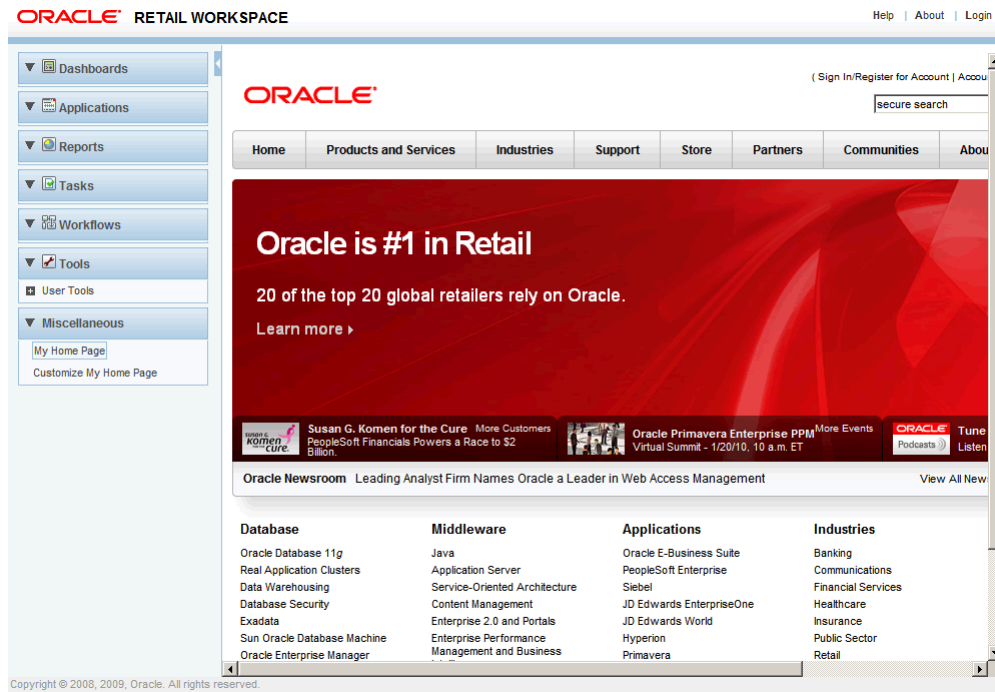
Overview of Developing and Using Custom Managed Beans

Development of custom managed beans is a multi-step process and includes the following steps:

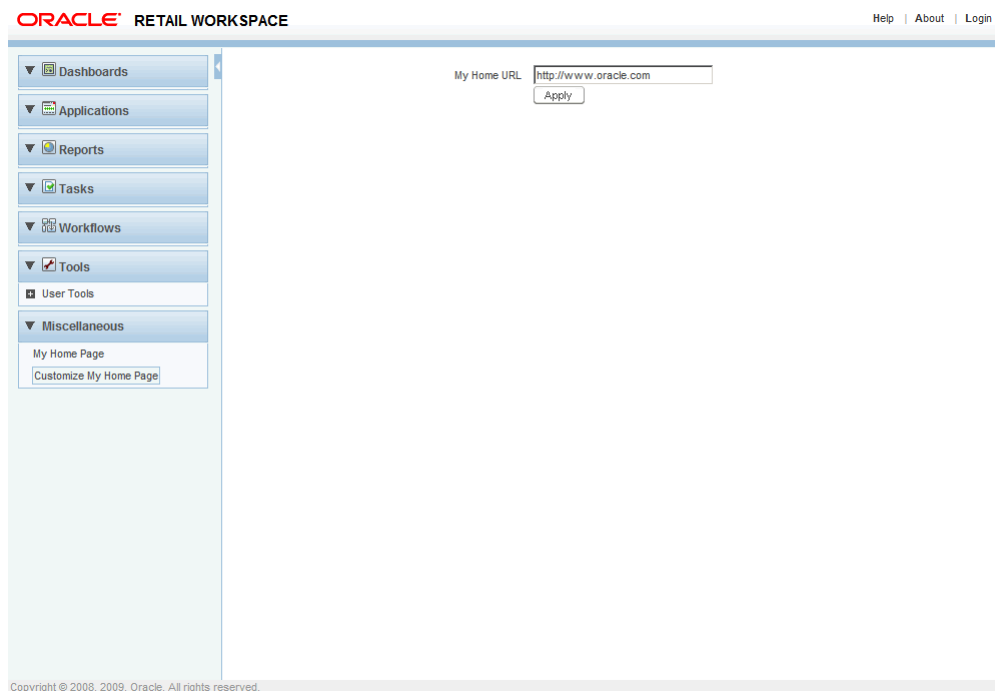
- Determine the methods your custom managed bean will provide. Typically the bean will include one or more public "get" methods that will return `java.lang.String` values. These values may be used as display values, URLs, parameters, or other attributes in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. In some cases the custom managed bean may include one or more "set" methods that can be used to set the initial state of the bean. Get and Set method names should follow Java bean naming conventions.
- Develop the custom managed bean.
- Define the `faces-config.xml` file that describes the managed bean and its managed properties by specifying the `<managed-bean>` element.
- Deploy the custom managed bean class files and `faces-config.xml` to a JAR file. The `faces-config.xml` file must be in the META-INF directory of the JAR.
- Stop the OC4J where Workspace is deployed.
- Copy the custom managed bean jar to a directory that is in the classpath of the Workspace application.
- Change `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` to use EL expressions that reference methods in the custom managed bean.
- Restart the Workspace OC4J instance.

Example: Implementing a custom managed bean for specifying a Workspace welcome screen

In the following example, let's assume that you have a requirement for a Workspace welcome page and you also want to establish a default welcome page that opens in the Workspace content area when a user first opens Workspace.

Figure 7–11 Default Welcome Page in the Workspace Content Area

You may also have a requirement to develop a "personalization" page that allows the user to change the URL of the welcome page. The plan is to save personalizations in a Web browser cookie.

Figure 7–12 Personalization Page to Change the Welcome Page URL

It has also been decided to create a custom JSF managed bean, `MyHomePageBean`. `MyHomePageBean` will have the following methods:

- `public String getHomePageURL()`
- `public void setHomePageURL(String url)`
- `public void setDefaultHomePage(String url)`

The `MyHomePageBean` will be used for the following two purposes:

- The bean's `getHomePageURL()` method will be used in the `<url>` element of a Workspace work item to get the URL of the welcome page. The method will first look for the existence of a browser cookie that specifies the URL of the welcome page. If the cookie does not exist, the method will return a default URL that is specified as a managed property in `faces-config.xml`.
- The bean will be used as the backing bean of the new personalization Web page. When the user enters a value for the URL in the Web page and saves the changes, the bean's `setHomePageURL()` method will be called to persist the changes using a browser cookie.

In this example, `MyHomePageBean` will be packaged in a JAR for inclusion in Workspace as a custom managed bean. It also will be included in the personalization page's Web application archive.

Note: The `MyHomePageBean` example shows how to develop, configure, and use a custom managed bean in Workspace. This example is not meant to convey best practices or coding standards for the development of production-quality custom managed beans.

The following steps provide a high-level outline for developing the example `MyHomePageBean` and personalization Web page:

1. In Oracle JDeveloper, create a new application that will be used to develop `MyHomePageBean` and the personalization JSPX page. The custom managed bean will access the JSF `FacesContext` class, so include JSF libraries in the JDeveloper project properties. The personalization page will be developed using ADF Faces and JSF tags, so include the following tag libraries in the JDeveloper project properties:
 - ADF Faces Components
 - ADF Faces HTML
 - JSF Core
 - JSF HTML
2. Code and compile the `MyHomePageBean` custom managed bean. The following example source code for `MyHomePageBean.java` is provided here:

```
package com.mycompany;

import java.io.UnsupportedEncodingException;

import java.net.URLDecoder;
import java.net.URLEncoder;

import javax.faces.component.UIComponent;
import javax.faces.context.ExternalContext;
import javax.faces.context.FacesContext;
```



```

import javax.faces.event.ActionEvent;

import javax.servlet.http.Cookie;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

import oracle.adf.view.faces.component.core.input.CoreInputText;

public class MyHomePageBean {
    public static final String HOME_PAGE_COOKIE =
"mycompany.home.page.url.cookie";
    private String defaultHomePage;
    private String homePage = null;

    public MyHomePageBean() {
    }

    public String getHomePageURL() {
        if (homePage == null) {
            FacesContext context = FacesContext.getCurrentInstance();
            ExternalContext extContext = context.getExternalContext();
            HttpServletRequest servletRequest = (HttpServletRequest)
                extContext.getRequest();
            Cookie[] cookies = servletRequest.getCookies();
            String url = null;

            if (cookies != null) {
                for (Cookie cookie: cookies) {
                    if (HOME_PAGE_COOKIE.equals(cookie.getName())) {
                        url = cookie.getValue();
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            if (url == null || url.trim().length() == 0) {
                url = defaultHomePage;
            }
            if (url != null && url.trim().length() > 0) {
                try {
                    url = URLDecoder.decode(url, "UTF-8");
                } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
                    // TODO
                }
            }
            homePage = url;
        }
        return homePage;
    }

    public void setHomePageURL(String url) {
        FacesContext context = FacesContext.getCurrentInstance();
        ExternalContext extContext = context.getExternalContext();
        HttpServletResponse servletResponse = (HttpServletResponse)
            extContext.getResponse();

        Cookie userCookie;
        try {
            userCookie = new Cookie(HOME_PAGE_COOKIE, URLEncoder.encode(url,
                "UTF-8"));

```

```
// Set the cookie's age to a year
userCookie.setMaxAge(60 * 60 * 24 * 365);
// Set cookie path and domain so it can be seen by MyHomePage
// and ORW app. This example derives the domain from the server
// name in the servlet request, but it could be set as a
// managed property in the managed bean
userCookie.setPath("/");

HttpServletRequest servletRequest = (HttpServletRequest)
extContext.getRequest();
String domainName = servletRequest.getServerName();
if (domainName != null) {
    int dotIndex = domainName.indexOf(".");
    if (dotIndex > 0) {
        domainName = domainName.substring(dotIndex);
        userCookie.setDomain(domainName);
    }
}
servletResponse.addCookie(userCookie);
homePage = url;
} catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
    // TODO
}

}

public void setDefaultHomePage(String url) {
    try {
        this.defaultHomePage = URLEncoder.encode(url, "UTF-8");
    } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
        // TODO
    }
}
}
```

3. Create a `faces-config.xml` file in the project's `WEB-INF` directory. Include XML to define the `MyHomePageBean` custom managed bean. In this example, `MyHomePageBean` is named "myHomePage", and the bean has request scope. A `managed-property` element is used to specify a default home page URL.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="windows-1252"?>
<!DOCTYPE faces-config PUBLIC
    "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD JavaServer Faces Config 1.1//EN"
    "http://java.sun.com/dtd/web-facesconfig_1_1.dtd">
<faces-config xmlns="http://java.sun.com/JSF/Configuration">
    <application>
        <default-render-kit-id>oracle.adf.core</default-render-kit-id>
    </application>
    <managed-bean>
        <managed-bean-name>myHomePage</managed-bean-name>
        <managed-bean-class>com.mycompany.MyHomePageBean
        </managed-bean-class>
        <managed-bean-scope>request</managed-bean-scope>
        <managed-property>
            <property-name>defaultHomePage</property-name>
            <property-class>java.lang.String</property-class>
            <value>http://www.oracle.com</value>
        </managed-property>
    </managed-bean>
</faces-config>
```

4. Create a new JSF JSP page that will be used for "personalizing" the welcome page, `MyHomePage.jspx`. This page will use an `<af:inputText>` tag for displaying and modifying the home URL, and an `<af:commandButton>` tag to apply changes. This page will reference the `myHomePage` managed bean that has been configured in `faces-config.xml`. The page should look similar to the following example:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<jsp:root xmlns:jsp="http://java.sun.com/JSP/Page" version="2.0"
          xmlns:h="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html"
          xmlns:f="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core"
          xmlns:af="http://xmlns.oracle.com/adf/faces"
          xmlns:afh="http://xmlns.oracle.com/adf/faces/html">
  <jsp:output omit-xml-declaration="true" doctype-root-element="HTML"
            doctype-system="http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd"
            doctype-public="-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"/>
  <jsp:directive.page contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"/>
  <f:view>
    <afh:html>
      <afh:head title="MyHomePage">
        <meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
              content="text/html; charset=UTF-8"/>
      </afh:head>
      <afh:body>
        <h:form>
          <af:panelForm>
            <f:facet name="footer">
              <af:panelButtonBar>
                <af:commandButton text="Apply"/>
              </af:panelButtonBar>
            </f:facet>
            <af:inputText label="My Home URL"
                          value="#{myHomePage.homePageURL}" id="urlField"
                          immediate="false"/>
          </af:panelForm>
        </h:form>
      </afh:body>
    </afh:html>
  </f:view>
</jsp:root>
```

Note: Labels in this example JSP page are hard-coded English text. In an internationalized production-quality code, labels will be EL expressions that reference tags within a resource bundle.

5. Create a web application archive that includes `MyHomePage.jspx` and `faces-config.xml` and any other required deployment descriptors; deploy the application to your target OC4J. In this example the application's web context root is "CustManagedBean".
6. In the application's JDeveloper source code directory, create a META-INF subdirectory.
7. Copy the `faces-config.xml` from the project's WEB-INF directory to the META-INF directory.
8. Create a "CustManagedBean.jar" Java archive (JAR) file that includes the following files:

- META-INF/faces-config.xml
- <your Java package directories>/MyHomePageBean.class

Note: In this example, MyHomePageBean.class is in the com/mycompany directory.

9. Copy the CustManagedBean.jar file to the WEB-INF/lib directory where the Workspace application is deployed.

Note: In this example, because MyHomePageBean references methods from the JSF library that is included in WEB-INF/lib, the Oracle web app class loader will not find MyHomePageBean.class unless the jar is placed in WEB-INF/lib.

10. Stop the OC4J instance where the Workspace application is installed.
11. Modify the retail-workspace-page-config.xml file to include the work items that define the welcome page and the personalization page. For this example add the following new work list and work items:

```
<work-list id="miscellaneous"
  display-string="Miscellaneous">
  <work-items>
    <work-item id="homePage" display-string="My Home Page"
      rendered="true"
      show-in-content-area="true"
      launchable="true"
      target-frame="_iframe">
      <url>#{myHomePage.homePageURL}</url>
    </work-item>
    <work-item id="changeHomePage"
      display-string="Customize My Home Page"
      rendered="true"
      show-in-content-area="true"
      launchable="true"
      target-frame="_iframe">
      <url>http://host:port/CustManagedBean/faces/MyHomePage.jspx</url>
    </work-item>
  </work-items>
</work-list>
```

where *host* and *port* are the host name and port number where MyHomePage is installed.

Observe that the <url> element of the "homePage" work item uses an EL expression to get the URL by calling the getHomePageURL() method of MyHomePageBean.

Note: In this example the display strings for the new work list and work items are hard-coded English text values. In an internationalized production-quality code, labels will be EL expressions that reference tags within a resource bundle.

12. Modify the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` `<homes>` element to specify the welcome page work item as the "home" to display for the "anyone" role:

```
<home role="demo_executive" value="ExecutiveDashboard"/>
<home role="demo_merchant" value="MerchantDashboard"/>
<home role="demo_planner" value="PlannerDashboard"/>
<home role="demo_store_manager" value="StoresDashboard"/>
<home role="anyone" value="homePage"/>
```

The "anyone" implicit role applies to any user, including unauthenticated users. In this example configuration, "homePage" is a reference to the "homePage" work item. The "homePage" welcome page will appear when the application starts. Once the user logs in, the Workspace content area will display the first `<home>` element in the `<homes>` list whose "role" attribute matches a role to which the user is assigned.

13. Restart the OC4J instance.

Developing and Using Custom Configuration Elements

The Workspace configuration file provides a great deal of flexibility for customizing the navigation panel. In certain situations the out-of-the-box capabilities of `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` may not completely suit your needs. For those cases, Workspace provides facilities for developing custom Workspace configuration elements.

For example, you may have a third party reporting tool that can be queried to get a hierarchical list of reports. You may wish to develop an extended version of the `<work-item>` element that dynamically retrieves the report list as a sub-tree of work items.

The following skills and resources are necessary to develop custom configuration elements for Workspace:

- Thorough knowledge of `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.
- A Java programming toolkit, such as Oracle JDeveloper.
- Thorough knowledge of Java programming.
- Thorough knowledge of Java ServerFaces, ADF Faces and the JSF lifecycle.
- Thorough knowledge of Castor XML data binding, including Castor mapping files.

Workspace Configuration Framework Design Overview

A prerequisite for developing custom configuration elements is an understanding of the Workspace configuration framework. The Workspace configuration framework makes use of Castor XML, an XML data binding framework that is a subset of the Castor open source data binding framework for Java. Workspace uses the Castor XML data binding framework to convert an XML configuration file to Java Objects. For detailed information about Castor XML data binding, refer to <http://www.castor.org>.

In the case of `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`, the Workspace configuration framework uses Castor XML to unmarshal the configuration file data stream into a hierarchy of Java Objects, with an instance of the `oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.RetailPortalPage` class as the root of the hierarchy.

Castor XML provides an implied set of rules for unmarshalling, called introspection mode, that uses Java reflection to determine the binding between XML and Java classes. Castor XML also provides a mapping mode, in which the developer specifies a mapping file that defines the mapping between XML and Java classes. The Workspace configuration framework makes use of mapping mode to provide a configurable set of rules to control unmarshalling of Workspace configurations. The Workspace application includes a default standard mapping configuration. Workspace also allows specification of a custom mapping configuration, in which individuals who customize Workspace may override the mapping configuration to include mapping for custom classes.

Steps for Developing and Using Custom Configuration Elements - Overview

Development of custom configuration elements is a multi-step process:

- Determine the Workspace configuration element to extend.
Typically you will extend the `<work-item>` or `<secure-work-item>` element.
- Develop a Java class that extends the Workspace class that implements the configuration element you are extending.
- Define a Castor mapping file that describes the XML that will be used to define the elements and attributes used to configure your extended configuration element.
- Deploy your custom classes, resource bundles and mapping file to the Workspace OC4J instance.
- Customize Workspace's mapping configuration to reference your custom class' Castor mapping file.
- Change `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` to use your custom configuration element.

Developing Custom Work Items

In most cases the contents of a Workspace worklist may be defined by configuring a hierarchy of `<work-item>` or `<secure-work-item>` elements in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. For the rare cases where `<work-item>` or `<secure-work-item>` do not provide the desired behavior, you may develop a custom work item. Custom work items may be implemented as extensions of the following Workspace classes:

- `oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.WorkItem`
- `oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.SecureWorkItem`

Custom work items are developed by extending public methods of the `WorkItem` or `SecureWorkItem` class. Custom work items may make use of the `<custom-attributes>` element of `WorkItem` to pass developer-defined variable attributes from the Workspace configuration to the work item instance. The custom work item class retrieves custom attributes by calling the `getCustomAttributes()` method.

Example: Developing a custom work item

In the following example, we have a requirement for a Workspace worklist whose contents will change frequently. We would like to discover the changes to the work list dynamically rather than making frequent changes to `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`, so we have developed a service for cataloging our content. We have decided to create a new class that extends `SecureWorkItem`, `com.mycompany.MyCustomWorkItem`. `MyCustomWorkItem` will

dynamically get its hierarchy of child work items from our new service. We also will create two new classes to represent the child work items: `com.mycompany.FileWorkItem`, which extends `WorkItem`, and `com.mycompany.DirectoryWorkItem`, which extends `FileWorkItem`.

1. Set up your development environment to include necessary jar files.

Since custom work item classes extend from either `WorkItem` or `SecureWorkItem`, you must include two Workspace code jars in the development environment. Extract the following jars from the `orw-devtools.zip` file and include them as libraries when compiling your custom work item classes:

- `oretail-pageFramework.jar`
- `oretail-common.jar`

2. Create a resource bundle that includes all internationalized strings. For this example, create a file named `com.mycompany.MyMessages` with the string that will be returned from `MyCustomWorkItem.getDisplayString()`:

```
myCustomWorkItemDisplayString=Custom Test Work Item
```

3. Code and compile your custom work item classes.

`MyCustomWorkItem` will be the root node of our work list. We have decided to override the following `SecureWorkItem` methods in `MyCustomWorkItem`:

- `public List getChildren()`

Our version of `getChildren()` will dynamically get the top level list of children from our service, instantiate the appropriate child work item for each item in the top level of the hierarchy (`DirectoryWorkItem` or `FileWorkItem`), and add each work item to `MyCustomWorkItem`'s list of children.

- `public boolean isLaunchable()`

There is no content associated with `MyCustomWorkItem`, so we have decided to override `isLaunchable()` to always return false.

- `public String getDisplayString()`

We do not want to allow configuration of the display string for `MyCustomWorkItem`, so we will override `getDisplayString()` to return our preferred display string. We have decided to internationalize the display string, so we will define a resource bundle that defines the string.

`FileWorkItem` will be used to represent "leaf" nodes in `MyCustomWorkItem`'s hierarchical list of child nodes. `FileWorkItems` are work items that do not have children. We have decided to override the following `WorkItem` methods in `FileWorkItem`:

- `public String getDisplayString()`

Our class overrides `getDisplayString()` to return the name of the file node. We will get the name of the file node from our service.

- `public String getURL()`

We want to launch content associated with the file work item, so we are overriding `getURL()` to return the URL of the content. The URL must be content that can be displayed in the Workspace content area's iframe. We will get the URL for the work item from our service.

- `public boolean isLaunchable()`

We want to launch content associated with the file work item, so we are overriding `isLaunchable()` to return `true`.

- `public boolean isShowInContentArea()`

We want to launch the file work item's content in the Workspace content area, so we are overriding `isLaunchable()` to return `true`.

- `public String getTargetFrame()`

We want to launch the file work item's content within an `iframe` in the Workspace content area, so we are overriding `getTargetFrame()` to return `"_iframe"`.

`DirectoryWorkItem` will be used to represent folders in `MyCustomWorkItem`'s hierarchical list of child nodes. `DirectoryWorkItems` are work items that can have children. Since `DirectoryWorkItem` extends `FileWorkItem`, it inherits its methods, as well as those from `WorkItem`. We have decided to override the following methods in `DirectoryWorkItem`:

- `public List getChildren()`

Each `DirectoryWorkItem` is responsible for querying our service for its list of children. Our version of `getChildren()` will query the service to dynamically get the `DirectoryWorkItem`'s list of children. It will add an appropriate child work item for each directory or file.

- `public int getChildCount()`

Since we are overriding `getChildren()`, we also must override `getChildCount()`. In our version of the method we will call `getChildren()` to make sure children have been loaded before calling `super.getChildCount()` to get the child count.

- `public WorkElement getChild(int)`

Since we are overriding `getChildren()`, we also must override `getChild(int)`. In our version of the method we will call `getChildren()` to make sure children have been loaded before calling `super.getChild(int)` to get the child at the specified index.

- `public String getURL()`

Since our directory work items do not have associated launchable content, we are overriding `getURL()` to return `false`.

- `public boolean isLaunchable()`

Since our directory work items do not have associated launchable content, we are overriding `isLaunchable()` to return `false`.

- `public boolean isShowInContentArea()`

Since our directory work items do not have associated launchable content, we are overriding `isShowInContentArea()` to return `false`.

Following are snippets from our example custom `FileWorkItem` class:

```
package com.mycompany;

import oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.WorkElement;
import oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.WorkItem;

public class FileWorkItem extends WorkItem {

    // Constructor omitted. The constructor should perform
```



```

// necessary initialization

public String getDisplayString() {
    // This method will return the name of the file.
    // Code omitted.
}

public String getURL() {
    // This method will return the URL of the file.
    // Code omitted.
}

public boolean isLaunchable() {
    // The file work item is launchable, so this method
    // always returns true
    return true;
}

public boolean isShowInContentArea() {
    // The file work item is launchable, so this method
    // always returns true
    return true;
}

public String getTargetFrame() {
    // The file work item is launchable in the content
    // area iframe, so this method always returns "_iframe"
    return "_iframe";
}
}

```

Following are snippets from our example custom `DirectoryWorkItem`:

```

package com.mycompany;

import java.util.List;

import oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.WorkElement;
import oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.WorkItem;
public class DirectoryWorkItem extends FileWorkItem {
    // Constructor omitted. The constructor should perform
    // necessary initialization

    public boolean isLaunchable() {
        // The directory work item is not launchable, so this method
        // always returns false
        return false;
    }

    public String getURL() {
        // The directory work item is not launchable, so this method
        // always returns a null URL
        return null;
    }

    public boolean isShowInContentArea() {
        // The directory work item is not launchable, so this method
        // always returns false
        return false;
    }
}

```

```
public int getChildCount() {
    // make sure children are loaded
    getChildren();
    return super.getChildCount();
}

public WorkElement getChild(int i) {
    // make sure children are loaded
    getChildren();
    return super.getChild(i);
}

public List getChildren() {
    // When overriding getChildren(), call the superclass
    // getChildren() to allow the superclass to instantiate the
    // List if necessary.
    List children = super.getChildren();
    // This example is clearing the child list every time,
    // then rebuilding it. It is also possible to load the
    // children the first time this method is called, then
    // return cached data in subsequent calls.
    children.clear();

    // At this point we would query the service for the
    // information about the child directories and files.
    // Following is some pseudocode that shows how it might
    // be done:

    // Call service to get the top level children. Lets assume that
    // the service returns a list of objects that encapsulate
    // information about each top level child.
    List children = // code for calling the service goes here
    int childCount = children.size();

    // Now iterate through the children. Following is a simple 'for'
    // loop but other constructs could be used.
    for (int i = 0; i < childCount; i++) {
        // If the child object is a 'directory', our example creates
        // a DirectoryWorkItem
        if (test for directory goes here) {
            children.add(new DirectoryWorkItem(<parameters go here>);
        } else {
            children.add(new FileWorkItem(<parameters go here>);
        }
    }
    return children;
}
}
```

Following are snippets from our example custom MyCustomWorkItem class:

```
package com.mycompany;

import java.util.List;

import java.util.ResourceBundle;

import javax.faces.context.FacesContext;

import oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.SecureWorkItem;
```

```

public class MyCustomWorkItem extends SecureWorkItem {
    public MyCustomWorkItem() {
    }

    public List getChildren() {
        List children = super.getChildren();
        children.clear();

        // Our example passes a "root_file" variable to the
        // custom work item. This is accomplished by configuring a
        // <custom-attributes> element with a child element that defines
        // the "root_file" custom attribute. The following sample code
        // shows how to retrieve the value of the "root_file" custom attribute
        String rootFilePath = getCustomAttributes().get("root_file");

        // At this point the method would call the service to
        // get the information about the root node. Then it
        // would instantiate an appropriate root work item, in this
        // case a DirectoryWorkItem, and add it to the list of
        // children...

        children.add(new DirectoryWorkItem(<parameters go here>));

        return children;
    }

    public boolean isLaunchable() {
        // This work item is not launchable, so this method
        // always returns false
        return false;
    }

    public String getDisplayString() {
        // In this example, we are getting the display string
        // from our resource bundle. We are getting the Locale
        // from the Faces view root.
        FacesContext context = FacesContext.getCurrentInstance();
        ResourceBundle bundle =
            ResourceBundle.getBundle("com.mycompany.MyMessages",
                                    context.getViewRoot().getLocale());
        return bundle.getString("myCustomWorkItemDisplayString");
    }
}

```

4. Develop a Castor mapping file for any custom work item that will be configured in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. The Castor mapping file describes the XML syntax that will be used to configure the custom work item. In our example, we will provide a mapping file only for the `MyCustomWorkitem` class. The other classes do not require mapping because they will not be configured in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.

For our example, we will create `MyCustomWorkItem-mapping.xml` in the same directory as the class, `com/mycompany`.

Since `MyCustomWorkItem` extends `SecureWorkItem`, its mapping file will extend the mapping for `SecureWorkItem` that is included in the Workspace standard mappings.

The following XML shows the contents of `MyCustomWorkItem-mapping.xml`:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<mapping xmlns="http://castor.exolab.org/"
        xmlns:cst="http://castor.exolab.org/"
        >
  <description>example mapping file for class that extends
    SecureWorkItem</description>
  <class name="com.mycompany.MyCustomWorkItem"
        identity="id"
        extends="oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.SecureWorkItem">
    <description>default mapping for MyCustomWorkItem</description>
    <map-to xml="test-custom-work-item" />
  </class>
</mapping>
```

In the example above, the `<map-to xml="test-custom-work-item"/>` defines "test-custom-work-item" as the name of the element to use to configure the custom work item.

For more information about Castor XML mapping files, refer to <http://www.castor.org>.

5. Deploy the custom work item classes, resource bundle(s) and mapping file(s).

Custom class files and mapping files are deployed by copying them to the `custom_classes` directory of the Workspace application (`<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/<oc4j_instance>/RetailWorkspace/custom_classes`), The Java package directory structure of the classes and mapping files must be maintained. For our example all of our classes and resources are in the `com.mycompany` Java package. We will copy the following files to `custom_classes/com/mycompany`:

- `MyCustomWorkItem.class`
- `DirectoryWorkItem.class`
- `FileWorkItem.class`
- `MyCustomWorkItem-mapping.xml`

Any resource bundles must also be deployed. To be consistent with other Workspace resource bundles, copy any new resource bundles to the `lang_packs` directory of the Workspace application (`<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/<oc4j_instance>/RetailWorkspace/lang_packs`). For our example, copy `MyMessages.properties` to `lang_packs/com/mycompany`. Alternatively you may deploy the resource bundle to a jar file and copy the jar to the Workspace `lang_packs` directory.

6. Create a custom mapping configuration.

Before you can use your new custom work item, you must tell Workspace where to find the mapping files for your custom classes. Workspace includes standard mapping configurations that define the default mapping files used by the Workspace configuration classes. To customize the Workspace `RetailPortalPage` mapping configuration, extract the following Workspace `RetailPortalPage` mapping configuration from the `mapping-config-templates` subdirectory of `orw-devtools.zip` to a temporary location:

```
oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.RetailPortalPage-mapping-config.xml
1
```

The default version of the `RetailPortalPage` mapping configuration that you have just extracted will look similar to the following XML (file indentation may vary):

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

```

<!--
    Copyright (c) 2008, 2009, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights
    reserved.

    $Id:

oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.RetailPortalPage-mapping-config.xml
1,v 1.1 2009/04/08 21:47:13 christv Exp $
-->
<mapping-list base-url="oracle/retail/portal/framework/ui/model/impl/config/
RetailPortalPageConfig-mapping.xml">
  <mapping-file>
    oracle/retail/portal/framework/ui/model/impl/config/RetailPortalPageConfig
    -mapping.xml
  </mapping-file>
</mapping-list>

```

To add your custom work item, edit `oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.RetailPortalPage-mapping-config.xml` and add another `<mapping-file>` element as a child of the `<mapping-list>` element:

```

<mapping-list base-url="oracle/retail/portal/framework/ui/model/impl/config/
RetailPortalPageConfig-mapping.xml">
  <mapping-file>
    oracle/retail/portal/framework/ui/model/impl/config/RetailPortalPageConfig
    -mapping.xml
  </mapping-file>
  <mapping-file>com/mycompany/MyCustomWorkItem-mapping.xml</mapping-file>
</mapping-list>

```

The value of the `<mapping-file>` element should refer to the fully-qualified name of your class's mapping file, in this example `com/mycompany/MyCustomWorkItem-mapping.xml`.

7. Stop the Workspace application before deploying the custom mapping configuration and changing the Workspace configuration.
8. Deploy the custom mapping configuration.

Copy the customized version of `oracle.retail.portal.framework.ui.model.impl.RetailPortalPage-mapping-config.xml` to the Workspace application's `custom_mapping_configs` directory (`<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/<oc4j_instance>/RetailWorkspace/custom_mapping_configs`).

9. Change `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.

Edit `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` to include the new custom work item. In our example case, the work item is specified using a `<test-custom-work-item>` element:

```

<test-custom-work-item id="testCustomWorkItem">
  <custom-attributes>
    <custom-attribute name="root_file">
      <value>/root/file/directory/path</value>
    </custom-attribute>
  </custom-attributes>
</test-custom-work-item>

```

Note that the example specifies the `"root_file"` custom attribute.

10. Restart the Workspace application.
11. If Workspace is configured to use OID, use the Permissions Management tool to assign permission grants to the secure custom work item.

Customizing the Workspace Branding and Look and Feel

Changing the Workspace Logo and Application Name

You may customize the Workspace logo and application name. The logo and application name may be configured in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.

Changing the Workspace Logo

You may change the Workspace logo by installing a branding image in the `images` directory of the deployed Workspace application, then adding a `<branding-uri>` element inside the `<retail-portal-page>` element. The text of the `<branding-uri>` element must specify the path to the logo image file.

When you change the branding image, you may also change the `"branding-alt-text"` attribute. The `"alt"` text is attached to the HTML `` tag that is used to render the branding image. Browsers display the `"alt"` text when the user hovers the mouse over the image.

Example: Changing the Branding Image and Specifying "alt" text for the Image In this example, you have created a new image that you would like to display instead of the default Oracle logo. The image is a GIF file named `"myCompanyLogo.gif"`. You also want to specify `"alt"` text for the logo.

1. Copy `myCompanyLogo.gif` to the `"images"` directory of the Workspace application (`$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j_instance>/applications/RetailWorkspace/images`). The URI (Uniform Resource Locator) for the image is `"images/myCompanyLogo.gif"`.
2. Edit `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. Locate the `<retail-portal-page>` element (at the beginning of the file). It will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```
<retail-portal-page xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
```

Change the `retail-portal-page` element to include a `branding-alt-text` attribute to define the `"alt"` text. For this example, the `"alt"` text is `"My Company"`:

```
<retail-portal-page xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    branding-alt-text="My Company">
```

3. Insert a `<branding-uri>` element that specifies the path to `images/myCompany.gif` inside the `<retail-portal-page>` element:

```
<retail-portal-page xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    branding-alt-text="My Company">
    <branding-uri>images/myCompanyLogo.gif</branding-uri>
```

Changing the Application Name

You may customize the title of the Workspace application by defining a `"branding-app-text"` attribute in the `<retail-portal-page>` element of `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. The `"branding-app-text"` is used to configure the

text that occurs to the right of the branding image in the header of the Workspace page.

You may also customize the title that is displayed in the browser's title bar by defining an "application-title" attribute in the <retail-portal-page> element.

Example: Changing the Application Name In this example, you have decided to change the application's title from "Retail Workspace" to "My Company's Retail Workspace". You want to use this title in both the application header, and in the browser title bar.

1. Edit `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`. Locate the <retail-portal-page> element (at the beginning of the file). It will look similar to the following fragment of XML:

```
<retail-portal-page xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  Change the retail-portal-page element to include a branding-app-text attribute to
  configure the text to display in the application header. Specify the value as "My
  Company's Retail Workspace":
```

```
<retail-portal-page xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  branding-app-text="My Company's Retail Workspace">
```

2. Change the retail-portal-page element to include an application-title attribute to configure the text to display in the browser's title bar:

```
<retail-portal-page xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  branding-app-text="My Company's Retail Workspace"
  application-title="My Company's Retail Workspace">
```

Creating a New Workspace Skin

Workspace allows you to change the appearance or look and feel of the application without having to rewrite any of the code that implements the application's user interface, by altering the application's skin.

A skin in ADF Faces is a global style sheet that only needs to be set in one place for the application. Instead of having to style each component, or having to insert a style sheet on each page, you can create one skin for the Workspace application. Every component will automatically use the styles as described by the skin. Any changes to the skin will be picked up at runtime, so no change to code is needed. Skins are based on the Cascading Style Sheet specification, and use the CSS 3.0 syntax.

Workspace provides the following three skins that can be used as a foundation for creating a new custom skin:

- `orw` – the default skin for Workspace as of Release 13.1.2.
- `retailPortal` – the default skin for Workspace Release 13.1 and all previous releases.
- `retailSimple` – a simplified `retailPortal` skin that does not contain many of the extra images required by the `retailPortal` skin.

While it is possible to develop skins from scratch, it is recommended to use one of the three skins listed above as a starting point, and then make the changes to colors, fonts and images to achieve the new desired appearance.

The skins and images included with Workspace should not be modified, but rather copied to a new directory and renamed to make the necessary customizations.

The following section explains in more detail how to customize one of the packaged Workspace skins.

Customizing a Skin

For this example, let's assume that we are going to make a new customized skin based on the default *orw* skin (located in `/skins/orw`). To customize this skin, the following steps should be followed:

1. Copy all directories and files of the `/skins/orw` skin to a new directory tree, as a new sub-directory under the `RetailWorkspace/skins` directory

For example: `/skins/myCompanySkins`

2. Rename the `orw.css` file.

For example: `myCompany.css`

3. Replace all of the URLs in the `myCompany.css` file that point to the `skins/orw/skin_images` directory with the new directory.

For example: `/skins/myCompanySkins/skin_images`

4. Add a `<skin>` entry to the `Workspace adf-faces-skins.xml` configuration file that defines your new skin; if Japanese, Korean and/or Chinese skin CSS files are being provided, add `<skin>` entries for each additional supported language.

The `adf-faces-skins.xml` defines the custom skins to be used in the application.

When adding the skin to the `adf-faces-skins.xml` configuration, the `<skin>` entry would look like this:

```
<skin>
  <id>myCompany</id>
  <family>myCompany</family>
  <render-kit-id>oracle.adf.desktop</render-kit-id>
  <style-sheet-name>skins/myCompanySkins/myCompany.css</style-sheet-name>
</skin>
```

Locale specific skins must also be defined here. For example, the Japanese version would look like this:

```
<skin>
  <id>myCompany_ja</id>
  <family>myCompany_ja</family>
  <render-kit-id>oracle.adf.desktop</render-kit-id>
  <style-sheet-name>skins/myCompanySkins/myCompany_ja.css</style-sheet-name>
</skin>
```

5. Change the base skin family, base style sheet name, and skins directory for the `SkinsBean` in the `faces-config.xml`.

Workspace utilizes a managed bean called `SkinsBean` to load the appropriate skin to use for the application. (For more information on the `SkinsBean`, see ["SkinsBean Explained"](#).) When adding a new skin, it is required to modify the values of the `<managed-property>` elements for the `baseSkinFamily`, `baseStyleSheetName`, and `skinsDirectory` values.

Below is an example of what the `<managed-property>` elements would look like based on this approach:

```
<managed-bean>
  <managed-bean-name>skins</managed-bean-name>

  <managed-bean-class>oracle.retail.common.faces.bean.SkinsBean</managed-bean-class>

  <managed-bean-scope>session</managed-bean-scope>
```



```

<managed-property>
  <property-name>baseSkinFamily</property-name>
  <property-class>java.lang.String</property-class>
  <value>myCompany</value>
</managed-property>
<managed-property>
  <property-name>baseStyleSheetName</property-name>
  <property-class>java.lang.String</property-class>
  <value>myCompany</value>
</managed-property>
<managed-property>
  <property-name>skinsDirectory</property-name>
  <property-class>java.lang.String</property-class>
  <value>skins/myCompanySkins/</value>
</managed-property>
</managed-bean>

```

Note: Before proceeding any further, it is recommended that you test the application at this point to ensure that nothing was missed in the conversion and configuration from *orw* to *myCompanySkins*.

6. Modify the `myCompany.css` file to specify any new colors, fonts, margins, padding, etc. as necessary to achieve the new look and feel (see [Style Selectors Explained](#)). If the Workspace application will be used in the Japanese, Korean, or Chinese (`zh_TW` or `zh_CN`) locales, make similar modifications to your `myCompany_xx.css` files (where "xx" is "ja", "ko", "zh_TW" and "zh_CN").
7. Modify or replace skin images in the `/skins/myCompanySkins/skin_images` directory, as necessary, to achieve the new look.

To customize one of the other skins packaged with Workspace, follow the steps listed above.

Style Selectors Explained

Style sheet rules encompass a style selector, which identifies an element, and a set of style definitions, which describe the element's appearance. The following example illustrates a style selector from the *orw* default skin and definition that apply to the `PanelCustomizable` core component.

```

af|panelCustomizable::header-top-border-dark
{
  background-image: url("skin_images/dark-header-bg.png");
  background-repeat: repeat-x;
  background-position: top left;
  height:30px;
  border-top: solid 1px #9dc0dc;
  border-bottom: solid 1px #9dc0dc; }

```

This example defines styles for the `PanelCustomizable` top border for those `PanelCustomizable` components using the dark background property. For more information on Core Customizable Components, see [Applying Color Schemes to Core Customizable Components and Portlets](#). The style definition specifies the repeating background image, height, and top and bottom border of the `PanelCustomizable` dark header.

Oracle ADF Faces skins use the following three types of style selectors:

- **Standard selectors**—These directly represent an element that can have styles applied to it. For example `af|body` represents the `af:body` component. You can set CSS styles, properties, and icons for this element.
- **Selectors with pseudo elements**—Denotes a specific area of a component that can have styles applied. Pseudo elements are easily recognizable by a double colon followed by the portion of the component that the selector represents.

For example, `af|showDetailFrame::header-top-border` is the style selector for the top border of the header of a `ShowDetailFrame` component.
- **Selectors that use the alias pseudo class**—Used for a selector that sets styles for more than one component or more than one portion of a component.

For example, the `.retailPortalDefaultFontSize:alias` defines the default font size for the Workspace application

Applying Color Schemes to Core Customizable Components and Portlets

Portlets, `PanelCustomizable`, and `ShowDetailFrame` components include a background property for which you can select a value of light, medium, or dark. The *orw* default skin includes three versions of style selectors—light, medium, and dark versions. Depending on the value specified for a component or portlet instance's background property, the skin will apply the relevant style or icon selector version.

The same principle applies to custom skins. For example, suppose you have created a custom skin and defined a light, medium, and dark version of the `af|showDetailFrame::header-top-border` style selector:

```
af|showDetailFrame::header-top-border-light  
af|showDetailFrame::header-top-border-medium  
af|showDetailFrame::header-top-border-dark
```

You have three portlets on your application page. You select light as the value for the first portlet's background property, medium for the second portlet's background property, and dark for the third portlet's background property. At run time, the skin will apply style definitions in the following manner:

- `af|showDetailFrame::header-top-border-light` to the first portlet
- `af|showDetailFrame::header-top-border-medium` to the second portlet
- `af|showDetailFrame::header-top-border-dark` to the third portlet

The terms light, medium, and dark are not necessarily meaningful in terms of lightness or darkness. You can define each version (light, medium, and dark) using unique colors. For example, for a given style selector, the light version can be defined using greens, the medium version using reds, and the dark version using yellows. The terms light, medium, and dark are merely used to differentiate.

Set up a CSS/skin with three style options for the selectors that support them, and then set the component's background property to specify which option to apply on a given instance.

Note: The *orw* skin uses the `PanelCustomizable` dark background property exclusively for the navigation panel. If you do not want this specific look, use the light or medium background properties.

SkinsBean Explained

The SkinsBean is a Workspace managed bean that is responsible for retrieving the appropriate application skin based on locale.

The `getSkinFamily()` method uses the values of the `baseStyleSheetName` and `skinsDirectory` managed properties, and the browser locale to search the skins directory for a locale specific css file. If a locale specific file is found, then the skin family name is constructed by appending an "_" (underscore) followed by the locale, to the value of the `baseSkinFamily` managed property and returned.

If a locale specific file is not found, then the `getSkinFamily()` method will simply return the value of the `baseSkinFamily` managed property.

Additional Skin Information and References

The Workspace application only provides styling for those ADF Faces components utilized in the application. If new components are added, they need to be styled and defined in the .css file as well.

Note: Any modifications to add a custom skin need to be re-deployed each time Workspace is installed. Oracle Retail recommends copying your custom skins to a backup directory before re-installing Workspace to allow for re-applying the skin changes.

For more information on ADF Skins, please refer to the links below:

- ADF Faces skin selector documentation
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/jdev/htdocs/partners/addins/exchange/jsf/doc/skin-selectors.html>
- Defining and Applying Styles to Core Customizable Components – Refer to the Oracle WebCenter Framework Developer's Guide included in the Oracle WebCenter documentation.
- Developing and Using ADF Faces Skins
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/jdev/101/howtos/adfskins/index.html>

Dashboard Development Tutorial

Introduction

This tutorial teaches you how to create a dashboard and make it look and feel like the demonstration dashboards supplied with the Workspace application. The lessons in this tutorial will cover the following topics:

- How to develop dashboard content for display in the Workspace application.
- How to create a dashboard application in JDeveloper using JSF, ADF Faces, and Oracle WebCenter components.
- How to secure the dashboard.
- How to deploy the dashboard.
- How to configure Workspace to display the dashboard.

Note that this document uses the MyDashboard application as an example.

Note: The procedures in this guide do not contain steps to save your work. Be sure to save your work often by clicking the double floppy disk icon in JDeveloper.

Audience

This tutorial is intended for content developers and administrators who need to deploy content developed for Workspace. You are expected to have some familiarity with JDeveloper, Oracle Application Development Framework (ADF), Oracle ADF Faces, and Java.

Getting Started

This section tells you how to download the correct version of Oracle JDeveloper to complete the steps in this tutorial.

Downloading Oracle JDeveloper 10.1.3.4 with the Web Center Extensions

You can download Oracle JDeveloper (10.1.3.4) from the Oracle Technology Network:

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/jdev/index.html>

1. Select the **Download** link.
2. On the Oracle JDeveloper Downloads page, click on the **Archived Downloads** link, and then click on the **Oracle JDeveloper (10.1.3.4)** link.

3. Download and unzip to a directory of your choice.

Creating the Dashboard Application and Registering the Portlet Producer

In this lesson, you will learn how to create a new JDeveloper application and register a portlet producer.

Create a New JDeveloper Application

Workspace supports only Internet Explorer, version 6 and later. By default, JDeveloper launches the user's default browser, but it is possible to alter JDeveloper preferences to specify the browser.

1. In the Applications Navigator pane, select the project that includes the dashboard page.
2. Open the **Tools** menu and select the **Preferences** menu item.
3. In the Preferences dialog, select **Web Browser and Proxy**.
4. Fill in the path to the Internet Explorer application in the Browse Command Line field or select **Browse** to search for the browser executable.
5. Once the browser command line has been configured, click **OK** to save the changes.

To create the JDeveloper application:

1. Open JDeveloper by double-clicking `jdev.exe` in the directory where JDeveloper resides.
2. Select the **Applications Navigator** view tab.
3. In the Applications Navigator, highlight **Applications** and right-click.
4. Select **New Application** from the menu.
5. Enter the details relevant to the dashboard you are developing into the wizard.
 - a. Name your application **MyDashboard**.
 - b. For the Application Template, select **WebCenter Application** from the menu.
 - c. Accept the default directory location and make a note of it.

When you choose the WebCenter Application template when creating the application, JDeveloper creates the following three projects by default in your application:

- Model
- Portlets
- ViewController

You may later find that your application does not require some of the projects, for example, if you do not create portlets or you do not employ JDeveloper features that use the Model project. The ViewController project folder is the only folder needed for the MyDashboard application. There are two different ways you can remove unnecessary projects:

- Erase a project from the disk by selecting the project in the Applications Navigator. Select **File** and then **Erase from Disk**.

- Delete the project by right-clicking the project folder and selecting **Delete**. The Delete operation only removes the project from the application navigator list. It does not delete the project from the file system.

Sometimes JDeveloper does not do a clean remove. In these cases, you need to delete these folders manually in file explorer. The only way in which to tell if the clean remove failed is to examine the directories in the file system.

Verify Access to the Deployed Retail Workspace Portlet Producer

Before proceeding with the registration process, make sure that Workspace portlets have been deployed and you have the URL of their deployment. See step 8 in ["Register Portlet Producer"](#) for URL information.

You can confirm the deployment of the portlet by entering the WSRP2 WSDL URL in a browser. When Workspace was installed, the URL for the portlets WSDL should have been noted.

`http://<host>:<port>/<context-root>/portlets/wsrp2?WSDL`

The following example shows the Retail Portlets WSDL.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
- <wsdl:definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
  xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/"
  xmlns:bind="urn:oasis:names:tc:wsrp:v2:bind"
  xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
  targetNamespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:wsrp:v2:wsdl">
  <import namespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:wsrp:v2:bind" location="wsrp_v2_
    bindings.wsdl" />
  - <wsdl:service name="WSRP_v2_Service">
  - <wsdl:port binding="bind:WSRP_v2_ServiceDescription_Binding_SOAP" name="WSRP_v2_
    ServiceDescription_Service">
    <soap:address location="http://<host>:<port>/RetailPortlets/portlets/WSRP_v2_
      ServiceDescription_Service" />
    </wsdl:port>
  - <wsdl:port binding="bind:WSRP_v2_Markup_Binding_SOAP" name="WSRP_v2_Markup_
    Service">
    <soap:address
      location="http://http://<host>:<port>/RetailPortlets/portlets/WSRP_v2_Markup_
        Service" />
    </wsdl:port>
  - <wsdl:port binding="bind:WSRP_v2_Registration_Binding_SOAP" name="WSRP_v2_
    Registration_Service">
    <soap:address
      location="http://http://<host>:<port>/RetailPortlets/portlets/WSRP_v2_
        Registration_Service" />
    </wsdl:port>
  - <wsdl:port binding="bind:WSRP_v2_PortletManagement_Binding_SOAP" name="WSRP_v2_
    PortletManagement_Service">
    <soap:address
      location="http://http://<host>:<port>/RetailPortlets/portlets/WSRP_v2_
        PortletManagement_Service" />
    </wsdl:port>
  </wsdl:service>
</wsdl:definitions>
```

Register Portlet Producer

Workspace provides five types of portlets dashboard developers can utilize.

- ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet—Used for displaying Oracle BI EE Alerts.
- ReportPortlet—Used for displaying a Report URL.
- RSSPortlet—Used for displaying the contents of a RSS Feed such as
`http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/jdev/jdeveloper_news.xml`
- URLPortlet—Used for displaying a URL link such as
`http://www.oracle.com`
- ORWSlideshowPortlet—Used for displaying up to 8 configured URL links in a slide show format

Registering a portlet producer makes these portlets available to your dashboard for consumption. JDeveloper provides options for registering Oracle proprietary PDK portlets or WSRP standard portlets. Oracle Retail portlets are JSR 168 portlets that use the optional Oracle WSRP 2 extensions for inter-portlet communication.

Use the following procedure to register a WSRP portlet producer. Note that the producer registration requires not only that the Workspace portlet producer already be deployed, but that the portlet producer is running as well.

1. In the Applications Navigator, right-click the ViewController project and select **New** from the context menu.
2. In New Gallery, filter by **All Technologies** then under Categories, expand the Web Tier node and select Portlets.
3. In New Gallery under Items, select **WSRP Producer Registration**.
4. Click **OK**.
5. If the Welcome page appears, click **Next**.
6. In the Name field, enter a name for the producer.
7. Click **Next**.
8. In the **URL Endpoint** field, enter the producer's URL.

Example:

`http://<host>:<port>/<context-root>/portlets/wsrp2?WSDL`

where:

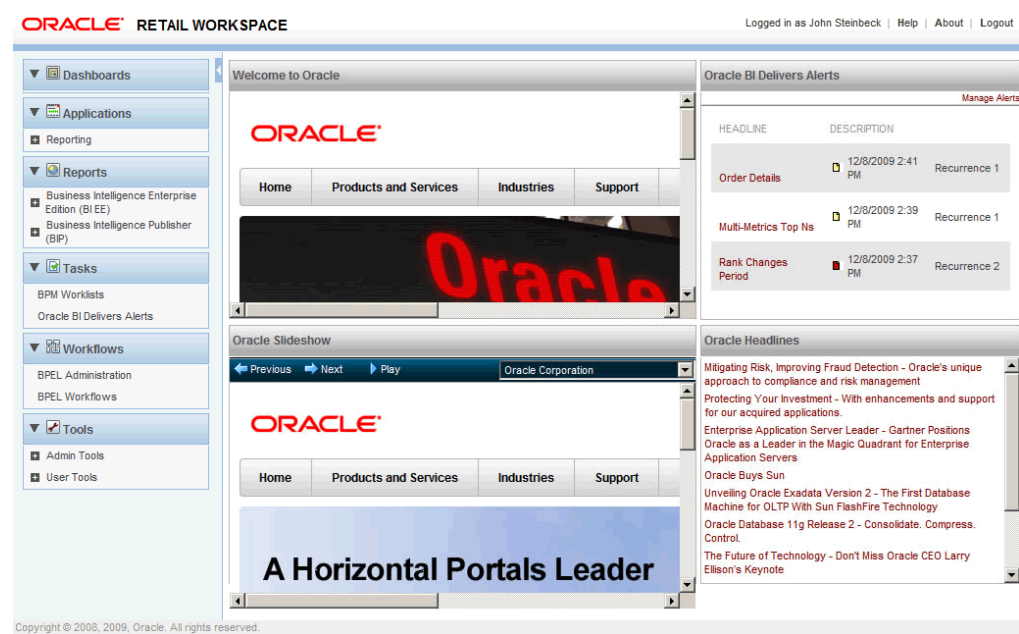
- host is the server to which your producer has been deployed.
 - port is the HTTP Listener port number.
 - context-root is the context root of the deployed Workspace portlets. By default, the Workspace portlet producer application context roots are:
 - RetailPortlets – includes the URLPortlet, RSSPortlet, ReportPortlet and ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet
 - RetailSlideshowPortlet – includes the ORWSlideshowPortlet
 - portlets/wsrp2?WSDL is static text.
9. Accept defaults for other settings.
 10. To complete registration of the WSRP portlet producer, click **Finish**.
- This creates a Portlet Producers folder under your dashboard application.

Planning your Dashboard

Before developing your dashboard page, it is a good idea to visualize what your dashboard will look like. Making a screen mockup is helpful.

In following sections you will be creating a dashboard page named **MyDashboard**. The MyDashboard page will be developed using the ORWSlideshow Portlet, Report portlet, RSS portlet and ORWOBIEEAlerts Portlet, and will look similar to the following example:

Figure 8–1 Example of a Dashboard with Multiple Portlets



Note: This tutorial uses the ORWOBIEEAlerts Portlet and assumes that the ORWOBIEEAlerts Application has been deployed on the Oracle BI EE Server with iBots enabled. If you do not have this functionality set up, ignore the tutorial portions that mention ORWOBIEEAlerts Portlet or use a URL or Report Portlet in its place.

You will need the following information to use the ORWOBIEEAlerts Portlet:

- The URL of the ORWOBIEEAlerts application. This uses the following form:
`http://<host>:<port>/<orwobieealerts-context-root>/faces/ORWOBIEEAlertsDisplay.jspx`
 - <host> is the machine where ORWOBIEEAlerts is deployed
 - <port> is the port of the machine where ORWOBIEEAlerts is deployed.
 - <orwobieealerts-context-root> is the context-root of the ORWOBIEEAlerts Application deployment.
- The Oracle BI EE deployment Context Root.
- The Oracle BI EE Manage Alerts URL. This uses the following form:
`http://<host>:<port>/<analytics-context-root>/saw.dll?Alerts`

where:

- <host> is the machine where Oracle BI EE is deployed
- <port> is the port of the machine where Oracle BI EE is deployed.
- <analytics-context-root> is the Context Root for the Oracle BI EE Delivers deployment.

Contact your system administrator for the values of <host>, <port>, and <analytics-context-root>. For information on how to integrate Oracle BI EE Alerts with Workspace see [Chapter 6, "Integration Methods and Communication Flow"](#).

In the figure, the MyDashboard dashboard is displayed in the large content area of the Workspace application. Notice the dashboard consists of four separate sub-panes each with their own content. These sub-panes are portlets.

The top-left portlet, titled **Welcome to Oracle**, is the Report Portlet. The Report portlet is typically used to display an Oracle BI EE or BIP report URL. In our example it is displaying a web page - the Oracle web site.

The top-right portlet, titled **Oracle BI Delivers Alerts**, is the OBIEEAlerts Portlet. The OBIEEAlerts portlet is typically used to display a list of active Oracle BI EE Alerts for the user.

The bottom-left portlet, is the Workspace Slideshow Portlet. The Workspace Slideshow portlet is typically used to display up to eight configured URLs in a slideshow format. In our example it is displaying the Oracle Corporate, Oracle Retail, and Oracle Technology Network Web sites.

Note: The URL portlet is similar to the Reports portlet in that it displays a URL in an HTML <iframe>. Use the Reports portlet for displaying Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (BI EE) and Business Intelligence Publisher (BIP) report URLs. Use the URL portlet to display other web pages. Use the ORWSlideshowPortlet to display up to eight URLs in a slideshow format.

The bottom right portlet, titled **Oracle Headlines**, is an RSS portlet. You will use the RSS portlet in a dashboard to display the contents of an RSS feed.

Dashboard Layout

We will lay out our dashboard with 2 rows of portlets, with 2 portlets in each row. When laying out the page, we will use the WebCenter PanelCustomizable component as a container to hold the portlets. We will start with one outer PanelCustomizable component with a vertical layout. Inside the outer PanelCustomizable, we will stack two PanelCustomizable components with horizontal layouts. Inside each of these inner panels we will place two portlets.

Now that we have planned our layout, we can begin developing the dashboard.

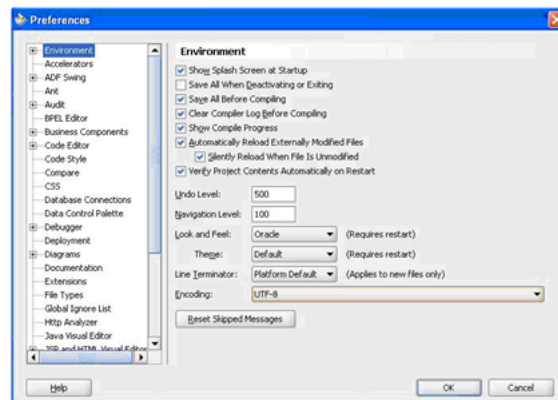
Creating the Dashboard

In this lesson you will create the MyDashboard page.

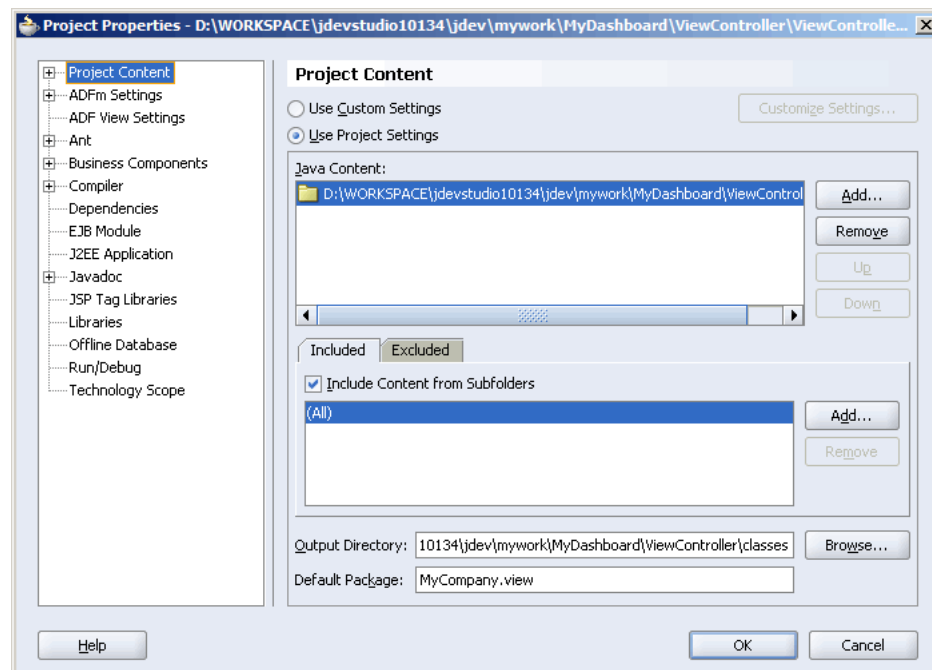
Create the Dashboard Page (MyDashboard.jspx)

1. The dashboard you are about to create should use UTF-8 character encoding. Before creating your dashboard page, you may wish to set the JDeveloper default for character encoding to UTF-8.
 - a. Open the **Tools** menu and select the **Preferences** menu item.
 - b. In the Preferences dialog, select **Environment**.
 - c. Open the **Encoding** menu and select **UTF-8**.
 - d. To save your preferences and close the dialog, click **OK**.

Figure 8–2 Preference Dialog Box



2. The default 'view' package should be changed in the ViewController project so that the page definitions will automatically get placed below our defined package. Fully qualified page definitions need to be unique because later on we will be assigning authorization to customize, personalize and view a page based on the page definition name. If all page definitions are created under the default 'view' package, there is a risk of name collisions with page definitions in other applications that have similarly named pages.
 - a. In the Application Navigator, right-click on the ViewController project for the MyDashboard application and select Project Properties from the context menu.
 - b. Select **Project Content**.
 - c. Change the Default Package to MyCompany.view.
 - d. To save your changes, click **OK**.

Figure 8–3 Project Properties Dialog Box

3. In the Applications Navigator, right-click the ViewController for the MyDashboard application and select **New** from the context menu.
4. In New Gallery under Categories, expand the Web Tier node and select **JSF**.
5. In New Gallery under Items, select **JSF JSP**.
6. To open the Create JSF JSP wizard, click **OK**.
7. If the Welcome page appears, click **Next**.
8. In the File Name field, enter the name for the dashboard: MyDashboard.jspx.
9. Leave the Directory Name field as the default.
10. In the Type field, select JSP Document (*.jspx).

Note: Create WebCenter application pages as JSP documents (JSPX) rather than JSP pages (jsp).

11. Click **Next**. On step 2, Component Binding, ensure that the **Do Not Automatically Expose UI Components in a Managed Bean** checkbox is checked.
12. Click **Next** until the Tag Libraries screen is displayed. Select **Project Technologies** in the **Filter By** box. Make sure the following libraries are moved to the Selected Libraries list:
 - ADF Faces Components
 - ADF Faces HTML
 - ADF Portlet Components

This library is required when you plan to place portlets on application pages.

 - Customizable Components Core

This library is required when you plan to use the WebCenter Core Customizable Components, PanelCustomizable and ShowDetailFrame.

- JSF Core
 - JSF HTML
13. Click **Finish**. The wizard closes. JDeveloper then creates the `MyDashboard.jspx` file and open it in an editor pane.
 14. In the editor pane for `MyDashboard.jspx`, click on the **Source** tab to go to the source of the jspx page. On the first line, set encoding='UTF-8' if it is not already set.

Make sure encoding or charset is set to UTF-8 wherever specified. Note that you should not have to do this if you have already set UTF-8 as the default encoding.

Look for the following tags that may have encoding or charset values:

- `<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>`
- `<jsp:directive.page contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"/>`
- `<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8"/>`

Layout the Dashboard

You now are ready to lay out the dashboard page. You will use PanelCustomizable and ObjectSpacer components to control the layout of your page.

Note: ADF Faces and JSF provide several other components that can be used for controlling page layouts.

1. Add the outer panelCustomizable container to the page.
 - a. Right-click on the **h:form** in `MyDashboard.jspx`'s Structure pane.
 - b. In the context menu, open the **Insert inside h:form** menu, and click **Browse**.
 - c. Select **Customizable Components Core** from the menu at the top of the dialog.
 - d. Select Panel Customizable in the bottom window and click **OK**.
2. Select the outer `cust:panelCustomizable` in the Structure pane. In the Property Inspector for the PanelCustomizable, scroll to the Layout property and set its value to Vertical.
3. Nest two panelCustomizable containers inside the outer panelCustomizable. To do this:
 - a. In the Structure pane, right-click on the outer `cust:panelCustomizable`.
 - b. Open the "Insert inside `cust:panelCustomizable`" menu item, and follow the same procedure you used in step 1, navigating through the sub-menus to insert the Panel Customizable.
 - c. Select the outer panelCustomizable in the Structure pane again and repeat this procedure to create the second nested panelCustomizable.
4. Change the layout of the two inner panelCustomizable containers to horizontal. This can be done by selecting each `cust:panelCustomizable` in the Structure pane

and changing the value of the Layout property in the Property Inspector to horizontal. Make sure that the outer panelCustomizable's layout is vertical.

5. The look of your dashboard will be improved if there is some space between the portlets. One way to control spacing between components is to insert an ADF Faces ObjectSpacer component between them. Insert an ObjectSpacer between the inner panelCustomizable components to add some space between the two rows of portlets.
 - In the Structure pane, select the first of the two inner panelCustomizable components. Right-click to open the context menu.
 - In the context menu, mouse over **Insert after cust:panelCustomizable** to open the menu.
 - In the menu, select **ADF Faces Core**.
 - In the Insert ADF Faces Core Item dialog, select **ObjectSpacer** and click **OK**. An af:objectSpacer element will be inserted in your page after the cust:panelCustomizable.
 - In the ObjectSpacer Property Inspector, change the Width or Height as appropriate to provide spacing. Since the two inner panelCustomizable components are laid out vertically, set the Height to 4 to control the vertical space between the panels.

Set PanelCustomizable Properties

The PanelCustomizable component has several optional attributes in addition to the Layout attribute. For example, it is possible to display a header bar at the top of the panel. It is also possible to enable an action menu that allows you to maximize and minimize the container, and so on. For this dashboard, you will only be using the PanelCustomizable as a layout container. In the following step, you will set attributes to control the behavior of the PanelCustomizable.

- Repeat this step for each cust:panelCustomizable tag:

Select the cust:panelCustomizable in the MyDashboard.jspx Structure pane. Use the Property Inspector to set the following property values:

General Category:

- DisplayHeader = false
- DisplayScrollbar = auto

Actions Category:

- IsEditable = false
- IsHelpAvailable = false
- IsMaximizable = false
- IsMinimizable = false
- IsMoveable = false
- IsSeededInteractionAvailable = false
- IsShowContentEnabled = true

Core Category:

- Rendered = true

Add Portlets to the Dashboard

Now that you have established the page layout, you can begin placing portlets in the individual panelCustomizables. You will add two portlets to each of the two inner PanelCustomizable components.

Note: When adding a portlet, make sure you are adding the portlet to one of the inner PanelCustomizable components. The outer PanelCustomizable is used merely to contain and layout the inner panels.

In "[Planning your Dashboard](#)", it was determined that you will be adding four portlets to the dashboard. In the following steps, you will add a Reports Portlet and an OBIEEAlerts Portlet to the top row of the layout (the first of the two inner PanelCustomizable components). You then will add a Workspace Slideshow Portlet and an RSS Portlet to the bottom row of the layout (the second of the two inner PanelCustomizable components).

Note: This is just one variation of portlets that could be used on this page. You can substitute the URL Portlet for the other portlets, or add and remove portlets as desired.

1. In the MyDashboard.jsx Structure pane, expand the outer-most cust:panelCustomizable. Locate the first of the two inner cust:panelCustomizable components. Right click on this cust:panelCustomizable in the Structure pane. In the context menu, open **Insert inside cust:panelCustomizable** and then open the **ADF Portlet Components** menu. Another menu should open up that includes the following portlets that are included in the Workspace portlet producer, which you registered in a previous section:
 - ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet
 - ReportPortlet
 - RSSPortlet
 - Workspace Slideshow Portlet
 - URLPortlet
2. Select **ReportPortlet**. After a little time to process the menu selection, JDeveloper will insert an adfp:portlet tag into MyDashboard.jsx. Behind the scenes, JDeveloper will also generate some required metadata files that describe the portlet you just added to the page.

Note: JDeveloper creates bindings and metadata for portlets when they are added to a WebCenter application page. JDeveloper associates these bindings and metadata by automatically generating IDs and portlet instance names. It is not advisable to change portlet or portlet variable names that have been generated by JDeveloper.

3. In the Property Inspector pane for the adfp:portlet that you just added, set the following properties to the following values and let other properties default:

Note: The ReportPortlet, RSSPortlet, Workspace Slideshow Portlet, and URL Portlet have the ability to be customized or personalized. Since a security model is not in place at this point to support these options, the IsCustomizeModeAvailable and IsPersonalizeModeAvailable properties will be set to false here. Later, after the application is secured (in the section [Adding Customization and Personalization](#)), these properties will be set to true. You will then test the customization and personalization using the Workspace Slideshow Portlet as an example.

Actions category:

- IsAboutModeAvailable = false
- IsConfigModeAvailable = false
- IsCustomizeModeAvailable = false
- IsDetailModeAvailable = false
- IsHelpModeAvailable = false
- IsLinkModeAvailable = false
- IsMaximizable = false
- IsMinimizable = false
- IsMovable = false
- IsNormalModeAvailable = false
- IsPersonalizeModeAvailable = false
- IsPreviewModeAvailable = false
- IsPrintModeAvailable = false
- IsSeededInteractionAvailable = false

Core category:

- Rendered = true

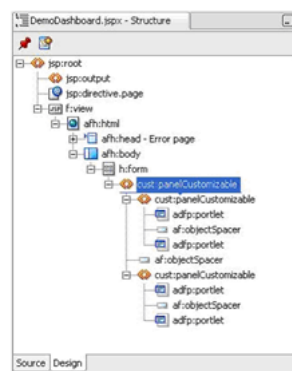
Display Options category:

- Background = light
 - DisplayScrollbar = auto
 - DisplayHeader = true
 - RenderPortletInIFrame = false
4. In following sections we will set the portlet title as a parameter so do not enter a value for the **Text** attribute in the Property Inspector. The Text attribute value takes precedence over a portlet title specified elsewhere, which may conflict with our portlet title parameter. Specifying a Text attribute value also prevents runtime customization and personalization of the title, which we will enable later in this tutorial. If you do not intend to allow the portlet title to be parameterized, customized, or personalized, you can enter the title of the portlet in the **Text** property.
 5. Add an OBIEEAlertsPortlet as the second portlet in the first row:

- a. In the Structure pane, select the `adfp:portlet` you just added (the ReportPortlet).
 - b. Right click on this `adfp:portlet`.
 - c. In the context menu, open **Insert after adfp:portlet** and then open the **ADF Portlet Components** menu.
 - d. Select **ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet**. JDeveloper will insert another `adfp:portlet` tag into `MyDashboard.jspx` and will also generate some required metadata files that describes the OBIEEAlerts portlet you just added to the page.
6. Select the new ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet in the Structure pane. In the Portlet Property Inspector, set the property values recommended above in step 3. Do not set the **Text** attribute of the ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet, as the portlet title will default to Oracle BI Delivers Alerts.
7. In the Structure pane, select the first of the two portlets you just added (the ReportPortlet), and then use the appropriate JDeveloper context menus to insert an ObjectSpacer after the portlet. Since the parent container of the portlets is laid out horizontally, change the Width property to 4 to control the horizontal spacing between the two portlets.
8. Following the procedures you have just learned, add a Workspace Slideshow Portlet and an RSSPortlet to the bottom row of the layout, that is, to the second of the two inner panelCustomizable components. It is not necessary to set the **Text** attribute of the RSSPortlet, as the portlet will get its title from the RSS feed.

At this point, your dashboard structure pane will look similar to the following figure.

Figure 8–4 Dashboard Structure Pane



Layout Note: For more examples of how to lay out dashboards, look at the example dashboards that were packaged with Workspace.

The example dashboards use objectSpacers (an ADF faces Core Component) to space the components. The size of the spacers between components is 4. You can use `af:objectSpacer` to provide spacing if you want your dashboards to look similar to the Workspace examples.

Set Portlet Parameters

You now have a dashboard with four portlets. Next, you will make some changes to the page's metadata to configure some values required to display data in the OBIEEAlerts, ORWSlideshow, Report and RSS portlets.

1. Right click on the `jspx` page in the Application Navigation pane and click **Go to Page Definition**. The `MyDashboardPageDef.xml` file will open in an editor pane and the structure pane.

Note: JDeveloper generates a PageDef's file name consisting of the `jspx` page name followed by `PageDef.xml`.

2. In the Structure pane, expand the **executables** node. Underneath executables, you will see a **variables** node, and four more nodes, one for each portlet you added to the page. The portlet nodes have been automatically named by JDeveloper.
3. Expand the first ReportPortlet node, and then expand its **parameters** node. The following parameters will be listed:
 - `SAFE_MODE`
 - `PORTLET_TITLE`
 - `URL_TO_SHOW`
 - `PORTLET_WIDTH`
 - `PORTLET_HEIGHT`
 - `ALT_URL`
 - `ALT_URL_LABEL`
4. Expand the ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet node, and then expand its parameters node. The following parameters will be listed:
 - `ORW_OBIEE_ALERTS_APPLICATION_URL`
 - `OBIEE_MANAGE_ALERTS_URL`
 - `OBIEE_CONTEXT_ROOT`
 - `PORTLET_WIDTH`
 - `PORTLET_HEIGHT`
5. Expand the ORWSlideshowPortlet node, and then expand its **parameters** node. The following parameters will be listed:
 - `SAFE_MODE`
 - `PORTLET_WIDTH`
 - `PORTLET_HEIGHT`
 - `PORTLET_TITLE`
 - `SLIDESHOW_ON`
 - `SLIDE_SPEED`
 - `TRANSITION_TIME`
 - `TRANSITION_EFFECT`
 - `OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED`

- OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_TEXT
 - SLIDE1_URL
 - SLIDE2_URL
 - SLIDE3_URL
 - SLIDE4_URL
 - SLIDE5_URL
 - SLIDE6_URL
 - SLIDE7_URL
 - SLIDE8_URL
 - SLIDE1_ALT_URL
 - SLIDE2_ALT_URL
 - SLIDE3_ALT_URL
 - SLIDE4_ALT_URL
 - SLIDE5_ALT_URL
 - SLIDE6_ALT_URL
 - SLIDE7_ALT_URL
 - SLIDE8_ALT_URL
 - SLIDE1_TITLE
 - SLIDE2_TITLE
 - SLIDE3_TITLE
 - SLIDE4_TITLE
 - SLIDE5_TITLE
 - SLIDE6_TITLE
 - SLIDE7_TITLE
 - SLIDE8_TITLE
6. Expand the RSSPortlet node, and then expand its **parameters** node. The following parameters will be listed:
- SAFE_MODE
 - RSS_URL
 - PORTLET_WIDTH
 - PORTLET_HEIGHT
 - SHOW_ITEM_DESCRIPTION
7. In the Structure pane, expand the **variables** node. The child elements of the **variables** node are variable elements that expose the portlet parameters for each portlet instance on the page.

Since you added an RSS Portlet to the page, you will see variables for the RSSPortlet. If JDeveloper named the first RSSPortlet instance as RSSPortlet1_1, you will see the following variables: RSSPortlet1_1_SAFE_MODE, RSSPortlet1_1_RSS_URL, RSSPortlet1_1_PORTLET_WIDTH, RSSPortlet1_1_PORTLET_HEIGHT,

and RSSPortlet1_1_SHOW_ITEM_DESCRIPTION. You will also see variables for the ReportPortlet, ORWSlideshowPortlet and ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet instances you added to the page.

Note: JDeveloper automatically generates the IDs for the portlet instances, and automatically generates the variable names by concatenating the portlet parameter names to the portlet ID.

8. In the Structure pane, locate the SAFE_MODE variable for the top left ReportPortlet. It will be named something like ReportPortletX_Y_SAFE_MODE (where "X" and "Y" are instance numbers generated by JDeveloper). Click this node. In the property inspector for this variable, locate the DefaultValue property and enter `${param.SAFE_MODE}`.
9. In the Structure pane, locate the PORTLET_TITLE variable for the top left ReportPortlet. It will be named something like ReportPortletX_Y_PORTLET_TITLE (where "X" and "Y" are instance numbers generated by JDeveloper). Click on this node. In the property inspector for this variable, locate the DefaultValue property and enter a value. For our Example, enter Welcome to Oracle. Locate the URL_TO_SHOW variable and enter a URL value. For our example, enter `http://www.oracle.com`. This is the URL that will be displayed in the portlet. In a Workspace production dashboard, you will be setting this to the URL of a BI EE or BIP report.

Note: In following sections, you will learn how to internationalize the title. You will also learn how you can modify your dashboard to pass the title as a parameter to the dashboard.

10. Select the PORTLET_WIDTH variable for the top left ReportPortlet. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue property to 475. Select the PORTLET_HEIGHT variable for this portlet and set the DefaultValue to 230 in the property inspector.
11. In the Structure pane, locate the ORW_OBIEE_ALERTS_APPLICATION_URL variable for the ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet. It will be named something like ORWOBIEEAlertsPortletX_Y_ORW_OBIEE_ALERTS_APPLICATION_URL (where "X" and "Y" are instance numbers generated by JDeveloper). Click on this node. In the property inspector for this variable, locate the DefaultValue property and enter the URL for the ORWOBIEEAlerts Application. Enter `http://<host>:<port>/<orwobieealerts-context-root>/faces/ORWOBIEEAlertsDisplay.jspx`, where `<host>`, `<port>` and `<orwobieealerts-context-root>` comprise the ORWOBIEEAlerts application URL. The ORWOBIEEAlerts Application URL parses Oracle BI EE Alerts and displays them in a table, which will be displayed in the portlet.
12. In the Structure pane, locate the OBIEE_MANAGE_ALERTS_URL variable for the ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet. It will be named something like ORWOBIEEAlertsPortletX_Y_OBIEE_MANAGE_ALERTS_URL. Click on this node. In the property inspector for this variable, locate the DefaultValue property and enter the URL for the Oracle BI EE Alerts. It is of the form,
`http://<host>:<port>/<analytics-context-root>/saw.dll?Alerts`

where <host> and <port> are the host and port numbers where Oracle BI EE presentation services are deployed and <analytics-context-root> is the context-root of Oracle BI EE presentation services.

13. Locate the OBIEE_CONTEXT_ROOT variable for the ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet. It will be named something like ORWOBIEEAlertsPortletX_Y_OBIEE_CONTEXT_ROOT. Click on this node. In the property inspector for this variable, locate the DefaultValue property and enter the context root for the ORWOBIEEAlerts Application. For our example, enter <analytics-context-root>.

Note: If your Oracle BI EE Answers application is deployed to analytics context root you do not need to set the OBIEE_CONTEXT_ROOT variable as it defaults to **analytics**.

14. Select the PORTLET_WIDTH variable for the ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue property to 325. Select the PORTLET_HEIGHT variable for this portlet and set the DefaultValue to 217 in the property inspector.
15. In the Structure pane, locate the PORTLET_WIDTH variable for the ORWSlideshowPortlet. It will be named something like ORWSlideshowX_Y_PORTLET_WIDTH (where "X" and "Y" are instance numbers generated by JDeveloper).
16. Click on this node. In the property inspector for this variable, locate the DefaultValue property and enter a numeric value for the width. For our example, enter 475. This is the width of the portlet that will be displayed.
17. Select the PORTLET_HEIGHT variable. In the property inspector, locate the DefaultValue property for this portlet and set the DefaultValue to 230.
18. Select the SAFE_MODE variable. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue to `${param.SAFE_MODE}`.
19. Select the PORTLET_TITLE variable. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue to Oracle Slideshow.
20. Select the SLIDE_SPEED variable. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue property variable to 5. This value is the amount of time in seconds, that one slide is displayed in the portlet before it transitions to the next configured slide while in the play mode.
21. Select the SLIDE1_URL variable. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue to `http://www.oracle.com`.
22. Select the SLIDE2_URL variable. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue to `http://www.oracle.com/industries/retail`.
23. Select the SLIDE3_URL variable. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue to `http://www.oracle.com/industries/high_tech`.

Note: You can experiment and specify URLs for different Web pages. However, the page must be one that is able to render correctly within an HTML <iframe>.

24. Select the SLIDE1_TITLE variable. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue to Oracle Corporation.

25. Select the SLIDE2_TITLE variable. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue to Oracle Retail.
26. Select the SLIDE3_TITLE variable. In the property inspector set the DefaultValue to Oracle Technology.

Note: In this example we have chosen not to set an alternative URL for the three slide URLs. By default, the ORWSlideshow will use the slide URL as the alternate URL if one is not specified. You can add alternate URLs for the SLIDE1_ALT_URL, SLIDE2_ALT_URL, and SLIDE3_ALT_URL variables.

In order to launch these alternate URLs, you will need to set the OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED variable to true.

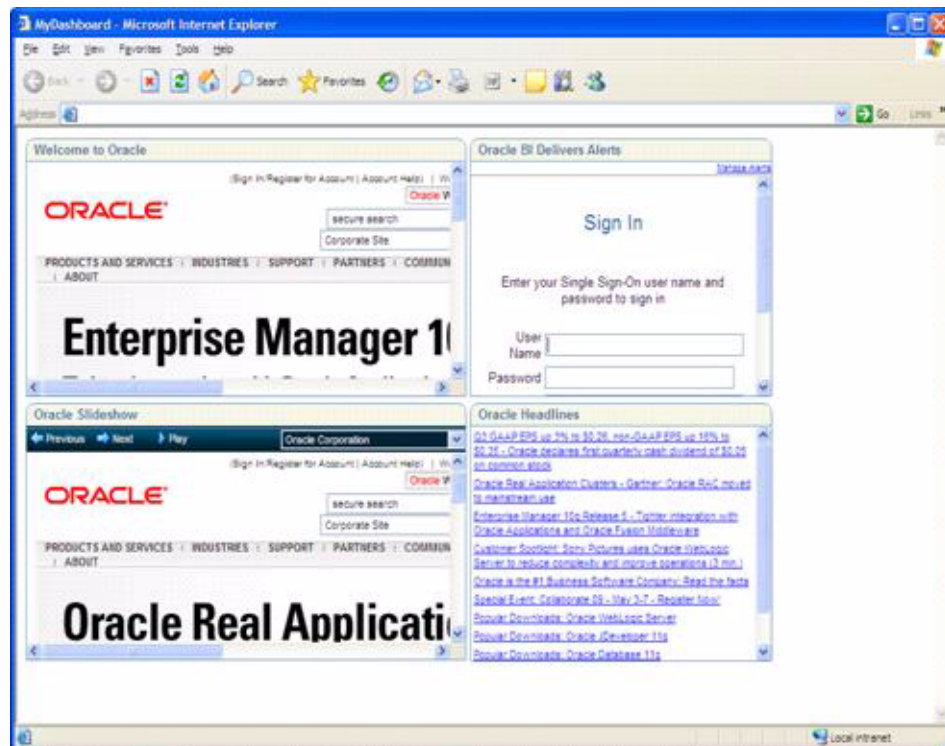
27. In the Structure pane, locate the SAFE_MODE variable for the RSS Portlet. It will be named something like RSSPortletX_Y_SAFE_MODE (where "X" and "Y" are instance numbers generated by JDeveloper). Click on this node. In the property inspector for this variable, locate the DefaultValue property and enter `${param.SAFE_MODE}`.
28. In the Structure pane, locate the RSS_URL variable for the RSSPortlet. Click on this node. In the property inspector for this variable, locate the DefaultValue property and enter a URL for an RSS feed. For our example, enter `http://www.oracle.com/rss/rss_ocom_corpnews.xml`. This is the RSS feed that will be displayed in the portlet.

Note: The RSSPortlet supports RSS feeds that adhere to the RSS version 2.0 specification.

29. Select the PORTLET_WIDTH variable for the RSSPortlet. In the property inspector, set the DefaultValue property to 325. Select the PORTLET_HEIGHT variable for this portlet and set the DefaultValue to 230 in the property inspector.
30. Test the new Dashboard in JDeveloper.

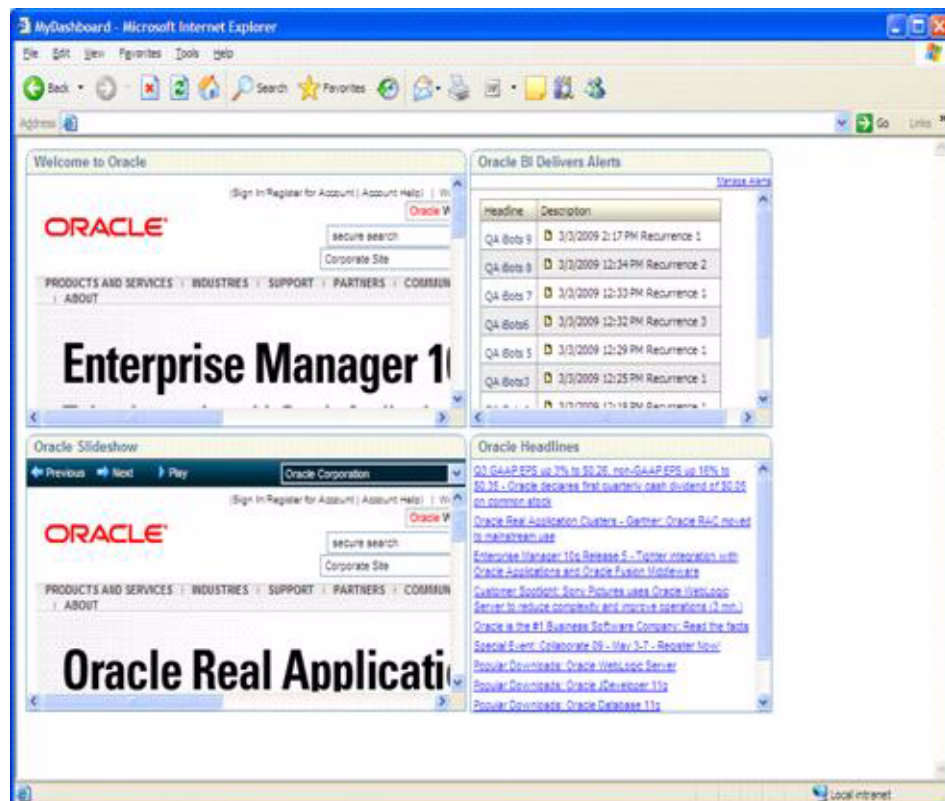
Right-click on the MyDashboard.jspx page in the Application Navigation pane and click **Run** in the context menu. This launches the dashboard in a browser window. You will notice that OBIEEAlerts Portlet is requiring you to login into the SSO server. This is because the dashboard has not been setup for security yet. Once the dashboard is SSO enabled and configured to display inside Retail Workspace it will not prompt you for login credentials. Once you input the user id and password, the OBIEEAlerts Portlet will present the list of Alerts for your user if any are available. See [Chapter 6, "Integration Methods and Communication Flow"](#) for information on how to integrate Workspace with Oracle BI EE Alerts.

Figure 8–5 Dashboard in a Browser Window, Before Logging On to SSO



Dashboard after logging into SSO server for the Alerts Portlet.

Figure 8–6 Dashboard After Login On to SSO



Summary of Portlet Parameters

Table 8–1 Report and URL Portlet Input Parameters

Parameter	Description
SAFE_MODE	<p>This is an optional parameter. This parameter allows dashboard developers to enable the portlet's Safe Mode. If the Safe Mode parameter is specified in the dashboard page's URL, the portlet content is not rendered but the user will be able to customize or personalize the portlet. This mode of operation allows users to correct customizations or personalizations that are causing problems during portlet run time.</p> <p>To enable Safe Mode, set DefaultValue to <code>\${param.SAFE_MODE}</code>.</p>
PORTLET_TITLE	This is an optional parameter. The Report and URL titles default to ReportPortlet and URLPortlet respectively. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default title of the portlet.
URL_TO_SHOW	This is the URL the portlet will display in its content space. It will be displayed as a source of an IFRAME. There is no default URL if one is not specified.
PORTLET_WIDTH	This is an optional parameter. The URL portlet width defaults to 400. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default width of the portlet.
PORTLET_HEIGHT	This is an optional parameter. The URL portlet height defaults to 250. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default height of the portlet.
ALT_URL	This is an optional parameter. If specified, the portlet will have a hyperlink visible on the top-right that launches the specified URL in a separate window. The hyperlink label defaults to "Open in New Window" for a URL Portlet and "Show Details" for a Report Portlet. This can be overridden by setting ALT_URL_LABEL parameter.
ALT_URL_LABEL	This is an optional parameter. This is the label for the hyperlink for alternate URL. If not set, the hyperlink label will default to "Open in New Window" for a URL Portlet and "Show Details" for a Report Portlet. Refer to "Internationalize the Dashboard Page" for details on how to internationalize ALT_URL_LABEL.

Table 8–2 RSS Portlet Input Parameters

Parameter	Description
SAFE_MODE	<p>This is an optional parameter. This parameter allows dashboard developers to enable the portlet's Safe Mode. If the Safe Mode parameter is specified in the dashboard page's URL, the portlet content is not rendered but the user will be able to customize or personalize the portlet. This mode of operation allows users to correct customizations or personalizations that are causing problems during portlet run time.</p> <p>To enable Safe Mode, set DefaultValue to <code>\${param.SAFE_MODE}</code>.</p>
RSS_URL	This is the URL of the RSS feed that the portlet will display in its content space.
PORTLET_WIDTH	This is an optional parameter. The RSSPortlet width defaults to 325. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default width of the portlet.

Table 8–2 (Cont.) RSS Portlet Input Parameters

Parameter	Description
PORTLET_HEIGHT	This is an optional parameter. The RSSPortlet height defaults to 250. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default height of the portlet.
SHOW_ITEM_DESCRIPTION	<p>The RSSPortlet displays a list of the RSS feed's <item> elements. Each <item> element is represented as a single hyperlink whose text is the value of the item's <title> element. The portlet displays one link per line.</p> <p>Some RSS Feeds have a description associated with items. By default, RSSPortlet will not display the contents of the description below the item. If this optional parameter is set to TRUE, the portlet will display the contents of the description below the item.</p>

Table 8–3 ORWOBIEEAlerts Portlet Input Parameters

Parameter	Description
ORW_OBIEE_ALERTS_APPLICATION_URL	This is the URL of the OBIEEAlerts Application deployment that the portlet will display in its content space.
OBIEE_MANAGE_ALERTS_URL	This is an optional parameter. If specified, the portlet will have a Hyperlink enabled on the top - right that will launch the passed Oracle BI Delivers URL in a separate window
OBIEE_CONTEXT_ROOT	This is an optional parameter. This parameter specifies the Context Root for the Oracle BI EE Delivers deployment. It defaults to <code>analytics</code> . If your Oracle BI EE Delivers deployment uses a different context root you must set this parameter, as it is passed to the ORWOBIEEAlerts application, which uses it to construct the Oracle BI EE RSS Feed URL.
PORTLET_WIDTH	This is an optional parameter. The ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet width defaults to 325. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default width of the portlet.
PORTLET_HEIGHT	This is an optional parameter. The ORWOBIEEAlertsPortlet height defaults to 250. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default height of the portlet.

Table 8–4 Workspace Slideshow Portlet Input Parameters

Parameter	Description
SAFE_MODE	<p>This is an optional parameter. This parameter allows dashboard developers to enable the portlet's Safe Mode. If the Safe Mode parameter is specified in the dashboard page's URL, the portlet content is not rendered but the user will be able to customize or personalize the portlet. This mode of operation allows users to correct customizations or personalizations that are causing problems during portlet run time.</p> <p>To enable Safe Mode, set DefaultValue to <code>\${param.SAFE_MODE}</code>.</p>
PORTLET_WIDTH	This is an optional parameter. The ORWSlideshowPortlet width defaults to 400. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default width of the portlet.

Table 8–4 (Cont.) Workspace Slideshow Portlet Input Parameters

Parameter	Description
PORTLET_HEIGHT	This is an optional parameter. The ORWSlideshowPortlet height defaults to 300. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default height of the portlet.
PORTLET_TITLE	This is an optional parameter. The ORWSlideshowPortlet title defaults to Workspace Slideshow Portlet. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default title of the portlet.
SLIDESHOW_ON	This is an optional parameter. The Workspace SlideshowPortlet defaults to 'false'. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default slideshow on value for the portlet. If this value is set to 'true', the ORWSlideshow will start in play mode. Legal values are 'true' and 'false'.
SLIDE_SPEED	This is an optional parameter. This parameter sets the ORWSlideshowPortlet slide speed in seconds. The slide speed is the amount of time a given slide is displayed until it transitions to the next configured slide while in play mode. If this parameter is not set, it defaults to 20 seconds. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default slide speed of the slideshow portlet. Valid values are any whole positive number between 1 and 999.
TRANSITION_TIME	This is an optional parameter. This parameter sets the ORWSlideshowPortlet transition time in milliseconds. The transition time is the amount of time spent on the transition effect when going from one slide to the next. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default transition time of the slideshow portlet. Valid values are any whole positive number that is equal to or greater than 100. In addition, it is recommended that the transition_time be less than the slide_speed by a minimum of 250 milliseconds. If this parameter is not set, the default value of 300 milliseconds is used.
TRANSITION_EFFECT	This is an optional parameter. This parameter sets the ORWSlideshowPortlet transition effect. The valid transition effects are—wipe, cover, uncover, turnUp, and turnDown. When this parameter is not set, it defaults to wipe. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default transition effect of the slideshow portlet.
OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED	This is an optional parameter. This parameter determines whether or not the 'Open in New Window' link is displayed for the ORWSlideshowPortlet. When not configured, the default value is 'false'. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to specify whether the Open in New Window link should be rendered. Valid values are 'true' and 'false'.

Table 8–4 (Cont.) Workspace Slideshow Portlet Input Parameters

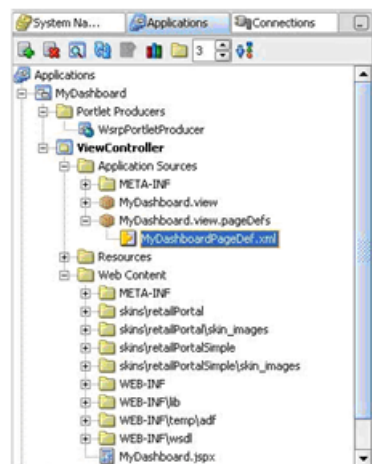
Parameter	Description
OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_TEXT	This is an optional parameter. This parameter displays the 'Open in New Window' link text for the ORWSlideshowPortlet. When not configured, the default value is 'Open in New Window'. If this parameter is set, it allows the dashboard developer to override the default Open in New Window link text of the slideshow portlet. If the OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED value is false, then this parameter will be ignored.
SLIDE1_URL	Sets the URL for each of the eight slide URL parameters. Each configured URL must be able to render correctly within an HTML <iframe>.
SLIDE2_URL	
SLIDE3_URL	
SLIDE4_URL	
SLIDE5_URL	
SLIDE6_URL	
SLIDE7_URL	
SLIDE8_URL	
	If a slide URL parameter is not set, there is no default value and the slide will not be displayed.
	If only one slide is configured, the portlet will display the single URL without the slideshow navigation controls. This will be similar to the URL portlet.
	If two or more URLs are configured, the portlet will display the slideshow navigation controls, and the configured URLs will operate as a slideshow.
	The slide URLs do not need to be configured in order. It is valid to enter a URL for Slide1, skip Slide2, and enter a URL in Slide3. Any slide URLs that are not configured will be ignored.
	If no URLs are configured, an information message will appear stating that there is no content to display.
SLIDE1_ALT_URL	Sets the alternate URL for the corresponding slide, which is the URL to display when the 'Open in new Window Link' is clicked.
SLIDE2_ALT_URL	
SLIDE3_ALT_URL	
SLIDE4_ALT_URL	
SLIDE5_ALT_URL	
SLIDE6_ALT_URL	
SLIDE7_ALT_URL	
SLIDE8_ALT_URL	
	This value will be ignored if the OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED parameter is set to false or if the corresponding SLIDE#_URL parameter is not set.
	If the OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED parameter is set to true, and the SLIDE#_ALT_URL is not configured, the 'Open in New Window' link will launch the SLIDE#_URL in the new window.
SLIDE1_TITLE	Sets the corresponding slide title. If the slide title is not configured and a slide URL is configured, the value of the slide title will default to 'Slide <n>' where <n> is the corresponding slide number (1 through 8).
SLIDE2_TITLE	
SLIDE3_TITLE	
SLIDE4_TITLE	
SLIDE5_TITLE	
SLIDE6_TITLE	
SLIDE7_TITLE	
SLIDE8_TITLE	
	The slide title will appear in the navigation drop-down of the slideshow portlet.
	If the corresponding slide URL is not configured, then this value will be ignored.

More Information about Page Definition Files

Page definition files define the binding objects that populate the data in UI components at runtime. They are located under `ViewController\Application`

Sources. The Application Navigator showing the location of `MyDashboardPageDef.xml` is shown in the following figure.

Figure 8–7 Application Navigator Showing the Location of `MyDashboardPageDef.xml`



For more information, refer to the Page Definition section of the *ADF Developer's Guide*.

OBIEEAlerts Portlet Example

BI EE Alerts Portlet, `OBIEE_MANAGE_ALERTS_URL` parameter not specified

Figure 8–8 Example of OBIEEAlerts Portlet

Oracle BI Delivers Alerts	
Headline	Description
Store sales figures	11/4/2008 10:06 AM Recurrence 4
Items Out of Stock	11/4/2008 10:05 AM Recurrence 2

BI EE Alerts Portlet, `OBIEE_MANAGE_ALERTS_URL` parameter specified

Figure 8–9 OBIEEAlerts Portlet with the Manage Alerts Parameter Specified

Headline	Description
Store sales figures	11/4/2008 11:56 PM Recurrence 170
Items Out of Stock	11/4/2008 11:50 PM Recurrence 57

[Manage Alerts](#)

Clicking on the Manage Alerts link will take you to the following BI Delivers Screen that allows you to manage your alerts.

Figure 8–10 Oracle BI Delivers Screen

Oracle BI Delivers - Windows Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Oracle BI Delivers

ORACLE Delivers

Headline	Delivered:	Recurrence
Order Details	12/8/2009 2:41 PM	1
Multi-Metrics Top Ns	12/8/2009 2:39 PM	1
Rank Changes Period	12/8/2009 2:37 PM	2

[View this Alert.](#)
[Clear](#) this Alert. It will be triggered again the next time conditions warrant.
[Check current conditions](#) by executing the iBot that caused this alert.
[Open the iBot](#) that generated this alert.

[View this Alert.](#)
[Clear](#) this Alert. It will be triggered again the next time conditions warrant.
[Check current conditions](#) by executing the iBot that caused this alert.
[Open the iBot](#) that generated this alert.

[View this Alert.](#)
[Clear](#) this Alert. It will be triggered again the next time conditions warrant.
[Check current conditions](#) by executing the iBot that caused this alert.
[Open the iBot](#) that generated this alert.

XML

Done Local intranet 100%

URL Portlet Example

Figure 8–11 Example of an URL Portlet



Report Portlet Example

Figure 8–12 Example of a Report Portlet



RSS Portlet Example

RSSPortlet with SHOW_ITEM_DESCRIPTION=FALSE

Figure 8–13 Example of an RSS Portlet



RSSPortlet with SHOW_ITEM_DESCRIPTION=TRUE

Figure 8–14 Example of an RSS Portlet with `SHOW_ITEM_DESCRIPTION=TRUE`**Workspace Slideshow Portlet Examples**

Workspace Slideshow Portlet with 2 or more configured URLs

Figure 8–15 Example of a Workspace Slideshow Portlet

Workspace Slideshow Portlet with 1 configured URL

Figure 8-16 Example of the Workspace Slideshow Portlet With a Configured URL



Workspace Slideshow Portlet with no configured URLs

Figure 8-17 Example of the Workspace Slideshow Portlet With No Configured URLs



Adding Oracle Retail Skins to your Dashboard

In this lesson you will learn about ADF Faces skins and how to add the Oracle Retail skins to your dashboard.

What is a Skin?

An Oracle ADF Faces skin applies a global style to the entire application. You can use style selectors in your own custom skin to modify selected aspects of a component or area of a component.

Add the Workspace Skin to your Dashboard

By default, JDeveloper configures ADF Faces applications to use the Oracle skin. The Workspace application has been packaged with a custom skin. To be consistent with the default Workspace look and feel, the same skin needs to be added to dashboards that are developed for Workspace.

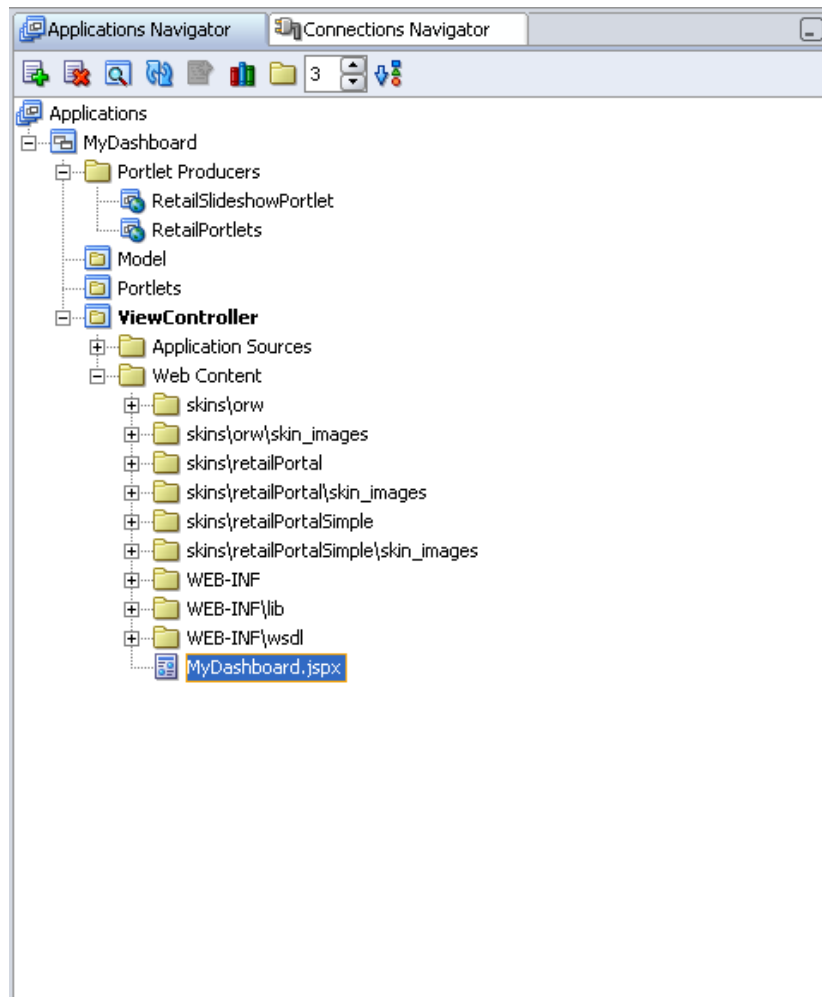
Note: If you have customized the Workspace skin, you should use your customized skins rather than the Workspace skin.

To add Oracle Retail skins:

1. The `RetailWorkspaceApplication.zip` file contains a dashboard development pack zip file - `orw-dashboards-devpack.zip`. The Retail Workspace skin jar is included in the dashboard development pack zip file. Extract this `oretail-skins.jar` file from `orw-dashboards-devpack.zip`, and then unzip its contents to the `ViewController\public_html` directory of your MyDashboard application.

Note: The skins jar file includes an `adf-faces-skins.xml` file. This file contains the definition of the skin family provided by the Workspace. If you would like to preserve your own `adf-faces-skins.xml`, back it up first and then merge the two files.

2. In the JDeveloper Applications Navigator, refresh the MyDashboard ViewController Project to reflect the changes to the MyDashboard application. You should now see `skins\orw`, `skins\retailPortal`, and `skins\retailPortalSimple` folders and sub-folders below `ViewController\Web Content`. You will be using the skins from `skins\orw` as shown in the following figure.

Figure 8–18 Applications Navigator

3. Extract the `oretail-common.jar` file from `orw-dashboards-devpack.zip` and copy the intact jar into the `ViewController\public_html\WEB-INF\lib` directory of the `MyDashboard` application. Do not unzip its contents.

The `oretail-common.jar` contains the `SkinsBean` that is responsible for retrieving the appropriate Oracle Retail skin based on locale.

4. In the Application Navigator, expand the `ViewController/Web Content/WEB-INF` folder. Open `faces-config.xml` and edit the configuration file to include the `SkinsBean` managed bean, as shown in the following example:

```
<managed-bean>
  <managed-bean-name>skins</managed-bean-name>

  <managed-bean-class>oracle.retail.common.faces.bean.SkinsBean</managed-bean-class>

  <managed-bean-scope>session</managed-bean-scope>
  <managed-property>
    <property-name>baseSkinFamily</property-name>
    <property-class>java.lang.String</property-class>
    <value>orw</value>
  </managed-property>
  <managed-property>
    <property-name>baseStyleSheetName</property-name>
```

```

        <property-class>java.lang.String</property-class>
        <value>orw</value>
    </managed-property>
    <managed-property>
        <property-name>skinsDirectory</property-name>
        <property-class>java.lang.String</property-class>
        <value>skins/orw</value>
    </managed-property>
</managed-bean>

```

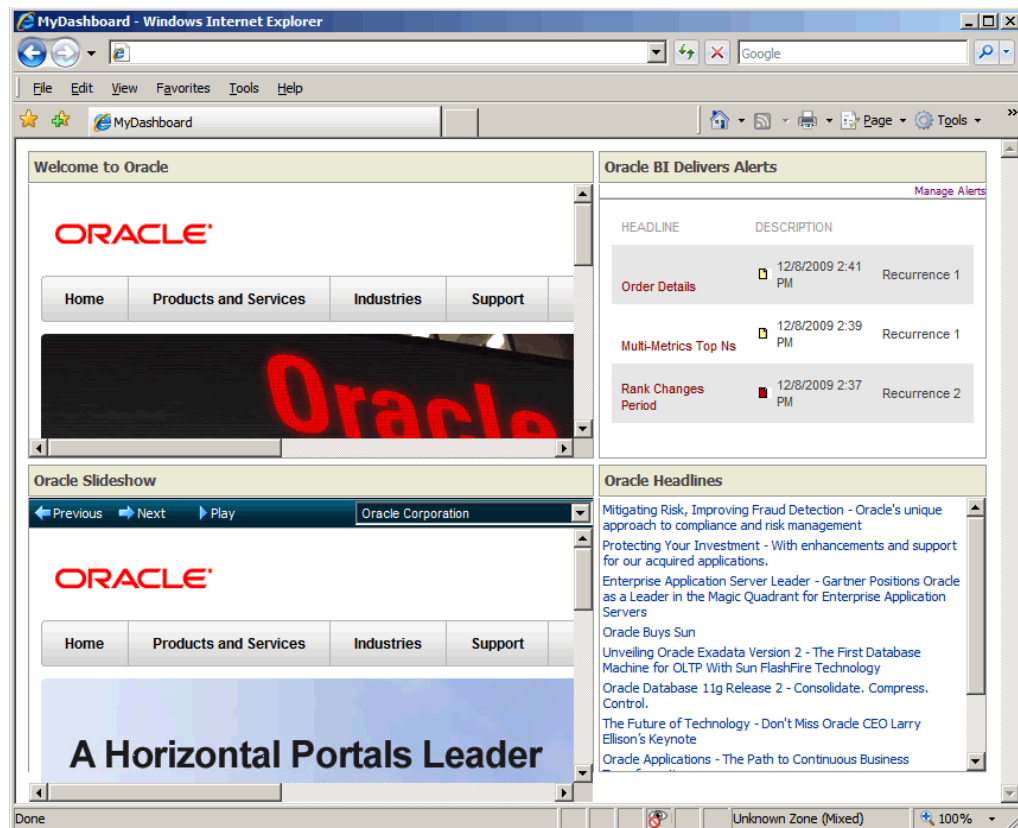
For more information about the SkinsBean, refer to [Chapter 7, "Customization Guide"](#).

5. Configure the MyDashboard application to use the skin.
 - a. In the Application Navigator, expand the ViewController/Web Content/WEB-INF folder. Open `adf-faces-config.xml` and edit the configuration file.
 - b. In `adf-faces-config.xml`, the `<skin-family>` element configures the skin to be used. Replace the default value for `<skin-family>` (usually `oracle`) with an EL expression to get the skin name from the SkinsBean. The element should look like the following snippet of XML:

```
<skin-family>#{skins.skinFamily}</skin-family>
```

6. Right-click on the MyDashboard.jspx page in the Application Navigation pane and click **Run** in the context menu to test the dashboard with the new skin.

The following figure depicts the after affects of applying the skins. The most noticeable changes in appearance are the change in the font used in the RSS feed, and the change in the portlet header font and background.

Figure 8–19 Dashboard After Applying a Skin

Troubleshooting

If you have installed the Workspace skins but do not see the expected changes in appearance, do the following:

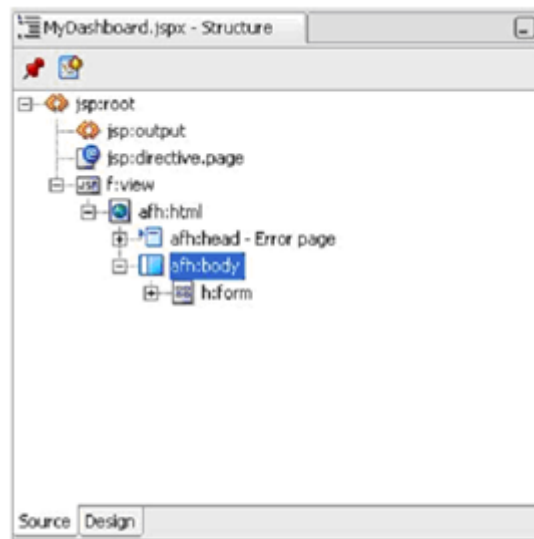
- Click the browser **Refresh** button to refresh your page. ADF Faces caches skin settings. Sometimes it is necessary to refresh the page to clear the cache.
- If refreshing the page does not work, open the Internet Explorer Internet Options dialog and delete all temporary internet files.
- Make sure you copied the skins directory, including all skin files and subdirectories from `oretail-skins.jar` to below `ViewController\public_html`.
- Make sure you copied `oretail-common.jar` to the `WEB-INF\lib` directory of your MyDashboard project workspace.
- Make sure your `adf-faces-skins.xml` includes the `<skin>` elements that define the Workspace skins. A sample version of this file is included in `oretail-skins.jar`.
- Make sure your `faces-config.xml` has been modified to configure a **skins** managed bean that references the `SkinsBean`.
- Make sure your `adf-faces-config.xml` has been modified to specify `#{skins.skinFamily}` as the value of the `<skin-family>` element.

Adding the *retailPortalContentBody* Style Class to Dashboard Body

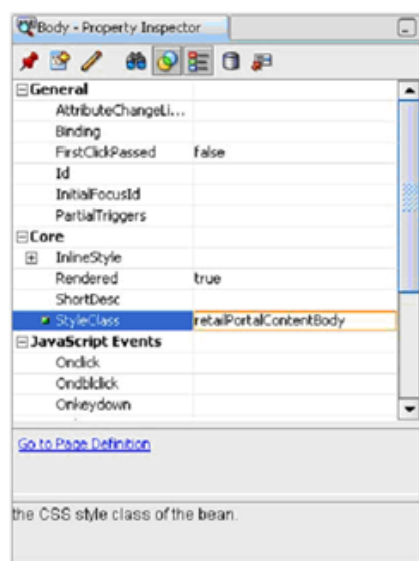
When you display the dashboard in Workspace, there is some extra space around the left and top of the dashboard as it gets rendered within the content area. To minimize this, you can use a style class that is defined in the orw skin.

1. In the Applications Navigator, expand the View-Controller node and then expand the Web Content node. Select `MyDashboard.jspx` and open the page in the editor pane.
2. In the `MyDashboard.jspx` Structure pane, expand the `jsp:root`, `f:view` and `afh:html` nodes and select the `afh:body`.

Figure 8–20 Structure Pane



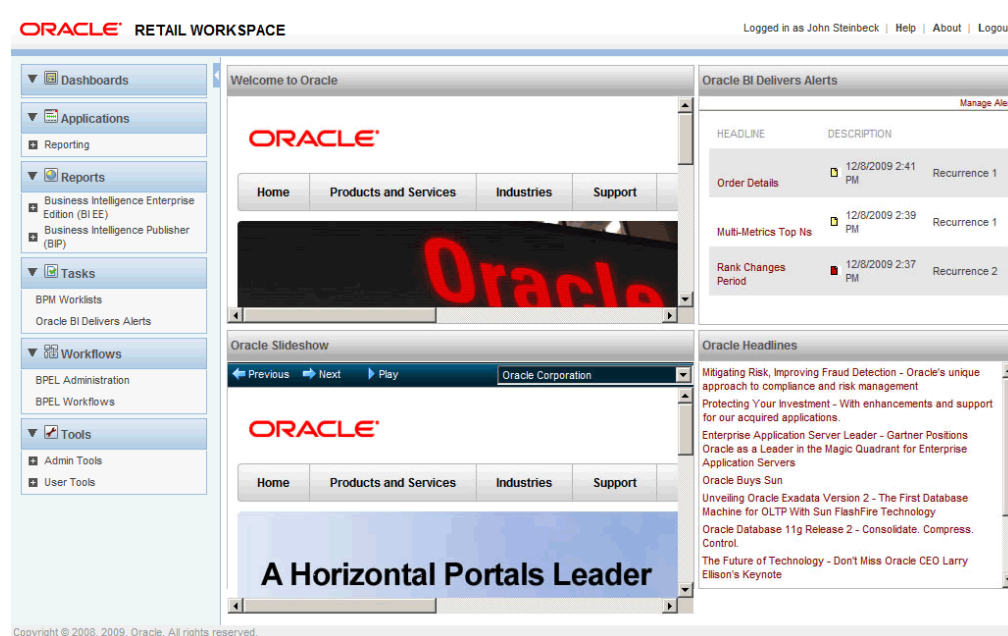
3. In the Property Inspector for the Body component, set the value of the `StyleClass` property to `retailPortalContentBody`. This style class is defined in the Retail Workspace skin. The style class sets the default padding and insets of the body to 0, which removes any default padding and insets.

Figure 8–21 Property Inspector

- Now that you have removed the default padding and insets, you may find that you need to add backspace around the portlets. You may need to insert `ObjectSpacer` components as necessary to the left of the first portlet in each row and to the right of the last portlet in each row. Set the width property of the `ObjectSpacer` to 4 to match the horizontal spacing you set in a previous chapter.

You may also have to insert an `ObjectSpacer` before the first inner `PanelCustomizable` and after the last inner `PanelCustomizable`. Set the height property to 4 to match the vertical spacing you set in a previous chapter.

The following figure shows MyDashboard after making these changes in Workspace.

Figure 8–22 Dashboard After Making the Changes

Securing the Dashboard

This lesson explains how to secure your dashboard so that only authorized users can access it. Security for ADF applications is explained further in Chapter 18 of the *Oracle® Application Development Framework Developer's Guide*.

So far in this tutorial, the dashboard has no security mechanisms in place. It is simply a JSF application that may be deployed and is open to anybody. This section details how to add security mechanisms to the dashboard to insure only authorized users are allowed to access the dashboard.

There are multiple security mechanisms in place with ADF and the Workspace implementation. The first involves standard J2EE Web application security. Standard container managed security involves the Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS). Oracle's implementation of this service is known as JAZN.

Two basic concepts of security are:

- Authentication—ensuring a user is who the user claims to be.
- Authorization—allowing (or denying) a user specific capabilities.

For a dashboard, authentication is provided by the application server container which may delegate this to another subsystem, such as Oracle Single Sign-On (OSSO). This allows a user to enter credentials (user ID and password) once per HTTP session. In order to leverage the OSSO subsystem, the dashboard must be configured with specific entries in its deployment descriptors.

The first deployment descriptor is the `web.xml` file. This is a standard J2EE file included with all web applications. There are a few requirements for this file:

- It must define the ADF Authentication servlet, including initialization parameters.
- It must define the URI of the ADF Authentication servlet.
- It must define an authentication security constraint on the ADF authentication servlet.
- It must declare all logical roles referenced by the ADF Authentication servlet.

Authorization for accessing specific JSPX pages is provided by the ADF infrastructure as well. ADF provides mechanisms to control fine-grained access to JSPX files and to resources found on these files, such as database connections. When correctly configured, the ADF infrastructure will deny access without an application developer writing any security specific code. However, there are specific configuration entries required for this.

The final source of security is supplied by the Workspace framework. This software verifies that a user only sees the work lists, external links, and dashboards appropriate for a user.

In summary, the following needs to be performed to ensure a dashboard is secure:

1. Run the ADF Security wizard.
2. Edit the `web.xml` deployment descriptor.
3. Create the `orion-web.xml` deployment descriptor file to correctly map the logical role for a dashboard to an actual or physical role.
4. Update the `adf-config.xml` file to ensure page-level security is in place.
5. Edit the `system-jazn-data.xml` file for the embedded OC4J for use with all of the above. Add a permission grant to allow access to the dashboard.

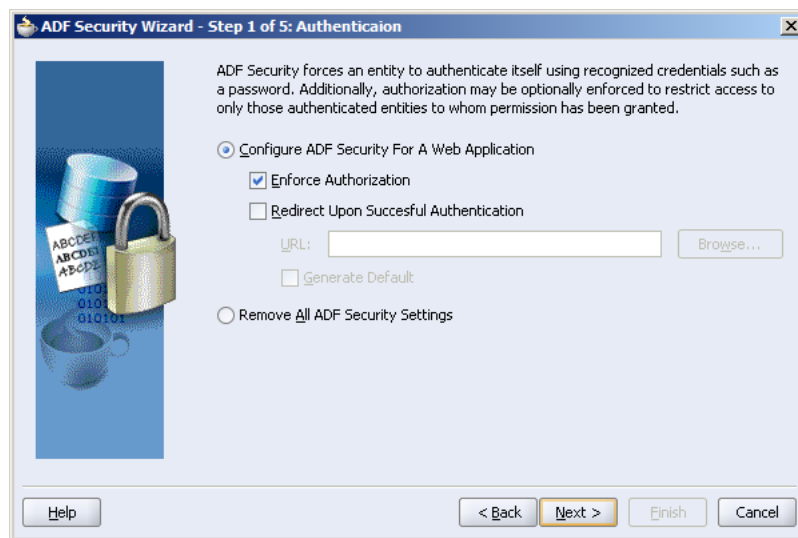
Note: The instructions above use the OC4J XML file security provider to add security. Details on how to convert from the XML file security provider to the OID LDAP security provider are explained later.

Run the ADF Security Wizard.

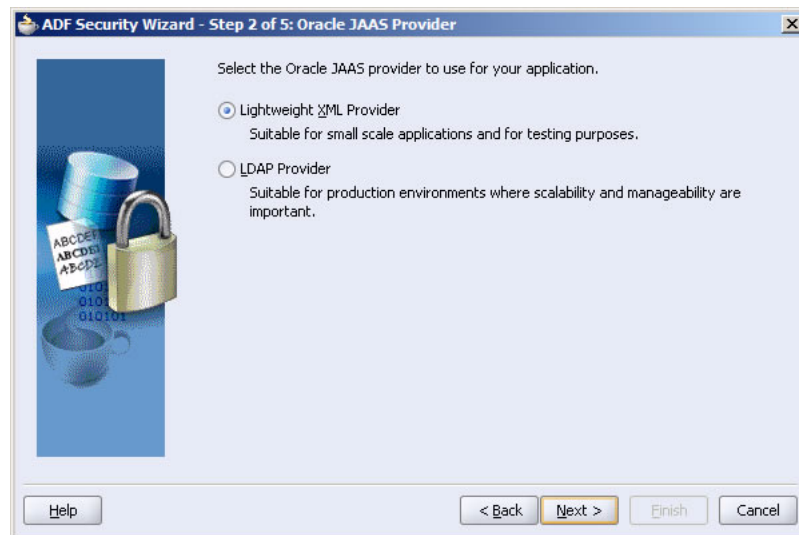
To run the ADF security wizard:

1. Highlight **ViewController** in the Navigation pane and select the **ADF Security Wizard** under the Tools menu.
2. If a Welcome window appears, click **Next**. This should bring up the following display:

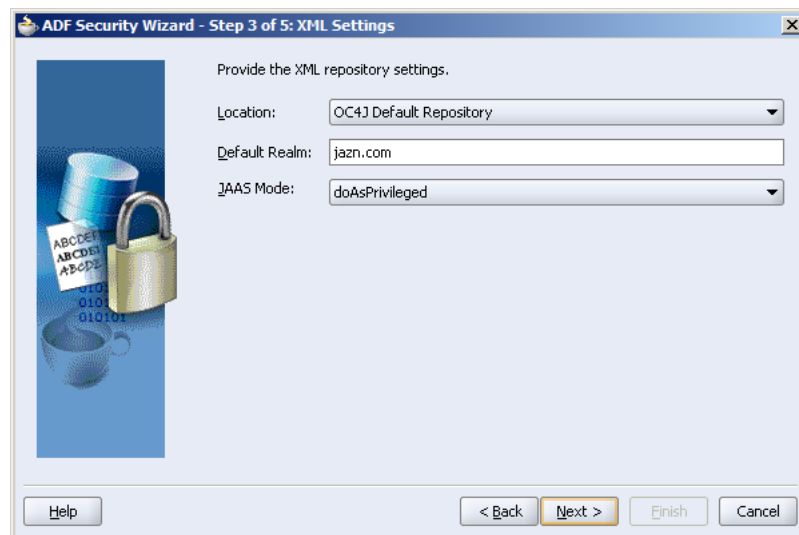
Figure 8–23 ADF Security Wizard - Authentication Screen



3. Check the **Enforce Authorization** checkbox and click **Next**.

Figure 8–24 ADF Security Wizard - Oracle JAAS Provider Screen

4. Check **Lightweight XML Provider** and click **Next**.

Figure 8–25 ADF Security Wizard - XML Settings Screen

5. Specify the **OC4J Default Repository**, the **jazzn.com** default repository, and a JAAS Mode of **doAsPrivileged**. Click **Next**.

Figure 8–26 ADF Security Wizard - Login Screen



6. Check **HTTP Basic Authentication**. Leave the Realm empty and click **Next**.

Figure 8–27 ADF Security Wizard - Resources Screen

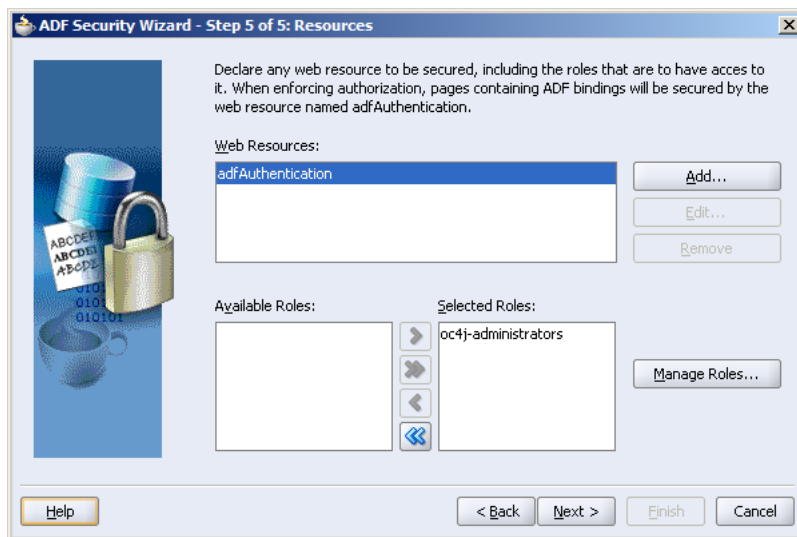
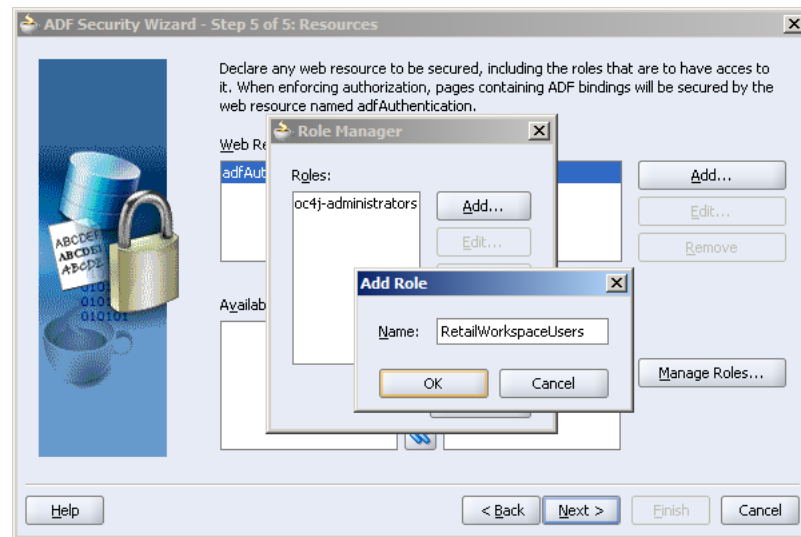
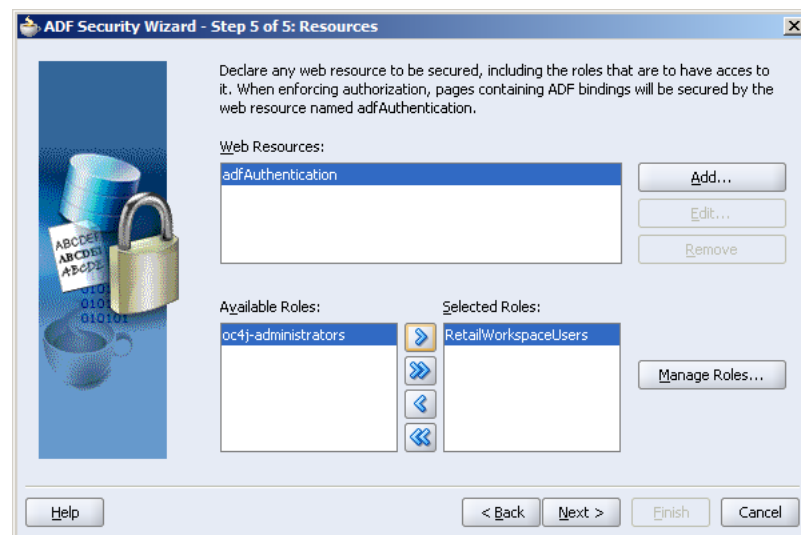


Figure 8–28 Add Role Window**Figure 8–29 Resources Screen With the New Role Selected**

7. On this screen, you may see **oc4j_administrators** as a Selected Role. Move that to the Available roles and click on **Manage Roles** to define the logical roles for the application. This brings up the Role Manager dialog. Add **RetailWorkspaceUsers** as a new role and click **OK**. Make sure **RetailWorkspaceUsers** is in the Selected Roles box and click **Next** to bring up the Summary page:

Figure 8–30 ADF Security Wizard - Summary Screen

8. To close the wizard, click **Finish**.

Edit the web.xml Deployment Descriptor

The following steps create the logical role, `RetailWorkspaceUsers`, and add a security constraint that forces a user to be an authenticated member of this group in order to access your page. ADF security will also enforce that the user has been granted the correct permissions.

1. Open the `ViewController` folder. Select **Web Content**, then **public_html**, then **WEB-INF**, and double-click on the `web.xml` file. There are three sections of text that need to be placed within the `<web-app>` tag in this file:
2. The `adfAuthentication` servlet must be defined in `web.xml`. ADF applications delegate authentication and authorization activities to the `adfAuthentication` servlet. This servlet must be defined in the `web.xml` file or else the application server will not allow any requests made to it. The entries that define the ADF authentication servlet are shown in the following example:

```
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>adfAuthentication</servlet-name>
  <servlet-class>
oracle.adf.share.security.authentication.AuthenticationServlet</servlet-class>
  <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
  <security-role-ref>
    <role-name>RetailWorkspaceUsers</role-name>
    <role-link>RetailWorkspaceUsers</role-link>
  </security-role-ref>
</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>adfAuthentication</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/adfAuthentication/*</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

The `<servlet>` tag defines the servlet and the fact that the logical role name, `RetailWorkspaceUsers`, is referenced by servlet. The `<servlet-mapping>` tag defines the URI used to access the ADF Authentication servlet.

3. Apply authentication constraints to the ADF authentication servlet. An authentication constraint specifies to the application server that only authenticated users with a specific logical role are allowed to access a set of URLs. See the following example:

```
<security-constraint>
  <web-resource-collection>
    <web-resource-name>adfAuthentication</web-resource-name>
    <url-pattern>/adfAuthentication</url-pattern>
  </web-resource-collection>
  <auth-constraint>
    <role-name>RetailWorkspaceUsers</role-name>
  </auth-constraint>
</security-constraint>
```

Note: Applying an authentication constraint to the ADF Authentication servlet allows the non-authenticated users to become authenticated via interactions with the application. Alternatively, one can create a authentication constraint on the Faces Servlet which will force all the users to become authenticated before entering the application.

4. Declare the logical roles used by the Dashboard and the authentication constraints. Proper `web.xml` files declare all logical roles. See the following example:

```
<security-role>
  <role-name>RetailWorkspaceUsers</role-name>
</security-role>
```

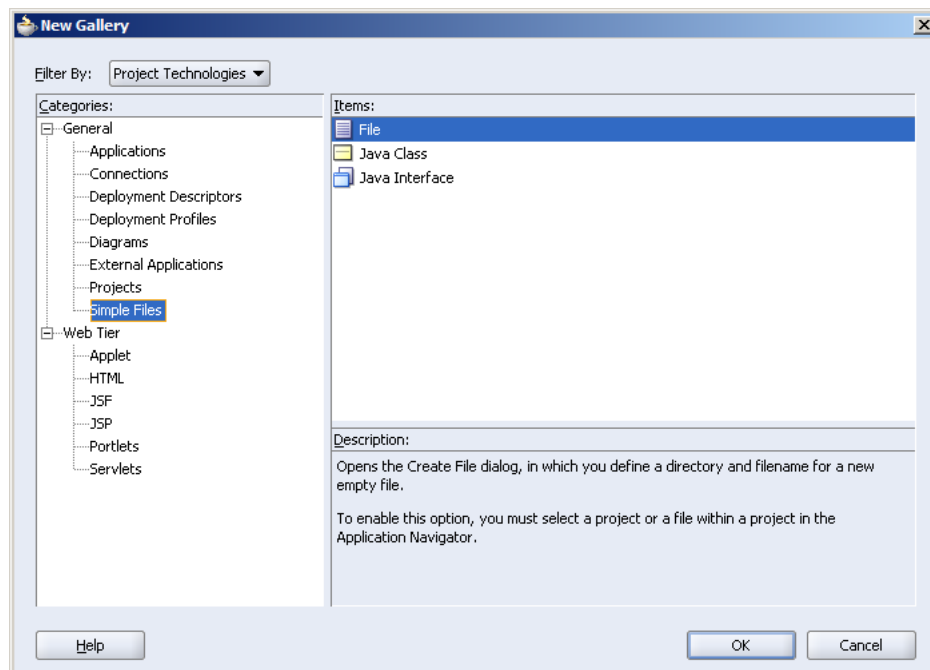
5. Finally, you need to add a mechanism for the user to authenticate (log in) with. This is done via the `<login>` element. The text below specifies BASIC authentication, in which a standard pop-up window is used for logging in.

```
<login-config>
  <auth-method>BASIC</auth-method>
</login-config>
```

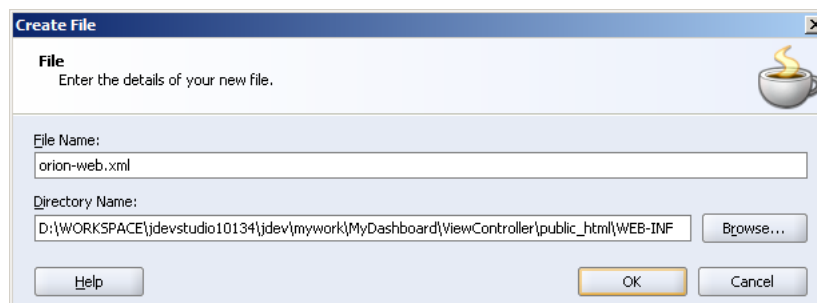
Create the orion-web.xml Deployment Descriptor

You need to create the `orion-web.xml` deployment descriptor to correctly map a dashboard's logical role to an actual role.

1. Right-click on the Web Content, then select **public_html**, and then the **WEB-INF** folder. Select the **New** menu item.
2. From the New Gallery window, under Categories select **Simple Files** and under Items select **File** as shown below.

Figure 8–31 New Gallery Window

3. Click **OK** and create the file named `orion-web.xml` in the `WEB-INF` directory:

Figure 8–32 Create File Window

4. Put the following text into the new `orion-web.xml` file:

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'windows-1252'?>
<orion-web-app
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation=
    "http://xmlns.oracle.com/oracleas/schema/orion-web-10_0.xsd"
  schema-major-version="10" schema-minor-version="0"
  servlet-webdir="/servlet/">
  <security-role-mapping name="RetailWorkspaceUsers" impliesAll="false">
    <group name="Retail_Workspace_Users"></group>
  </security-role-mapping>
  <jazn-web-app runas-mode="true" doasprivileged-mode="true"/>
</orion-web-app>
```

Create/Update the `adf-config.xml` File

You need to create or update the `adf-config.xml` file to ensure page-level security is in place.

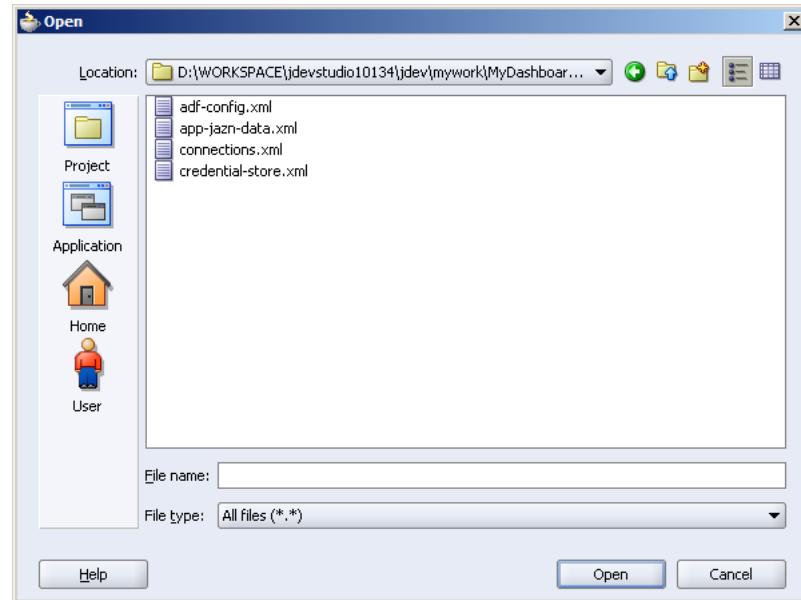
If the `adf-config.xml` file does not exist, you need to create a new one.

To determine if the file exists, click on File and then open. Try to open the following file:

```
<Dashboard application dir>/..adf/META-INF/adf-config.xml
```

where `<Dashboard application dir>` is the root directory of the dashboard application. Note that the `.adf` folder is found in the same folder on the file system as the `ViewController` folder.

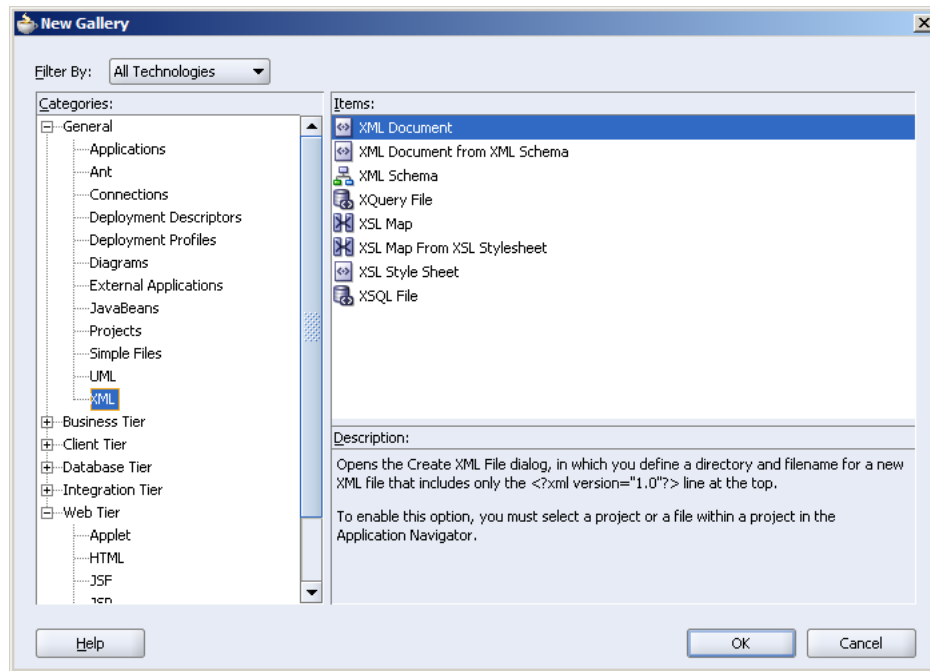
Figure 8–33 Open Dialog Box



If the `adf-config.xml` file already exists, open it and skip the following section.

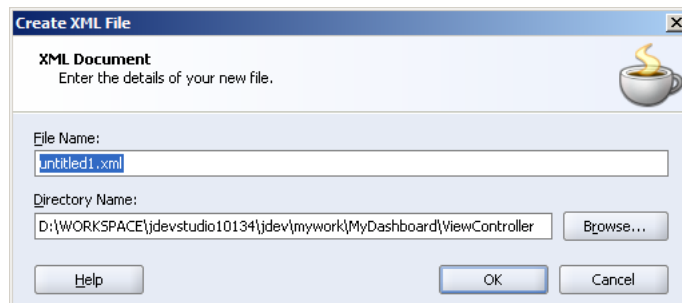
1. Cancel out of the Open dialog.
2. Right-click on the View-Controller project and select the **New** menu item.
3. From the New Gallery window, find the **Filter by** menu and select **All Technologies**.
4. Under **Categories**, expand **General**, and then select **XML**.
5. Under **Items**, select **XML Document** as shown below.

Figure 8–34 New Gallery Window



6. To bring up the following dialog window, click **OK**:

Figure 8–35 Create XML File Dialog Box



7. Enter the File Name of `adf-config.xml` and a directory name of `<application directory>/ .adf/META-INF` (`<application directory>` is where the JDeveloper application files are stored). To search for a directory, click **Browse**.
8. Once `adf-config.xml` exists, open the file via the File open dialog. Then, modify the file as detailed in the section below.

Skip to here if the `adf-config.xml` file already exists.

At the bottom of this file just before the closing `</adf-config>` tag, you will see the `<adf-config-child>` element. This element should contain an empty `<JaasSecurityContext/>` element. Replace this element with the one detailed below:

```
<JaasSecurityContext initialContextFactoryClass="oracle.adf.share.security.JAASInitialContextFactory" authorizationEnforce="true" jaasProviderClass="oracle.adf.share.security.providers.jazn.JAZNSecurityContext" >
</JaasSecurityContext>
```


The <adf-config-child> element will most likely contain another element besides the <JaasSecurityContext>. This additional element is the <CredentialStoreContext> element and is used to store user credentials used with portlet producers. If this tag exists, you should keep it untouched. In this scenario, the end of the adf-config file would look similar to the following:

```
<adf-config-child xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/adf/security/config">
  <CredentialStoreContext credentialStoreClass="oracle.adf.share.security.
providers.jazn.JAZNCredentialStore"
    credentialStoreDefaultUser="anonymous"
    credentialStoreLocation="./credential-store.xml" />
  <JaasSecurityContextinitialContextFactoryClass="oracle.adf.share.
security.JAASInitialContextFactory"authorizationEnforce="true"jaasProviderClass
="oracle.adf.share.security.providers.jazn.JAZNSecurityContext" >
    </JaasSecurityContext>
</adf-config-child>
</adf-config>
```

After modifying the adf-config.xml file, save and close the file.

Edit the system-jazn-data.xml File and Add a Permission Grant

Note: The following instructions edit the embedded OC4J's system-jazn-data.xml file. Alternatively, you can use the Tools->Embedded OC4J System Preferences to achieve the same results. See the *ADF Developers Guide* for more details.

Edit the system-jazn-data.xml file for the embedded OC4J and add a permission grant to allow access to the dashboard.

All of the previous steps allow the dashboard application to be securely deployed. But the embedded OC4J (the application server where you test the dashboard) must have the correct security configuration to allow access to the dashboard. This configuration includes roles, users, and permission grants to these roles and users.

JDeveloper deploys applications to the embedded OC4J configured to use the XML File-based Security provider. This means that all of the security information is provided in the embedded OC4J system-jazn-data.xml file. The location of this file is the folder:

```
<JDeveloper Install>/jdev/system/oracle.j2ee.10.1.3.<XX.YY>/
embedded-oc4j/config
```

<JDeveloper Install> is the directory where JDeveloper is installed. <XX.YY> is the system release version, for example, 41.57.

The first thing to do to system-jazn-data.xml is to create a user. To create a new user ID in this file, search for the <users> tag and add in a <user> element to define the new user's name, display name, and password.

```
<user>
  <name>aUserName</name>
  <display-name>A User Name</display-name>
  <description>A description </description>
  <credentials>aPassword</credentials>
</user>
```

where:

- *aUserName* should be the desired user name ID
- *A User Name* should be the display name of the user ID
- *A description* should be a short description of the user ID
- *aPassword* is the user's password. Make sure that this entry begins with an exclamation mark. The password used should not contain an exclamation mark.

If you were to add in the example <user> element verbatim, you would log in with the user name of 'aUserName' and a password of 'aPassword'.

The embedded OC4J reads this entry the next time it is started. At that time, it replaces the string '!aPassword' with a one-way hash value. It also generates a unique GUID string.

Next, you need to create the role for the user. Search the `system-jazn-data.xml` file for the <roles> element and create two roles: `Retail_Workspace_Users` and the roles that will be granted permission to access the dashboard. For example,

```
<role>
  <name>A_Role_Name</name>
  <members>
    <member>
      <type>user</type>
      <name>aUserName</name>
    </member>
  </members>
</role>
<role>
  <name>Retail_Workspace_Users</name>
  <members>
    <member>
      <type>role</type>
      <name>A_Role_Name</name>
    </member>
  </members>
</role>
```

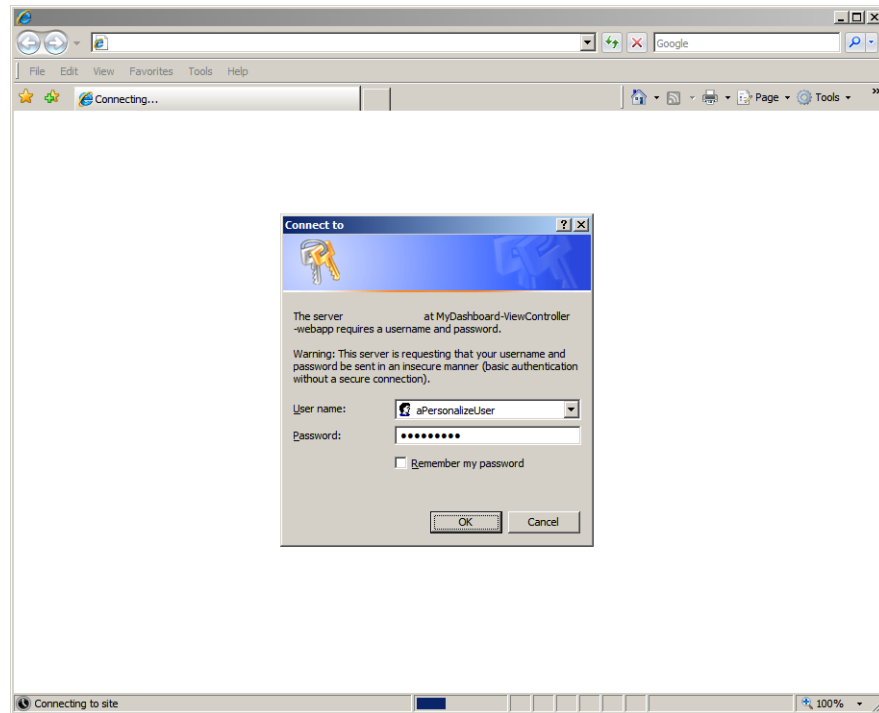
where:

- *aUserName* should be the desired user name ID mentioned above
- *A_Role_Name* should be the new role name

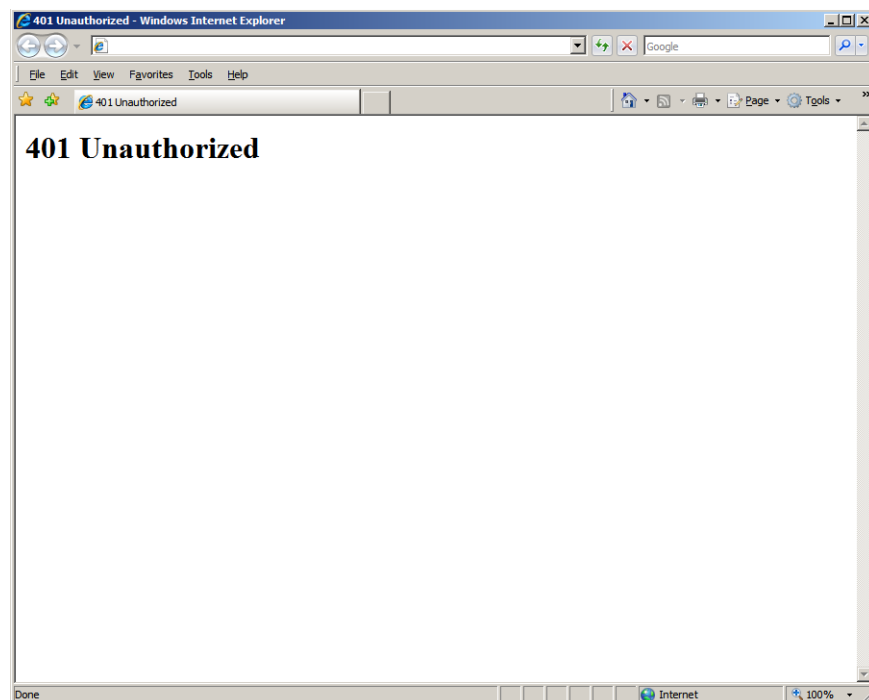
Note: The definition of the **A_Role_Name** role must come before the definition of the **Retail_Workspace_Users** role.

You can add multiple users and roles to an existing role.

Once you have edited the `system-jazn-data.xml` file of the embedded OC4J, you should be able to run your dashboard and be prompted for a user name and password.

Figure 8–36 Login Prompt to Access the Dashboard

Once logged in, though, you will not be able to access your dashboard. You will get a 401 Unauthorized error. The reason is that you now have a secured application, but you have not granted permission to any users to access it. In effect, you have an application that nobody is allowed to use.

Figure 8–37 401 Unauthorized Page

To grant permissions, you must edit the `system-jazn-data.xml` file and add a grant to the JAZN policy. The JAZN policy is encapsulated in the `<jazn-policy>` element. ADF requires a specific type of entry here to allow access to a given page. To grant access to view a JSPX page, you create a permission grant for the page definition file for that page.

See the following example:

```
<grant>
<grantee>
  <principals>
    <principal>
      <type>role</type>
      <class>oracle.security.jazn.spi.xml.XMLRealmRole</class>
      <name>jazn.com/A_Role_Name</name>
    </principal>
  </principals>
</grantee>
<permissions>
  <permission>
    <class>oracle.adf.share.security.authorization.RegionPermission</class>
    <name>pageDefinitionpackage.pageDef_ID</name>
    <actions>view</actions>
  </permission>
</permissions>
</grant>
```

where:

- **A_Role_Name** is the name of the role to be granted permission.
- **pageDefinitionpackage.pageDef_ID** is the JSPX page definition file package name and ID. To get the correct value, right-click on the jsp page in the Application Navigation pane and click **Go to Page Definition**. The package name and ID is found within the `<pageDefinition>` element. For example,

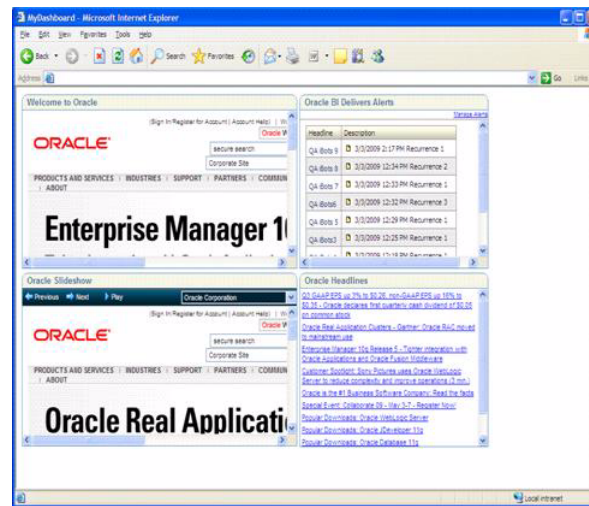
```
<pageDefinition xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/adfm/uimodel"
  version="10.1.3.41.57" id="MyDashboardPageDef"
  Package="MyCompany.view.pageDefs">
```

results in the string:

```
MyCompany.view.pageDefs.MyDashboardPageDef
```

Note: If the same role is to access multiple pages, you may put multiple `<permission>` tags into a single `<permissions>` element. However, this same technique does not apply to the `<principal>` element. Do not place multiple `<principal>` tags within a single `<principals>` element, as the semantics are not the same and cannot be managed within Workspace.

As with new users and roles, the embedded OC4J must be restarted before it can see any new permission grants. At this point, the new dashboard has been made secure, and only authorized users can access the page.

Figure 8–38 A Secured Dashboard

Adding Customization and Personalization

Now that we have secured the dashboard, we will enable authorized users to customize and personalize the portlets. Customization is used to provide the default settings for all users. Personalization allows an individual user to override the default settings, but it only affects the settings for that user. The following portlets may be customized and personalized:

- ReportPortlet
- RSSPortlet
- URLPortlet
- ORWSlideshowPortlet

Note: This example uses the Workspace Slideshow Portlet to demonstrate the customization and personalization features. Examples of the other portlets are provided later on.

Workspace Slideshow Portlet Example - Customization / Personalization

Prerequisites

Before starting this exercise, you will need to add the following users and roles following the same steps used in the Securing the Dashboard section.

Table 8–5 Users and Roles for the Workspace Slideshow Portlet Example

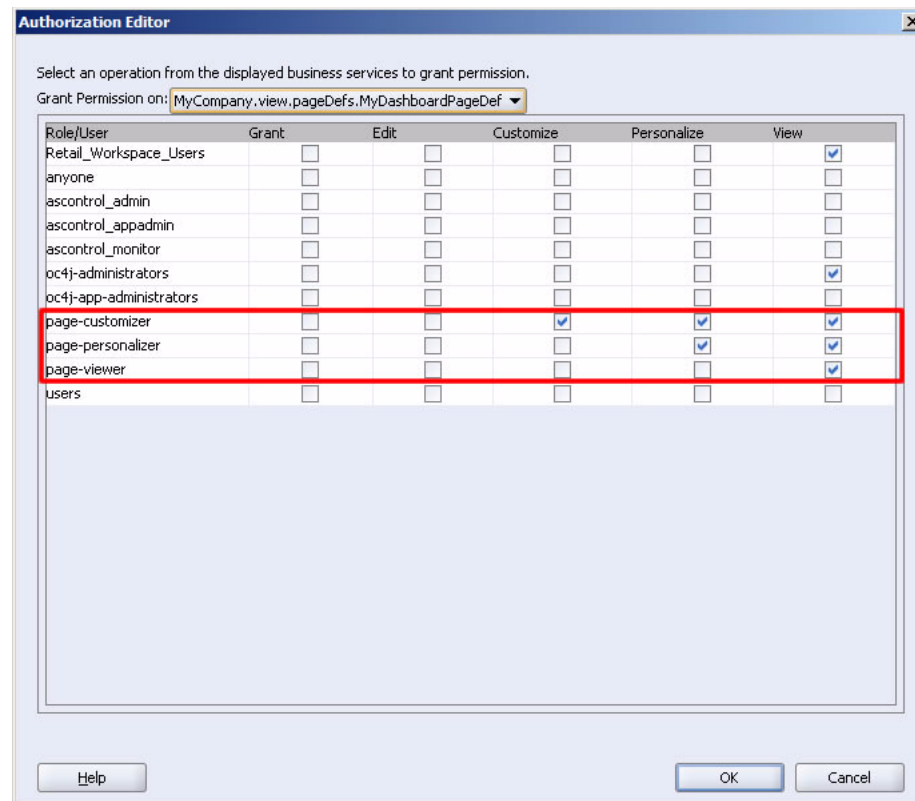
Role Name	Users	Description
page-viewer	aViewUser	This user may view secured pages.
page-personalizer	aPersonalizeUser	This user may personalize portlets on a secured page.
page-customizer	aCustomizeUser	This user may customize and personalize secured pages.

First, lets enable the portlet customize and personalize modes.

- Enable customization and personalization on the Workspace Slideshow Portlet instance. In the **MyDashboard.jspx** Structure pane, select the adfp:portlet tag for Workspace Slideshow. In the properties inspector, set the following properties:
 - isCustomizeModeAvailable = true
 - isPersonalizeModeAvailable = true

Now that the portlet allows customization and personalization, we will give the appropriate privileges to our three new roles.

1. Right click on **MyDashboard.jspx** in the Applications Navigator.
2. Choose **Go to Page Definition**.
3. In the **Structure** pane, right click on **MyDashboardPageDef**, and choose **Edit Authorization**.
4. Use the **Authorization Editor** dialog box to grant user permissions on MyDashboard.jspx. Select the check boxes shown below:
 - **page-customizer** – Select the check boxes under the **Customize**, **Personalize**, and **View** columns.
 - **page-personalizer** – Select the check boxes under the **Personalize** and **View** columns.
 - **page-viewer** – Select the check box under the **View** column.

Figure 8–39 Authorization Editor Dialog Box

The Authorization Editor enables you to choose which page actions each role/user may perform:

- **Grant** - The Grant action is not applicable for this release.
- **Edit** - The Edit action is not applicable for this release.
- **Customize** - Users with this privilege will be able to access the portlet Customization page in which the administrator can add or update various attributes. The Customization feature can be used to provide the default settings for a slideshow instance. By default, any user with Customize privileges will also have Personalize privileges.
- **Personalize** - Users with this privilege will be able to access the portlet Personalization page, in which they can add or update various attributes similar to the Customization page. The difference is that the Personalization page only affects the settings for that user, and overrides any default settings.
- **View** - Users may view the page,. If a user is not granted this permission, they will see an authorization error.

Note: When Workspace is configured to use the OID LDAP security provider, an administrator grants customize and personalize privileges in Retail Workspace via the Permissions Management Administration Tool. Please refer to the section Create Permission Grants via the Permissions Management Administration Tool for further information.

5. Click **OK**.

Changes made through the Authorization Editor are saved in the embedded OC4J's `system-jazn-data.xml` file for immediate testing. To verify, open this file and locate the permission for `MyDashboard.jspx` for the `page-customizer` role. You should now see the following:

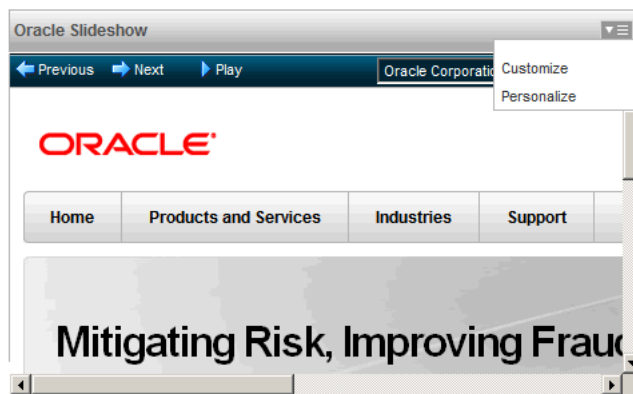
```
<permission>
  <class>oracle.adf.share.security.authorization.RegionPermission</class>
  <name>MyCompany.view.pageDefs.MyDashboardPageDef</name>
  <actions>customize,personalize,view</actions>
</permission>
```

Notice that `customize` and `personalize` and `view` have now been added as valid actions.

Now let's take a look at ORWSlideshow portlet customization.

1. Run **MyDashboard.jspx**. Log in as `aCustomizeUser`. As seen below, this user now has access to `customize` and `personalize` the Workspace Slideshow:

Figure 8-40 Customize and Personalize Menu Options in the Portlet



2. From the **Actions** drop-down menu, select **Customize**. You will be brought to the Workspace Slideshow Portlet Customization page. From here, the user can set or change the following default values:
 - Portlet title
 - Slideshow On - yes/no
 - Slide Speed - number of seconds the slide will appear before transitioning to the next configured slide while in play mode. Valid values are positive whole numbers between 1 and 999.
 - URL - set up to eight Slide URLs
 - Title - set corresponding titles for each configured URL
 - Linked Content URL - set a related, or alternate URL for the slide URL

When a user accesses the page, they will see the current default Workspace Slideshow configurations. It will look like the following figure:

Figure 8–41 Customize Portlet Page

Customize Portlet

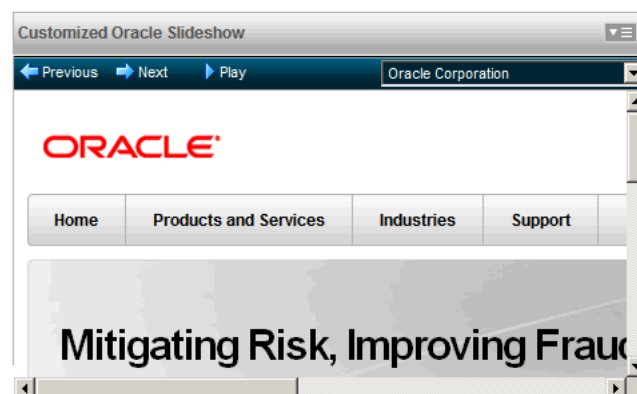
Portlet Title

Slideshow ☐ On

Speed Seconds per slide

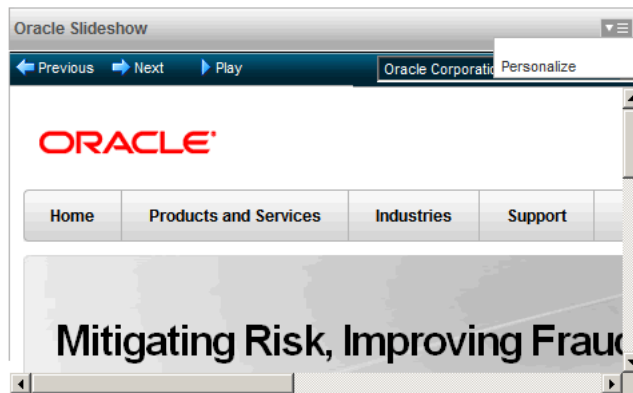
Slide	URL	Title	Linked Content (URL)
Slide 1	<input type="text" value="http://www.oracle.com"/>	<input type="text" value="Oracle Corporation"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 2	<input type="text" value="http://www.oracle.com/industries/ret"/>	<input type="text" value="Oracle Retail"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 3	<input type="text" value="http://www.oracle.com/industries/hig"/>	<input type="text" value="Oracle Technology"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3. In the **Portlet Title** field, change the portlet header to a new value, such as 'Customized Oracle Slideshow'.
4. Click **Save**.
5. The Workspace Slideshow Portlet now appears with the new title. This title is now the default title for all users.

Figure 8–42 Portlet With a Customized Title

Now let's log in as a user who is allowed to personalize, but not customize, the Workspace Slideshow Portlet.

1. Run **MyDashboard.jspx**. Log in as a `PersonalizeUser`. This user will see Customized Oracle Slideshow as the default portlet title. This user will have access to personalize the Workspace Slideshow as seen below:

Figure 8–43 Personalize Menu Option in the Portlet

2. From the **Actions** drop-down menu, select **Personalize**. You will be brought to the Workspace Slideshow Portlet Personalize page. From here, you can set or change the following values:

- Portlet Title
- Slideshow On - yes/no
- Slide Speed - number of seconds the slide will appear before transitioning to the next configured slide while in play mode. Valid values are positive whole numbers between 1 and 999.
- URL - set up to eight slide URLs
- Title - set a corresponding title for each configured URL
- Linked Content URL - set a related, or alternate URL for the slide URL

When a user accesses the page, they will see their current personalized Workspace Slideshow configurations (or the default configurations if they have not personalized any of the fields). The Personalize page will look like the following figure:

Figure 8–44 Personalize Portlet Screen

Personalize Portlet

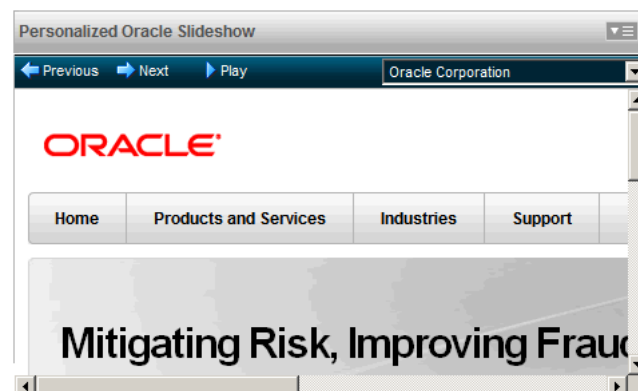
Portlet Title:

Slideshow: ☐ On

Speed: Seconds per slide

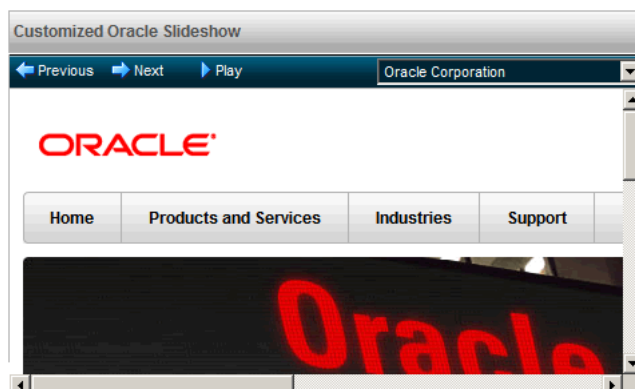
Slide	URL	Title	Linked Content (URL)
Slide 1	<input type="text" value="http://www.oracle.com"/>	<input type="text" value="Oracle Corporation"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 2	<input type="text" value="http://www.oracle.com/industries/ret"/>	<input type="text" value="Oracle Retail"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 3	<input type="text" value="http://www.oracle.com/industries/hig"/>	<input type="text" value="Oracle Technology"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Slide 8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3. In the **Portlet Title** field, change the portlet header to a new value, such as 'Personalized Oracle Slideshow'.
4. Click **Save**.
5. The Workspace Slideshow Portlet now appears in the browser with the new title. This title now overrides the default title, but will only be seen by this user.

Figure 8–45 Portlet With a Personalized Title

Finally, let's log in as a user who is only allowed to view the page.

- Run **MyDashboard.jspx**. Log in as aViewUser. This user will see the default title 'Customized Oracle Slideshow' as the portlet title. This user will not have access to the portlet action drop-down menu as shown below:

Figure 8–46 Portlet With No Menu Options for Users With Viewer Access**URL and Report Portlet Customization/Personalization Example**

The URL Portlet and Report Portlet both allow users with sufficient privileges to modify the portlet title, the URL, and the alternate URL. The Customization and Personalization pages for both the URL and Report Portlet are shown below:

Figure 8–47 Customize Portlet Page for URL and Report Portlets**Customize Portlet**

Portlet Title

URL

Alternate URL

Figure 8–48 Personalize Portlet Page for URL and Report Portlets**Personalize Portlet**

Portlet Title

URL

Alternate URL

RSS Portlet Customization/Personalization Example

The RSS Portlet allows users with sufficient privileges to modify the RSS Feed URL. The Customization and Personalization pages for the RSS Portlet are shown below:

Figure 8–49 Customize Portlet Page for RSS Portlet**Customize Portlet**

RSS Feed URL

Figure 8–50 Personalize Portlet Page for RSS Portlet**Personalize Portlet**

RSS Feed URL

Using Portlet Safe Mode to Set Customization and Personalization Values

Portlet Safe Mode allows users to correct customizations or personalizations that are causing problems during portlet run time. Dashboard developers may enable Safe Mode for a portlet instance by specifying `${param.SAFE_MODE}` as the value of the portlet's `SAFE_MODE` parameter. The `SAFE_MODE` parameter is available in the RSS, URL, Report and Slideshow portlets.

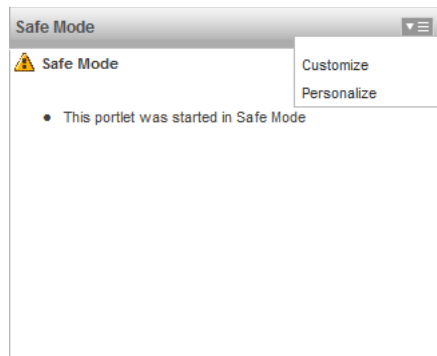
`${param.SAFE_MODE}` is a JSF EL expression that sets the value of the portlet's `SAFE_MODE` variable to the value of the `SAFE_MODE` URL query string parameter. Under normal circumstances the `SAFE_MODE` parameter is not specified in the dashboard URL. However, if a user has customized or personalized a portlet with a value that renders the portlet inoperable, it may be possible to restart the dashboard with the portlets in Safe Mode, then access the portlet's Customize or Personalize option to correct the problem. To activate Safe Mode, add a `SAFE_MODE` query string parameter to the dashboard URL similar to the following example:

```
http://myhost/MyDashboard/faces/MyDashboard.jspx?SAFE_MODE=true
```

When the Safe Mode parameter is specified, the portlet content is not rendered. Instead text is displayed that indicates the portlet is running in Safe Mode.

Figure 8–51 RSS Portlet started in Safe Mode

While running in Safe Mode it is possible to access the Customize and Personalize menu items from the portlet's Action menu.

Figure 8–52 RSS Portlet with open Action menu

Importing/Exporting Portlet Customizations

By default, the Workspace portlets have `<allow-export>` and `<allow-import>` set to true in the `oracle-portlet.xml`. It is important to note, that any customizations made during development will be exported with the application when it is deployed. For more information on Importing and Exporting Portlet Customizations, please refer to the Exporting and Importing Portlet Customizations section of the Administration Guide,

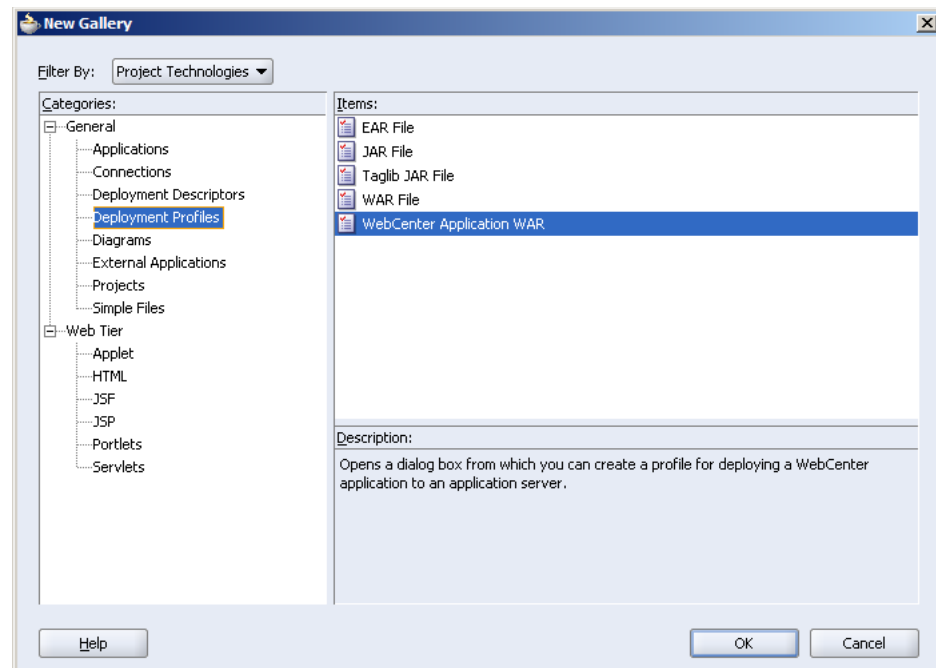
Deploying the Dashboard

Once the dashboard has been made secure and has been tested, it can be deployed to an Oracle Application Server. The following steps to deploy the dashboard are explained in this section:

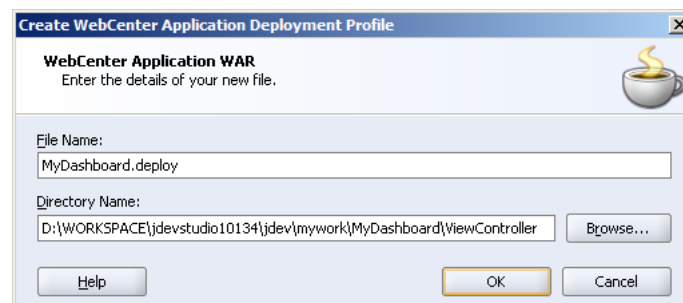
- Create a deployment profile in JDeveloper.
- Edit the Pre-configured OC4J's `system-jazn-data.xml`
- Deploy the dashboard to a generic EAR.
- Copy the EAR to the destination OAS host or shared network drive.
- Create the targeted Dashboard EAR.
- Deploy the EAR.

Creating a Deployment Profile

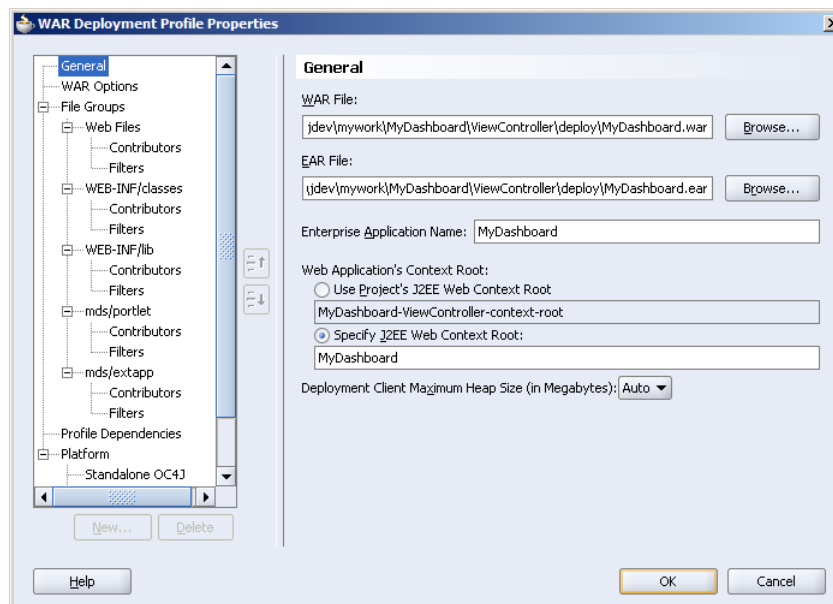
1. In the Applications Navigator, right-click the **ViewController** project and select **New** from the context menu.
2. In New Gallery under Categories, expand the **General** node and select **Deployment Profiles**.
3. Under Items, select **WebCenter Application War**.
4. Click **OK**.

Figure 8–53 New Gallery Window

5. In the File Name field enter the name of the deployment profile (for example, MyDashboard.deploy), allow the directory name to default, and click **OK**.

Figure 8–54 Create WebCenter Application Deployment Profile Dialog Box



6. In the Applications Navigator, open the Resources folder of the ViewController project, right-click the newly created deployment profile, and select properties from the context menu.
7. Select the **Specify the web context root** option and enter a value for the field, for example, MyDashboard.

Figure 8–55 WAR Deployment Profile Properties Dialog Box

8. Click **OK**.

Define a Connection to the PreConfigured OC4J

Icons for starting and stopping the preconfigured OC4J display in the Oracle JDeveloper toolbar.

Icon	Description
	To start the pre-configured OC4J, click the Start WebCenter Pre-configured OC4J icon
	To stop the pre-configured OC4J, click the Stop WebCenter Pre-configured OC4J icon

The first time you start the pre-configured OC4J, a dialog tells you that the WebCenter pre-configured OC4J is not installed in the current user directory. This dialog offers you the option of installing it in the current user directory. Select **Yes**.

1. In the Applications Navigator, right-click the Dashboard application and select **New** from the context menu.
2. In New Gallery under Categories, expand the **General** node and select Connections.
3. In New Gallery under Items, select **Application Server Connection**.
4. Click **OK**.
5. On the Welcome page, click **Next**.
6. In the Connection Name field, enter a name for the connection (LocalOC4J).
7. In the Connection Type field, select **Standalone OC4J 10g 10.1.3**.
8. Click **Next**. On the Authentication screen, in the Username field, enter oc4jadmin. In the Password field enter welcome. Click the **Deploy Password** check box.

9. Click **Next**. On the Connection screen, in the Hostname field enter *localhost*. In the RMI Port field enter 22667. Leave the URL Path field empty.
10. Click **Next**. Click **Test Connection** to test the connection to localOC4J.

Edit the Preconfigured OC4Js system-jazn-data.xml

Similar to permission grants added to the `system-jazn-data.xml` file of the embedded OC4J you need to edit the `system-jazn-data.xml` file of for the Pre-configured OC4J and add the correct security configuration to allow access to the dashboard. This configuration includes roles, users, and permission grants to these roles and users.

The location of the `system-jazn-data.xml` file for the Pre-configured OC4J is in the following folder:

<JDeveloper Install>/jdev/extensions/oracle.adfp.seededoc4j.10.1.3/j2ee/home/config
<JDeveloper Install> being the directory where JDeveloper is installed.

Note: It is possible to copy the embedded OC4Js `system-jazn-data.xml` that you modified earlier to the Pre-configured OC4Js "config" directory. If you choose not to copy `system-jazn-data.xml`, make the same changes to the Pre-configured OC4J as you have already made to the embedded OC4J, as described in the ["Securing the Dashboard"](#) section.

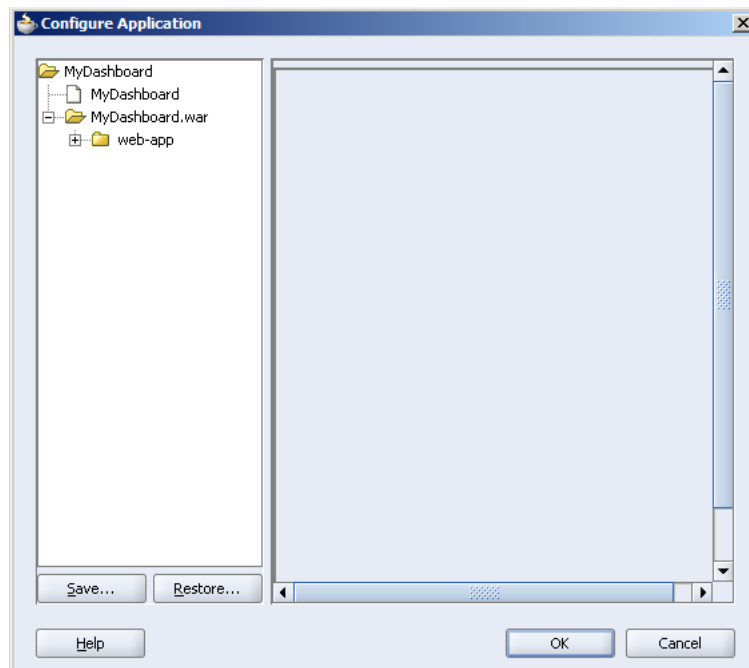
Once you have edited or copied the `system-jazn-data.xml` file of the Pre-configured OC4J you must restart the Pre-configured OC4J.

Deploy Dashboard to PreConfigured OC4J

By deploying the dashboard to the preconfigured OC4J, you are testing your deployment profile in a controlled environment.

1. In the Applications Navigator, right-click the newly created deployment profile (MyDashboard.deploy) and select **Deploy to** from the context menu.
2. Select the connection name for deployment that you just created. (localOC4J).
JDeveloper prompts you for an MDS location.
3. Specify a directory for MDS. If the directory doesn't exist, it will be created. Do not use a directory that is already in use for another dashboard. For this example, use `C:\MyDashboard-mds`

A Configure Application screen similar to the following appears.

Figure 8–56 Configure Application Screen

4. Click on **OK**.

In your deployment log tab you should see a deployment-finished message.

5. Once deployed, test your dashboard by entering the URL of your deployed dashboard in the browser window. The URL has a similar format to the following:

`http://<your IP address>:6688/<web context root>/faces/<DashboardName.jsx>`

For example:

`http://myhost/MyDashboard/faces/MyDashboard.jsx`

Note: If you are running the browser on the same machine as LocalOC4J, you may specify "localhost" instead of your IP address.

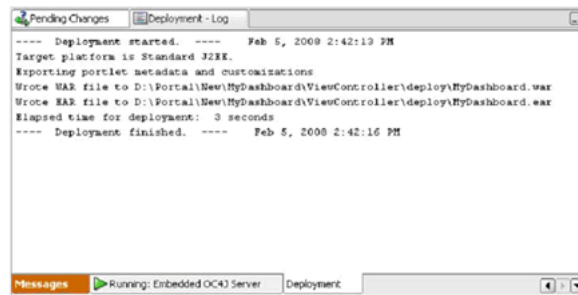
Deploy the Dashboard to Generic Ear

In the following steps you will create the generic EAR. In a later section of this chapter you will run a tool to convert this EAR to one that can be deployed on your application server.

1. In the Applications Navigator, right-click the deployment profile created above (MyDashboard.deploy) and select **Deploy to EAR file** from the context menu.
2. The deployment finished message appears in the Deployment - Log window. The log should also tell you where it placed the ear.

On Windows, the location of the EAR file is:

`<Application root>\ViewController\deploy\MyDashboard.ear`

Figure 8-57 Deployment - Log Window

Convert the Generic Ear to the Targeted Ear

Before deploying your EAR file, the development references contained in the file must be modified to be specific to the target instance.

Oracle Application Server with WebCenter Extensions provides a Predeployment Tool that is used to create targeted EAR files from generic EAR files. The Predeployment Tool must be run on the same host where the dashboard is to be deployed. The WebCenter Predeployment Tool is included in `portlet-client-deploy.jar`. The Predeployment Tool is executed by specifying `portlet-client-deploy.jar` in the '-jar' option of the Java command line. By default, `portlet-client-deploy.jar` and its dependencies are located in `$ORACLE_HOME/adfp/lib`, where `$ORACLE_HOME` is the Oracle WebCenter home directory.

1. FTP the file `MyDashboard.ear` to the target system on which it will be deployed.
2. Run the following command from `$ORACLE_HOME` of the OAS where the dashboard will be deployed to:

```

$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/java -jar $ORACLE_HOME/adfp/lib/
portlet-client-deploy.jar -predeploy -source <genericEAR>
-target <targetedEAR>
  
```

where:

- `portlet-client-deploy.jar` is the predeployment JAR file from which the Predeployment tool is run.
- `<genericEAR>` is the generic EAR file created using Oracle JDeveloper.
- `<targetedEAR>` is the targeted EAR file, which the Predeployment tool creates during predeployment.

For example:

```

$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/java -jar $ORACLE_HOME/adfp/lib/
portlet-client-deploy.jar -predeploy -source MyDashboard.ear
-target ./MyDashboard_Targeted.ear
  
```

The predeployment tool prompts for the following information:

- New MDS Repository Path on the target system. If you will be deploying multiple dashboards, you must keep MDS locations separate for each of the dashboard applications. For our example enter the following:

```

<ORACLE_
HOME>/j2ee/<oc4j-instance>/dashboards-mds-mydashboard
  
```

where `<ORACLE_HOME>` is the `ORACLE_HOME` environment variable set for the application server where the dashboard application is being installed, and `<oc4j-instance>` is the name of the OC4J instance you will be deploying to.

- A New Service URL. Since your dashboard uses portlets, the Predeployment Tool prompts for the service URL for the portlets accessible from the targeted system. The service URL has the same format as specified when creating a portlet producer.

You change the service URL in a scenario similar to the following example:

You develop the dashboard using Workspace portlets that have been deployed to a development application server. Then during pre-deployment of the production version of the dashboard, you can re-target to point to an instance of the Workspace portlets that has been deployed to a production application server. In that case, for **new service URL**, you specify the URL to the production deployment of the portlets.

If you do not need to specify a new service URL, that is, use the portlet producer that was used during development, click **Enter** to leave the URL unchanged.

For more information, refer to the Deploying your WebCenter Application section of the WebCenter documentation.

Deploy the Targeted EAR to OAS

The targeted EAR file is deployed to OC4J in Oracle Application Server in the production environment, using Application Server Control Console (or the Enterprise Manager).

Refer to section 12.2.3 *Deploying Your WebCenter Application Using Application Server Control Console* of the Oracle WebCenter Framework Developer's Guide included in the Oracle WebCenter documentation.

Deploying a Dashboard with Oracle Single Sign-On

Oracle Single Sign-On is a Web technology. It is implemented in the HTTP Server that typically front-ends an application server. The OC4J application servers distributed with JDeveloper do not have an associated HTTP Server. However, HTTP servers are bundled with the standard Oracle Application Server 10g.

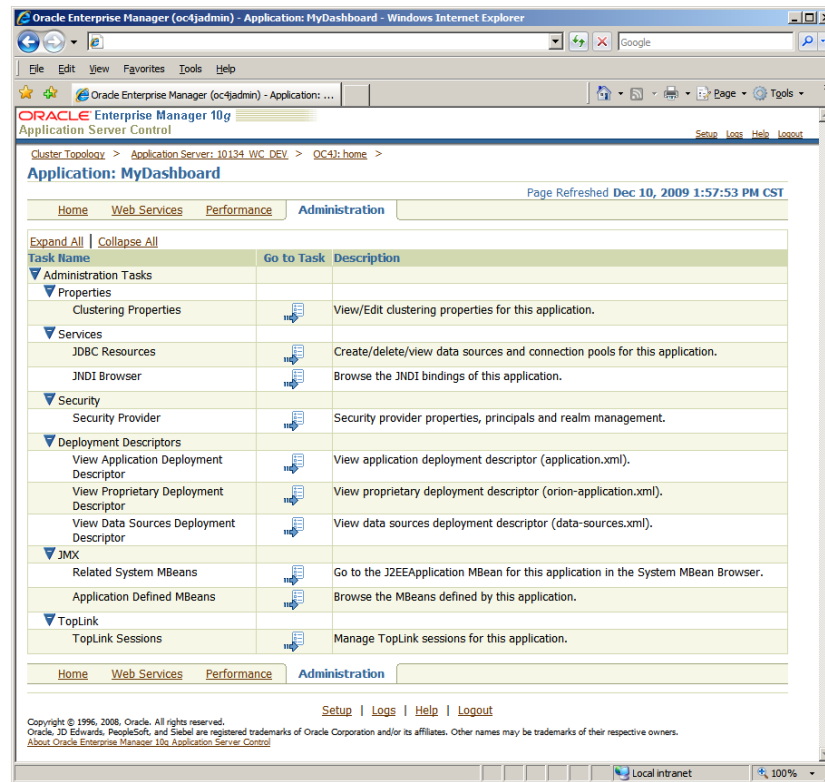
Using the OIM Security Provider

The OC4J instance where the dashboard is deployed must have an association with the OID LDAP associated with the Oracle Identity Management server. This association is documented in the *Oracle Application Server Administration Guide*.

Changing the Security Provider

After the targeted EAR has been deployed, you can switch to the Oracle Identity Management security provider.

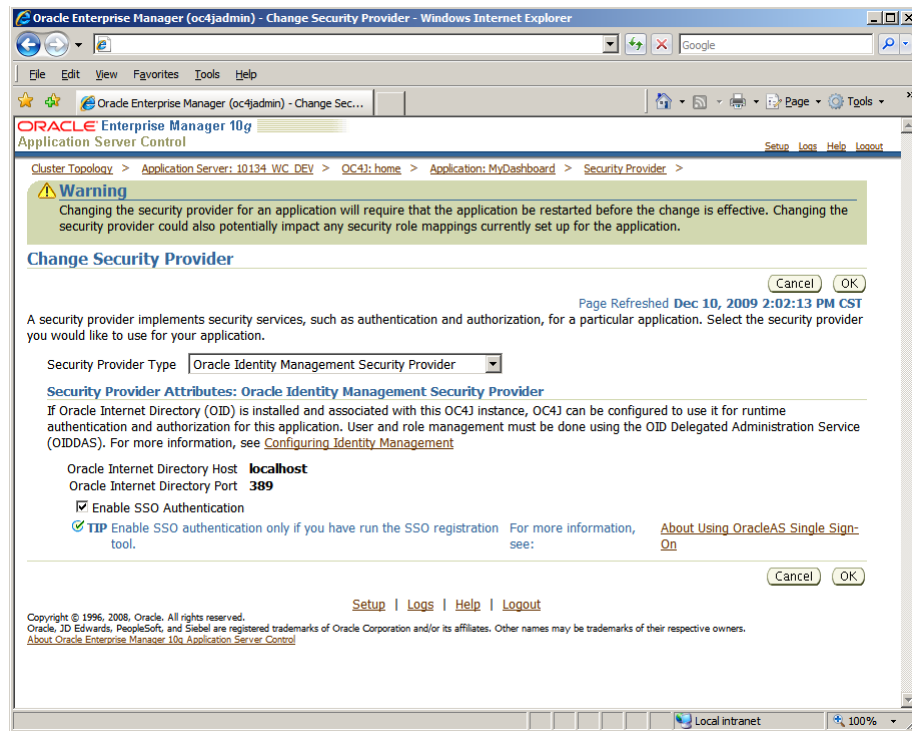
1. Using the Enterprise Manager, select the dashboard application. Then select the **Administration** tab. A window similar to the following figure should appear:

Figure 8–58 Administration Tab in the Oracle Enterprise Manager

- In the Security Provider row, select **Go to Task**. The following window appears:

Figure 8–59 Security Provider Screen

- Click **Change Security Provider**. In the new window, select **Oracle Identity Management Security Provider** from the Security Provider Type menu. Click **Enable SSO Authentication** to ensure the application will leverage OSSO for authentication purposes.

Figure 8–60 Change Security Provider Screen

- Click **OK**. You are returned to the previous window, with a confirmation message:

Figure 8–61 Security Provider Screen With Confirmation of the Change

- Click **Restart** in the confirmation message. In the next window that appears, confirm in order for the application to use OSSO.

Note: It is also possible to change to the Oracle Identity Management security provider during the deployment process.

Adding Users, Roles, and Permissions to OID LDAP

Note: While the dashboard has been associated with OID at this point, the referenced roles and permission grants to these roles must also exist in the associated LDAP. Otherwise, your dashboard will be a secure application that nobody is allowed to access. This section provides more information on creating users, roles, and permissions in the OID LDAP server.

Creating users and roles is documented in the Delegated Administrative Services (DAS) application. In DAS, a Group with public visibility is basically the same as a role. Hence, any role referenced in the deployment descriptors of the dashboard must also be created in the OID LDAP server.

Creating permission grants within the LDAP is a little more difficult. The easiest way to do this is to use the Workspace Permissions Management screen available to administrators. See ["Create Permission Grants via the Permissions Management Administration Tool"](#). The user creating the permissions must have the correct permissions to do so within the LDAP security framework. Typically, this means the user ID is a member of the IAS administrator group or the JAZN administrators group.

There are other options for creating the required permission grants:

- Generate an LDIF script using the JAZN migration tool. See the *ADF Development Guide*.
- Use the OC4J jaznadmin command. See the *OAS Administrators Guide*.

Adding your Dashboard to Workspace

If your deployed dashboard is not accessible to the Workspace application, it must be deployed to an Oracle application server that Workspace can access. Refer to ["Deploying the Dashboard"](#) for more details.

In order for the dashboard to be launchable from within Workspace, it needs to be configured in the Workspace `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file. One purpose of this file is to define all of the entries in the navigation panel of the Workspace application. This file can be found at

```
$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j-instance>/RetailWorkspace/
retail-workspace-page-config.xml
```

where `<oc4j-instance>` is the name of the OC4J instance where Workspace is deployed.

The `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file is a hierarchical file containing work lists and work items. A work list contains one or more work items and each work item may contain additional work items. Work items may be defined via the `<work-item>` element, or via the `<secure-work-item>` element.

Before a user can see a `<secure-work-item>` in the navigation pane, a permission grant must be created that allows the user access. Permission grants are typically made to roles or OID Groups and not specific users. Permission grants for `<secure-work-item>` elements use the `oracle.retail.portal.security.permission.WorkElementPermission` class. However, for `<work-item>` elements, no permission grants are needed to see a link to the item in the Workspace navigation pane.

Furthermore, if a dashboard has been made secure, another permission grant must be made for the user to actually view the dashboard because users may attempt to view the dashboard outside of the Workspace application. ADF uses another permission class, `oracle.adf.share.security.authorization.RegionPermission`, that must be used to grant permission to actually view a secured dashboard.

An example of an unsecured work item is shown below:

```
<work-item id="MyDashboard"
    display-string="MyDashboard"
    rendered="true"
    launchable="true"
    show-in-content-area="true"
    target-frame="_iframe" >

<url>http://myHost.myDomain.com/MyDashboard/faces/MyDashboard.jspx</url>
</work-item>
```

There are a few things to note about this entry:

- Dashboards use the target-frame of **_iframe**. This attribute specifies that the dashboard will be rendered within an iframe.
- The show-in-content-area attribute is set to true, which means the dashboard will be rendered in the central content area of the Workspace application. No more than one dashboard is displayed at a time within the content area.
- Any user will be able to access this work item, including those that have not been authenticated, as long as they have permission to view the work item's parents.

An example of a secured work item is shown below:

```
<secure-work-item id="MyDashboard"
    display-string="MyDashboard"
    rendered="true"
    launchable="true"
    show-in-content-area="true"
    target-frame="_iframe" >
    <url>http://myHost.myDomain.com/MyDashboard/faces/MyDashboard.jspx</url>
    <custom-attributes>
        <custom-attribute name="adf-permission-target">
            <value>MyCompany.view.pageDefs.MyDashboardPageDef</value>
        </custom-attribute>
    </custom-attributes>
</secure-work-item>
```

This entry is basically the same as the unsecured work item, except for the element name (`secure-work-item`) and the `<custom-attribute>` element named `adf-permission-target` which is used to secure the work item. However, when Workspace processes the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file, the node in the navigation pane representing this secure work item will only be displayed to the user if the user, or the roles that the user is a member of, have been granted permission via a `WorkElementPermission` grant.

The ID attribute (`id="MyDashboard"`) must be configured in the `<secure-work-item>` and must be unique within the file. The Permissions Management tool uses the ID attribute to assign retail workspace permissions. The work item ID attribute is also used when assigning home pages to roles. For more information refer to Workspace documentation.

The purpose of the `adf-permission-target` custom attribute element is to flag to the Permissions Management tool that this is a secured ADF page and an ADF permission

grant must be specified to control access to this page. The "<value>" element of the `adf-permission-target` custom attribute specifies the permission grant target, which must be the JSPX page's associated page definition file specification. To determine the correct value to configure for `adf-permission-target`, open the dashboard page definition file in JDeveloper. The value to use in the `<value>` element is found via a concatenation of the `Package` and `id` attributes in the root element of the page definition.

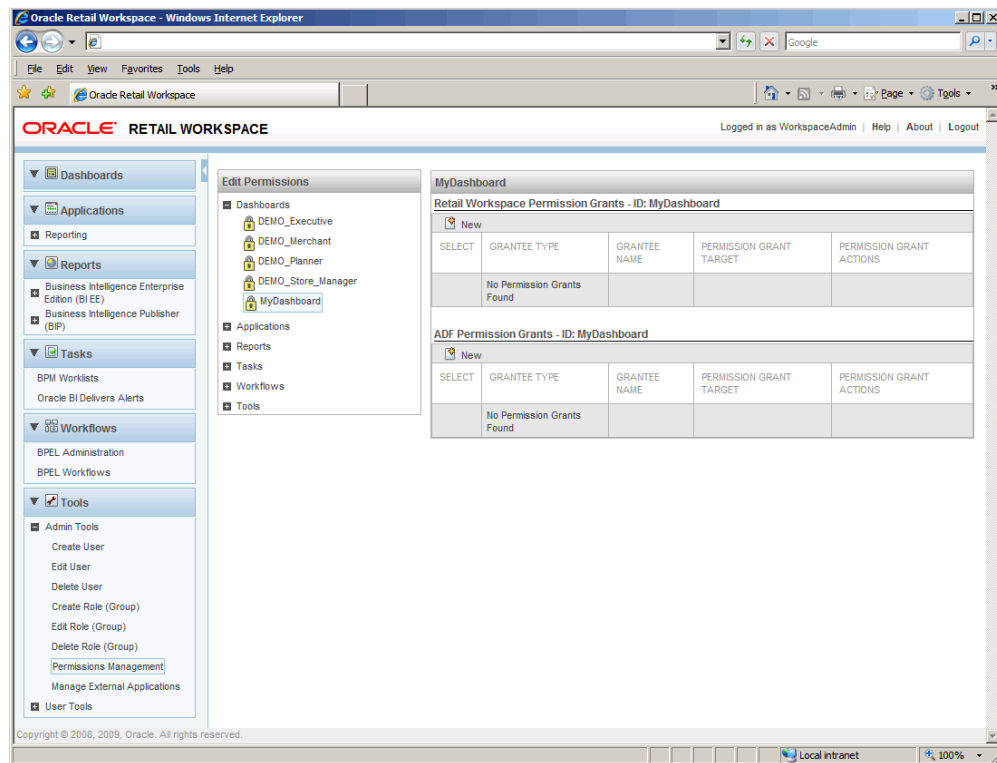
```
<pageDefinition xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/adfm/uimodel"
    version="10.1.3.41.57" id="myDashboardPageDef"
    Package="myproject.view.pageDefs">
```

Once the secure work item has been defined in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file, an administrator can then create permission grants in the OID LDAP via the Permissions Management administration tool found in the Workspace application.

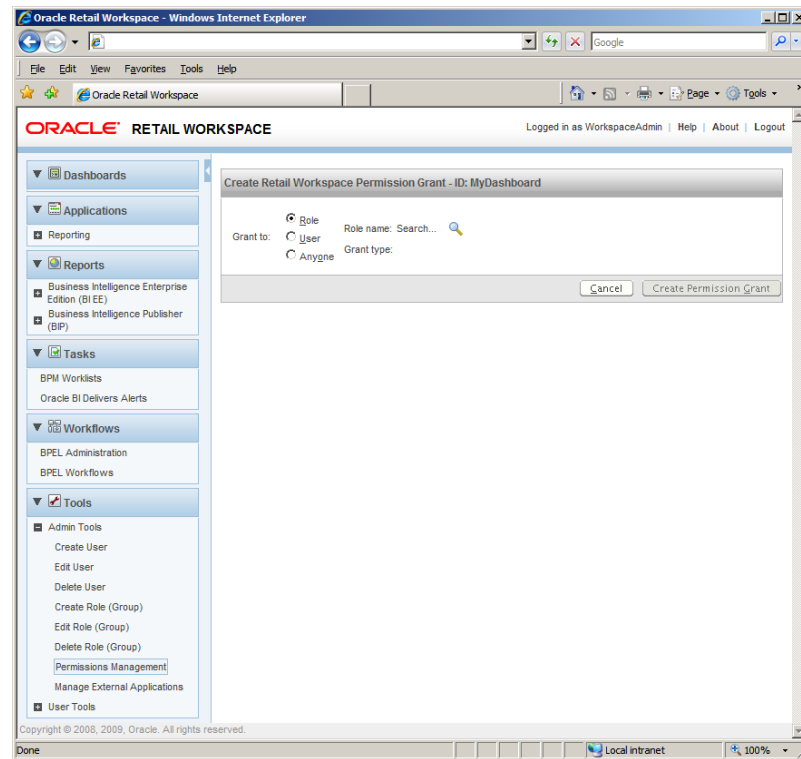
Create Permission Grants via the Permissions Management Administration Tool

Workspace has a number of tools available to administrators. One of these tools is the Permissions Management page. When Workspace is configured to use the OID LDAP security provider, the Permissions Management page is used to manage permissions for all `<secure-work-item>` elements in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file. Of course, in order to access this tool one must have the correct permissions.

The following figure shows what an entry looks like for a secure dashboard defined in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file with no existing permission grants. Workspace Permission Grants grant access to view links to the dashboard via the left navigation pane. The ADF Permission Grants are needed because a user may attempt to access the dashboard outside of the Workspace application, for example by typing in the dashboard URL directly into a browser. The ADF infrastructure checks for these permission grants on secured pages regardless of how the page was accessed. Typically, one would grant the same access to the same groups or users.

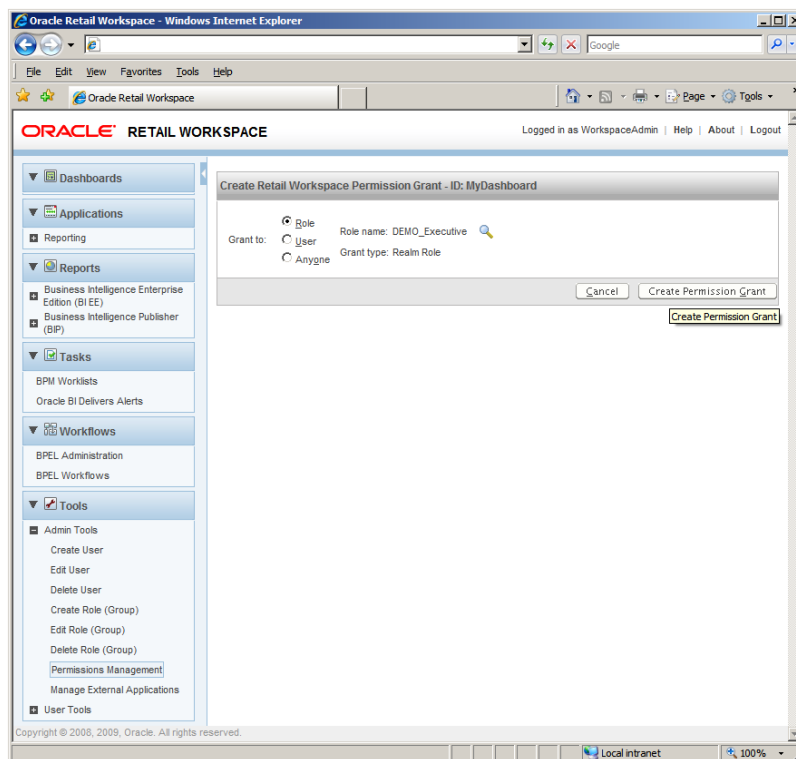
Figure 8–62 Permission Management Screen for a Secured Dashboard

1. Select the MyDashboard node in the Dashboards sub-tree of the Edit Permissions panel.
2. To create a new grant, click **New Grant** above the Select column. The following page appears:

Figure 8–63 Create Retail Workspace Permission Grant Page

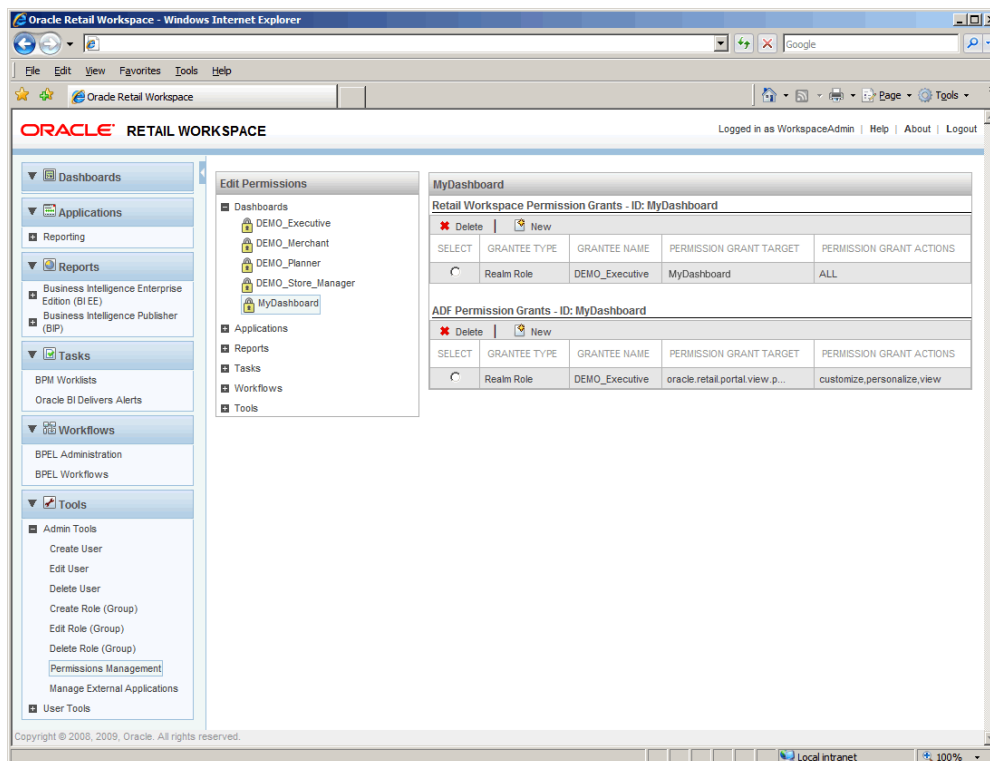
3. Choose the type of Grantees. In most cases, you create a grant to a specific role.
4. Click **Search** to specify the specific Realm Role. This brings up a DAS dialog.
5. Select the role allowed access to MyDashboard. Once the role has been selected, control is returned to this page and the **Create Permission Grant** button is enabled.

Figure 8–64 Create Permission Grant Button Enabled



6. Click **Create Permission Grant** to create the Permission Grant in the OID LDAP server and return to the main Permissions Management screen.

Figure 8–65 Permissions Management Screen



7. As mentioned earlier, ADF customization and personalization privileges can be granted for secured dashboard pages via the Permission Management tool. Select the **MyDashboard** node in the Dashboards sub-tree of the Edit Permissions panel.

Note: Customization and Personalization are only available for ADF Permission Grants, and do not apply to Retail Workspace Permission Grants.

8. Click **New Grant** above the **Select** column in the ADF Permission Grants table. The following window appears in the content area:

Figure 8–66 Create ADF Permission Grant Page

The administrator has the option of granting customization and/or personalization privileges to a role or user for secured dashboard pages. If a role/user is given Customize privileges, they will also be granted Personalize privileges as well. By default, the View check box is always selected and disabled. If 'Anyone' is selected, the Customize and Personalize check boxes are cleared and disabled as shown in the following figure:

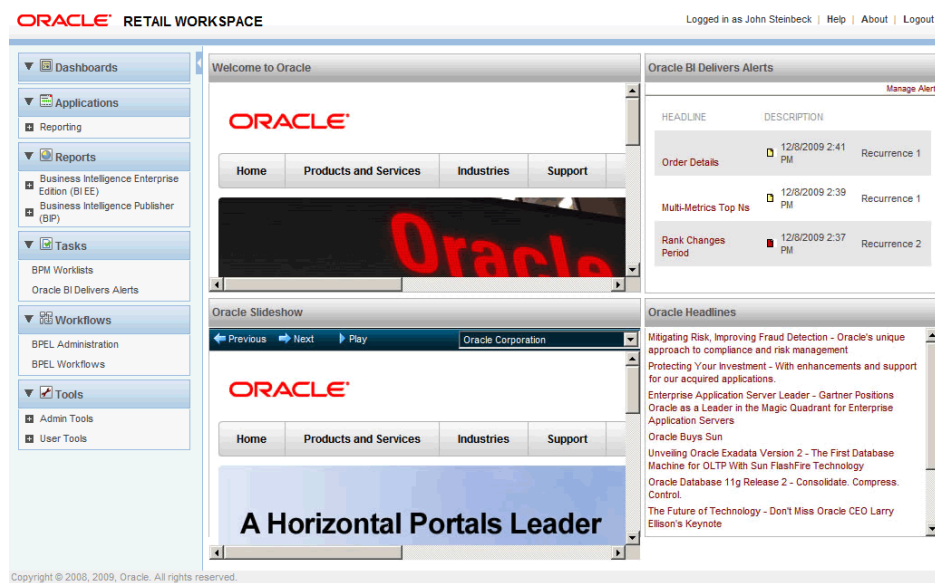
Figure 8–67 Customize and Personalize Check Boxes Cleared

9. Follow the same procedure as above to search, select, and create permission grants for a role or user, with the additional options of granting customize and personalize privileges.
10. Run the Workspace application.
11. Log in as a user assigned to the role that has been given permission to view and access MyDashboard. Click on the **MyDashboard** link in the navigation pane on the left. If the work item and permissions have been configured correctly, MyDashboard appears in the navigation pane, and the dashboard appears in the content area when the tree node for the work item is clicked.

Note: When you use the Permissions Management tool to change permission grants, changes may not take effect immediately. This is because of the application server caching.

For the new permission grants to take effect, you may have to stop and restart the application server where the dashboard is deployed.

Figure 8–68 Dashboard Screen



Passing Parameters to a Dashboard

In previous lessons, when you created your dashboard, you hard-coded the value of several portlet parameter variables in the page definition file. You also hard-coded portlet attributes in the dashboard's JSPX file. In this lesson you will learn:

- How to change the **retail-workspace-page-config.xml** to pass parameters to the dashboard in the query string of a dashboard URL.
- How to change the dashboard page definition file to use EL expressions to retrieve query string parameters, and use those parameter values to set the DefaultValue of portlet parameters.
- How to change the dashboard JSPX page to use EL expressions to retrieve query string parameters and use those parameter values to set the text attribute of the adfp:portlet tags.

Note: If you do not intend to pass URL query string parameter values to the dashboard, you may skip this lesson.

Convert Portlet Page Definition Parameter Variables

In previous lessons, the values for portlet parameter variables were hard-coded in the pageDef.xml. It is possible to use JSF value binding expressions to dynamically retrieve a value from a message bundle, a JSF managed bean, or an EL implicit object.

One such implicit object is the **param** object, which retrieves a request parameter by name.

In the following steps, you will modify the MyDashboard page definition file to replace hard-coded variable values with EL expressions that retrieve the value dynamically from request parameters.

It is highly recommended you perform the parameterizing process on one portlet and one parameter at a time.

Note: The Internet Explorer Web browser has a roughly 2K character limit for URLs. Passing too many request parameters to the dashboard will cause the combined URL (the URL to the page plus query string parameters) to exceed the limit. If the 2K limit is exceeded, the content area of the page will go blank and will remain blank when you click on the dashboard link in the navigation pane.

In addition, your corporate secure coding practices may discourage the use of the URL query string parameters.

For these reasons, it is recommended that you should not pass URLs as parameters to the dashboard page and you should limit (or remove) any other parameters passed to the page. You can keep the parameters hard-coded in the `pageDef.xml`, rather than passing them to the dashboard page. Alternatively, you can configure the portlet with no parameters and then use the portlet "Customize" option in development or after deployment to set the default values.

1. Right-click on the MyDashboard.jspx page in the Application Navigation pane and click **Go to Page Definition**.
2. In the Structure pane of the page definition file, expand **executables** and then **variables**.
3. To parameterize a variable, change the DefaultValue in the Property Inspector to an immediate EL expression (that is, an EL expression beginning with "\$") that references a parameter by name using the EL implicit param object.

In this example you will parameterize the Slideshow portlet's OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED variable. Change the DefaultValue of the OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED variable to `${param.SLIDESHOW_OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED}`.

Note: To locate the **variable** element associated with the OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED parameter, first find the **parameter** element with the name equal to OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED in the page definition file. The **pageVariable** attribute of the element specifies the **variable** element by name.

SLIDESHOW_OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED is a parameter that will be set in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file in the steps that follow.

Note: Make sure there are no trailing spaces after the parameter.

4. Modify the Workspace configuration file to add the SLIDESHOW_OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED parameter to MyDashboard's secure-work-item. This parameter will be passed as a query string parameter in the dashboard URL.

```

</secure-work-item>
<secure-work-item id="MyDashboard"
    display-string="MyDashboard"
    rendered="true"
    launchable="true"
    show-in-content-area="true"
    target-frame="_iframe" >
<url>http://<yourHost>:<port>/MyDashboard/faces/MyDashboard.jspx</url>
<parameters>
    <parameter name="SLIDESHOW_OPEN_IN_NEW_WINDOW_LINK_RENDERED">
        <value>true</value>
    </parameter>
</parameters>
<custom-attributes>
    <custom-attribute name="adf-permission-target">
        <value>MyCompany.view.pageDefs.MyDashboardPageDef</value>
    </custom-attribute>
</custom-attributes>
</secure-work-item>
    
```

If your parameter contains special characters like < and >, the value in the configuration file should be specified in a CDATA block. For example:

```
<value><![CDATA[example value with < special > characters]]></value>
```

Setting Up a Dynamic Value for the PORTLET_TITLE Variable

In previous lessons, the portlet title was set by hard-coding the value for the **PORTLET_TITLE** variable of the portlet. In the following steps you will modify the MyDashboard page definition file and replace the hard-coded value of the **PORTLET_TITLE** variable with an EL expression that retrieves the value dynamically from a managed bean.

Note: Before portlet title values are parameterized, you need to include the `oretail-common.jar` in the `ViewController\public_html\WEB-INF\lib` directory. The `oretail-common.jar` is shipped with the `orw-dashboards-devpack.zip` contained within the `RetailWorkspaceApplication.zip`. The `oretail-common.jar` file was extracted earlier in this tutorial. For additional information, see ["Adding Oracle Retail Skins to your Dashboard"](#). The `oretail-common.jar` contains a `DecodeRequestParamBean` that makes sure that the character encoding for Portlet Titles is correctly decoded as UTF-8.

1. Change `faces-config.xml` found under `ViewController\public_html\WEB-INF` to declare the `decodeParam` bean:

```

<managed-bean>
    <managed-bean-name>decodeParam</managed-bean-name>

    <managed-bean-class>oracle.retail.common.faces.bean.DecodeRequestParamBean</man
aged-bean-class>
    
```



```

<managed-bean-scope>session</managed-bean-scope>
<managed-property>
  <property-name>encoding</property-name>
  <value>UTF-8</value>
</managed-property>
</managed-bean>

```

Note: The DecodeRequestParamBean works around a known issue with `HttpServletRequest.getParameters()` incorrectly decoding parameters as if they are ISO-8859-1 when in fact they are a different encoding (UTF-8 in Workspace). To make use of the DecodeRequestParamBean, substitute EL expressions that reference the bean rather than using the JSF's implicit 'param' attribute.

This bean also works around the issues of query string parameters getting dropped from the request URLs. In the case of dashboards consuming portlets that can be customized or personalized, when the portlet mode is changed from View to Edit or Edit Defaults portlet mode and then back to the View portlet mode, the Oracle portlet container does not include the original URL's query string parameters. One way to work around this issue is to configure the DecodeRequestParamBean to have session scope. The bean must be configured to have request scope for all other cases. If the dashboard portlets are configured to support customizations or personalizations, the recommended solution is to not use the URL query string parameters in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file.

2. In the Application Navigation page, right-click on the MyDashboard.jspx page, and click **Go to Page Definition**.
3. In the **Structure** pane, expand **executables**, and then **variables**.
4. Locate the PORTLET_TITLE variable for the portlet. To locate the **variable** element associated with the PORTLET_TITLE parameter, first find the **parameter** element with the name PORTLET_TITLE in the page definition file. The **pageVariable** attribute of the element specifies the **variable** element by name.
5. In the **Property Inspector**, change the DefaultValue of the PORTLET_TITLE to an immediate EL expression:

```
${decodeParam.<parameter name>}
```

For example, if the portlet tag is for the Top Report portlet, name this parameter TOP_REPORT_TITLE and enter `${decodeParam.TOP_REPORT_TITLE}` in the DefaultValue field.

6. Add this parameter to the MyDashboard secure-work-item in the Workspace configuration file.

Example:

```

<parameter name="TOP_REPORT_TITLE">
  <value>Welcome to Oracle</value>
</parameter>

```

7. Re-deploy the dashboard and bring it up in Workspace.

References

WebCenter documentation can be accessed at:

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/webcenter/documentation.html>

Internationalizing a Dashboard

This section will cover the following topics:

- How to internationalize a dashboard.
 - How to internationalize strings within the dashboard application.
 - How to internationalize dashboard work item display strings and parameters in the Workspace page configuration file.

In this lesson, you will perform the following steps:

- Configure the dashboard application to support locales.
- Internationalize the dashboard application. This is optional.
 - Create a resource bundle in the dashboard application. This is optional.
 - Internationalize the dashboard page. This is optional.
- Internationalize the dashboard within the Workspace application.
 - Create a dashboard resource bundle for use in the Workspace configuration file.
 - Modify the Workspace configuration file to reference strings from the dashboard resource bundle.

Configure the Supported Locales for the Dashboard Application

Workspace uses the browser locale to determine which language to use. Since the dashboard is a JSF application, you will configure the supported locales in the application `faces-config.xml` file. JSF reads the `Accept-Language` value of the HTTP header and then finds the best match from the supported locales for the application.

1. In the Applications Navigator, expand the `ViewController` project of the `MyDashboard` application. Expand the `Web Content` folder. Expand the `WEB-INF` sub-folder. Double-click `faces-config.xml` to open the file in an editor pane.
2. Register the locales you intend to support with the application. To do this, modify the `faces-config.xml` file to add `<supported-locale>` elements inside the `<locale-config>` element for each locale you wish to support. The `<locale-config>` element is a child of the `<application>` element.

The following example configures the locales that the browser application supports. This list is similar to the list of locales that Workspace supports.

```
<locale-config>
  <default-locale>en</default-locale>
  <supported-locale>en_AU</supported-locale>
  <supported-locale>de</supported-locale>
  <supported-locale>fr</supported-locale>
  <supported-locale>es</supported-locale>
  <supported-locale>ja</supported-locale>
  <supported-locale>ko</supported-locale>
  <supported-locale>ru</supported-locale>
```

```

<supported-locale>zh_TW</supported-locale>
<supported-locale>zh_CN</supported-locale>
<supported-locale>pt</supported-locale>
<supported-locale>it</supported-locale>
</locale-config>

```

Internationalizing your Dashboard Application

In previous sections, you created a dashboard that consists of Reports Portlets and RSS Feed Portlets. It is also possible to add other portlets such as the URL Portlet to your dashboard.

In the case of the Report and URL Portlets, one string that you may internationalize is the Report/URL Portlet title. In the sections above, you specified the portlet title as a portlet parameter and enabled customization and personalization of the title. If you do not intend to allow parameterization, customization, or personalization of the title, you can specify the title in the **Text** attribute of the `adfp:portlet` tag. The following example describes how you can internationalize the portlet title if it has been specified on the Text attribute.

Note: If you have configured Workspace and the dashboard to pass the portlet title and other string variables into the dashboard as URL parameters, you should skip this section and proceed to the steps for internationalizing dashboard strings within the Workspace configuration file.

Create a Resource Bundle for the Dashboard Application

In the following steps, you will create a base resource bundle that contains the MyDashboard text strings.

1. In the Application Navigator, right-click on **ViewController** and click **New** to open the New Gallery.
2. In the Categories tree, select **Simple Files**, and in the Items list, select **File**.
3. In the Create File dialog, enter a name for the file, using the `.properties` extension. For this example, name it `MyDashboardMessages.properties`. We want this bundle to be in the `com.mycompany.i18n` package, and we want all bundles in a `bundles` directory. Append `\bundles\com\mycompany\i18n` to the directory name. This path is relative to your dashboard application's `ViewController` directory. Click **OK** to create and open the `MyDashboardMessages.properties` file.

Note: When you create a localized version of the base resource bundle, it must reside in the same Java package, that is, the same directory as the base file.

4. It is important that you add the `bundles` directory that you just created to the classpath.
 - a. Select **ViewController** in the Applications Navigator.
 - b. Right-click and select **Project Properties** from the context menu.
 - c. In the Project Properties dialog, select **Project Content**.
 - d. In the Java Content pane, click **Add**.

- e. In the Choose Directory dialog, locate the `bundles` directory below your workspace `ViewController` directory. Double-click on the `bundles` directory to select it and close the dialog. The `bundles` directory should now be a new item in the Java Content list.
 - f. To close the Project Properties dialog, click **OK**.
5. Edit `MyDashboardMessages.properties` to include a key/value pair for each string you plan to internationalize (you may add more strings later as needed). For this example enter the following title for the top report to `MyDashboardMessages.properties`:

```
topReportTitle=Welcome to Oracle
```

Internationalize the Dashboard Page

1. Open `MyDashboard.jspx`.
2. Set your page encoding and response encoding to an encoding that is appropriate for all languages that the dashboard will support. In previous chapters, we recommended setting encoding and charset to "UTF-8".

If no encoding is set, the page encoding defaults to the value of the response encoding set using the `contentType` attribute of the page directive.

Example: Page and Response Encoding shows the encoding for the `MyDashboard.jspx` page:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<jsp:root xmlns:jsp="http://java.sun.com/JSP/Page" version="2.0"
    xmlns:h="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html"
    xmlns:f="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core"
    xmlns:af="http://xmlns.oracle.com/adf/faces"
    xmlns:afh="http://xmlns.oracle.com/adf/faces/html"
    xmlns:adfp="http://xmlns.oracle.com/adf/faces/portlet"
    xmlns:cust="http://xmlns.oracle.com/adf/faces/customizable">
  <jsp:output omit-xml-declaration="true" doctype-root-element="HTML"
    doctype-system="http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd"
    doctype-public="-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"/>
  <jsp:directive.page contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"/>
```

3. Load the base resource bundle onto the page using the `loadBundle` tag, as shown below.

```
<f:loadBundle basename="com.mycompany.i18n.MyDashboardMessages"
  var="res"/>
```

For this example, insert the `loadBundle` tag before the **head** tag.

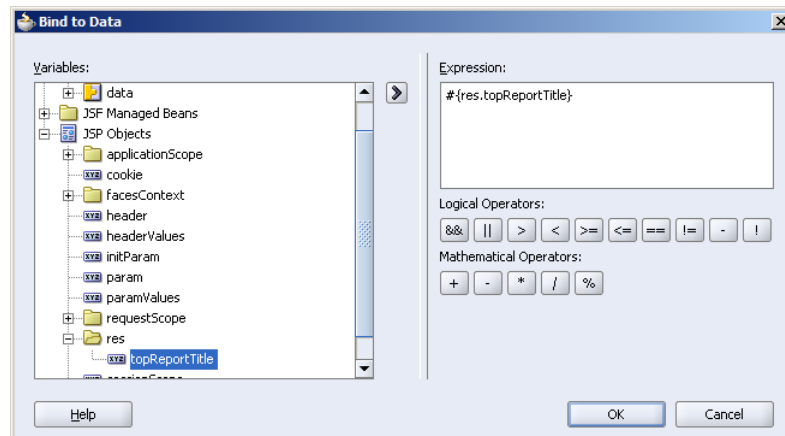
The `basename` attribute specifies the fully qualified name of the resource bundle to be loaded. This resource bundle should be the one created for the default language of the application. The `var` attribute specifies the name of a request scope attribute under which the resource bundle will be exposed as a `Map`. The `var` attribute will be used in the EL expressions that bind component attributes to a key in the resource bundle. In this example, the resource bundle will be exposed as keys under the **res** variable.

You need to load only the base resource bundle on the page. The application will automatically use the correct bundle for other locales based on the user's browser locale setting.

Note: If JDeveloper reports an error for the `loadBundle` tag, it indicates the specified basename is not a Resource Bundle, property file, or expression. Make sure you add the `bundles` directory to the project properties classpath. See ["Create a Resource Bundle for the Dashboard Application"](#).

4. With `MyDashboard.jspx` open and selected in the editor pane, select the `adfp:portlet` tag that you wish to internationalize in the `MyDashboard.jspx` structure pane. For this example, select the top report portlet.
5. Right click and select **Properties** from the context menu.
6. Navigate to the **Text** property and click **Bind** on the menu.
7. In the Bind to Data dialog Variables pane, expand JSP Objects. Expand the **res** variable and select **topReportTitle**. Click the right arrow to move the resulting EL expression to the Expression box. Click **OK** to confirm the binding.

Figure 8–69 Bind to Data Dialog Box - Variables Pane



This inserts the `{res.topReportTitle}` EL expression in the text property of the top report portlet's `adfp:portlet` tag.

8. Repeat steps 4 through 7 for each report or URL portlet, specifying the appropriate resource bundle key for each portlet title.

Internationalizing your Dashboard within Workspace

In the following steps, you will learn how to internationalize dashboard strings configured within the Workspace configuration file and how to internationalize the work item display-string attribute for your dashboard. In addition, if you have configured Workspace and the dashboard to pass the portlet title and other string variables into the dashboard as URL parameters, you will learn how to internationalize those parameters.

Create a Dashboard Resource Bundle for Use in the Workspace Configuration

In the following steps, you will create a base resource bundle that contains text strings for the `MyDashboard` application that will be used in the Workspace application. Later this new resource bundle will be transferred to the application server where the Workspace is deployed.

You will start by adding a new project to your application. You will use this project to keep the resource bundle distinct from resource bundles loaded by `MyDashboard.jspx`.

1. In the Application Navigator, right-click on the `MyDashboard` application and choose **New Project** to open the New Gallery. Projects should be selected under General in the Categories tree.
2. In the Items list, select **Empty Project**. Click **OK**.
3. In the Create Project dialog, enter a name for your project. Call this project `WorkspaceI18n`. JDeveloper will provide a suitable default for the directory name. Click **OK** to create the new project.
4. In the Application Navigator, right-click on the `WorkspaceI18n` project that you just created. Select **New** in the context menu.
5. In the Categories tree, select **Simple Files**, and in the Items list, select **File**.
6. Enter a name for the file, using the `.properties` extension. For this example enter the name `MyDashboardMessages.properties`.

You want this bundle to be in the `com.mycompany.workspace.i18n` package, so append `\com\mycompany\workspace\i18n` to the directory name. This path is relative to the `WorkspaceI18n` directory of your dashboard application.

Note: When you create localized versions of the base resource bundle, these must reside in the same Java package, that is, the same directory as the base file.

Although you are giving this resource bundle the same name as the one created in the previous section, this resource bundle will be used by the `Workspace` application.

Click **OK** to create and open the `MyDashboardMessages.properties` file.

7. Add strings to this new resource bundle. These strings will be used later to internationalize the dashboard work item display-string and optional string parameters that will be passed to the dashboard.

First, add a `myDashboard` key and its default value to `com.mycompany.workspace.i18n.MyDashboardMessages.properties`:

```
myDashboard=This is MyDashboard
```

This string will be used as the work item display string for the dashboard. This string will be displayed in the `Workspace` navigation pane, in the dashboard work list.

If you have configured your dashboard to read the `TOP_REPORT_TITLE` query string parameter to get the value for the top report title, you must also add a `topReportTitle` key and its default value to `com.mycompany.workspace.i18n.MyDashboardMessages.properties`:

```
topReportTitle>Welcome to Oracle
```

Note that the `topReportTitle` key is not required if you did not configure your dashboard to read the `TOP_REPORT_TITLE` query string parameter.

8. At this point, you have created a resource bundle with the necessary strings to internationalize the dashboard. Now you need to copy the resource bundle to a directory that is in the classpath of the `Workspace` application. To complete this

part of the tutorial, you must also have access to the `RetailWorkspace\lang_packs` directory where the Workspace application is installed:

```
$ORACLE_HOME\j2ee\<instance name>\RetailWorkspace\lang_packs\
```

Choose one of the following two options for placing the messages file in `RetailWorkspace\lang_packs`:

- Below the `lang_packs` directory, create a directory structure that matches the package name of the resource bundle, namely, `com\mycompany\workspace\i18n`. Copy `MyDashboardMessages.properties` to the newly created `i18n` directory.
- Package the resource bundle files in a jar file, maintaining the `com\mycompany\workspace\i18n` directory structure within the jar file. Copy this jar file to the `lang_packs` directory.

Note: To localize the dashboard, you must create versions of `MyDashboardMessages.properties` for each locale you support.

For example, create a file for each locale named `MyDashboardMessages_xx.properties`, where `xx` is the Java locale ID:

- `MyDashboardMessages_fr.properties` for French
 - `MyDashboardMessages_zh_TW.properties` for Traditional Chinese
-

After copying the resource bundles to the deployed Workspace, you must stop and restart the Workspace application.

Modify the Workspace Configuration File to Reference Strings in the Resource Bundles

At this point, the resource bundles with the necessary strings to internationalize and localize the dashboard should have been copied to the `lang_packs` directory of the deployed Workspace application. Now you must modify the Workspace configuration file to make use of the resource bundles. To complete this part of the tutorial, you must have access to the deployed Workspace application configuration file, `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`, which by default is located in `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<instance name>/RetailWorkspace`.

1. In a text editor, open `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`.
2. Add a reference to the base resource bundle. At the top of the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml`, locate the `resource-bundles` parent element. The element will consist of one or more child `resource-bundle` elements, as follows:

```
<resource-bundles>
<!-- READ THE EXPLANATION PROVIDED IN THE FILE -->
<resource-bundle var="exampleMsgs"
resource-bundle="oracle.retail.portal.examples.i18n.Messages"/>
</resource-bundles>
```

To the `<resource-bundles>` element, add another child `resource-bundle` element that specifies the resource bundle just created:

```
<resource-bundle var="myDashboardMsgs"
resource-bundle="com.mycompany.workspace.i18n.MyDashboardMessages"/>
```

The `resource-bundle` element loads the messages in the resource bundle specified by the `resource-bundle` attribute into a Map. It then stores the Map with the name specified by the `var` attribute into JSF request scope. This allows you to use EL expressions to reference strings in the resource bundle within the configuration file.

3. Change the configuration to internationalize the dashboard work item display-string attribute:
 - a. Locate the `<secure-work-item>` element for the MyDashboard dashboard. You added this work item to the configuration file in a previous section.
 - b. Change the value of the display-string attribute from `= "MyDashboard"` to `"#{myDashboardMsgs.myDashboard}"`.

`#{myDashboardMsgs.myDashboard}` is an EL expression that will retrieve the value of the **myDashboard** key from the resource bundle associated with **myDashboardMsgs**, that is, `com.mycompany.workspace.i18n.MyDashboardMessages`. Evaluation of the EL expression occurs on the server during the JSF request lifecycle for the Retail Workspace JSPX page.

4. Change the configuration to internationalize any display parameters you are passing to the dashboard in the URL query string. For example, you will internationalize the top report title:

In the same `<secure-work-item>` you modified in step 3, locate the parameter named **TOP_REPORT_TITLE**. Replace the parameter value with `#{myDashboardMsgs.topReportTitle}`. This is an EL expression that will retrieve the value of the **topReportTitle** key from the resource bundle associated with `myDashboardMsgs`, that is, `com.mycompany.workspace.i18n.MyDashboardMessages`.

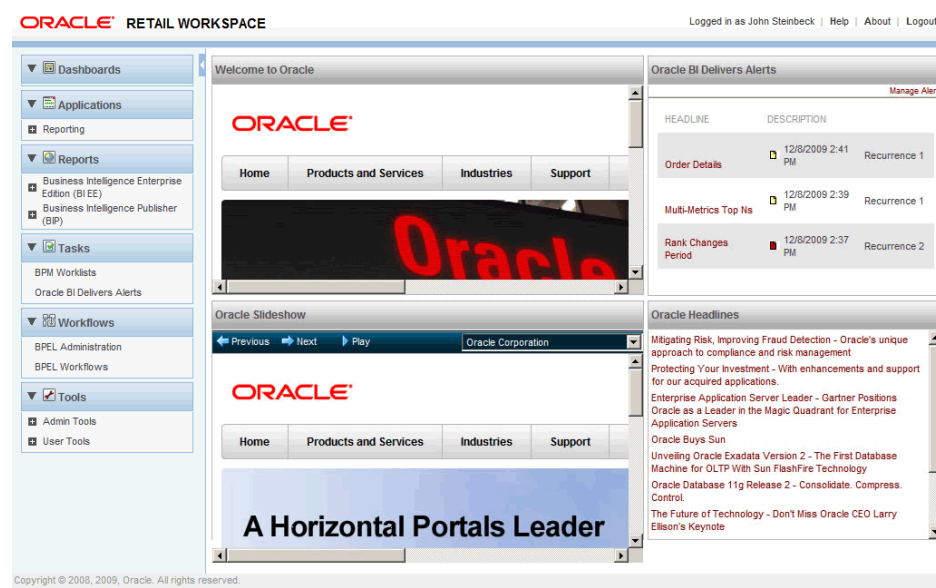
Here is what the configuration looks like before changing the parameter value:

```
<parameter name="TOP_REPORT_TITLE">
<value>Welcome to Oracle</value>
</parameter>
```

After changing the parameter value:

```
<parameter name="TOP_REPORT_TITLE">
<value>#{myDashboardMsgs.topReportTitle}</value>
</parameter>
```

5. To test the changes to the Workspace configuration, open up Internet Explorer and enter the URL to the deployed Workspace application. Log in as a user who has access to view the dashboard.

Figure 8–70 Dashboard Screen

Summary of Configuration Changes

Below are snippets of XML showing how `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` `<resource-bundles>` and `<secure-work-item>` elements might look after making changes for internationalization:

```
<resource-bundles>
  ...
  <resource-bundle var="myDashboardMsgs"
    resource-bundle="com.mycompany.workspace.i18n.MyDashboardMessages"/>
</resource-bundles>

<secure-work-item id="MyDashboard"
  display-string="#{myDashboardMsgs.myDashboard}"
  rendered="true"
  launchable="true"
  show-in-content-area="true"
  target-frame="_iframe" >
  <url>http://mycompany.com:7781/MyDashboard/faces/MyDashboard.jsp</url>
  <parameters>
    <parameter name="TOP_REPORT_TITLE">
      <value>#{myDashboardMsgs.topReportTitle}</value>
    </parameter>
  </parameters>
  <custom-attributes>
    <custom-attribute name="adf-permission-target">
      <value>MyCompany.view.pageDefs.MyDashboardPageDef</value>
    </custom-attribute>
  </custom-attributes>
</secure-work-item>
```

Team Development Considerations

Listed below are some things to consider for production quality source code supportability and team development:

- In a multi-developer environment you should make sure that the portlets are deployed at a location accessible by all members of the development team.
- Make sure that in a single dashboard application, a portlet producer is registered only once by one developer.
- Refer to the *Oracle WebCenter Framework Developer's Guide*, chapter 11 – Working Productively in Teams, for suggestions and best practices.

Troubleshooting

Logging

Always refer to the Workspace application log whenever an error occurs on the screen. Refer to "Logging" in [Chapter 2, "Backend System Administration and Configuration"](#). In addition, make sure you are using Internet Explorer 6 and above.

Caching

Some solutions require the addition or modification of Permission Grants or a user's group membership. Permission Grants and a user's group membership may be cached by the OC4J application server instance. Additions, changes, or deletions to this information may not be used until the cached information has been refreshed. The refresh period is a configuration parameter in the `jazn.xml` configuration file. Stopping then re-starting the OC4J application server will cause the cache to be immediately refreshed.

Troubleshooting

Problem: LDAP error "User ID not found in LDAP. Please contact your System Administrator" appears after a user has successfully logged in via the SSO login page.

Possible Solutions:

- A cause could be bad entries in the `ldap-config.xml` file.
 - a. Check that the host, port, and SSL specifications are accurate.
 - b. Verify the application login distinguished name specified in the `ldap-config.xml` file exists within the ldap.
 - c. Verify the wallet specified in the password-location entry exists and the `ldap-user-pw` alias stores the password for the application login distinguished name. This can be done via commands such as `ldapsearch` or `oidadmin`.
- Make sure OID LDAP is available.

Problem: A "403 Forbidden" error appears when user accesses the main Workspace page.

Possible Solutions:

If Workspace uses an Oracle Internet directory as its LDAP server:

- The OC4J instance to which Workspace is deployed has incorrect entries in the file `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j_instance>/config/jazn.xml`. Verify this file specifies the security provider as "LDAP" with the correct host, port, and realm values. For more information, see the section *Associate OC4J with OID* in *Chapter 9, Workspace Application Installation* of the *Oracle Retail Workspace Installation Guide*.
- There is no permission grant made for the main Workspace JSPX page. Rerun the `load_ldap_required_data.sh` script.

If Workspace does not use an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server:

- Verify that the file `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j_instance>/config/jazn.xml` specifies a security provider of "XML" and there is a permission grant made for the main Workspace JSPX page. Execute the `load_required_xml_jazn_data.sh` and the shell scripts it generates to create all of the required permission grants.

Problem: A "403 Forbidden" error appears in the content area when accessing a dashboard.

Possible Solutions:

If Workspace uses an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server:

- The OC4J instance where the dashboard is deployed has incorrect entries in the file `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j_instance>/config/jazn.xml`. Verify this file specifies the security provider as "LDAP" with the correct host, port, and realm values. For more information, see the section *Associate OC4J with OID* in *Chapter 9, Workspace Application Installation* of the *Oracle Retail Workspace Installation Guide*.
- There is no permission grant made for the dashboard JSPX page. Use the Permissions Management administration tool to create an appropriate ADF Region permission grant.

If Workspace does not use an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server:

- Verify that the file `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j_instance>/config/jazn.xml` specifies a security provider of "XML" and there is a permission grant made for the main Workspace JSPX page. Execute the `load_required_xml_jazn_data.sh` and the shell scripts it generates to create all of the required permission grants.
- There is no permission grant made for the dashboard JSPX page. Create the correct permission grant using the `permgrant.sh` script. Ensure that the grant is created in the `system-jazn-data.xml` file associated with the OC4J hosting the dashboard.

Problem: "Authorization or Authentication Error" appears when user logs into Workspace.

Possible Solutions:

- The user ID is not a member of the `Retail_Workspace_Users` group nor a member of a group contained in the `Retail_Workspace_Users` group.
- The user ID belongs to a group that does not have public visibility. Administrators must take care whenever modifying a group used in Workspace to set the public visibility to "true". Using the DAS application, verify the groups the user belongs to have public visibility. Also check the `Retail_Workspace_Users` group for public visibility.

if Workspace uses an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server:

- The OC4J instance is not using the OID LDAP as its instance security provider. Verify that the file `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j_instance>/config/jazn.xml` specifies the security provider as "LDAP" with the correct host, port, and realm specifications.
- The permission grant for the main Workspace page has been deleted from OID. Look in the OID realm independent policy section (`cn=Permissions,cn=policy,cn=JAZNContext,cn=Products,cn=OracleContext`) for a permission grant with a target of `oracle.retail.portal.view.pageDefs.RetailWorkspacePageDef`.

If none exists, use the scripts found in the `ldap` sub-directory of the Workspace installation home directory. In the `ldap_util.properties` file, set the `execute.ldap.scripts` property to "false" and re-run the script. Using the `ldapadd` command, re-load the permission grant made to "anyone" via the LDIF script, `create_anyone_grants.ldif`.

If Workspace does not use an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server:

- Verify that the file `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j_instance>/config/jazn.xml` specifies a security provider of "XML" and there is a permission grant made for the main Workspace JSPX page. Execute the `load_required_xml_jazn_data.sh` and the shell scripts it generates to create all of the required permission grants.
- The permission grant for the main Workspace page has been deleted from the `system-jazn-data.xml` file. Use the `permlist.sh` script to see if the correct ADF RegionPermission grant exists for the page. If none exists, then create a new grant using the `permgrant.sh` script. Ensure that the grant is created in the `system-jazn-data.xml` file associated with the OC4J hosting the page.

Problem: The Permission Management link does not present buttons to create or delete permission grants.

Possible Solution:

If Workspace uses an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server:

- The `ldap-config.xml` file does not specify "OID" as the value of the `<identity-store>` element. Change the `ldap-config.xml` file to specify the correct value for OID. This may include adding additional entries in this file for OID.

If Workspace does not use an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server:

- The program is working as designed. Use the `permlist.sh` script or the JAZN admin tool to list permissions. Use the `permgrant.sh` script to create new grants and the `permdrop.sh` to delete permission grants.

Problem: Error "The LDAP server will not allow you to perform this operation. Please contact your System Administrator." appears when user clicks on Permission Management link in the Admin Tools worklist.

Possible Solution:

The current user ID does not have permission to perform the desired action. The user ID should be a member of the JAZNAdminGroup for managing permissions. This assignment may have to be performed using the `oidadmin` command found with the Oracle Identity Management Infrastructure server. The DN of the JAZNAdminGroup is `cn=JAZNAdminGroup,cn=Groups,cn=JAZNContext,cn=Products,cn=OracleContext`

Problem: Error "LDAP: error code 50 - Insufficient Access Rights" appears when a Workspace administrator attempts to manage a user in DAS.

Possible Solution:

The current user ID does not have permission to perform the desired action. The user ID should be a member of the appropriate DAS administration group or have been assigned the permission directly within OID. This assignment may have to be performed using the `oidadmin` command found with the Oracle Identity Management Infrastructure server. The DN of the DAS administrators group is:

`cn=OracleDASAdminGroup,cn=Groups,cn=OracleContext, [[realm DN]],`

where `[[realm DN]]` is the realm's distinguished name.

Problem: The OSSO login screen appears when clicking on a dashboard work list item. The login screen may continue to appear even when a valid user ID and password have been entered.

Possible Solution:

A cause of the problem could be a missing ADF Region permission grant for the dashboard. Secured ADF pages, such as dashboards require two permission grants, a Work Element grant to see the link in the Navigation Panel and an ADF Region permission grant to physically access the page.

As an administrator, verify the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` entry for the dashboard contains a custom attribute specification similar to the one below:

```
<custom-attributes>
  <custom-attribute name="adf-permission-target">
    <value>{{DASHBOARD_PAGE_DEFINITION_ID}}</value>
  </custom-attribute>
</custom-attributes>
```

where `{{DASHBOARD_PAGE_DEFINITION_ID}}` is the page definition file ID. Typically, this ID is the concatenation of the page definition package and the file name.

Once the custom attribute is correctly placed in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file, log into Workspace as an administrator and use the Permissions Management work item to create the permission grant for the dashboard.

Problem: A "500 Error" appears when accessing a dashboard.

Possible Solutions:

- The dashboard was not deployed correctly. The dashboard EAR was not targeted correctly or the MDS directory is not available on the deployed host. Part of the targeting process is to specify an MDS directory which must be available to the deployed application.
- The dashboard's URL in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` is incorrect.
- The dashboard's OC4J may not be started yet or available to service URLs.

Problem: Clicking on any of the Example Dashboard links in RetailWorkspace home page gives 'Page Not Found Error' and the Enterprise Manager console hangs.

Possible Solution:

One cause of this problem is a lack of memory available to the OC4J instance hosting the four Example Dashboards (Executive, Merchant, Planner, Stores). Each dashboard consumes multiple portlets and the memory required by the dashboards becomes more than the default assigned to this OC4J instance. This makes dashboards very

slow to load and ends up in a 'Page Not Found' error being displayed in the content area of Workspace. The enterprise manager console may also hang.

To verify this issue, view the log file `<dashboards_group>~<dashboards_oc4j>~<dashboards_group>~1` under `$ORACLE_HOME/opmn/logs` directory where `<dashboards_group>` is the group name where dashboards are deployed and `<dashboards_oc4j>` is the oc4j instance name.

Look in the log file for the error, 'java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: PermGen space', during the time you accessed the dashboard. If present, the `<dashboards_oc4j>` instance is out of memory space and needs more memory to run the dashboard applications. Follow the steps below to solve this problem:

1. Stop the `<dashboards_oc4j>` instance. This can be done by running the following command:

```
opmnctl stopproc process-type=<dashboards_oc4j>
under directory $ORACLE_HOME/oc4j/bin
```

2. Modify the `$ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml` as follows:

Find the entry `<ias-component id="<dashboards_group>" status="enabled">` in `opmn.xml`. Look for `<process-type id="<dashboards_oc4j>" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">` under this entry. Under `<process-type id="<dashboards_oc4j>" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">` tag, look for `<module-data>` tag.

The `<module-data>` tag should have a sub tag `<category id="start-parameters">`.

The `<category id="start-parameters">` tag should have sub tag `<data id="java-options" value="-server -Djava.security.policy=$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<dashboards_oc4j>/config/java2.policy -Djava.awt.headless=true -Dhttp.webdir.enable=false"/>`.

Add the following lines to 'value' attribute of this tag.

```
-XX:MaxPermSize=512m -XX:PermSize=256m -ms512M -mx1024M
```

So, the final java-options tag entry would look like:

```
<data id="java-options" value="-server -Djava.security.policy=$ORACLE_
HOME/j2ee/<dashboards_oc4j>/config/java2.policy -Djava.awt.headless=true
-XX:MaxPermSize=512m -XX:PermSize=256m -ms512M -mx1024M
-Dhttp.webdir.enable=false"/>
```

3. Start the `<dashboards_oc4j>` instance. This can be done by running the following command:

```
opmnctl startproc process-type=<dashboards_oc4j>
under directory $ORACLE_HOME/oc4j/bin
```

4. Verify that the dashboards work by clicking any of the dashboard links in RetailWorkspace.

Problem: Dashboard does not display correctly in the content area of the Workspace screen. An error, "The page could not be loaded for URL:<url>" may display, or the page may not be rendered properly.

Possible Solution:

Make sure the dashboard work item's "target-frame" attribute is set to one of the following values in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` file:

- `_iframe` – this is the default value that is used for most of the dashboard content.
- `_launchable_iframe` – use this option to add a link that enables the users to open the content in a new window.
- `_transparent_iframe` – use this option if the background of your dashboard page is transparent and you have developed a Workspace skin that supports transparent backgrounds in the Workspace content area.

Problem: Dashboard does not display in the content area of the Workspace screen.

Possible Solutions:

- Make sure all servers defined in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` in URLs, attributes, parameters, etc. are fully qualified (e.g. `server01.mycompany.com` rather than `server01`).
- Make sure the total length of the dashboard URL does not exceed the browser's limit. To check the URL size:
 - a. Right-click on the Workspace screen somewhere other than the content area (e.g. the top of the screen where the logo is).
 - b. Select "View Source" from the context menu.
 - c. In the source window find: `src="` followed by the dashboard's URL (found in the Workspace configuration file). Copy the text within the double-quotes and paste it in your favorite text editor where you can perform a character count.

If the count is greater than the Internet explorer's URL length limit, that is the problem. For IE6 the limit is roughly 2000 characters.

The URL should look something like the following:

```
http://servername.company.com:port/MerchantDashboard/faces/DemoMerchantDashboard.jspx?TOP_REPORT_
TITLE=This+Week%27s+Top+Performers&TOP_REPORT_URL_TO_
SHOW=http%3A%2F%2Fservername%3A7777%2Fanalytics%2Fsa.dll%3FPortal
Pages%26PortalPath%3D%252Fshared%252FPortal%252F_
portal%252FResizedTop%2BPerformers&TOP_REPORT_ALT_
URL=http%3A%2F%2Fservername%3A7777%2Fanalytics%2Fsa.dll%3FPortalPa
ges%26PortalPath%3D%252Fshared%252FPortal%252F_
portal%252FResizedTop%2BPerformers&MIDDLE_REPORT_
TITLE=Open+Purchase+Orders&MIDDLE_REPORT_URL_TO_
SHOW=http%3A%2F%2Fservername%3A7777%2FBIPublisher%2FGuest%2FRMS%
%2F12.1dev%2FOrders%2Fopo_merch_dash%2Fopo_merch_dash.xdo%3F_
xpf%3D%26_xpt%3D0%26_
xdo%3D%252FGuest%252FRMS%252F12.1dev%252FOrders%252Fopo_merch_
dash%252Fopo_merch_dash.xdo%26_
xt%3DOPO%2520Merchant%2520Dashboard%2520Portal%2520Report%26_
xf%3Dhtml%26_xmode%3D4&MIDDLE_REPORT_ALT_
URL=http%3A%2F%2Fservername%3A7777%2FBIPublisher%2FGuest%2FRMS%
%2F12.1dev%2FOrders%2Fopo_merch_dash%2Fopo_merch_dash.xdo%3F_
xpf%3D%26_xpt%3D0%26_
xdo%3D%252FGuest%252FRMS%252F12.1dev%252FOrders%252Fopo_merch_
dash%252Fopo_merch_dash.xdo%26_
xt%3DOPO%2520Merchant%2520Dashboard%2520Portal%2520Report%26_
xf%3Dhtml%26_xmode%3D4&BOTTOM_REPORT_
TITLE=Yesterday%27s+Flash+Sales&BOTTOM_REPORT_URL_TO_
```



```
SHOW=http%3A%2F%2Fservername%2Fanalytics%2Fsaw.dll%3FGo%26Path%3D%252Fshared%252FPortal%252FYesterday%2527s%2520Flash%2520Sales&B
OTTOM_REPORT_ALT_
URL=http%3A%2F%2Fservername%2Fanalytics%2Fsaw.dll%3FGo%26Path%3D%252Fshared%252FPortal%252FYesterday%2527s%2520Flash%2520Sales&TOP
_RSS_URL=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oracle.com%2Frss%2Frss_ocom_
pr.xml&MIDDLE_RSS_
URL=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oracle.com%2Frss%2Frss_ocom_
corpnews.xml&BOTTOM_RSS_
URL=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oracle.com%2Ftechnology%2Fsyndication%2Frss_
otn_soft.xml
```

Problem: Portlet on a dashboard showing "Portlet Not Available" message.

Possible Solutions:

- Make sure all servers defined in the `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` in URLs, attributes, parameters, etc. are fully qualified (e.g. `server01.mycompany.com` rather than `server01`).
- Find out if the portlets are deployed in the same OC4J instance as Workspace or the dashboards. It is strongly recommended that Workspace, the portlets and the dashboards are deployed in their own OC4J instances.
- Portlets are deployed on a server with performance issues. Redeploy on a better server.
- For additional information, refer to chapter 13, "Monitoring your WebCenter Application" of the *Oracle WebCenter Framework Developers Guide*. This chapter presents diagnostic information related to failed portlet producer requests that may help in troubleshooting portlet errors.

Problem: Error is displayed within a portlet on a dashboard.

Possible Solutions:

- The URL parameter in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` corresponding to that portlet contains special characters that are not escaped. These should be escaped properly. It may also be necessary that the URL be placed in a CDATA section. See "Showing Reports in Dashboards" in the Implementation Guide.
- The URL is invalid. To check the URL, copy and paste it into a browser window. The content should display in the browser.

Problem: Login page is displayed within a portlet on a dashboard.

Possible Solution:

The content to be displayed in the portlet is not OSSO enabled. Redeploy or reconfigure the content to be OSSO enabled.

Problem: Login page is displayed, but entering a valid user-ID and password results in an error.

Possible Solutions:

If Workspace uses an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server and OSSO:

- The `Retail_Workspace_Users` group or the group containing the login may have its "public visibility" set to false. Edit the group using the DAS or the `oidadmin` command to set the public visibility of this group to "true".

If Workspace does not use an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server:

- Review the `system-jazn-data.xml` file and verify that a `<login-module>` element exists for the Retail Workspace application or dashboard. A `<login-module>` element must exist for every application using an alternative LDAP for authentication.
- Review the application's `orion-application.xml` file found in the directory, `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/[oc4j instance]/application-deployments/[app-name]`. Verify that the `<jazn>` element contains the two properties listed below:

```
<property name="role.mapping.dynamic" value="true" />
<property name="custom.loginmodule.provider" value="true" />
```

Problem: Portlet not showing any content.

Possible Solutions:

- Right-click inside the portlet and then select Refresh within the context menu.
- Make sure all servers specified in the URL are fully qualified (e.g. `server01.mycompany.com` rather than `server01`).

Problem: Error is displayed in the launched browser window when clicking on an application's link in the Applications workload.

Possible Solution:

The application's URL in `retail-workspace-page-config.xml` is invalid. To check the URL, copy and paste it into a browser window. Be sure to append to the URL any parameters specified in configuration file following the URL. For example if the URL is `http://myserver/mycontext/mypage` and a parameter follows with a name of "param" and a value of "prod", the combined URL is `http://myserver/mycontext/mypage?param=prod`.

Problem: Login page is displayed in the launched browser window when clicking on an application's link in the Applications workload.

Possible Solutions:

- The application is capable of participating in the OSSO authentication process but is not OSSO enabled. See the application's documentation for instructions on how to OSSO enable the application.
- The application does not participate in the OSSO authentication process and has not been configured as an external application in Workspace and OSSO. See [Chapter 4, "External Applications"](#) for instructions on configuring external applications in Workspace and OSSO.

Problem: Right-clicking on a link in the Workspace navigation pane and selecting Open in New Window from the browser context menu does not change the selection in the pane, and it does not launch that link in a new browser window. Instead, a new copy of Workspace is launched.

Possible Solution:

This behavior applies to any link in the navigation panel that is configured as `show-in-content-area = "true"`, such as links in the Dashboard work list.

This also applies to the About link. Selecting Open in New Window launches a new copy of Workspace, with the currently selected work item displayed in the content area.

This is the expected behavior of the ADF "command link" component used to render the link.

Problem: When multiple browser windows are open and associated with a single browser session, selecting an item in the navigation pane in one window may affect what is displayed in the other browser windows when they are refreshed.

Possible Solution:

This behavior occurs when the user opens the Workspace application in Internet Explorer, logs in, right-clicks on one of the application's hyperlinks and selects Open in New Window from the browser context menu.

The Workspace application opens in a new browser window. The user is logged into the application, and the dashboard that was displayed in the original window is displayed in the new browser window. If the user selects a different dashboard in either of the browser windows, and then refreshes the other window, both windows show the same dashboard.

The reason for this behavior is that the Workspace application uses JSF session-scoped managed beans to maintain user interface state information in the browser session. This affects the application behavior if multiple browser windows share the same session.

User interface state information that may be affected includes:

- The role-based lists of work items to display in the navigation panel
- The currently selected work item

This is the expected behavior when multiple Workspace windows share the same browser session.

To avoid this behavior, do not open multiple browser windows that share the same session.

Problem: When interacting with a tree or with buttons or links on the navigation pane of the Workspace page, nodes in the trees collapse unexpectedly or disappear.

Possible Solution:

This occurs when the browser session times out because of a prolonged period of inactivity. If the Single Sign-On session also times out concurrently, tree nodes may also disappear if unauthenticated users have not been given permission to view the work items.

This is the expected behavior when the session times out. The Workspace application uses JSF session-scoped managed beans to maintain user interface state information in the browser session. The application also uses the ADF Session Change Manager to track the expansion/selection state of interface components. This affects the application behavior if the browser session times out. The default Workspace session timeout period is 35 minutes.

User interface state information that may be affected includes:

- The expansion state of tree nodes and containers in the navigation panel
- The role-based lists of work items to display in the navigation panel
- The currently selected work item

To prevent session timeout, users should not leave the application open for prolonged periods of inactivity. They should log out of Workspace and close the browser window if they plan to be away for a prolonged period.

If it appears the session has timed out:

- The user should refresh the Workspace application using the browser Refresh button.
- If at this point the user realizes he/she is no longer logged in to the application, he/she should click the Login link and log in again.

It is possible for customers to change the Workspace web.xml deployment descriptor to increase the value of <session-timeout>, but this is not recommended.

Problem: When interacting with a tree, worklist, buttons or links on the navigation pane of the Workspace page, the content displayed in the page content may revert to the default home page associated with the roles to which the logged-in user has been assigned.

Possible Solution:

This occurs when the browser session times out because of a prolonged period of inactivity.

This is the expected behavior when the session times out. The Workspace application uses JSF session-scoped managed beans to maintain user interface state information in the browser session. The application also uses the ADF Session Change Manager to track the expansion/selection state of interface components. This affects the application behavior if the browser session times out. The default Workspace session timeout period is 35 minutes.

User interface state information that may be affected includes:

- The expansion state of tree nodes and containers in the navigation panel
- The role-based lists of work items to display in the navigation panel
- The currently selected work item

To prevent session timeout, users should not leave the application open for prolonged periods of inactivity. They should log out of Workspace and close the browser window if they plan to be away for a prolonged period.

If it appears the session has timed out:

- The user should refresh the Workspace application using the browser Refresh button.
- If at this point the user realizes he/she is no longer logged in to the application, he/she should click the Login link and log in again.

It is possible for customers to change the Workspace web.xml deployment descriptor to increase the value of <session-timeout>, but this is not recommended.

Problem: "Error Accessing BIP Server" is shown when expanding the BIP work item.

Possible Solutions:

Make sure you are familiar with the ["Exposing Reports Links in the Navigation Panel"](#) section of [Chapter 6, "Integration Methods and Communication Flow"](#).

Analyze the error message in the application's log file.

1. If the error is related to an invalid user ID or password, verify that:
 - a. The bipublisher-login-id specified in retail-workspace-page-config.xml is declared in OID and belongs to the BIP (or XMLP) Administrator role.

- b. The password stored in the wallet at the location specified in bipublisher-password-wallet-location and corresponding to the alias value in bipublisher-password-alias is the correct password for the ID.
 - c. The logged-in user is authorized to access the BIP server specified in the configuration file.
- 2. If the error is related to a permission problem, make sure 1.a above applies.
- 3. If the error is related to webservices, make sure the URL corresponding to bipublisher-webservices-url in the Workspace configuration is valid. Copy and paste it into a browser window. You should get a Services screen.
- 4. If the error is related to a server error, make sure the URL corresponding to bipublisher-webservices-url in the Workspace configuration is valid. Copy and paste it into a browser window. You should get a Services screen.

Problem: Error when expanding the Oracle BI EE work item.

Possible Solutions:

Make sure you are familiar with section "Exposing Reports Links in the Navigation Panel" of the Implementation Guide.

Analyze the error message in the application's log file.

- 1. If the error is related to an invalid user ID or password, verify that:
 - a. The biee-login-id specified in retail-workspace-page-config.xml is declared in Oracle BI EE as an Administrator or an Impersonator.
 - b. The password stored in the wallet at the location specified in biee-password-wallet-location and corresponding to the alias value in biee-password-alias is the correct password for the ID.
 - c. The logged-in user is authorized to access the Oracle BI EE server specified in the configuration file.
- 2. If the error is related to a permissions problem, make sure 1.a above applies.
- 3. If the error is related to webservices, make sure the URL corresponding to biee-webservices-url in the Workspace configuration is valid. Copy and paste it into a browser window and append ?wsdl to the end of it. You should get a WSDL definition screen.
- 4. If the error is related to a server error, make sure the URL corresponding to biee-webservices-url in the Workspace configuration is valid. Copy and paste it into a browser window and append ?wsdl to the end of it. You should get a WSDL definition screen.

Problem: Error when clicking on a report's hyperlink in the BIP reports section of the navigation panel.

Possible Solution:

Make sure the URL corresponding to bipublisher-reports-url-prefix in the Workspace configuration is valid. Copy and paste it into a browser window. You should get an OSSO login screen or the BIP login screen depending on whether BIP is OSSO enabled or not.

Problem: Error when clicking on a report's hyperlink in the Oracle BI EE reports section of the navigation panel.

Possible Solution:

Make sure the URL corresponding to biece-reports-url-prefix in the Workspace configuration is valid. Copy and paste it into a browser window and append ?Dashboard to the end of it. You should get an OSSO login screen or the Oracle BI EE login screen depending on whether Oracle BI EE is OSSO enabled or not.

Problem: Portlet on a dashboard for an Oracle BI EE report shows "Bookmark Link Error On Windows With FAT32".

Possible Solution:

This issue occurs when Oracle BI Presentation Services is running on a Microsoft Windows machine with a FAT32 file system.

Convert the FAT volumes to NTFS. Refer to your Windows operating system documentation for instructions on file system conversion.

See Section 2.2.7 at the following URL:

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/bi.1013/e10404/bi_ee_rns.htm

Problem: A new secure work item, such as a dashboard, is not visible in the Dashboard work list, even after configuring permission grants for the work item.

Possible Solutions:

- Make sure you have logged in as a user who belongs to one of the roles that has been granted permission to view and access the dashboard.
- OC4J may be using stale cached permission grants. Either wait for OC4J to clear its caches, or stop and re-start the OC4J instance where the dashboard is installed.

Problem: Permission grants have been modified (added or deleted) for a secure work item or secure work list. The logged in user does not see the expected result after changing the grants.

Possible Solution:

If Workspace uses an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server:

- OC4J may be using stale cached permission grants. Either wait for OC4J to clear its caches, or stop and re-start the OC4J instance where Retail Workspace is installed.

If Workspace does not use an Oracle Internet Directory as its LDAP server:

- When OID is not used, permission grants are stored in the `system-jazn-data.xml` file. These grants are only read once when the OC4J is booted. Restart the OC4J instance hosting Retail Workspace.

Problem: A user who does not have permissions to personalize or customize a portlet is able to view a portlet's customization or personalization screen if using the same browser window as a previous user.

Possible Solutions:

This will occur when a user with sufficient permissions to customize or personalize a portlet accesses the portlet's personalization or customization screen and fails to exit from the screens before logging out of RetailWorkspace. Any subsequent users using the same browser window will be presented with the customization or personalization screen when they try to display the same portlet. This is a known Oracle WebCenter issue and a defect has been logged.

To avoid running into this issue, it is recommended that the users always exit the portlet personalization and customization screens before logging out of the Retail Workspace application, and close the browser after logging out.

Problem: The portlets installer fails with an error :Error instantiating compiler: Web service artifact generation failed:java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError:javax/xml/soap/SOAPElement."

Workspace Release 13.0.2 supports Oracle Application Server Release 10.1.3.3, whereas Workspace Release 13.1 supports Oracle Application Server Release 10.1.3.4. When you upgrade from Workspace Release 13.0.2 to Release 13.1, you must also upgrade the Oracle Application Server Release 10.1.3.3 to Release 10.1.3.4. Once you upgrade to Oracle Application Server Release 10.1.3.4, you may encounter this error when you try using the same OC4J instance (where the earlier version of RetailPortlets was installed) to install the new version of the RetailPortlets.

Solution: Delete the OC4J instances for the existing portlets (RetailPortlets and bpelportlets) and create new OC4J instances before installing the new versions of the portlets.

Problem: Alerts Portlet displays the error message "The application encountered an error. Please contact your system administrator."

- Verify that the Oracle BI EE RSS Alerts URL is available. Try the following link in a browser:

`http://<host>:<port>/<analytics-context-root>/saw.dll?RssAlerts`

where <host> and <port> are the host and port numbers of the Oracle Application Server where Oracle BI EE is deployed and <analytics-context-root> is the context-root of Oracle BI EE Presentation Services. If Oracle BI EE is single sign-on enabled this URL should redirect to an SSO login page. Try logging in, you should see either the RssAlerts feed if the browser has a built-in RSS feed reader or the feed XML.

- Verify that the ORWOBIEEAlerts application URL is available. Try the ORWOBIEEAlerts application URL in a browser. This application should be deployed on the same Oracle Application Server where Oracle BI EE presentation services are deployed.

`http://<host>:<port>/<ORWOBIEEAlerts-context-root>/faces/ORWOBIEEAlertsDisplay.jspx?OBIEE_CONTEXT_ROOT=<analytics-context-root>`

where <host> and <port> are the host and port numbers of the Oracle Application Server where the ORWOBIEEAlerts application is deployed, <ORWOBIEEAlerts-context-root> is the context-root of ORWOBIEEAlerts application and <analytics-context-root> is the context-root of Oracle BI EE presentation services. This URL should be statically protected. If the URL is protected correctly, it should show an SSO login page. Try logging in, you should be able to see your iBot alerts.

- Verify that you are setting correct values for the ORWOBIEEAlertsURL and OBIEE_CONTEXT_ROOT parameters in your Alerts Portlet.

Problem: Manage Alerts link in the Alerts Portlet displays a "page not found" error.

Possible Solution:

Verify that you have set correct value for Manage Alerts URL in the Alerts Portlet. The URL should be in the following form:

`http://<host>:<port>/<analytics-context-root>/saw.dll?Alerts`

where <host> and <port> are the host and port numbers of the Oracle Application Server where Oracle BI EE presentation services are deployed and <analytics-context-root> is the context-root of Oracle BI EE presentation services.

Problem: Oracle BI Delivers Alerts link in the Workspace Navigation pane displays a "page not found" error.

Possible Solution:

Verify that you have set the correct value for the Oracle BI Delivers Alerts link in the Workspace page configuration file. The URL should be in the following form:

`http://<host>:<port>/<analytics-context-root>/saw.dll?Alerts`

where *<host>* and *<port>* are host and port numbers of the Oracle Application Server where Oracle BI EE presentation services are deployed and *<analytics-context-root>* is the context-root of Oracle BI EE presentation services.

Problem: A user is able to view a previously logged-in user's alerts if the same browser window is used.

Possible Solution:

Workspace uses Alerts published by Oracle BI EE as an RSS Feed to display a list of Alerts in the Workspace Alerts Portlet. When Oracle BI EE is OSSO enabled, there is a seamless integration with Alerts. Once logged into the Workspace application a user is able to view his/her own Alerts. Upon logout from Workspace (and therefore out of OSSO), Oracle BI EE does not log the user out. Hence if another user logs into Workspace using the same browser window he or she will view the previously logged-in user's Alerts.

The work around is to close the browser session upon logging out of the Workspace application

Problem: BPMWorklists/BPELWorkflows links display the error message "Portlet unavailable" on the page in the content area of Workspace.

Possible Solution:

Verify the ORWBPELPortlets URL is available. Try the URL in a new browser. This URL should be in the following form:

`http://<hostname>:<port>/<contextroot>/portlets/wsrp2?WSDL`

where *<host>* and *<port>* are host and port numbers of the Oracle Application server where the ORWBPELPortlets application is installed and *<context-root>* is the context-root of the ORWBPELPortlets application.

Problem: BPMWorklists/BPELWorkflows links display the error message "The portlet was unable to locate the workflow context for the user. Please contact your system administrator".

Possible Solutions:

- If the BPMWorklist link displays this error message then verify that the files `wf_client_config.xml` and `wf_config.xml` are copied from the `$ORACLE_HOME/bpel/system/services/config` directory of the BPEL Server installation to the `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<OC4J_INSTANCE>/ORWBPELPortlets/config` directory of the OC4J instance where ORWBPELPortlets are installed.
- If the BPELWorkflow link displays this error message then verify that the file `context.properties` in the `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<OC4J_INSTANCE>/ORWBPELPortlets/config` directory contains valid URLs for `bpel.server.url` and `java.naming.provider.url`.
- Ensure that the user name and password for the OC4J administrator in the BPEL Server matches the user name and password entered in the wallet located at


```
$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<OC4J_
INSTANCE>/ORWBPELPortlets/security/bpelwallet.
```

- Ensure that the OC4J administrator name stored for the BPELServer in the wallet located at \$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<OC4J_INSTANCE>/ORWBPELPortlets/security/bpelwallet has administrative permissions. The administrator must be a member of the oc4j-administrators role and have RMI login permission.
- Ensure that the realm name stored in the wallet located at \$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<OC4J_INSTANCE>/ORWBPELPortlets/security/bpelwallet is a valid realm in the BPEL Server. Check the file is_config.xml located in the \$ORACLE_HOME/bpel/system/services/config directory of the BPEL Server for valid BPEL realms.
- Ensure that the realms information in the wf_config.xml and is_config.xml files located in the \$ORACLE_HOME/bpel/system/services/config directory of the BPELServer are in sync.
- Ensure that the BPELPM_CONNECTION_POOL under the SOA suite OC4J instance is connecting successfully to the dehydration database. Verify this connection by using the test connection link in the JDBC Resource page of the SOA suite OC4J instance through Enterprise Manager Console.

Problem: BPMWorklists/BPELWorkflows links in the Workspace Navigation pane display a "page not found" error.

Possible Solution:

Verify that you have set the correct values for the BPMWorklists/BPELWorkflows links in the Workspace page configuration file. The URLs should be in the following form:

```
http://<host>:<port>/<context-root>/faces//ORWBPMWorklist.jspx
```

and

```
http://<host>:<port>/<context-root>/faces/ORWBPELWorkflow.jspx
```

where <host> and <port> are host and port numbers of the Oracle Application Server where ORWBPELPages application is deployed and < context-root> is the context-root of ORWBPELPages application.

Problem: A URL that is configured in a Report, URL, or Workspace Slideshow portlets takes over the entire browser window preventing the user from accessing the portlet actions to customize and personalize.

Possible Solutions:

A Web site that sets the window.top location to window.self.location, or sets its target frame to _top or _parent, will result in that site taking over the browser window. To prevent this from happening, all URLs entered into these portlets need to be able to display correctly within an iframe.

Possible Solutions:

- You may be able to change the problematic URL by running the dashboard with Workspace Portlet Safe Mode enabled. Check with your administrator to determine if the dashboard application has been configured to support the Safe Mode option. If the dashboard application supports Safe Mode, the administrator will provide you with the URL of the dashboard page and the value of the URL query string parameter to enable the Safe Mode.

If the dashboard was developed following the guidelines included in the [Chapter 8, "Dashboard Development Tutorial"](#), the Safe Mode query string

parameter will be `?SAFE_MODE=true`. In the Web browser, enter the dashboard URL (including the Safe Mode query string parameter) in the Address field, and press Enter. The dashboard page will open with portlets displayed in Safe Mode. You will then be able to select a portlet's Customize or Personalize option to change the URL.

Note: The dashboard examples included with Workspace have Safe Mode enabled. The query string parameter for enabling the Safe Mode in the Workspace example dashboards is `?SAFE_MODE=true`.

In case you want to allow customization and personalization in the dashboards, it is recommended that all the dashboards developed using the Reports, URL, and Slideshow portlets be configured to allow the Safe Mode option. For more information, see the [Chapter 8, "Dashboard Development Tutorial"](#).

- If a dashboard application is not configured to support the Safe Mode, to prevent users from customizing or personalizing these portlets, set the `"isCustomizeModeAvailable"` and `"isPersonalizeModeAvailable"` properties for the `<adfp:portlet>` tag to false. If Workspace is configured to use Oracle Internet Directory as the LDAP server, the customization and personalization privileges can be removed using the Workspace Permission Management tool.

Skinning Reference

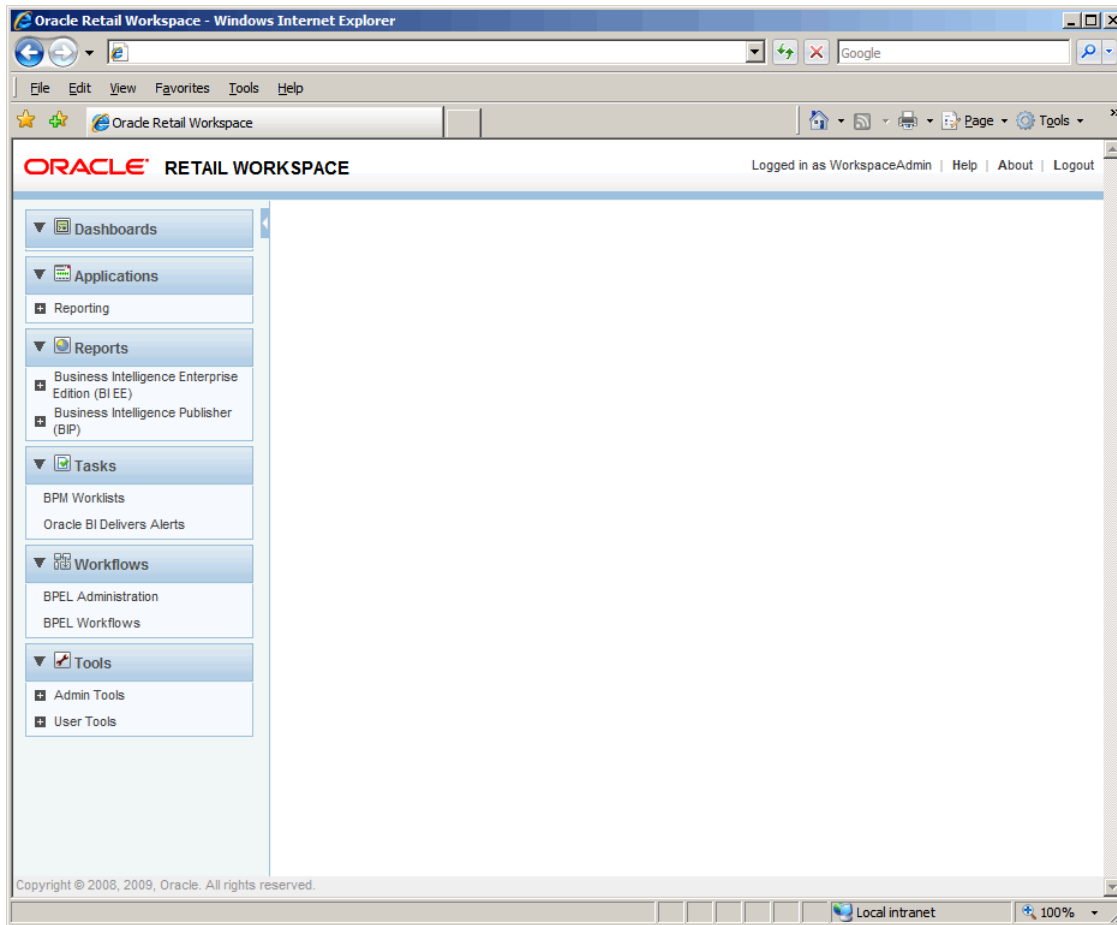
This appendix is intended to be used as a reference to quickly change the look of the Workspace application. It is based off of the *orw* skin (*orw.css*) introduced and used in the Workspace Release 13.1.2 and Oracle ADF 10g Release 1 (10.1.3.4).

This appendix does not include any documentation regarding the skinning of content that is external to the Workspace application framework. In addition, this document does not include styling for the About page or content pages such as the Permission Management pages. When skinning, it is important to remember that the changes to certain ADF style selectors and aliases may have adverse effects on other JSP pages that utilize those components within Workspace.

This appendix describes the style classes for the three parts of the Workspace main screen—the main body, header, and navigation pane.

- The main body style classes are used to control the overall layout of the page and to set the body background and content borders.
- The header style classes are used to style the branding and links of the application.
- The navigation panel style classes control the layout and look of the navigation panel and menu trees.

Workspace Main Body



Style Classes Utilized

.retailPortalPanel

Style class for controlling the layout of the Workspace panel (the outermost panel of RetailWorkspace.jspx).

.retailPortalBody

Style class for the body of the Workspace main page. Use this style class to set the background color for Workspace.

.retailPortalMainPanel

Style class for the Workspace main panel used to set the top, left, and right padding for the main panel below the header.

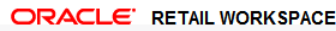
.retailPortalContentBorderPanel

Style class for the Workspace content border panel. The content border panel draws a border around the content panel.

.retailPortalContentPanel

Style class for the Workspace content panel.

Workspace Header



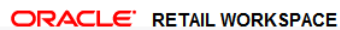
Logged in as WorkspaceAdmin | [Help](#) | [About](#) | [Logout](#)

Style Classes / Selectors Utilized

.retailPortalHeader

Style class for controlling layout of the entire Workspace global header. The global header panel acts as a table with two columns - the branding area and the global links area. In the example above, we are setting a repeating background image for gradient.

.retailPortalBranding



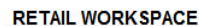
Style class that controls the layout of Workspace branding area. This specifies the layout for the branding column of the Workspace header.

.retailPortalBrandingLogo



Style class that controls the layout of the Workspace branding logo ('Oracle' in the example above). To override the Oracle logo, you will need to set the <branding-uri> element within the retail-workspace-page-config.xml, and include the image in the "images" directory of the deployed Workspace application.

.retailPortalBrandingApp




Style class for the Workspace application branding area. Controls layout, font, and colors of the application name in the branding area of the global header ('RETAIL WORKSPACE' in this example). To override the branding text, you will need to set the <branding-app-text> element within the retail-workspace-page-config.xml.

.retailPortalGlobalLinks



Style class for controlling the layout of the global links column of the Workspace global header. Specifies layout only (retailPortalHeaderLink is used to specify link appearance).

.retailPortalInfoUser



Style class for Workspace "Logged in as" text.

a.retailPortalHeaderLink

[Help](#) | [About](#) | [Logout](#)

Used to style the Workspace header links (Help, About, Login/Logout). The header links reference `.ADFDefaultFont:alias`, `.retailPortalDefaultFontSize:alias`, and `.retailPortalHeaderLinkColor:alias` for their default font, font size, and color respectively. To change the fonts or color of these links, you can simply change one or more of these aliases for global changes. You can also use instance skinning (for more information, see [Instance-based Skinning](#)) to isolate the new fonts and colors to the `.retailPortalHeaderLink` style class.

aflmenuBar

Styles the menuBar container itself. The menuBar encompasses the 'Logged in as' user, as well as the header links.

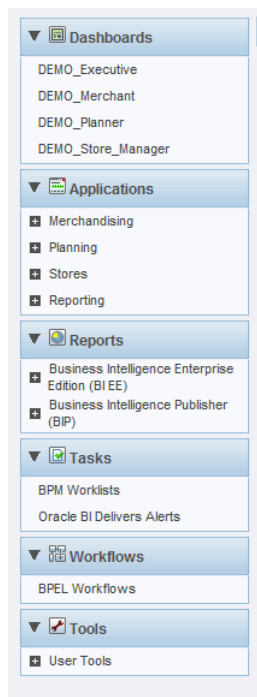
aflmenuBar::body

Styles the menuBar's inner table when the menuBar contains child items. In this example, the background is set to transparent.

aflmenuBar::separator

Styles the menuBar separator items. In this example, the separator color is set to #939393, but it may need to change depending on the background color of the header.

Workspace Navigation Panel

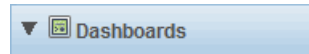


Style Classes / Selectors Utilized

.retailPortalNavigationPanel

Style class for the Workspace navigation panel shown above. In this example the background-color is set to transparent, and padding is added to the top and left.

af|panelCustomizable



Workspace utilizes the WebCenter panelCustomizable dark header component for the Navigation Panel (examples in this case are Dashboards, Applications, Reports, and so on). The following adf style selectors are utilized for the panelCustomizable dark header to achieve the desired look above. It is important to note this will affect any dashboard that uses this skin and specifies the "dark" background attribute on a core:panelCustomizable tag.

Note: Icon(s) in the panelCustomizable headers are configured in the retail-workspace-page-config.xml <icon-uri> element for each worklist. If you desire to not show an icon in the header, you can simply comment out the <icon-uri> elements from each of the <work-list> elements.

af|panelCustomizable::header-dark

Specifies the style for text in the component's header used within the Retail Workspace navigation panel (Dashboards, Applications, etc.).

af|panelCustomizable::header-top-border-dark

Specifies the style for the top and bottom border of the panelCustomizable component header as well as the header background color. In the example above, we are styling the border-top and border-bottom to give the solid blue line shown above, and are using a repeating background image for the gradient color.

panelCustomizable::dark-HeaderLeftIcon:alias

This icon provides an image for the left border of the component header. For the example above, we are overriding the default icon, and replacing it with an image.

panelCustomizable::dark-HeaderRightIcon:alias

This icon provides an image for the right border of the component header. For the example above, we are overriding the default icon, and replacing it with an image.

panelCustomizable::dark-MinimizeIcon:alias

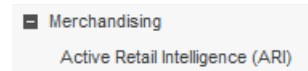
This icon represents the Minimize option. Minimize collapses the view of the component like a window shade. In a WebCenter application, the Minimize icon is rendered on the left side of the component header. If this is not overridden, the default icon will be used.

panelCustomizable::dark-ExpandIcon:alias

The Expand icon represents the action that expands a component that has been minimized. The Expand icon toggles with the Minimize icon. That is, when the component is minimized, the Expand icon is displayed; when the component is

expanded, the Minimize icon is displayed. If this is not overridden, the default icon will be used. In a WebCenter application, the Expand icon is displayed on the left side of the component header.

.retailPortalNavigationTree



Style class for controlling the layout of navigation trees within the Workspace navigation panel.

af|tree::expanded-icon

This example uses this selector to override the default expanded icon for the af|tree utilized in the Workspace navigation panel in the example shown above.

af|tree::collapsed-icon

This example uses this selector to override the default collapsed icon for the af|tree utilized in the Workspace navigation panel.

.retailPortalNavigationTree .OraLink

Links isolated to the Navigation panel trees via instance skinning – skinned separately so that the color can be different from the default. In this default skin, the link colors use aliases that are used for links outside of the navigation tree. If links of different colors are required, simply change the following selectors to specify different color properties. By utilizing this instance skinning technique, the navigation tree links can be skinned without affecting the links of a tree component used in other parts of the application (Permission Management).

- **.retailPortalNavigationTree A.OraLink**
- **.retailPortalNavigationTree A.OraLink:link**
- **.retailPortalNavigationTree A.OraLink:visited**
- **.retailPortalNavigationTree A.OraLink:active**
- **.retailPortalNavigationTree A.OraLink:focus**
- **.retailPortalNavigationTree .OraLinkDisabled**
- **.retailPortalNavigationTree A.OraLinkDisabled:link**
- **.retailPortalNavigationTree A.OraLinkDisabled:active**
- **.retailPortalNavigationTree A.OraLinkDisabled:focus**

.retailPortalNavigationTree .p_OraTreeRow

Style class for styling the tree row in the navigation panel. This is skinned separately to allow the behavior of the navigation tree to differ from trees elsewhere in the application.

.retailPortalNavigationTree .p_OraTreeRowSelected

Style class for styling the tree row selected in the navigation panel. This is skinned separately to allow the behavior of the navigation tree to differ from trees elsewhere in the application.

Instance-based Skinning

Instance-based skinning enables you to add a style class name to an ADF component in order to isolate specific style changes to the style class without affecting the style of the component used elsewhere in the application.

In Workspace you can use this technique to isolate the af|tree component in the navigation panel using the style class .retailPortalNavigationTree. This enables you to modify the look of the navigation panel tree without affecting other areas of the application that utilize the af|tree component.

References

- ADF Faces skin selector documentation
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/jdev/htdocs/partners/addins/exchange/jsf/doc/skin-selectors.html>
- § Defining and Applying Styles to Core Customizable Components
http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B32110_01/webcenter.1013/b31074/jpsdg_skins.htm#CHDCGEAA

